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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Owing mainly to an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal mining and textile industries, employment showed a decline at 25th April, as compared with 21st March.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 21·4 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 20·8 at 21st March, 1932, and 20·9 at 27th April, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 25th April, 1932, was 24·7, and for females 12·7. At 21st March, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 24·1 and 12·5.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 25th April, 1932, there were approximately 9,484,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 65,000 less than a month before, but was approximately the same as a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 25th April, 1932, there were 2,031,888 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 10,556 less than a month before, but 183,718 more than a year before. The total on 25th April, 1932, included 1,647,689 men, 60,919 boys, 277,615 women and 45,665 girls. It was made up of 755,029 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 949,024 applicants for transitional payments, 197,916 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 129,919 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th April, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 385,903 men, 11,314 boys, 112,931 women and 6,415 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 516,563 was 93,887 more than a month before, but 40,415 less than a year before. It included 46,407 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 42,034 applicants for transitional payments, and 28,122 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 25th April, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 102,375 men, 130 boys, 1,211 women and 14 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 103,730 was 1,518 more than a month before. It included 70,984 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 31,720 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,026 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 month ago and a year ago, are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— Employment declined in the coalmining and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture), in iron and steel, tinplate, glass, and paper manufacture, in constructional engineering, in shipping service, and in dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in the rubber industry, together with a further slight seasonal improvement in the building, tailoring, dressmaking, and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding house service.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April resulted in a decrease estimated at about £11,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 187,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £450 in those of 7,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions included coal miners in Warwickshire, tube makers in Scotland, textile bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, and tramway and omnibus employees in various towns in Great Britain outside the Metropolitan area.

During the first four months of 1932 the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of £136,400 in the weekly wages of 1,120,000 workpeople, and net increases of £5,360 in those of 94,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1931 there were net decreases of £181,000 in the weekly wages of 1,706,000 workpeople, and net increases of £4,050 in those of 77,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th April, 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 44 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 26 per cent. a month earlier and 29 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 April was 35. In addition, 11 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 12,500, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 58,000 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1931.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1932 (pages 6 and 7), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1931. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now

available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1931 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 420.* In these disputes about 424,200 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and 65,500 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishment of the product of the strike of the strike or locked out). ments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,100 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began in 1930 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1931. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1931, was thus about 491,800, as compared with 308,700 in the content of the con progress in 1931, was thus about 491,800, as compared with 500,100 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1931 by these work-people owing to the disputes was approximately 6,983,000 working days, as compared with 4,399,000 in 1930.

In 1931, as in the previous year, the two largest disputes (one occurring in the cotton manufacturing industry and one in the coalmining industry) accounted for nearly two-thirds of all the workpeople involved in disputes and for over three-quarters of the total number of working days lost through disputes. The following summary shows the relative proportions of these outstanding disputes and of all other disputes in 1930 and 1931:—

and the partial of the partial of the second	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	No. of Working Days lost by such Workpeople.
Wool Textile Dispute Coal Mining Dispute, Scotland All other Disputes	1	120,000	3,258,000
	1	76,000	428,000
	420	112,700	713,000
	422	308,700	4,399,000
1931. Cotton Manufacturing Dispute Coal Mining Dispute, South Wales and Mon All other Disputes All Disputes	1	145,000	3,290,000
	1	150,000	2,030,000
	418	196,800	1,663,000
	420	491,800	6,983,000

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1930 and 1931 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in each year:—

		1930.			1931.	
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1930.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1931.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Coal Mining Other Mining and	150	148,600	663,000	147	281,000	2,848,000
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8	600	8,000	8	500	11,000
Glass, etc Chemical Iron and Steel Engineering	7 3 5 11	600 400 700 800	5,000 2,000 9,000 8,000	13 6 6 8	1,100 1,000 500 700	19,000 2,000 2,000 11,000
Shipbuilding Other Metal Cotton Wool Textile	23 31 17 7	4,200 4,200 2,600 122,200	36,000 3,279,000	14 33 17 2	2,400 8,200 147,300 3,000	39,000 48,000 3,318,000 22,000
Other Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	20 21	4,000 1,400	77,000	19 21	13,400 1,300	377,000 16,000
Tobacco Woodworking,	5 5	900	3,000	4	5,100	11,000
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	23	3,300	88,000	17	6,100	85,000
etc Building, Public Works Con-	6	800	7,000	4	400	1,000
tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Distribution and	47 22	3,800 5,200	46,000 25,000	57 17	12,300 5,300	145,000 13,000
Finance	5 11	3,500 900	51,000 7,000	9	600 1,600	2,000 13,000
Total	422	308,700	4,399,000	420	491,800	6 983,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, about 20,900 in 1930 and 65,800 in 1931 were *indirectly* involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1931.

The stoppage in the cotton manufacturing industry in Lancashire and the adjoining counties which began in January, 1931, arose out of the workpeople's objection to a proposed system of working an increased number of looms per weaver. Following an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the system by agreement, the employers' organisations concerned recommended affiliated firms to introduce the system, where they desired to do so, on and after 5th January on

terms laid down by the associations. The workpeople threaten to cease work at any establishment where such action was take and on 5th January labour was withdrawn from a number of mills Burnley and other centres where the system had been in operate experimentally. In default of a settlement the local manufacture association on 12th January imposed a lock-out at associated mills the Burnley district, and on 19th January and subsequent dates lock-out was extended to mills affiliated to the Com Spinn and Manufacturers' Association to the weaving sections. and Manufacturers' Association, to the weaving sections of fir affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and to some non-affiliated establishments, at other centres Lancashire and the adjoining countries. The maximum number workpeople involved in this dispute was estimated at about 145,00 and the total loss of time at over 3½ million working days. On 13 February the employers' associations decided to withdraw the loc out and suspend the more-looms experiment at Burnley, and general resumption of work took place on Monday, 16th February. The dispute in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-fie

general resumption of work took place on Monday, 16th February.

The dispute in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-field began on 1st January and arose out of a proposal to reduce the rates of wages of daywagemen in consequence of the reduction in hours of labour imposed by the Coal Mines Act, 1930. The stoppage, which involved about 150,000 workpeople and caused a loss of about 2 million working days, continued until 17th January, when, following intervention by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines, provision was made for resumption of work at the reduced hours but at previous rates of wages, and for the reference of wage questions to a reconstituted Joint Conciliation Board, with a new Independent Chairman.

Dissatisfaction with the award of the Independent Chairman of the Joint Conciliation Board, involving reductions in wages, caused a further stoppage of work on the part of about 14,000 colliery workpeople in various districts of South Wales between 7th and 20th March; but at most of the collieries affected the stoppage lasted one of two days only, the aggregate loss of time being 46,000 working days. Work was resumed on the terms of the award.

Re-adjustments of working hours and rates of wages consequent upon the carrying out of the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1330, were the cause of two considerable disputes in the Scottish coal-mining industry. In the earlier dispute about 11,000 workpeople at certain collieries in Fifeshire and other districts refused to continue the existing temporary arrangement of working hours (a fortnight) wages payable for the existing temporary arrangement of working hours (a fortnight) wages payable for the sexisting temporary arrangement of working hours (a fortnight).

collieries in Fifeshire and other districts refused to continue the existing temporary arrangement of working hours (a fortnightly "spread over") pending agreement as to wages payable for the 7½ hours day. The dispute began on 9th July and was not completely over until 1st August; but except in Fifeshire stoppage of work was limited to one or two days in most cases. Work was resumed on the existing temporary basis at some collieries; at others the men remained out until a general agreement was reached on the wage question. The aggregate duration of this dispute was about 69,000 working days. The later dispute was due to the dissatisfaction of surface workers and others with the wages payable for the 7½ hours day as fixed by the aforesaid general agreement. The stoppage day as fixed by the aforesaid general agreement. The stoppage involved about 30,000 workpeople in various districts of Scotland, beginning and ending on different dates in August, mainly between 10th and 17th, and lasting about three days on the average. At two or three collieries the dispute extended into September. The total loss of time was about 97,000 working days. Work was resumed on the terms of the agreement.

About 9,000 colliery workpeople in Cumberland took part in a stoppage of work which began on 24th June against the enforcement of a reduction in wages recommended by the Coal Mines National Industrial Board. The stoppage lasted until the latter part of August, when the reduction was accepted, subject to certain cessions. The total loss of time was about 327,000 working days.

A dispute began on 7th December involving hosiery workers in a Leicestershire factory, and arising out of the introduction of the Bedaux system of work measurement. The stoppage of work was extended on 21st December to other hosiery factories in the county belonging to the same employer, a total of 2,400 workpeople being involved. On 11th February, 1932, certain working conditions modifying the system were fixed by agreement, and work was fully resumed on Monday, 15th February. The aggregate duration of this dispute was nearly 114,000 working days.

In the lace curtain industry of Ayrshire Glasgow and Nottingham.

In the lace curtain industry of Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire 2,200 workpeople ceased work on 15th June to resist a proposed reduction in wages. The dispute terminated in September at dates varying according to locality, modified reductions being accepted. The total loss of time was 186,000 working days.

A stoppage of work occurred in October involving about 5,000 herring curers (females), etc. at Great Yarmouth. The question at issue was a proposed reduction in "subsistence money" below the rate paid in the previous season, and work was resumed within two days, the proposed reduction having been modified.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, which began in 1931:—

Classes of Workpeople involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.	Approximat Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople— South Wales and Monmouthshire South Wales, various districts Cumberland Fifeshire and other districts in Scotland (certain collieries only)	1931. 1 Jan17 Jan. 7 Mar20 Mar. 24 June-15/22 Aug. 9 July-1 Aug.	150,000 14,000 9,300	2,030,000 46,000 327,000 68,500

Classes of Workpeople involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
COAL MINING—cont. Colliery workpeople—cont. Scotland, various districts (certain collieries only) Whitehaven	7 AugAug./Sept. 8 Sept10 Sept.	30,000 2,359	96,500 7,100
SHIPBUILDING:— Platers, rivetters, caulkers, etc.—Bristol Channel	1 Oct8/10 Oct.	1,300	9,500
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES:— Bolt and nut makers—Dar- laston	19 Aug22 Aug.	3,300	10,000
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES: Workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry: Burnley and certain other	1 48		enthing oil enthing oil enaufeure gal enthinalist gal enthinalist gal
centres (certain firms) Burnley (other firms) Other centres in Lancashire, Cheshire, York-	5 Jan. 12 Jan. 19 Jan. }-13 Feb.	145,000*	3,290,000
shire and Derbyshire	and sub- sequent dates.		TRET SS
Linen weavers, winders, etc. —Lurgan, Co. Armagh Textile bleachers, dyers, printers, finishers, etc.—	2 Mar22 Apr.	1,231	51,700
Airdrie	20/29 Apr16/20 May.	1,800	41,000
cose workers, etc.—Coven- try and Wolverhampton Lace curtain workers—Ayr- shire, Glasgow, and	29/30 Apr6/7 May.	1,827	13,300
Nottinghamshire	15 June-14/24 Sept.	2,200	185,700
d - 1 listmint	10/13 July-21 July	3,000	21,500
Hosiery workers—Leicester and district	7 Dec11 Feb., 1932	2,400	113,800
FOOD INDUSTRY:— Herring curers (females), etc.—Great Yarmouth	13 Oct14 Oct.	5,000	7,500
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE: Cabinet makers, chair- makers, machinists, french polishers, etc.—London	14 Aug10 Oct.	3,000†	50,000
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Workpeople employed by	estantia in Experience	Spakes, spakes, one cept	Yest, No.
electrical contractors— London area	20/23 Mar2 Apr.	3,000	32,250
Bricklayers, etc.—Glasgow, Paisley, Falkirk, etc.	27 Apr23 May	2,500	45,000
Building operatives—Bel- fast and district	1 May-30 May	1,000	25,000

MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below, the disputes of 1931 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that the figures in this Table relate only to disputes beginning in 1931, but take account of time lost in 1932 by such of these disputes as continued beyond the end of the year, and therefore differ from the figures given in the first and second Tables in this article on page 166. icle on page 166

		William Co.	TO SERVE ME SHEET
Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1931.	Total Number of Workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
Disputes classified by Tot	al Numbers di	rectly and indi	rectly involved.
Under 100 workpeople 100 and under 250 250 ,, 500 1,000 1,000 2,500 ,, 2,500 5,000 ,, 10,000 10,000 and upwards	198 82 67 32 28 6 2	7,500 13,300 22,400 21,500 43,200 17,500 14,300 350,000	79,000 88,000 132,000 101,000 585,000 163,000 334,000 5,531,000
Disputes cla	ssified by Dure	ation in Weeks.	A THE REAL
Under 1 week 1 and under 2 weeks 2 4 " 6 " 6 " 10 " 20 " 20 weeks and upwards	255 65 47 24 17 11	79,200 19,400 215,800 153,100 18,700 3,400	147,000 142,000 2,383,000 3,468,000 611,000 251,000 11,000
Disputes classified by	Aggregate Du	ration in Work	ing Days.
Under 500 days 500 and under 1,000 days 1,000 " 5,000 "	238 59 81	21,800 17,200 42,300	43.000 38,000 179,000

enumber varied at different dates. It is estimated that on 5th January, vers involved at Burnley and certain other centres; on 12th January umber had risen to 10,000; and after 19th January a maximum of collection of the collect

days and upwards.

Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

ed number involved at 14th August the number was afterlerably rejuged.

As in previous years most of the disputes beginning in 1931 were of small proportions, stoppages of less than 250 workpeople forming about two-thirds of the total number, while the number involved reached 2,500 or more in 13 cases only. In over 60 per cent. of all the disputes the stoppage of work lasted less than one week. Of the total aggregate duration, three-quarters occurred in the two principal disputes of the year, and nearly 85 per cent. of the remainder was accounted for by 40 disputes, or less than one-tenth of the total number.

CATISES.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1931, and of workpeople directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes are given below. In some cases disputes originate from more than one cause, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage:—

o thoral in setaminated at 18 o penal political destruction destruction of the control of the co	Disp	f	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
Principal Causes.	Total.	Per- cent- age.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Wage increases, demands for Wage decreases, demands for Other wage questions	32	7·6	1,900	0·5
	114	27·1	218,400	51·5
	86	20·5	18,800	4·4
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or persons	232	55·2	239,100	56·4
	33	7·9	24,500	5·8
	84	20·0	15,600	3·7
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade Unionism Sympathetic action	52	12·4	140,100	33·0
	18	4·3	4,800	1·1
	1	0·2	100	0·0
Total	420	100.0	424,200	100.0

More than half of all stoppages of work in 1931 were occasioned by wage questions. Disputes arising out of wage reductions formed 27 per cent. of the total and included more than half of all the workpeople directly involved in all disputes; the stoppage of 150,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire fell into this category. Apart from wage questions the most frequent causes of disputes were questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons (20 per cent.), but the number of workpeople involved in such disputes was small (less than 4 per cent. of the total). Other questions respecting working arrangements occasioned about 12 per cent. of the stoppages, but, mainly owing to the dispute in the cotton industry respecting the number of looms per weaver being classified under this category, accounted for one third of the total number of workpeople involved. Disputes in which questions as to working hours were the chief points of difference represented less than 8 per cent. of all disputes.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1931 arising from the principal classes of causes:—

	Work-	Proportions directly involved in Disprespecting					outes
Industry Group.	Work- people directly involved in Dis- putes begin- ning in 1931.	Wages.	Hours of La- bour.	Employ- ment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Other Work- ing Ar- range- ments, Rules and Dis- cip- line.	Trade Union- ism.	Sympathetic Action.
Compared to the contract of th	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Mining and Quarry-	239,100	83.0	8.9	4.0	2.3	1.8	410
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	8,500	68.3		24.7	5.3	1.7	
Textile Clothing Building, Public Works Contract-	145,600	9.2	0.5	0·4 31·0	89.9		
ing, etc Transport Other	10,800 5,300 13,600	77·3 2·8 87·5	38.8	18·1 6·6 4·7	1·2 49·9 3·1	3.4	i:9
All Industries	424,200	56 · 4	5.8	3.7	33.0	1.1	0.0
	10 30 /16 NG V	NO. SEC. CO.			The same of the same	The State of the S	100 Table

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups except the textile and transport groups, where the chief place was held by other questions respecting working arrangements. Questions as to working hours were of importance as the principal causes of stoppages only in the transport group, where over one-third of the workpeople were involved in disputes arising from such causes.

RESULTS.

The numbers and proportions of disputes beginning in 1931, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople

^{*} Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

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or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under "compromised."

Results.	Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
USES. Fillepines in 1931, and of worsprophe	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.
In favour of workpeople In favour of employers Compromised	108 166 146	25·7 39·5 34·8	154,400 66,000 203,800	36·4 15·6 48·0
Total	420	100-0	424,200	100.0

The stoppage in the cotton industry, which terminated in favour of the workpeople, accounted for about 30 per cent. of the total number of workpeople directly involved in all disputes, and that occurring in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal field, which resulted in a compromise, accounted for about 35 per cent. Disputes settled in favour of the employers formed the largest group in 1931 (representing about 40 per cent.), and included about half of all the workpeople other there there involved in the above two major stoppages. other than those involved in the above two major stoppages. Disputes settled by compromise formed the second most numerous group and represented about 35 per cent. of the total.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1931, classified according to their results:—

	Work- people directly involved	in Disput	ons directly tes beginnin sults of which	g in 1931,
Industry Group.	in Disputes beginning in 1931.	In favour of Work-people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised
Mining and Quarrying	No. 239,100	%. ₉	19.5	% 72·6
Metal, Engineering and Ship- building Textile Clothing	8,500 145,600 1,300	26·4 89·9 24·2	52·0 3·9 33·1	21·6 6·2 42·7
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	10,800 5,300 13,600	3·9 2·5 10·7	24·4 74·7 17·7	71·7 22·8 71·6
All Industries	424,200	36 · 4	15.6	48.0

Apart from the textile industries group disputes settled in favour of the workpeople formed an important class in the metal, etc., and clothing groups only, where they included about a quarter of the workpeople in each case. Settlements in favour of the employers preponderated in the metal, etc., and transport groups; and settlements by compromise in the mining and quarrying, building, etc., and other industries groups. other industries groups.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning

Principal Causes.	Number of involved in 1931,	Total.		
all same and	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Compromised.	
Wage increases, demands for Wage decreases, demands for Other wage questions	500 2,900 5,400	700 33,200 6,000	700 182,300 7,400	1,900 218,400 18,800
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular	8,800 4,600	39,900 17,700	190,400 2,200	239,100 24,500
classes or persons Other working arrangements,	5,400	4,500	5,700	15,600
rules and discipline Trade Unionism Sympathetic action	131,300 4,300	3,300 500 100	5,500	140,100 4,800 100
Total	154,400	66,000	203,800	424,200

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The majority of final settlements in 1931 as in most years were effected by direct arrangements or negotiations between the parties or their representatives, 274, or nearly two thirds of all disputes, directly involving nearly half of all the workpeople, being thus concluded. Settlements by conciliation took place in 34 disputes, representing 8 per cent. only of the total but including over one-third of all the workpeople, owing largely to the fact that the dispute in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-mining industry was settled by this means. Three disputes only, of minor importance, were settled by arbitration. In 62 disputes, involving about 11 per cent. of the workpeople, work was resumed on the employers' terms without negotiation. In 33 disputes the workpeople who ceased work were

replaced by other workpeople, but such disputes were in all cases very small. A few small disputes were terminated by the closing of the works or departments affected.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1931 were settled are shown in the Table below:—

Methods of Settlement.		of Disputes ng in 1931.	Number of Work people directly involved.	
obsit in the second	Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage
By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives By conciliation	274 34 3	65.2 8.1 0.7	205,700 163,100	48·5 38·5
By arbitration By return to work on employers' terms without negotiations By replacement of workpeople	62 33	14.8	3,700 47,700	11.2
By closing of works Otherwise	6 - 8	1.4	1,400 1,000 1,600	0·3 0·2 0·4
Total	420	100.0	424,200	100.0

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1931.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893–1931, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first and second Tables in this article (page 166) they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

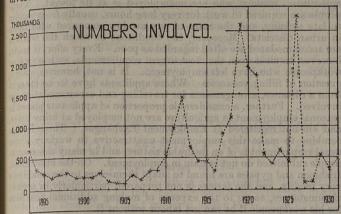
Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in	Num involved	people beginning	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress	
0.002.0	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1899 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1907 1908 1910 1911 1912 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1922 1923 1924 1925 1925 1926 1927 1928 1928 1929 1930 1931	599 903 728 906 848 695 710 633 631 432 380 346 349 479 585 389 422 521 872 834 1,459 972 672 730 1,165 1,352 1,607 763 576 628 710 603 323 308 302 431 422 420	597,000 254,000 205,000 142,000 142,000 137,000 137,000 132,000 56,000 67,000 158,000 168,000 384,000 497,000 326,000 497,000 235,000 575,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 235,000 2	37,000 68,000 54,000 55,000 63,000 53,000 42,000 53,000 23,000 25,000 46,000 25,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 129,000 150,000 41,000 297,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 153,000 155,000 40,000 153,000	634,000 322,000 259,000 192,000 192,000 179,000 252,000 179,000 255,000 16,000 276,000 297,000 146,000 447,000 448,000 1,116,000 1,116,000 1,170,000 276,000 872,000 1,180,000 1,180,000 1,180,000 1,180,000 2,734,000 2,734,000 103,000	30,440,000 9,510,000 5,700,000 10,330,000 115,260,000 2,500,000 3,090,000 4,130,000 2,320,000 2,160,000 3,020,000 2,160,000 10,790,000 2,690,000 9,870,000 10,160,000 40,890,000 9,880,000 2,950,000 2,456,000 5,880,000 2,950,000 2,450,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,230,000 10,670,000 10,230,000 10,670,000 10,230,000 10,670,000 10,230,000 10,670,000 10,230,000 10,230,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 10,670,000 11,770,000

It will be noticed that the figures show wide variations in different years, especially as regards the aggregate number of working days lost, of which the maximum and minimum figures occurred in consecutive years, viz., over 162 millions in 1926 and less than 14 million in 1927. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonged general storpage in the coal mining industry and the "general 14 million in 1927. The high total for 1926 was due to the prolonger general stoppage in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike," which occurred in that year. The large figures for 1893, 1912, 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages; while those for 1919 were due to disputes of exceptional magnitude involving coal miners, cotton operatives, iron-founders, etc., and railway workers. Stoppages of work involving large numbers of cotton operatives also occurred in 1908, 1921, 1922, 1922, and 1931. 1911, 1918, 1921, 1929 and 1931.

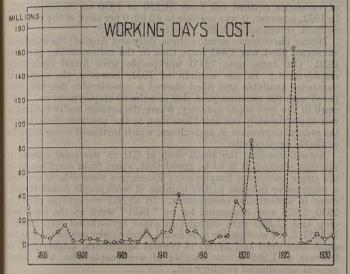
*Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year at counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the general strike in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 35,000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

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain d Northern Ireland during 1893–1931, and the numbers of working s lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams

 $_{\rm in}^{\rm elow}$. In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the $_{\rm in}^{\rm elo}$ in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople $_{\rm in}^{\rm elow}$ of in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



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



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order sist the eye by connecting successive cros

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS, 1925-1931.

The Home Office have issued a memorandum,* setting out briefly and in plain language the main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (the principal Act relating to workmen's compensation, which consolidated the two earlier Acts of 1906 and 1923), s amended by Acts passed in 1926, 1927, 1930 and 1931.

The memorandum deals with workmen's compensation under ten leadings:—Objects of the Act; injuries to which the Act applies; persons entitled to compensation; the person liable to pay compensation; amount of compensation, and how payable; procedure for laming and recovering compensation; review and redemption of reekly payments; settlement of disputes by medical referees; upplication of the Act to industrial disease; and contracting out. wo appendices contain (i) the rates of compensation payable to isabled workmen whose average weekly earnings are less than 50s. week, and (ii) a list of the industrial diseases to which the Act

CHOICE OF CAREER" PAMPHLETS.

THESE pamphlets have been compiled, by arrangement between the Ministry of Labour and the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools, for the guidance of secondary school boys and girls on the choice of a suitable career. They are published by H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 1d. or 2d. each, and include Chemistry and Physics; Pharmacy; Veterinary Surgery; Surveying Land and Estate Agency, and Auctioneering; House Property Management (Women); Architecture†; Accountancy; Laundry Management (Women); Merchant Navy; Domestic Science; Commerce; Librarianship; Banking; and Insurance. Others are in preparation.

* Memorandum on the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1931; H.M. ationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
† These pamphlets have recently been revised.

EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS' WORK OF THE JUVENILE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

AT the end of the year 1931, the system of Juvenile Advisory Committees of the Ministry of Labour completed its twenty-first year. The occasion was marked by a reception given on 20th April, 1932, by Sir Max J. Bonn, K.B.E., Chairman of the London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, to representatives of the various organisations interested in the industrial welfare of juveniles. His Royal Highness Prince George presided; and other persons present included the Minister of Labour (Sir Henry B. Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P.); the late Minister of Labour (Miss Margaret Bondfield, J.P., LL.D.); the Parliamentary Secretaries to the Ministry of Labour and to the Board of Education; the present and the late Permanent Secretaries to the Ministry of Labour; the chairman of the London County Council; and the chairman of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). There were also present, among others, representatives of the London Juvenile Advisory Committees and of the Junior Instruction Centres in London, and officers of the Ministry of Labour.

Prince George, in his speech, paid a tribute to the work achieved

Prince George, in his speech, paid a tribute to the work achieved through "the expert professional knowledge of the officers of the Juvenile Exchanges becoming harnessed to all the enthusiasm and impatient pressure of the voluntary worker." After a reference to the particular work done in the area of the London Juvenile Advisory Council, His Royal Highness continued: "I understand that, in spite of the difficulties of industrial depression, the general quality and range of your placings are steadily improving. But if I am right in grasping your purpose, you have something wider in view. You are seeking to serve both youth and industry equally, to their mutual advantage. The greater number of vacancies coming into your net, the greater and wider are the opportunities you can offer to the boys and girls. By placing each individual in the right and appropriate niche, you are also securing that the best and most appropriate and gars. By placing each individual in the right and appropriate niche, you are also securing that the best and most appropriate labour is obtained by the individual employer who seeks your co-operation. The mere fact that public opinion is conscious of the importance of this issue as an impartial critic and friend, must make for greater stability in the relationship between employer and employee, gradually reduce the wastage of unnecessary turn-over of labour, and result in a greater sense of fair play on both sides, which seems to me far more fruitful than enforced regulations and

Sir Henry Betterton, after expressing his own deep personal interest in the work done for juveniles and referring to the enthusiasm and devotion displayed both by officials and voluntary workers, went on to describe the work of the Committees. He said that that work was three-fold in character. First of all there was the advice which they gave to boys and girls about to leave school on the choice of employment, an issue on which it was most important that the boys and girls should have the assistance of trained minds. The second expect girls should have the assistance of trained minds. The second aspect was the work done for the unemployed boy and girl, who needed help most; the Committees, by bringing boys into close contact with employers, had been able to help them to get work. At the same time a valuable service for unemployed boys and girls was provided by the helpful instruction given to them in the Junior Instruction. by the helpful instruction given to them in the Junior Instruction Centres run by Education Authorities in co-operation with the Ministry. The third phase of the work which the Ministry and the Juvenile Committees did was the advice and assistance afforded to boys and girls in employment, especially to those who were discouraged by the conditions or prospects of their existing jobs.

Among others who spoke at the reception were Mr. Angus Scott, chairman of the London County Council; Sir Francis Floud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour; and Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

On the same day the Minister of Labour broadcast an address on the work of the Ministry for juveniles. The address was intended primarily for the guidance of parents, but the Minister at the same primarily for the guidance of parents, but the Minister at the same time addressed an appeal to employers. After describing what the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment did for boys and girls leaving school, he said "That is vocational guidance from the point of view of the child and his parents. It is just as important to the employer. A good deal of the waste and disorder of our industrial life to-day is due to a vain attempt to fit square pegs in round holes. For this reason the vocational guidance of children is of great importance to employers, and I appeal to employers now to help us, both in their own interest and in that of the nation. Last year, well over 300,000 vacancies for youngsters were filled by these agencies, and nearly 100,000 of these vacancies were for children entering their first employment after leaving school. But more could be done. I believe it is in the interest of employers to fill their vacancies in that way, for they have then a much wider choice, and are far more likely to obtain the kind of juveniles they require than by any other method. It is equally in the interest of the children; for the greater the number of vacancies known to the juvenile officer, the more free and effective can be the vocational advice given to the child." He concluded by expressing his belief that in the right training and guidance of the expressing his belief that in the right training and guidance of the rising generation lay the best hope for the country's future, and his hope that all associated with the young people of the country would work for that end.

LONDON ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT: REPORT FOR 1931.

