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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 27th June showed a slight decline on the whole as compared with 23rd May. There was an improvement in a number of industries, but this was offset mainly by a substantial increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·3 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 22·1 at 23rd May, 1932, and 21·2 at 22nd June, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 27th June, 1932, was 25·7, and for females 13·5. At 23rd May, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·3 and 13·9.

*Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 27th June, 1932, there were approximately 9,394,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 8,000 less than a month before, and 32,000 less than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 27th June, 1932, there were 1,961,769 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 39,358 less than a month before, but 110,348 more than a year before. The total on 27th June, 1932, included 1,617,509 men, 51,233 boys, 255,799 women and 37,228 girls. It was made up of 684,661 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 969,284 applicants for transitional payments, 195,840 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 111,984 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 27th June, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 503,467 men, 16,462 boys, 159,132 women and 9,317 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 688,378 was 57,714 more than a month before, and 26,237 more than a year before. It included 587,114 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 47,618 applicants for transitional payments, and 53,646 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 27th June, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 95,631 men, 101 boys, 1,455 women and 9 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 97,196 was 12,319 less than a month before. It included 63,087 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,209 applicants for transitional payments, and 900 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

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

### *Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—

Employment improved in a large number of industries and services, including principally the cotton and jute industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., the boot and shoe industry, iron and steel manufacture, general engineering and ironfounding, the building, printing and publishing, rubber, and distributive trades, and the transport, dock and harbour, and hotel and boarding-house services. There was a substantial increase in temporary stoppages in coal mining, and there was also some decline in employment in the pottery, woollen and worsted, and linen industries, in motor vehicle and in tinplate manufacture, and in tailoring and public works contracting.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June resulted in a decrease estimated at about £6,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 73,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £180 in those of 1,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included coal miners in Warwickshire, bobbin and shuttle makers in England and Wales, silk workers at Leek, commercial road transport workers in London, and plasterers in London. There were increases in the rates of wages of workpeople employed by certain electricity undertakings in the North-Western area.

During the first six months of 1932 the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of £153,300 in the weekly wages of 1,259,000 workpeople, and net increases of £3,600 in those of nearly 95,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 42 per cent. a month earlier and 47 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average percentage increase was approximately 25 per cent. above the pre-war level, as compared with 23 per cent. a month earlier and 30 per cent. a year earlier.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 46. In addition, 13 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 12,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in June was about 77,000 working days.



## REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS IN SOUTH WALES AND IN SOUTH-WEST SCOTLAND.

In March, 1931, it was announced that the Government had decided to put in hand industrial surveys in South Wales, in Lancashire, on the North-East Coast of England, and in South-West Scotland, and that the Universities in those areas had agreed to undertake the surveys in co-operation with the Government Departments concerned. The inquiries were to be directed towards the production of reports which should include (a) a survey of the present industrial position of the areas; (b) the prospects of early expansion and new developments; and (c), so far as practicable, an assessment of the prospective employment capacity of the various industries in the respective areas. The Reports made by the University of South Wales and Monmouthshire and by the University of Glasgow on the industrial surveys in South Wales and in South-West Scotland, respectively, have now been published.\*

### SOUTH WALES AREA.

The Report on South Wales opens with a general survey of the industrial situation in the area, comprising the whole of Glamorgan-shire, and parts of Carmarthenshire, Monmouthshire, and Brecknock. Between 1921 and 1931 there was a net loss by migration of 242,000 (or 12·3 per cent. of the 1921 population) in the four counties, and their population actually decreased by 70,000. This decline was due to the industrial depression in the region, following on the post-war boom. The losses by migration varied greatly from one part of the region to another, being least in the western district (where anthracite coal is mined, and there is a greater diversity of industries), and greatest in the central and eastern parts of the region, which are largely dependent on the mining of steam coal. Thus, the town of Carmarthen showed a small gain, on balance, by migration, and Swansea only a small loss; but there were losses of between 20 and 30 per cent. in the Rhondda urban district, and at Abertillery and Mountain Ash.

So small are the opportunities for women's employment in the mining valleys, where a large proportion of the population is massed, that the number of males enumerated at the Census of 1931, in the three counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Carmarthen, taken as a whole, exceeded the number of females, the average proportion of females to males in these three counties being 981 to 1,000 in 1931, as against 1,087 to 1,000 in England and Wales as a whole. One of the outstanding features of the region is the small proportion of occupied women: women formed only 17·4 per cent. of the total number of occupied persons at the Census of 1921, as against a proportion of nearly 30 per cent. in England and Wales as a whole. Few married women go out to work, and the proportion of unmarried women who go out to work is lower than in most parts of the country. More than 60 per cent. of the occupied women in the region were in 1921 employed in commercial and clerical work or in personal service; industrial outlets for women are few, except in the tinplate industry.

The total number of persons insured against unemployment in the region fell from 512,120 in 1927 to 478,020 in 1930: the latter figure, however, excludes persons aged 65 and over, who ceased to be insurable in January, 1928. The principal cause of the decline was the acute depression in coal mining: the proportion of the insured population represented by coal mining fell from 51·8 per cent. in 1923 to 44·8 per cent. (of a much reduced number) in 1930. The percentage represented by iron and steel melting, rolling, puddling, etc., remained constant at about 5·5 throughout the period. On the other hand, the percentage represented by tinplate manufacture rose from 4·5 in 1923 to 6·0 in 1930, and by the distributive trades from 6·6 in 1923 to 10·2 in 1930.

Unemployment rose very markedly during the period, from 5·2 per cent. in 1923 to 31·8 per cent. in 1930. The unemployment percentages in the four industrial groups named above were as follows in 1930:—coal mining, 25·9; iron and steel, 66·1; tinplate manufacture, 68·2; distributive trades, 15·3. The figures indicate a great depression in the heavy industries of coal mining and iron and steel manufacture, on which the prosperity of the region largely depends. Other industries and services are also, of course, ultimately affected, since those engaged in them depend very largely on the purchasing power of those engaged in the coal mining and iron and steel industries.

The commercial areas, and those producing anthracite coal, have suffered least; Swansea, with its diversified industry, has been conspicuously the most prosperous.

In the region as a whole, as mentioned above, men still outnumber women; but the proportion of women to men in the population has tended to increase, and the same is true as regards the proportion of women to men in employment. Thus, the unemployment insurance figures show that the number of insured males fell between 1923 and 1930 by 7 per cent., while the number of insured females rose in the same period by 13 per cent. The relative increase of female employment, however, is not uniform throughout the region, and presents some unexpected features; for example, the number of men in the distributive trades has increased faster than the number of women. The Report suggests that this may be due to the transference of male labour from the heavy industries. Again, there has been a large outflow of young men from the colliery districts, in consequence of the depression in the coal mining industry; and it would be natural to expect an increase in the proportion of females to males in these

\* Industrial Survey of South Wales and Industrial Survey of the South-West of Scotland. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. net, respectively 3s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. post free.

districts. Yet this has not happened in all districts: in some districts there has been an actual decline in the proportion of females to males. This appears to indicate that women and girls are moving away from the colliery districts even more rapidly than men and boys; much of this migration is evidently to the large towns of the district, particularly Cardiff and Newport, where there is a considerable, and increasing, excess of females over males.

Subsequent chapters in the Report deal, in greater detail, with the economic situation in each of the principal industries, and with their progress or decline up to the end of 1930; with the further progress or decline of industry during the year 1931; and with agriculture in the survey region.

The final chapter of the Report deals with the problems of surplus labour, and of the industrial future of the region. It is estimated that there is a surplus of at least 30,000 men in coal mining, and other surpluses in the iron and steel and tinplate trades, among dock workers and ship repairers, etc. As the population is declining, there is necessarily also a surplus of labour in the building and furnishing trades, etc. The general conclusion of the Report upon this matter is as follows:—"If the 30,000 surplus miners, together with the 5,000 or 6,000 transport workers and others who at present are surplus to their industries because of the contraction of the trade in coal, are all to leave the region and find employment in other trades elsewhere, then indeed the total surplus may well be 70,000 or even more. But if a substantial number of the miners find alternative occupation within the region, and if a number of women, who formerly would not have thought of entering industry, take up paid employment within the region, then a renewed demand will be created for the labour of transport workers and others formerly dependent upon the activity of the coal industry. The surplus available for new industries and services, if development takes place, is perhaps in the neighbourhood of 40,000. The surplus to be transferred, if decay continues, we shall not attempt to estimate. But it is obvious that the problem of transfer, in the latter event, will be of great magnitude." It is pointed out that the special problem of juvenile labour is complicated by the fact that, owing to the great increase in the number of births in the years immediately after the war, the number of school-leavers will be exceptionally large during the years 1933, 1934, and 1935.

While certain industries and services, particularly the distributive and the catering trades, have shown some tendency to expand during recent years, it is suggested that, in view of all the circumstances, the expanding trades within the region covered by the survey cannot be expected to absorb more than an almost negligible proportion of the surplus. The Report therefore turns to consider (i) transfer of labour to other parts of the country, and (ii) the introduction of new industries. As regards transfer of labour, reference is made to the large migration of women and girls that took place, as a usual practice, even before the present depression set in; to the similar movement of men and boys, on a very large scale, in the last few years; and to the readiness of coal mining labour in particular to move from the less prosperous to the more prosperous valleys within the South Wales region, though, until recently, the men and boys were reluctant to move away from the region altogether. On the subject of new industries, the Report refers to the efforts which have already been made, on a small scale, to establish or revive such industries as weaving, embroidery, quilting, and wood-working in some of the most depressed districts. The general conclusions of the authors on the questions of transfer and of new industries are contained in the following paragraphs, abridged from the Report:—

"It is clear that, since so great a volume of migration and transfer has already taken place, the surplus which still remains within the region must consist largely of persons whom it is especially difficult to transfer. Married men with dependants; men who own their own houses; men and women who do not possess the youth and energy or the robust self-confidence which would help them to uproot themselves from familiar surroundings and settle among strangers; Welsh-speaking persons who would find themselves in an alien environment in England; men whom prolonged unemployment has rendered physically unfit to take up regular work without a long period of reconditioning; all these will be found in a gradually increasing proportion among the surplus which remains. Moreover, if transfer is to continue at the recent rapid rate, a further contraction must inevitably take place among the trades and industries which cater for the needs of those formerly engaged in basic production. Some of the region's equipment in docks and railways, warehouses, shops, hotels, and houses, must either become definitely redundant or be wasted because of partial utilisation. At the same time, in other parts of the country the community will be expending its labour power upon new docks, new roads, new drainage and building, new shops, and new amenities generally.

"The conclusion seems to emerge, therefore, that a deliberate effort to secure the introduction of new industries into the region is not only desirable on sentimental or compassionate grounds, but is justifiable as a sound measure of public economy. A policy of transfer of population unaccompanied by any provision for the men and women who cannot be transferred save at great expense will permit a deterioration to continue which is economically wasteful of man power and resources.

"No part of the findings of the Survey of South Wales industry which we have made has been more significant than the comparative good fortune of the Swansea area. It has lost a smaller fraction of its population by migration than has any other area, and its imports and exports have been better maintained. This relative superiority is partly a result of the area's dependence upon anthracite rather than steam or bituminous coal. But in the main it is due to its possession of a greater diversity in industrial make-up than exists in any other area of the region. It seems to be impossible to escape the conclusion that, if an unnecessary wastage of the resources of an established

community is to be avoided, efforts must be made to increase such industrial diversity as exists, and to distribute it as far as is reasonably possible over a larger section of the region."

### SOUTH-WEST OF SCOTLAND AREA.

The area covered by the industrial survey of the South-West of Scotland includes the counties of Lanark, Dunbarton, and Renfrew, and the northern part of Ayrshire. At the Census of 1931 the population of the area was 2,170,301, or 44·8 per cent. of the total population of Scotland; the population of Glasgow was 1,088,417, or almost exactly half of the population of the area. The total population of the area decreased slightly between 1921 to 1931, though that of Glasgow, taken by itself, showed an increase. The decrease, however, was entirely in the male population, which was reduced by 12,000; the female population increased by 10,000.

According to an estimate made by the Registrar-General for Scotland, the population between the ages of 15 and 64, inclusive, increased from 1,405,000 in 1921 to 1,452,000 in 1931—males from 688,000 to 704,000, and females from 717,000 to 748,000. The unemployment insurance figures show a corresponding increase; when adjusted to allow for the inclusion of persons of 65 years of age and upwards, who ceased to be insurable in January, 1928, the total number of insured persons in the middle of the year 1930 is estimated at 736,000, compared with 700,940 in 1923. The number of males increased from 525,780 to 538,000, and of females from 175,160 to 198,000. Unemployment, however, was much greater in 1930 than in 1923. If the number of recorded unemployed be deducted from the number of insured persons, the figures of employed insured for the years 1923, 1927, 1929, and 1930 (adjusted as explained above) were as follows:

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1923	...	416,444	158,984	575,428
1927	...	455,637	167,471	623,108
1929	...	447,500	175,400	622,900
1930	...	420,200	166,500	587,000

A slight decline in the number of male employed insured persons between 1927 and 1929 was thus followed by a much sharper decline in the male total, accompanied by a considerable decline in the female total, between 1929 and 1930.

This decline in male employment, and increase in the proportion of female to male employed persons, were due to a substantial reduction in the "heavy" industries—coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering and shipbuilding—which are the staple industries of the district, and in which men are almost exclusively employed; and an improvement, of 5 per cent. or more, in the paper and printing trades, in the building trades and public works construction, in the transport and distributive trades, in hotel and restaurant service and laundries, in the local government service, and in the miscellaneous groups of "other manufacturing industries." The Report suggests that there has been a considerable transference from the heavy industries to the expanding industries and services mentioned above.

Unemployment showed an increase between 1924 and 1930 in all but four of the industrial groups: the exceptions were gas, water and electricity supply; commerce, insurance and banking; National Government services; and the glass trades.

Unemployment was highest in 1930 in shipbuilding (32·8 per cent.), mining (31·6 per cent.), and metal manufactures (27·5 per cent.); and least in professional services (4·7 per cent.), commerce and banking (6·2 per cent.), gas, water and electricity supply (6·6 per cent.), the clothing trades (10·7 per cent.), the paper and printing trades (11·1 per cent.), construction of vehicles (12·2 per cent.), and the distributive trades (12·6 per cent.). The course of employment in the South-West of Scotland was more or less parallel to that in Great Britain as a whole; but, with few exceptions, the position in the West of Scotland was below the general level for the whole country. The most important exception was shipbuilding and ship-repairing, which, though showing a very high percentage of unemployment in the West of Scotland, improved its relative position between 1924 and 1930 as compared with the rest of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: the position in this industry, however, deteriorated in 1931, and in September of that year many of the yards were practically idle and some were entirely closed.

After giving a detailed analysis of each of the principal industries, the Report discusses the future of industry and commerce in the area of the survey under such headings as:—the industrial structure and crises; development of new methods; the efficiency of the industrial structure; rationalisation; alleged labour unrest; wages and cost of production; the foreign exchanges, etc.

Finally, an attempt is made to assess the future of the chief industries of the district, with special reference to their respective capacities to provide employment, each of the principal groups of industries being considered in turn. As regards female labour, the conclusion reached in the Report is that there will be no surplus labour problem in the South-West of Scotland area. The trades employing a large number of women will, it is believed, continue to offer increasing employment, which will absorb the new entrants at the average rate of the last nine years with only a normal rate of unemployment. As regards male labour, however, the case is very different. The number of males in insured occupations in 1929 was estimated at 506,000, of whom 76,000 were unemployed, leaving a balance of 430,000. A careful estimate, made by trade, suggests that this number may have increased to 439,000 in "an early normal post-crisis year" (say) 1934. After deducting the estimated increase in employment between 1929 and 1934 (as shown above) of 9,000, from the number (76,000) of unemployed males in 1929, there would be a balance of 67,000. But to this must be added the net balance of new entrants to insured occupations, which may be estimated

at about 50,000. On these assumptions, the apparent surplus of male labour in 1934 would be about 117,000.

This calculation, however, only allows for the estimated normal developments of existing industries. It is suggested in the Report that, "once it is realised that recovery in the basal industries will probably be slow, industry will broaden out, and many new types of manufacture will be started . . . There are numerous indications that enterprise and invention are both getting ready to move forward, and by 1934 the aggregate addition to employment will be very considerable. It would be hazardous to make a definite estimate; but, allowing for this factor, it may be concluded that in 1934 the surplus male labour in the survey area, on the conditions outlined, would be about 100,000. It is clear that, if this figure is to be reduced, there must be more movement from the district, or more new industries, or both together."

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1930-1931.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report\* on the administration of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1931.

### CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS.

Thirteen of the forty-seven Agricultural Wages Committees in England and Wales—the Act does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland—made changes during the twelve months. In five areas the minimum weekly wage for ordinary adult male workers was reduced, by amounts ranging from 1s. to 2s. a week, the rate in one instance being fixed at 28s. a week; while eight Committees increased the number of hours covered by the minimum weekly wage, by periods ranging from 1½ to 4 hours a week. These changes, however, had very little influence on the average of the weekly minimum wage for ordinary workers in England and Wales as a whole, which was only reduced from 31s. 8d. at the beginning of the year to 31s. 6½d. at the end. In the same way, the net effect of the increases in hours was only to increase the average of the hours on which the weekly minimum rate is based from 51½ to 51¾ hours a week in summer, while the average winter hours remained substantially unchanged at 49½.

It is mentioned in the Report that, since 30th September, 1931 (the close of the period covered by the Report) a number of further reductions in minimum rates, and increases in hours, have occurred. The effect of the reductions (which varied from 6d. to 3s. 6d. a week) was to reduce the average minimum weekly wage at 1st March, 1932, to 31s. 4d.

Appendices to the Report show, *inter alia*, for the several Wages Committee areas, (i) the minimum and overtime rates of wages for ordinary adult male workers; (ii) the minimum and overtime rates for adult male workers of the special classes (horsemen, cowmen, shepherds; men hired by the month or longer period; glass-house workers, etc.); (iii) minimum rates for ordinary male workers under 21 years of age; (iv) minimum and overtime rates for female workers; and (v) special minimum and overtime rates for the hay and corn harvests, 1931. A statement giving the more important of these rates appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 207-8).

Earnings.—Estimates based on cases investigated by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture suggest a figure of about 33s. 8d. for the average weekly earnings of ordinary workers; with 37s. 5d. for horsemen, and 39s. 1d. for stockmen. These are the same as the averages for the two previous years. It should be noted that some of the changes in minimum rates mentioned above applied only to the latter part of the period, and therefore would not be fully reflected in the average for the year as a whole.

### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

It is stated in the Report that a number of farmers have met the continued depression, not only by reducing their regular staffs, and the casual hands taken on for seasonal work, but also in some cases, in addition or as an alternative, by putting off some of their regular men during part of the winter. Unemployment became very prevalent during the winter of 1930-31, but did not in general exceed that of the previous winter, which was reported as being worse than for some years past. The areas most seriously affected during the winter of 1930-31 were the East and the West Ridings of Yorkshire, the Kesteven and Lindsey divisions of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Essex, and Kent. There was also considerable unemployment among glass-house workers in the Lea Valley (on the borders of Hertfordshire, Essex and Middlesex), owing, it is stated, to intensified competition from foreign produce.

The employment position improved generally as the year advanced, though in some districts it remained unsatisfactory throughout the year.

Although there was in general a surplus of labour during the year, there nevertheless continued to be a demand for specially skilled workers, such as experienced horsemen, stockmen, and shepherds. Complaints have been heard for many years past of the scarcity of good all-round workers, and also of specialists such as hedgers, thatchers, and ditchers; the older craftsmen are dying off, and young men with the required skill are not taking their places.

\* Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1931. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).



PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, particulars were given of the provisions for holidays with pay contained in a number of collective agreements between organisations of employers and work-people. Since that date, other agreements making such provision have been reported, while some agreements then existing have been modified or have lapsed; but in the majority of cases the provisions have remained in force without alteration. The Table below shows the industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the granting of holidays with pay, and gives particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated.

The majority of the agreements listed provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the amount of the holiday is directly governed by the amount of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good timekeeping, absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
<b>A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.</b>		
Heavy Chemical Manufacture (except London)	1 week  §	12§
Explosives Trade...	3 days	6
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture ...	1 week	12
Cement Manufacture ...	1 week	12
Match Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Printing Ink Manufacture ...	1 week	12
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture...	6 days§	12§
Lithographic Printers employed by Tin Box Makers ...	1 week	12
Boot and Shoe Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Flour Milling ...	1 week	6
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades ...	3 days	6
Printing, Bookbinding etc. (except Newspapers, London) ...	1 week	12
Wallpaper Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Process Engraving ...	2 weeks§	12§
Press Telegraphists ...	2 weeks	12
Traffic grades and certain other classes employed by Railway Companies ...	1 week†	12
Railway Police Staff:—		
Uniform Constables ...	6 days†	12
Uniform Sergeants, Detectives and Detective Sergeants ...	9 days†	12
Shiftworkers at Railway Companies' Electricity Generating Stations and Sub-Stations. Tramway Undertakings ...	7 or 14 days†	12
Gas Undertakings ...	3 days†§§	6
Government Departments—Industrial Staffs... Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services (certain districts)**	1 week†§§	12
	6 to 14 days	12
	12 days¶	**
<b>B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.</b>		
<i>Mining and Quarrying:—</i>		
Coal Mining Deputies (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week	12
" " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) ...	1 week	12
" " " (Leicestershire) ...	7 days	12
" " Firemen (North Staffs) ...	1 week	12
" " Overmen (Cannock Chase) ...	10 days	12
" " Undermanagers (Cannock Chase) ...	14 days	12
" " Clerks, Foremen and Weighers (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	14 days¶	12
" " Examiners (Forest of Dean) ...	1 week	12
" " Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) ...	1 week	12
" " Winding Enginemen (Kent) ...	1 week	12
Gypsum Mining (Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) ...	1 week	12
Chalk Quarry Workers (Thames and Medway)	1 week	12
<i>Metal Industries:—</i>		
Military Musical Instrument Making (London)	1 week	12
Typefoundry (London) ...	1 week††	12
Penmaking (Birmingham) ...	1 week	12
Gold, Silver, etc. Trades (London) ...	2 days	4
	6 days	12
<i>Textile and Clothing Industries:—</i>		
Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester)	12 days¶	12
Lambwool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester) ...	†	†
Boot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies (North-Western Area)	1 week	12
Boot and Shoe Repairers employed by Co-operative Societies (certain districts in Scotland) ...	6 days	12

For footnotes see page 243.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
<b>B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.</b>		
<i>Other Industries—continued.</i>		
Export Packing (London) ...	1 week	12
Tanning (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week	12
" and Currying (London) ...	†	†
Cinema Operators (Scotland) ...	1 week	12
Butchers (Bath) ...	3 days	6
" (Wellingborough) ...	6 days	24
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Bolton, Manchester, Runcorn, Widnes, Crewe, Burslem and Stockport) ...	6 days	6
" employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs) ...	1 week	12
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Oldham) ...	3 days	6
" employed by Co-operative Societies (Swindon) ...	6 days	12
Employees of Co-operative Societies:—		
London ...	6 days	12
	9 days	24
	12 days	36
Northern Counties¶¶ ...	6 days	6
N.E. Area ...	10 days	12
N.W. Area ...	8 days	6
Midlands ...	6 days	6
	10 days	6
	12 days	24
Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol and Somerset	3 days	6
	6 days	12
	9 days	24
	6 days	12
Kent ...	7 days	24
	9 days	36
South Wales and Mon. ...	6 days	6
Dowlais, Merthyr and Troedyrhiw	8 days	12
Certain districts in Scotland ...	12 days§	6§
	12 days§	12§
<i>Transport:—</i>		
Road Transport Workers (London and Bristol)	1 week	12
Omnibus Workers (London) ...	8 days¶	12
Omnibus Workers (certain Companies operating in Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, North Lancashire, Surrey, Hertfordshire and Sussex) ...	6 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain Companies operating in East Midlands and Yorkshire, South Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain Companies operating in Nottinghamshire, Birmingham and Midlands) ...	7 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (certain Companies operating in Lancashire, South Wales and Scotland) ...	8 days†	12
Omnibus Workers (Company operating in North Wales, etc.) ...	8 or 12 days†	12
<i>Public Utility Services:—</i>		
<i>Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services:—</i>		
Northern, West Riding of Yorkshire, Southern Home Counties, South Midlands and South-Western ...	12 days¶	12
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1 week	12
East Midlands ...	12 days¶	12
West Midlands ...	8 to 12 days¶	12 to 48
Middlesex and London ...	6 to 12 days	12 to 84
North Wales... ...	6 to 12 days¶	12 to 36
<i>Waterworks Undertakings:—</i>		
Northern Counties	6 days	12
Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Midlands, London and Home Counties ...	12 days¶	12
South Midlands ...	14 days¶	12
South Wales and Mon. ...	6 days§	12§
<i>Electricity Supply Undertakings:—</i>		
London	Shift Workers. Day Workers.	12
N.E. Coast ...	14†	7
Yorkshire ...	10 or 14†	7
N.W. Area ...	12 or 14†	12¶
N.W. Area ...	7 or 14†	7
West Midlands ...	6 to 14†§	6 to 12§
East Midlands ...	14†	12¶
East Coast ...	14†	12¶
Home Counties ...	14†	7
South Coast ...	14†	7
West of England ...	7 or 14†	7
Devon and Cornwall ...	10†	10¶
South Wales and Mon. ...	14¶	14¶
Scotland ...	14†	7
<i>Other Industries:—</i>		
Chemical Workers (London) ...	3 days	6
Chemical and Fertiliser Workers (Plymouth)	1 week	12
Sawmilling (North-East Coast) ...	1 week†	12
Brewery Coopers (Bristol and Nottingham)	1 week	12
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "Trade" work (Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle) ...	1 week	12
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "Trade" work (London) ...	2 weeks	12
Workpeople employed in Newspaper Printing Offices (London) ...	2 weeks	6
Pattern Card Makers (Manchester) ...	2 weeks¶	12
Funeral Workers (London and Liverpool) ...	1 week	12
Cemetery Workers (London) ...	6 days	12
Umbrella and Sunshade Making (Manchester)	5 days	12
Retail Drapery Shops (certain large firms in London):—		
Transport Workers ...	1 week	12
Packers, Porters, Clerks and Assistants	6 days	6
Carters employed by Ale and Porter and Mineral Water Bottlers (Liverpool) ...	12 days	12
	1 week	12
Boot and Shoe Warehouses (Leicester) ...	6 days	6
	12 days	12

For footnotes see page 243.

on their average earnings during the preceding twelve months, with the provision, in the latter case, that the basis of payment shall in no case be less than forty-seven hours at the minimum day work rate. In a number of agreements it is provided that employees shall not receive pay in lieu of the holidays to which they are entitled.

Many of the agreements specify that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases also, it is provided that the holiday period shall fall between definite dates in the summer months. In the military musical instrument trade in London the agreement allow the employer to close his works entirely for a week, on giving two months' notice, or to allow his individual workers to take their holidays at agreed dates. The agreement for London omnibus workers provides, in the case of drivers and conductors, that two-thirds of the holidays shall be appointed between October and March and the remainder between April and September, and in the case of the garage inside staff that half the staff shall be away during each period. In the case of the omnibus workers employed by an undertaking operating in North Wales, etc., the agreement provides that the drivers and conductors shall have 12 days' holiday, paid for as 96 hours, 6 days taken in summer and 6 in winter, or alternatively, 8 days between April and October, paid for as 54 hours.

In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday, although, in a few instances, such allowance is specifically debarred. In the printing trades and in printing ink manufacture an employee who leaves without having had his holiday receives an allowance on the basis of one day for each completed two months' service subsequent to the preceding 30th June; and he is entitled to a similar *pro rata* allowance from his new employer from the date he takes up his appointment up to the following 30th June. Newspaper printers in London who leave their employment between the end of the holiday period and the following 31st March receive one-twelfth of two weeks' wages for each completed month's service. In drug and fine chemical manufacture employees leaving before their holidays are due, for any reason other than misconduct or resignation, receive payment on the basis of one half-day for each completed month's service up to a maximum of six days; and in the process engraving trade the allowance is one day's holiday or pay for each completed month. Employees in the paint, colour and varnish trades who are discharged for reasons other than misconduct within one month of the date of their annual holiday, do not forfeit their holiday payment. In the electricity supply industry in certain areas, an employee who may leave the undertaking, other than for misconduct, is entitled to a *pro rata* holiday, or pay in lieu.

A few of the agreements provide for a contribution in one form or another towards the payment for holidays. In the boot and shoe industry equal contributions are made to a holiday fund by employers and workpeople, the amount being 1s. 2d. per week in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls. Withdrawals of small fixed amounts are made for the Easter and Whitsun holidays, and larger amounts for the longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas. In the lambwool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester equal contributions are paid by employers and workpeople for 48 weeks in the year, the amount of contribution being 6d. in the case of males over 18, with smaller amounts in respect of women and boys and girls. Payment from the fund is made not later than the day following resumption of work after August Bank Holiday. In the tanning and currying trade in London a voluntary contributory scheme provides for 50 annual equal contributions from employers and workpeople, the amount in the case of men being 1s. 3d., with smaller contributions in respect of women, boys and girls. Withdrawals of fixed amounts are made at Christmas, Easter, Whitsun and August Bank Holiday, and for a holiday week. One-half of each contribution is considered as earmarked for the full holiday week, the other half being available for payments at Bank Holidays. Another example of a contributory system is found in an agreement covering typefounders in London, who work 50 hours a week, but receive payment for 48 hours only, the two extra hours per week being credited to the employees and paid for at all statutory holidays and one full week's holiday. In the baking trade payment for holidays is made in lieu of payment for Sunday sponging in a number of districts in Scotland.

The particulars given above relate to manual wage earners. It is estimated that approximately 1½ millions of such workpeople are at present covered by the general or district agreements referred to in the foregoing Table. In addition, of course, large numbers of salaried clerks and shop assistants, and other salaried employees, are regularly granted holidays with pay, as well as many workers on "standing" wages, and wage earners employed by some individual firms who are not parties to collective agreements arranged by employers' associations and trade unions.

\* Unless otherwise stated, the usual Public Holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.  
 † In these cases, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on Public Holidays. In some cases work on such Holidays is paid for at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates.  
 ‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis; see last paragraph but one of text of article.  
 § A *pro rata* holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.  
 ¶ No payment is made in respect of Public Holidays to those not called upon to work.  
 ¶¶ Public Holidays are included in the period specified.  
 ¶¶¶ The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrangements have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils (e.g., in London it was agreed to grant one day's holiday (apart from Public Holidays) for every two months' service up to a maximum of twelve consecutive days).  
 ¶¶¶ In this case the men work 50 hours per week, but are paid for 48 hours only, the extra hours accruing towards holidays.  
 ¶¶¶ In this case the men work 48 hours per week, with 49½ hours output, the extra hours accruing towards holidays.  
 ¶¶¶ In certain districts provision has been made for payment for additional days.  
 ¶¶¶ An additional 2 days' holiday is given to drivers and conductors if holiday is taken between October and March.  
 ¶¶¶ Productive workers are allowed 6 days' holiday only.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1931-32.

The principal measures relating to labour matters passed during the session of Parliament which began on 3rd November, 1931, up to the adjournment on 13th July, 1932, were the following:—

The *National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, 1931* (22 Geo. 5, ch. 6), which received the Royal Assent on 11th December, 1931, continued until 31st December, 1932, insurance for health insurance benefits and contributory pensions, for persons whose insurance for these purposes would otherwise have lapsed owing to prolonged unemployment.

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1931 (page 457).

The *Transitional Payments Prolongation (Unemployed Persons) Act, 1932* (22 Geo. 5, ch. 19), which received the Royal Assent on 14th April, extended the operation of "transitional payments" under the Unemployment Insurance Acts until 30th June, 1933 (the date on which the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, will cease to have effect, in the absence of fresh legislation), for certain classes of insured persons.

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932 (pages 129-130).

The *Coal Mines Act, 1932* (22 & 23 Geo. 5, ch. 29), which received the Royal Assent on 16th June, continues in force a provision in the Coal Mines Act, 1930, fixing the normal maximum period of underground work in coal mines at 7½ hours a shift. It also extends, to 31st December, 1937, the period of operation of Part I of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, which regulates the production, supply, and sale of coal in Great Britain.

A fuller notice of the Bill, which has now become the Coal Mines Act, 1932, appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 208.

The *Children and Young Persons Act, 1932*, which received the Royal Assent on 12th July, is principally concerned with juvenile courts; juveniles in need of care or protection, and juvenile offenders; voluntary homes; infant life protection, etc. A summary of Part IV of the Act, which deals with the employment of children and juveniles, is given below.

A notice of the *National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act, 1932*, which received the Royal Assent on 13th July, appears in the opposite column.

## CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, received the Royal Assent on 12th July. It will be brought into operation on a date to be fixed by the Secretary of State.

Part IV of this Act (Sections 49-64) deals with the employment of children and young persons. For the most part, it merely re-enacts, with minor modifications, the provisions at present contained in Part VIII of the Education Act, 1921. The most important changes are contained in Section 51, which deals with the employment of persons between fourteen and eighteen in certain unregulated occupations, and in Section 52, which deals with street-trading by young people.

Section 49 provides that no child shall be employed under the age of twelve years; but this is qualified by the proviso that local authorities may authorise by bye-law the employment of children under twelve by their parents or guardians in light agricultural or horticultural work. The corresponding provision in the existing law does not limit this concession to these forms of employment. Section 49 also provides that no child under fourteen shall be employed before the close of school hours on any day when he is required to attend school; but this is also qualified by a proviso enabling the local authorities to authorise by bye-law the employment of a child before school hours on a school day for not more than one hour. No child (with the exception of children licensed under Section 56 to take part in entertainments) may be employed before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m. on any day, or for more than two hours on any day when he is required to attend school; nor is any child to be employed on Sunday for more than two hours. No child is to be employed to lift, carry, or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him. Under the existing law the corresponding employment provisions cease to apply to children as soon as they become fourteen. By a new definition in Section 60 this protection is now to be continued, for children attending public elementary schools, up to the end of the school-term during which the child becomes fourteen.

Section 50 permits local authorities to make bye-laws imposing restrictions on the employment of children additional to the restrictions imposed by Section 49; and Section 51 permits local authorities to make bye-laws with respect to the employment of young persons between fourteen and eighteen in certain occupations not at present regulated by statute. This section, which would confer entirely new powers on local authorities, is not to come into operation until a resolution to that effect has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

Section 52 deals with street-trading. In general, no person under the age of sixteen is to engage or be employed in street-trading, except that the employment of persons between fourteen and sixteen by their parents may be permitted under bye-laws made by a local authority. Local authorities are further authorised to make bye-laws regulating or prohibiting street-trading by persons between sixteen and eighteen. (Under the existing law street-trading is prohibited by statute up to fourteen, and regulated by bye-law between fourteen and sixteen.)

Sections 55 and 56 deal with restrictions on children taking part in entertainments, and Sections 57 and 58 with restrictions on juveniles taking part in, or being trained for, dangerous performances.

## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1932.

The National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Act, 1932, received the Royal Assent on 13th July.

The main object of the Act is to make certain changes in the National Health Insurance scheme, which the Report\* of the Government Actuary on the Third Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of Approved Societies has shown to be necessary.

*Women's Sickness and Disablement Benefits.*—The rate of sickness benefit for unmarried women is to remain unchanged at 12s. a week, but the rate of disablement benefit for such women is to be reduced from 7s. 6d. to 6s. a week. In the case of married women the rate of sickness benefit is to be reduced from 12s. to 10s. a week, and the rate of disablement benefit from 7s. 6d. to 5s. a week. The new rates of benefit will come into force as from 1st January, 1933.

*Loss of Contribution Income.*—Since July, 1928, under regulations made under the National Health Insurance Act, 1928, all arrears of contributions due to genuine unemployment have been excused, without any loss of benefit to the insured person. This has thrown an excessive burden on the Approved Societies, and under the new Act it is provided that regulations may be made as to the extent to which arrears due to unemployment may be excused. It is proposed that the new regulations shall provide that in future these arrears shall only be excused to the extent of one-half. Full benefits will be paid for fifty contributions a year; credit will be given for half the weeks of unemployment, and any shortage of contributions, after giving that credit and allowing for weeks excused on account of sickness, will involve a reduction in the rate of benefit for the ensuing year, beginning with the year 1934.

*Continuance of Insurance during Unemployment.*—Under section 3 of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, as amended by the Act of 1928, an unemployed insured person was given a period of free insurance (for health and pensions purposes) of between eighteen months and two years, with a possible further extension, in certain circumstances, at reduced rates of benefit. Two further periods of extension of free insurance, of a year each, were given by the Prolongation of Insurance Acts, 1930 and 1931, the rights under the latter Act expiring on 31st December, 1932.

The new Act extends, until 31st December, 1933, the insurance of persons who would otherwise cease to be insured by reason of prolonged unemployment. The pension rights of such persons will be fully protected, and, on the health insurance side, they will be entitled to medical benefit. It is also provided that any persons who are thus kept in insurance until 31st December, 1933, and who are still unemployed up to that date, shall remain insured during the year 1934 for pensions purposes, but with no title to any health insurance benefits; similarly, if unemployment continues throughout 1934, insurance for pensions only will be continued until 31st December, 1935.

*Other Changes.*—The Act makes a number of other minor and consequential amendments in the health insurance and contributory pensions schemes.

## KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The thirtieth meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held in the House of Commons on 21st June, 1932, under the chairmanship of Lord Allenby.

It was reported that Lord Elphinstone had resigned his membership of the Council, and that the Minister of Labour had appointed Lord Strathcona, Captain Ian Fraser, M.P., and Major Brunel Cohen, to be members.

The Minister attended, and made a statement regarding the application of the needs test to disabled ex-Service men in relation to transitional payments. He explained that, under the existing law, he had no authority to issue a regulation providing that the claims of disabled ex-Service men should be dealt with other than by Public Assistance Authorities, or that their disability pensions should be ignored in connection with such claims; and he gave examples of anomalies that might arise if differential treatment were accorded to these men. The Minister also outlined the preferences and advantages which had been secured for disabled ex-Service men in schemes administered by the Ministry of Labour.

It was announced that the number of employers on the King's Roll according to the latest returns was 25,234, and that they employed 355,898 disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered at Employment Exchanges as seeking work was stated to be 42,121. This number represents 10.5 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions and disability allowances. The percentage rate of unemployment among all insured men at approximately the same date was 25.8 per cent.

Since the previous meeting all King's Roll Committees, and Local Employment Committees concerned with King's Roll work, had been asked to submit reports on the position in their areas. A summary of 287 reports was laid before the Council, and showed that 104 Committees had taken fresh action and 68 additional enrolments had been secured; but 172 Committees considered that all possible action has been taken, or that this time of trade depression is inopportune for fresh appeals. Seven suggested a reduction in the basis of enrolment, either generally or in regard to special industries.

Resolutions by the Leicester King's Roll Committee in favour of the basis of enrolment being changed to the employment of an agreed percentage of disabled ex-Service men, based upon adult

\* Cmd. 3978. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

staff instead of on total staff, were deferred for consideration at the next meeting, when it was expected that statistical information would be available to enable the Council to judge the effect of such an alteration on the employment of disabled ex-Service men.

It was reported that 1,149 Local Authorities are on the King's Roll, and that of this number 730 restrict their contracts to firms on the Roll or give preference to such firms.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932 (page 129), a statement was published giving for the period January, 1930, to March, 1932, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to June, 1932. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays. The figures for 1932 have been subject to a further deduction of 11,000 in respect of the change in the method of counting unemployed registered dockers (see page 63 of the February, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE). The method by which allowance has been made for the effect of recent legislative changes is explained on page 129 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE (see also the footnote † below).

	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes.	(B) Excluding such Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1930.					
Jan.-March	11,995	1,552	10,443	10,023	10,021
Apr.-June	12,115	1,784	10,331	9,907	9,868
July-Sept.	12,197	2,056	10,141	9,714	9,712
Oct.-Dec.	12,290	2,317	9,973	9,543	9,540
1931.					
Jan.-March	12,380	2,595	9,785	9,352	9,308
Apr.-June	12,467	2,550	9,917	9,480	9,474
July-Sept.*	12,550	2,758	9,792	9,353	9,342
Oct.-Dec.*	12,620	2,664	9,956	9,514	9,513
1932.					
Jan.-March*	12,603†	2,707	9,896	9,443	9,439
Apr.-June*	12,610†	2,728	9,882	9,429	9,427
April*	12,600†	2,661	9,939	9,487	9,484
May*	12,610†	2,754	9,856	9,404	9,402
June*	12,620†	2,770	9,850	9,397	9,394

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1930.					
Jan.-March	108.3	136.5	105.1	105.0	105.3
Apr.-June	109.4	156.9	104.0	103.8	103.7
July-Sept.	110.2	180.8	102.1	101.7	102.1
Oct.-Dec.	111.0	203.8	100.4	99.9	100.3
1931.					
Jan.-March	111.8	223.2	98.5	97.9	97.8
Apr.-June	112.6	224.3	99.8	99.3	99.6
July-Sept.*	113.3	242.6	98.6	98.0	98.2
Oct.-Dec.*	114.0	234.3	100.2	99.6	100.0
1932.					
Jan.-March*	113.8	238.1	99.6	98.9	99.2
Apr.-June*	113.9	239.9	99.5	98.8	99.1
April*	113.8	234.0	100.0	99.4	99.7
May*	113.9	242.2	99.2	98.5	98.8
June*	114.0	243.6	99.1	98.4	98.7

The estimated numbers insured from July, 1931, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged at the annual exchange of books beginning in July, 1932.

## PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1931.

A CORRECTION is necessary in the article on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership in 1931 which appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE. In the Table at the top of the second column of page 202 in that issue the figures for number of workpeople employed, and for number of employees entitled to participate, in the industrial and banking group and in the merchants and warehousemen group, were transposed. The correct figures are as follows:—

	Employees.	Participants.
Insurance, banking, and other financial businesses	30,700	22,700
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	44,500	12,800

\* Provisional figures.

† These figures are exclusive of the estimated numbers of persons who had ceased to be recorded as unemployed as the result of changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit or transitional payments. In this respect a deduction has been made of 87,000 in the average for January to March, 135,000 in April, 144,000 in May, and 154,000 in June.

## POOR RELIEF: FIRST QUARTER OF 1932.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement\* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1932, was 1,188,077. This compares with 1,100,560 at the end of December, 1931, and with 1,029,114 in March, 1931. The increase recorded during the previous quarter continued during each week of the quarter under review, with four exceptions.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1.(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	63,622	16
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	160,034	40
2.(a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	26,061	7
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	45,411	11
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	161,246	40
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
March, 1932	456,374	114
December, 1931	373,916	93
March, 1931	316,735	80
5. All other persons:—		
March, 1932	531,292	133
December, 1931	514,147	129
March, 1931	503,434	127
6. Totals (all persons):—		
March, 1932	987,666	247
December, 1931	888,063	222
March, 1931	820,169	207

SCOTLAND.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1.(a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	19,202	19,416	20,027
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	42,537	41,651	43,448
2.(a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	4,781	5,155	5,140
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	5,040	5,103	5,130
3.(a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	2,634	2,635	2,611
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	4,511	4,283	4,022
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
First quarter, 1932	78,705	78,243	80,378
Fourth quarter, 1931	56,279	66,966	72,098
First quarter, 1931	50,970	49,498	51,223
5. All other persons:—			
First quarter, 1932	128,726	131,351	134,279
Fourth quarter, 1931	122,032	123,697	125,599
First quarter, 1931	120,485	121,526	124,209
6. Totals (all persons):—			
First quarter, 1932	207,431	209,594	214,657
Fourth quarter, 1931	178,311	190,663	197,697
First quarter, 1931	171,455	171,024	175,432

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

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 16,063 and 15,795, respectively, at the end of March, 1932. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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



## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

THE German Federal Statistical Office, in its official journal *Wirtschaft und Statistik* for 28th June, 1932, has published the results of a second inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of workers in the iron and steel industry in Germany. The inquiry was made in October, 1931. The first inquiry, relating to October, 1928, was summarised in this GAZETTE for May, 1930 (page 166).

The later inquiry covers 40,635 adult male workers employed in 44 undertakings, while the earlier one referred to 55,341 adult male workers employed in 35 undertakings. Six areas are included, Upper Silesia having been added to the five previously covered. The largest area, Rhineland-Westphalia, accounts for over 70 per cent. of the number of workers included in the inquiry. As in the earlier inquiry, the workers are grouped under five principal branches of the industry, viz., blastfurnaces, steel melting shops, rolling mills and forges, foundries, and mechanical and electrical repair shops.

The following Table shows, for each of the five branches of the industry, the number of workers covered, and the averages of the weekly hours of labour, the weekly and hourly earnings and the agreed hourly rates:—

Branch of Industry and Occupation (male workers over 21 years).*	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work per week, including overtime.				Average gross weekly earnings, including overtime and family allowances.				Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime and family allowances.				Average agreed hourly rate or piece-work basis time rate.			
		Actual hours	Overtime	Total	Rate	R.Mks.	Rpfs.	Rpfs.	Rate	R.Mks.	Rpfs.	Rpfs.	Rate	R.Mks.	Rpfs.	Rpfs.	
<b>Blast Furnaces.</b>																	
Furnacemen:																	
First hands P.	79	49.13		50.88	95.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	95.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	95.5	80.5	80.5		
Second hands P.	85	48.91		46.44	87.5	79.2	79.2	87.5	87.5	79.2	79.2	87.5	87.5	79.2	79.2		
Third hands P.	67	47.71		42.92	83.0	77.5	77.5	83.0	83.0	77.5	77.5	83.0	83.0	77.5	77.5		
Other workers T.	954	43.99		34.33	72.1	...	...	72.1	72.1	...	...	72.1	72.1	...	...		
Other workers P.	3,712	44.67		41.08	85.6	...	...	85.6	85.6	...	...	85.6	85.6	...	...		
All workers†	4,949	44.67		40.01	83.2	...	...	83.2	83.2	...	...	83.2	83.2	...	...		
<b>Steel Melting Shops.</b>																	
Furnacemen:																	
First hands P.	315	44.59		56.84	119.8	88.0	88.0	119.8	119.8	88.0	88.0	119.8	119.8	88.0	88.0		
Second hands P.	213	43.04		46.23	100.6	81.1	81.1	100.6	100.6	81.1	81.1	100.6	100.6	81.1	81.1		
Third hands P.	211	40.19		40.89	96.3	76.9	76.9	96.3	96.3	76.9	76.9	96.3	96.3	76.9	76.9		
Other workers T.	501	44.65		38.39	82.5	...	...	82.5	82.5	...	...	82.5	82.5	...	...		
Other workers P.	6,103	40.91		40.20	93.3	...	...	93.3	93.3	...	...	93.3	93.3	...	...		
All workers†	7,438	41.44		40.95	93.8	...	...	93.8	93.8	...	...	93.8	93.8	...	...		
<b>Rolling Mills and Forges.</b>																	
Rollers:																	
First hands P.	1,081	37.38		47.81	123.1	83.6	83.6	123.1	123.1	83.6	83.6	123.1	123.1	83.6	83.6		
Second hands P.	795	33.85		37.44	107.2	76.3	76.3	107.2	107.2	76.3	76.3	107.2	107.2	76.3	76.3		
Third hands P.	797	34.01		33.79	96.4	73.7	73.7	96.4	96.4	73.7	73.7	96.4	96.4	73.7	73.7		
Other workers T.	1,357	40.98		31.98	74.8	...	...	74.8	74.8	...	...	74.8	74.8	...	...		
Other workers P.	12,372	37.54		35.32	90.0	...	...	90.0	90.0	...	...	90.0	90.0	...	...		
All workers†	16,424	37.47		36.90	91.8	...	...	91.8	91.8	...	...	91.8	91.8	...	...		
<b>Foundries.</b>																	
Skilled workers T.																	
Skilled workers P.	1,140	43.80		37.32	81.0	73.2	73.2	81.0	81.0	73.2	73.2	81.0	81.0	73.2	73.2		
Semi-skilled workers T.	351	43.32		33.33	72.2	64.4	64.4	72.2	72.2	64.4	64.4	72.2	72.2	64.4	64.4		
Semi-skilled workers P.	1,350	42.17		37.13	84.1	72.8	72.8	84.1	84.1	72.8	72.8	84.1	84.1	72.8	72.8		
Unskilled workers T.	324	43.07		30.70	67.9	61.5	61.5	67.9	67.9	61.5	61.5	67.9	67.9	61.5	61.5		
Unskilled workers P.	278	43.03		35.65	78.9	68.6	68.6	78.9	78.9	68.6	68.6	78.9	78.9	68.6	68.6		
All workers†	3,614	42.69		36.87	86.2	72.8	72.8	86.2	86.2	72.8	72.8	86.2	86.2	72.8	72.8		
<b>Repair Shops.</b>																	
Skilled workers T.																	
Skilled workers P.	2,273	43.94		39.28	85.4	75.5	75.5	85.4	85.4	75.5	75.5	85.4	85.4	75.5	75.5		
Semi-skilled workers T.	3,706	40.90		37.95	88.8	82.4	82.4	88.8	88.8	82.4	82.4	88.8	88.8	82.4	82.4		
Semi-skilled workers P.	629	42.20		33.33	75.7	67.4	67.4	75.7	75.7	67.4	67.4	75.7	75.7	67.4	67.4		
Unskilled workers T.	1,008	41.96		36.87	84.5	75.1	75.1	84.5	84.5	75.1	75.1	84.5	84.5	75.1	75.1		
Unskilled workers P.	230	41.27		30.39	70.4	62.1	62.1	70.4	70.4	62.1	62.1	70.4	70.4	62.1	62.1		
All workers†	8,210	42.32		37.96	85.7	77.1	77.1	85.7	85.7	77.1	77.1	85.7	85.7	77.1	77.1		
All workers in all departments†	40,635	40.52		37.83	88.9	...	...	88.9	88.9	...	...	88.9	88.9	...	...		

In preparing the above Table, difficulties were experienced because, owing to the depressed state of employment, workers were not infrequently transferred from their own to other occupations (payable at a different rate) or from time work to piece work (or vice versa); as much as 8.4 per cent. of the weekly hours worked by furnacemen at blast furnaces, 9 per cent. by furnacemen in steel melting shops and 3.6 per cent. by rollers were affected by such changes, the result of which was to depress their average hourly earnings by 1.6, 1.7 and 0.9 per cent. respectively. In the Table, hours worked and wages earned by a worker in an occupation other than his own, or work paid on a different basis, have been included with the statistics for the worker's chief occupation and method of payment, so that the figures represent actual hours worked and wages earned by the men in each category or occupation, but do not refer exclusively to that category or occupation. A strict comparison is not, therefore, possible between the hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate for each occupation and the average hourly earnings as given.