The eighth Annual Report of the London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, dealing with the work of the Council, and of the Juvenile Advisory Committees in London, during the year 1931, has been published. It may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 4d. net (5d., post-free).

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN 1931.

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THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

EARLY in 1931, as in previous years, the records of workpeople on the registers of Employment Exchanges were specially examined, in anticipation of the demand for additional agricultural workers during the summer months, and those who were suitable were noted for submission for any of the seasonal occupations in agriculture. Posters were exhibited in suitable areas encouraging persons who desired work of this kind to register at Employment Exchanges, and special posters were printed for display in and around areas where workpeople were required for a particular occupation, e.g., pea

Inquiries made in agricultural areas as to the probable demand Inquiries made in agricultural areas as to the probable demand for additional workpeople for both permanent and temporary employment indicated that no shortage of labour was likely to occur which could not be met either locally or by the arrangements established for the transfer of workpeople from other districts. In addition to the general arrangements made, special attention was given to arrangements for the supply of labour to the principal fruit-growing districts. For example, in the South-Eastern Division the supply of fruit pickers was organised through a central clearing Exchange.

The principal obstacle experienced in the past in extending the Employment Exchange service to both farmers and agricultural workers has been the difficulty of securing the co-operation of growers in notifying all labour requirements to Employment Exchanges, and of persuading them that in many instances the traditional methods of engaging labour were inadequate at the peak of the season. Further, insufficient notice of vacancies has not always allowed of adequate attention being given to them within the time available. It has been found, generally, that it has been this lack of co-operation on the part of growers, rather than the inability of Exchanges to supply workpeople, which has been responsible for difficulties experienby agriculturists in getting a sufficient supply of suitable labour.

The facilities offered by the Exchange service to farmers and growers were, as formerly, brought to their notice by correspondence and by personal canvass. Some 20,000 printed letters, which varied according to the locality, but which set out what had been achieved in previous years, were circulated to farmers throughout the country who were thought to be likely to require additional workpeople; and posters inviting the co-operation of farmers were exhibited in agricultural areas. Posters were exhibited at various agricultural shows, and stands were erected, at which officers of the Ministry attended to give information and assistance to employers.

As an additional measure, a special effort was made in 1931 to encourage an extended use by farmers of the Exchange service by securing the co-operation of the National Farmers' Union. By arrangement with the Union, an article was published in the May issue of the National Farmers' Union Record explaining how Employment Exchanges could be of service to individual farmers. A display advertisement drawing attention to the Employment Exchange service also appeared in the same issue of the *Record*. Similar information dealing with local needs was given in local issues of

The National Farmers' Union also issued a letter to all county branches of the Union urging them to impress upon their members the advantages of co-operation with Employment Exchanges. The letter further suggested that by establishing close touch between county branches and Divisional Offices of the Ministry ready means would be available for the adjustment of local difficulties. The National Farmers' Union recommended to their members that officers of the Ministry should be invited to attend meetings of the executive committees of county branches, to discuss the lines on which co-operation could best be effected. Many county committees took advantage of this proposal, and Divisional Offices were much more closely in touch with agricultural interests than in previous years. This co-operation produced advance information in cases where considerable numbers of workpeople were likely to be required, and, where these were not already on the registers of unemployed in the locality, afforded an opportunity to arrange for adequate numbers of workpeople to be available from other districts.

The efforts made resulted generally in greater co-operation between agriculturists and Employment Exchanges. There was, however, still ample evidence that individual farmers had not been able to forecast their requirements, or had not notified vacancies to the Exchanges until other sources of supply, e.g., migrants, gypsies, etc., were not available.

In previous years, numbers of complaints of local difficulty in obtaining workpeople were received. The co-operation established between county branch committees of the National Farmers' Union and Divisional or Local Offices of the Ministry appears to have been effective in allowing of adjustment of difficulties before they developed, and very few complaints reached Montagu House. A few references were made in the press to difficulties which were said to have arisen in some areas owing to insufficient suitable labour being available. Immediate investigation into every case was arranged by officers. Immediate investigation into every case was arranged by officers of the Ministry, and by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in nearly all cases it was shown that the employers' requirements had not been communicated to an Exchange. In a few instances a temporary local shortage existed, but in practically every case there was no difficulty in overcoming it when the circumstances became known. The immediate investigation arranged by the Ministry and by the Ministry of Agriculture resulted in all vacancies being filled without delay, and in friendly relations being established with the employers concerned. In all cases investigation resulted

in the establishment of a good understanding with employers and the promise of notification of future vacancies.

It is probably inevitable, taking all the circumstances into account, that local shortages of labour of a temporary character should occur in the agricultural industry. Many different crops mature about the same time, and while labour is required for only a very short period, the demand occurs precisely when the number of agricultural workers who are unemployed is at its lowest. Workpeople are required to work for very long hours, usually from sunrise to late evening, and the rates of pay are low compared with those in urban districts. Moreover, the conditions in which the workers are accommodated are often regarded as poor. Every effort is made, however, to meet even the most urgent requirements, and to replace workpeople who have left employment. It is not, however, only a question of filling vacancies. Where applicants have to be brought from a distance, arrangements for travelling and accommodation are involved. Further, a considerable proportion of applicants placed in seasonal employment in agriculture are not employed at other times, and are not registered at Employment Exchanges. These factors combine to make this employment unattractive to workers whose usual employment is of an insurable nature, and in many cases workpeople submitted do not remain in employment. On the other hand, Drishmen and gyneigs are found to adapt themselves to the condition.

usual employment is of an insurable nature, and in many cases work people submitted do not remain in employment. On the other hand, Irishmen and gypsies are found to adapt themselves to the conditions very readily, and the farmer is not prepared, particularly in present circumstances, to go to the expense of making additional provision for his workpeople if he can get labour without it.

The total number of workpeople placed in agricultural employment during the year was 27,272, compared with 27,803 in 1930, a decrease of 531. In addition, 2,027 workpeople were found employment as gardeners, and 3,666 as gardeners' labourers. The number of vacancies notified fell from 31,118 in 1930 to 30,328 in 1931. In 1931, however, it was possible to fill 89.9 per cent. of the vacancies notified, compared with 89.3 per cent. in 1930.

During the summer months (June, July and August) the number of vacancies filled was 3,443 more than in the corresponding period of 1930. (In June, over 7,000 workpeople were found agricultural employment.) In the autumn of 1931, however, the number of vacancies available and filled showed a considerable decrease compared with the previous year, due to reduced employment on "field" work in the beet sugar industry, where the acreage under cultivation work in the beet sugar industry, where the acreage under cultivation was approximately one-third less than in the previous year, and to ral depression in agriculture, which increased competition for

the general depression in agriculture, which increased competition for available employment.

Notwithstanding the small drop of 531 in the total number of placings effected, it is to be noted that, apart from employment on the sugar beet crop, Employment Exchanges were able to maintain a progressive increase in the number of workpeople found employment in agricultural occupations. Of 27,803 workpeople placed in 1930, 5,923 were accounted for by "field" work on the sugar beet crop and 21,880 were engaged in other agricultural employments. In 1931, 3,407 workpeople were found employment connected with the sugar beet crop and 23,865 in general agricultural employment, an increase of 1,985 in the number of workpeople who were found general agricultural employment. general agricultural employment.

KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The twenty-ninth meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held in the House of Commons on 16th March, 1932, under the Chairmanship of Lord Allenby.

It was announced that the number of employers on the King's Roll, according to the latest returns, was 25,344, and that they employed 357,431 disabled ex-Service men. The number of disabled ex-Service men registered at Employment Exchanges as seeking work was stated to be 44,018. This number represents a much lower percentage of unemployment than is the case amongst insured men generally in Great Britain.

The Council, though of opinion that these figures were generally

men generally in Great Britain.

The Council, though of opinion that these figures were generally satisfactory, felt that they might be improved upon if Local Committees reviewed the position of all firms in their areas and conducted an active campaign to secure the enrolment of any firms who have not so far enrolled, but who might reasonably be expected. to do so. The Council also felt that Local Committees sho to do so. The Council also felt that Local Committees should be special attention to the possibilities of enrolling new firms opening up in their areas, and it was decided that each Local Committee should be asked to submit a report on the position in its area, detailing the steps that had been taken to stimulate the interest of employers and describing the results of the action taken.

It was reported that the number of Local Authorities which restrict their contracts to firms on the Roll, or which give preference to such firms, is 730, as compared with 729 in September, 1931.

The Council received reports relating to the employment of disabled ex-Service men as motor-car park attendants, which showed that 121 parking schemes were in operation in February last,

that 121 parking schemes were in operation in February last providing employment for approximately 570 attendants, of whom 415 were disabled ex-Service men.

Consideration was given to the question of the reduction of the normal qualifying basis for enrolment on the King's National Roll. The Council felt that, although an increase in the number of firms on the Roll might be expected to follow a general reduction in the quota, it would not necessarily mean an increase in the number of disabled ex-Service men employed—in fact, a reduced quota might lead to a smaller number of disabled men being employed by firms already enrolled on the higher basis. The Council decided against any general reduction in the standard of enrolment, and were on the council that demands for a reduced quota would be met adequately opinion that demands for a reduced quota would be met ade by authorising the secretariat to deal on merits with recom-tions made by Local Committees for a reduction in the per-

The Council considered that there should be some modification the arrangement whereby Local Committees have been empowered premove from the Roll firms who fail to maintain the agreed quota of disabled ex-Service men, and it was decided that, in any case where an enrolled firm found it impossible, through no fault of its own, to maintain, for the time being, the requisite quota, but appeared to be making genuine efforts to comply with its obligations under the scheme, the Local Committee should refer the case to the ecretariat before removing the firm's name from the Roll.

May, 1932.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 31st March, 1932, the number of men in training was 5, and the number awaiting training 38. Since August, 1919, 100,727 lisabled ex-Service men have terminated training.

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

Fourth Quarter of 1931.

ASTATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1931,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 55,190,862 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 50,879,383 tons were commercially.

disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £34,360,235, equivalent to 13s. 6.08d. per ton, of which 9s. 1.40d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £35,857,919, equivalent to 14s.1.14d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,497,684

The number of workpeople employed was 799,374, and the number of man-shifts worked was 50,500,695. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.86 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.22d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given

the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.53d. to 28d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it ras 11.57d. and 1s. 0.66d. respectively. For Great Britain as a shole the average value of such allowances was 4.59d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended.	Proportion of Industry covered.	n of Saleable Coal		of Saleable Debit (-)		No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.§	
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 97 96 96 96	Tons. 64,749,447 55,850,573 54,249,688 57,061,222	s. +1 -0 -0 +0	d. 1·37 1·94 2·40 6·20	911,218 886,229 853,477 849,344	Cwts. 21·94 21·32 21·34 21·84	8.9999	d. 3·25 3·26 3·85 3·79	
1931. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 96 96 96	56,723,277 51,595,921 49,189,334 55,190,862	+0 -0 -0 +0	9·04 1·34 2·05 7·06	838,696 818,718 787,749 799,374	21.78 21.44 21.35 21.86	9999	2·45 2·18 2·43 2·22	

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN AUSTRIA, 1931.

THE following provisional statistics have recently been published by the Austrian Ministry of Social Administration giving details of expenditure on unemployment relief, which term includes emergency relief and old age relief pensions, during 1931. The amounts have been converted from Austrian to English currency at the par value of the Austrian schilling.

Class of relief.	Total expenditure.	Total income.	Total surplus (+) or deficit (-), including surpluses and deficits from previous years.
Unemployment Insurance Emergency Relief Old Age Relief Pensions	£ 4,599,393 2,242,591 1,132,861	£ 3,560,792 2,119,705 1,073,297	£ -3,891,861 - 184,473 + 418,389
Total	7,974,845	6,753,794	-3,657,945

Unemployment insurance expenditure in Austria is theoretically anced by means of contributions from employers and workers; the Government, in times of severe unemployment, supplements be by a sum equal to one-third of the amount by which the enditure on unemployment insurance in one calendar year reds 100 million schillings (approximately £2,891,427 at par). The memployed persons who have exhausted their claim to unemployed persons who have exhausted their claim to unemployed persons who have exhausted their claim to unemployed. Half the costs of such relief are borne by contributions of

* Cmd. 4043. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the larter ended 31st January, 1932.
† Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

employers and workers and the other half by the Federal Exchequer and the Provinces, the Federal Exchequer paying one-third, and the Province of residence two-thirds, of this last sum.

Old age relief pensions are received by persons who have completed their sixtieth year, provided that they either fulfil the conditions for the granting of emergency benefit, or are excluded from receipt of unemployment benefit or emergency relief solely owing to incapacity for work. The apportioning of the cost of old age relief pensions is the same as for emergency benefit. Persons over sixty-five years of age receive pensions whether they are in employment or not.

Of the total costs of the relief of unemployed persons in 1931, 58 per cent. fall under the heading of unemployment insurance, 28 per cent. under emergency relief, and 14 per cent. under the old

age relief pensions scheme.

The average number of persons drawing unemployment benefit and emergency relief during 1931 was 253,368, and the average amount received by an unemployed person was therefore about £2 3s. per month. The amount received by recipients of old age relief pensions, who averaged 65,177 in 1931, was approximately £1 9s. per month.

LABOUR DISPUTES LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes, commonly called the Anti-Injunction Act, has been passed by Congress and was signed by the President of the United States on 23rd March, 1932. Anti-injunction legislation had already been passed by eleven

The Act is the sequel to years of agitation in Congress for restriction upon the powers of Federal equity courts in the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes, which powers, it is contended, have in some instances been abused. It was passed by overwhelming majorities in both Houses, although it encountered certain opposition has a contention that its provisions were unconstitutional based on the contention that its provisions were unconstitutional. It provides that no court of the United States, that is, any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, shall have jurisdiction to

or defined or limited by Act of Congress, shall have jurisdiction to issue an injunction in a case growing out of a labour dispute except in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

The Act declares it to be the public policy of the United States that the worker, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, should have full freedom of association, self-organisation, and designation of representatives to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment. It accordingly lays down that no court of the United States shall enforce any undertaking or provide whereher either party to a contract on agreement of or promise whereby either party to a contract or agreement of hiring or employment undertakes or promises not to join or remain hiring or employment undertakes or promises not to join or remain a member of any labour or employer organisation, or promises to withdraw from an employment relation in the event of joining any such organisation. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any injunction to prohibit any person or persons participating in a labour dispute from doing, whether singly or in concert, certain acts, including ceasing or refusing to work, becoming or remaining a member of a labour or employer organisation, paying to or withholding from any person participating in such labour dispute any strike or unemployment benefits or insurance, aiding by lawful means any person participating in a labour dispute who is being proceeded against or is prosecuting a suit, giving publicity to the facts involved in a labour dispute by any method not involving fraud or violence, and assembling peaceably to act in involving fraud or violence, and assembling peaceably to act in promotion of their interests in a labour dispute.

The Act further provides that no officer or member of any association or organisation, and no association or organisation interested in a labour dispute, shall be held liable for the unlawful acts of individual members except upon clear proof of actual participation in, authorisation of, or ratification of such acts.

No court shall have jurisdiction to issue an injunction in cases

No court shall have jurisdiction to issue an injunction in cases growing out of a labour dispute except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court, and except after findings of fact by the court to the effect, inter alia, that unlawful acts have been threatened and will be committed, or have been committed and will be continued unless restrained, and that irreparable injury to the complainant's property will follow. No injunctive relief may be granted to any complainant who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle the labour dispute in question by negotiation or with the aid of any available machinery of mediation or arbitration, and every injunction granted shall include only a prohibition of such specific acts as may be expressly complained of in the bill of complaint and expressly included in the findings of fact made and filed by the court.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

Under an Order dated 14th March, 1932, a further extension* of working hours up to 52 a week has been authorised in the following

- Carpentry and allied trades.
 The manufacture of bricks and tiles.
- 3. The impregnation of wood with blue vitriol.
- In the first two cases the permit is valid until 15th October, 1932, and in the last until 1st October, 1932. The employers' request for a further extension in sawmilling and in the manufacture of silicolimestone bricks and artificial cement stone has been refused.
 - * For the last Order, see this GAZETTE for May, 1931, page 176.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIXTEENTH SESSION.

THE sixteenth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 12th April and ended on 30th April, 1932. The Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, formerly Minister of Labour in Canada, was elected President of the Conference.

A Draft Convention concerning the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations was adopted by the Conference by 89 votes to 1. The Convention applies, with certain exceptions, to all children not covered by the three Conventions adopted in 1919, 1920, and 1921, fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, to employment at sea, and to employment in agriculture. The normal minimum age is fixed at 14 years. Children over 12 years of age may be employed on light work under specified conditions. In certain conditions on light work under specified conditions. In certain conditions children under 12 may be employed in public entertainments or in cinematograph films. On the other hand, provision is made for cinematograph films. On the other hand, provision is made for higher ages to be fixed by national laws or regulations in the case of dangerous occupations and in street trading. The Conference also adopted a Recommendation dealing with the rules and methods to be adopted in connection with light work, employment in public entertainments, dangerous employments, prohibition of employment of children by certain persons, and enforcement.

The Conference agreed, by 109 votes to none, to revise the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. The points on which revision was agreed to were mainly technical. The Conference adopted a Recommendation that representatives of the Governments of the principal countries concerned should confer with a view to securing a reasonable uniformity in the application of the Convention. It also agreed to a Resolution instructing the International Labour Office to review in 1934 the position as regards reciprocity.

The Conference considered the questions of invalidity, old age, and widows' and orphans' insurance, and of the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies, and decided the points relating to each question to be included in the questionnaires which the Office will draft for circulation to the States Members. The Conference decided to place each of these questions on the agenda of the next

The Conference discussed the Report of the Director (which dealt with various aspects of the economic crisis), and the Reports of the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them. In addition to the Resolution referred to above, Resolutions on the following subjects were adopted:

- (i) Drawing the attention of the Governing Body to the need for strict observance of the provisions of Article 401 of the Treaty of Peace, regarding the time of dispatch of the agenda for the International Labour Conference, especially in regard to distant countries.
- (ii) Inviting the Governing Body to investigate the question of the legal institution of the 40-hour week.
- (iii) Suggesting (a) an international conference to arrange for the putting in hand of international works; (b) that the League of Nations should impress on the forthcoming Conference to deal with Reparations the urgency of a final settlement; (c) that an international conference should be convened to deal with currency national conference should be convened to deal with currency questions and institute an international monetary system; (d) that an international conference on production and international trade should be convened; and (e) that the Governments concerned should be requested to include in their programme of public works works intended to improve the public health.
- (iv) Requesting the Governing Body to consider placing the question of the methods and conditions of recruiting native labour and the terms of labour contracts on the agenda of an early session
- (v) Inviting the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to submit to next year's session of the Conference the final report on collective agreements in agriculture.
- (vi) Requesting the Governing Body to consider placing the question of workers' housing on the agenda of the Conference.
- (vii) Requesting the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of the inclusion of silicosis in the list of occupational diseases contained in the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.
- (viii) Requesting the Governing Body to consider the possibility of convening a preparatory advisory conference of the administrations, employers and workers concerned when a question concerning countries not directly represented at the General Conference is on the agenda of the Conference.
- (ix) Requesting the Governing Body to undertake an inquiry into the extent of opium smoking among workers and its effects.
- (x) Requesting the League of Nations to place before its competent bodies as early as possible a proposal for a "gold truce."

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Coal-mining Industry.—The dispute which, as reported in the previous issue of this GAZETTE, page 132, broke out in the North. West Bohemian coalfield on 23rd March, has since been terminated as a result of negotiations between the employers' and workers' organisations and Government officials. It has been agreed that the closing down of the mine at Brüx, which was the immediate cause of the stoppage, shall be postponed until the end of this year that no large-scale dismissals shall take place before the end of 1932; that overtime and extra shifts shall be restricted to the lowes possible minimum; and that actual coal-getting by contractors shall be prohibited in all but exceptional cases, in which the workers employed by the contractor must be paid the agreed rates. This agreement, which is to remain in force until the end of the present year, unless previously extended, was recognised on 19th April by the independent committee which had been conducting the strike, and work appears to have been fully resumed on the

DENMARK.

Bacon Industry .- A lock-out of some 4,000 workers employed in co-operative and private bacon factories which became operative on 29th April, terminated on 11th May, 1932. The conciliator's proposals, involving the reduction of weekly wage rates of 60, 58 and 56 kroner by 2 kroner and other agreed rates by 3 per cent., were, after a ballot among the workers, accepted by all parties.

FRANCE.

Textile Industry.—Work was resumed on 22nd April at Vienne (Isère), where, following a decision of the local textile employers' association to reduce wages and revise basic wage-rates, several thousand workers occupied in the wool textile industry ceased work on 1st March, 1932. The terms of the settlement, as reported in the French Press, provide for a wage reduction of 6.85 per cent, to be effected in two equal instalments, operative on the date of resumption and one month thereafter, respectively. The reduction is not to apply to workers employed for less than 30 hours a week.

GERMANY.

General.—According to recent statements by the Federal Minister of Labour, notice had been given of the termination on 30th April 1932 (the earliest date fixed for the termination of agreements supunder the wages provisions of the Presidential Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931), of wage agreements covering some 2.7 million manual and non-manual workers, and of covering agreements (which regulate the general conditions of work, other than wages) after some 3½ million workers. The Minister stated that, notwithstan some 3½ million workers. The Minister stated that, notwithstanding the claims of many employers, he maintained the view that a further general reduction of the wage level would be intolerable. Contrary to a report which had appeared in the Press, the Government did not contemplate, nor did the occasion require, the issue of an Order compulsorily extending beyond 30th April, 1932, the wage agreements for certain industries set up under the Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931. In some instances, notably in the case of industries serving the home market, the wage level was disproportionately high, and there existed a certain latitude for adjustments which, for practical considerations, it had not been possible to provide for under the above mentioned Order, but which were expected to be made subsequently. With regard to the period for which new wage agreements should concluded, the Minister suggested that, having regard to the uncertain economic outlook, it would be inadvisable for this period to extend beyond the autumn of the present year; the normal period to extend beyond the autumn of the present year; the normal per of one year might be adhered to in the case of covering agreemen

Information with regard to movements for the revised regulatof working conditions in certain industries are set out below:

Coal-mining.—The employers in the Ruhr coal-mining indus Coal-mining.—The employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industable have given notice to terminate both the covering and the wages agreements for the industry at 31st May, 1932. As regards wages, the same of the employers is to secure a revised system of regulation which will permit of greater flexibility of application to individual pits. The wage agreements for the combined coal-mining and in and steel undertakings in Upper Silesia have been extended beyon 30th April until 31st May, 1932, by agreement between the employed and workers.

Iron and Steel and Metal and Engineering.—It is reported that the wage agreement for the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry is to be terminated by the employers at 31st Msf. 1932. A conciliation award provides for the extension until 31st July. 1932, of the existing wage agreement for the Cologne metal and engineering industry. Subject to one month's notice of termination by either party, the wage and covering agreement for the Krefeld metal and engineering industry has been prolonged indefinitely.

Textile Industry.—A recent conciliation award for the Baden textile industry provides for the reduction of the standard minimum hourly rate for male workers of 25 years of age and over from 54 to 52 pfennigs, with corresponding reductions for all other wage groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Owing mainly to an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal mining and textile industries (except artificial silk yarn manufacture) employment showed a decline at 25th April as compared with 21st March. Employment also declined in iron and steel, tinplate, glass, and paper manufacture, in constructional engineering, in shipping service and in dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the rubber industry, together with a further slight seasonal improvement in the building, tailoring, dressmaking, and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding

house service.

The decline in employment was most marked in the North-Eastern Division and in Wales, and there was also some decline in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions. In all these districts, and also in Scotland and Northern Ireland, employment was very bad. In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight improvement and employment was relatively 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 25th April, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21·4, as compared with 20·8 at 21st March, 1932, and with 20·9 at 27th April, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th April, 1932, was 17·3, as compared with 17·5 at 21st March, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·1, as compared with 3·3. For males alone, the percentage at 25th April, 1932, was 24·7, and for females 12·7; at 21st March, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 24·1 and 12·5.

were 24·1 and 12·5.

At 25th April, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,031,888 wholly unemployed, 516,563 temporarily stopped, and 103,730 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,652,181. This was 84,849 more than a month before, and 132,068 more than a war before. 84,849 more than a month before, and 122,068 more than a year before. The total included 2,135,967 men, 72,363 boys, 391,757 women and 52,094 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers, and of the percentages unemployed, with the figures for a month before and 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.

page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The 2,031,888 wholly unemployed included 755,029 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); 949,024 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 197,916 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 129,919 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th April, 1932, was 2,712,355.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry declined and was bad. There was an increase in short-time working in nearly all districts. The total number of wage-earners on the bliery books at 23rd April, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. compared with 19th March, 1932, and of 4.6 per cent. as compared ith 25th April, 1931. The average number of days worked per week the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932, was 4.61, a decrease of 0.27 a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932, and

of a day as compared with the forthight ended 19th March, 1932, and for 50 for a day as compared with the forthight ended 25th April, 1932. In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and emained very bad. It was very bad also in the West Lothian shale mines. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment mnes. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair, on the whole. At chalk quarries and at tin mines employment was very slack, and at china clay quarries it was slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries yment showed a further decline and was very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry mployment showed little change and remained very bad. The mimber of furnaces in blast at the end of April was 69, as compared with 72 at the end of March, and 78 at the end of April, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed some decline and

was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 47.6 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 46.7 at 21st March, 2, and 45.1 at 27th April, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was ery slack. There was a decline also in steel sheet manufacture, and

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in engineering showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering there was a further slight improvement and employment was moderate. In constructional engineering it showed a decline and was very bad, and it remained very bad also, with little change, in general and textile engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In marine engineering the acute depression continued. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed little change and remained very depressed. Such fluctuations as occurred the month were the result mainly of variations in the amount of repair work available.

In the other metal trades employment was still either moderate or slack, but showed a slight improvement in some sections. It was moderate in the hollow-ware, wire manufacturing, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, stove and grate, cutlery, metallic bedstead, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated ware trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed some decline and was slack. There was a decline in the number of workers wholly unemployed, but an increase in the number temporarily stopped. Production was fairly well maintained in the spinning section, but in the manufacturing section the depression continued. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 24·9 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 23·4 at 21st March, 1932, and with 38·2 at 27th April, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a decline, especially in the woollen section. In the spinning and combing departments of the worsted section employment was fairly good, in the weavin; department it was moderate; in the woollen section employment was slack or moderate in all departments. The percentage of ins ired workpeople unemployed was 18·0 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 15·3 at 21st March, 1932, and with 25·7 at 27th April, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair on the whole

the whole.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline, but was still moderate on the whole. In the lace industry it showed a slight decline, but was fairly good on the whole. In the silk and artificial silk industries there was little general change, and employment remained slack. In the linen industry it showed a slight decline and was very slack. In the jute industry there was a marked decline and employment was very bad. It declined also in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades and was bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement but was still only moderate on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was an improvement, and employment was fair. In the shirt and collar trade employment remained moderate, and in the corset and glove trades it was good.