To enable a comparison to be made between the results of the inquiries of 1928 and 1931, the following Table was prepared, giving for the areas common to both inquiries the average hourly earnings, both excluding and including allowances, the average hours worked in a week, and the average hourly time rate or piece-work basis time rate, for a number of occupations, or categories of workers, in each of the five branches of the industry.

\* T is an abbreviation for persons paid at time rates and P an abbreviation for persons paid at piece rates, or on bonus systems of payment.  
† Including some not shown in the Table.

Occupation or category of worker (male workers over 21 years).*	Average hourly earnings excluding allowances.		Average hourly earnings including all allowances.		Average weekly hours of work.		Average agreed hourly rate or piece-work basis time rate.	
	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1931.
<b>Blast Furnaces.</b>								
Furnacemen:								
First hands P.	115.1	103.0	118.5	106.6	54.00	48.42	84.4	83.4
Second hands P.	103.8	93.9	106.4	97.1	53.25	49.15	79.8	80.6
Third hands P.	101.9	89.7	103.6	92.8	53.25	48.04	78.8	79.7
Other workers T.	...	...	89.8	78.7	57.75	43.84	...	...
Other workers P.	...	...	104.9	92.5	56.25	44.75	...	...
<b>Steel Melting Shops.</b>								
Furnacemen:								
First hands P.	139.4	124.2	142.9	130.0	51.25	44.25	86.9	89.9
Second hands P.	113.7	104.5	116.9	108.8	49.75	42.27	80.3	82.9
Third hands P.	106.7	99.2	109.3	103.2	49.50	39.53	77.7	78.1
Other workers T.	...	...	88.6	89.9	51.75	44.04	...	...
Other workers P.	...	...	107.2	100.9	50.50	39.97	...	...
<b>Rolling Mills and Forges.</b>								
Rollers:								
First hands P.	153.7	127.6	156.0	130.6	49.75	37.06	84.9	85.3
Second hands P.	136.9	109.6	139.0	111.9	48.50	33.86	78.8	78.2
Third hands P.	116.4	96.9	118.2	99.0	48.25	34.95	75.4	75.0
Other workers T.	...	...	85.1	79.3	53.00	41.68	...	...
Other workers P.	...	...	109.9	96.0	50.75	37.98	...	...
<b>Foundries.</b>								
Skilled workers T.								
Skilled workers P.	92.0	93.3	95.2	95.6	55.50	45.40	74.5	79.3
Semi-skilled workers T.	109.4	99.3	111.7	101.7	52.75	42.67	80.7	87.9
Semi-skilled workers P.	84.1	79.1	86.4	81.8	52.75	44.89	75.1	67.6
Unskilled workers T.	100.9	90.2	103.3	93.0	52.75	41.58	76.1	76.5
Unskilled workers P.	74.5	70.7	76.4	73.2	51.50	44.67	63.7	62.9
<b>Repair Shops.</b>								
Skilled workers T.								
Skilled workers P.	90.3	88.5	92.9	91.3	55.25	43.67	75.6	76.7
Semi-skilled workers T.	98.3	92.1	101.3	95.4	55.75	40.36	82.8	85.0
Semi-skilled workers P.	78.3	77.2	80.9	79.6	55.50	42.32	66.7	67.9
Unskilled workers T.	89.5	86.7	92.3	89.4	54.75	41.84	74.7	75.6
Unskilled workers P.	69.0	71.0	71.8	73.7	54.50	41.25	61.6	62.1
Unskilled workers P.	90.0	90.1	94.1	94.2	53.25	48.68	67.8	68.9

During the period October, 1928, to October, 1931, average hourly earnings of workers in rolling mills and forges fell by between 15.7 and 6.8 per cent., whilst in blastfurnaces the decline varied between 12.4 and 9.7 per cent. Among workers in repair shops, four classes suffered decreases varying between 6.0 per cent. and 1.6 per cent.; while for two classes (unskilled workers on time and piece work) the average hourly earnings increased by 2.6 and 0.1 per cent. respectively. The average decrease for all workers was 9.1 per cent. The average weekly hours of labour declined in all classes, the decrease varying between 8.6 and 27.6 per cent., with an average overall percentage fall of 22.9. These two decreases caused an average fall in the gross weekly earnings of all workers of 29.9 per cent. On the other hand, hourly agreed rates of pay increased by an average for all workers of 1.4 per cent. during the period. The only classes of workers whose agreed rates showed a decrease were semi-skilled and unskilled workers on time work in foundries. It may be noted here, that, at 1st January, 1932, all rates of wages fixed by agreement were reduced by between 10 and 15 per cent. in accordance with the terms of the Fourth Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931.

For all workers covered by both inquiries, average hourly earnings excluding allowances exceeded average hourly agreed rates by 31.3 per cent. in October, 1928, and by only 19.3 per cent. in October, 1931.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF IN GERMANY: RECENT CHANGES.†

DURING the financial year ended 31st March, 1932, the total cost of the direct relief of unemployment in Germany amounted to over 3,000 million Reichsmarks, for an average throughout the year of 4.87 million unemployed persons. For the financial year 1932-1933, it was estimated that the total cost would amount to 3,557 million Reichsmarks, for an estimated average of 5.95 million persons unemployed throughout the year. Of this sum 984 million Reichsmarks, representing the costs of insurance benefit proper, would have been met out of the contributions of employers and workers, 1,036 millions would have been required to be provided by the Federal Exchequer as its contribution to the costs of emergency benefit, and the remaining 1,537 millions would have fallen as a charge on the communes in respect of the costs of poor relief for the able-bodied unemployed and the proportion payable by the communes of the costs of emergency benefit. In view of the general economic situation and the straitened finances of the Reich and the local authorities generally, it was anticipated that the maximum amounts which the Reich and the communes would be able to provide for the direct relief of unemployment would be not more than 880 million and 680 million Reichsmarks respectively. After allowing for an anticipated surplus of 99 million Reichsmarks from unemployment insurance

\* T is an abbreviation for persons paid at time rates and P an abbreviation for persons paid at piece rates, or on bonus systems of payment.  
† Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1932. Berlin.

contributions, the prospective deficit for the present financial year in the funds for the direct relief of unemployment was thus estimated at 914 million Reichsmarks. To meet this situation urgent measures were considered necessary, and these were embodied in the Order of the Federal President, dated 14th June, 1932, for the Maintenance of Unemployment Relief and Social Insurance and for Relieving the Charges on the Communes for Public Relief.

So far as unemployment relief is concerned, this Order empowered the Federal Government: (i) to revise the rates of unemployment insurance benefit; (ii) after the receipt of insurance benefit for a prescribed period, to make the grant of further insurance benefit conditional upon "need of assistance" (*Hilfsbedürftigkeit*); and (iii) to apply to the purposes of other branches of the unemployment relief system any surplus available in the insurance benefit funds. The Order further empowered the Government, when exercising the foregoing powers, to amend or repeal existing legislative provisions so far as might be necessary, and, in particular, to regulate emergency benefit otherwise than in accordance with the basic provisions of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, and also to revise the rates of short-time benefit. The Government forthwith exercised these powers in an Order and Regulations of the Federal Minister of Labour dated 16th and 17th June, 1932. The changes resulting from these measures are summarised below.

**Insurance Benefit:** By the Order relating to the Rates of Unemployment Benefit and the Execution of Public Relief Works, dated 16th June, 1932, the rates of principal insurance benefit were reduced throughout the range for all wage classes; the rates of dependants' benefit were increased in the lower wage classes and reduced in the higher wage classes; and the rates for both principal and dependants' benefit were differentiated in the several wage classes according to districts, grouped into three categories on the basis of the official classification of districts for wage-fixing purposes according to population and the cost of living. The whole range of benefit is comprised within the limits of 4.50 Reichsmarks a week for a claimant without dependants in the lowest wage class and district category and 27.90 Reichsmarks a week for a claimant with 6 or more dependants in the highest wage class and district category, as compared with the former range of 5.60 to 37.80 Reichsmarks. The average reduction in insurance benefit is officially stated to amount to 23 per cent. No differentiation of rates is made, as heretofore, for particular categories of workers, e.g., seasonal and certain other workers. The Order further provides that, after 36 days' benefit has been paid, further insurance benefit is payable only in so far as the claimant is "in need of assistance" (*hilfsbedürftig*); for the proof of need the provisions governing emergency benefit are to apply (see below). The maximum insurance benefit period remains unchanged at 20 weeks in general and 16 weeks for seasonal workers. The new rates became operative on 27th June, 1932, and are to be applied to current claims by 23rd July, 1932, at the latest.

**Emergency (Transitional) Benefit:** Under the Regulations respecting Emergency Benefit for Unemployed Persons issued by the Federal Minister of Labour on 17th June, 1932, no change is made in the scope of the emergency benefit system, which extends, in principle, to insured persons in all occupations who live in communes with over 10,000 inhabitants\* and have exhausted their title to insurance benefit; manual workers in agriculture, persons employed in domestic service and young persons under 21 years of age are excluded. The grant of benefit, which formerly was conditional upon "need" (*Bedürftigkeit*), assessed in accordance with special regulations embodying a more or less rigid formula, is now conditional upon "need of assistance" (*Hilfsbedürftigkeit*), as assessed for the purposes of poor relief.† "Need of assistance" is, in all cases where either insurance or emergency benefit is conditional thereon, to be assessed by and at the expense of the communal authorities responsible for poor relief. The final decision on the claim rests with the employment exchange authorities, who, however, are bound by a decision of the communal authorities denying the existence of need. The rates of emergency benefit are the same as those for insurance benefit, and represent, on an average, a reduction of 10 per cent. as compared with the former rates. The rates are, however, maximum rates, and the actual amount of the benefit payable is governed by the degree of need. The maximum period of the benefit remains unchanged at 38 weeks, in general, extensible up to 51 weeks in certain cases. The present Regulations, which supersede all earlier regulations, took effect on 27th June, 1932, and are to be applied to current claims by not later than 23rd July, 1932.

**Poor Relief:** In order to enable the communes to meet the increasingly heavy charges incurred in the relief of the able-bodied unemployed, the Presidential Order of 14th June, 1932, provides that during the present financial year they shall be granted special assistance amounting to 672 million Reichsmarks. No specific reduction in the rates of relief is stipulated; but the calculations of the Government are stated to have been based on the anticipation that, on an average, payments will be reduced by 15 per cent.

**Unemployment Relief Levy:** The Presidential Order further provides for a levy on the remuneration of all wage and salary earners (including pensioners) during the period from 1st July, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, in order to assist in meeting the costs of the relief of unemployment. The levy is to be raised according to a graduated scale ranging from 1.5 to 6.5 per cent. of the gross remuneration.

\* The Chairmen of the Divisional Employment Exchanges may, if the need lists, admit occupational groups in other areas under their jurisdiction.  
† For the purposes of the poor relief system a person is deemed to be "in need of assistance" (*hilfsbedürftig*) if he is unable, or not sufficiently able, by his own energies and resources to secure for himself and his dependants the necessary means of livelihood, or cannot or does not secure them from other sources, in particular, from his relatives.

The proceeds, estimated at 400 million Reichsmarks, are to be paid into the funds of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, and applied as the Government may direct.

**Unemployment Relief Works:** The Presidential Order specifically provides that public works for the development of transport, communications and waterways, and for land improvements, shall be set in hand as emergency relief measures in the current financial year, and also empowers the Federal Minister of Labour to adapt the relevant legislative provisions as may be necessary for the promotion of measures for the creation of employment, the voluntary labour service, and the training of unemployed persons.

**Financial Results:** As a result of the above-mentioned legislation, the total estimated expenditure for the



EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 27th June showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with 23rd May. There was an improvement in a number of industries, but this was offset mainly by a substantial increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal-mining industry. The improvement occurred principally in the cotton and jute industries, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., the boot and shoe, industry, iron and steel manufacture, general engineering and iron-founding, the building, printing and publishing, rubber, and distributive trades, and the transport, dock and harbour, and hotel and boarding-house services. In addition to the substantial increase in temporary stoppages in coal mining, there was also some decline in employment in the pottery, woollen and worsted, and linen industries, in motor vehicle and in tinplate manufacture, and in tailoring and public works contracting.

There was a marked decline in employment in Wales, and also some decline in the Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions, and in Northern Ireland. In all these districts employment was very bad. It was also very bad in the North-Western Division and in Scotland, although the position was better than a month ago. In London and the Southern Counties employment showed an improvement, and was moderate.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th June, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.3, as compared with 22.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 21.2 at 22nd June, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th June, 1932, was 16.8, as compared with 17.1 at 23rd May, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.5, as compared with 5.0. For males alone, the percentage at 27th June, 1932, was 25.7, and for females 13.5; at 23rd May, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.3 and 13.9.

At 27th June, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,961,769 wholly unemployed, 688,378 temporarily stopped, and 97,196 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,747,343. This was 6,037 more than a month before, and 119,957 more than a year before. The total included 2,216,607 men, 67,796 boys, 416,386 women and 46,554 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The 1,961,769 wholly unemployed included 684,661 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 969,284 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 195,840 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 111,984 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th June, 1932, was 2,815,683.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. There was an increase in temporary stoppages in all districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th June, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 28th May, 1932, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with 27th June, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, was 4.12, a decrease of 0.46 of a day as compared with the week ended 28th May, 1932, and of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight improvement but remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was fair; in the Buxton area it was good, and most quarries were on full time. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. At chalk quarries and at tin mines employment was very slack, and at china clay quarries it was moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued very bad.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In the pig-iron industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 69, the same number as at the end of May, as compared with 76 at the end of June, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 47.7 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 51.0 at 23rd May, 1932, and 48.2 at 22nd June, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. It was bad also, with little change, in steel sheet manufacture.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering it remained moderate. In general engineering it was very bad, although there was some improvement. It was very bad also in the constructional engineering and

motor vehicle sections. In marine engineering the acute depression continued.

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

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

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry employment at 27th June showed an improvement as compared with 23rd May, but continued to be depressed in all departments and in nearly all districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 30.4 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 33.4 at 23rd May, 1932, and 40.6 at 22nd June, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline in the worsted section, but in the woollen section there was little general change. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26.4 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 25.5 at 23rd May, 1932, and 33.0 at 22nd June, 1931. In the carpet section employment showed a slight decline but remained fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and remained slack, on the whole. In the lace trade it continued to decline, and was generally slack, with short-time working in most sections. In the silk and artificial silk industries there was little general change, and employment continued very slack. In the linen industry it continued to decline and was very bad generally. There was an improvement in the jute industry, but employment still remained very bad.

In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight improvement, but continued bad, on the whole, 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 slight decline, but remained moderate, on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment remained fair. There was also little change in the shirt and collar trade, employment remaining moderate to slack. In the corset trade employment was fairly good, while in the glove trade it was fair. It continued moderate in the felt hat trade, although there was some improvement.

In the boot and shoe industry employment at 27th June showed a substantial improvement as compared with 23rd May but remained bad generally; short-time working continued prevalent. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.1 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 29.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and 20.1 at 22nd June, 1931.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the leather trades showed little change as compared with the previous month, and remained slack in all sections.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building trades there was a further slight seasonal improvement in several sections, but this was offset to some extent by a decline in the painting and decorating section, and, in a lesser degree, in the plumbing section. On the whole, however, employment remained very slack or bad. As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with masons and painters, and bad with each of the other classes of operatives. During the month there was a slight improvement with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers and labourers, and a decline with painters; with plumbers there was a slight decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but still remained very slack, on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained very slack; with millisawyers and coachbuilders it improved slightly, but was still very slack.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—In the paper-making industry employment continued moderate, on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. With letterpress printers employment improved slightly and was moderate generally. It was described as bad or slack at some of the larger centres, and continued fair at a number of the smaller towns. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained moderate on the whole. With lithographic printers it showed little change, and continued slack. With lithographic artists it was still generally fair to slack. With bookbinders it showed little change and remained slack.

**Pottery and Glass.**—Employment in North Staffordshire continued bad, on the whole, with increased short-time working. At Derby and at Bristol employment was slack and short-time working was again reported; at Worcester, also, short-time working continued. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was still bad.

Employment in glass manufacture showed a decline and was slack. There was a further improvement in glass bottle manufacture, but employment still continued slack.

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

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—With dock labourers employment showed an appreciable improvement, but was still slack; it was very slack, on the whole, with seamen.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1932.	June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ... ..	804,782	4.12	- 0.46	- 0.19
Iron " " " " " "	5,136	4.88	- 0.38	+ 0.22
Shale " " " " " "	1,605	5.75	- 0.10	- 0.08
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
			- 0.46	- 0.19
			- 0.38	+ 0.22
			- 0.10	- 0.08
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
		69	...	7
		Mills working.	35	29
		355	- 36	- 29
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
		232,928	+ 4.3	- 4.8

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Textiles:—			£	
Cotton ... ..	60,860	- 7.1	99,404	- 7.2*
Woollen ... ..	49,647	- 0.1	86,355	+ 0.0
Worsted ... ..	71,466	- 3.1	109,915	+ 1.6*
Carpet ... ..	10,455	+ 0.3	19,427	- 2.9
Boot and Shoe ... ..	57,674	+ 0.5	116,267	+ 3.5
Pottery ... ..	9,662	- 0.5	15,219	- 2.0
Brick ... ..	8,786	...	21,143	+ 1.8

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 27th June, 1932, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1931. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ... ..	2,346,610	16.3	6.8	13.2	- 0.3	+ 2.0
South-Eastern ... ..	973,250	15.0	6.4	13.0	- 0.9	+ 3.2
South-Western ... ..	894,700	18.5	7.5	16.0	- 0.8	+ 3.0
Midlands ... ..	1,893,050	24.7	13.7	21.5	+ 1.4	...
North-Eastern ... ..	2,073,010	33.9	16.5	29.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.1
North-Western ... ..	2,222,930	28.3	20.4	25.6	- 1.1	- 2.1
Scotland ... ..	1,350,330	31.1	15.5	26.6	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Wales ... ..	606,120	40.9	15.3	38.2	+ 3.9	+ 6.5
Northern Ireland ... ..	276,000	29.5	22.7	26.9	+ 1.7	0.4
Special Schemes ... ..	140,000	4.4	1.0	3.4	...	+ 0.1
Total ... ..	12,770,000	25.7	13.5	22.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 1931, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem-ployed and Casuals.	Temp-orarily stopped.	Date.	Number.
1931.					1931.	
22 June ... ..	22.5	17.8	16.0	5.2	29 July	2,736,000
27 July ... ..	23.2	18.9	16.3	5.7	27 July	2,783,000
24 August ... ..	25.1	19.4	16.7	5.3	28 Sept.	2,834,000
21 September ... ..	23.7	19.7	17.4	5.2	26 Oct.	2,897,000
26 October ... ..	23.6	17.5	18.1	3.8	21 Nov.	2,792,000
23 November ... ..	23.6	15.9	18.0	3.4	30 Nov.	2,688,000
21 December ... ..	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	21 Dec.	2,674,000
1932.					1932.	
25 January ... ..	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	25 Jan.	2,794,000
21 February ... ..	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March ... ..	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	20 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April ... ..	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May ... ..	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	23 May	2,805,000
27 June ... ..	25.7	13.5	16.8	5.5	27 June	2,816,000

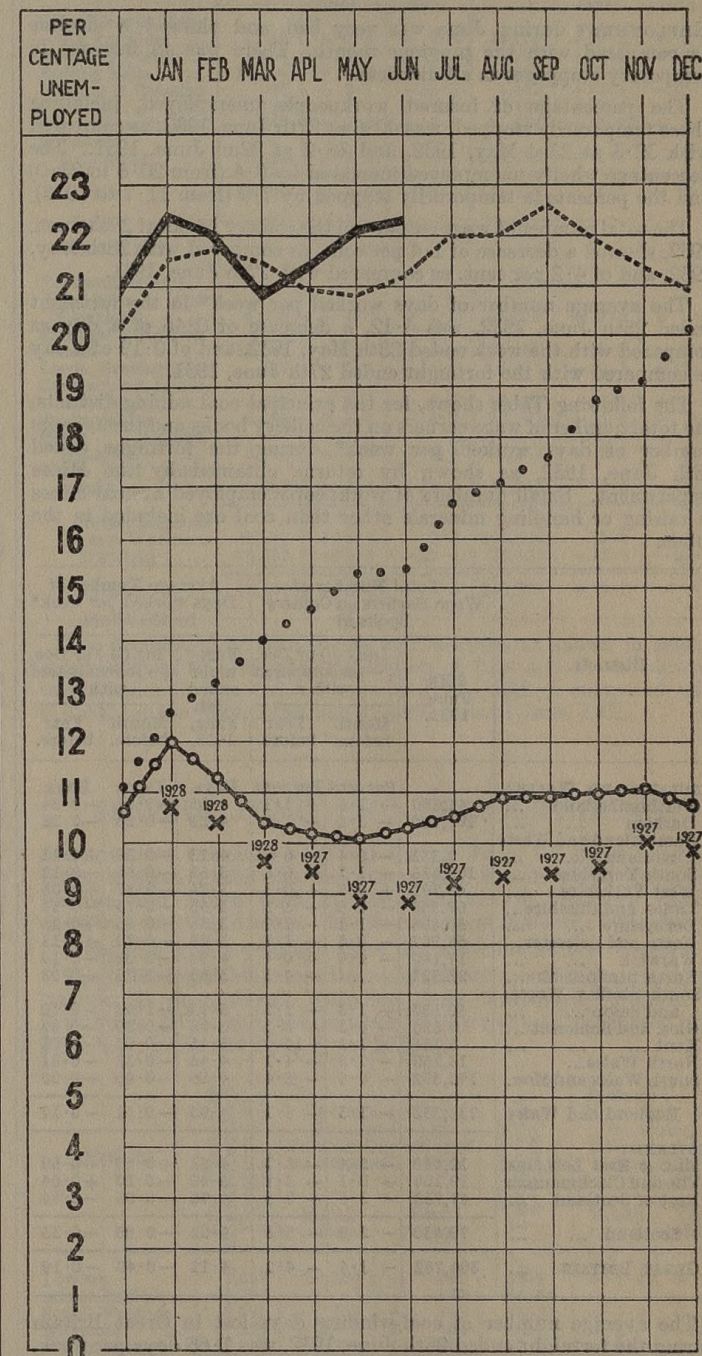
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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

x The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-31. The maximum percentages in those years occurred in 1931.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-bers.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.
London ... ..	1,346	4,639	2,010	4,383	12,378	0.53
South-Eastern ... ..	715	2,404	1,066	1,801	5,986	0.62
South-Western ... ..	654	1,938	864	1,608	5,064	0.57
Midlands ... ..	671	3,687	587	3,192	8,137	0.43
North-Eastern ... ..	719	4,237	907	2,829	8,692	0.42
North-Western ... ..	793	3,502	909	3,431	8,635	0.39
Scotland ... ..	869	2,537	1,028	2,372	6,806	0.50
Wales ... ..	774	1,273	320	377	2,744	0.45
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	6,541	24,217	7,691	19,993	58,442	0.47

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



## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was very bad and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. There was an increase in temporary stoppages in all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40.6 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 32.3 at 23rd May, 1932, and 36.2 at 22nd June, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.4 (from 20.6 to 21.0) and the percentage temporarily stopped by 7.9 (from 11.7 to 19.6).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th June, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1932, and of 4.2 per cent. as compared with 27th June, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, was 4.12, a decrease of 0.46 of a day as compared with the week ended 28th May, 1932, and of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
	25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	
				Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Northumberland ...	41,660	-1.8 + 1.1	4.25	-0.01	-0.34
Durham ...	101,700	-3.5 - 7.7	4.22	-0.23	-0.26
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	7,331	-0.4 - 6.6	4.73	-0.39	+0.43
South Yorkshire ...	103,616	-1.7 - 6.6	3.63	-0.55	-0.12
West Yorkshire ...	49,701	+0.5 + 0.3	3.24	-0.37	+0.08
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	67,556	-1.6 - 3.5	3.55	-0.73	-0.51
Derbyshire ...	50,495	-1.1 - 1.9	3.38	-0.55	+0.25
Notts. and Leicester ...	58,987	-0.3 - 1.7	3.48	-0.70	+0.18
Warwick ...	17,140	-0.4 - 0.4	4.76	-0.01	-0.10
North Staffordshire ...	22,523	... - 4.3	3.82	-0.76	-0.08
South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop ...	30,157	-1.3 + 1.2	3.73	-1.02	-0.40
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,620	-0.3 + 0.3	3.88	-0.29	-0.82
Kent ...	6,314	+1.3 +14.0	5.45	-0.05	-0.05
North Wales ...	13,250	-2.3 - 4.1	4.48	-0.32	-0.51
South Wales and Mon. ...	145,302	-0.6 - 6.4	4.96	-0.49	-0.20
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>725,352</b>	<b>-1.3 - 4.1</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.17</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Mid. & East Lothians ...	12,449	-2.4 - 2.1	4.81	+0.20	-0.50
Fife and Clackmannan ...	19,228	-0.1 - 3.7	5.40	-0.20	+0.04
Rest of Scotland ...	47,753	-3.6 - 7.5	4.76	-0.05	-0.44
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>79,430</b>	<b>-2.6 - 5.8</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>-0.05</b>	<b>-0.33</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>804,782</b>	<b>-1.4 - 4.2</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.19</b>

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, was 1.66 days per week, of which 1.59 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the week ended 28th May, 1932, was 1.19 days per week, of which 1.10 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, were 1.44 days per week, and 1.37 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the June and May, 1932, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-quarter of a day per week during the June, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th June, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 15,875,600 tons, as compared with 15,883,200 tons in the four weeks ended 28th May, 1932 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), and 16,866,800 tons in the four weeks ended 27th June, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 27th June, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd May, 1932, and 22nd June, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.		
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>220,277</b>	<b>204,727</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>188,523</b>	<b>195,140</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>31,754</b>	<b>9,587</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>
<b>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</b>						
Northumberland ...	10,783	7,684	21.2	15.2	36.4	+ 5.2
Durham ...	45,218	11,525	30.5	7.7	38.2	+ 2.2
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,572	3,770	31.4	33.1	64.5	+28.3
Yorkshire ...	26,454	56,662	14.8	31.6	46.4	+ 7.9
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,866	22,184	19.1	25.1	44.2	+10.2
Derbyshire ...	6,846	16,400	10.6	25.4	36.0	+11.2
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	8,193	15,761	12.8	24.5	37.3	+18.1
Warwickshire Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	1,199	664	9.5	5.3	14.8	+ 4.0
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,772	15,147	14.1	21.8	35.9	+12.1
Kent ...	1,551	3,155	13.6	27.6	41.2	+ 6.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	276	8	4.7	0.1	4.8	- 0.1
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>56,363</b>	<b>42,168</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>+10.0</b>

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,754,900 tons in June, 1932, as compared with 4,554,900 tons in May, 1932, and with 5,171,800 tons in June, 1931.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during June, but was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 41.7 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 42.8 at 23rd May, 1932, and 43.1 at 22nd June, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.
<b>Tinplate ...</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>- 6*</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>- 34*</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>- 2</b>
<b>Steel Sheet ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>- 6*</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>- 36*</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Cleveland ...</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>- 0.39</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Cumberland and Lancashire ...</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>+ 18.1</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>- 0.51</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Other Districts ...</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>- 0.27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>5,136</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>- 0.38</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th June, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,605, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with May, 1932, and 36.5 per cent. as compared with June, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.75 in June, 1932, as compared with 5.85 in May, 1932, and 5.83 in June, 1931.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change and was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.4 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 41.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and 38.2 at 22nd June, 1931.