In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline and was moderate, much short time being worked.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change and remained slack on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 20·0 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 20·5 at 21st March, 1932, and 18·4 at 27th April, 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight decline and was slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment generally was very slack or bad, but showed a slight improvement, mainly due to seasonal activity in the painting and decorating section. As regards individual occupations employment was slack on the whole with painters and bad with each of the other classes of operatives; there was a slight improvement with carpenters, bricklayers and slaters, and a further substantial improvement with painters, while with masons, plasterers and plumbers it showed little change. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained

very slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and mained very slack; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it dec slightly and was very slack.

slightly and was very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed some decline, but was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment showed little change and continued moderate on the average; it was again described as bad or slack at some of the larger centres, including London, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow; on the other hand it was reported as fair at a number of smaller towns. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was moderate on the whole. With lithographic printers it remained slack. With lithographic artists employment was described as bad at Liverpool, slack in London, and generally slack to fair elsewhere. With bookbinders employment declined and was slack on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight decline and was bad on the whole, with increased short-time working. At Bristol and at Worcester, however, employment showed a slight improvement, although short-time working continued in some departments at the latter centre. At Derby employment remained slack.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline and was very slack in all sections.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a decline and was very slack; and it remained very slack,

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

CENTAGE

UNEM-PLOYED

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

					THE RESERVE TO SERVE AND ADDRESS.
(1)	CHARGEATA	MINING	AND	METAL	INDUSTRIES.
1 CU I	CELLAIN	TITTITIO	22212	TITTITITI	**

ga attendage models filter	Workpeople included	armo policina la	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for April, 1932.	April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	828,360 5,149 1,607	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·61 5·07 5·65	Days. - 0.27 - 0.17 - 0.35	Days. 5 - 0.50 - 0.02 - 0.28		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 69 Mills working, 415 Shifts Worked (one week).	Number. - 3 - 24 Per cent.	Number. — '9 + 49 Per cent.		
Iron and Steel	48,375	244,085	- 1.4	+ 0.6		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed	orkpeople Total Wages Paid to Workpeople.				
Industry.	Week	Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery	77,898 52,940 77,482 10,747 60,180 9,899 8,311	Per cent. + 2.0 - 1.5 - 0.3 + 1.7 + 1.5 - 2.2 + 1.1	Per cent. +23·3 + 3·6 + 3·9 +11·5 - 1·9 - 2·1 -15·1	£ 131,119 97,968 130,139 20,628 122,178 16,002 19,578	Per cent. + 1.9 - 4.7 - 1.9 + 0.5 + 1.9 - 5.6 + 3.0	Per cent. +28.7 - 0.5* - 1.3* +26.4 -10.5* - 8.8* -23.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th April, 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,		tage Unem at h April, 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a		
	1931. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,346,610 973,250 894,700 1,893,050 2,073,010 2,222,930 1,350,330 606,120 270,000 140,000	16·7 16·4 19·0 22·7 31·8 26·6 30·8 37·0 29·1 4·5	7·2 7·5 8·5 12·3 13·3 18·9 17·0 16·4 16·0 1·2	13·5 14·4 16·6 19·6 27·6 24·0 26·9 34·9 24·1 3·5	- 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.2 + 1.2 + 1.8 + 0.6 + 1.8 - 0.3	+ 1.9 + 3.3 + 2.9 - 0.4 + 1.1 - 3.4 + 0.9 + 3.7 - 5.0 + 0.3
Total	12,770,000	24 - 7	12.7	21.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.5

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am	mong Insured Workpeople. Males and Females. Numbers (Insured Uninsuregistered at ployment Excherce)				ninsured) ed at Em- Exchanges,
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1931, 27 April 18 May 22 June 27 July 24 August 21 September 26 October 23 November 21 December 1932. 25 January 22 February 21 March 25 April	22·0 21·9 22·5 23·2 23·1 23·7 23·6 23·6 23·2 25·1 25·1 24·7	18·0 17·9 17·8 18·9 19·4 19·7 17·5 15·0 15·4 14·2 12·5 12·7	16·3 16·3 16·3 16·7 17·4 18·1 18·0 17·7	4.6 4.5 5.2 5.3 5.2 5.3 5.8 3.4 3.2 4.0 3.8 4.1	20·9 20·8 21·2 22·0 22·6 21·4 20·9 22·4 22·0 21·4	1931. 27 Apr. 1 June 29 June 27 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 26 Oct. 30 Nov. 21 Dec. 1932. 25 Jan. 22 Feb. 21 Mar. 25 Apr.	2,594,000 2,702,000 2,736,000 2,733,000 2,834,000 2,792,000 2,792,000 2,574,000 2,794,000 2,764,000 2,688,000 2,794,000 2,794,000 2,794,000 2,794,000 2,794,000

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by reduction in rates of wages.

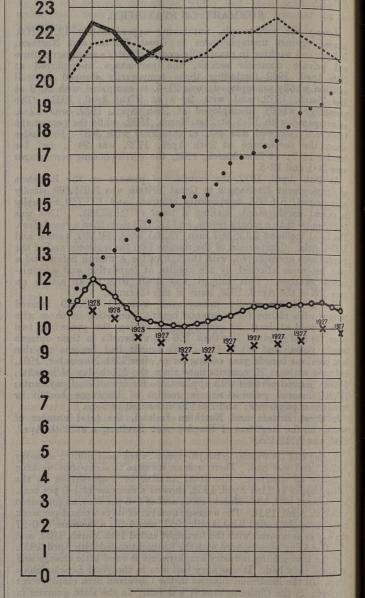
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve	THE STREET	-	PRODUCED STREET	to the last	1932.
Broken Curve	07-00 8			1	1931.
					1930.
Chain Curve			•••••	={	Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

 \times 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.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Transportation of the			0 1945(7)		20 0 In	Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,207 796 665 630 911 828 2,359 419	5,193 2,607 2,117 3,933 4,512 3,893 2,306 1,554	2,079 887 746 639 862 779 337 370	4,912 2,051 1,552 3,596 3,070 3,439 964 506	13,391 6,341 5,080 8,798 9,355 8,939 5,966 2,849	0·57 0·65 0·57 0·46 0·45 0·40 0·44	
GREAT BRITAIN	•••	7,815	26,115	6,699	20,090	60,719	0.49	

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 April continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.9 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 26.9 at 21st March, 1932, and 26.1 at 27th April, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.5 (from 19.4 to .9, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 5.5 (from 7.5 to

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd April, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 9th March, 1932, and of 4.6 per cent. as compared with 25th April,

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932, was 4.61, a decrease of 0.27 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932, and of 0.50 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, The following Table snows, 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 23rd April, 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. in the totals.

4,000 1,000 1,000,0	Wage Ea	nl Numberners on Gooks at		Days v	verage Number of ys worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	23rd April,	(-)asc	or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended 23rd	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
ADL REIL	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales: Northumberland Durham	43,406 108,370	Per cent + 1 · 2 - 2 · 8	Per cent - 3.4 - 8.7	Days. 4.92 4.63	Days. -0.41 -0.24	Days. -0.55 -0.37		
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	7,840 106,373 49,672 68,903	+ 0.6 - 1.5 + 0.2 + 0.2	-16·9 - 5·9 - 1·9 - 3·1	5·07 4·10 3·95 4·44	-0.26 -0.33 -0.42 -0.14	-0.42 -0.66 -0.82 -0.65		
Lancs, and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	52,477 60,747 17,399 22,517	- 1·7 - 0·3 - 0·0 + 0·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ -1.3 \\ +1.2 \\ +2.1 \\ -6.4 \end{array} $	3·81 3·99 4·68 4·69	-0.65 -0.17 -0.67 -0.33	-0.63 -0.70 -0.97 -0.54		
South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop Glos, and Somerset Kent	30,656 9,750 6,239	+ 0·2 + 0·6 + 0·6	+ 2·0 + 3·5 + 13·0	4·72 4·57 5·50	-0.26 -0.38 +0.11	-0.63 -0.80 +0.06		
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	13,574 145,924	- 1.4	- 5·2 - 7·6	5·24 5·20	-0·33 -0·07	-0·48 -0·53		
England and Wales 800TLAND:	743,847	- 1.0	- 4.6	4.54	- 0.27	-0.59		
Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,950 19,399 52,164	+ 1·5 - 1·9 - 0·8	- 0.6 - 7.7 - 5.8	5·03 5·43 5·19	-0.58 +0.03 -0.37	+0·12 +0·53 +0·27		
Scotland	84,513	- 0.7	- 5.5	5.22	-0-31	+0.30		
GREAT BRITAIN	828,360	- 1.0	- 4.6	4.61	-0.27	-0.50		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932, was 1·17 days per week, of which 1·15 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932, was 0·90 of a day per week, of which 0·87 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, were 0·63 of a day per week, and 0·59 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the April and March, 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 April, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd April, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,597,100 tons, as compared with 18,473,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1932, and 17,115,100 tons in the four weeks ended 25th April 1973. 25th April, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 25th April, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st March, 1932, and 27th April, 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.

no operation	In Une	sured Pe	rsons Re at 25th	corded a	us 932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages			
	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	es.	as con	npared th a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.		
Great Britain	208,300	136,457	19.9	13.0	32.9	+ 6.0	+ 6.8		
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	179,132 29,168	131,782 4,675	19·3 24·2	14.3	33·6 28·1	+ 6.6 + 1.9	+ 7:		
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	10,041 42,465	587 11,145	19·8 28·6	1.1	20·9 36·1	+ 0.1 + 6.9	+ 4.		
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,338 24,585	248 47,508	29·3 13·7	2·2 26·5	31·5 40·2	-2.7 + 10.1	+ 10:		
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	15,896 5,618	10,012 9,989	18·0 8·7	11·3 15·5	29·3 24·2	+ 5.7 + 7.8	+ 6:		
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	7,061 1,072	17,014 311	11·0 8·5	26·5 2·5	37.5	+17.8	+ 13.		
cester and Salop	9,895	7,571	14.3	10.9	25.2	+ 7.2	+ 8.		
Glos. and Somerset Kent	1,496	1,166		10·2 0·1	23.3	+ 5.4	+ 1:		
Wales and Monmouth	55,900	26,220	25.5	12.0	37.5	+ 2.4	+ 9.		

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 5,079,500 tons in April, 1932, as compared with 4,474,300 tons in March, 1932, and with 5,022,900 tons in April 1971

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during April, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 40·2 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 39·4 at 21st March, 1932, and 32·3 at 27th April, 1931.

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

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Number of Work- people employed at Mines included in the Returns. Average No. or worked per we the Mines					eek by	
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 23rd Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as pared with		as com-	
	23rd Apr., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,085 1,649 1,415 5,149	Per cent. + 0.4 - 5.0 + 0.4 - 1.4	Per cent 29.6 - 31.4 + 11.0 - 22.5	Days. 5·10 4·78 5·38 5·07	Days 0.18 - 0.22 - 0.09 - 0.17	Days. + 0.44 - 0.99 + 0.44	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd April, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,607, showing an increase of 2.7 per cent., as compared with March, 1932, but a decrease of 36.2 per cent., as compared with April, 1931. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5.65 in April, 1932, as compared with 6.00 in March, 1932, and 5.93 in April, 1931.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41·8 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 43·3 at 21st March, 1932, and 35·9 at 27th April, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation According to miormation received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 69 furnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1932, as compared with 72 at the end of March, 1932, and 78 at the end of April, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,873 workpeople at the end of April, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1932, and a decrease of 12.4 per cent. compared with

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fur n Blast.	maces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	April, 1932.	Mar., 1932.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Septem 1		the te				
Durham and Cleveland	87	17	17	21	•••	- 4	
Cumberland and W. Lancs Parts of Lancs. and Yorks.	36	4	12.4	8		- 4	
(including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	7	7	5	of the contract of	+ 2	
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	43 23	18 7	21 7	21 7	- 3	- 3	
Worcester and War- wick	38	6	6	7	Holton	- 1	
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	21	4	4	2		+ 2	
England and Wales	273	63	66	71	- 3	- 8	
SCOTLAND	83	6	6	7	or other	- 1	
GREAT BRITAIN	356	69	72	78	- 3	- 9	

The production of pig iron in April, 1932, amounted to 316,900 tons, compared with 335,600 tons in March, 1932, and 323,200 tons in April, 1931.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the timplate industry employment showed a decline and was very slack. In the week ended 23rd April, 1932, 348 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 360 in the week ended 19th March, 1932, and with 300 in the with 360 in the week ended 19th March, 1932, and with 300 in the week ended 25th April, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37·2 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 25·4 at 21st March, 1932, and with 43·4 at 27th April, 1931. In steel sheet manufacture employment declined and was bad. In the week ended 23rd April, 1932, 67 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 79 in the week ended 19th March, 1932, and with 66 in the week ended 25th April, 1931. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

WOIKS.	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	64	- 1	+ 7 + 1	348 67	- 12 - 12	+ 48 + 1	
TOTAL	72	- 1	+ 8	415	- 24	+ 49	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1932, amounted to 75,521 tons, or 6,928 tons less than in March, 1932, but 15,529 tons more than in April, 1931.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a slight decline and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47.6 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 46.7 at 21st March, 1932, and 45.1 at 27th April, 1931.

At certain firms, employing 48,375 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd April, 1932, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts * during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th March, 1932, but increased by 0.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th April, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the

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

works were open was 5.0 in the week ended 23rd April, 1932, compared with 5.1 in March, 1932, and 5.0 in April, 1931.

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

given in the follow, i.e. In the compact all the uniquestrate	empl	of Workpo oyed by I king retur	Pirms	Aggre	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
could be remembered and action but the company and action to the company action to the company and action to the company action to the company and action to the company action to the company action to	Week ended 23rd	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	Apr., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Apr., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.	ball s	Per cent.	Per cent.	A Smith	Per cent.	Per		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	4,065 1,077 18,828 893 5,919 6,672	- 5·6 -20·6 + 2·7 -20·0 - 0·1 - 3·7	-10·7 +73·4 + 6·2 -45·9 - 8·4 - 0·1	23,223 3,860 84,220 4,420 32,234 37,217	- 5·3 -25·3 - 0·1 -18·1 - 1·1 - 2·9	cent. - 8.4 +64.7 + 5.3 -43.7 - 9.3 + 1.2		
Labourers	10,921	+ 2.4	+ 5.5	58,911	+ 2.9	+ 7.3		
TOTAL	48,375	- 0.5	+ 0.7	244,085	- 1.4	+ 0.6		
DISTRICTS.	Jung to	0-110	9889726	a bewe	1932, sh	E ROLL		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	9,496 14,339 362	+ 0.3	- 7·0 - 7·0 + 9·7	48,050 74,376 1,483	- 3.6 + 5.5 - 2.8	-13·7 - 5·1		
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	3,609 4,735	- 6·5 + 2·3	-20·7 + 7·5	18,185 24,698	- 8·3 + 0·5	+ 5·0 -18·2 + 6·1		
Wales and Mon- mouth	2,836	-8.0 -2.9	+ 7.9	14,530 31,761	- 8·8 - 3·6	+ 4.7		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	41,262 7,113	+ 0·2 - 4·6	+ 0.3	213,083 31,002	- 1·0 - 4·2	- 0·0 + 4·6		
TOTAL	48,375	- 0.5	+ 0.7	244,085	- 1.4	+ 0.6		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 433,300 tons in April, 1932, as compared with 462,800 tons in March, 1932, and 397,400 tons in April, 1931.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during April, and showed little change compared with the previous month

Such fluctuations as occurred during the month were the result, mainly, of variations in the amount of repair work available

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th April, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st March, 1932, and 27th April, 1931:—

Divisions.	d Workpeople d Workpeople mployed at April, 1932.	Numbers U	e (+) or le (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 25th April, 1932.	Increase Decrease Perce Unempl comp wit	e (-) in ntage oyed as ared
Ofens Britain	Total I Insured Unem 25th A	Month before.	Year before.	Une 25	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,085 1,298 5,908 195 40,714 14,880 36,546 4,537 6,542	- 829 + 42 + 287 + 73 + 465 - 213 - 378 - 107 - 44	- 625 + 225 + 570 + 57 + 2,234 + 2,735 - 404 + 16	32-5 18-8 28-0 60-9 71-8 53-0 67-4 65-3 56-4	- 8.7 + 0.6 + 1.3 +22.8 + 0.8 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 1.5 - 0.4	- 6·1 + 4·5 + 2·9 +19·1 + 8·8 + 3·6 + 7·4 - 1·7 + 3·8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	113,705	- 704	+ 5,442	58-2	- 0.4	+ 5.3

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering there was a further slight improvement and employment was moderate. In constructional engineering it showed a decline and was very bad, and it remained very bad also, with little change, in general and textile engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In marine engineering the acute depression continued

In the industry as a whole employment was slightly worse than was a year before, the greatest decline being in marine and onstructional engineering.

May, 1932.

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

bee outside o	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th April, 1932.									
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering; Engineering Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a		
- have be sound	Genera ing; J Iron a For	Ele	Marine Engineering,	Const	Vehicle	rings of	Month before.	Year before.		
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales NorthernIreland	12,050 8,129 5,725 18,331 37,739 43,194 28,892 2,086 1,806	1,898 1,243 288 4,144 1,826 4,859 726 74	464 993 402 11,020	1,226	6,119 3,960 4,304 23,072 2,628 5,151 2,231 705 349	21,220 14,056 11,486 48,382 55,995 54,783 45,381 3,112 5,614	- 173 + 368 + 1,414 - 354 + 55	+ 2,456 + 2,582 - 252 + 1,552 - 3,231 + 3,977 + 263		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	157,952							+ 12,294		
,0089	Thos o	Percer	itages	Unemp	oloyed at	25th A	pril, 1932	2, TOU CA		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	14·4 18·5 16·1 20·8 34·0 34·6 37·6 37·1 26·5	12.9 16.4 7.8 13.7 18.5 22.2 21.2 17.6 13.2	43·0 21·2 14·7 27·9 54·0 43·0 61·5 33·6 68·2	21·8 28·9 33·8 33·3 37·5 40·6 45·8 24·1 19·4	15·2 13·4 14·9 23·3 18·1 22·1 19·7 29·1 14·9	14.8 16.7 15.2 21.4 34.3 31.5 39.5 33.0 37.6	- 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·8 - 0·3 + 0·6 - 1·1	+ 3·7 + 3·5 + 3·3 - 0·1 + 1·8 - 1·5 + 3·5 + 1·2 + 1·4		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	27.4	16.4	50.6	35-4	19-3	25.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.5		
Ditto, Mar. 1932 Ditto, Apr. 1931	27.2	16·6 14·9	50·0 41·7	33-2 27-5	19·6 17·3	25·8 24·4	SECTION AND	mining 0		

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. It remained very bad also in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, although the improvement previously reported was maintained at some of the principal Lincolnshire centres. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general engineering showed a decline, on the whole, and was very bad; in the textile section there was a further improvement at some centres, but employment generally was still very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the electrical section continued to improve and was fair; there was also an Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the electrical section continued to improve and was fair; there was also an improvement in cycle and motor cycle manufacture, but in the motor vehicle section and in general engineering it showed little change and remained very slack. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district there was, on the whole, a further slight improvement, and employment in most sections was moderate. In London and the Southern Counties employment showed little general change and remained slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland there was a slight improvement in general engineering at some centres, but employment in that section and in marine engineering was still very bad. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in April showed some decline as compared with the previous month, but was much better than in April, 1931.

There was a decline between 21st March and 25th April in the number of insured workers wholly unemployed, but an increase in the number temporarily stopped. Production during April was fairly well maintained in the spinning section; in the manufacturing section the depression continued.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.9 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 23.4 at 21st March, 1932, and with 38.2 at 27th April, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a number of mills in the American spinning At Ashton-under-Lyne a number of mills in the American spinning section were temporarily stopped, especially mule spinning mills on medium counts of yarns; ring spinners were also somewhat slack; in the doubling section there was a slight decline. At Stockport several of the larger spinning firms, and all the doubling mills, resorted to short time. At Glossop the general position showed no change; at Hyde there was still a considerable amount of short time; and at Stalybridge increased short time was reported both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections. rican and in the Egyptian spinning section

At Oldham employment in the spinning section remained bad; it was rather worse than in March, but better than a year ago; much short time was worked, and the volume of employment was only 58 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing section employment continued bad, but in this section also it was better than a year ago; employment with operatives on velvets and fustians was bad or very bad, while in the heavy goods section it was fairly

good. At Middleton intermittent short time continued in the American spinning section, with full time in the Egyptian section. At Shaw irregular short-time working was in operation in the Egyptian spinning section, and there was much under-employment in the American section.

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At Bolton, employment with spinners was below the level of March, and it continued slack with cardroom workers; on coarse weaving employment remained quiet, whilst on fine weaving it was reported as fair. The proportion of operative cotton spinners working less than half-time remained at about 30 per cent. At Bury, short time was general in the spinning department; in the weaving department the slight improvement reported last month was maintained. At Rochdale there was a slight decline.

At Preston much under-employment continued, and a large amount of machinery was idle. At Chorley the improvement of the previous three months was maintained; several mills in the town, however, which had been closed for more than a year, remained closed. At Blackburn the position was practically unchanged; it was reported, on 23rd April, that 59 mills were temporarily stopped. At Accrington there was little change. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement in the weaving section. At Darwen employment remained very bad; 31 mills remained closed, exclusive of those which have been dismantled and the machinery scrapped; only about 13,000 looms out of a total of 37,500 were running in April; irregular time was still worked in the preparatory departments. only about 13,000 looms out of a total of 37,500 were running in April; irregular time was still worked in the preparatory departments. At Burnley and Padiham there was little general change. At Colne, employment was still bad, but showed a further slight improvement. At Nelson, there was a slight decline, and the improvement reported last month was not fully maintained. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad, and worse than in March; various mills closed down for periods ranging from 3 days to 2 weeks, and, in addition, there was a large amount of under-employment among weavers and winders. weavers and winders.

Employment in Yorkshire showed, on the whole, some improvement, particularly in the section spinning Egyptian cotton; at Todmorden and at Keighley employment was good, but at Sowerby Bridge there was a marked decline.

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

to was, on the whole,		Number Vorkpeor			Wages p Workpeo	
there is the lastle onchies	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
from employers for the	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	12,899 25,994 30,755 8,250	Per cent. + 1.9 + 3.7 + 2.1 - 2.9	Per cent. +27·1 +28·8 +19·5 +16·1	£ 20,448 39,822 51,696 19,153	Per cent. + 2.6 + 2.3 + 2.3 - 0.8	Per cent. + 35. + 36. + 24. + 19.
TOTAL	77,898	+ 2.0	+23.3	131,119	+ 1.9	+ 28.
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham Coine and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	6,602 7,956 9,958 11,487 7,731 5,213 6,247 5,891 4,628 3,535 2,659 3,007 2,984	- 1·1 + 0·6 + 0·8 - 0·9 + 6·5 + 4·4 - 2·2 + 2·1 + 3·5 + 2·9 + 2·7·7 + 2·2 + 2·2 + 2·2	+51·3 +16·5 +35·3 +6·6 +32·6 +40·2 +3·7 +17·5 +43·1 +12·2 +59·0 +21·8 +9·1	10,657 12,662 17,296 17,943 13,323 8,025 10,742 10,333 8,933 8,202 3,218 5,126 4,659	- 0.6 + 0.3 - 1.7 - 2.3 + 5.2 + 1.5 + 1.7 + 4.0 + 0.4 + 5.2 + 1.8 + 1.7 + 4.0 + 4.0 + 4.0 + 4.1 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.4	+ 69· + 21· + 40· + 10· + 38· + 38· + 20· + 37· + 23· + 46· + 37· + 14·
TOTAL	77,898	+ 2.0	+23.3	131,119	Signature 1	5 S S

Returns from firms employing about 77,000 operatives in the week ended 23rd April, showed that nearly 11 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 14 hours each on the

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 at 25th April, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th April, 1932.									
Department.	WhoI	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	House France					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,923 9,902	7,002 4,442	8,925 14,344	1,348 8,704	6,163 4,446	7,511 13,150	16,436 27,494			
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,084 9,161 1,551	7,225 25,159 370	9,309 34,320 1,921	985 1,707 312	8,538 5,714 378	9,523 7,421 690	18,832 41,741 2,611			
Total	24,621	44,198	68,819	13,056	25,239	38,295	107,114			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 56 Exchanges as compared with 21st March, 1932:—

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	Who	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 74 - 144	- 131 - 33	- 57 - 177	+ 365 + 2,296	+ 1,533 + 1,163	+ 1,898 + 3,459	+ 1,841 + 3,282	
and Warping Weaving Other Pro	- 32 - 279	+ 87 - 866	+ 55 - 1,145	+ 140 + 504	+ 2,868 + 1,692	+ 3,008 + 2,196	+ 3,063 + 1,053	
cesses	+ 75	+ 68	+ 143	+ 165	+ 161	+ 326	+ 469	
Total	- 306	- 875	- 1,181	+ 3,470	+ 7,417	+ 10,887	+ 9,70	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 96,656,800 lbs. in April, 1932, compared with 144,189,800 lbs. in March, 1932, and with 69,972,200 lbs. in April, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 13,878,500 lbs. in April, 1932, compared with 13,892,400 lbs. in March, 1932, and with 10,832,100

The exports of cotton piece-goods in April, 1932, were 199,286,500 square yards, compared with 202,586,900 square yards in the previous month, and 135,193,300 square yards in April, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during April, especially in the woollen section. In the carpet section there was little change.

Employment was slightly better than a year ago in the woollen and worsted sections, and much better in the carpet section.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·0 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 15·3 at 21st March, 1932, and with 25·7 at 27th April, 1931.

1932, and with 25.7 at 27th April, 1931.

Worsted Section.—At Bradford employment was, on the whole, well maintained, though the demand for labour was not so pressing as in recent months. At Huddersfield employment was described as bad; all the mills were reported to be on short time. In Halifax employment was not so good as a month earlier; in the Leeds district there was, on the whole, little change.

In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd April showed that 22½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 13 hours each on the average; while about 16 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of about 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment continued moderate. In the wool combing department, the merino section was well employed, but slightly less busy than during March; the slight improvement in the carding crossbred section reported last month was not maintained, and employment again declined; employment continued slack in the crossbred (preparing) section. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments taken as a whole, 20 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April lost, on the average, 13 hours each in short time; on the other hand, 32 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 9 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment remained good, but the pressure which began last autumn showed a further slight.

9 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment remained good, but the pressure which began last autumn showed a further slight slackening; short time increased and overtime decreased. Over 20 per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April, were on short time, losing nearly 11½ hours each on the average; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. In the worsted weaving department employment showed, on the whole, little change. At Bradford the demand for weavers and for burlers and menders, though still brisk, was stated to be not so pressing as in recent months. About 26 per cent. of the operatives

pressing as in recent months. About 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April worked short time,* losing 13 hours each on the average; and 9½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment showed a decline Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April showed that 27½ per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 35 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time* in that week, losing about 11 hours each on the average in both

departments.

In the woollen section as a whole, about 31 per cent.* of the operatives lost, on an average, 11½ hours each in short time; while nearly 11 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each. Employment in Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley declined considerably during the month; overtime and night work had practically ceased. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was described as fair, but there was a slight decline during the month. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was poor. In the blanket and rug trade employment was reported as fair in Yorkshire, but as slightly worse than in March. At Buckfastleigh employment was good, and better than a month earlier; overtime was worked in this district.

Employment with woollen workers in the Stockport and Rochdale districts was described as moderate, and showed, on the whole, little change. At Saddleworth employment was bad; worse than in March, and worse also than a year ago; 80 per cent. of the trade union operatives were stated to be on short time. In the West of England employment showed little change, and remained fairly good on the whole, although some slackness was reported at Westbury and at Frome. In Cardiganshire employment was described as fair, but gradually becoming worse. gradually becoming worse.

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change, and was bad; the slight seasonal improvement reported last month was maintained at Galashiels, but an increase in the amount of short time was reported in some of the other centres.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair on the whole, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured work. people unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 10.0 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 9.3 at 21st March, 1932, and with 20.4 at 27th April, 1931.

Employment at Kidderminster showed little change as compared with March, and was better than a year ago; there was a slight improvement on March in the Wilton section, though short time was still worked; overtime was again worked on wide Axminster carpets. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment continued fair with most firms with most firms.

In the carpet section as a whole the overtime worked again exceeded the short time; only 6 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd April, losing 14 hours each on the average; while nearly 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

A CONTRACTOR		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
\$ 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 +	Week ended 23rd April, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd April, 1932.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:	10 10	Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.		
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	10,073 37,309 19,169 9,542 1,389	- 0·3 - 1·0 + 0·6 + 0·8 - 0·4	88·1 89·6 90·3 93·4 97·4	22,588 51,795 32,784 20,248 2,724	- 2.5 - 3.1 - 1.2 + 0.5 - 0.0	78 · 0 79 · 1 74 · 8 74 · 6 69 · 9	
Total—Worsted	77,482	- 0.3	89.8	130,139	- 1.9	77 - 3	
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	855 12,394 21,831 15,636 2,224	+ 2·5 - 2·2 - 1·8 - 0·7 - 1·6	65·1 85·7 92·6 89·2 81·1	1,747 24,044 35,863 32,123 4,191	- 0·1 - 6·9 - 5·0 - 3·1 - 4·0	63 · 85 · 687 · 283 · 987 · 98	
Total-Woollen	52,940	- 1.5	88.9	97,968	- 4.7	84 -	
CARPET SECTION	10,747	+ 1.7	112.7	20,628	+ 0.5	115.	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,169	- 0.6	90 • 7	248,735	- 2.8	82.	
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Bat-	34,053 8,092 8,502 8,205 7,877	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 2.5 - 0.1 + 2.1	89.0 89.5 84.1 93.9 91.8	60,446 13,176 12,952 13,134 13,131	- 4·0 + 3·9 - 4·6 - 1·7 + 1·6	74· 67· 71· 84· 88·	
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,530	- 0.1	102.0	5,082	+ 2.5	97.	
Total, West Riding West of England	70,259	- 0.3	89.5	117,921	- 2.1	76.	
and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,789 368 2,066	+ 0·2 - 9·8 + 2·0	88·3 126·2 99·0	8,289 662 3,267	+ 0·3 - 15·6 + 3·2	79· 115· 126·	
Total—Worsted	77,482	- 0.3	89.8	130,139	- 1.9	77.	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,952	- 4.2	88.3	24,730	- 11.5	80.	
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,556 6,798	- 2·3 - 2·2	88·9 92·2	19,051 12,898	- 3·4 - 6·7	86.	
Vale Bradford	2,357 1,171	- 0.6	90·8 95·1	4,816 2,126	- 1·2 - 4·2	80.	
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	32,834 4,756	- 2·8 - 1·3	90·7 88·0	63,621 9,196	- 7·2 - 1·0	86· 87·	
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,867 11,363 120	+ 1.7 + 1.3 - 14.3	94·8 82·7 93·8	6,492 18,506 153	+ 1·1 + 0·8 - 15·5	97· 74· 86·	
Total—Woollen	52,940	- 1.5	88-9	97,968	- 4.7	84.	
CARPET SECTION	10,747	+ 1.7	112 · 7	20,628	+ 0.5	115.	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,169	- 0.6	90.7	248,735	- 2.8	82.	