\* See note \* in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 69 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, 1932, the same number as at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 76 at the end of June, 1931. In the case of 68 firms, employing 9,905 workpeople at the end of June, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1932, and a decrease of 11.5 per cent. compared with June, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		June 1932.	May 1932.	June 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
Durham and Cleveland ...	87	17	17	23	...	- 6
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	36	5	5	6	...	- 1
Parsons, Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	25	7	7	5	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	43	18	18	21	...	- 3
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	7	7	...	...
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	38	6	6	9	...	- 3
South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	21	3	3	2	...	+ 1
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-10</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>- 7</b>

The production of pig iron in June, 1932, amounted to 311,400 tons, compared with 315,300 tons in May, 1932, and 323,800 tons in June, 1931.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to decline and was very bad. In the week ended 25th June, 1932, 289 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 323\* in the week ended 26th May, 1932, and with 345 in the week ended 27th June, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 48.9 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 43.5 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 38.7 at 22nd June, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change, and was bad. In the week ended 25th June, 1932, 66 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 68 in the week ended 28th May, 1932, and with 39 in the week ended 27th June, 1931.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.	
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
<b>Tinplate ...</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>- 6*</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>- 34*</b>
<b>Steel Sheet ...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>- 6*</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>- 36*</b>

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1932, amounted to 62,141 tons, or 1,618 tons more than in May, 1932, and 14,864 tons more than in June, 1931.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight improvement but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47.7 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 51.0 at 23rd May, 1932, and 48.2 at 22nd June, 1931.

At certain firms, employing 45,100 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th June, 1932, the volume of employment for that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4.3 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th May, 1932, but decreased 4.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended 27th June, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were in operation was 5.2 in the week ended 25th June, 1932, as compared with 5.1 in May, 1932, and June, 1931.

\* Revised figures for the number of shifts during which the works were in operation in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of the work lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not necessarily implied that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.
<b>Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>24,602</b>	<b>+ 9.3</b>
<b>Puddling Forges ...</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>+27.5</b>
<b>Rolling Mills ...</b>	<b>16,094</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>	<b>74,622</b>	<b>+ 9.4</b>
<b>Forging &amp; Pressing ...</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>+ 9.7</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>+12.1</b>
<b>Founding ...</b>	<b>5,725</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>Other Departments</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>43,676</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>
<b>Mechanics, Labourers ...</b>	<b>9,495</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>52,455</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>232,928</b>	<b>+ 4.3</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
<b>Northumberland and Cleveland ...</b>	<b>8,035</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>43,226</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>
<b>Sheffield &amp; Rotherham ...</b>	<b>13,957</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>72,096</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>
<b>Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>- 5.9</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>
<b>Staffordshire ...</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>23,093</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>
<b>Other Midland Counties ...</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>+ 9.6</b>
<b>Wales and Monmouth ...</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>+ 8.4</b>	<b>31,763</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>39,143</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>204,526</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>5,957</b>	<b>+ 5.5</b>	<b>28,402</b>	<b>+13.4</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>45,100</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>232,928</b>	<b>+ 4.3</b>

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 459,300 tons in June, 1932, as compared with 416,900 tons in May, 1932, and 428,900 tons in June, 1931.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during June. A slight improvement, compared with the previous month, was shown in the North Eastern and North Western Divisions, but in Northern Ireland there was a further decline. In other districts there was little change.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th June, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd May, 1932, and 22nd June, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year



The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 69,255 tons, showing an increase of 33,931 tons over the unprecedentedly low total for the March quarter.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1932, amounted to 313,289 h.p., as compared with 366,534 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment remained moderate. In general engineering it was very bad, although it showed some improvement. It was very bad also in the constructional engineering and motor vehicle sections. In marine engineering the acute depression continued.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a slight improvement in the North-Western and Midlands divisions, but in all other areas it showed a decline; it showed a slight improvement on the previous year in general engineering, but declined in all other sections, especially in marine and constructional engineering.

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

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	11,774	1,964	303	804	6,384	21,229	+ 76	+ 4,430
South-Eastern ...	7,565	1,065	488	301	4,206	13,625	- 547	+ 1,870
South-Western ...	5,275	294	989	167	6,347	13,072	+ 1,600	+ 2,525
Midlands ...	18,989	4,101	513	2,341	27,273	53,217	+ 611	+ 4,407
North-Eastern ...	39,073	1,948	12,184	2,685	5,221	58,411	- 43	+ 2,726
North-Western ...	43,587	4,785	361	1,109	6,170	56,012	- 3,164	- 3,252
Scotland ...	29,561	698	10,777	2,540	2,013	45,589	+ 77	+ 2,079
Wales... ..	2,155	84	63	228	676	3,206	+ 354	+ 245
Northern Ireland	1,975	135	3,596	39	276	6,021	+ 50	+ 492
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>159,954</b>	<b>15,074</b>	<b>29,274</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>55,866</b>	<b>270,382</b>	<b>- 1,674</b>	<b>+ 6,708</b>
	Percentages Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.							
London ...	14.1	13.4	45.2	20.3	15.9	14.8	...	+ 3.1
South-Eastern ...	17.2	14.0	22.3	33.4	14.3	16.2	- 0.6	+ 2.2
South-Western ...	14.8	8.0	14.6	32.1	22.0	17.3	+ 2.1	+ 3.3
Midlands ...	21.5	13.6	35.6	32.0	27.6	23.5	+ 0.2	- 2.0
North-Eastern ...	35.2	19.7	59.8	36.1	17.3	35.8	...	+ 1.7
North-Western ...	35.0	21.9	44.0	36.7	26.5	32.3	- 1.8	- 1.8
Scotland ...	38.5	20.3	60.0	46.7	17.8	39.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Wales... ..	38.3	20.0	45.0	27.5	27.9	34.0	- 3.5	+ 2.6
Northern Ireland	29.0	18.5	73.7	22.9	11.7	40.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>
<i>Ditto, May, 1932</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>27.1</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, June, 1931</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>26.2</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. It remained very bad also in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was little general change and employment continued very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued very bad in the motor vehicle section and in general engineering; in electrical engineering it was fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties it showed little general change and remained slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. It continued very bad in Wales, though showing some improvement in general engineering; in Northern Ireland employment was very bad, with a decline in electrical and constructional engineering.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 27th June showed an improvement as compared with 23rd May, but continued to be depressed in all departments and in nearly all districts. As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in most districts, principally in the weaving department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.4 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 33.4 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 40.6 at 22nd June, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment showed an improvement, but was bad in all the principal sections. At Hyde short time continued, and numbers of workpeople were suspended for indefinite periods. At Stockport and at Stalybridge employment continued very depressed; the depression extended to the fine cotton spinning mills, which had previously been comparatively busy.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section was very bad, and a little worse than in the preceding month; the total volume of employment in the mills that were not entirely closed down was

about 53 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing section also employment was very bad, and worse than a month earlier; it was reported that all weavers, winders, reellers, beamers, etc., were under-employed throughout the month. In the Middleton district there was an increase in unemployment in the American section.

At Bolton employment was bad in the spinning and in the weaving sections, and slack with cardroom workers; there was a slight temporary improvement in the spinning section, partly due to pressure to complete orders before the local holidays. At Leigh also employment with spinners continued bad, but showed a slight temporary improvement in view of the approaching holidays; in the weaving section the position was described as fairly good. At Bury and at Rochdale employment continued bad, but there was some improvement at the latter centre.

At Preston there was a slight decline; some mills were closed down, and at others there was much under-employment and sectional stoppages. At Chorley temporary stoppages in the weaving section were extended beyond the usual short spells, and under-employment increased. At Blackburn employment was affected by disputes, but on the whole there was a slight improvement; at the end of June 54 mills were reported to be temporarily stopped, as compared with 58 at the end of May. At Accrington there was little change; employment was described as very fair. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement. At Darwen there was no improvement in the weaving section; under-employment was prevalent, and about two-thirds of the looms in the area were idle. At Burnley employment was slightly worse than in the previous month; more looms were stopped and more weavers lost their employment. At Colne the position was reported to be slightly worse. In the Rossendale Valley employment showed a further decline, and was very bad; a number of mills in the hard waste section were closed down for one week each, while others were under-employed.

In Yorkshire employment was described as bad, and worse than in May both in the Egyptian and in the American sections.

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 25th June, 1932.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.*	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.*	£	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,317	- 8.4	15,698	- 9.2	15,698	+ 3.5
Spinning ...	19,739	- 8.2	29,511	- 8.1	29,511	+ 2.4
Weaving ...	24,164	- 6.0	38,619	- 6.8	38,619	+ 13.0
Other ...	6,640	- 5.6	15,576	- 4.1	15,576	+ 9.3
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>60,860</b>	<b>- 7.1*</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>- 7.2*</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>+ 7.6*</b>
	DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	4,465	- 12.0	6,642	- 15.0	6,642	+ 19.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,798	- 14.0	10,714	- 13.7	10,714	+ 4.9
Oldham ...	9,094	- 3.9	15,618	- 5.1	15,618	+ 18.3
Bolton and Leigh ...	9,121	- 0.8	13,805	+ 2.4	13,805	- 4.9
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,385	- 12.1	10,567	- 12.0	10,567	- 0.8
Manchester ...	4,444	- 7.1	6,761	- 8.9	6,761	+ 40.2
Preston and Chorley ...	3,898	- 14.0	6,513	- 12.5	6,513	- 22.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,475	+ 5.8	7,536	+ 6.6	7,536	+ 19.8
Burnley, Padiham ...	3,572	- 7.2	6,428	- 12.0	6,428	+ 14.2
Colne and Nelson ...	2,633	+ 1.3	5,884	+ 0.2	5,884	+ 40.5
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,334	- 6.5	1,716	- 1.9	1,716	+ 15.2
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,137	- 5.9	3,538	- 9.2	3,538	+ 16.3
Other Districts ...	2,504	- 14.1	3,582	- 11.6	3,582	- 4.7
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>60,860</b>	<b>- 7.1*</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>- 7.2*</b>	<b>99,404</b>	<b>+ 7.6*</b>

Returns from firms employing nearly 60,000 workpeople in the week ended 25th June showed that about 16 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing 17 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 27th June, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th June, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,973	7,225	9,198	2,248	10,248	12,496
Spinning ...	10,773	4,918	15,691	13,009	9,644	22,653
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	2,015	7,276	9,291	1,776	11,110	12,886
Weaving ...	8,416	22,560	30,976	4,438	9,112	40,088
Other Processes ...	1,187	277	1,464	387	0	387
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>24,364</b>	<b>42,256</b>	<b>66,620</b>	<b>21,858</b>	<b>40,064</b>	<b>61,922</b>

\* The returns for June relate, in the main, to the week ended 25th June, 1932, but in some cases the particulars furnished related to the number of men and women employed in the week ended 18th June and the week ended 11th June, 1932. In the case of the latter week the figures are given in brackets. Comparison of earnings has also been made in some cases the particulars furnished related to the number of men and women employed in the week before Whitsuntide, when employment was at a high level. Comparison of earnings has also been made in some cases the particulars furnished related to the number of men and women employed in the week before Whitsuntide, when employment was at a high level. Comparison of earnings has also been made in some cases the particulars furnished related to the number of men and women employed in the week before Whitsuntide, when employment was at a high level.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd May, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 157	+ 430	+ 587	- 1,157	- 3,829	- 4,986	- 4,399
Spinning ...	+ 750	+ 751	+ 1,501	- 4,302	- 1,027	- 5,329	- 3,828
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 31	+ 498	+ 467	- 77	- 2,440	- 2,517	- 2,050
Weaving ...	- 235	- 435	- 670	+ 1,308	- 2,471	- 1,163	- 1,833
Other Processes ...	- 182	+ 1	- 181	- 160	- 277	- 437	- 618
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>+ 459</b>	<b>+ 1,245</b>	<b>+ 1,704</b>	<b>- 4,388</b>	<b>- 10,044</b>	<b>- 14,432</b>	<b>- 12,728</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 87,440,500 lbs. in June, 1932, compared with 99,181,700 lbs. in May, 1932, and with 71,988,200 lbs. in June, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,153,800 lbs. in June, 1932, compared with 12,742,600 lbs. in May, 1932, and with 9,568,400 lbs. in June, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in June, 1932, were 184,775,400 square yards, compared with 200,958,900 square yards in the previous month, and 132,821,000 square yards in June, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed a decline in June. In the worsted section there was a slight decline (which was partly seasonal) as compared with May; as compared with June of last year, there was an improvement in the spinning department, and little change in the other departments. In the woollen section there was little general change as compared with May, but employment was somewhat better than a year ago. In the carpet section there was a slight decline, but employment was still much better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 26.4 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 25.5 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 33.0 at 22nd June, 1931.

**Worsted Section.**—In this section employment showed a further slight decline, in all districts and in all departments; short-time working increased, and overtime (which had been largely worked from October, 1931, to April of this year) was reduced to small proportions. At Keighley several firms which had previously been on full time started working short time. At Halifax there was an increase in the amount of short-time working amongst women, partly counterbalanced by a reduction in the number of totally unemployed men. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th June showed that about 42½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing about 14 hours each on the average; 6 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was bad, and worse than a month earlier; about 20 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time at the end of June. In the wool-combing department there was a further decline in all sections; employment in the merino section remained fairly good, but in the other sections it was bad. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments taken as a whole, 41 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th June, lost, on an average, 14 hours each in short time; on the other hand, 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a further decline, and was moderate; the decline was greater with firms spinning yarns to be used in weaving than with those spinning hosiery yarns. About 42 per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th June, lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time; 7 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 5 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was a marked decline; in the fine cloth trade at Huddersfield employment was very bad. Forty-seven per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th June, worked short time\*, losing 15 hours each on the average; very little overtime was recorded.

**Woollen Section.**—In this section there was little general change, an improvement in some districts being counterbalanced by a decline in others. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th June showed that 39 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 45 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week. In the woollen section as a whole about 42 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 13 hours each in short time\*; 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 7½ hours each.

Employment in Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley showed little general change, though with some firms there was a decline, shorter hours being worked in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.), employment was described as poor; but there was some improve-

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

ment as compared with May. Some firms in both these districts were working overtime and night shifts. In the rag and shoddy trade employment continued bad. In the rug and blanket trade employment in Yorkshire was again reported to be very quiet, and much worse than a year ago.

Employment with woollen workers in the Stockport and Rochdale districts remained moderate. In the West of England there was little change; at Buckfastleigh employment was described as good. The seasonal slackness in Wales continued.

In Scotland, employment with tweed manufacturers was bad; it was worse than in May, and worse also than a year ago; the decline was to some extent seasonal. There was also a decline at Alloa, but employment remained fair.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment continued fair, but was not so good as in May; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 10.3 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 10.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 20.3 at 22nd June, 1931.

Employment at Kidderminster was moderate; not quite so good as in May, but better than a year ago. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment generally continued fair.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th June showed that 12 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 18½ hours on the average; about 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, 1926 = 100.	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, 1926 = 100.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,579	- 2.5	84.0	19,423	- 3.2	66.8
Spinning ...	34,747	- 3.0	84.1	45,038	- 3.6	69.5
Weaving ...	16,176	- 4.7	81.9	24,213	- 10.6	60.1
Other Depts. ...	9,387	- 0.7	92.3	18,812	- 3.6	69.5
Not specified ...	1,577	- 4.5	88.1	2,429	- 13.5	54.8
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>71,466</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>109,915</b>	<b>- 5.4</b>	<b>66.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	834	- 0.1	63.8	1,716	- 1.4	63.4
Spinning ...	11,665	- 1.2	81.2	21,401	- 0.2	75.7
Weaving ...	20,739	+ 0.1	88.8	31,391	- 0.1	77.5
Other Depts. ...	14,339	+ 0.1	86.5	28,546	+ 1.8	78.6
Not specified ...	2,070	+ 2.5	75.3	3,501	- 11.0	61.7
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>49,647</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86,355</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>76.2</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,455</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>19,427</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>113.2</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>131,568</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>215,697</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>	<b>73.1</b> </



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th June, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 28th May, 1932:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	-2.5	-3.4	-6.8	-0.8	-4.0
Huddersfield ...	-2.4	-1.5	-3.0	-1.9	-2.5
Halifax ...	-3.2	-1.5	-5.1	+1.3	-1.6
Leeds ...	-	-3.6	-2.5	-1.3	-2.9
Keighley ...	-1.8	-1.7	-3.5	+0.2	-1.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	-2.6	-	-2.5	-1.6
Total, West Riding ...	-2.2	-2.7	-4.9	-0.9	-3.0
West of England and Midlands ...	-9.4	-1.7	+0.3	+1.8	-0.8
Lancashire ...	-	-6.4	-	-	-5.9
Scotland ...	-0.4	-13.8	-	-5.8	-10.0
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—signifies "no change".)				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
<b>WOOLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ...	-1.9	-1.7	-0.1	-1.6	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+2.2	+4.5	-0.6	+2.2	
Leeds ...	+3.4	+1.1	+1.7	+2.8	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	-3.6	-5.6	-3.7	-4.4	
Bradford ...	+1.7	-9.6	-8.1	-5.8	
Total, West Riding ...	+0.2	+0.3	-0.6	+0.2	
Lancashire ...	-	+2.2	+1.7	+1.4	
West of England and Midlands ...	-0.4	+0.2	+1.9	+0.1	
Scotland ...	-6.0	-0.9	+1.3	-1.2	
Wales ...	-42.9	-31.8	-41.9	-35.5	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 27th June, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th June, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	292	5	297	544	7	551	848
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	721	671	1,392	734	408	1,142	2,534
Wool Combing ...	424	252	676	931	840	1,771	2,447
Wool Carding ...	733	126	859	933	132	1,065	1,924
Woolen Spinning ...	517	154	671	579	343	922	1,593
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	733	1,263	1,996	612	4,753	5,365	7,361
Wool Winding and Warping ...	127	31	158	421	125	546	704
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	115	219	334	400	1,441	1,841	2,175
Woolen Weaving ...	243	899	1,142	556	3,514	4,070	5,212
Worsted Weaving ...	201	644	845	337	5,146	5,483	6,328
Other Processes ...	1,256	105	1,361	1,445	260	1,705	3,066
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5,362</b>	<b>4,369</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>7,492</b>	<b>16,969</b>	<b>24,461</b>	<b>34,192</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd May, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th June, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+12	...	+12	-37	-1	-38	-26
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	-33	+173	+140	-19	-122	-141	-1
Wool Combing ...	+41	-17	+24	-73	+77	+4	+28
Wool Carding ...	-10	+14	+4	-78	-63	-141	-137
Woolen Spinning ...	-22	+64	+42	-205	-120	-325	-283
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+77	+50	+127	-12	+804	+792	+919
Wool Winding and Warping ...	-6	+2	-4	-129	-75	-204	-208
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	-38	-6	-44	-28	+298	+270	+226
Woolen Weaving ...	-2	+381	+379	-182	-856	-1,038	-659
Worsted Weaving ...	-86	+240	+154	+155	+1,402	+1,557	+1,711
Other Processes ...	+150	+24	+174	-257	+43	-214	-40
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+83</b>	<b>+925</b>	<b>+1,008</b>	<b>-865</b>	<b>+1,387</b>	<b>+522</b>	<b>+1,530</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 48,305,400 lbs. in June, 1932, compared with 82,688,000 lbs. in the previous month and 36,807,200 lbs. in June, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in June, 1932, were 3,117,300 lbs., compared with 2,875,700 lbs. in May, 1932, and with 2,578,100 lbs. in June, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in June, 1932, were 6,327,800 square yards, compared with 5,637,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,118,000 square yards in June, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 2,036 cwts., 1,383 cwts., and 1,671 cwts. in June, 1932, May, 1932, and June, 1931 respectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT at 27th June showed a substantial improvement as compared with 23rd May, but remained bad generally; short-time working continued to be prevalent. Employment was rather worse in most districts than in June of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.1 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 29.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and with 20.1 at 22nd June, 1931.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,701	-5.6	+0.2	3,664	-4.7	+0.9
Leicester ...	8,696	-2.7	-6.2	18,041	-0.7	-10.7
Leicester Country District ...	4,031	-1.2	-2.0	7,785	-2.0	-13.2
Northampton ...	6,572	+0.5	-8.4	14,988	+6.8	-8.9
Higham, Rushden and Kettering ...	5,296	-1.7	-4.7	11,096	+1.6	-11.0
Kettering and District ...	5,399	+0.5	-2.7	10,949	+1.2	-16.7
Rest of Northants ...	1,397	-0.4	-6.2	2,756	-1.3	-7.8
Stafford and District ...	2,525	+1.0	-0.6	5,473	+6.6	+3.1
Norwich and District ...	5,437	+2.0	-6.7	10,018	+5.7	-10.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,881	+7.9	-6.1	2,998	+11.2	-22.3
Leeds and District ...	1,710	-1.0	+2.3	3,462	-0.7	+1.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,278	+0.5	+10.6	11,800	+12.5	+12.5
Birmingham and District ...	934	+0.1	-1.5	1,658	+7.3	-11.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,932	+1.1	+5.8	7,746	+0.2	-5.3
England and Wales ...	55,789	-0.2	-2.5	112,434	+3.1	-7.9
Scotland ...	1,885	+23.6	-7.1	3,833	+17.1	-10.9
Great Britain ...	57,674	+0.5	-2.7	116,267	+3.5	-8.0

Returns from firms employing 56,800 workpeople in the week ended 25th June indicated that 50 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while about 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London varied, but on the whole it was rather quiet. At Leicester employment remained bad, and was worse than a year ago; in the week ended 25th June, 68 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12½ hours each on the average. There was a slight decline in the Leicester country district, and much short time was worked; employment was unusually quiet even for this, the slack season.

At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack, and worse than a year ago; in the week ended 25th June nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 11½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained bad with most firms; in this district also nearly half of the workpeople were on short time. At Wellingborough and at Kettering there was little change, and employment remained generally bad. At Daventry employment was described as fair.

At Stafford there was a slight improvement; short time was worked to a much smaller extent than in most of the other principal centres. At Norwich employment improved slightly at the end of the month, after a period of decline, but it was still quiet with most firms, and worse than a year ago; two-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th June.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed an improvement with some firms, but remained very slack, and was worse than a year ago; over four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th June, losing 12½ hours each on the average. At Northampton employment remained slack generally, though a few firms were busy; over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th June, losing 11½ hours each on the average.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a slight improvement, but remained generally slack; it was better than a year ago. At Bury it was described as fair.