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd April, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th March, 1932:—

May, 1932.

employed as compared with previous month. (-without a figure, signifies "few or no work- people returned.")									
Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Sorting and Comb- Spinning. Weaving		Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.2 \\ + 2.7 \\ - 9.7 \\ + 2.8 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 3.7 \\ + 1.7 \end{array} $	- 0.5 - 11.3 - 3.3 + 1.1 + 2.8 - 0.4 - 1.1 + 2.1 - 10.6 + 0.8	- 1·1 + 8·1 + 1·3 - 1·9 - 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·2	- 1·3 + 0·3 + 1·9 + 1·0 + 5·0 + 1·9 + 0·9 - 0·6 + 4·5	- 0.5 + 0.1 - 2.5 - 0.1 + 2.1 - 0.3 + 0.2 - 9.8 + 2.8					
- 0.3	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.3					
	emplo (-wit. Wool Sorting and Combing. + 0.2 + 2.7 - 9.7 - 2.8 - 0.2 - 3.7 + 1.7	employed as com (—without a figure peo Wool Sorting and Combing. + 0.2 - 0.5 + 2.7 - 11.3 - 9.7 - 3.3 - 1.1 + 1.1 + 2.8 + 2.8 - 0.2 - 1.1 - 3.7 + 2.1 - 10.6 + 1.7 + 0.8	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(-without a figure, signifies "few or no people returned.") Wool Sorting and Combines. + 0.2 - 0.5 - 1.1 - 1.3 + 2.7 - 11.3 + 8.1 + 0.3 - 9.7 - 3.3 + 1.3 + 1.9 + 1.0					

				evious month.
a way the last was promise have the last was broome	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales TOTAL	- 6·5 - 2·7 - 3·7 + 1·5 - 0·9 - 3·9 - 0·3 + 0·4 + 2·0 - 19·4 - 2·2	- 3·8 - 2·2 - 3·5 - 1·4 - 1·0 - 3·0 + 0·3 + 0·5 - 15·7 - 1·8	- 2·9 - 1·9 - 1·0 - 2·4 + 0·8 - 2·0 - 0·5 + 3·1 + 1·8 - 8·3	- 4 2 - 2·3 - 2·2 - 0·6 - 0·1 - 2·8 - 1·3 + 1·7 + 1·3 - 14·3

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 25th April, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th April, 1932.									
Department.	Wholl	ly Unempl	loyed.	Temp	artil 1					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	260	6	266	276	7	283	549			
Preparing Wool Combing	717 387	586 250	1,303	448 524	374 454	822 978	2,125 1,615			
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	704 512	106 101	810 613	592 421	112 280	704 701	1,514			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding and	694	1,115	1,809	249	2,315	2,564	4,373			
Warping Worsted Winding and	143	18	161	229	83	312	473			
Warping Woollen Weaving	157 238	168 670	325 908	324 296	686 2,852	1,010	1,335 4,056			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	165 1,268	296 94	461 1,362	109 1,185	1,852 134	1,961	2,422 2,681			
TOTAL	5,245	3,410	8,655	4,653	9,149	13,802	22,457			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 17 Exchanges as compared with 21st March, 1932:—

Department.	V	Vhol	ly U	nemp	loy	ed.		Temp	pora	arily St	op	ped.	Total.	
- operoment.	M	Ien.	W	omen.	T	otal.	2	Men.	W	omen.		Total.	To	tal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	23	+	4	+	27	+	29		4	+	25	+	52
Wool Combing	+++	41 11 91		44 34 10	+	85 45 101	+		+++	86 160 43	+++	219	+++	209 264 238
Worsted Drawing	+ +	122	+	12	+	134	+	102	+	69	+	171	++	305
and Warping Worsted Winding	+	7	T .	192	++	251 7		26 63	+ +	992	+ -	966	+	1,217
Woollen Weaving	+++	21 74 30	++-	167	++-	23 241		5 14		76 1,136	++	81 1,122		104
Processes	+	57	++	85 25	++	115 82		14	+	18 51	+	241	++	323
TOTAL	+	536	+	575	+3	1,111	+	428	+	2,606	+	3,034	+4	,145

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 64,326,900 lbs. in April, 1932, compared with 94,283,100 lbs. in the Previous month and 86,173,500 lbs. in April, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in April, 1932, were 2,877,800 lbs., compared with 2,692,800 lbs. in March, 1932, and with 2,419,700 lbs. in April, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1932, were 6,259,000 square yards, compared with 6,554,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 4,997,400 square yards in April, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 2,115 cwts., 2,322 cwts., and 1,915 cwts. in April, 1932, March, 1932, and April, 1931, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little general change; while there was an improvement in most districts there was a decline in others, and, taking the industry as a whole, employment remained slack. In almost all districts, employment was worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·0 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 20·5 at 21st March, 1932, and with 18·4 at 27th April, 1931.

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

		Number of orkpeop		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.	
horniganos ta s oneriono l	Week ended 23rd	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Apr.l, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year* before.	
England and Wales:— London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Rostof of Northants Stafford and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,843 10,186 3,752 6,472 5,647 1,407 2,500 6,172 1,839 1,746 6,397 950 4,001	Per cent. + 3.0 + 0.2 + 1.0 + 5.3 + 0.15 + 3.5 + 0.8 + 11.8 + 2.2 + 1.5 - 0.3 + 2.9	Per cent. + 6.3 - 6.1 - 1.9 - 9.5 - 0.5 - 2.2 - 10.4 - 1.0 + 0.7 - 9.3 + 5.3 + 10.4 + 5.0	£ 4,049 21,897 7,945 13,891 11,578 11,480 2,800 5,192 12,209 2,780 3,389 11,637 1,639 8,154	Per cent. + 7·7 + 1·6 + 3·1 + 11·3 + 2·2 - 1·3 - 1·3	Per cent. + 4.8 - 16.5 - 11.5 - 16.9 - 1.1 - 14.4 - 1.6 - 1.1 - 16.5 - 6.6 - 20.0 - 1.1	
England and Wales	58,402	+ 1.8	- 1.5	118,640	+ 2.3	-10.4	
Scotland	1,778	- 7.4	-11.6	3,538	-11.7	- 13.3	
Great Britain	60,180	+ 1.5	- 1.9	122,178	+ 1.9	-10.5	

Returns from firms employing about 58,900 workpeople in the week ended 23rd April indicated that about 48 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while about 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further improvement, but remained moderate. At Leicester employment remained slack; in the week ended 23rd April, more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 12 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a slight improvement, but much short time was worked.

At Northampton employment continued slack; it was better than in March, but worse than a year ago; in the week ended 23rd April, over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 9½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district also there was a slight improvement, but more than 60 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average. At Kettering employment continued bad, especially with the smaller firms, and short time was prevalent. At Wellingborough employment continued to be affected by a dispute; apart from this employment was bad, and showed a further decline.

showed a further decline.

There was a further improvement at Stafford; in the week ended 23rd April the percentage of operatives covered by the employers' returns who were on short time dropped to 28, and the time lost by these operatives was 9 hours each on the average. At Norwich there was little change; some firms were running full time or overtime, others short time; a large number of operatives were still unemployed. There was some improvement in the Bristol and Kingswood district, but employment remained very slack; practically all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April worked short time in that week, to the extent of over 12 hours each on the average. At Leeds employment varied much from firm to firm, but most of the factories were still working short time; over half the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April were losing nearly 22 hours each on the average.

There was little general change in the Lancashire slipper trade; short time was common at most centres, but at Bury employment was still fairly good.

was still fairly good.

In Scotland there was a further decline, and employment was bad; nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd April were on short time, losing 13½. hours each on the average

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

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th April, 1932:—

amou 318, I black a stra	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th April, 1932,									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-	CHAR	0.80	18. 0	NAME OF THE OWNER, WHEN	YOU					
facture:							135000			
Preparing Depart-	238	59	297	175	71	246	54			
Rough Stuff Depart-	230	55	231	113	11	240	34			
ment	532	28	560	463	18	481	1,04			
Clicking Department		12	1,109	1,653	23	1,676	2,78			
Closing Department	39	1,042	1,081	16	2,540	2,556	3,63			
Making Department	2,761	48	2,809	2,371	49	2,420	5,22			
Finishing Depart-	1881-52	STATE OF THE STATE	100 1 V 1	7500000						
ment	1,862	368	2,230	1,522	384	1,906	4,13			
Slipper Making	387	163	550	555	610	1,165	1,71			
Clog Making	25	4	29	5	1-4	5	3			
Repairing and Hand	0.00		070	-		70	05			
Sewn Work	870	2	872	77	1	78	95			
The state of the s	7,811	1,726	9,537	6,837	3,696	10,533	20,07			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st March, 1932 :—

	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Depart-			63		is against	in andre	
ment	- 4	+ 20	+ 16	- 11	+ 3	- 8	+ 8
Rough Stuff Depart-	. 75		1 41		- 5	+ 4	+ 4
ment Clicking Department	+ 35	+ 6	+ 41 + 134	+ 9	- 19	$\frac{+}{-322}$	- 188
Closing Department	+ 13	+110	+123	+ 2	+399	+401	+ 524
Making Department	+105	+ 4	+109	-351	- 6	-357	- 248
Finishing Depart-							
ment	- 31	+ 50	+ 19	- 30	+ 52	+ 22 + 2 - 3	+ 43
Slipper Making	+ 45	+ 1 + 3	+ 46	- 20	+ 22	+ 2	+ 48
Clog Making	+ 9	+ 3	+ 12	- 3	***	- 3	+ 5
Repairing and Hand		- 2	. 00	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10	+ 96
Sewn Work	+ 88	- 2	+ 86	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10	T 90
TOTAL	+388	+198	+586	-698	+447	- 251	+ 335

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1932, amounted to 101,610 dozen pairs, or 19,941 dozen pairs more than in March, 1932, and 16,978 dozen pairs more than in April, 1931.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was bad on the whole, with increased short-time working. At Bristol and at Worcester, however, employment showed a slight improvement, although short-time working continued in some departments at the latter centre. At Derby employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·5 at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 29·1 at 21st March, 1932, and 33·8 at 27th April, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
edica i c urii na bioni	Week	ded Dec. (-)		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*		
Branches.	100 to 10	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,563 6,679		+11.2	2,670 10,504	- 0·5 - 8·8	+ 0.6		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,657	+ 1.3	- 2-0	2,828	+ 2.5	- 2-4		
TOTAL	9,899	- 2.2	- 2.1	16,002	- 5.6	- 8.8		
DISTRICTS.	danamen		PROFESSION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P		10-100 AV	100 100g/		
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,580 2,319		- 2·7 - 0·1	11,071 4,931	- 8·0 + 0·2	-11:0 - 3:7		
Тотац	9,899	- 2.2	- 2-1	16,002	- 5.6	- 8-8		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,300 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,720, or 40 per cent., were working on an average 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd April, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change, and remained very slack on the whole.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.9 at 25th April, 1932, the same as at 21st March, 1932, compared with 17.9 at 27th April, 1931.

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

haring the second and and		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	23rd April, 1932.	Month before.		23rd April, 1932.	Month before.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,574	- 0.5	+ 0.9	3,961	+ 1.0	+ 4.3	
Counties South and South-West	5,142	+ 1.7	-22.6	12,443	+ 3.6	-32.5	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,412 183	- 0·4 +13·7	+ 0.1 + 3.4	2,757 417	+ 2·3 + 8·9	- 4·2 - 5·4	
TOTAL	8,311	+ 1.1	-15-1	19,578	+ 3.0	-23.4	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 7,664 work. people employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 11 per cent, were working on an average about 14½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd April, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during April, mainly EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during April, mainly attributable to seasonal activity in the painting and decorating section. On the whole, employment was generally very slack or bad, although it was reported as fair or fairly good at a few centres, including Preston, Macclesfield, Oxford, and Southend-on-Sea. As compared with April, 1931, employment showed little change in Northern Ireland, was slightly worse in Scotland, and considerably worse in each of the other administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations employment was slack, on the whole, with painters, and bad with each of the other classes of operatives. During the month there was a slight improvement with carpenters, bricklayers and slaters, and a further substantial improvement with painters; it remained at about the same level with masons, plasterers and plumbers. As compared with April, 1931, employment was much worse with each class of operative.

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

	Mumbers Numbers of Insured Work-people at July, 1931. 131,060 79,010 21,520 6,370 26,500 111,220 35,500 245,110 201,780 858,170 2	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with			
27 S N 100 S 1	people at July,	at 25th April, 1932.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	25·9 25·6 22·2 29·7 29·1 21·7 25·4	Month before.	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS.				6.0	e geshal (
Carpenters		33,921	1,126		- 0.9	+ 6.0		
Bricklayers		20,257	958		- 1.1	+11.6		
Masons		4,792	327		West-and	+ 7.7		
Slaters		1,892	173		- 1.9			
Plasterers		7,704	391		+ 0.1	+ 7.7		
Painters	111,220	24,143	481		- 9·8 - 0·4			
Plumbers	35,500	5,020	467	25.4	- 0.4	+ 4.4		
Labourers to	045 770	CO 045	1 070	28.1	- 0.7	+ 7.8		
above	245,110	68,945	1,939	28.1	- 0.1			
All other occupa-	201 790	61,323	1,843	30.4	- 0.8	+ 7.3		
tions	201,100	01,323	1,040	30.4	_ 0.0	The Local Division in which the		
TOTAL	858,170	231,997	7,705	27-0	- 2.0	+ 7.5		
1/20/2					1000	-		
DIVISIONS.	Liemso W		STORY STORY	7 .00 15		. 10.5		
London		53,451	155	29.2	- 1.8	+12.5		
South-Eastern		27,488	352	20.0	- 2.5	+ 8.2		
South-Western		24,377	406	23-2	- 1.7	+ 6.9		
Midlands		27,047	1,774	25.9	- 1.1	+ 4.8		
North-Eastern		30,346	2,264	29-8	- 2.0	+ 4.1		
North-Western	103,410	30,585	1,608	29.6	- 2·5 - 2·8	+ 2.		
Scotland	78,430	19,389	828	24-7	- 1.4	77.		
Wales	26,780	12,282	315	39.4	+ 0.5	41.		
Northern Ireland	17,850	7,032	3	39.4	+ 0.9			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	858,170	231,997	7,705	27.0	- 2.0	+ 7.1		

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 143 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 17,397,000, show that in April, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,517,700, as compared with £5,389,900 in March, 1932 and £5,840,800 in April, 1931.

Of the total for April, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,939,500; factories and workshops for £215,400; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £286,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,076,100.

May, 1932.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper making industry during April was moderate on the whole. It showed some decline compared with March, but was better than during April, 1931. Short time continued prevalent at a number of places, though full time was worked at some mills, where employment was reported as good.

where employment was reported as good.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, and showed little change compared with the previous month. It was again described as bad or slack at some of the larger centres, including London, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the other hand employment was reported as fair at a number of smaller towns. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was moderate on the whole.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued slack on the whole. It was reported as bad in London and at Birmingham and Liverpool, with a fair amount of short time at all three places. At some of the smaller towns employment was described as moderate, whilst at others it was fair or good. Employment with lithographic artists was reported as bad at Liverpool, slack in London, and generally fair to slack elsewhere.

In the bookbinding industry employment declined during the month, and on the whole was slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 11·9 at 25th April, 1932, compared with 10·6 at 21st March, 1932, and 13·8 at 27th April, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 11·1 at 25th April, 1932, compared with 11·2 at 21st March, 1932, and 10·0 at 27th April, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 9·6 at 25th April, 1932, compared with 9·5 at 21st March, 1932, and 12·5 at 27th April, 1931.

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

AERIALIZATE	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1932. 34,589 13,955 7,583 5,490 7,462 69,079 11,419 8,393 25,145		Percentagological at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
and the same		April, 1932.	Mar., 1932.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
etterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	34,589	9.0	10.0	5.6	-1.0	+ 3.4	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,955	9.7	9.5	7.7	+0.2	+ 2.0	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	5,490	7·7 12·0 10·9	7·7 11·8 8·3	5·5 7·4 6·4	+0.2 +2.6	+ 2·2 + 4·6 + 4·5	
Total	69,079	9.5	9.6	6.3	-0.1	+ 3.2	
Althographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Bookbinding (branches		11·6 13·6	11·7 12·7	8·0 9·7	-0·1 +0·9	+ 3.6 + 3.9	
not distinguished)	25,145	6.5	5.9	4.4	+0.6	+ 2.1	
	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	2.00			THE RESERVE		

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained very slack on the whole. The supply of ratings was more than adequate for requirements at the

supply of ratings was more than adequate for requirements at the majority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th April, 1932, was 34·4, compared with 33·3 at 21st March, 1932, and 34·3 at 27th April, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames declined until the last week, when there was a slight improvement, and conditions at the end of the month were quiet. On the Tyne the demand was slack throughout the month; on the Wear it improved during the first three weeks but declined in the last week, and at the end of April was quiet. On the Tees the demand was slack until late in the month, when conditions improved slightly; at the Hartlepools the demand was conditions improved slightly, at the Hartlepools the demand was fair in the first fortnight but became slack thereafter. At Hull, apart from some activity in the second week, the demand was poor. At Southampton it improved during the first half of April, but thereafter slackened, and at the end of the month was quiet. The demand at Bristoll was dull, apart from some activity in the second and last weeks of the month; at Avonmouth it was fair in the first half of April and slack thereafter. At Newport it was quiet generally; at Swansea it was good throughout the month. The demand on the Mersey fluctuated somewhat, and at the end of April was fair. At Manchester it was moderate. On the Clyde the demand was quiet to moderate, but declined in the closing stages of the month, and at the end of April was poor; at Leith, apart from a slight increase in the end of April was poor; at Leith, apart from a slight increase in activity in the second week, the demand was slack. At Belfast it was moderate in the first week and very dull thereafter.

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

		Number of	of Seamen*	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	Appl		+) or -) on a	Four Meno		
MARKET PROPERTY TO STORE	April, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1932.	April, 1931.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiffs Swansea	7,337 805 6,320 5,706 1,812 367 150 1,048 536 293 1,544 1,526	- 950 + 96 - 1,178 + 47 - 268 + 123 - 15 + 188 - 305 - 52 + 4 + 197	- 2,347 + 47 - 1,556 - 3,905 + 66 - 23 + 174 - 404 - 74 - 697 + 1,053	31,112 2,822 28,034 21,543 7,416 1,195 668 3,767 2,867 1,276 6,550 4,395	33,598 2,506 30,486 29,613 7,858 1,952 664 3,380 3,553 1,721 7,266 2,001	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	157 382 1,690	+ 75 + 72 + 354	- 144 - 34 - 1,167	617 1,185 7,496	948 1,372 9,593	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	166	+ 30	- 32	602	572	
TOTAL for above Ports	29,839	- 1,582	- 9,568	121,545	136,083	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was very slack in April, and rather worse than in March. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35.6 per cent. were unemployed at 25th April, 1932, as compared with 34.1 per cent. at 21st March, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 25th April, 1932, was greater by 0-9 than at 27th April, 1931.

London.—Employment was slack and rather worse than in March. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were

	Average Da Docks at	ily Numb	er of La	bourers em arves in L	ployed in ondon.
STATISTICS OF STATES	In	Docks.			
Period	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 2nd Apr., 1932 9th ", ", 16th ", ", 23rd ", ", 30th ", ",	3,972 3,576 3,862 3,703 3,415	1,844 1,486 2,020 2,164 2,068	5,816 5,062 5,882 5,867 5,483	7,403 7,269 6,963 7,028 6,923	13,219 12,331 12,845 12,895 12,406
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Apr., 1932	} 3,697	1,919	5,616	7,107	12,723
Average for Mar., 1932	4,081	1,595	5,676	7,567	13,243
Average for Apr., 1931	3,717	2,048	5,765	8,108	13,873

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 738, compared with 731 in March, and with 866 in

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North East Coast ports remained slack. It was reported as moderate at Hull. It continued fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn, but declined and was slack at Ipswich.

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 four weeks ended 29th April, 1932, was 10,566, compared with 10,723 in March, 1932, and with 11,253 in April, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,621 in the four weeks ended 29th April, 1932, compared with £21,036 in March, 1932, and with £23,392 in April, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained slack generally at the South Wales ports, but was fair with coal trimmers at Swansea. At Bristol employment was fair to quiet. Conditions remained slack at Southampton, and at Plymouth and other South-

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained had at Dundee, but showed some improvement at Glasgow, although still slack. At Leith it declined and was bad. At Belfast it remained fair.

[.] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
Including Barry and Penarth

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

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

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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. 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.

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 186 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 186.

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.

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

on page 120 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932.

It is estimated that at 25th April, 1932, these changes, and dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 146,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it should be observed, differs from the number of persons who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges. The reasons for the definition of the insured trade in the action of approximately 146,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it should be observed, differs from the number of persons who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges. The reasons for the deposition of approximately 146,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it is estimated that at 25th April, 1932, these changes, and dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 146,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it is estimated that at 25th April, 1932, these changes, and dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 146,000 in the number of persons as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it is estimated that at 25th April, 1932, these changes, and ceased a reduction of approximate

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th APRIL, 1932.

The second second second second second			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	r BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	Y UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
THE STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	518.0		MELLOSIA M		10 mm	Section 1	218		100	B MTN 2	100 D	
Fishing	6,575	153	6,728	167	55	222	6,742	208	6,950	6,714	208	6,922
Mining: Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	207,515 4,411 2,922 8,380 1,267	816 2 7 10 2	208,331 4,413 2,929 8,390 1,269	136,217 761 99 2,149 324	241 = 3	136,458 761 99 2,152 324	343,732 5,172 3,021 10,529 1,591	1,057 2 7 13 2	344,789 5,174 3,028 10,542 1,593	343,700 5,133 3,020 10,054 1,591	1,057 2 7 13 2	344,757 5,135 3,027 10,067 1,593
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	3,003 3,986	150 19	3,153 4,005	655 435	21	676 436	3,658 4,421	171 20	3,829 4,441	3,585 4,375	171 20	3,756 4,395
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,359 4,420 3,522	31 113 123	3,390 4,533 3,645	542 874 723	3 51 1	545 925 724	3,901 5,294 4,245	34 164 124	3,935 5,458 4,369	3,899 5,236 4,183	34 164 124	3,933 5,400 4,307
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	13,935	1,114	15,049	3,799	319	4,118	17,734	1,433	19,167	17,322	1,433	18,755
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,584	5,781	11,365	5,006	6,852	11,858	10,590	12,633	23,223	10,581	12,633	23,214
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,913 3,567	559 213	4,472 3,780	1,158 1,090	121 55	1,279 1,145	5,071 4,657	680 268	5,751 4,925	5,053 4,657	680 268	5,733 4,925
Chemicals etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	14,387 1,290	1,392 409	15,779 1,699	906 314	227 84	1,133 398	15,293 1,604	1,619 493	16,912 2,097	15,186 1,604	1,617 493	16,803 2,097
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,648	317	1,965	141	12	153	1,789	329	2,118	1,786	329	2,115
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	6,848	1,303	8,151	975	382	1,357	7,823	1,685	9,508	7,785	1,671	9,456
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,953	21	6,974	1,151	9	1,160	8,104	30	8,134	8,103	30	8,133
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	41,690 7,286 3,695 6,619 2,904	328 288 327 129 416	42,018 7,574 4,022 6,748 3,320	38,365 2,165 6,794 6,665 2,132	174 55 481 43 126	38,539 2,220 7,275 6,708 2,258	80,055 9,451 10,489 13,284 5,036	502 343 808 172 542	80,557 9,794 11,297 13,456 5,578	80,039 9,389 10,489 13,284 5,035	502 342 808 172 542	80,541 9,731 11,297 13,456 5,577
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	116,023 10,444 24,455 8,095	3,756 1,551 149 122	119,779 11,995 24,604 8,217	36,590 2,672 3,282 2,226	1,583 487 51 28	38,173 3,159 3,333 2,254	152,613 13,116 27,737 10,321	5,339 2,038 200 150	157,952 15,154 27,937 10,471	150,820 13,024 24,409 10,288	5,326 2,034 198 150	156,146 15,058 24,607 10,438
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	38,285 2,990	2,372 178	40,657 3,168	7,546 389	316 50	7,862 439	45,831 3,379	2,688 228	48,519 3,607	45,493 3,311	2,677 228	48,170 3,539
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	10,189	110	10,299	1,848	18	1,866	12,037	128	12,165	12,036	128	12,164

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. May, 1932.

		NUMBER OF STREET	d zasov	GREAT 1	BRITAIN A	AND NORT	HERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	CONTRACTOR	TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
	ling and Ship Repairing	108,814	513	109,327	4,255	123	4,378	113,079	636	113,705	106,572	591	107,163	
Stove,	Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding	16,661	919	17,580	7,582	465	8,047	24,243	1,384	25,627	24,085	1,384	25,469 4,201	
Electr Electr Hand	ical Wiring and Contracting ical Cables, Wire and Lamps Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	3,890 8,672 5,731	4,036 1,532	3,971 12,708 7,263	358 1,594 3,421	885 646	361 2,479 4,067	4,248 10,266 9,152	84 4,921 2,178	4,332 15,187 11,330	4,118 10,232 9,142	83 4,921 2,178	4,201 15,153 11,320	
HTASS	Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Allied Metal Wares and and Ventilating Apparatus	2,674 3,351 1,485	1,551 1,148 17	4,225 4,499 1,502	1,372 956 314	640 455 6	2,012 1,411 320	4,046 4,307 1,799	2,191 1,603 23	6,237 5,910 1,822	4,046 4,296 1,792	2,191 1,603 23	6,237 5,899	
Watch Metal	les, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Industries not separately	3,531	2,119	5,650	1,577	929	2,506	5,108	3,048	8,156	5,084	3,046	1,815 8,130	
2 2 2 2 2 2	rades :—	22,163	7,772	29,935	7,120	2,544	9,664	29,283	10,316	39,599	29,089	10,308	39,397	
Cottor	en and Worsted	33,671 9,736	55,931 7,323	89,602 17,059	17,465 10,117	30,167 15,720	47,632 25,837	51,136 19,853	86,098 23,043	137,234 42,896	51,123 19,747	86,086 22,955	137,209 42,702	
Wes	fanufacture and Artificial Sfik	2,828 2,451	1,698 1,234	4,526 3,685	1,155 452	2,774 478	3,929 930	3,983 2,903	4,472 1,712	8,455 4,615	3,980 2,903	4,472 1,712	8,452 4,615	
Linen Jute	Done Cord Thylns ats	4,935 4,375 1,316	6,050 8,096 1,769	10,985 12,471 3,085	1,161 1,646 421	2,316 4,848 1,260	3,477 6,494 1,681	6,096 6,021 1,737	8,365 12,944 3,029	14,462 18,965 4,766	1,065 6,021 1,564	2,763 12,943 2,770	3,828 18,964	
Hosier Lace	у	1,518 506	4,597 441	6,115 947	1,421 472	6,987	8,408 1,026	2,939 978	11,584 995	14,523 1,973	2,912 978	11,524 995	4,334 14,436 1,973	
Carpe Textil Textil	es not separately specified eBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	675 1,947 11,345	723 3,099 3,748	1,398 5,046 15,093	377 609 10,615	864 1,477 3,441	1,241 2,086 14,056	1,052 2,556 21,960	1,587 4,576 7,189	2,639 7,132 29,149	1,052 2,358 20,962	1,587 3,657 5,997	2,639 6,015 26,959	
Leather	and Leather Goods :-	I Dist			905				1999		19		SCOTT STATE	
Leath	er Goods	4,353 1,916	1,290 1,250	5,643 3,166	1,644 465	382 504	2,026 969	5,997 2,381	1,672 1,754	7,669 4,135	5,996 2,361	1,667 1,749	7,663 4,110	
Tailor	Trades :— ing Making and Millinery	9,172 1,371	7,952	17,124	997	4,165	5,162	10,169	12,117	22,286	9,816	11,823	21,639	
Hats a Shirts	and Caps (including Straw Plait) Collars, Underclothing, etc.	1,371 1,447 979	4,757 969 5,657	6,128 2,416 6,636	1,024 100	899 1,393 3,132	983 2,417 3,232	1,455 2,471 1,079	5,656 2,362 8,789	7,111 4,833 9,868	1,421 2,471 896	5,381 2,355 4,345	6,802 4,826 5,241	
apec.	Industries not separately ified	1,036 11,262	870	1,906	203	369	572	1,239	1,239	2,478	1,236	1,232	2,468	
SS 100 700	rink and Tobacco :	11,202	3,062	14,324	8,891	4,413	13,304	20,153	7,475	27,628	19,882	7,404	27,286	
Grain	, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Milling , Chocolate and Sugar Con-	13,154 2,392	5,356 229	18,510 2,621	755 368	449 70	1,204 438	13,909 2,760	5,805 299	19,714 3,059	13,304 2,663	5,718 284	19,022 2,947	
fect Food	Industries not separately	3,898	4,171	8,069	416	1,666	2,082	4,314	5,837	10,151	4,277	5,807	10,084	
Drink	ified Industries co, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	9,374 11,686 1,280	8,658 3,072 2,612	18,032 14,758 3,892	825 864 53	900 541 921	1,725 1,405 974	10,199 12,550 1,333	9,558 3,613 3,533	19,757 16,163 4,866	10,058 12,143	9,493 3,572	19,551 15,715	
8awmilli	ng, Furniture and Woodwork :	2,200	2,012	3,032	33	521	314	1,555	3,000	2,000	1,284	3,413	4,697	
Wood	illing and Machined Woodwork Boxes and Packing Cases bure Making, Upholstering, etc.	11,108 2,735 21,300	192 251	11,300 2,986	1,024 505	41 28	1,065	12,132 3,240	233 279	12,365 3,519 26,433	11,863 3,185	226 279	12,089 3,464	
Wood	working not separately cifled	3,474	2,427	23,727 4,058	2,161 773	545 253	2,706 1,026	23,461 4,247	2,972	5,084	23,178 4,124	2,947	26,125	
Paper	and Paper Trades : and Paper Board	2 000	010	7.010	0.747	-			1 600	0.701	F 100	00 kg	Y kenneth	
Cordh	cord Down Down Down 1	2,998	2,699	3,816 4,736	2,147	963	2,965 1,215	5,145 2,289	1,636 3,662	6,781 5,951	5,129 2,247	1,622 3,511	6,751 5,758	
Statio (not	coard Boxes, Paper Bags and dionery. Paper Making neryand Typewriting Requisites paper)	558 374	222	780 644	130	133	263	688	355 320	1,043	688	355 320	1,043	
	ng, Publishing and Bookbinding and Public Works Contract-	20,495	7,967	28,462	1,043	1,490	2,533	21,538	9,457	30,995	21,196	9,251	30,447	
Buildi	ng	223,822	470	224,292	7,679	26	7 705	231.501	496	231,997	224,475	490	224,965	
	Works Contracting, etc anufacturing Industries:—	98,751	68	98,819	2,183	6	7,705 2,189	100,934	74	101,008	98,545	. 74	98,619	
Rubbe	th, Linoleum, etc.	7,300 2,023	3,141 243	10,441 2,266	1,664 623	820	2,484	8,964	3,961 321	12,925 2,967	8,952 2,645	3,955	12,907	
Scient	es and Broomsific and Photographic Instru-	2,023 1,284	387	1,671	229	78 138	701 367	2,646 1,513	525	2,038	1,468	321 523	2,966 1,991	
Toys,	Games and Sports Requisites	1,900 4,668 1,045	557 818 534	2,457 5,486 1,579	511 664 238	340 212 101	851 876 339	2,411 5,332 1,283	1,030 635	3,308 6,362 1,918	2,402 5,329 1,282	895 1,030 631	3,297 6,359 1,913	
Gas, W	ater and Electricity Supply ustries	18,136	227	18,363	687	9	696	18,823	236	19,059	18,535	235	18,770	
Transpor	t and Communication :-			25,300	101-	-	WEST ALLE	OR VICE		DE LOS LES	about a	ASSESSMENT OF THE	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE	
Road	ay Service way and Omnibus Service Transport not separately	20,195 9,952	493 594	20,688 10,546	1,224	13 22	1,237 406	21,419 10,336	506 616	21,925 10,952	21,220 10,071	502 612	21,722 10,683	
Shippi Dock,	ng Service	42,784 53,762	609 879	43,393 54,641	2,307 794	13 87	2,320 881	45,091 54,556	622 966	45,713 55,522	44,144 53,649	617 958	44,761 54,607	
Transi	ort Communication and	60,089	182	60,271	1,347	37	1,384	61,436	219	61,655	60,139	219	60,358	
	age not separately specified	3,067 164,450	172 63,355	3,239	115	3,582	126	3,182	183 66,937	3,365 237,767	3,142 165,523	183	3,325 231,032	
Commer	co, Banking, Insurance and			227,805	6,380		9,962	170,830			-1 eosedo	65,509	d towards	
Miscellar	neous Trades and Services :-	11,616	2,252	13,868	166	43	209	11,782	2,295	14,077	11,600	2,273	13,873	
Local Profes	al Government	13,577 58,836	1,417	14,994 59,837	351 1,686	75 130	426 1,816	13,928 60,522 6,600	1,492 1,131	15,420 61,653	13,401 58,484	1,435 1,094	14,836 59,578	
		6,366 13,863	2,254 4,866	8,620 18,729	234 297	57 175	291 472	6,600 14,160	1,131 2,311 5,041	8,911 19,201	6,411 13,755	2,266 4,980	8,677 18,735	
	Public House, Restaurant, rding House, Club, &c., Service ries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ries and Services not separately ided	28,558 4,150	37,060 7,705	65,618 11,855	343 146	845 1,723	1,188 1,869	28,901 4,296	37,905 9,428	66,806 13,724	28,250 4,220	37,429 9,158	65,679 13,378	
spec	ified	49,683	2,752	52,435	1,405	584	1,989	51,088	3,336	54,424	49,630	3,297	52,927	
	OTAL	1,870,711	334,029	2,204,740	399,022	122,683	521,705	2,269,733	456,712	2,726,445*	2,221,390	440,111	2,661,501	
					AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE PERSON NAMED IN							

• Including 105,738 Casuals (Males, 104,507; Females, 1,231).

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH APRIL, 1932. INCREASE (+) OR															
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	TED NUMBED PERSOULY, 1931	NS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY Including Casuals)	ED	TE	MPORAL	RY	10017	TOTAL.	2.	DECR TOT.	EASE (- EASE (- AL PER TAGES A	OEN-
113.705 100.572 EM 107.70	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST MAR., 1932.	27TH APR., 1931.	28TH APR., 1930.
fshing	29,800	950	30,750	22.1	16.1	21-9	0.5	5.8	0.7	22.6	21.9	22.6	- 0.5	+ 3.1	+ 7.6
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,041,120 12,860 4,830 46,020 10,340 14,220 16,770	5,750 20 40 410 10 1,650 250	1,046,870 12,880 4,870 46,430 10,350 15,870 17,020	19-9 34-3 60-5 18-2 12-3 21-1 23-8	14·2 10·0 17·5 2·4 20·0 9·1 7·6	19·9 34·3 60·1 18·1 12·3 19·9 23·5	13·1 5·9 2·0 4·7 3·1 4·6 2·6	4·2 — 0·8 — 1·3 0·4	13·0 5·9 2·1 4·6 3·1 4·2 2·6	33·0 40·2 62·5 22·9 15·4 25·7 26·4	18·4 10·0 17·5 3·2 20·0 10·4 8·0	62.2	-1.1 -1.5 $+1.0$ $+0.7$	+ 6.8 + 7.9 + 1.7 + 7.1 - 8.1 + 8.0 + 7.8	+16·3 +29·4 +36·5 +11·0 -14·8 +13·1 +18·8
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits on-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,410 18,070 17,050	120 1,560 870	11,530 19,630 17,920	29·4 24·5 20·7	25·8 7·2 14·1	29·4 23·1 20·3	4·8 4·8 4·2	2·5 3·3 0·2	4·7 4·7 4·1	34·2 29·3 24·9	28·3 10·5 14·3	34·1 27·8 24·4	- 1.9	+ 3·0 + 4·5 + 6·3	+20·1 + 9·1 +12·2
crick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	80,220 35,310	7,400 43,400	87,620 78,710	17·4 15·8	15·1 13·3	17·2 14·4	4.7	4·3 15·8	4·7 15·1	22·1 30·0	19·4 29·1	21.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.0	+ 8.8
lass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,000 16,680	6,470 2,260	27,470 18,940	18·6 21·4	8·6 9·4	16·3 20·0	5·5 6·5	1·9 2·5	4·6 6·0	24·1 27·9	10·5 11·9	20·9 26·0	+ 0·9 + 1·9	- 0·9 + 0·6	+ 6.6 + 4.9
hemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	73,510 11,320 15,310 54,760	25,430 5,430 5,200 22,910	98,940 16,750 20,510 77,670	19·6 11·4 10·8 12·5	5·5 7·5 6·1 5·7	15·9 10·1 9·6 10·5	1·2 2·8 0·9 1·8	0·9 1·6 0·2 1·7	1·2 2·4 0·7 1·7	20·8 14·2 11·7 14·3	6·4 9·1 6·3 7·4	12.5	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 4.5
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	19,330	150	19,480	36.0	14.0	35.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	41-9	20.0	41.8	- 1.5	+ 5.9	+24.0
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	165,080 34,720 26,950 28,050 18,710	4,270 3,470 3,440 1,770 4,060	169,350 38,190 30,390 29,820 22,770	21·0 13·7 23·6	7·7 8·3 9·5 7·3 10·2	24·8 19·8 13·2 22·6 14·6	23·2 6·2 25·2 23·8 11·4	4·1 1·6 14·0 2·4 3·1	22·8 5·8 24·0 22·5 9·9	48·5 27·2 38·9 47·4 26·9	11·8 9·9 23·5 9·7 13·3	47·6 25·6 37·2 45·1 24·5	+ 0·8 +11·8 + 1·7	+ 2·5 - 1·8 - 6·2 + 1·3 - 5·5	+12·0 + 9·9 +26·2
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	528,910 71,960 54,180 28,310		576,380 92,470 55,240 29,580	14·5 45·1	7.9 7.6 14.1 9.6	20·8 13·0 44·5 27·8	3.7		6·6 3·4 6·1 7·6		11·2 9·9 18·9 11·8	50.0	+ 0.P	+ 0.6 + 1.5 + 8.9 + 7.9	1+21.0
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	225,710 15,850	25,610	251,320 18,330	17.0	9.3	16·2 17·3	3.3	1.2 2.0	3.1	20·3 21·3	10·5 9·2	19·3 19·7	- 0·3 - 0·9	+ 2·0 + 2·8	+10.0
Tramcars	49,990 192,400		51,550 195,390			20.0		1.1	3.6	24-1	8.2	23-6	8 3 M. C.	+ 0.8	1412000
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutiery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	83,200 20,780 64,910 23,500 14,420 16,930 8,470 22,390	9,240 1,680 43,430 11,080 11,830 10,670 700 19,710	92,440 22,460 108,340 34,580 26,250 27,600 9,170 42,100	20·0 18·7 13·4 24·4 18·5 19·8 17·5 15·8	9·9 4·8 9·3 13·8 13·1 10·8 2·4 10·8	19·0 17·7 11·7 21·0 16·1 16·3 16·4 13·4	9-1 1-7 2-4 14-5 9-6 5-7 3-7 7-0	0·2 2·0 5·9 5·4 4·2 0·9 4·7	11.8 7.7 5.1 3.5 6.0	38·9 28·1 25·5 21·2 22·8	19·7 18·5 15·0 3·3 15·5	14·0 32·8 23·8 21·4 19·9 19·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} + & 0.2 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 0.4 \end{array} $	- 1.9 - 5.7 - 11.7	$\begin{array}{c} + 9.2 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 10.7 \\ + 6.7 \end{array}$
Cotton	190,640 95,570		550,110 238,870								24·0 16·1	24·9 18·0	+ 2.7	-13·3 - 7·7	- 3.3
Wooled and Wooled and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	15,300 14,330 24,070 12,380 6,820 23,730 6,300 10,030 14,130	13,160 54,140 27,770 13,020 88,510 10,900 16,260 33,050	47,180	17.1 20.5 35.3 19.3 6.4 8.0 6.7 13.8	9·4 11·2 29·2 13·6 5·2 4·0 4·4 9·4	14·0 31·1 15·5 5·4 5·5 10·7	3.2 4.8 13.3 7.6 6.0 7.5 3.8 4.3	3.6 4.3 17.4 9.7 7.9 5.2 5.4 4.4	3.4 4.5 16.1 8.5 7.5 6.0 4.7 4.4	25·3 48·6 26·9 12·4 15·5 10·5 18·1	13·0 15·5 46·6 23·3 13·1 9·2 9·8 13·8	16.8 18.5 47.2 24.0 12.9 11.8 10.0	1 - 0.4 + 1.5 + 6.5 + 4.4 + 1.6 + 1.6	$ \begin{array}{r} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,510		41,630 24,820	13-8			5·2 4·2	3.8	4.8	19·0 21·7		18-4	+ 1.	3 - 0·6 - 5·6	
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	10,590 13,790 8,240	92,930 22,340 80,080	103,520 36,130 88,320	12.9	5·1 4·3 7·1 4·5	5·9 6·9	0·8 7·4 5 1·2 9 2·5	1.0	1.0	13·7 17·9 13·1	6·1 10·6 11·0	13.4	9 - 1: 4 + 2: + 0: 0 - 0:	9 + 0.1 1 + 1.1 5 - 1.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	84,260	53,580	137,840	14.0	5.7	11.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	14-8	9-4	1 12	7 + 0.	2 - 0:	$\begin{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 + 2 \cdot 6 \\ 1 + 0 \cdot 7 \end{vmatrix}$
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified	24,640	3,680 47,660 60,490	28,320 71,290 119,220	9.7 0 16.8 0 16.0 13.8	6 · 2 8 · 8 14 · 3 5 11 · 8	9 · 3 11 · 3 3 · 15 · 3 3 · 13 ·	1 1.6 1 1.6	3.4	2.9	18-3	12·2 15·8 13·8	2 14	2 - 2.	1 + 0· 1 - 2· 1 - 1· 1 + 1· - 0·	0 - 2.5
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	15,590	32,000	47,59	8.2	8 · 2	8-1	2 0-4		3438	223		2 21	6 + 0.	4 + 1.	8 + 9.1
Sawmilling and Machined Woodworks Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc Woodworking not separately specific	108,530	2,090	12,77	0 25.0	12.0	23.	4 4.7	2.4		30 : 30 : 22 · 42 · 23 · 23 · 23 · 23 · 23 · 23 ·	13·4 12·3 14·4	1 27· 7 20· 5 21·	6 0 - 0 1 + 0	+ 2· 3 + 2· 5 + 1·	2 + 9·6 3 + 10·5 3 + 8·2

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRY.	May, 1932.	CHE	MIN	TOTE	L	OF	LA	DUI	JK	GA	ZE'	TE.					185
INDUSTRY.		Estru	TED NO	TRUE OF	W.	PERCEN	TAGES	UNEMI	PLOYED	AT 25	TH AP	RIL, 19	32.	INOR	EASE (-) OR	GREAT
Printing and Paper Trades — Paper and Paper Bags and Carboard Backs, Paper Bags and Carboard	INDUSTRY.	INSUI	RED PERS	ONS AT	UNEMPLOYED TEMPORARY (including STOPPAGES.			TA	TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES* AS					
Paper and Paper Board	risin and Northern Ireland, and the manner of parameter of parameter of the contract of the co	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males		Total.	Males		Total.	Males		Total	MAR.,	APR.	APR.	25TH APR., 1932.
Cariboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	Printing and Paper Trades :	41.380	15.710	57.090	7.2	5.2	6.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	12.4	10.4	11.0	1.7	1.0	1 4.7	17.0
Comparison Com	Stationery Wall Paper Making	20,870	40,960	61,830	9.8	6.6	7.7	1.2	2.3	1.9	11.0	8.9	9.6	+ 0.1	- 2-9	+ 1.8	9·5 16·0
Second Resident Register 18	(not paper)													- 0.1	- 3·8 + 1·1	+ 4.9	11:1
Finding Public Works Contracting, etc. 269,330 1,300 270,630 36·7 5·2 36·5 0.8 0·5 0.8 37·5 5·7 37·3 0·2 2·0 4·5·5 13·7		10 SE S	14,362	Rolling	0.00	603	207.27	127	02,31	\$55.3		00,85	Tal.	9,5	14	or training	allock a
Rubber	Building										27·3 37·5		27·0 37·3	- 2·0 - 0·2			26·8 37·4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms	11,580	2,170	13,750	17.5	11.2	16.5	5.3	3.6	5.1	22·9 22·8 23·4	14.8	21.6	- 1.1	- 0.2	+12-7	19·2 21·6 17·6
Industries	ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	17,500	7,240	24,740	26.7	11.3	22.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	14·5 30·5	14.2	25.7	+ 1·4 + 0·8 + 0·1	+ 3.2	+11.2	12·7 25·7 13·6
Railway Service	Inderetrice	166,290	7,580	173,870	10-9	3.0	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	11.3	3-1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	+ 3.7	10-9
Specified	Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service					6·6 7·9								- 0·2 - 0·3	+ 4·0 + 1·0	+ 8·9 + 2·3	15·6 6·3
Dock Harbour, River and Canal Service 170,740 2,350 173,090 35-2 7.7 34.8 0.8 1.6 0.8 36.0 9.3 35-6 + 1.5 † † †	specified Shipping Service							1.2	0.1	1.2	23.0	6.6	22.3	#33	+ 2.8	+ 6.7	22·2 34·6
Storage not separately specified 16,290 2,040 18,330 18*8 8*4 17*7 0*7 0*6 0*7 19*5 9*0 18*4 -0*4 +0*1 +3*9 Nistributive Trades 1,136,530 738,250 1,874,780 14*5 8*6 12*2 0*5 0*5 0*5 15*0 9*1 12*7 -0*2 +0*7 +4*0 Nommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance 160,480 75,170 235,650 7*2 3*0 5*9 0*1 0*1 0*1 7*3 3*1 6*0 -0*3 +0*8 +2*4 National Government 99,200 22,200 121,400 13*7 6*4 12*4 0*3 0*3 0*3 14*0 6*7 12*7 +2*2 +4*1 Local Government 310,410 21,510 331,920 19*0 4*7 18*0 0*5 0*6 0*6 0*6 19*5 5*3 18*6 -0*4 +4*6 6*4 Professional Services 76,180 56,970 133,150 8*4 4*0 6*5 0*3 0*1 0*2 8*7 4*1 6*7 -0*1 +1*1 2*6 Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service 15*8,810 248,480 348,290 21*0 14*9 17*1 0*3 0*4 0*3 21*3 15*3 17*4 -0*7 -1*2 4*1 Laundries Trades and Sports 18*8 8*4 17*7 0*7 0*6	Service	170,740	2,350	***	35-2	7.7	34.8	0-8	1.6	0-8	200		P. Salar				35.7
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance		16,290	2,040	18,330	18.8	8.4	17.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	19.5	9.0	18-4	- 0.4	+ 0.1	TAYY	18.3
Finance	Distributive Trades	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	14-5	8.6	12.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	15.0	9.1	12.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 4.0	12.6
National Government 99,200 22,200 121,400 13·7 6·4 12·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 14·0 6·7 12·7 + 2·2 + 4·1	Finance	160,480	75,170	235,650	7.2	3.0	5.9	0-1	0.1	0.1	7-3	3.1	6.0	- 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	5.9
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service 135,810 248,480 384,290 21-0 14-9 17-1 0-3 0-4 0-3 21-3 15-3 17-4 - 0-7 - 1-2 + 4-1	National Government Local Government Professional Services	310,410 76,180	21,510 56,970	331,920 133,150	19.0	4.7	18.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	14·0 19·5	6·7 5·3	12·7 18·6	- 0-4	+ 2·2 + 4·6	+ 4·1 + 6·4	12·5 18·3 6·6
	Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club. &c Service	135,810	248,480	384,290	21-0	14.9	17.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	23.2	15.9	20.7	- 1.3	- 3.1	+ 5.2	20·6 17·3
Industries and Services not separately 106 240 36 790 147,070 42 0 7 5 700 147,070 42 0 7 5 700 147,070 42 0 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7	Industries and Services not separately	31,310	36.790	148,980	13.3	6.5	8.0	0.4			13.7	8.0	9.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6	+ 2.8	9.1
TOTAL 9,187,000 3,583,000 12,770,000 20.4 9.3 17.3 4.3 3.4 4.1 24.7 12.7 21.4 + 0.6 + 0.5 + 6.8	Month 4 867 8 987		to Charles		CONTROL OF							No. of Contract		The second second			37.7

^{*} 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.

† See note * on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which harbour, river and canal service was greater by 0.9 than at 27th April, 1931, and was greater by 6.0 than at 28th April, 1930.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

2.85	- 10s,21	Male	s.	1 8	20,01	Fema	les.	GIL
dustry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	porarily Stop-	cent age of	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.
hing	6,575	Control of the Control		Total.		ALCO DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA CON	pcu.	Total.
ning n-Metalliferous	231,484						55 266	
Mining Products	11,301	0.6	2,139	0.5	267	0.7	William.	BID
CK. Tile etc	13,935						55	
DUCTV	5,584	0.3				1.7	319	
88 Trades	7,480						6,852	5.6
emicals, etc	24,173	1.3				1.0	176	0.1
lat Manutacture	69,147	3.7	57,272	14.4			705	0.6
Killeering	159,017	8.5	44,770	11.2		0.5	888	INCHES - MINING
nicles	51,464		9,783		5,578		2,149	
pbuilding and	,.01	40	3,103	4.5	2,660	0.8	384	0.3
hip Repairing	108,814	5.8	4,255	1 7	24,282		STREET PR	
Ball'I'radea	68,158		24,294	1.1	513	0.2	123	0.1
tile Trades	75,303		45,294	6.1	19,175	5.7	6,573	5.4
OHER	6,269			11.5	94,709	28.3	70,886	57.8
ts, Shoes, Slip-	0,209	0.3	2,109	0.5	2,540	0.8	886	0.7
CON RDO CHOCKE	11 900	1 000	0.00	11 38	82.48× 1		3/3/00	NIES Y
thing Trades	11,262	0.6	8,891	2.2	3,062	0.9	4,413	3.6
d, Drink and	14,005	0.7	2,408	0.6	20,205	6.0	9,958	
	41 704	SPERM	18 2 E AA	2 30	OT ALL	DESERTE.	TO THE WAR	and a
milling, Furni-	41,784	2.2	3,281	0.8	24,098	7.2	4,547	3.7
ure and Wood-		S. DESER	At the	3000	107.07		nester enter	10000
ork	AL COLUMN	15.30	1 000	6 75	100	500	1	
offing and To	38,617	2.1	4,463		3,454	1.0	867	0.7
ding and Paper	26,462	1.4	3,593	0.9	11,976	3.6	3,454	
		520	227	- 50	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The state of	0,101	4.0
c Works Con-	1.912 23	2 102 7 10	2 200	300 6	1000	200	Color No. of	
	322,573	17.2	9,862	2.5	538	0-2	32	0.0
er Manufactur-	Salte Colore	130 May 140	STATE OF THE PARTY	103-12	000	0-4	32	0-0
	18,220	1.0	3,929	1.0	5,680	1.7	1 600	APPELL OF
	100000	TO SER		The state of	0,030	-	1,689	1.4
		A THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE		191 12			CONT. CONT.	
	18,136	1.0	687	0.2	227	0.1	NAME OF TAXABLE	200
				4	241	0.1	9	0.0
ommunication tributiveTrades	189,849	10-2	6,171	1.5	2,929	00	10 KL 10 G	1941
dibutive Trades	164,450	8.8	6,380	1.6		0.9	183	0.1
	1,00	-	0,000	1.0	63,355	19.0	3,582	2.9
ig, etc.	11,616	0.6	166	0.0	0.050	1	T was Two	
cellaneous	175,033	9-4			2,252	0.7	43	0.0
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON		3.4	4,462	1.1	57,055	17.1	3,589	2.9
TOTAL	1,870,711	100.0	700 000	100 0	774 074	STATE OF	-	-
The State of the S	-,010,111	100.0	333,022	100.0	334,029	100-0	122.683	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 25th April, 1932, differed from the figures for 21st March, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	at 25th A	(+) or Decrea recorded as U pril, 1932, as o h 21st March,	nemployed compared
to astrayed the	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building Distributive Trades Hotel, etc., Service Rubber Tailoring Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	- 16,597	- 48	- 16,645
	- 1,169	- 3,163	- 4,332
	- 1,427	- 1,288	- 2,715
	- 804	- 1,871	- 2,675
	- 1,218	- 808	- 2,026
fectionery Local Government Dress Making and Millinery Entertainments and Sports	- 447	- 1,018	- 1,465
	- 1,296	- 35	- 1,331
	+ 82	- 1,257	- 1,175
	- 833	- 311	- 1,144
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Linen General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	+ 119	+ 1,012	+ 1,131
	+ 210	+ 922	+ 1,132
	+ 1,510	- 343	+ 1,167
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Shipping Service Hosiery Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	+ 1,443	+ 38	+ 1,481
	+ 1,676	+ 38	+ 1,714
	+ 80	+ 1,762	+ 1,842
Service Jute Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing Tin Plates Woollen and Worsted Cotton Coal Mining	+ 2,544	+ 4	+ 2,548
	+ 746	+ 1,889	+ 2,635
	+ 2,312	+ 417	+ 2,729
	+ 3,337	+ 251	+ 3,588
	+ 1,901	+ 4,449	+ 6,350
	+ 2,870	+ 5,388	+ 8,258
	+ 62,929	+ 173	+ 63,102
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 57,968	+ 6,201	+ 64,169#
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 58,528	+ 7,503	+ 66,031

[•] For 28th April, 1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

On page 182 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th April, 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 are unemployed, is obtained: as unemployed, is obtained :-

4-1-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,871,001	26,103	262,332	12,307	2,171,743
2. Claims under consider-	51,024	1,825	13,789	1,086	67,724
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-	2 - 2 - 10				
ments	174,849	14,265	84,278	9,403	282,795
4. Uninsured persons on Register	39,093	30,170	31,358	29,298	129,919 134,361
5. Two months file 6. Unemployed—Special	73,418	4,547	52,061	4,333	134,301
Schemes	4,332	26	497	23	4,878
(lines 1-4)	2,135,967	72,363	391,757	52,094	2,652,181
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	2,174,624	46,766	412,957	27,154	2,661,501

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 25TH APRIL, AND FOR 21st March, 1932.†

46.11	S. # (B)M. 2 (1)	25th A	pril, 1932.		21st March, 1932.
	Persons no Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons normally	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	
2710 110		Great B	ritain.	P10 0 40	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,647,689 60,919 277,615 45,665	385,903 11,314 112,931 6,415	102,375 130 1,211 14	2,135,967 72,363 391,757 52,094	2,073,370 65,290 380,965 47,707
Total	2,031,888	516,563	103,730	2,652,181	2,567,332
	Grea	t Britain and	Northern I	reland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,687,777 61,938 288,723 46,130	387,747 11,357 116,274 6,525	104,501 132 1,237 14	2,180,025 73,427 406,234 52,669	2,117,855 66,331 394,672 48,218
Total	2,084,568	521,903	105,884	2,712,355	2,627,076

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Period 2 to 2	9th Decemb 5th April, 1	per, 1931, 932.	Period 22nd March, 1932, to 25th April, 1932.					
3000		Vacancies Filled.‡			Vacancies Filled.‡				
STALL STALLS	Applications from Employers.	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.§	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	Number.	Per cent. of Vacancies notified.			
Men Boys Women Girls	326,554 56,281 155,549 61,101 599,485	315,943 50,160 128,612 52,385 547,100	- 109,340 - 4,713 - 25,374 - 585 - 140,012	95,839 16,856 44,760 18,668	92,794 15,485 39,041 16,427	96·8 91·9 87·2 88·0			

The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, included Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Office 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.

† An article dealing with the effect on the live register figures of recent legislative and administrative changes, (concerning mainly the conditions for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments) appeared on page 128 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932. It is estimated that between 21st March and 25th April, 1932, there was a further reduction of approximately 10,000 in the live register figures as the result of thes changes.

changes.

† "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 25th April, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,625 per week.

§ The figures for 1931 cover 18 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 17 weeks.

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 25th April, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area. figures cover more than one Exchange area

Number of Persons on Register at 25th April, 1932.