In Scotland there was considerable improvement in employment; it remained slack at most centres; at Kilmarnock it was described as fairly good; nearly half of the operatives were on short time.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in overtime.

the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th June, losing 13½ 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 27th June, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th June, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—							
Preparing Department ...	247	57	304	204	67	271	575
Rough Stuff Department ...	486	21	507	533	16	549	1,056
Clicking Department ...	1,059	2	1,061	2,113	10	2,123	3,184
Closing Department ...	30	1,414	1,444	35	2,469	2,504	3,948
Making Department ...	2,789	38	2,827	3,143	28	3,171	5,998
Finishing Department ...	1,861	528	2,389	2,101	582	2,683	5,072
Slipper Making ...	337	176	513	560	446	1,006	1,519
Clog Making ...	28	2	30	6	—	6	36
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	780	2	782	52	—	52	834
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>8,747</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>12,365</b>	<b>22,222</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd May, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
							Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—
Preparing Department ...	+4	+7	+11	-153	-50	-203	-192
Rough Stuff Department ...	-11	...	-11	-339	-3	-342	-353
Clicking Department ...	+34	+1	+35	-1,047	-18	-1,065	-1,032
Closing Department ...	+6	+253	+259	...	-3,276	-3,276	-3,017
Making Department ...	-352	-5	-357	-1,699	-26	-1,725	-2,082
Finishing Department ...	-38	+183	+145	-777	-256	-1,033	-888
Slipper Making ...	-1	+34	+33	-928	-847	-1,775	-1,742
Clog Making ...	+2	+1	+3	...	...	...	+3
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	-30	+1	-29	-33	...	-33	-62
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>-386</b>	<b>+473</b>	<b>+87</b>	<b>-4,976</b>	<b>-4,476</b>	<b>-9,452</b>	<b>-9,365</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1932, amounted to 64,366 dozen pairs, or 3,113 dozen pairs less than in May, 1932, and 3,640 dozen pairs less than in June, 1931.

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued bad, on the whole, with increased short-time working. There was an improvement in the china ware section, but a decline in the branches devoted to the manufacture of tiles and other earthenware products. At Derby and at Bristol employment was slack and short-time working was again reported; at Worcester also short-time working continued. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.9 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 31.1 at 23rd May, 1932, and 36.4 at 22nd June, 1931.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
BRANCHES:—						
China Manufacture ...	1,518	+2.9	+8.3	2,602	+6.0	+6.7
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,490	-1.1	-1.2	10,037	-2.5	-1.9
Other Branches including unspecified ...	1,654	-1.3	-3.8	2,580	-7.3	-14.4
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Districts:—						
North Staffordshire ...	7,820	+0.4	+1.6	11,258	-0.2	+2.7
Other Districts ...	1,842	-4.2	-7.5	3,961	-6.7	-16.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 50,000 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,460 were working on an average about 15½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th June, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight improvement, but continued very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.2 at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 22.4 at 23rd May, 1932, and 15.8 at 22nd June, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,623	+5.3	+0.7	3,951	+9.4	+0.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,124	-2.7	-25.1	12,689	-0.9	-32.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,857	+3.4	-2.5	4,093	+4.1	-5.7



PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June in the paper-making industry continued moderate on the whole, and showed little change generally compared with the previous month. Short time was still reported in many centres, but in some mills full time was worked.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved slightly as compared with the previous month, but was still generally moderate. It was described as bad or slack at some of the larger centres, including London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow; while at a number of smaller towns it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained moderate on the whole.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry showed little change and continued slack on the whole. With lithographic artists employment was still generally fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment remained slack, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 12.3 at 27th June, 1932, compared with 12.8 at 23rd May, 1932, and 14.4 at 22nd June, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.3 at 27th June, 1932, compared with 10.9 at 23rd May, 1932, and 9.7 at 22nd June, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.0 at 27th June, 1932, compared with 10.3 at 23rd May, 1932, and 12.3 at 22nd June, 1931.

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

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on a	
		June, 1932.	May, 1932.	June, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London Counties...	34,594	8.5	9.7	5.9	-1.2	+2.6
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	13,854	8.6	9.7	7.1	-1.1	+1.5
Scotland ...	7,610	7.4	8.2	5.5	-0.8	+1.9
Other Districts ...	5,490	11.3	12.7	7.6	-1.4	+3.7
	8,912	6.7	7.6	5.5	-0.9	+1.2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>70,460</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
Lithographic Printing						
Bookbinding ...	11,535	10.9	11.0	8.3	-0.1	+2.6
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	8,393	13.1	13.3	10.3	-0.2	+2.8
	25,145	6.8	6.3	4.6	+0.5	+2.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June was slack on the whole, but showed an appreciable improvement over the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33.3 per cent. were unemployed at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 39.2 per cent. at 23rd May, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 27th June, 1932, was greater by 0.5 per cent. than at 22nd June, 1931.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers included in the returns.				
	Employed in Docks.			Employed at Wharves.	Grand Total.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
4th June, 1932 ...	4,133	2,216	6,349	6,677	13,026
11th " " ...	3,882	1,955	5,837	6,765	12,602
18th " " ...	3,407	1,475	4,882	6,333	11,215
25th " " ...	3,492	2,148	5,640	6,486	12,126
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th June, 1932 ...	3,711	1,937	5,648	6,560	12,208
Average for May, 1932 ...	3,548	1,817	5,365	6,622	11,987
Average for June, 1931 ...	3,592	1,547	5,139	7,264	12,403

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 810, compared with 801 in May, and with 800 in June, 1931.

East Coast.—Except at the Hartlepoons, where timber imports were nearly 70 per cent. in excess of those in June, 1931, employment at the North-East Coast ports remained slack. There was some improvement at Grimsby and at Goole, although conditions were still below normal. Employment continued moderate at Hull, and fair at Ipswich, Yarmouth and King's Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment remained bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st July, 1932, was 10,518, compared with 10,503 in May, 1932, and with 10,960 in June, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,227 in the five weeks ended 1st July, 1932, compared with £21,545 in May, 1932, and with £24,137 in June, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment showed an improvement at several of the South Wales ports, mainly owing to an increase in imports of timber and general cargoes; but at Newport and Penarth work continued slack. At Bristol and Avonmouth it was fair, and better than in May. Employment at Southampton was slack, but better than in May; and there was also an improvement at Manchester.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was moderate and better than in May. It was good at Leith and fair at Grange-mouth, where timber imports provided additional work. At Dundee it remained bad. At Belfast employment improved, and was fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained very slack on the whole. The demand for ratings was extremely quiet generally, and the supply of seamen at all ports was substantially in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 27th June, 1932, was 32.2, compared with 33.2 at 23rd May, 1932, and 29.6 at 22nd June, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack generally but improved slightly towards the end of the month. On the Tyne it was very slack; on the Wear it was poor, particularly in the latter part of the month. On the Tees it was very slack until the last week when some improvement took place; at the Hartlepoons the demand varied somewhat, and at the end of June was poor. At Hull the demand was slack until late in the month, when increased activity was noted. At Southampton it was quiet generally, with signs of further slackening towards the end of June. The demand at Bristol improved up to the third week but declined subsequently and at the end of the month was slack; at Avonmouth it was fair until the last week, when there was a substantial decline. At Newport the demand was quiet to fair; at Cardiff it was slack in the first half of the month but improved slightly thereafter; at Swansea the demand was fair generally. On the Mersey the demand steadily improved throughout the month and at the end of June was fair; at Manchester, apart from some fair periods in the first and third weeks, the demand was dull. On the Clyde it was generally slack; at Leith it improved during the first half of June but declined thereafter, and in the last week was slack. At Belfast the demand improved and at the end of June was fair.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	June, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Six Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1932.	June, 1931.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ...	8,985	- 482	- 664	49,564	53,547
Manchester ...	554	+ 116	+ 17	3,814	3,597
London ...	8,379	+ 427	- 534	44,665	47,284
Southampton...	8,185	+ 1,189	- 2,128	34,724	49,755
Tyne Ports ...	1,321	- 178	- 1,031	11,936	12,312
Sunderland ...	179	- 151	- 42	704	1,355
Middlesbrough ...	152	- 76	- 98	1,088	1,088
Hull ...	754	+ 79	- 297	96	5,429
Bristol ...	598	+ 19	- 488	2	5,581
Newport, Mon. ...	437	+ 108	+ 101	12	2,399
Cardiff ...	1,176	- 317	- 515	9	11,007
Swansea ...	1,851	+ 448	+ 1,184	9	3,307
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ...	342	+ 25	+ 117		1,420
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	639	+ 204	+ 292		2,148
Glasgow ...	3,581	+ 743	- 29		15,964
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ...	257	+ 21	-		1,094
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>37,390</b>	<b>+ 2,137</b>	<b>- 4,181</b>		<b>217,287</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are for separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.  
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 258 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 27th June, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

—	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,933,850	29,744	288,950	13,906	2,266,450
2. Claims under consideration ...	70,188	2,386	20,707	1,339	94,620
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	176,346	13,810	75,747	8,386	274,289
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	36,223	21,856	30,982	22,923	111,984
5. Two months file ...	73,769	4,714	47,763	3,951	130,197
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,240	17	439	17	4,713
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,216,607	67,796	416,386	46,554	2,747,343
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,258,393	50,671	433,606	27,599	2,770,269

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 27TH JUNE, AND FOR 23RD MAY, 1932.

—	27th June, 1932.			23rd May, 1932.		
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			27th June, 1932.	23rd May, 1932.
<b>Great Britain.</b>						
Men ...	1,617,509	503,467	95,631	2,216,607	2,190,478	
Boys ...	51,233	16,462	101	67,796	69,587	
Women ...	255,799	159,132	1,455	416,386	430,828	
Girls ...	37,228	9,317	9	46,554	50,413	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,961,769</b>	<b>688,378</b>	<b>97,196</b>	<b>2,747,343</b>	<b>2,741,306</b>	
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</b>						
Men ...	1,658,352	505,877	97,588	2,261,817	2,234,630	
Boys ...	52,318	16,548	101	68,967	70,758	
Women ...	270,106	165,796	1,468	437,370	448,129	
Girls ...	37,934	9,586	9	47,529	51,236	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,018,710</b>	<b>697,807</b>	<b>99,166</b>	<b>2,815,683</b>	<b>2,804,753</b>	

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

—	Five weeks ended 27th June, 1932.		Period 29th December, 1931, to 27th June, 1932.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	112,923	109,660	516,814	- 149,746	500,188	- 142,068
Boys ...	16,809	14,651	85,563	- 9,057	75,775	- 5,725
Women ...	54,220	44,772	249,381	- 37,381	206,620	- 30,221
Girls ...	17,212	14,601	91,316	+ 49	77,894	+ 93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201,164</b>	<b>183,684</b>	<b>943,074</b>	<b>- 196,135</b>	<b>860,477</b>	<b>- 177,921</b>

\* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.  
† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 27th June, 1932, the average number of such placings was 7,904 per week.  
‡ The figures for 1931 cover 27 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 26 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 27th June, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 27th June, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) In total as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	23rd June, 1932.	22nd June, 1931.
<b>London Division ...</b>	<b>241,251</b>	<b>44,494</b>	<b>10,564</b>	<b>296,309</b>	<b>- 7,755</b>	<b>+ 43,582</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>106,700</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>125,842</b>	<b>- 12,400</b>	<b>+ 32,763</b>
Brighton ...	3,606	185	656	4,447	+ 472	+ 522
Chatham ...	5,201	600	522	6,323	- 200	+ 1,595
Ipswich ...	4,134	302	174	4,610	+ 256	+ 582
Norwich ...	5,772	1,283	252	7,307	+ 190	+ 1,034
Rest of Division ...	87,987	10,769	4,399	103,155	- 11,342	+ 29,300
<b>South-Western Division ...</b>	<b>122,304</b>	<b>14,724</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>142,790</b>	<b>- 10,027</b>	<b>+ 26,344</b>
Bristol ...	21,053	3,491	1,358	25,902	+ 1,520	+ 2,113
Plymouth ...	8,308	1,118	329	9,755	+ 375	+ 976
Portsmouth ...	7,506	880	518	8,904	+ 402	+ 1,031
Reading ...	2,643	395	268	3,306	+ 383	+ 1,072
Southampton ...	11,124	1,045	708	12,877	+ 550	+ 3,175
Swindon ...	2,591	289	120	2,970	+ 169	+ 826
Rest of Division ...	69,079	7,536	2,461	79,076	- 6,628	+ 17,151
<b>Midlands Division ...</b>	<b>316,128</b>	<b>67,243</b>	<b>14,125</b>	<b>397,506</b>	<b>+ 24,542</b>	<b>- 4,494</b>
Birmingham ...	47,592	11,349	2,047	60,988	+ 1,395	+ 5,214
Coventry ...	11,711	1,793	414	13,918	+ 1,107	+ 2,593
Cradley Heath ...	7,814	1,412	290	9,516	+ 824	+ 331
Derby ...	6,806	800	324	7,930	+ 52	+ 2,247
Leicester ...	10,364	5,542	214	16,120	+ 894	+ 105
Northampton ...	4,725	1,143	165	6,033	+ 4,654	+ 893
Nottingham ...	15,071	2,823	505	18,399	+ 1,275	+ 1,236
Smethwick ...	5,691	1,129	165	6,985	+ 340	+ 54
Stoke-on-Trent ...	23,657	12,648	1,390	37,695	+ 4,799	+ 1,378
Walsall ...	8,771	1,435	548	10,754	+ 466	+ 254
West Bromwich ...	5,377	927	302	6,606	+ 119	+ 324
Wolverhampton ...	11,577	1,766	538	13,881	+ 213	+ 59
Rest of Division ...	156,982	24,476	7,233	188,691	+ 17,950	+ 4,096
<b>North-Eastern Division ...</b>	<b>526,946</b>	<b>71,503</b>	<b>27,236</b>	<b>625,685</b>	<b>+ 20,137</b>	<b>+ 21,915</b>
Barnsley ...	14,296	916	817	16,029	+ 832	+ 4,611
Bradford ...	17,141	7,879	435	25,455	+ 1,819	+ 7,463
Darlington ...	5,443	442	413	6,701	+ 118	+ 1,338
Dewsbury ...	4,065	1,353	371	5,789	+ 31	+ 656
Doncaster ...	8,143	504	566	9,239	+ 609	+



UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th June, 1932, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to

be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 257 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 257.

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

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 128 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932.

It is estimated that at 27th June, 1932, these changes, and certain changes in the method of counting the number of casual dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 165,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 27th JUNE, 1932.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.						GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	6,539	162	6,701	74	127	201	6,613	289	6,902	6,606	289	6,895
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	219,553	762	220,315	204,000	727	204,727	423,553	1,489	425,042	423,515	1,489	425,004
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,202	3	4,205	1,170	—	1,170	5,372	3	5,375	5,360	3	5,363
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,710	6	2,716	151	—	151	2,861	6	2,867	2,847	6	2,853
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7,960	11	7,971	2,585	5	2,590	10,545	16	10,561	10,083	16	10,099
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,211	2	1,213	1,812	—	1,812	3,023	2	3,025	3,016	2	3,018
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	2,770	160	2,930	645	14	659	3,415	174	3,589	3,376	174	3,550
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,871	21	3,892	597	1	598	4,468	22	4,490	4,421	22	4,443
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,253	16	3,269	797	1	798	4,050	17	4,067	4,050	17	4,067
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,380	92	4,472	1,083	34	1,117	5,463	126	5,589	5,409	126	5,535
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,185	109	3,294	856	11	867	4,041	120	4,161	3,972	120	4,092
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	12,433	1,009	13,442	4,759	391	5,150	17,192	1,400	18,592	16,736	1,400	18,136
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	5,640	5,251	10,891	6,257	9,524	15,781	11,897	14,775	26,672	11,889	14,774	26,663
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	3,827	522	4,349	1,341	125	1,466	5,168	647	5,815	5,151	647	5,798
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,440	186	3,626	893	58	951	4,333	244	4,577	4,333	238	4,571
Chemicals etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	13,484	1,304	14,788	1,111	328	1,439	14,595	1,632	16,227	14,478	1,629	16,107
Explosives ... ..	1,187	375	1,562	282	81	363	1,469	456	1,925	1,469	456	1,925
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,603	306	1,909	125	24	149	1,728	330	2,058	1,721	330	2,051
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	6,836	1,173	8,009	1,976	447	2,423	8,812	1,620	10,432	8,756	1,605	10,361
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	6,225	16	6,241	1,420	8	1,428	7,645	24	7,669	7,645	24	7,669
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	39,262	332	39,594	41,036	203	41,239	80,298	535	80,833	80,284	535	80,819
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,002	265	7,267	2,983	77	3,060	9,985	342	10,327	9,913	342	10,255
Tin Plates ... ..	3,890	354	4,244	9,721	883	10,604	13,611	1,237	14,848	13,511	1,237	14,748
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	6,454	153	6,607	5,485	43	5,528	11,939	196	12,135	11,937	195	12,132
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,683	410	3,093	2,912	211	3,123	5,595	621	6,216	5,594	621	6,215
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	113,867	3,439	117,306	40,438	2,210	42,648	154,305	5,649	159,954	152,345	5,634	157,979
Electrical Engineering ... ..	10,455	1,380	11,835	2,877	362	3,239	13,332	1,742	15,074	13,199	1,740	14,939
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	24,514	118	24,632	4,610	32	4,642	29,124	159	29,274	28,530	148	28,678
Constructional Engineering ... ..	7,712	113	7,825	2,369	20	2,389	10,061	133	10,214	10,043	132	10,175
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	38,251	2,101	40,352	14,872	642	15,514	53,123	2,743	55,866	52,855	2,735	55,590
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trains ... ..	2,907	187	3,094	519	30	549	3,426	217	3,643	3,380	216	3,596
Tramcars ... ..	10,180	92	10,272	2,321	22	2,343	12,501	114	12,615	12,496	114	12,610

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	109,049	524	109,573	4,742	101	4,843	113,791	625	114,416	105,941	552	106,493
Metal Trades :—												
Sheet Metal, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	16,454	840	17,294	8,709	546	9,255	25,163	1,386	26,549	25,082	1,385	26,467
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,336	62	4,398	418	—	418	4,754	62	4,816	4,643	61	4,704
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	8,541	3,668	12,209	1,696	1,595	3,291	10,237	5,263	15,500	10,218	5,262	15,480
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,910	1,490	7,400	4,107	910	5,017	10,017	2,400	12,417	10,004	2,400	12,404
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,473	1,349	3,822	2,175	853	3,028	4,648	2,202	6,850	4,648	2,202	6,850
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	3,215	1,083	4,298	1,169	411	1,580	4,384	1,494	5,878	4,372	1,494	5,866
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,612	31	1,643	366	6	372	1,978	37	2,015	1,961	37	1,998
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,405	2,080	5,485	1,602	1,194	2,796	5,007	3,274	8,281	4,988	3,274	8,262
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	22,390	7,379	29,769	8,650	3,750	12,400	31,040	11,129	42,169	30,897	11,119	42,016
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton ... ..	33,482	54,525	88,007	28,625	50,651	79,276	62,107	105,176	167,283	62,099	105,152	167,251
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	10,626	9,456	20,082	16,034	27,060	43,094	26,660	36,516	63,176	26,511	36,399	62,910
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	2,592	1,650	4,242	1,157	3,499	4,646	3,749	8,888	3,748	5,138	8,886	
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	2,277	954	3,231	695	780	1,475	2,972	1,734	4,706	2,972	1,734	4,706
Linen ... ..	5,921	9,303	15,224	1,884	6,049	7,933	7,805	15,352	23,157	1,380	3,662	5,042
Jute ... ..	4,264	8,598	12,862	1,335	3,335	4,670	5,589	11,933	17,532	5,589	11,933	17,531
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,232	1,859	3,101	496	1,258	1,754	1,728	3,127	4,855	1,564	2,730	4,294
Hosiery ... ..	1,641	5,240	6,881	1,670	7,855	9,525	3,311	13,095	16,406	3,291	12,984	16,275
Lace ... ..	586	441	1,027	806	850	1,656	1,382	2,703	2,437	1,108	2,683	
Carpets ... ..	632	690	1,322	476	905	1,381	1,108	1,595	2,703	1,108	1,595	
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,797	3,083	4,880	806	2,205	3,011	2,603	5,288	7,891	2,437	4,253	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	10,830	3,619	14,449	11,835	3,401	15,236	22,665	7,020	29,685	21,495	5,610	27,105
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing F...	4,436	1,157	5,593	1,666	418	2,084	6,102	1,575	7,677	6,100	1,575	7,675
Leather Goods ... ..	2,029	1,263	3,292	480	731	1,211	2,509	1,994	4,503	2,485	1,942	4,427
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring ... ..	9,314	7,383	16,697	1,234	7,453	8,687	10,548	14,836	25,384	10,355	14,298	24,653
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	1,272	4,019	5,291	77	1,417	1,494	1,349	5,436	6,785	1,327	5,175	6,502
Hats and Caps (including Straw Hats)	1,453	1,141	2,594	660	1,020	1,680	2,113	4,274	2,112	2,161	4,273	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	896	6,035	6,931	100	4,194	4,294	996	10,229	11,225	815	5,242	6,057
Dress Industries not separately specified ... ..	1,011	811	1,822	307	793	1,100	1,318	1,604	2,922	1,305	1,602	2,907
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,715	3,417	15,132	10,615	4,729	15,344	22,330	8,146	30,476	22,043	8,117	30,160
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	12,266	4,468	16,734	681	460	1,141	12,947	4,928	17,875	12,463	4,842	17,305
Grain Milling ... ..	2,494	218	2,712									



Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH JUNE, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (23RD MAY, 1932, 22ND JUNE, 1931, 23RD JUNE, 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 27TH JUNE, 1932.

\* See note \* on page 261.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH JUNE, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (23RD MAY, 1932, 22ND JUNE, 1931, 23RD JUNE, 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 27TH JUNE, 1932.

\* The percentages at each date have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

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

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 27th June, 1932, differed from the figures for 23rd May, 1932, to the extent of 1,200 or more—

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 27th June, 1932, as compared with 23rd May, 1932 (Males, Females, Total).



JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 27TH JUNE, 1932.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	4,498	2,178	6,676	1,910	1,978	3,888
South-Eastern ...	1,771	1,184	2,955	1,171	1,406	2,577
South-Western ...	2,022	1,249	3,271	1,077	1,414	2,491
Midlands ...	6,708	1,839	8,547	3,610	1,968	5,578
North-Eastern ...	11,742	5,136	16,878	4,721	5,637	10,358
North-Western ...	8,173	3,812	11,985	6,348	4,381	10,729
Scotland ...	6,295	4,237	10,532	3,966	3,746	7,712
Wales ...	4,731	2,221	6,952	828	2,393	3,221
Great Britain ...	45,940	21,856	67,796	23,631	22,923	46,554

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 27TH JUNE, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juvenciles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,105	5,651	11,756	722	808	1,530
South-Western ...	1,292	1,150	2,442	217	251	468
Midlands ...	1,449	1,583	3,032	372	406	778
North-Eastern ...	1,941	1,989	3,930	436	479	915
North-Western ...	2,389	2,373	4,762	572	569	1,141
Scotland ...	943	1,297	2,240	177	216	393
Wales ...	480	510	990	118	222	340
Great Britain ...	14,599	14,553	29,152	2,614	2,951	5,565

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1931.		Percentage Unemployed at 27th June, 1932.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
London ...	110,260	98,150	5.0	0.1	5.1	2.6	0.1	2.7
South-Eastern ...	48,790	32,960	4.1	0.3	4.4	3.9	0.6	4.5
South-Western ...	43,060	29,640	4.8	0.6	5.4	3.7	0.9	4.6
Midlands ...	88,610	73,940	3.9	4.1	8.0	2.5	3.1	5.4
North-Eastern ...	99,650	60,060	7.1	5.5	12.6	5.6	3.8	9.1
North-Western ...	87,870	78,960	6.9	3.5	10.2	5.1	3.8	8.9
Scotland ...	64,260	51,570	9.0	1.9	10.9	6.7	2.2	8.9
Wales ...	32,500	9,720	6.5	8.9	15.4	8.8	2.1	10.9
Special Schemes ...	4,000	3,000	0.4	—	0.4	0.6	—	0.6
Great Britain ...	579,000	438,000	5.9	2.9	8.8	4.2	2.1	6.3

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average daily attendance.						Month ended 22.6.32.		Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1932.
	Week ended 22.6.32.						Other Educational Institutions (claimants).		
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.		Non-claimants.		Total.		Boys.	Girls.	
London ...	966	197	1	—	967	197	—	4,911	—
S. Eastern ...	492	241	14	19	506	260	1	2,109	6
S. Western ...	354	141	46	27	400	168	29	1,775	123
Midlands ...	1,123	478	44	17	1,167	495	44	4,505	151
N. Eastern ...	2,557	709	1,453	56	4,010	765	19	10,950	91
N. Western ...	2,193	1,300	258	165	2,451	1,465	2	12,096	10
Scotland ...	1,829	927	795	125	2,624	1,052	8	9,133	21
Wales ...	1,200	120	1,085	247	2,285	367	—	5,791	19
Great Britain ...	10,714	4,113	3,696	656	14,410	4,769	103	51,320	421

There were 75 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls and 33 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 12 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 5 for girls and 2 mixed Classes. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 9 for boys, 5 for girls, 15 mixed; the attendances at these institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th June 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 688,378 temporarily stopped, 97,196 normally in casual employment, and 667,721 wholly unemployed. Of the last-mentioned group 286,392 (or 14.6 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 189,945 (or 9.7 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 191,384 (or 9.8 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

Persons who had been on the Register	NUMBERS.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
Men ...	1,165,011	244,065	180,943	150,770	352,919	2,093,708
Boys ...	28,393	3,371	505	90	56	32,415
Women ...	245,916	36,383	15,354	11,652	28,777	338,082
Girls ...	13,975	1,242	137	22	12	15,388
Total ...	1,453,295	285,061	196,939	162,534	381,764	2,479,593

Persons who had been on the Register	PERCENTAGES.					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
Men ...	55.7	11.7	8.6	7.2	16.8	100.0
Boys ...	87.6	10.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	100.0
Women ...	72.8	10.8	4.5	5.4	8.5	100.0
Girls ...	90.8	8.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total ...	58.6	11.5	7.9	6.6	15.4	100.0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th June, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

The Table shows that of the 1,581,286 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 27th June, 1932, there were 570,495 with claims to insurance benefit, and 893,406 with applications for transitional payments; while 117,385 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 503,467 men temporarily stopped were 426,869, 37,983 and 38,615, respectively.