Men. Wo- Juven- Total. 21st.Mar., 27th Apr., 1932. 1931. 246 060 46 164 14 180 306 404 - 5.632 + 5170

London Division South-Eastern	246,060	46,164	14,180	306,404 -	5,632 + 51,765
Division Brighton	119,646 3,789	15,718 848	7,869	143,233 — 5,019 —	2,880 + 38,853 441 + 843
Chatham	5,203 4,239	627	651 239	6,481 + 4,809 +	362 + 1,578
Ipswich	5,507	331 929	168	6,604 +	44 + 631
Rest of Division South-Western	100,908	12,983	6,429	120,320 -	2,914 + 35,472
Division Bristol	128,097 21,017	16,037 3.489	7,029	151,163 — 26,101 —	707 + 31,508 + 1,821
Plymouth Portsmouth	8,293 8,243	3,489 1,363 1,016	426 699	10,082 + 9,958 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 303 + 1,296 \\ 100 + 2,082 \end{array} $
Reading	2,712	380	402	3,494 -	406 + 1,004
Southampton Swindon	2,604	1,160	829 173	14,071 + 3,076 -	170 + 802
Rest of Division Midlands Division	73,146	8,330 59,019	2,905	84,381 - 363,414 +	810 + 20,646 $25,482 - 2,435$
Birmingham Coventry	44,804 9,428	10,634	2,014	57,452 — 11,748 + 8,728 +	375 — 6,680 592 — 881
Cradley Heath	7,364	1,086	278	8,728 +	114 + 383
Derby Leicester	8 6 1 7	678 3,647	405 179	7,968 — 12,443 +	815 — 1,969
Northampton Nottingham	4,802 13,657	1,314 2,053	188	6,304 — 16,090 +	249 — 1,881
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	5,361 20,975	1,162	1,211	6,721 + 32,595 +	153 — 1,240 1,739 — 510
Walsall West Bromwich	7,868	1,332	558 295	9,758 + 6,368 +	517 — 668 467 + 397
Wolverhampton	11,275	1,725	672	13,672 +	113 + 216
Rest of Division North-Eastern	144,383	22,093	7,091	173,567 +	
Division Barnsley	494,933 9,017	56,833	27,676	579,442 + 10,132 -	2,205 + 2,314
Bradford Darlington	14,516	3,956	293 423	18,765 + 6,518 -	678 - 9,945 $230 + 1,332$
Dewsbury	2.697	1,252	313 999	4,262 + 14,356 +	631 — 841
Gateshead	10,776	1,250	975	13,001 -	311 + 347
Grimsby Halifax	4,717	1,232	504	6,446 +	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hartlepools Huddersfield	10,619	585 2,780	679 382	11,883 - 8,746 +	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hull Leeds	5,584 17,202 25,915	1,711 6,148	840 564	19,753 + 32,627 +	$1,372 + 617 \\ 1,103 - 508$
Lincoln	4,740	479	522	5,741 - 21,498 +	- 58 + 782
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-		1,094	1,129	100 TO 10	
Tyne Rotherham	23,659 9,632	3,149 534	1,965	28,773 - 10,708 -	- 557 + 269
Sheffield South Shields	46,958 12,322	6,588	2,895	56,441 - 13,970 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	12,446 23,194	743 1,820	893 1,229	14 082 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Wakefield	5,998	910	290	26,243 + 7,198 +	
Rest of Division	4,259 207,556	771 18,904	10,437	5,401 - 236,897 +	
North-Western Division		128,651	24,159	526,140 +	- 18,146 - 75,442
Accrington Ashton-under-	5,831	3,842	421	10,094 -	196 - 2,172
Lyne Barrow	5,769 7,254	2,755	450 682	8,974 H 8,499 H	-141 + 3,534
Birkenhead	10,458	1,280	863	12,601 + 20,424 -	
Blackbool		10,829 2,054	333	6,711 -	- 330 - 43
Bolton Burnley	5,407	4,762	611 296	18,764 H	234 - 5,130
Bury Chorley	2,916	2,112	203	5,134 - 5,297	- 151 $-$ 1,153
Liverpool Manchester	76,771	12,011 11,756	5,986 2,244	94,768 - 57,607 -	344 - 8,561
Nelson	2,082	1.845	83	4,010 - 22,309 -	- 146 - 2,448
Oldham	7,882	6,403 4,724 3,734	349	12,955 -	1,849 - 1,486
Rochdale St. Helens	8,418	604	220	10,291 - 9,660 - 21,748 -	704 + 1,611
Salford Stockport	. 16,703	4,262 2,468	783 236	8,008 -	378 - 2,849
Warrington	9,676	104	487	6,658 - 12,070 -	L 7 371 - 1,091
Rest of Division	109,476	42,082	7,535 19,734	750 093 -	L 7 237 - 17,704
Scotland Division Aberdeen	200 - 200	1 432	35.3	367,376 - 9,159 - 12,110 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Clydebank Dundee	10,140	11,734	728 1,228	26,406 -	- 3.133 -
Edinburgh Glasgow	00 700	3,435 17,312 1,749	938 6,999	22,686 - 122,693 -	473 + 7,192
Greenock Motherwell	13,078	1,749	967	15,794 - 9,914 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Paisley Rest of Division	. 6,112	863	467	15,794 9,914 7,442 141,172	355 + 567 + 1,097 + 10,715
Wales Division	. 195,062	9,937	10,010	215,009	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1,097 + 10,715 \\ + & 11,277 + 26,707 \\ + & 636 + 1,048 \end{array}$
- Cardiff Llanelly	5,198	2,209 251	1,264	19,019	+ 938 - 1,000
es Newport	9,842	653	662 854	11,157	7/7
n Rest of Division t, Northern Ireland	154,349	6,066	6,915	11,739 167,330 60,174	+ 400
Belfast	. 28,745	8,129	1,024	37,898 2,768	100-
Lurgan	785	1,210	44	2,039	120 - 604
d Newry	1,129	383 140		1,546 1,194	163 - 421
Rest of Norther Ireland	n 70.55			14,729	+ 242 - 3,589
B Great Britain and	2 190 000	406 924			+ 85,279 + 118,510
Northern Ireland			1 61 A P. J		THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
	tes of une	moloum	ent for	each of 7	14 towns in Great

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

IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

May, 1932.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH APRIL, 1932.

		Boys.		Girls.					
South-Eastern	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18,	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	4,921 2,271 2,217 5,578 9,853 7,288 6,316 3,749	3,961 2,005 1,691 2,796 6,660 5,983 4,532 2,542	8,882 4,276 3,908 8,374 16,513 13,271 10,848 6,291	2,311 1,492 1,264 2,772 4,120 5,305 4,548 984	2,987 2,101 1,857 2,654 7,043 5,583 4,338 2,735	5,298 3,593 3,121 5,426 11,163 10,888 8,886 3,719			
Great Britain	42,193	30,170	72,363	22,796	29,298	52,094			

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH APRIL, 1932.

Division.	Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western	1,852 2,084 2,450 911	6,511 1,080 2,150 2,170 2,782 1,307 378	13,046 2,260 4,002 4,254 5,232 2,218 832	2,527 456 929 1,051 1,118 279 252	2,537 409 1,111 896 1,289 442 171	5,064 865 2,040 1,947 2,407 721 423		
Great Britain	. 15,466	16,378	31,844	6,612	6,855	13,467		

Percentage Rates of Unemployment* among Insured JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

		mated r insured	Percentage Unemployed at 25th April, 1932.							
Division.	at Jul	500	Boys.		Smark	Girls	resulta.			
		AND MANY	lly be	mpo- rily pped	01/63	P. 0.5	ed ed	2000		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholl unem ploye	Tempo- rarily stopped	1 2500 A SCHOOL SECTION 1	Wholl	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total		
	110,260	98,150	5.3	0.0	5.3	3.1	0-1	3.2		
South-Eastern	48,790 43,060	32,960 29,640	5.2	0.2	5.4	4.9	0.7	5.6		
Midlands North-Eastern	88,610 99,650	73,940 60,060	3.7	3.0	6.7	6.2	1.9	4.3		
North-Western	87,870 64,260	78,960 51,570	7.1	2.1	9.2	5.1	2.5	7.6		
Wales Special Schemes	32,500	9,720	6.9	5.4	12.3	11.0	1.8	12.8		
C6 C X						0.8		0.8		
Breat Britain	579,000	438,000	6.1	2.0	8.1	4.7	1.5	6.2		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

		I ARRANGE	Averag	e dai	ly atter	dance	•				
	W	eek en	ded 20	th A	pril, 19	32.		ended 4.32.	of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st Apri		
Division.		Junior	Instru		Centre	:8	Ed	her uca- nal			
Division.	Claim	ants.	No		Tot	al.	Institu- tions (claim- ants).		1932.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	
Eastern Western dlands Eastern Western otland ales	1,095 642 453 992 2,279 2,183 1,826 1,122	207 159 404 631 1,194	2 11 58 58 1,593 280 795 1,198	1 17 28 20 74 224 143 292	511 1,050 3,872 2,463		10	38 49 47 8 3 56	2,442 1,172 1,031 2,318 6,530 6,505 5,357 3,688	14 95 171 97 32 16 140	
eat Britain	10,592	3,996	3,995	799	14,587	4,795	330	203	29,043	565	

There were 74 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls and 32 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 14 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 5 for girls and 3 mixed Classes. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 31 for boys, 30 for girls, 30 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 25th April, 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 516,563 temporarily stopped, 103,730 normally in casual employment, and 676,858 wholly unemployed. Of the last-mentioned group 290,078 (or 14·3 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 189,046 (or 9·3 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 197,734 (or 9·7 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

		ERE WAR	Persons	ns who had been on the Register						
495,700 495,700 854,300 88,700		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.			
		The second	N	UMBERS.						
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,058,404 23,702 203,241 11,804	278,447 3,769 40,014 1,510	210,406 587 21,010 183	139,088 94 12,033 22	326,709 96 31,780 23	2,013,054 28,248 308,078 13,542			
Total	•••	1,297,151	323,740	232,186	151,237	358,608	2,362,922			
Jefst (1)		tvall .	PER	CENTAGES.						
712-7-		52·6 84·0 66·0 87·1	13·8 13·3 13·0 11·1	10·5 2·1 6·8 1·4	6·9 0·3 3·9 0·2	16·2 0·3 10·3 0 2	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0			
Total .		54.9	13.7	9.8	6.4	15.2	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

PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britaiu at 25th April, 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 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 does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid 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, 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 1,608,596 wholly unemployed insured men on the registers at 25th April, 1932, there were 629,738 with claims to insurance benefit, and 865,226 with applications for transitional payments; while 113,632 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 385,903 men temporarily stopped were 322,122, 33,562 and 20,219, respecti

8,472 and 6,438, respectively.

1. Claims for Insurance Benefit

2. Applications for Transitional Payments,

Total applications for Transitional Payments:—

 (a) Authorised for payment
 (b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment
 ...

4. Insured Non-claimants ... Wholly Unemployed

5. Position under First Statu-tory Condition not deter-mined. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals

6. Total Insured Adults on Register.

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

1. Claims for Insurance Benefit | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals

4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

2. Not entitled to Insurance (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...

(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...

payment ...

Total ... 54,104 344,858

Total

JUVENILES.

Section of Register.

Total ...

Total ...

ADULTS.

Section of Register.

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

Wholly Unemployed

Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

Total ...

Men.

629,738

865,226 33,562 31,537

930,325

849,244

81,081

930,325

83,820

29,812 20,219 993

51,024

1,608,596 385,903 102,375

Boys.

26,423

12,222

1,723

13,945

968 851

1,825

30,749 11,314 130

42,193

1,958 10,706 10,726

7,046 28,961 61,150 373,819

Total ... 2,096,874 360,399

83,798 8,472 183

92,453

65,817

26.636

92,453

52,321

7,324 6,438 27

13,789

Girls.

6,641 5,801 14

12,456

8,743

511 9,254

472 614

1,086

16,367 6,415

22,796

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER Women. STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND 102,814 98,021 TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS. Total ... 1,031,705 201,836

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

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th April, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Contributions conditions $*$ ${ Men $		191 38 233	26 5 24
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment.	6,416 1,885	11,126 2,938	17,54 4,82
Anomalies Regulations†:— Class (b) $\begin{cases} Men \\ Women \\ Juvenil \end{cases}$		180 265 1	31 41
Class (c) $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $		76 92 4	12 16
Class (d)	2,391	5,252	7,64
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & & & \\ \operatorname{Women} & & & \\ \operatorname{just} & \operatorname{cause} & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$		2,035 2,121 486	3,47 3,15 66
$\operatorname{Employment}$ lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Men} & \operatorname{Women} \ \operatorname{Juvenil} \end{array} ight.$		1,866 729 478	3,17 1,29 65
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Juvenil		1,772 225	2,22 2,5
Not unemployed $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juvenil} & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \end{array}\right.$	472 70 9	2,107 669 128	2,57 73 13
Not capable of work, or not available \{ \begin{aligned} \text{Men } \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{for work} \\ \\ \\ \end{aligned}		427 765 49	59 95 6
Other grounds $\left\{egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & $		2,895 759 318	3,34 83 35
Total $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & & & \\ \operatorname{Women} & & \\ \operatorname{Juvenil} & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$		21,313 15,400 1,922	31,98 22,29 2,37
Grand Total	18,020	38,635	56,65

B .- Trade Dispute Cases. ‡

High toolis format to the first	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	71	501	572
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	31 10 2	178 22 4	209 32 6
Total Appeals	43	204	247

C .- Decisions by Umpire. ‡

202 10 212,25 124 0,5 60 7.8)	2,41	987 36	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	111	211	614 460 314	700 687 688	1,314 1,147 1,002
Total		L acto	1,388	2,075	3,463

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

† See note * on page 189; there were no cases under class (a).

‡ See note † on p. 189.

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

May, 1932.

	Claims Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	348	2,604	2,952
of insurable employment (Class(a)	29,505	54,866	84,371
Anomalies Regulations* $Class(b)$ $Class(c)$ $Class(d)$	1,974 599 10,574	5,740 1,121 23,334	7, 7 14 1,720 33,908
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	10,144 8,761	18,304 13,467	28,448 22,228
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work other grounds	2,635 2,204 1,540 2,367	9,978 12,826 5,115 17,423	12,613 15,030 6,655 19,790
Total	70,651	164,779	235,430
Trade Dispute† Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	760	3,302	4,062
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	175	778	953
Decisions by Umpire.			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	1,852 1,085 1,216	2,170 1,887 2,917	4,022 2,972 4,133
Total	4,153	6,974	11,127

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

The state of the s	Five weeks ended 30th April, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th March, 1932.	Four weeks ended 25th April, 1931.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,827,000 1,797,000 1,800,000 2,000	1,384,000 1,367,000 1,388,000 2,000	1,132,000 971,000 1,061,000 2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequers	5,426,000 823,000	4,141,000 473,000	3,166,000
Total Income	6,249 000	4,614,000	3,166,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	5,074,000 641,000	4,246,000 324,000	6,774,000 386,000
vances	518,000 16,000	411,000 71,000	281,000 13,000
Total Expenditure	6,249,000	5,052,000	7,454,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	112,860,000	79,030,000
II. Transitional Payments Account. Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof	4,539,000	3,480,000	1,960,000

• 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 portion of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature;

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

Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period absoquent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contriwhose 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.

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, which accounted for the difference in March, 1932, between "Total Income" and "Total Expenditure."

|| 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 APRIL, 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 April, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 693,083, or 0·1 per cent. more than in the previous month and 21·0 per cent. more than in April, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 417, 416, and 345 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April, 1932, was 575,980, an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 20.7 per cent. as compared with April, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,103, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month but 22.3 per cent. more than in April, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April, 1932, numbered 100,472, or 2.4 per cent. less than in the previous month and 11.8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 592,611, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month and 29.1 per cent. more than in April, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in April, 1932, as compared with March, 1932, while eighteen showed decreases. In five areas there was no change. Compared with April, 1931, forty-six showed increases, including Sheffield (431 per 10,000), Norwich (189 per 10,000), Liverpool (186 per 10,000), Bristol (179 per 10,000), Manchester (176 per 10,000), West Ham (171 per 10,000), and Glasgow (161 per 10,000); while one (Edinburgh) showed a decrease.

		ber of Per or Relief			Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	20						
County of London	36,157	103,345	139,502	317	- 3	+ 4	
Birkenhead Birmingham	892 5,291	5,261	6,153 21,053	416 210	- 7	+105 + 6	
Blackburn	807	15,762 3,185 3,106	3,992	325	+ 8	+ 71	
Bolton Bradford	948	3,106	4,054	229 320	+ 4 + 15	+ 40 + 61	
Brighton	1,098	8,254 2,162	9,531 3,260	221	- 9	+ 12	
Bristol	2,264	13,692	15,956	402	+ 10	+179	
Burnley Cardiff	525	2,204	2,729	278 425	+ 9 + 2	+ 70 + 45	
Coventry	1,570 451	7,925	9,495 2,216	133	+ 5	+ 18	
Croydon	1,047	2,739 7,059	3,786 7,675	162	- 7	+ 41	
Derby	616	7,059	7,675	539	- 4	+ 55	
East Ham Gateshead	651 780	3,421	4,072 8,126	286 664	+ 2 + 20	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{77}_{81}$	
Huddersfield	516	7,346	2,043	180	+ ²⁰	+ 81 + 14	
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,741	16 674	18,415	588	- 20	+ 33	
Leeds	2,961	13,111 4,359 54,304	16,072	333	+ 10	+ 39	
Leicester Liverpool	822 6,845	54 304	5,181 61,149	217 715	+ 9	+ 18 +186	
Manchester	3,834	43.424	47,258	617	+ 3	+176	
Middlesbrough	558	3,765	47,258 4,323	312	- 3	+ 8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	920	16,770	17,690	625	+ 16	$+142 \\ +189$	
Norwich Nottingham	852 1,895	7,501	8,353 11,996	662	+ 23	+ 80	
Oldham	966	1,838	2,804	200		+ 58	
Plymouth	528	6,072	6,600	317	- 6	+ 36	
Portsmouth	1,384 530	2,574	3,958 1,591	159 134	- 13	+ 19 + 29	
St. Helens	494	4,304	4.798	449	+ 16	+ 61	
Salford	1,726	5,674 49,716	7,400	331	+ 6	+ 61	
Sheffield	1,832	49,716	01,548	1,007	+ 7	+431 + 25	
Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,369	2,905 2,303	4,274 2,548	243	- 3	+ 25	
South Shields	719	3,506	4,225	372	+ 10	+ 55	
Stockport	585	1,389	1,974	157	- 3 + 7 + 1	+ 28	
Stoke-on-Trent	1,825	6,890 8,756	8,715 9,669	315 520	+ 7	+ 75	
Sunderland Swansea	684	5,779	6.463	392	+ 4	+ 27	
Wallasey	257	1.148	1,405	144	- 9 - 1	+ 15	
Walsall	616	3,801	4,417	428	- 1	+ 23	
West Ham Wolverhampton	2,300	14,691	16,991 2,520	578	- 3 + 7 + 1 + 4 - 9 - 1 - 1	+171 + 21	
	- 010						
Total of the above-	Shiral	transit si	1 S 1 S 1 S 2 S	13000		1900 9	
named County Boroughs	56,707	379,771	436,478	421	+ 2	+ 94	
Walter Balling Street	- 00,101		,,,,,				
Total, County of				100 St. 1000			
London and Selected County						330	
Boroughs	92,864	483,116	575,980	390	+ 1	+ 67	
	Control of the last of the las	TO COLUMN					
SCOTLAND.		ALLEK ST. S	1000	A CONTRACTOR		No. of the	
BOOTHAND.				1017 00 10 60			
Glasgow	5,339	84,869	90,208	829	+ 20	+161	
Edinburgh	1,059	15,522	16,581 5,154	378	- 77	- 22 + 54	
Dundee Aberdeen	444	4,388	5,160	294 309	+ 10 + 18	+129	
			- 3,200				
Total for the above	7 608	109,495	117 107	626	- 4	+102	
Scottish Burghs	7,608	100,490	117,103	020		7102	
Total for above	Sept Fred	N 17/1 SEC					
47 areas in		1 2 3 5 5 5	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		GREE STORY	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
April, 1932	100,472	592,611	693,083	417	+ 1	+ 72	

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

† 23rd April in London, 30th April in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th April in Scotland.

rates ...
Lower rates ...
Needs of applicants held not to justify 14,280 31,683 223,801 12,723 18,761 139,292 29,085 209,521 16,874 126,569

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 21st March to 2nd April, 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 :-Total. Women. Re-Re-Re-Nature of Initial newals Appli- and Appli- and cations. Re- visions. and Re-visions. Transitional pay-ment allowed at: Maximum benefit

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[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. 173–174 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment showed a decrease during March, largely owing

Unemployment showed a decrease during March, largely owing to seasonal causes.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work, at the end of March, 1932, was 6,125,762, as compared with 6,209,115 at the end of February, 1932, and 4,830,126 at the end of March, 1931. At 30th April, 1932, the total was 5,843,260 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 6,034,100 at the end of March, 1932, as compared with 6,128,429 at the end of February, 1932, and 4,743,931 at the end of March, 1931. At 30th April, 1932, the provisional total was 5,736,957.

On the last day of March, 1932, 1,578,788 persons were in receipt.

On the last day of March, 1932, 1,578,788 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,744,321 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,323,109, as compared with 3,525,486 at the end of February, 1932, and 3,240,523 at the end of March, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 30th April, 1932, was 2,906,890 (provisional figure).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 44.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, 1932, as compared with 44.1 per cent. at the end of February and 33.6 at the end of March, 1931. In addition, 22.6 per cent. were working short-time at the end of March, 1932. the same percentage as in February, compared with 18.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

	Mambambia	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of March, 1932.	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.			
7 7 7 811 0 7 7 7 823 8 7 7 7 823 8 7 7 7 823	1932.	Mar., 1932.	Feb., 1932.	Mar., 1932.	Feb., 1932.		
Mining brick, pottery, etc.:— Workers subject to	155,200	18.8	17.9	36.9	36-6		
seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical	113,100 78,200 867,900 99,900	75·5 48·7 43·6 32·5	79·7 48·5 42·2 33·6	5·2 21·7 29·1 34·8	5·3 22·4 29·1 35·9		
Textile Paper Wood Food, tobacco, etc	291,600 103,400 50,400 262,200 247,400	30·7 34·0 46·6 63·5 31·9	29·1 33·7 45·2 63·8 30·9	41·3 34·4 25·2 11·2 34·2	41·2 34·2 23·0 11·8 34·4		
Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing Miscellaneous	136,100 553,500 145,900 714,500	39·2 88·7 35·0 21·3	39·4 90·2 34·8 20·6	31·4 0·4 15·9 20·6	31·4 0·4 16·6 19·7		
All Unions making Returns	3,819,300	44.6	44.1	22 · 6	22.6		

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a decrease during April. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of the month was 337,386 (258,312 men and 79,074 women). At the end of March the corresponding total was 349,198 and at the end of April, 1931, 67,130.

At the beginning of April, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation; showed a decline of 14.94 per cent. as compared with April, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short-time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 53.88, as compared with 28.83 at the beginning of April, 1931. In April, 1932, 16.07 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 37.81 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.§

Unemployment further increased during February. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 187 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 788,711 show that 21·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 20·0, and in February, 1931, 11·7. In addition 22·8 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In February, 1932, 25·4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 24·7, and in February, 1931, 16·3.

AUSTRIA.*

May, 1932.

Unemployment showed a decrease during March. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 352,444 (123,968 in Vienna), as compared with 361,948 (127,104 in Vienna) at the end of February, 1932, and 304,084 (103,475 in Vienna) at the end of March, 1931.

TTALY.+

There was a decrease in the number unemployed during March. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,053,016 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,147,945 at the end of February, 1932, and 707,486 at the end of March, 1931. In addition, 31,636 persons were partially unemployed at the end of March, 1932, as compared with 26,321 at the end of February, and 27,545 at the end of March, 1931.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark, but showed little change in Sweden during March, 1932; in Norway it increased during

Denmark. ‡—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department Denmark.;—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that, out of 302,176 workpeople, 37·5 per cent, were unemployed at the end of March, 1932, as compared with 35·9 at the end of February and 22·1 at the end of March, 1931. Norway.§—Out of 22,841 members of trade unions making returns, 24·8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1932, as compared with 23·9 per cent at the end of January, and 20·6 per cent, at the end of February, 1931.

at the end of February, 1931.

Sweden. |-The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st March, 1932, was 23.9, as compared with 23.7 at the end of February and 19.4 at the end of

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment during March showed a decrease, due to seasonal causes. At the end of the month, 52,288 applications for employment (39.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 63,708 at the end of February, 1932, and 19,919 at the end of March, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,481, 2,034 and 4,722, respectively.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 60,896 establishments in 16 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,564,141 workpeople in March, 1932, showing a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 2.4 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for March, 1932 (based on returns relating to 17,336 establishments employing 2,858,001 workpeople), was 64.5, as compared with 65.6 for February, and 75.9 for March, 1931.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 31 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in April, 1932, as compared with 30 per cent. in March, 1932, and 25 per cent. in April, 1931.

CANADA.

CANADA.

Employment showed a further seasonal decline during March. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,855 firms with an aggregate of 800,924 workpeople on their pay rolls at 1st April, 1932, as compared with 810,885 at 1st March, 1932. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for April, 1932, is 87·5, as compared with 88·7 at the beginning of the preceding month and 99·7 at the beginning of April, 1931.†† At the end of March, 1932, 20·4 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 20·6 per cent. at the end of February, and 15·5 per cent. at the end of March, 1931.‡‡

AUSTRALIA.§§

Unemployment showed little change during the first quarter of 1932. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns, who were unemployed in this period was 28·3, as compared with 28·0 in the preceding quarter and 25·8 in the first quarter of 1931. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during February. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at the end of February, 1932, was 44,210, as compared with 45,677 at the end of January, and 27,662 at the end

- * Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1932. Vienna.
 † Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, April, 1932. Rome.
 ‡ Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th April, 1932. Copenhagen.
 § Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.
 ∥ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ¶ La Vie Economique, April, 1932. Berne.
 * Trend of Employment, April, 1932, and American Federationist, May, 1932.
 Vashington. Washington. †† The April Employment Situation, 1932. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottowa
- awa. Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March, 1932. League of Nations. Geneva.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 148, as compared with 135 in the previous month and with 177 in April, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April, 1932, numbered 24, as compared with 26 in the previous month and with 41 in April, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOTS	B
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).	B
Guards	1	Locomotives, Railway and	ı
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,	B
		Motors, Aircraft	B
men		Other Metal Trades 1	B
	1	Shiphuilding 6	ı
Guards (Passenger)		Wood 3	В
Permanent Way Men	6	Gas 3	п
Porters	2		ı
Shunters	1	Fiecult delicitating States	B
Mechanics		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	H
Labourers	3	Chemicals, etc 3	B
Other Grades	6	Food and Drink 1	H
Other Grades		Paper, Printing, etc 1	N
Contractors' Servants	•••	Tanning, Currying, etc	ı
	-	Rubber Trades	B
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	Other Non-Textile In-	н
	-	dustries 3	В
MINES.		dustries	В
Underground	61	Principle of the Princi	ı
Surface	4	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	В
		FACTORY ACT, 1901.	н
TOTAL, MINES	65	Docks, Wharves, etc 11	В
TOTAL, MINES	00	Buildings 7	н
over 20 feet doop	4	Dunumgs	В
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 58	ı
	RECEIPED TO	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS CO	ı
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		TY of Thom	П
Cotton	4	Use or Working of Tram-	ı
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	1	way 1	N
Other Textiles		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	ı
Textile Bleaching and		Total (excluding Seamen) 148	ı
Dyeing	1	And a looker completely the con-	K
Metal Extracting and Re-			H
fining	2	SEAMEN.	N
	4	Trading Vessels, Steam 15	В
Metal Conversion, including		Fishing Vessels, Sailing 4	1
Rolling Mills and Tube		Steam 5	B
Making	4	" " Steam 5	I
Metal Founding	2		1
Engineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN 24	-
Making	2		ı
Boiler Making and Construc-		Total (including Seamen) 172	1
tional Engineering	7		
The state of the s	No. of Lot		ø

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 42; the total number of deaths* reported was 14. In addition two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during April, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

I. Cases.	SOUTH STATE	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.	ALC: N	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-
Among Operatives engaged in Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead White and Red Lead Works Pottery† Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works		TION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch 2 Tar 13 Oil 2 TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS 17 ULCERATION 17 (e) CHROME ULCERATION. Chromium Plating 3 Other Industries 3 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 7
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings	1 2	II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING: Pottery; 1
TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	13	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
(b) OTHER POISONING. Aniline Poisoning		Tar 12 Oil 1
(c) ANTHRAX.	D GOODS	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULGERATION 13

^{*} Cases include all attacks reported during the mont reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 m all fatal cases reported during the month, whether is previous returns or not.

† One of the persons affected was a female.

1 A female.

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 35, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 45 in April, 1931. In these new disputes about 9,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,400 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 2,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 46, involving about 12,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, of about 58,000 working days.