Among the 224,817 wholly unemployed insured women, 93,568 had claims for insurance benefit, 75,878 were applicants for transitional payments, and 55,371 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 159,132 women temporarily stopped were 136,871, 9,635 and 12,626, respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	570,495	93,568
Temporarily Stopped	426,869	136,871
Casuals ...	61,797	1,184
Total ...	1,059,161	231,623
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	893,406	75,878
Temporarily Stopped	37,983	9,635
Casuals ...	32,970	239
Total ...	964,359	85,752
5. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—		
(a) Authorised for payment ...	883,903	61,166
(b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ...	80,456	24,586
Total ...	964,359	85,752
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	86,676	47,322
6. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	30,709	8,049
Temporarily Stopped	38,615	12,626
Casuals ...	864	32
Total ...	70,188	20,707
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	1,581,286	224,817
Temporarily Stopped	803,467	159,132
Casuals ...	95,631	1,455
Total ...	2,180,384	385,404

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	14,957	5,641
Temporarily Stopped	14,975	8,399
Casuals ...	97	9
Total ...	30,029	14,049
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—		
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	12,019	7,814
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...	1,506	429
Total ...	13,525	8,243
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	895	421
Temporarily Stopped	1,487	918
Casuals ...	4	—
Total ...	2,386	1,339
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	29,377	14,305
Temporarily Stopped	16,462	9,317
Casuals ...	101	9
Total ...	45,940	23,631

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities on applications submitted to them during the period 9th May to 4th June, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	46,644	469,953	4,070	28,804	50,714	498,757
Lower rates ...	29,413	298,429	2,965	25,394	32,378	323,823
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	14,017	21,788	4,314	4,253	18,331	26,041
Total ...	90,074	790,170	11,349	58,451	101,423	848,621

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

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

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th June, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Empire 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* ...	73	191	264
	11	46	57
	14	202	216
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	5,988	9,003	14,991
	1,734	2,556	4,290
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	359	650	1,009
	79	215	294
	6	6	12
Class (c) ...	48	120	168
	60	99	159
	3	6	9
Class (d) ...	1,957	4,628	6,585
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,420	2,216	3,636
	1,084	2,263	3,347
	178	539	717
Employment lost through misconduct	1,485	2,190	3,675
	610	878	1,488
	189	518	707
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	144	356	500
	465	1,916	2,381
	30	202	232
Not unemployed ...	535	2,265	2,800
	75	816	891
	12	209	221
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	193	444	637
	177	727	904
	12	42	54
Other grounds	461	3,224	3,685
	91	885	976
	32	332	364
Total ...	10,706	20,659	31,365
	6,343	15,029	21,372
	476	2,056	2,532
Grand Total ...	17,525	37,744	55,269

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	28	88	116
	1	21	22
	1	—	1
Total Appeals ...	30	109	139

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	340	326	666
Appeals by Associations ...	152	219	371
Appeals by Claimants ...	188	480	668
Total ...	680	1,025	1,705

\* 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



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

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	543	3,561	4,104
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	44,092	77,833	121,925
Anomalies Regulations* ...	2,981	7,833	10,814
Class (a) ...	832	1,567	2,399
Class (b) ...	14,833	32,565	47,398
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	15,446	28,332	43,778
Employment lost through misconduct ...	13,367	20,595	33,962
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	3,891	14,936	18,827
Not unemployed ...	3,364	19,259	22,623
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	3,215	7,470	9,785
Other grounds ...	3,524	25,779	29,303
Total ...	105,188	239,731	344,919
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,032	4,308	5,340
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	246	1,003	1,249
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	2,789	2,939	5,728
Appeals by Associations ...	1,487	2,499	3,986
Appeals by Claimants ...	1,616	3,989	5,605
Total ...	5,892	9,427	15,319

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Four weeks ended 25th June, 1932.	Four weeks ended 27th May, 1932.	Four weeks ended 27th June, 1931.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,460,000	1,668,000	1,218,000
Employed persons ...	1,440,000	1,648,000	1,047,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,449,000	1,658,000	1,127,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer§ ...	4,351,000	4,976,000	3,394,000
Total Income ...	4,761,000	4,976,000	3,394,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,025,000	4,030,000	7,188,000
Cost of Administration ...	312,000	312,000	418,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	417,000	417,000	310,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	7,000	33,000	8,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,761,000	4,792,000	7,924,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding...	115,000,000	115,000,000	88,030,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof	3,850,000	3,735,000	1,840,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POOR RELIEF IN JUNE, 1932.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

The number of persons\* relieved on one day† in June, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 698,157, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 26.5 per cent. more than in June, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 418, 424†, and 331† per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June, 1932, was 578,704, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 26.5 per cent. as compared with June, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 119,453, or 1.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 26.8 per cent. more than in June, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June, 1932, numbered 96,879, or 2.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 601,278, or 1.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 34.5 per cent. more than in June, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, fifteen showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, 1932, as compared with May, 1932, while twenty-six showed decreases. In six areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1931, every area showed an increase.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1932.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population‡	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.†	Year ago.‡
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
County of London	35,447	100,825	136,272	311	- 6	+ 25
Birkenhead ...	832	5,450	6,282	433	- 1	+ 97
Birmingham ...	5,193	15,716	20,909	206	- 6	+ 22
Blackburn ...	782	3,273	4,055	327	- 2	+ 76
Bolton ...	866	3,180	4,046	226	...	+ 42
Bradford ...	1,216	8,699	9,915	350	- 26	+ 81
Brighton ...	1,157	2,104	3,261	225	+ 1	+ 28
Bristol ...	2,228	13,669	15,897	398	- 4	+ 193
Burnley ...	484	2,235	2,719	274	...	+ 59
Cardiff ...	1,547	8,096	9,643	431	- 1	+ 53
Coventry ...	453	1,737	2,190	130	- 3	+ 14
Croydon ...	927	2,994	3,921	168	+ 11	+ 47
Derby ...	592	6,827	7,419	517	- 16	+ 42
East Ham ...	649	3,565	4,214	295	+ 8	+ 78
Gateshead ...	708	7,935	8,643	699	+ 11	+ 137
Huddersfield ...	504	1,547	2,051	179	- 19	+ 18
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,665	16,914	18,579	589	- 23	+ 53
Leeds ...	2,806	13,996	16,802	345	+ 6	+ 62
Leicester ...	793	4,598	5,391	223	- 4	+ 17
Liverpool ...	6,085	56,458	62,543	725	+ 8	+ 186
Manchester ...	3,583	43,591	47,174	611	- 19	+ 288
Middlesbrough ...	527	3,771	4,298	309	- 1	+ 25
Newcastle-on-Tyne	881	17,349	18,230	641	+ 12	+ 159
Norwich ...	836	7,928	8,764	691	+ 16	+ 254
Nottingham ...	1,824	10,263	12,087	446	- 49	+ 80
Oldham ...	944	1,892	2,836	200	+ 2	+ 50
Plymouth ...	519	6,007	6,526	315	- 10	+ 36
Portsmouth ...	1,314	2,572	3,886	156	+ 4	+ 29
Preston ...	525	1,108	1,633	135	- 3	+ 29
St. Helens ...	489	4,336	4,825	446	- 10	+ 74
Salford ...	1,684	5,925	7,609	337	+ 2	+ 83
Sheffield ...	1,798	50,075	51,873	1,003	- 14	+ 466
Southampton ...	1,357	3,011	4,368	249	...	+ 34
Southend-on-Sea ...	260	1,897	2,157	182	- 15	+ 58
South Shields ...	718	3,394	4,112	360	- 3	+ 44
Stockport ...	579	1,371	1,950	154	- 5	+ 26
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,769	7,104	8,873	317	...	+ 67
Sunderland ...	877	9,131	10,008	533	+ 3	+ 73
Swansea ...	674	5,992	6,666	403	...	+ 37
Wallasey ...	247	1,209	1,456	150	+ 6	+ 24
Walsall ...	576	3,859	4,435	425	- 18	+ 43
West Ham ...	2,256	15,333	17,589	593	+ 4	+ 180
Wolverhampton ...	546	1,961	2,507	187	- 4	+ 17
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...	54,350	388,082	442,432	424	- 5	+ 105
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...	89,797	488,907	578,704	391	- 5	+ 82
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow ...	5,132	87,186	92,318	834	- 20	+ 176
Edinburgh ...	812	15,453	16,265	365	- 9	+ 8
Dundee ...	717	4,926	5,643	318	+ 20	+ 91
Aberdeen ...	421	4,806	5,227	310	...	+ 133
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,082	112,371	119,453	629	- 12	+ 125
Total for above 47 areas in June, 1932 ...	96,879	601,278	698,157	418	- 6	+ 87

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-abled patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.

† 18th June in London, 25th June in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th June in Scotland.

‡ For the areas in England and Wales the rates per 10,000 for June, 1932 and May, 1932 are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1931, and those for June, 1931 on the estimated populations at mid-1930; for the areas in Scotland the rates for June, 1932 and May, 1932 are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations at mid-1932, and those for June, 1931 on the preliminary report of the census of population, 1931.

## 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. 248-249 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

Unemployment decreased slightly in May, mainly from seasonal causes.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of May, 1932, was 5,694,390, as compared with 5,844,375 at the end of April and 4,172,543 at the end of May, 1931. At 30th June, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,599,071.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,582,620 at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 5,739,070 at the end of April and 4,052,950 at the end of May, 1931. At 30th June, 1932, the provisional total was 5,475,716.

On the last day of May, 1932, 1,076,364 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,581,678 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,658,042, as compared with 2,906,890 at the end of April, 1932, and 2,507,569 at the end of May, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 30th June, 1932, was 2,484,944 (provisional total).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 43.9 per cent. at the end of April and 29.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1931. In addition 22.9 per cent. were working short time at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 22.1 per cent. at the end of April and 17.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of May, 1932.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		May, 1932.	April, 1932.	May, 1932.	April, 1932.
Mining ...	142,900	18.4	17.8	36.8	38.2
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences ...	105,100	65.8	69.4	4.9	4.4
Other workers ...	70,700	49.7	47.3	23.8	22.2
Engineering and metal ...	834,200	44.8	44.4	28.1	28.2
Chemical ...	82,600	29.9	32.2	33.3	33.8
Textile ...	286,300	32.8	32.1	44.8	42.6
Paper ...	95,800	34.6	34.1	32.2	33.1
Leather ...	50,500	47.7	46.9	24.3	25.3
Wood ...	256,800	64.9	64.0	10.3	10.8
Food, tobacco, etc.	234,400	30.1	31.7	30.8	30.7
Clothing, boots and shoes	131,100	38.3	37.0	33.0	31.9
Building ...	532,900	79.5	84.0	0.4	0.3
Printing ...	146,500	34.8	34.9	16.1	15.7
Miscellaneous ...	691,700	20.8	21.3	23.2	19.7
All Unions making Returns	3,661,500	43.3	43.9	22.9	22.1

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 294,809 (222,440 men and 72,369 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 319,283 and at the end of June, 1931, 50,215.

At the beginning of June, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation† showed a decline of 13.37 per cent. as compared with June, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short-time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 51.08, as compared with 28.53 at the beginning of June, 1931. In May, 1932, 17.74 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 33.34 per cent. 40 or less a week.

## BELGIUM.§

Unemployment decreased during April. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 170 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 812,386, show that 18.8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month: in the preceding month 19.3 per cent. were unemployed and in April, 1931, 10.0 per cent. In addition, 22.6 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In April, 1932, 24.6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment: in the preceding month the percentage was 25.2, and in April, 1931, 13.7.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th July, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 7th July, 1932, Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st and 8th July, 1932. Paris.

‡ See the March, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.

§ Revue du Travail, June, 1932. Brussels.

## AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment continued to decrease during May. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 271,481 (106,043 in Vienna), as compared with 303,888 (113,594 in Vienna) at the end of April, 1932, and 208,852 (87,903 in Vienna) at the end of May, 1931.

## ITALY.†

There was a further decrease in the number of unemployed during May. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 968,456 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,000,025 at the end of April, 1932, and 635,183 at the end of May, 1931. In addition, 35,528 persons were partially unemployed at the end of May, 1932, as compared with 32,720 at the end of April and 26,059 at the end of May, 1931.

## SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment decreased slightly during May, owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 41,798 applications for employment (31.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 44,958 at the end of April, 1932, and 14,365 at the end of May, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,458, 3,015, and 3,627 respectively.

## POLAND.§

Unemployment decreased during June. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at 25th June, 1932, was 252,900, as compared with 288,600 at the end of May, and 280,200 at the end of June, 1931. At these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 84,000, 96,400 and 105,200, respectively.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.||

Unemployment continued to decrease in June. The total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 458,287 (provisional figure), as compared with 484,604 at the end of the preceding month and 220,038 at the end of June, 1931.



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

## 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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £6,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 73,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £180 in those of 1,500 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	—	14,500	—	£ 250
Textile ...	—	14,000	—	1,650
Transport ...	—	27,250	—	3,600
Other ...	1,500	17,250	180	1,250
Total ...	1,500	73,000	180	6,750

The principal reduction which took effect in June in the mining and quarrying group concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was slightly reduced (by an amount equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on current rates).

The reductions in the textile group mainly affected workpeople employed by a number of cotton manufacturing firms in certain towns in Lancashire, and silk workers at Leek. In the former case the reductions, which varied with different firms, ranged usually from 6½ to 12½ per cent. on current rates; in the case of the silk workers, the reductions for timeworkers usually amounted to 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for men and 1s. per week for women, while for pieceworkers they amounted to 2½ or 3 per cent. on earnings.

The reductions in the transport group were principally due to the introduction of a new schedule of rates for commercial road transport workers in the London area, which involved reductions of varying amounts as compared with the schedule previously in force, the reductions for men at present employed, however, being limited to 2s. or 3s. per week.

In the other industrial groups, the principal classes of workpeople affected by reductions during June included flint glass makers and cutters, bobbin and shuttle makers in England and Wales, and metallic bedstead makers, in all of which instances the reductions were due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Other reductions affected plasterers in London, malleable ironfounders at Walsall, and municipal workers at Bristol. Increases occurred in the wages of workpeople employed by certain electricity supply undertakings in the North-Western Area (Lancashire, etc.), and in the wages of architectural wood carvers in London.

Of the estimated total decrease of £6,750 per week, £3,500 was the

result of arbitration; nearly £900 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, including nearly £400 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £300 was the result of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £700 of the total.

Of the estimated total increase of £180 per week, about £80 was the result of an agreement made by a Joint Industrial Council; and the remainder took effect after direct negotiation between the parties.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1932.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	20,000	15,000	£ 975	£ 400
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	2,300	9,250	40	1,150
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	100	13,500	10	1,225
Iron and Steel ...	64,500	11,000	1,950	1,450
Shipbuilding ...	900	28,000	50	4,850
Other Metal ...	2,250	51,000	80	6,100
Textile ...	...	141,000	...	10,200
Clothing ...	...	33,500	...	3,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	9,500	...	1,025
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	...	12,000	...	1,650
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	3,000	...	650
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,550	516,000	320	47,600
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	1,100	43,500	30	5,200
Transport ...	625	327,000	85	62,250
Public Administration Services ...	225	32,000	10	3,650
Other ...	1,000	13,750	50	2,000
Total ...	94,550	1,269,000	3,600	153,300

In the corresponding six months of 1931, there were net increases of £4,650 in the weekly full-time wages of 84,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £226,500 in those of 2,003,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported in June was a reduction in the hours of architectural wood carvers in London.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Herefordshire ...	19 June	Male workers ...	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week for those 15 years and over, the rate for those under 15 remaining unchanged. Minimum rates: those 21 and over employed wholly or mainly as bullocks, waggons, stockmen or shepherds, 35s.; other workers (for a week of 54 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter), 9s. at under 15, increasing each year to 21s. 6d. at 18 and to 30s. at 21 and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911 at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 47 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. 2d. at the majority of the collieries).§
Freestone Quarrying.	Northumberland and Durham.	1 June	Freestone quarry workers ...	Decrease of ¼d. per hour for all classes except labourers and a cost-of-living sliding scale adopted for the future regulation of wages. Rates after change: quarrymen, stone-planing machine-men, and grindstone turners, 1s. 5½d. per hour; crane drivers, 1s. 2½d.; labourers (no change), 1s. 1d.
Match Manufacture.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 June	Male workers ... Female workers ...	Schedule of minimum hourly rates adopted for new entrants, starting at 4½d. at 14 years of age and increasing each year to 8d. at 17, 10d. at 18, 1s. at 19 and 1s. 2½d. at 20 and over; rates to be ¾d. less for those under 20 years of age in the West of England, and in Ireland 1d. per hour less for those 20 years and over and 1½d. less for those under 20.¶
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 1s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 9d.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 16,000 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 42 per cent. at one colliery, and by 2 per cent. to 38 and 40 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. ¶ The new schedules were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council of the Match Manufacturing Industry. In England and Scotland the minimum rates for those employed before 1st June remain as follows:—(a) male workers, 5½d. to 1s. 1½d. for those 14 and under 20 years of age, less ¼d. throughout in the West of England, and 1s. 3½d. at 20 years and over, and (b) female workers, 5d. to 7½d. for those 14 and under 18 years (less ¼d. in West of England) and 9½d. at 18 years and over. In Ireland the rates for male workers are 1d. per hour less for those 20 years and over and 1½d. per hour less for those under 20, and for female workers 1d. per hour less for those 18 and over and ¾d. per hour less for those under 18. It should be noted that in England, outside the West, most factories pay males 18 years and over as follows:—18, 1s. 0½d.; 19, 1s. 2½d.; 20, 1s. 4½d., such rates continuing in force (except for new entrants).

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

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Flint Glass Making, etc.	Various districts in England and Scotland.*	1st pay day in June.	Flint glass makers ... Flint glass cutters, etc. ...	Decrease of 1½d. per turn. Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 51s. per week.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn). Yorkshire ...	1st pay day in July.† 1st pay day in July.† 1st pay day in July.†	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn. Journeyman shuttle makers ... Journeyman shuttle makers ...	Decrease of 1s. per week for men 21 years of age and over and of 6d. per week for women 18 years of age and over. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 56s. 6d. per week; lesser-skilled men, 47s.; labourers, 37s.; women, 22s. Decrease of 4 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 22 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour plus 22 per cent. (1s. 2½d. per hour). Decrease of 4 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour plus 25 per cent. (1s. 1½d. per hour).
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Kelghley and Glasgow.	3 June	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Decrease in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers 18 years and over (except youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, for whom the reduction was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years), of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours), general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent. in each case and plus a bonus of 8s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours) less 15 per cent. and plus a bonus of 8s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, less 2½ per cent. and plus a bonus of 4s. per week.
Malleable Ironfounding.	Walsall ...	Week ending 2 July.	Workpeople employed in the malleable ironfounding trade.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on basis rates, subject to no reduction being made where earnings for a full week are 50s. or under.
Cotton Industry	Blackburn, Accrington, Darwen and Haslingden (certain firms).	June (various dates).	Weavers, winders, warpers, sizers, overlookers and other workpeople.	Reductions of varying amounts ranging generally from 6½ to 12½ per cent. off current rates.¶
			Manufacturing branch: Silk ballers ... Silk twistors ...	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week or 2½ per cent. on earnings. Decrease of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and ¼d. per roll for pieceworkers.
			Other timeworkers:— Male workers 21½ years of age and over.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of more than 46s. per week and of 1s. per week for those in receipt of up to and including 46s. per week. Minimum rates after change: pickers, 43s.; braid-workers, spinners, throwers, reelers, etc., 45s.; fully qualified braid speeders and knitting tacklers, 50s.
			Male workers under 21½ years of age.	Decrease of 3d. per week at under 16, 6d. per week at 16 and under 18½, and 9d. per week at 18½ and under 21½. Minimum rates after change: 9s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 25s. at 18 and to 42s. 3d. at 21.
			Adult female workers ...	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 28s., plus, for hard silk workers, bonuses which will yield (as previously) a possible 2s. 6d. per week.
			Female workers under 21 years of age.	Decrease of 3d. per week at under 15½, 6d. per week at 15½ and under 17½, and 9d. per week at 17½ and under 21. Minimum rates after change: 7s. 9d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 22s. 3d. at 18 and then each year to 26s. 3d. at 20.
			Other pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on earnings for male workers and 3 per cent. on earnings for female workers; minimum basic rates reduced from 47s. to 45s. per week for men and from 27s. to 26s. per week for women, plus, in all cases, 15 per cent.
			Dyeing branch:— Men 21½ years and over ... Youths under 21½ years of age	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: dyers and glossers, 47s. 6d.; mixers, 47s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. Decrease of 6d. per week at under 15 and 1s. per week at 15 and under 21½. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 26s. at 18 and to 45s. at 21.
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	25 June	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 20 per cent. on list prices reduced to 17½ per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Ayrshire** ... Greenock, Gourock and Port Glasgow.	Pay week including 20 June 1st pay day in May.	Apprentices ... Bakers and confectioners ...	Decreases of from 5d. to 3s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: 1st year, 13s., increasing each year to 40s. during 5th year. Decrease in minimum rates of 2s. 6d. per week for those employed by co-operative societies and of 5s. per week for those in other employment. Minimum rates after change: co-operative societies, 70s.; other employers, 67s. 6d.
Millsawing	Leicester ...	30 May	Workpeople employed in saw mills	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: woodcutting machinists and sawyers, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool ...	4 June	Women ...	Increase of 1s. per week (33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.).
Coopering	Burton-on-Trent ...	1st pay day in July.†	Coopers ...	Decrease of ¼d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5½d.) for men on day work in brewery and stores.††
Building	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross). Portadown ...	1 June 16 June	Plasterers ... Bricklayers and joiners ...	Decrease of ¾d. per hour.‡‡ Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, 1s. 7d.; joiners, 1s. 6d.
Wood Carving	London District (within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross).	25 June	Architectural wood carvers ...	Increase in minimum rate of 3d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. per hour.§§
Electricity Supply Industry.	North-Western Area.	7 June (or within one month thereof).	Workpeople employed by certain electricity supply undertakings.	Rates of wages changed as the result of re-grading of the undertakings concerned in the Grading Scheme of the District Joint Industrial Council, the majority of the workpeople receiving increases, varying usually from about 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per week.

\* Including Stourbridge, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Dudley, Warrington, Sheffield, Tutbury and Edinburgh.

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

‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ The flat-rate bonus for girls over 16 and under 18 years of age remained unchanged.

¶ The reductions were put into operation by a number of individual firms, and were not the subject of formal agreement with the trade unions.

\*\* The present rates for juniors are to remain in operation until the dates on which advances are due, when the revised scale will operate.

†† Including Auchincloch, Dalmeilington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, etc.

‡‡ Other rates remained unchanged, viz., 1s. 6d. per hour for ordinary day work (plus 1d. for man holding a block) and an addition of 82½ per cent. on piece rates (112½ per cent. for new hand work).

§§ The change took effect under an arrangement made by a National Joint Committee appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers. It is understood that the rate generally paid is now 1s. 9d. per hour.

|||| See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

¶¶ The changes referred to took effect under an agreement made on 7th June by the North-Western Area Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Within one month of 7th June it was agreed that the Blackburn and Burnley Undertakings should be transferred from Zone A (the highest rated Zone) to Zone B in respect of employees engaged after 7th June; the following Undertakings were to be transferred from Zone C to B:—Carlisle, Eccles, Farnworth, Preston, Sale, St. Helens, Swinton and Pendlebury, and Wigan; and the following from Zone D to C:—Chedale and Gately, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Hazel Grove and Bramhall, Hoylake and West Kirby, Llandudno, Lytham St. Annes, Macclesfield, and Morecambe. The margin of difference between the Zone rates (A and B, B and C, etc.) is 2½ per cent.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Motor Omnibus and Motor Coach Services.	Various districts in Cheshire and South Lancashire and North and Mid-Wales area.*	15 June	Drivers and conductors on motor omnibus and long-distance coach services.	New schedule of wages and conditions of employment adopted, increasing the number of Grades under which depôts and services are classified for rates of wages, and amending certain of the previous Grade rates, also varying the normal hours of employment from 54 to 48, 51 or 54, the changes in grading and rates resulting in a net decrease in the weekly wages of certain classes of the workpeople covered by the Schedule. Hourly rates in new Grades as follows:—Grade I.—Drivers over 21, 1s. 2d. to start, 1s. 3d. after 12 months, 1s. 4d. after 2 years; conductors over 21, 1s. to start, 1s. 1d. after 12 months, 1s. 2d. after 2 years; junior conductors, 18 years, 9d., 19 years, 10d., 20 years, 11d. Grade IA.—Adult drivers and conductors, 1d. per hour less than Grade I, juniors 1d. per hour less. Grade II.—Adults 2d. less than Grade I, juniors 1d. less. Grade IIA.—Adult drivers and conductors, 3d. and 4d. less, respectively, than Grade I, juniors 3d. less. Grade III.—Drivers and conductors start at 11d. and 8d., respectively, rising to 1s. and 9d., respectively, after 12 months; juniors 4d. less than Grade I.*
	Various districts in Scotland.†	1st full pay in June.	Drivers and conductors employed in passenger road transport services.	New schedules of rates adopted, resulting in most cases in decreases of 1d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change include:—Glasgow and Edinburgh depôts:—If employed before 22nd June, 1931—drivers, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3½d., conductors, 1s. to 1s. 2½d.; starting after 22nd June, 1931—drivers, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; conductors, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.; female conductors, 7d. to 7½d. Other depôts of Company—drivers, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; male conductors, 10½d. to 1s. 0½d. (juniors, 7d. to 10d.); female conductors, 6½d. to 7d. Pitlochry, Aberfeldy, Perth, Aberdeen Area, and North and West thereof (employees of subsidiary companies)—drivers, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.; female conductors, 6d. to 6½d. Other employees of subsidiary companies—drivers, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; conductors (youths), 6½d. to 8d.; female conductors, 6½d. to 7d.†
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Great Britain‡	1st full pay after 6 June.	Tipplers, teamers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen.	Decreases up to 10 per cent. in the minimum wage which is payable when piecework earnings fall below such minimum.‡
	Fleetwood ... River Tyne ...	9 June ... 20 June	Fish dock labourers ... Tugboatmen...	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week (6s. 6d. to 57s.). Decrease of 7½ per cent. Weekly rates after change: masters, 64s. 9d.; engineers, 55s. 6d.; firemen and mates, 46s. 3d.; boys, 18s. 6d.
Marine Transport	Middlesbrough ...	1 June	Riggers ...	Decrease of 1s. per day for timeworkers (12s. to 11s.), and of 1s. per move for riggers moving ship (9s. to 8s.).
	Great Britain ...	1 June	Wireless operators on small craft§	Decrease of 10 per cent. on current rates of pay. Rates after change.—1st three months of service, 45s.; thereafter, 54s. per week.
Commercial Road Transport.	London¶	Pay day in week commencing 20 June.	Workpeople employed by certain firms:— Adult male workers:— Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles.	Subject to the proviso that no man already employed shall suffer a reduction of more than 3s. per week, new schedule of weekly rates fixed, with revised limits of load capacity of vehicles, as follows:—under 1 ton, 54s.; 1 ton, 58s.; over 1 ton up to 2 tons, 62s.; over 2 tons up to 5 tons, 68s.; drivers of vehicles of over 5 tons capacity and steam wagon and tractor drivers, 72s.** An extra payment of 2d. per hour to be made for night work between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., when part of ordinary hours.
			Other men ...	Decrease of 2s. per week for one and two-horse drivers, assistant horsekeepers, stablemen and mates, and 3s. per week for three and four-horse drivers. Rates after change: one-horse drivers—25-cwt. light singles, 55s.; heavy singles, 56s.; two-horse drivers light pairs, 59s.; heavy pairs, 60s.; three-horse drivers, 62s.; four-horse, 66s.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 56s.; mates on steam vehicles, 59s.; other mates, 57s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Woking ... Bristol ...	2 June ... Pay day in week ending 2 July.††	Drivers of cabs and pony vehicles. Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles.	Starting rate fixed at 24s. 6d. per week, rising to 29s. 6d.
			Vanguards ...	Weekly rates fixed (a) where load capacity is 10 cwt. or less, at 35s. in 1st year; 40s. afterwards; (b) where load capacity is over 10 cwt. to 20 cwt., at 40s. in 1st year, and 45s. afterwards.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Various towns in Angus.	13 June	Carters (excluding those employed by railway contractors).	Weekly rates fixed at 16s. when under 16 years of age; 18s. at 16; 20s. at 17; and 25s. at 18 years; thereafter as agreed by employer.
			Workpeople employed by County Council in the engineering trades (mechanical).	Decrease of 3s. per week in war wage, leaving latter at 18s. per week; and war wage of 8s. 7d. per week, paid to certain youths and apprentices reduced to 7s. 7d.†† Minimum time rates after change: fitters (in tramway depôts), 1s. 1d. per hour, labourers, 8½d. per hour, plus 18s. per week, in each case.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Woking ... Bristol ...	2 June ... Pay day in week ending 2 July.††	Manual workers ...	New scale of hourly rates adopted resulting generally in a reduction of 2s. per week. Rates after change include:—general labourers, 1s. 1d., road sweepers and road labourers, 1s., refuse collectors, 1s. 0½d.
			Manual workers ...	Decreases amounting to 2s. per week for the majority of workpeople (including labourers, road sweepers, etc.) and 1s. per week for refuse collectors (ashmen). Rates after change include:—general yard and road labourers, 57s. 6d., road sweepers, 52s., ashmen, 55s.

\* The new conditions are embodied in an agreement made between an important company operating in the district mentioned and the Transport and General Workers' Union. Examples of depôts included in the various Grades are as follows (subject to certain exceptions as regards individual services)—Grade I—Chester, Liverpool, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Crewe, Warrington. Grade IA—Mold. Grade II—Rhyl, Bangor, Llandudno, Denbigh, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Barmouth. Grade IIA—Aberystwyth, Llandrindod Wells. Grade III—Anglesey generally. Rates of wages were also fixed by the new Schedule for cleaners and greasers, those in Grade I to receive minimum rates of 10d. per hour at 17 and under 21, and 1s. 1d. at 21 and over (for a week of 48 hours), those in other Grades retaining in most cases their previous scale of 8½d. at under 17 up to 1s. 0½d. at 22 and over.

† The scales of rates described are embodied in an agreement made between an important Company operating in Scotland (with its subsidiaries) and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

‡ An agreement made between the employers in the principal coal exporting centres and the trade unions concerned, provided that modification might be made in the existing conditions governing the minimum wage, by means of local settlements, with the general understanding that the minimum should not be reduced by more than one-tenth nor the period over which it is calculated made longer than four weeks. Under the local settlements reported, the minimum was reduced from 60s. per week to:—54s. at the staiths of public and private owners on the North-East Coast; 58s. at Goole; 54s. at Barry, Newport, Penarth and Swansea (South Dock); 57s. at Cardiff; 55s. 6d. at the Firth of Forth ports. At Hull there was a reduction of 5 per cent. No change was made in the minimum at Blyth, Dunston, the Hartlepoons, and Middlesbrough. The period taken for the purposes of calculation was extended in several districts.

§ Includes trawlers and all other types of fishing craft as well as tugs, pilot boats, lightships, ferries, barges, dredgers and any other vessel licensed, to have installed a wireless telegraph station requiring an operator possessing a certificate issued by the Postmaster-General, of a lower grade than that required to operate the installation on a vessel compulsorily fitted.

|| The change described is in accordance with the terms of a notice issued by the Engineering and Allied Employers' London and District Association. No trade union was party to the arrangement.

¶ This change took effect under the terms of an award of the Industrial Court, dated 8th June, to which the London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association and the Motor Transport Employers' Federation were parties, together with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

\*\* The previous rates had been 58s. per week for vehicles up to 15 cwt. capacity, 66s. over 15 cwt. up to 2 tons, 72s. over 2 tons, and 76s. for six-wheeled vehicles, with 6d. per day extra for vehicles with trailers; the latter allowance is still operative.

†† It was agreed that with effect from the pay following 31st December, 1932, the war wage should be further reduced from 18s. to 16s. 6d., that for youths and apprentices being reduced at the same date to 7s. 1d.

‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government (Non-Trading Services) (contd.)	Dundee ...	1 Feb.	Labourers employed in Works Department.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2d.).
	Glasgow ...	7 April	Motormen, carters, scavengers, etc., employed in Cleansing Department.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for motormen and of 1d. per hour for carters and scavengers.
		5 May	Settmakers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change:—motormen, 1s. 3½d., carters, 1s. 1½d., scavengers, 1s. 0½d.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st full pay in June.	Skip and basket makers ...	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 70½ per cent. and 60½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1932.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Wood Carving	London District (within a 25-mile radius of Charing Cross).	25 June	Architectural wood carvers ...	Decrease of 3 hours per week (47 to 44).†

\* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
† See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN JULY.

Workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages which have been reported as taking effect in July include the following, the changes in all cases resulting in reductions:—Brick and tile makers, Bridgwater; male timeworkers employed in the hat, cap and millinery trade in England and Wales; furniture trade operatives in London; plasterers at Bradford and Leeds; workpeople employed in the non-trading services of various local authorities in the London area; engineer officers on motor ships; timeworkers employed in the hair, bass and fibre trade in Great Britain; various classes employed in the brush and broom trade. Particulars of these changes, and of other changes taking effect in July, will be reported in the August issue of the GAZETTE.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during June, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 147, as compared with 120\* in the previous month and with 153 in June, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1932, numbered 25, as compared with 24 in the previous month and with 31 in June, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACILITIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	
Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	2	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	1
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ...	2	Other Metal Trades ...	2
Firemen ...	1	Shipbuilding ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	Wood ...	2
Permanent Way Men ...	4	Gas ...	1
Porters ...	1	Electric Generating Stations ...	3
Shunters ...	1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	3
Mechanics ...	1	Chemicals, etc. ...	1
Labourers ...	1	Food and Drink ...	3
Other Grades ...	6	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4
Contractors' Servants ...	2	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
	—	Rubber Trades ...	1
	—	Other Non-Textile Industries ...	2
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>18</b>		
<b>MINES.</b>		<b>PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.</b>	
Underground ...	69	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	4
Surface ...	10	Buildings ...	6
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>QUARRIES OVER 20 FEET DEEP</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF RAILWAY†</b>	
Cotton ...	1	Use or Working of Tramway ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	1		
Other Textiles ...	1	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>147</b>
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2		
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	1	<b>SEAMEN.</b>	
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	4	Trading Vessels, Steam ...	23
Metal Founding ...	1	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	2
Engineering and Machine Making ...	5	" " Steam ...	2
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	1	<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>25</b>
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>172</b>

\* The figure previously published for May, 1932, has been revised.  
† Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of deaths\* reported was 5. No cases of anthrax were reported.

In addition one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).	
<b>(a) LEAD POISONING.</b>		<b>(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).</b>	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch ...	3
Smelting of Metals ...	1	Tar ...	3
Plumbing and Soldering ...	1	Oil ...	5
Shipbuilding ...	3	<b>TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b>	<b>11</b>
Printing ...	1		
Tinning of Metals ...	1	<b>(e) CHROME ULCERATION.</b>	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	1	Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Pottery ...	1	Chrome Tanning ...	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	Chromium Plating ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ...	2	Other Industries ...	3
Paint and Colour Works ...	1	<b>TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION</b>	<b>3</b>
Indiarubber Works ...	1		
Coach and Car Painting ...	1	<b>II. Deaths.</b>	
Shipbuilding ...	1	<b>LEAD POISONING.</b>	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1	Shipbuilding ...	1
Other Industries ...	1	Pottery ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	4	Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
<b>TOTAL, LEAD POISONING</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>TOTAL, LEAD POISONING</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>(b) OTHER POISONING.</b>		<b>EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).</b>	
Mercurial ...	1	Tar ...	1
Arsenical ...	1	Oil ...	1
Carbon Bisulphide ...	1		
Aniline ...	6	<b>TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b>	<b>2</b>
Toxic Jaundice ...	1		
<b>TOTAL, OTHER POISONING</b>	<b>10</b>		
<b>(c) ANTHRAX</b>			

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



## TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 46, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 23 in June, 1931. In these new disputes about 9,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 600 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 1,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 59, involving about 12,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, of about 77,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	1	10	11	4,400	16,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	3	5	600	8,000
Textile	6	22	28	6,000	37,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	2	1	3	400	8,000
Other	2	10	12	900	8,000
<b>Total, June, 1932</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>77,000</b>
<b>Total, May, 1932</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13,900</b>	<b>96,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1931</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>116,000</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 46 disputes beginning in June, 28, directly involving 6,700 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions; 8, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

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

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY:—</b> Potters, etc. (sanitary earthenware)—Kilmarnock.	197	...	2 & 6 June	17 June	Non-payment for certain defective ware.	Ware in question to be paid for; practice in respect of defective work to be subject of negotiations.
<b>NUT AND BOLT INDUSTRY:—</b> Nut and bolt workers—Atherton	390	...	1 April	...	Against proposed reduction in time rates of wages of female workers.	See note ††.
<b>COTTON INDUSTRY:—</b> Cotton spinners, piecers, cardroom workers, etc.—Fallsworth.	245	8	30 March	17 June†	For reinstatement of a spinner dismissed for alleged unsatisfactory work.	Dispute considered by a joint committee of employers' and workpeople's representatives under an independent chairman; in accordance with recommendations of the chairman work was resumed without the spinner in question.
Cotton weavers, etc.—Preston	877	...	15 June	20 June	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction to take effect in July.
Cotton weavers, etc.—Blackburn	773	49	16 June	**	Against proposed reduction in wages.	See note **.
Cotton spinners, weavers, etc.—Rawtenstall.	370	...	20 & 27 June.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
<b>BUILDING INDUSTRY:—</b> Building operatives—Londonderry	228	56	2 May	2 July††	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction of ½d. per hour accepted.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, slight.

‡ Revised figures.

§ 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 particulars given relate to the largest disputes; there were also a number of smaller disputes in the cotton industry in Lancashire, most of which arose from reductions in wages.

†† It was agreed on this day to resume work on 22nd June.

\*\* No settlement has been reported, but it is understood that many of the workpeople concerned have resumed work at the reduced rates of wages.

††† Work was not actually resumed until 6th July.

†††† It is reported in the press that the workpeople concerned decided to present themselves for work on 15th July.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 7,800 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1931 AND 1932.†

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

Industry Group.	January to June, 1931.			January to June, 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	81	205,800	2,321,000	54	26,300	90,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	200	4,000	1	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	8	800	17,000	5	300	4,000
Chemical	4	800	2,000	1	200	1,000
Engineering	3	300	4,000	2	200	1,000
Shipbuilding	4	200	4,000	8	500	4,000
Other Metal	19	2,500	20,000	15	1,400	28,000
Textile	19	155,900†	3,501,000†	71	23,100	272,000
Clothing	10	500	2,000	13	1,500	28,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	...	...	3	200	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	4	1,400	26,000	9	600	6,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	29	8,500	120,000	13	1,200	19,000
Transport	10	4,500	11,500	18	11,100	188,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	3	100	500	2	300	1,000
Other	12	1,000	12,000	4	400	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>382,500†</b>	<b>6,049,000†</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>650,000</b>

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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1932, was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group there were some further reductions in the prices of coal during June, and at the beginning of July the prices of coal averaged slightly less than 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st July, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 70 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in 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 July, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 42 per cent. at 1st June, 1932, and 47 per cent. at 1st July, 1931.

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

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	189
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43					

## NOTE.

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

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 July, 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st June, 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	50	50	50	51
Thin Flank	21	23	22	23
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	26	29	27	29
Thin Flank	— 6	3	— 1	...
Mutton, British—				
Legs	44	51	47	50
Breast	21	25	23	26
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	42	39	40	42
Breast	— 7	3	— 2	1
Bacon (streaky)*	— 13	— 9	— 11	— 9
Fish	104	84	94	98
Flour	9	11	10	8
Bread	24	22	23	21
Tea	10	25	17	17
Sugar (granulated)	17	10	13	11
Milk	57	63	60	60
Butter—				
Fresh	...	6	3	5
Salt	— 7	— 6	— 6	— 4
Cheese†	14	17	15	19
Margarine	— 1	— 7	— 4	— 4
Eggs (fresh)	11	5	8	— 10
Potatoes	149	122	135	107
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	25	25	25	23

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



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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in retail food prices for various countries from 1928 to 1931, compared with July 1914. Columns include Country, July 1928, July 1929, July 1930, July 1931, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

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.\*

Table showing percentage increase in the cost of food and other household requirements for various countries from 1928 to 1931, compared with July 1914. Columns include Country, Items on which computation is based, July 1928, July 1929, July 1930, July 1931, and Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SECOND QUARTER OF 1932.

RETURNS have been received from 143 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1932. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1931.—

Table showing estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved in 143 towns from the second quarter of 1932 compared with 1931. Columns include District and Aggregate Population, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses, Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings, Other Buildings and Alterations, and TOTAL.

rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, but this was only applied to the higher-paid workpeople, those with average earnings of 6s. 4d. or less per shift already being in receipt of a percentage addition higher than that warranted by the sliding scale. (For further details see page 229 of the June GAZETTE.) The ascertainment for Lincolnshire warranted a reduction in May of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area; but it was mutually agreed by the employers and the workpeople that no alteration should be made in wages for the current quarter. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages. As regards manufactured iron the ascertainments for the North of England and West of Scotland did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen, etc., in those areas. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1932.

ACCIDENT AT JUVENILE INSTRUCTION CENTRE—COMPULSORY GAME—LIABILITY FOR INJURY.

An appeal from the decision of a Divisional Court (reported on page 196 of the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1932) was dismissed. The appellant, an infant, claimed damages for an injury to his right arm, sustained whilst taking part in an organised game of "riders and horses" at a Juvenile Instruction Centre.

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiff, in order to be entitled to compensation, must show some breach of a legal duty. He was out of work, and applied for what was popularly called the "dole." In the case of a boy of the plaintiff's age this involved attending a course of instruction, which had to be approved by the Minister of Labour.

The Minister had asked the London County Council to provide the necessary courses of instruction, but he did not prescribe the exact details of the physical exercises which formed part of the course, nor did the London County Council. They put the matter in charge of an instructor of twenty years' experience, who held a first-class Army certificate. The evidence of the instructor was to the effect that he had seen the game of "riders and horses" played on a wooden floor and on grass without a serious accident. When a game had been played for twenty years without any serious accident, could it be said to constitute negligence to allow that game to be played? There could hardly be any physical exercise in which an accident might not happen. To say that physical exercises were dangerous because an accident might happen at some time seemed to him to go beyond what a jury could reasonably find. In his judgment there was no evidence to support the verdict. Lords Justices Lawrence and Greer also delivered judgment agreeing that the appeal should be dismissed.—Jones and Another v. London County Council. Court of Appeal. 30th June, 1932.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

ACCIDENT TO SEAMAN ON PRIVATE DOCK PREMISES—WHETHER ARISING "OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT."

An appeal was dismissed from a decision of the Court of Appeal in November, 1931, affirming an award made at Glamorgan County Court, allowing compensation to the representatives of a ship's boatswain, who, when returning to his ship through private dock property to undertake duty as a night watchman, sustained personal injury resulting in his death.

Lord Macmillan, in his judgment, said that the dead man on 27th September, 1930, signed on as boatswain of the Newbrough. He duly reported for duty, and during the week from Monday, 29th September, to Saturday, 4th October, when the ship was loading her cargo, performed his duties as boatswain on board the ship every night. Each morning when his duties were over he went to his home in Swansea and spent the remainder of the day there, returning to the ship at night. He was entitled to remain on board when off work if he pleased and to be fed there; but, when not on duty, it was recognised that he was entitled to go home. There was no loading during the week-end, and consequently he would have been free after work on the Saturday morning to spend the week-end at home. He was, however, offered the job of night watchman on the ship for the Saturday night.

He was due on board at 6 p.m. to take up his duty as night watchman; and shortly before that hour he left his home, where he had spent the day. He called in at a public-house outside the entrance to the dock premises and had a glass of beer, and then proceeded on his way. He was never thereafter seen alive, and his body was recovered on 18th October from the King's Dock, about a thousand yards from the Newbrough's berth, at a place to which it might have been carried by the tide from the proximity of the ship's berth.

Death was not due to drowning, but to fracture of the skull, the nature of the injuries being consistent with the deceased man's having fallen and struck his head against something and then fallen into the water. It was a stormy night with a strong wind.

The question was whether the accident could be said to have arisen "out of and in the course of his employment." To give rise to a claim for compensation the accident must have some relation to the workman's employment, and must be due to a risk incidental to that employment, as distinguished from a risk to which all members of the public were alike exposed.

There were no cases in the books where a seaman injured by accident while returning to his ship from leave had been held entitled to compensation, unless he met with his accident on or about the actual appliances provided for access to the ship. This might well be so if in previous cases the ship was lying in a public harbour, or attention was not drawn to the fact that it was lying in a private harbour. There were equally passages which suggested that another criterion was not of less validity, namely, whether the accident was due to risks to which the public in general were exposed or to risks special to the employment. He preferred the latter criterion.

The seaman who on his way back to his ship had left the public highway, with its risks common to all wayfarers, and had entered the private premises of the harbour in which his ship lay, with its special risks to which only those who had business at the harbour were exposed, seemed to him to have come within the protection of the Act; for if he sustained an accident while using that access he sustained it by reason of risks incidental to his employment, which he would not have encountered but for his employment. That was exactly the position in the present case on the facts found by the arbitrator. He did not think that he was transgressing any principle of interpretation of the statute which was binding on their Lordships. He moved that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Lord Atkin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Thankerton concurred.—Northumbrian Shipping Co., Ltd. v. McCullum. House of Lords. 28th June, 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-1932.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (INSURANCE YEAR) REGULATIONS, 1932.

THE Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1932,\* made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, provide that the period commencing on 4th July, 1932 (being the day next after the last day of the preceding Insurance Year), and ending on 2nd July, 1933, shall be an Insurance Year.

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. 14308/32. (14.6.32.)

REGULATION 2 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931 — SEASONAL WORKERS — MEN EMPLOYED ON FISHING BOATS OPERATING FROM THE BANFF COAST — HELD NOT TO BE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE REGULATION.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that these claims are not within the scope of Regulation 2 of S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818.

"In Decision 6035/32,† quoting from the Report of the Committee on the Fishing Industry (Cmd. 4012), I stated that the months of March, April and May are 'virtually a close season for British caught herrings.' The evidence given in this case, which is taken from official publications, shows that the fishing for herrings in the months of March and May is by no means negligible.

"In Decision 6035/32 I said, before I could decide whether the Buckie men employed on drifters were employed in a seasonal occupation, I should require evidence to show whether Buckie fishing boats were during those months engaged in catching fish other than herrings.

"The Court of Referees has stated that 'drifters are not equipped to follow, or structurally suited for, white fishing; few have the lines or nets required.' The witness, who is said to have agreed to that statement before the Court of Referees, told me that he must have been misunderstood as he never so agreed, and he furnished a list of Buckie drifters which he said his firm had adapted for catching white fish. I have also a statement from the fishery officer at Buckie, dated 6th June, 1932, in which he says 'With reference to your question, do the Buckie fishermen employ a special type of boat for the herring fishing which is not suitable for white fishing? I have to state that the same type of vessel which is used at drift net fishing is also used by Buckie district fishermen for trawling.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932; No. 444. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post-free).

† 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 May, 1932.

‡ See page 58 Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 3/1932).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Table showing prices and wages in the iron and steel industries. Columns include Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit, Period covered by last Audit, Average selling price per ton, Previous Audit, and A year ago.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in an increase in May of 3/4 per cent. on the standard

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. † Stated to the nearest farthing.



also for cod net and seine net fishing as well as for line fishing. No alteration in the boat is necessary to enable one which has been prosecuting the herring fishing to go to the cod-net or line fishing, but those who operate at seine net fishing require a special winch for hauling in the seine net gear. If, and when, the men are to resume seine net fishing or drift net fishing the winch can be taken out or replaced in a day's time.

"From the monthly reports of the Fishery Board for Scotland, to which I have previously referred, it appears that during the months of March, April and May a number of East Coast drifters are engaged in fishing for white fish. These reports do not indicate the ports from which these drifters come, with the exception that in one or two instances drifters from Peterhead are referred to.

"With regard to the activities of the Buckie fishing fleet during these three months there has been put in evidence a statement of the number of fishing vessels leaving, returning to, and operating at, Buckie in March, April and May of the years 1929 to 1931 inclusive; a record of the steam drifters laid up at Buckie during these months; the returns for 1931 of enginemen, firemen, cooks and fishermen who register at the Buckie Employment Exchange; and finally, the aforesaid statement of the fishery officer at Buckie.

"The statement of vessels leaving, returning to, and operating at, Buckie is not helpful, as I am not told how many times the same vessel may appear in the numbers given opposite certain dates, or in the numbers given in the three columns of figures.

"The record of drifters laid up shows that of the 271 vessels at Buckie the greatest number laid up in the harbour in any week in March, April or May, 1931, was 190; while the average weekly number for those three months is 161.

"The return from the Employment Exchange shows that in March, April and the first week of May, 1931, slightly less than 50 per cent. of the Buckie men engaged in the fishing industry were unemployed and signing the unemployed register. After the first week in May the figures fell rapidly, until by the second week in June only just over 6 per cent. were unemployed.

"According to the fishery officer at Buckie 'quite a number of steam drifters participate in white fish fishing . . . there is no date for commencing or ceasing operations. Excluding herrings, the quantity and value of white fish landed in Buckie district this year amount to 17,281 cwt. and £20,035, respectively; but in addition considerable quantities of valuable fish, chiefly lemon soles, were landed by vessels belonging to this district at Wick, Aberdeen and other ports.'

"On this evidence, coupled with the oral evidence given on the hearing of this appeal, I cannot say that during the months of March, April and May there is not a substantial amount of employment normally available in the district for those engaged in the Buckie fishing industry. It is not suggested that there is not such an amount of employment available from June to December, inclusive, and I decided in case 6035/32 that there was in January and February.

"It follows, therefore, from paragraph (iii) of Article 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, that that Regulation has no application to the claims now under consideration.

"The Court of Referees was influenced in arriving at its decision by reference to the following *Umpire's Decisions*: 24784/31,\* 5270/32,† 849/32,‡ 3492/32,† and 23143/31.§

"In 24784/31 the claimant's employment was at a holiday resort to which, when applying paragraph (iii) of Regulation 2, considerations apply different to those which are applicable to employments not at a holiday or health resort.