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

	Numb	er of Dispress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started begin- in ning of Month.			
Mining and Quarrying Textile Clothing Other	2 4 2 3	13 11 2 9	15 15 4 12	8,400 2,100 500 1,500	16,000 19,000 10,000 13,000
Total, April, 1932	11	35	46	12,500	58,000
Total, March, 1932	10	32	42	5,600	26,000
Total, April, 1931	11†	45	56†	23,100+	101,000†

Causes.—Of the 35 disputes beginning in April, 15, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, arose out of wage reductions; 10, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on a question as to working hours; 4, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements; and one, directly involving 200 workpeople, was due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 22 new disputes directly involving 6,100 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 4,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, were compromised. 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Four Months of 1931 and 1932.‡

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

	Janua	ary to Apri	1, 1931.	January to April, 1932.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre-gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining	58	189,100	2,209,000†	32	15,000	33,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	6.	500	5,000	1	200	5,000	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc Chemical Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	5 2 1 3 9	400 300 200 200 1,000	10,000 1,000 500 3,000 10.000	2 1 1 5 12	100 200 200 300 1,300	500 1,000 500 3,000 10,000	
Textile Clothing	12	152,200†	3,416,000†	35	15,300	208,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Building, Public	3	700	10,000	8	600	5,000	
Works Contracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	20	7,300 4,000	54,000 10,000	9 14	9,200	3,000 181,000	
tribution and Finance Other	2 7	100 500	500 11,000	1 5	200 400	1,000	
Total	143.	356,600†	5,741,000†	135	45,100	478,000	

 $^{ extstyle L}_{t}$ The usual tabular statement of principal disputes in progress during he month is omitted, as there were no disputes involving large numbers

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

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

^{*} Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th April, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, April, 1932. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 29th April, and 7th May, 1932. Paris.
† See the March, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.
† Revue du Travail, April, 1932. Brussels.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £11,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 187,000 workpeople and in an increase of £450 in those of 7,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of	Industries	,	roxima of Worl affect	te Numbe kpeople ed by		Change	d Amount in Weekly ages.		
		Incre	eases.	Decrease	s. Inc	reases.	Decreases		
Textile Transport Other	••••		250	94,000 49,000 44,000		£ 35 415	£ 4,325 4,300 3,175		
Total		7,0	000	187,000		450	11,800		

The largest bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the textile group of industries consisted of bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., workers in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, whose wages were reduced by the operation of cost-of-living sliding-scales; in Yorkshire the reductions amounted to about 2 and $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the current rates of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, while in Lancashire and Scotland the reductions amounted to 11d. per week in the case of adult male workers and 7d. per week in that of adult female workers. Other workpeople in this group affected by reductions included those employed by certain woollen manufacturing firms in the Colne Valley district of Yorkshire, for whom there were varying amounts of decreases, and those employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester, where the reduction was about 2 per cent. on current rates.

The reductions in the transport group applied chiefly to tramway and omnibus employees in various districts in Great Britain outside the Metropolitan area, the reductions amounting to ½d. per hour for those on rates over 54s. per week and 3d. per hour for those on rates over 47s. 6d. per week up to 54s.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople who sustained reductions in April included coal miners in Warwick-shire, for whom there was a slight decrease in the percentage addition to basis rates (equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on current rates); men employed in the tube trade in Scotland, who had a bonus of 2s. per week withdrawn; and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, whose wages were reduced by ½d. per hour. Other workpeople affected by reductions included ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire, boilermakers employed on day rates in Thames ship-repairing yards, and bakers at Liverpool. Under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum

rates fixed for certain classes of workpeople in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Northern Ireland, and in those fixed for female workers 16 years of age and over in the cerement making trade in Great Britain.

Of the estimated total decrease of £11,800 per week, £4,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales, £300 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or Trade Boards, and the remaining sum was chiefly 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 £450 of the total.

Nearly the whole of the increase of £450 per week was the result of direct negotiation.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 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 four completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:

Group of Industries.	of Wor	te Number kpeople by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Aver any cold of the	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	20,000	13,000	£ 975	£ 350	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	2,300	3,500	40	350	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	65,000	12,250 11,000 28,000	3,800	1,150 1,450	
Other Metal Textile	1,500 2,200	17,000	125	4,850 2,500 5,475	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	V	33,000 8,000	in bons had	3,875	
etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	i total	9,250 3,000	Salvoess	1,225 600	
Contracting, etc Gas, Water and Electri-	1,200	496,000	220	45,300	
city Supply Transport Public Administration	275	44,500 292,000	55	5,200 58,100	
Services Other	225 1,000	26,500 13,000	50	3,100 1,975	
Total	93,900	1,120,000	5,360	136,400	

In the corresponding four months of 1931, there were net increases of £4,050 in the weekly full-time wages of about 77,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £181,000 in those of 1,706,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour. No important changes were reported in April.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent, on basis rates 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 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day (to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire and Banbury Dis- triet.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in May.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. above the standard.
	Clee Hill District	1 April	Roadstone quarrymen getting rough stone.	Decrease of 5 per cent.
Monumental Masonry.	Glasgow and district	4 April	Monumental masons and sculptors	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).
00000 000	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in	Tonnagemen	Increase§ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 31½ per cent. above the standard.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Northamptonshire	April. Pay preceding lst pay day in May.	Blastfurnacemen	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on standard rates of 1930, leaving wages 13\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d. per shift (average); plus, in each case, 13\(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent.
606.			Boilermakers employed as day-	Allowance of 10 per cent. previously added to day rate withdrawn.
Ship Repairing	Thames District	21 Apr. {	workers. Electric welders	Decrease of 3s. 4d. per week (113s. 8d. to 110s. 4d.).
Barge Building, etc.	London District	1st full pay after 28 April	Barge builders and repairers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in April.	Plumber-jointers and plumber- jointers' mates.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 10½d, to 1s. 9¾d.) for plumber-jointers, and of ¼d. per hour (1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 5½d.) for plumber-jointers mates.
Tube Manufacture.	Airdrie, Coatbridge, and Glasgow.	11 April	Male workers (except skilled trades- men).	Ex-gratia bonus granted in January, 1924, of 2s. per week for men, 1s. 6d. per week for youths, and 9d. per week for boys, withdrawn.

* 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.

† 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 remained unaltered at 40 and 42 per cent, at the other two collieries respectively.

‡ The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

This reduction is the second of two equal instalments of a total reduction of 20 per cent.—the first 10 per cent, having been withdrawn in January last.

This decrease forms the second of three equal instalments of a total reduction of 10s, per week—the first having operated from 15th February whilst the third and final instalment is due to operate from 21st July.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
Farriery	Various towns in York- shire (certain firms).*	2 April	Farriers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 4½d. per hour; doormen at Hull, 1s. 4½d. per hour; doormen
Woollen and Worsted Industries.	Colne Valley district (certain firms).† Leicester	After making-up day in week ending 16 April. 1st pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers,	1s. 4\flat. per hour; doormen at Hull, 1s. 4\flat. per hour; doormen at other towns, 1s. 4d. per hour.* Decreases of varying amounts, leaving an addition to basic rates of 5 per cent. (3s. per week for power loom overlookers) plus cost-of-living wage (payable on enhanced basic rates) of 52 per cent. for timeworkers, 45.76 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and 40 per cent. for pressers.† Bonus reduced\(\frac{1}{2}\) from 1\flat{1}\)d. to 1\flat{1}\)d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus in each
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	22 April	etc.). Male workers	case 14d. in the shilling. Bonus reduced from 11s. to 10s. 6d. in the £.
4 - 3 - 3 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.§	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 47 per cent, to 44 per cent, on basic rates for timeworkers, from 37½ per cent, to 35½ per cent, for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 28½ per cent, to 26½ per cent, for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers : The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 44 per cent, on total; Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 44 per cent; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 44 per cent.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire**; also Scotland.	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 14s. 3d. per week to 13s. 4d. per week for men 21 and over, from 8s. 6d. per week to 7s. 11d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 13s. 4d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 7s. 11d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 13s. 4d.; women 21 and over, 15s., plus 7s. 11d.
The hear for profit of the pro	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	lst pay day in April . lst pay day in May .	Engravers, etc. employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage for engravers reduced from 24s. 1d. to 22s. 1d. per week. Cost-of-living wage for engravers reduced from 22s. 1d. to 21s. 2d. per week and for turners, polishers and varnishers from 14s. 3d. to 13s. 4d. per week.
Control of the contro	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	lst pay day in May .	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reducedt from 24s. 1d. to 23s. 2d. per week for men, from 14s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing.	Northern Ireland	22 April	Certain classes of workpeople employed in the factory branch:— Male cutters Female workers (except learners and those employed in hand embroidery).	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 197):— Decrease in time and piecework basis time rates of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: time, 1s. 3d.; piecework basis time, 1s. 4½d. Decrease in piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour (7d. to 6½d.).
Baking and Confectionery.	Various towns in Northumberland and Durham; also Middlesbrough and Carlisle. Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	25 April {	Bakers and confectioners employed by certain co-operative societies:— Adult male allied workers Women and apprentices Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change include secondhands, singlehands, doughmen and ovensmen, 64s.; tablehands, 62s. Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for women 21 and over: skilled, 36s. 6d.; unskilled, 29s. Decreaset of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovensmen, 64s.; tablehands, 58s.; juniors—18 years, 23s.; 19 years, 28s.; 20 years, 38s.
Building	Norwich Sawbridgeworth	1 April 1 April	Plasterers Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).†† Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from B1 to B, resulting in an increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.) for craftsmen and ½d. per hour (1½d. to 1s.) for labourers. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: painters, 1s. 2d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 11d.††
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	Glasgow and district ‡‡	1 April	Cranemen	Decrease of 5s, per week (70s. to 65s.).
Photo A Transco	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.§§	2nd pay day in April.	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A districts, \(1s. \) 9\frac{3}{4}d.; Grade B, \(1s. \) 6\frac{3}{4}d.; Grade C, \(1s. \) 5\frac{1}{4}d.; Grade D, \(1s. \) 3\frac{3}{4}d.\(\frac{3}{3} \)
Electrical Installation.	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Wat- ford.	2nd pay day in April.	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decreaset of td. per hour (ls. 5td. to ls. 5td.).

*The reduction is in accordance with the terms of a notice issued by the Yorkshire branch of the National Master Farriers' Association. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The towns covered by the Association in Yorkshire include Barnsley, Bradford, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Keighley, Leeds, Kotherham Strinded and Terms and the Huddersfield and District Worsted and Wollen Warpers' Association, and the Yorkshire arrived at between certain non-federated firms and the Huddersfield and District Worsted and Woollen Warpers' Association, and the Yorkshire Association of Power Loom Overloomers. It is understood that the wages of workpeople employed by certain federated firms were reduced also in April by approximately 7 per cent., leaving cost-of-living wages (payable on basic rates without enhancement) of 60 per cent, for timeworkers and 52-8 per cent. for pieceworkers.

Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

The change applied to workers employed by tirms who are members of the Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the Bratish Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slinbbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Living the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yam Bleachers, Dyers and Silvers (certain payable payable). The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yam Bleachers, Dyers and Silvers (certain payable payable). The Bradford area, the change did not apply in the dyeling and finishing.

In respect of the preceding pay period.

A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

The change applied to workers employed by firms affiliated to the Sect

Bristol, and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstone, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire.

Grade D.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply Industry.	London Area	2nd pay day in April.	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders and assistant mates.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for craftsmen and of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for assistants. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}d.\), assistants, 1s. 5d.
Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings.	Various towns in Great Britain, ex- cluding Metropoli- tan Area.*	lst full pay period in April.	Youths	Decreases of \$d. per hour for those on weekly rates over 47s. 6d. and up to and including 54s. (provided that no weekly rate is reduced below 47s. 6d.), and of \$d. per hour for those on weekly rate, over 54s.; no reduction to be applied to those rated at 47s. 6d. per week or less.* Decrease of 1s. per week.* Decrease of 1s. per week for adult omnibus drivers and conductors with over 12 months' service, and for other classes as follows:— 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of from 47s. 6d. to 54s. per week, and 2s. for those in receipt of over 54s. per week.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Port of London	18 April	Stevedores and dockers employed by London ocean shipowners and their contractors.	Revised tariff of piecework rates for discharging cargoes adopted.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Darlington Middlesbrough York Various Local Authorities in West Midlands Areas. Hastings	6 April 1st full pay in April. 4 Feb. 1 April	Manual workers Manual workers Manual workers Adult able-bodied male manual workers employed by Poor Law Institutions and Municipal Hospitals (except Mental Hospitals). Manual workers employed in non-trading and waterworks departments.	Decreaset of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 1s., refuse collectors (day), 1s. 1d., paviors and masons, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s., refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1d. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: labourers, carters and refuse collectors, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), day scavengers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), paviors, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) Minimum rates adopted in accordance with those scheduled by the District Joint Industrial Council for other municipal employees of corresponding occupations, with a supplementary schedule for certain additional occupations as follows:—garden and farm labourers, scheduled minimum rate; boiler attendants (shift workers), male attendants (resident) and orderlies (non-resident), and porters (sick ward), 8s. above minimum; ambulance drivers, and barbers, 1os. above minimum; \$Cost-of-living bonus abolished, and rates reduced on following scale; previous rate of 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), to 1s. 1d. per hour to become 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), over 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), and so on: with larger reductions for certain higher-rated employees. Hourly rates after change include: road labourers and sweepers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2} d. \), yard and waterworks' labourers.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 April	Skip and basket makers	refuse collectors, 1s. 04d. Decrease* of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 73th per cent. and 63th per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Cerement Making.	Great Britain	1 April	Female workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(\frac{1}{4} \), per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2\frac{1}{4} \), at under 14\frac{1}{5}, increasing to 5\frac{1}{4} \), 6\frac{1}{4} \), or 7\frac{1}{4} \). (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d, and \(\frac{1}{4} \), more than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for those 18 and over 1d, per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rate. (See Notice of Order on page 161 of April GAZETTE.)

* The reductions described are in accordance with the terms of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramway Industry, and are to remain in operation for 12 months. The principal undertakings reported to have made the reduction include the following, the reductions also applying to Corporation omnibus employees in the majority of cases. The changes did not generally apply to fitters:—Aberdeen, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Bath, Birkenhead, Birminghem, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Bournemouth, Burnley, Bury, Cardiff, Colne, Coventry, Darlington, Darwen, Dearne District, Dewsbury, Dundee (youths not affected), Edinburgh, Gateshead, Gloucester (28th April), Great Grimsby Corporation, Great Grimsby Street Tramways Co., Great Yarmouth, Hallfax, Hastings, Huddersfield, Hull, Ipswich, Leeds (youths not affected), Licester, Lythan St. Annes, Manchester, Merthyr, Mexborough (youths not affected), Middlesbrough, Nelson, Newcastle-on-Tyne (1st May), Newport, Northampton, Norwich, Oldham, Plymouth, Pontypridd, Portsmouth, Preston (youths not affected), Reading, Rochdale, St. Helens, Sheffield, Southampton, Southend-on-Sea, South Lancashire Transpot, Co., Southport; Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Tramway and Electricity Board; South Shields, Stockport, Swansea, Wallasey, Walsall, Warrington, Wolverhampton, York, Yorkshire (West Riding), and Yorkshire (Woollen District).

† As a result of the National Dock Agreement of 9th December, 1931, the London ocean shipowners put into operation on 4th January a general reduction of 7th per cent, on all piecework discharging and loading rates pending the adoption of revised piecework tariffs. The new tariff referred to above resulted in decreases generally of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the discharging rates in operation prior to 4th January. The piecework tariff of loading rates has still to be revised.

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

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements with recommended that the rates s

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments

conductor to significant	Price accord Audi	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on						
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.		Previous Audit.		A A	A year ago.	
Pig Iron : Cleveland Cumberland	1932. JanMar.		d. 21/2	s	. d.	1000	s. 3	d. 04
(Hematite mixed numbers)	JanFeb.	63	11/2	- c	31/2	-	4	0#
Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire	JanMar. JanMar. JanMar.	53 1 57 48	3	-+- -+-			624	03 34 61
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars) West of Scotland	} JanFeb.	178	3	+ 0	1112	-	1	8
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	JanFeb.	199	71/2	- 4	5		9	5

* Stated to the nearest farthing. † There was a slight increase, amounting to 0.1d.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in a reduction in March of ½ per cent. on the standard 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. In the case of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, where the ascertained price remained below the standard, there was no change in wages. The Nottinghamshire ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in that area. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase in April of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this applied to tonnage men only. The Northamptonshire ascertainment applied to tonnage men only. The Northamptonshire ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of April of ‡ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area.

In the case of manufactured iron the ascertainment for the North of England resulted in an increase at the end of March of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in that area; whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of March of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates.

Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 153 of the April GAZETTE and page 192 of the present issue.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th APRIL.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

May, 1932.

All Items	included	setter • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	43%
Food only	volcasora ballac	and accounts	•••	25%

FOOD.

During April there was a slight fall in the average level of retail prices of the principal articles of food. Butter and cheese were, on the average, cheaper at the end than at the beginning of April, and the price of milk was reduced during the month in some towns. On the other hand, following the new duty, the prices of tea were raised 2d. per lb. at many shops, though at many others there was no increase in tea prices up to the end of April.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 25 per cent. at 30th April, 1932, *as compared with 26 per cent. at 1st April, 1932, and 29 per cent. at 1st May, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st April, 1932, and 30th April, 1932:—

30th April, 1932 :-

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th April, 1932, as compared with			
A Cardina of Politica	July, 1914.	1st April, 1932.	30th April, 1932.	July, 1914.	1st April, 1932.	
Ribs	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 3 0 8	s. d. 1 3 0 8	d. + 5 + 1½	d. 	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9½ 0 4½	0 9 1 0 4 1	+ 2	150 mg 1	
Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 €½	1 34 0 81	1 38 0 81	+ 51 + 11	:::	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	0 98 0 41 0 93	0 9 1 0 4 1 0 9 1	+ 3 - 11/2		
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Floar Floar (granulated) Gutter— Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	0 11½ 0 7 1 8½ 0 2½ 0 5¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	+ 03	
Fresh Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 43 1 3 0 103 0 63 0 11 0 101	1 41 1 25 0 104 0 68 0 11 0 101	+ 13 + 01 + 13 - 01 + 51	- 01/2 - 01/2 - 01/2 	

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

Average Percentage Increase at

	30th Apr	Corre- sponding		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st April, 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 50 22	Per cent. 50 22	Per cent. 50 22	Per cent. 50 22
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	- ²⁷	30 3	28	
Breast Mutton, Frozen—	47 26	53 28	50 27	51 26
Breast Bacon (streaky)†	45 - 3 -14 111	40 6 -11 89	42 1 -13 100	42 1 -14 102
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated)	8 24 6 21	11 22 22 22 14	9 23 14 18	10 23 11 20
Butter— Fresh Salt	58 8 1	68 16 4	63 12 2	67 15 5
Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes	$ \begin{array}{r} 2\overline{2} \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 127 \end{array} $	22 - 6 - 9 97	22 - 3 - 5 112	- 3 - 6 111
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	25	25	25	26

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 30th April, 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 53 to 54 per cent. to 54 per cent.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the stock of the 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 30th April 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 about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group there were reductions in the prices of coal during April, and at the end of the month the prices of coal averaged between 80 and 85 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 April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 30th April, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st April, 1932, and 47 per cent. at 1st May, 1931.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43		Marie St.	13	ALC: NO	31.75	70	2 40

*As 1st May fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th April, in cordance with the usual practice.

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

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

† Increase averaging less than \{\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\text{.}}

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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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.*

	P	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1932. 30 Apri			
Foreign Countries. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	18‡ 19 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 17	6‡ 15 17 785 443 13 334 35 75 28 28 3	Mar. Apl. Nov. '31 Mar. Apl. Feb. Apl. Mar. Feb. Mar. Mar. Apl. Mar. Mar.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	25 10 0 43** 18‡	27 -2 3 51 13‡	Mar. Apl. Mar. Feb. Mar. Mar.			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
ocievo si cosemi	based.	1928.			1931.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN	ogn as to m	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	the done	
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	65	61	55	47	43	30 April	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	625	Mar.	
Czechoslovakia	ADGDM			9	4	41	Mar.	
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	55	Apl.	
Egypt (Cairo)	ARCE	51	50	48	34	36	Feb.	
Finland	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1.101	1,008	904	928	Mar.	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4191	455¶	4929	4659	434	1st Qr.	
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	22	Apl.	
Holland (Am-	Y DOOL A	Vinter 1	100		100	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	70§	698	62§	54§	41	Mar.	
Italy	A,B,C,D,E		***	***	***	2821	July- Dec. '31	
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	378	Mar.	
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	346	Mar.	
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	76	66	61	52	50	Feb.	
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	0‡	-81		
Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	73	69	64	58	57	April	
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	61	61	59	50	42	Mar.	
United States	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67§	50§	46	Dec. '31	
BRITISH		SECTION AND ADDRESS.		755			BEST ENERS	
DOMINIONS, &c.			100000000000000000000000000000000000000			2010	S LAST	
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	479	509	419	25¶	25	3rd Qr. '3	
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55"	56"	56	37"	31	Apl.	
India (Bombay):		DE LOS	199				200	
Native families	A,B,C,D	47	48	39	8	11	Mar.	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	62	Feb.	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45‡	38‡		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	19	Mar.	

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items) 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.

† Fruel and light are also included in these figures.

New series.

Figure for June.

A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
Other or Miscellaneous Items.

Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Figure for August.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1932.

ACCIDENT AT JUVENILE INSTRUCTION CENTRE—PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS—EVIDENCE OF NEGLIGENCE.

A DIVISIONAL Court allowed an appeal by the London County Council against a decision of the Southwark County Court in which the jury awarded £1,000 damages on account of injury to the plaintiff at a juvenile instruction centre. The plaintiff, who was 17 at the time, had been sent during a spell of unemployment to a juvenile instruction centre, where he had been ordered by an instructor to take part in a game called "riders and horses." In this game the boys mounted on each other's backs and endeavoured to unseat opposing riders. During the game the plaintiff, who was playing as a "horse." fell and injured his right arm.

opposing riders. During the game the plaintiff, who was playing as a "horse," fell and injured his right arm.

Mr. Justice Avory, in giving judgment, said that at the material time the plaintiff was undergoing a compulsory course of instruction. The alleged negligence on the part of the defendants consisted in the boy having been told to play at the game which had been described. It had been stressed on behalf of the respondent that the game had been played on a wooden floor and that there was no matting; if there had been mattress; and if there had been a mattress it would have been a mattress it would have been a feather-bed; and if there had been a feather-bed, that the boys ought to have been wrapped up in cotton wool or rubber. wrapped up in cotton wool or rubber.

In his opinion there was really no evidence that the game was in itself a dangerous game or one likely to cause injury. Even if it were assumed that the game was one in which one or more of the competitors was likely to fall, that would not be sufficient to establish a case of negligence; otherwise it might be said that no instruction physical exercise or games could ever be given in a school without the authorities being liable if a boy fell and happened to hurt himself.

In his opinion there was no evidence on which the jury were entitled to say that the instructor was not justified in ordering the

boys to play the game.

The appeal must be allowed. The verdict would be set aside and

judgment entered for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Talbot also gave judgment allowing the appeal.—

Jones and Another v. London County Council, King's Bench Division. 15th April, 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:-

Case No. 2208/32 (revised). (30.3.32.)

REGULATION 4 (ii) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES)
REGULATIONS, 1931. — MARRIED WOMEN—EMPLOYED WITH CEMENT COMPANY AS SACK REPAIRER FOR 25 YEARS TO 1928—HAD SINCE BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUCH WORK OWING TO CONSIDERABLE SUBSTITUTION OF PAPERS BAGS FOR SACKS—HELD NOT TO HAVE A REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT AS A SACK REPAIRER,

The claimant, aged 53 years, who was married in 1914, had been employed by the Cement Marketing Company as a sack repairer for 25 years to 28th May, 1930, since when she had been continuously unemployed. Owing to her being unable to obtain further sack repairing work claimant had sought daily domestic work. The additional circumstances are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire:-

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on and from the date on which the claim was questioned by the Insurance Officer in respect of each day on which the claimant's husband is employed or is unemployed and

in receipt of unemployment benefit.

"Since this decision was originally given new facts have been laid before me of which I was not previously aware, though it will appear that those facts were laid before the Deputy Umpire who gave Decision 25069/31 +

"I am now informed that the Cement Marketing Company, the former employers of the claimant, closed their sack repairing depots, and since that happened the repair of sacks has been undertaken by the cement companies at their various factories.

May, 1932.

Furthermore, sacks have within the past year or two been largely aced by paper bags in the cement industry, which appears to extent to be due to the fact that a charge is made for sacks which me extent to be due to the fact that a charge is made for sacks which refunded on the return of the sacks. The figures given to me on the hearing of this appeal were that one firm at the beginning of 1931 sposed of fifty per cent. of its cement in paper bags, and a year of seventy per cent. was so disposed of; and in the country as a ole eighty per cent. of the cement is to-day consigned in paper as a sagainst twenty per cent in sacks.

On this evidence I cannot say that the claimant has proved that has a reasonable expectation of obtaining complement as a sack.

bags as against extended to the claimant has proved that the has a reasonable expectation of obtaining employment as a sack repairer in the cement industry.

"It has been said, and truly said, that the use of sacks is not confined to the cement industry, and it is argued that the claimant on a revival in trade would have a reasonable expectation of obtaining employment as a sack repairer because of her experience which I stressed in the original decision.

"If the claimant's industrial experience was the only matter to which I was directed by paragraph (ii) of Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, to have regard I should have no difficulty in this case; but the difficulty lies in the fact that on a revival in trade, sack making and repairing firms will naturally engage their ex-employees whom they have been compelled to suspend owing to trade depression and the consequent decrease in the demand for sacks. demand for sacks.

in the demand for sacks.

"It is not suggested that the claimant has any experience or prospect of any work other than that of sack repairing."

"On these new facts I must revise my previous decision and agree with the decision which was given by the fully constituted Court of Referees, which may have possessed the knowledge which I now possess, but which I did not possess when I gave my original decision."

Case No. 9805/32. (20.4.32.)

ECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-NOT UNEMPLOYED—HOLIDAY FELL WITHIN PERIOD DURING WHICH APPLICANT'S EMPLOYMENT WAS ON A DAY-TO-DAY CONTRACT AND ON ILLEGAL TERMS-HELD NOT TO BE ENTITLED TO BENEFIT IN RESPECT OF HOLIDAY.

The claimant, a miner, together with his fellow workmen, ceased The claimant, a miner, together with his fellow workmen, ceased work on 9th July, 1931, owing to their refusal to accept an offer of illegal employment. Claimant, however, resumed employment on 10th July, on a day-to-day contract, and worked to 13th July. He was again employed continuously from 28th July. The period from 20th to 25th July inclusive was a recognised holiday at the pit at which claimant was employed, and he claimed to be entitled to benefit in respect of the holiday. The claimant's Association representative who appeared before the Court of Referees contended that as the terms offered from 9th July, if accepted, would have contravened the provisions of a statute, the claimant's employment should be regarded as having come to an end on 9th July.

vened the provisions of a statute, the claimant's employment should be regarded as having come to an end on 9th July.

The Court of Referees (by a majority) decided that the claim should be disallowed, on the ground that claimant had not been unemployed for a period of twelve consecutive days exclusive of the holiday.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim or benefit should be disallowed from 20th to 25th July, 1931,

"It is admitted that the period from 20th to 25th July, 1931, "It is admitted that the period from 20th to 25th July, 1931, aclusive is a period of recognised holiday at the pit at which the laimant was employed, but it has been argued that the claimant hould not be deprived of benefit during that period (i) because his imployment between 10th July and 3rd August was in breach of the law (see Umpire's Decision 22173/31*); and (ii) because during the eriod last aforesaid he was employed on a day-to-day contract, so is employment must be deemed to have been finally determined on 3th July as he was not working between 14th and 27th July inclusive.

The fact that the claimant elected to work in breach of the Coal nes Act, 1931, does not entitle him to receive benefit during a period recognised holiday which falls within the period of his illegal

"Whether a claimant has been finally discharged before a holiday eriod, or has been suspended only, is a question of fact. Where the otal period during which the claimant is not working amounts to wo weeks, or twelve working days, in addition to the holiday period,

an inference arises that the employment has been finally determined before the holiday; but where the non-working period is of shorter duration the inference is the other way (Decision 7712/20).†

"The fact that the claimant was working on a day-to-day contract does not indicate that he was finally discharged on 13th July, and in my opinion the Court of Referees correctly found that he was only pended, as was the claimant to whom Decision 2335/27‡ relates.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.D. (23), dated 11th April, 1932, confirming the variation of the general minimum time-rate for certain male workers and the piece-work basis time-rates for certain male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade, with consequential variations in the relevant general overtime rates, and specifying 2nd April, 1932, as the date from which the rates, as varied, should become effective

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal H.M. (15), dated 18th April, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers. Objection period expires 8th June, 1932.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal H.M.S. (15), dated 29th April, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female workers. Objection period expires 22nd June, 1932.