"Case 23143/31 related to a man who sold ice-cream in the streets from a refrigerator mounted on a tricycle; a form of employment which is clearly seasonal, and of which there is no substantial amount during the winter months.

"In Case 3492/32 the claimant had been employed solely as a roadman on one particular form of road work from 1924 to 1931, inclusive, by one firm, and the evidence in that case was: 'the work is started as soon as the weather permits, usually April, and is completed by September each year. The firm do not employ men in the winter months.' This was an exceptional case. In the majority of cases of men employed on road work it has been held that the Regulation does not apply, although they obtain much less employment in the winter than in the summer.

"In the other two cases, to which the Court refers, the claimants were employed in industries in which there was a class of persons who were employed solely for the busy season, and whose employment had always terminated at the end of that season. Their claims were held to be within the scope of Regulation 2, as is emphasised in *Decision 849/32*, because they had never been employed in those industries except as seasonal employees.

"There is not evidence which entitles me to find that there is a class of employee in the Buckie fishing industry which is employed seasonally only.

"In the cases of the two claimants to which this decision refers, whose claims were disallowed by the Court of Referees, I observe that in the past five years the only month in which neither of them had an employment is the month of April. No doubt employment is

more difficult to obtain in March, April and May than in other months because in those three months fewer boats are engaged in fishing, and I am unable to agree with the Court of Referees in the cases in which they have held that the claims are within Regulation 2 of the Anomalies Regulations 1931; but I agree with the Court where their decisions have been that the claims are outwith the Regulation."

#### Case No. 14966/32. (28.6.32.)

REGULATION 4 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931.—MARRIED WOMEN.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON WHICH REGULATION 4 IS TO BE CONSTRUED.

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claimant satisfied the requirements of Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931.

"The Court of Referees was satisfied that the claimant had not abandoned insurable employment, and that she had prospects of re-engagement by her former employer in the event of an improvement in trade. As the Court of Referees saw and heard the claimant and was in a position to consider the industrial circumstances of the district, I see no reason to differ from the decision.

"As a considerable number of decisions have been given on Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) Regulations, 1931, it may now be convenient to summarise the general principles on which the Regulation should be construed. Decisions relating to the practice of particular industries or districts are not included in the summary.

#### Claims falling to be decided under the Regulation.

"1. The class of married women whose claims fall to be decided under the Regulation does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit, and the onus of proving that a claim falls to be decided under the Regulation is upon the Insurance Officer. The date in respect of which he must prove that the claim fell to be so decided is the day on which the claim was referred by him to the Court of Referees or any day thereafter up to and including the day on which the claim was considered by the Court of Referees. It is the duty of the claimant to disclose to the Insurance Officer all material information within her knowledge as to her husband's circumstances, but it is the duty of the Insurance Officer and not of the claimant to make, on matters not within the claimant's knowledge, any further inquiries which may be necessary to ascertain whether the claimant's husband was employed or unemployed and, if unemployed, whether he was incapacitated from work or in receipt of unemployment benefit. If the Insurance Officer is unable to obtain information as to the husband's circumstances (as may happen when a claimant is separated from her husband and does not know his address, or when the husband is abroad and not known to be employed) he is unable to prove that the claim falls to be decided under the Regulation; but in such a case a husband who is in this country may be presumed to be either employed or in receipt of unemployment benefit if he is making regular weekly payments to the claimant which cannot be accounted for as coming from some known source of unearned income. Even if the married woman is cohabiting with a man other than her husband, it is the legal husband's state of employment or incapacity that has to be considered.

"2. A husband may be incapacitated from work, although his incapacity may be only temporary, and the position is not altered by the fact that he may receive full wages while incapacitated.

"3. The word 'unemployed' must be construed as it is construed for the purpose of the second statutory condition under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and including *inter alia*, therefore, consideration of the provisions of section 7 (2) (a) of the principal Act, as amended, and section 1 (4) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act. A claimant's husband who followed the occupation of a boot repairer was held to be following that occupation continuously and not only on the days when he received and executed orders. A husband is held to be employed if he is serving in His Majesty's Forces, but not if he is engaged on test work provided by a public assistance committee.

"If he is working short-time he will be employed within the meaning of this Regulation only to the extent that he is employed for the purposes of the second statutory condition.

"4. A claimant's husband who is unemployed cannot be said to be in receipt of unemployment benefit until the first day of the benefit pay week which immediately followed the benefit week in respect of which authorisation for payment was given. A person who while unemployed receives payment from sources other than the Unemployment Fund, such as old age pension, workmen's compensation or strike pay, is not deemed to be in receipt of benefit. A claimant to transitional payment whose claim is the subject of a 'nil determination' by a Local Authority is not in receipt of benefit.

#### The prescribed number of contributions.

"5. If a claimant has at the material date been married for six months or less it is necessary only that since her marriage not less than 15 contributions should have been paid in respect of her; but if the claimant has at the material date been married more than six months it is necessary that not less than 15 contributions should have been paid in respect of her since her marriage and that not less than eight contributions should have been paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter. For the purpose of the prescribed number of contributions it is immaterial that sufficient time may not have elapsed since her marriage to make it possible for 15 contributions to have been paid in respect of her. Section 5 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, does not apply to the Regulation to enable

the benefit quarter to be related back to the benefit quarter when the claimant was last fit for employment.

"6. *Condition (i).*—This condition is identical with section 14 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and section 1 (2) (a) of Statutory Rules and Orders No. 853 of 1931 and should be construed accordingly.

"7. *Condition (ii).* 'Reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment.'—The onus of proving that she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment is on the claimant. It is not necessary for her to prove that she has a definite offer or an immediate prospect of employment or a promise from a specified employer. She need show only such a prospect of further employment as can fairly be considered a reasonable expectation. In many cases it may be difficult to distinguish between a 'remote possibility of employment' and a promise of future employment at an indefinite date. If the latter is qualified by conditions, the fulfilment of which is dubious, and the claimant has no other expectation of obtaining employment the expectation of obtaining insurable employment may be said to be so remote as not to be reasonable. But where, although no definite date is given for the fulfilment of the promise of future employment, the promise is unconditional except for the implied condition of a vacancy occurring, and there is a fair inference to be drawn from the promise that it will be fulfilled within a reasonable period, the claimant to whom it is made may be said to have proved a reasonable expectation of obtaining insurable employment. But her prospective employment must be substantial in amount; it is insufficient to show prospects of only casual or occasional employment during 'rush periods.' A claimant with a good record of intermittent or casual employment will satisfy the condition if there is reason to assume that her employment in future will be no less frequent than it has been in the past.

#### 'Circumstances of her case.'

"8. All material circumstances affecting the claimant's prospects of future employment should be taken into account. For this purpose her industrial experience and record are material factors in determining whether she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment. If she has since her marriage obtained insurable employment the inference may arise that she can expect to obtain it again. The circumstances in which she left her last employment, the fact of her refusal of an offer of employment, and her prospect of re-engagement with her last employer, may also be material circumstances to be taken into account.

"9. The claimant's age and health must be taken into account as affecting her skill and therefore her prospects of employment. The fact that a claimant may be unlikely to obtain employment until after her confinement is no sufficient reason for holding that she cannot reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment, if she can show a reasonable expectation of employment after confinement. But in an occupation or district in which withdrawal from employment for confinement is known substantially to diminish a woman's chances of again entering employment, a confinement is a material factor in determining whether she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment.

#### Industrial circumstances.

"10. Among the industrial circumstances which should be taken into account is the practice of employers in the district regarding the employment of married women, particularly in the occupation in which the claimant has experience and also in other occupations for which she is fitted. The mere fact that during a period of bad trade employers may give preference to unmarried women does not necessarily mean that they have definitely adopted the practice of discriminating against married women. Changes of industrial methods which may affect the future employment of women are also material factors.

"11. Unemployment due only to temporary industrial depression is not a ground for disallowance. But industrial depression in the district may be a factor to be taken into account in determining a claimant's prospects of employment. It may, for example, have extinguished in the district the industry in which the claimant has experience, or it may cause employers to whom the claimant might look for employment to give up business without any probability of resuming it, or it may be so severe as to make it unlikely that a person of the claimant's age could expect to resume employment. In such cases the claimant might fail to show that she had prospects of employment in the event of an improvement in trade.

#### District in which she resides.

"12. The meaning of the word 'district' varies according to the circumstances of the case. Where a claimant follows an occupation which does not require her to travel in different parts of the country when she is employed, the district should include that area in which, having regard to the travelling facilities in the neighbourhood of her home, she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment which she can undertake while residing at home. In the case of a claimant whose occupation requires her to travel to different parts of the country, the district may include districts in which she has in the past resided and as a married woman had insurable employment and in which she has a reasonable expectation of residing and obtaining such employment in the future. This definition would apply to cases in which the claimant had a home to which she returned between periods of employment and to cases in which she had no fixed home."

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ROAD TRANSPORT WORKERS, LONDON.—*London Cartage and Haulage Contractors' Association and Motor Transport Employers' Federation v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.*—The wages and working conditions of road transport workers in London. *Decision.*—The Court awarded as follows:—

#### WAGES.

(i) Men other than drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles:—  
A reduction in wages of 2s. a week in the case of all one- and two-horse drivers, assistant horsekeepers, stablemen and mates, and of 3s. a week in the case of three- and four-horse drivers.

(ii) The wages of adult drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles shall be as follows:—

Drivers of vehicles whose load capacity is—

Under one ton ... ..	54s. a week.
One ton ... ..	58s. "
Over one ton, up to and including 2 tons ... ..	62s. "
Over 2 tons, up to and including 5 tons ... ..	68s. "
Over 5 tons ... ..	72s. "
Steam waggons and tractors ... ..	72s. "

Provided that the rate of wages of any driver at present employed shall not be reduced by more than 3s. a week.

(iii) Drivers of cobs and pony vehicles:—

Boys to start at 24s. 6d. a week, rising to 29s. 6d. a week.

(iv) *Vanguards*:—

Youths under 16 years of age ... ..	16s. a week.
" of 16 and under 17 years ... ..	18s. "
" of 17 and under 18 years ... ..	20s. "
" of 18 and under 19 years ... ..	25s. "

Thereafter, when so employed, at rates agreed between the employer and workman.

(v) The wages of youths driving mechanically propelled vehicles shall be as follows:—

Vehicles with a load capacity of—

	10 cwts. and less.	Over 10 cwts., up to and including 20 cwts.
First year of employment as a driver ... ..	35s. a week.	40s. a week.
Thereafter ... ..	40s. "	45s. "

#### WORKING CONDITIONS.

*Night Work.*

Men whose ordinary hours of duty or any part of them fall between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. shall be paid at the rate of 2d. an hour extra in respect of any time so worked.

*Sunday Work.*

The rate of pay for time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight shall be time-and-a-half, provided that men brought out on Sunday shall be guaranteed a minimum of two hours' pay at time-and-a-half.

*Steam Waggon Wash-out on Sundays.*

Payment for drivers to be ... ..	7s. 6d.
" " mates " ... ..	5s. 6d.

and if more than three hours are occupied because of repairs, etc., being necessary, time-and-a-half rates to be paid for such time worked.

Award to operate on and from the pay day in the week commencing 20th June, 1932. Award issued 8th June, 1932. (1534.)

DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, PEARSE'S MOTOR SERVICES, SOUTH BENFLEET, ESSEX.—*Transport and General Workers' Union v. Pearse's Motor Services. Difference.*—That the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of the persons employed by Pearse's Motor Services are not in accordance with Section 93, subsection 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. *Decision.*—The Court decided that the rates of wages, hours of labour, and rates of pay for overtime, Good Friday, Bank Holidays and rest days of the drivers and conductors employed by Pearse's Motor Services do not comply with the provisions of the Fair Wages Resolution. Award issued 16th June, 1932. (1535.)

STOREHOUSE ASSISTANTS, STOREHOUSEMEN AND LABORATORYMEN, ADMIRALTY.—*Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.*—That the basic scales of pay of (a) storehouse assistants, and (b) storehousemen and laboratorymen, employed in Admiralty establishments at home, be fixed at (a) 37s. a week, rising by annual increments of 1s. to 44s. a week, and (b) 46s. a week, rising by annual increments of 2s. to 55s. a week, respectively. *Decision.*—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 21st June, 1932. (1536.)

TECHNICAL COSTS SECTION, CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.—*Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. Admiralty. Difference.*—(i) That the basic salaries of present members of the staff of the Technical Costs Section attached to the Contract and Purchase Department of the Admiralty who were transferred thereto from the Ministry of Munitions and were serving when the present salary scales were introduced shall be increased

\* See Vol. X, *Umpire's Selected Decisions*, page 282.

† Not published.

‡ See page 25, *Umpire's Selected Decisions* (Pamphlet No. 2/1932).

§ See Vol. X, *Umpire's Selected Decisions*, page 248.



by the amounts shown below, according to their grade when first assimilated to any of the salary scales quoted:—

	Amount of	Salary Scale Increase.
Principal Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£600-20-800	£100
Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£350-15-500	£75
Assistant Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£250-15-375	
Assistant Technical Costs Officer (Unestablished) ... ..	£200-300	£50

(ii) That the basic salaries to the undermentioned grades employed in the Technical Costs Section attached to the Contract and Purchase Department of the Admiralty shall be as shown:—

Principal Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£850
Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£500-20-600
Assistant Technical Costs Officer ... ..	£350-15-500
Assistant Technical Costs Officer (Unestablished) ... ..	£250-15-350

**Decision.**—The Court awarded against the second part of the claim. With regard to the first part of the claim, they awarded that the basic salaries of six officers should be increased by £20 each, and the basic salary of one officer by £15, as from 1st July, 1932, provided that the maximum of the scale of pay is not thereby exceeded, and that otherwise no change shall be made. Award issued 23rd June, 1932. (1537.)

**LEADING WORKMEN, CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.**—That the temporary allowances of 6d. and 1s. a day, authorised to be paid at the discretion of the Officer in Charge of Works for limited periods, to workmen in the Department of the Civil Engineer-in-Chief, when in addition to the work of their trades they are employed in work of minor supervision, be increased to 1s. 4d. and 2s. a day respectively. **Decision.**—The Court awarded that, in the case of jobs where the number of men supervised is 12 or more, and in the case of jobs where the number supervised is less than 12 but the men supervised include one or more men of another trade or trades other than that of the leading workman, e.g., a leading fitter supervising a fitter or fitters and (say) a carpenter or carpenters, the leading workman shall be paid 4d. a day in addition to the present allowances. The award to operate as from the beginning of the first pay week following the date thereof. Award issued 30th June, 1932. (1538.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order H.B. (17), dated 1st July, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 11th July, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Order W.D.S.(18), dated 5th July, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers in the retail branch of the trade in certain areas, and specifying 11th July, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

#### Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order H.M.(16), dated 11th July, 1932, confirming the variation of piece-work basis time-rates for male workers and general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 21st July, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st July, 1932, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 42, and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain), M.(46) and (47), column 16.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

**AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—*Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the year ended 30th September, 1931.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.). (See page 241.)

**FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1931.* Home Office. (Cmd. 4098; price 2s. 6d.)

**HEALTH INSURANCE, HOUSING, POOR RELIEF, ETC.**—*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1931-32.* (Cmd. 4113; price 5s.)

**INDUSTRIAL SURVEY (SOUTH WALES).**—*An industrial survey of South Wales made for the Board of Trade by University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (See page 240.)

**MINING.**—*Safety in Mines Research Board, 10th Annual Report, 1931, including a Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee.* (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 to 1931. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. Vol. X. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1931 (together with index).* U.I. Code 8 B. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.) (ii) *Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1932.* U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet 5/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Chatham: Timber:** F. Drake & Co., Ltd., Rochester. **Devonport: Portland Cement:** Gillingham Portland Cement Co., Ltd., Gillingham, Kent. **Chatham: Points and Crossings:** T. W. Ward, Ltd., Sheffield.

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

**Anchor:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Junction:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Capstan Gear, Electrically-driven:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Capstans, two 10-ton and one 16-ton Electric:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cases, Suit, Canvas:** A. Garstin & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Converter, Rotary:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Doors and Fittings, Watertight:** Thos. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dynamotors:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Fire Bar, Iron:** Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—**Gauges, Pressure:** Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Clayton & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; Foundrometers, Ltd., Leeds; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; J. Toney & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes, 6½ in. and 8½ in.:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lawn Mowers, Petrol Driven:** Thomas Green & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Locomotive, Steam:** R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Machine, Drilling, Tapping and Studding:** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Facing and Drilling, Pipe Flange:** John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—**Machine, Radial, Drilling, Tapping and Boring:** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machinery and Reverse Gear for Motor Barge:** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Pinnaces, Motor:** R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—**Press, 100-tons Hydraulic, Flanging and Forging:** Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Resistances, Welding:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester.—**Scuttles, Flashed:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shoes, White Canvas:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Soups and Broths:** Crosse & Blackwell (Mfg. Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.—**Switchboard:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—**Table, Punching:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tank, Steel:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Greenwich.—**Winch and Capstan, Combined:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Winch, 10-ton, Steam Driven:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Batteries, Dry, Refills:** Britannic Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Bodies, Motor Car:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brass Bar:** Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chassis, 6-Wheeled, and Cabs:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Chassis, Motor Car:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Clothing for W.D. Constabulary:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Coal Handling Plant:** Mitchell Conveyor & Transport Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Compressor Sets and Tool Equipments:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Creosote:** Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** Donald & Co., Nottingham.—**Dental Apparatus:** Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, Ltd., London, W.; Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., Barnet; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Associated Products, Ltd., London, W.; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Drill, Khaki:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drums, Oil:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Extinguishers, Fire, Refills:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Fans, Induced Draught:** Babcock & Wilcox, Belfast.—**Lamps, Electric:** Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Lockers, Metal:** Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., Stratford.—**Metal Rod:**

I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cars:** Riley (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Cycles:** Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—**Ovens, Two Deck, Draw Plate:** Thos. Collins & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Plate Washing Machines:** Staines Kitchen Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pontoon Equipment:** Saunders Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Pumping Sets and Spares:** Rees Roturbo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Road Roller, Diesel:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Shalloon:** C. B. Brook & Co., Drighlington.—**Sheets, Ground:** G. Maclellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Slips, Bolster:** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Carbon, Tool:** Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Round:** S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stoves, Ranges and Portable Boilers:** Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert.—**Stoves, Soyers:** S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Surgical Appliances and Sundries:** S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; Wm. Mather, Ltd., Manchester; I.C.I. (Rexine), Ltd., Newton, Cheshire.—**Tubes and Fittings:** Stewarts & Lloyd, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tyres and Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vegetable Paring Machines:** Mabbott & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services:** Aldershot, Wellington Lines, Talavera Bks., Conversion of Bath House to Rifle Range: W. Laughton, Bedford. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Oudenarde and Lille Bks., Re-slating Roofs: John Macquire, London, S.E. Bordon, Tarring Road Surfaces: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., London, W. Catterick, Erection of Technical Store: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Catterick, Pellet Range for Royal Tank Corps: Tarran & Ayre, Hutton Rudby. Catterick, various Lines, Periodical Painting: T. Metcalf & Sons, Darlington. Dover, Periodical Painting: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Exeter, Artificers' Work: E. C. Lea & Co., Ltd., Exeter. Guildford and Kingston, Term Contract: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Inverness, Term Contract: H. Fraser & Son, Inverness. London, Knightsbridge & Regents Park Bks., Alterations: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London. Lydd, Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Road Repairs: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., York. Spithead Sea Forts, Repairs to Landing Stages: J. Croad, Ltd., Portsmouth. Woolwich, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. York, Artificers' Work: A. Robinson, Bradford. York and Scarborough, Road Repairs: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft, Aircrew Tests:** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Fitting Buoyancy Boxes:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Hamble; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Modifications:** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Repairs:** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Tutor Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Aircscrews:** Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircscrew Blades:** Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Axes for Launching Chassis:** Supermarine Aviation Co. (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Boxes, Bomb:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Artificers' Works (Worthy Down); J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Dumb Well Pump, Water Supply (Abingdon): Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Littlehampton. Heating Scheme (Peterborough): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lift in Wind Tunnel (Farnborough): Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead. Reservoir (Cranwell): W. Wright & Sons (Lincoln), Ltd., Lincoln.—**C. G. Gear, Reservoir:** A. B. C. Motors, Ltd., Walton.—**Coke:** Aldergrove; Antrim Iron Ore Co., Ltd., Belfast. Bircham Newton: J. C. Abbott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Boscombe Down: Peake Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Calshot: Peter Stewart & Co. (Soton), Ltd., Southampton. Eastchurch, Hendon: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Manston: P. Hawkesfield & Son, Ltd., Dover. Martlesham Heath: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Sealand: Barton & Co. (Coal), Ltd., Wrexham.—**Engines, Aircraft:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Conversion:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Cylinder Unit Test:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding:** Ricardo & Co. Engineers (1927), Ltd., Shoreham.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning, Tests, etc.:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft Repairs:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft Spares:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft Sparking Plugs:** K. L. G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Engines Aircraft, Type Test:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**House Coal:** Andover: Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Coy's, Ltd., London, E.C. Biggin Hill: Judd, Budd, Ltd., London, E.C. Boscombe Down, Calshot: Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Coy's, Ltd., London, E.C. Digby, Eastchurch, Grantham: J. B. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hornchurch: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Kenley: Judd, Budd, Ltd., London, E.C. Leuchars: Bruce, Lindsay Bros., Ltd., Leith. Manston: P. Hawkesfield & Son, Ltd., Dover. Martlesham Heath, Netheravon: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Northolt: J. B. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. North Weald: Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Coy's, Ltd., London, E.C. Ruislip: J. B. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sealand: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, E.C. Tangmere: Fraser & White, Ltd., Portsmouth. Upavon: Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Coy's, Ltd., London, E.C. Upper Heyford: J. B. Jeffrey & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Worthy Down: Stephenson, Clarke & Assoc. Coy's, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Indicators, Turn:**

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Amoa Agent:** Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blankets:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Bollards:** North British Steel Foundry, Ltd., Bathgate.—**Boots:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Bridges:** Midland Iron & Hardware Co. (Cradley Heath), Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Cable:** W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Carriage Fittings:** Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—**Clothing:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Midland Mfg. Co., Ltd., Manchester; Milns, Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal:** Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Crab for Crane:** Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend.—**Fire Escape:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Forging Machine:** Coventry Machine Tool Works, Ltd., Coventry.—**Hospital Equipment:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Launch:** Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—**Lifts:** Express Lift Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Locomotive Boiler:** Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Locomotive Tyres:** J. Baker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Lorry:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil Engine:** Norris, Henty & Gardner, Ltd., Manchester.—**Oils:** Shell Company of Palestine, Ltd., London, E.C.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paper:** North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare.—**Poles:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pumping Set:** Worthington Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pumps:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Quinine:** British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.; Gale & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Serge:** Jos. Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Size and Varnish:** R. Kearsley & Co., Ripon.—**Steel Reinforcement:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steelwork:** E. C. & J. Keay (1928), Ltd., Birmingham; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Switchgear:** Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. White & Co., London, E.C.—**Tarpaulins:** Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—**Tiltrack:** Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—**Water Elevators:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Water Meters:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Web Equipment:** Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Carbons:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cardboards:** Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cloth, Tracing:** Morley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Eccles.—**Cord:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Simson & Co., Ltd., Hertford.—**Paper:** Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden.—**Pencils:** G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** 50,000 Books, P.1022B (Post Office); W. S. Cowell, Ltd., Ipswich. 40,000 copies Cover for Army Form B.108: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. 400,000 pads, Telegram Forms, B. or C.: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 75,000 Pads (Message Forms), Admiralty: Love & Malcomson, Ltd., Redhill. 5,000,000 Forms U.I.80B: C. Tinning & Co., Ltd., Prescott. 250,000 Pads, A.F.C.2128; 200,000 Pads A.F.C.2130: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. 22,000 "Cover for Army Book 153": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Plessey & Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Bonella Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bicycles:** Hercules Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bodies, Motor:** Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—**Boots:** Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., Rushden.—**Boxes, Battery:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Cable:** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Carriers, Bicycle:** Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cells, Secondary:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co.,



Ltd., London, S.E.—**Chassis**: Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Coal**: Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coils, Loading**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Engines, Oil, for Chassis**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—**Headdresses**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Kiosk Equipments**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Lead**: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Meters**: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rods, Stay**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Saddles, Bicycle**: J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead**: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Solder**: Du Bois Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling.—**String, Twine, etc.**: British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Troughing, Wood**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Undercarriages and Wheels for Handcarts**: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Wicker Tops for Handcarts**: W. T. Ellmore & Son, Ltd., Leicester.—**Wire, Flameproof**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Yarn**: Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.

**Batteries**: Newcastle-on-Tyne Telephonic Repeater Station; Catterick Telephonic Repeater Station: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Central (Manchester) Telephone Exchange: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Conduit-laying**: Gosport (Hants), Horsham—Cranleigh—Pulborough: Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hadlow Down (Sussex): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Worthing (Sussex): O. C. Summers, London, N. Londonderry; Gateshead (Co. Durham); Glossop: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Salisbury—Warminster: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Hitchin (Herts): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Lift**: Dollis Hill Research Station, London, N.W.: Etchells, Congdon & Muir, Ltd., Manchester.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Liverpool Trunk Exchange; Glasgow Trunk Exchange: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Headington (Oxford Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Douglas (Isle of Man): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Leeds Automatic Area; Barnwood (Gloucester Area); Victoria (London, S.W.); Bristol Trunk Exchange; Holborn; Nottingham Trunk Exchange: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Stamford Hill (London, N.): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Dover: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Glasgow: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries.

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