III.—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 May, 1932, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 44 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Chain Trade (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 6.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Deug and Fine Chemical Workers.—National Union of Drug and Chemical Workers v. Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association. Difference.—Interpretation of Agreements of 8th January, 1925, and 6th July, 1931, in regard to wages of clerks, watchmen, transport and maintenance men. Decision.—The Court decided transport and maintenance men. Decision.—The Court decided that by entering with the Union into the Agreement of 6th July, 1931, containing the provision in question, the Association recognise the right of the Union to act on behalf of the auxiliary workers in question; the negotiations referred to in this provision are negotiations between the parties, viz., the National Union of Drug and Chemical Workers, and the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association; the reductions complained of were made by individual firms or companies, not at the instance of the Association; and that the Association have not broken the terms of the Agreement. Award issued 7th April, 1932. (1531.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: CIVIL ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT, BOLTON, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Meal allowance to sawyer employed at Bolton depot, when working away from the depot. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 19th April, 1932. (1532.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: CARPENTERS AND LABOURER, HARTLAND ROAD BRIDGE, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—Claim for allowance for dirty and dangerous work to carpenters and labourers working on electrified track. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 19th April, 1932.

(B)—CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

BAKERY TRADE: SCOTLAND.—The Scottish Union of Bakers Confectioners and Bakery Workers v. The Musselburgh and Fisherrow Co-operative Society, Limited. Difference.—As to the right of the management of the society to introduce women labour into their bakery for unskilled work, and whether an Agreement dated 29th June, 1931, between the master bakers of East and West Lothian, the District Wages Board of the Co-operative Societies, and the Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners and Bakery Workers (East and West Lothian District Council), had been broken. Mr. John McCallum appointed Arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. His Award, dated 28th April, 1932, decided that the claim of the co-operative society to introduce female labour for unskilled work should be allowed, and that the claim to introduce this labour had not broken the terms of that the claim to introduce this labour had not broken the terms of the Agreement in question.

Velour Weaving: Rochdale.—The Rochdale and District Flannel Manufacturers' Association v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.—As to the piece price to be paid to female operatives employed by a particular firm in weaving velours on plain couple looms. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed Arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. His Award, determining the piece rate to be paid, was issued on 27th April, 1932.

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

† Not published.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS 1925-1931.

Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1932.

The Departmental Committee on Industrial Diseases recommended, in their interim Report,* that a condition to be defined as "a localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic, due to mineral oil" should be added to the schedule of industrial diseases to which section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies, so far as regards workmen employed as minders or piecers in connection with cotton spinning by self-acting mules. It was represented to the Committee that cases have occurred in which operatives have left work to undergo treatment for growths of the kind referred to (which do not in themselves incapacitate from work), but have been unable to obtain compensation in respect of the disease already scheduled as "epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration of the skin due to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil or paraffin, or any compound, product, or residue of any of these substances," on the ground that, in the view of the certifying surgeon (or of the Medical Referee) the epitheliomatous stage had not been reached.

The Home Secretary has now made an Order,† dated 30th April, 1932, under section 43 (3) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, adding "a localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic, due to mineral oil" to the schedule of industrial diseases under the Act, subject to certain limitations and conditions. In particular, the Order applies only to workmen employed as minders or piecers in connection with the process of cotton spinning by means of self-acting mules. The Order comes into force on 1st June, 1932.

It will be understood that the new Order does not affect the right

of a workman, whether a mule spinner or not, to obtain compensation in respect of the disease previously scheduled (epitheliomatous cancer or ulceration, etc.).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom, during the three months ending 31st March, 1932. Home Office. (Cmd. 4074; price 1d.)

Docks Regulations.—Factory and Workshops Acts, 1901 to 1929.
Docks regulations, 1925. Revised, December, 1931. Form 938.
Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)
EMPIRE MIGRATION.—Committee on Empire Migration. Report.
Economic Advisory Council. (Cmd. 4075; price 1s. 6d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Index to the reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the years 1896–1928, inclusive. (S.O. publi-

HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE.—National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill. (i) Memorandum explanatory of the Bill by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland. (Cmd. 4072; price 2d.) (ii) Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 4073; price 2d.)

International Labour Conference.—International Labour Conference, sixteenth session, 1932. (i) Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. Supplementary report concerning agriculture. First item on the agenda. (ii) Age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations. Third item on the agenda. Supplementary blue report. (Addendum.) International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1932: free, and price 6d., respectively.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. Eighth Annual Report, 1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Labour. (8.0. publication; price 4d.)

MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1931. Mines Department. (8.0. publication; price 4d.) (ii) Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1930. Mines Department. (8.0. publication; price 6d.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Provisional returns of accidents and casualties as reported by the several railway companies of Great Britain, year 1931. (Preliminary statement.) Ministry of Transport. (8.0 publication; price 2d.)

SAFETY.—Protection of hoists. Safety Pamphlet No. 2. 4th edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Forty-third day. Friday, 4th March, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1931. U.I. Code 8 B. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (iii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of March, 1932. U.I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet 3/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Code 8 B. Pamphiet 3/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—(i) House property management (women). Choice of Career Series No. 4a. Revised February, 1932. (ii) Architecture. Choice of Career Series No. 5. Revised January, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 1d. and 2d., respectively.) (See page 169.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Memorandum on Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925-1931. Revised, 1932. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (See page 169.)

* Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases. Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free). A notice of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1932, page 85,
† Workmen's Compensation (Industrial Diseases) Order, 1932. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932. No. 314. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post-free).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1932. ADMIRALTY.

May, 1932

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

Devonport: Blue Elvan: Bloomball Quarry Co., Plymouth Flowerdown W/T Station: Adaptation of Buildings: W. E. Chiven & Co., Ltd., Devizes.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Battery Gear, Electric: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell—Belting, Balata: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester.—Blooms, Steel: Wm. Beardmore (Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Darlington Forge, Ltd. Darlington; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Monk Bridg Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow United Steel Co's Ltd. (Steel Peech & Tozer Branch), Sheffield—Boots, Sea: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell, Sons Ltd., Raunds—Boots, Half and Shoes, Rlack Leather, and Sons Ltd., Raunds—Boots, Half and Shoes, Rlack Leather, and Sons Ltd., Raunds—Boots, Half and Shoes, Rlack Leather, and Shoes, Rlack Boots, Sea: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Half and Shoes, Black Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Sons, Ltd., Raunds. Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Boxs, Junction: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire.—Candles: Co-operative sale Society, Ltd., Irlam; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., I sale Society, Ltd., Irlam; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London S.W.—Canvas Drab for Hammocks: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Canvas Hose Tubing: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester, Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; Wn Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Capstans, Steam-driven, and Winch, 1-ton Electric: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chests of Drawer, Aluminium: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.C., R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—Compressers. Metro. drive. Service. Crewe.—Compressors, Motor-driven Air: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Crane, 3-ton Hand Wharf: Thomas Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.—Cutlery, E.P. Handled: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—Doors, W.I. Mechans, Ltd., Scotstoun; Estler Bros., Ltd., Birmingham. Dressings, Surgical: Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johns Dressings, Surgical: Arthur Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Ltd., Slough; Kirkby, Beard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; W. G. Taylor, Birmingham.—Drums, Steel: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fittings, Hose, Gunmetal: Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell, Ltd., Swalwell; Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Wallsend.—Fireclav: Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd. Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Wallsend.—Fireclay: Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Castlecary Fireclay Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Church Gresley Firebrick & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons' Branch), London, E.C.—Gunboat, River: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Handkerchiefs, White, Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Helmets, Sun: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Jerseys, Blue: D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Lamps, Incandescent, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., Ltd., London, Co., Ltd., L Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Lamps, Incandescent, Electric General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.—Linen Goods: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; R. Stocks & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Ulster Weaving Co. Ltd., Belfast.—Margarine: Van-den-Berghs, London, E.C.—Mustard: J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Norwich.—Overcoats, Seamen's: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Packings, Cotton and Hemp: H. Crossley, Bolton.—Pepper: Lewis Tilbury & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pinnaces, Motor, 35 ft.: R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable.—Pumps, Centrifugal Bilge: Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps, 50-ton Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Scuttle: Side: John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Rainhill—Shades, Glass, etc.: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Josiah Lane & Sons, Ltd., Pudley; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; Joseph Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheeting, Asbestos, Tape, etc: Turner Bros, Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirts, Soft, White: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale; John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; E.P.H. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yamouth; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Shoes, Brown Canvas: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Shoes, Gymnasium: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Soap Bars, Laundry: T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., Led., Edinburgh.—Soap Bars, Laundry: T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Socks and Stockings: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudleys Round Oak Works, Ltd., Frierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Solorn Shemeld.—Suet: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ogston & Lo. nant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Suits, Blue Overall: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Switchs, Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., Slough.—Tins and Sprinklers: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Tuner Amplifiers, Tuners, Range Coils and Note Magnifiers: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.B., Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—

Valves, Telemotor-operated and Spares: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Valves, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Vests, Summer and Winter: Robert H. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Congleton; I. & R. Morley, Heanor; W. & H. Pownall, Ltd., Manchester.—Vinegar: Fardon's Vinegar Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Voicepiping and Gear: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Voicepiping and Gear: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Watchcoats: John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Welding Plant, Electric: Quasi Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.—Winches and Capstans, Combined: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Winch, Steam-driven Minesweeping: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

WAR OFFICE

WAR OFFICE.

Acids, Nitric, Sulphuric, etc.: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Aluminium Silicon Sheet: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Binoculars: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.; Soho, Ltd., Leeds.—Boots, Ankle: S. Walker, Walgrave.—Brass Tubing: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Cases, W.P.: A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.—Clothing, made-up (Jackets, Trousers, Coats, etc.): L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Gordage: British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—Fulminate of Mercury: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Polmont.—Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Lamps, Electric: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cryseloo, Ltd., Bedford.—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mattresses, Coir, Single: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Nitrate of Soda: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Billingham.—Oil, Lubricating: Shell-Mex & B.P. Ltd., London, W.C.—Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Overalls, Combination: J. Compton, Sons, & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Overalls, Nursing Orderlies': J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Pantaloons, Bedford Cord: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Shirts: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Shoes, Horse: Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; British & Colonial Horse Shoe Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Slates, Roofing: J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Steel Billets: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless, Round: Brown Bayley's Steelworks, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless, Round: Brown Bayley's Steelworks, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Rustless, Round: Brown Bayley's Steelworks, Ltd., Loughborough.—T.N.T.: Athole G. Allen & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.—Trousers, Serge: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., Lendon, E.—Webbing, Spun Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Works Services: Building W

ATR. MINISTRY. ARK MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Peto & Radford, Ltd., London, S.W.—Air Speed Indicators: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; G. Parnall & Co., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Repairs and Spares: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Teste. De Hayilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Aircraft Teste. Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-On-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft Tests: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Bomb Carriers: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—Bomb Carriers, Modifications: Saunders Roe, Ltd., London, W.C.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Works (Bicester and Upper Heyford): J. & E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Artificers' Works (Donibristle): H. M. Askew, Crossford, Dunfermline. District Heating Scheme (Peterborough): Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Rochester, Kent. Heating Installations (Abingdon): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Photo Prints, Preparation of: Jas. P. Maginnis, London, S.W. Passage Lift for Wind Tunnel (Farnborough):: J. & E. Hill, Ltd., Dartford.—Cylinders, Air: Minimax. Ltd., Feltham; Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding and Spares, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Running: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Roller Bearings for: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Engines, Aircraft, Test: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines Stands: Alfred Allen & Sons, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—Fuel Oil: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Generators: Rotax, Ltd., London, W.W. & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine Stands: Alfred Allen & Sons, Ltd., Lower Gornal.—Fuel Oil: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Generators: Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Hose, Canvas: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lamps, Filament: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—M.T. 6-wheeler Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—M.T. 6-wheeler Spares, Repairs: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—M.T. Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Mosquito Curtains: Donald & Co., Nottingham.—Oil, Furnace Fuel: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Paraffin: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Scottish Oils & Shell-Mex, Ltd., Glasgow.—Petrol, M.T.: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oils & Shell-Mex, Ltd., Glasgow.—Sheets: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Soid, Caustic: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Solid Fuel: Peake, Oliver & Peake, Ltd., London, S.W.—So

General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wheel-less Tyres, etc.: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bott Forging Machine: Greenwood & Batley Ltd. Leeds.—Boots: S. Walker, Walgrave.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd. London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; I.C.I., Ltd. (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Clothing: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd; London, E.—Coal: Maris Export & Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Conduit: Key Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Drugs: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Not Manchester.—Surgery Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Drugs: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Fittings for Copper Tube: Wm. Barton & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Ground Nut Machinery: Richmond & Chandler, Ltd., Manchester.—Iodoform: T. Morson & Sons, London, W.C.—Lifts, etc.: Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Melting Plant: Pneulec, Ltd., Smethwick.—Mooring Materials: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Paint: Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—Patent Fuel: D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Tamworth.—Pole Parts: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Postage Stamps: T. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pump: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Serge: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Signal Materials: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Spares for Dredger: Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—Spraying Outfits: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Birmingham.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Plates: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Steelwork: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Surge Absorbers: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Switchgear: Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton.—Threshing Machinery: Middlesbrough.—Surge Absorbers: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Switchgear: Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton.—Threshing Machinery: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.; Clayton & Shuttleworth, Ltd., Gainsborough; Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Tobacco Reconditioning Plant: C. J. Fox & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Train Lighting Spares: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Turning Mill: Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Coventry.—Tyres, etc.: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Varnish: R. Kearsley & Co., Ripon.—Vehicle Plates: Imperial Enamel Co., Birmingham.—Water Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton; Tylors (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—Wireless Valves: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Envelopes: Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; Millington & Sons, Ltd., London, N.; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Newspaper and Book-Post Wrappers: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Paper: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Rendal; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—Printing, Ruling. Binding. etc.: Group 920 (1932) Process Engraving: John Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 920 (1932) Process Engraving: John Swain & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 921 (1932) Photo-Lithographic Printing: Charles & Read, Ltd., London, W.C. Group 922 (1932) Photo-Lithographic Printing: Percy Lund Humphries & Co., Ltd., Bradford. Group 923 (1932) True-to-Scale Lithographic Printing: Henderson and Spalding, Ltd., London, S.E.—Waste Paper (Manchester): Chadwick, Lunt & Co., Manchester.

Apparatus, Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telegraphic: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Arms, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Boxes, Packing: A. Bridgman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Oubridge & Co., London, N.—Brackets: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Cable: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Canvas, Sailcoth: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cleaning, &c. Clocks and Dials for Boxes, Service: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cords, Telephone: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Covers and Tubes for Bicycles: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Detectors: Ernest Turner, High Wycombe.—Dynamotors: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—Fittings, Electric Light: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Sigma Electrical Manufacturing Co. (British Division), Willenhall, Staffs.—Manhole Covers and Channels: Grahamston Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Meggers: Evershed & Vignoles Ltd., London, W.—Motor Cars: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Motor Cycles: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Generators and Parts: Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich.—Oil, Lubricating:

Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Pipes, G.I.: Clay Cross Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Plugs, Sparking: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Rectifiers: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Reflectors: Fairylites, Ltd., London, N.W.—Small Timber for Telegraph Poles: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Hull; Thos. Hay Wilson, Grangemouth.—Switch Tongues for P.O. Railway: Thomas Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—Tools, Instrument: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Warrington.—Valves, Thermionic: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Wire, Copper: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Zincs, Rod: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Batteries, Replating: Liverpool Central, North and Bank Telephone Exchanges: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cabling, Loading Coils and Terminations: Ashford—St. Margarets Bay: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Conduit, Laying, etc.: Leafield (Oxford), Shipston-on-Stour (Wores.), etc.; Sunderland (South); Basford (Nottingham): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Tandem—Streatham, etc.; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Headley (Hants); Haslemere (Surrey), etc.; Purley (Surrey): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Ashford—Hythe, Hertford: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. City of London: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, N. Westminster and Chelsea: Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Glasgow Central (East): Crawford & Co., Dalkeith. Bath (Somerset): Henry Smith, Newport, Mon. Ventnor and Niton (Isle of Wight); Malden (Surrey): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Ripon (Yorks): E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Rutherglen (Glasgow): Adam Duncan, Glasgow. London—Leatherhead: Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Rusholme (Manchester): J. E. Turner, Bury, Lanes. Birmin Electrical Installations, Ltd., London, E.C.—Experimental Packet Sorting Conveyor—Reconstruction: Mount Pleasant Letter Sorting Office, E.C.: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—Telegram Conveyors: Glasgow Head Post Office: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Cullingworth (Keighley Automatic Area): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Monument (London Automatic Area); Bristol Central; Portsmouth; Hayling Island (Portsmouth Automatic Area): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Bedford: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment and Power Plant: Preston (Lancs.); Carlisle: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Preston and Carlisle: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Ashton-under-Lyne P.O.—Plasterer: W. Pickup, Manchester. Bamber Bridge Telephone Exchange—Alterations: J. Cartmell & Sons, td., Preston. Banbury Sorting Office—Erection: T. H. Kingerlee & Sons, Ltd., Oxford. Barnwood Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. J. Simmonds, Gloucester. Belfast Law Courts—Joinery: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Bournemouth Head P.O.—Alterations: W. A. Fussell, Bournemouth. Bradford Employment Exchange—Frection: W. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Painter: Roylard & Horsman, Leeds; Plasterer: J. Whitear, Ltd., Bradford; Stewart & Burler & Co., Ltd., Stanningley. Bristol, Nelson Street Employment Exchange—Tiler: C. Cornish & Co., Ltd., Bristol. Chorley Inland Revenue Office—Painter: H. Nightingale & Son, Chorley. Derby—Maintenance Work: A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Derby. Dollis Hill, N.W., Research Station—Glazier: Hill Bros., Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Dorking P.O.—Glazier: Williams, Gamon & Co. (Kaleyards), Ltd., Research Station—Glazier: Hill Bros., Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Dorking P.O.—Glazier: Williams, Gamon & Co. (Kaleyards), Ltd.,
Chester. Douglas Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Faragher Bros.,
Douglas. East Ham, E., Employment Exchange—Asphalter:
General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Glazier: Young &
Marten, Ltd., London, E.; Plumber, etc.: A. Higginbotham & Son,
Bradford; Stonework: F. Mortimer, Ltd., London, E. Edinburgh—
Plumbers', etc., Materials: P. Knox & Sons, Edinburgh. Edinburgh,
National Portrait Gallery—Fireproofing: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd.,
Edinburgh. Erdington P.O., etc.—Erection: W. H. James & Son,
Sutton Coldfield; Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Glazier: W. Pearce & E. Cutler, Ltd.,
Birmingham; Mason: Wragg Bros., Birmingham; Steelwork:
Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston. Euston, N.W., Telephone
Exchange—Copper work: L. Carter & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.;
W.I. work: S. W. Farmer & Son, Ltd., London, S.E. G.P.O. (South),
E.C.—Bronze Sashes: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London,
W.C.; Steel Casements: Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Lta.,
Manchester. Harlow P.O.—Erection: C. S. Foster & Sons, Lough-

ton. Hendon, N.W., Sorting and Post Offices—Alterations: R. Cowper & Son, Richmond, Surrey. Holloway, N., Employment Exchange—Slater: Westminster Tiling and Slating Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hounslow Telephone Exchange—Glazier: Hill Bros., Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Steel Sashes: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Kingston, Glasgow, P.O.—Alterations: J. Stevenson, Glasgow. Launceston P.O.—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Sanders & Forster, Ltd., Barking. Leeds P.O. Garage—Slater: Pickles Bros. (Slaters), Ltd., Leeds. Liversedge, Yorks, Spen Valley, Employment Exchange—Erection: G. Horsfall & Son, Liversedge; Joiner: A. Charlesworth, Liversedge; Painter: F. Akers & Sons, Cleckheaton; Plasterer: Sellers Bros., Cleckheaton; Plumber, etc., J. W. Bancroft, Cleckheaton; Steelwork: H. Barrett & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Ossett P.O., etc.—Carpenter: J. Brooke & Sons, Batley; Painter: L. Porritt, Dewsbury; Plasterer: J. Shaw, Pontefract, Plymouth Head P.O.—Plumber: H. Lawry, Ltd., Plymouth Salisbury Head P.O.—Alterations: R. J. Bishop, Upper Parkstone, Sheffield Employment Exchange—Erection: W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Sheffield Sorting Office—Asphalter: Tunstalls Seysel & Limmer Rock Asphalt Co., Ltd., Leeds. Stafford Telephone Exchange—Stairs: Wolverhampton Concrete Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Stamford Hill, N., Telephone Exchange—Tiler: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. Stourbridge P.O.—Stonework. C. R. Davis & Sons, Old Hill. Uttoxeter P.O.—Alterations: J. K. Ford & Weston, Ltd., Derby; Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Plasterer: Midland Plastering Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Roof Felting: D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Steelwork: Browns Foundry, Ltd., Derby. Wembley, "Arnold "Telephone Exchange—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.—Engineering Services: Birmingham—Maintenance work: F. Martin, Liverpool; Northern Electrical & Ventilating Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Painting: G. Morrow & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—Miscellaneous: Carpet and

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Motor Oils and Grease: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paper—M.F. Printing Double Imperial: Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Ottringham Estate: Grange Farm: Provision and erection of Dutch Barn: A. & J. Main & Co., London, W.C.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—Yarns, Cotton, Flax, Hemp and Jute: Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT *

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

* March, 1932, Contracts.

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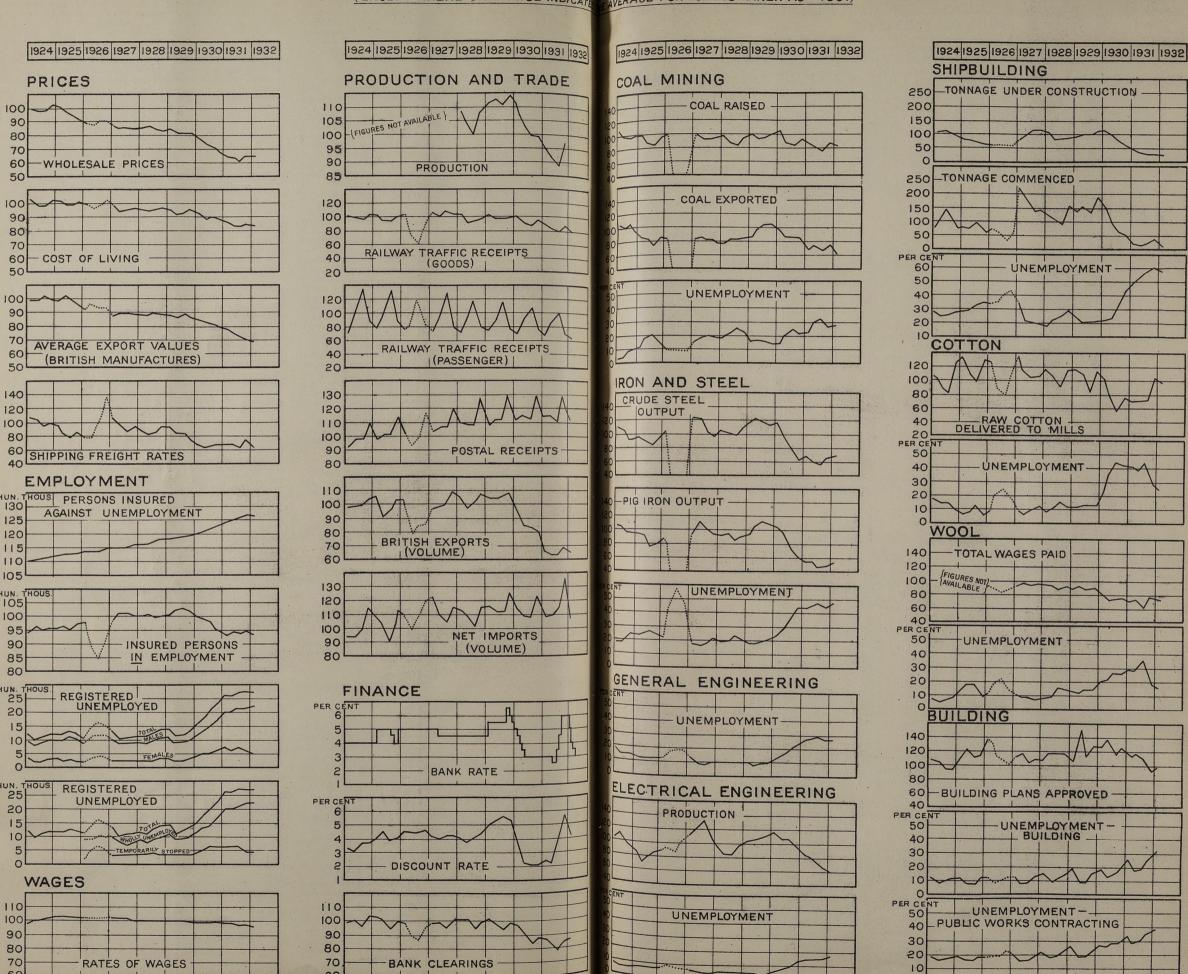
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CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRAD

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

TPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932

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

10 00 00			EMPL	LOYMI	ENI.					
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	_	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	{ 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	98.6 99.3 102.4	101·4 95·8 93·9 92·0	88.6 87.3 90.2 90.4	85·7 84·9 85·3 84·9	84·6 86·1 83·8 83·1	83·6 82·2 82·1 80·7	73.4	62.8	63.4
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	170·5 172·0 179·7	178·5 173·0 173·8 176·2	172·2 168·0 171·3 177·5	171·0 164·2 165·2 168·5	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162 · 2 155 · 0 156 · 5	150·7 146·3 145·3	146.2
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	3rd ,,	97·5 98·3 102·7	102·1 98·9 99·4 100·7	98.5 96.1 97.9 101.5	97·8 93·9 94·5 96·3	94·5 94·1 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92·7 88·6 89·5	86·2 83·6	83.6
Export Values of British Manufac- tures. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	148·2 153·2 159·2 158·4	165·7 147·0 149·9 154·0	152·7 122·8 135·2 128·7	134·3 136·7 141·3 151·6	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128·4 110·3 104·8	78·4 72·0 70·7 69·5	70.2
Value at 1930 Prices, Million ₤	4th ,,	124·1 128·2 130·2 130·9		Fign	res not avail	124·7 110·0 105·1 100·2	83·8 79·2 81·5 81·9	84.6		
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·1 99·1 101·4 100·3				85·4 83·2 82·7 80·0	77·7 75·4 72·0 70·4	68.9		
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·3 101·6 94·0 98·6	95·5 82·4 77·6 87·3	78.6 77.8 97.7 138.0	103·6 95·1 86·9 92·5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93·6 85·1 83·4 75·0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67·0 66·8 62·4 72·6	65.4
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	110·0 110·5 110·9 111·5	112·0 112·5 113·0 113·4	113·7 114·1 114·4 114·7	114·9 115·2 115·4 115·7	115·9 116·1 116·9 117·5	117·9 118·2 118·7 119·2	119·9 121·1 122·0 122·9	123·8 124·7 125·5 126·2	126.0
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·6 96·2 95·3 95·5	95·6 96·1 95·1 97·1	98·0 88·9 84·6 90·5	98·4 100·8 100·6 100·3	100·1 100·5 99·7 99·9	100·3 102·7 103·0 102·3	100·2 98·7 97·1 95·4	93·1 94·7 93·4 95·1	94 • 4
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. Total	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11.8 10.3 11.1 12.0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	11·4 13·9 15·8 14·9	12.6 10.3 10.5 11.1	11·5 11·2 12·9 13·6	13.5 11.3 11.5 12.8	15·4 17·6 20·4 23·0	26·2 25·7 27·3 26·7	26.7
Males	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·1 8·0 8·8 9·5	9·8 9·9 10·5 10·0	9·3 10·8 12·3 12·0	10·3 8·6 8·7 9·2	9.6 9.3 10.5 11.0	11.0 9.2 9.2 10.2	11·7 13·0 15·0 17·2	19·7 19·5 20·7 21·2	22.0
Females	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2·7 2·3 2·4 2·5	2·6 2·4 2·5 2·0	2·1 3·1 3·5 2·9	2·3 1·7 1·8 1·9	1·9 1·9 2·4 2·5	2·5 2·2 2·3 2·6	3·7 4·6 5·4 5·8	6·5 6·2 6·6 5·5	4.7
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figure avail		9·3 9·0 9·6 10·1	9·6 7·5 7·4 8·3	8·8 8·4 9·2 10·3	10·8 8·8 8·7 10·1	11.8 12.6 14.1 17.3	19·9 19·6 20·6 22·0	22.0
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figure avail	able.	2·2 4·9 6·3 4·8	2·9 2·8 3·1 2·8	2·7 2·8 3·7 3·2	2·7 2·5 2·8 2·7	3·6 5·0 6·3 5·7	6·3 6·1 6·7 4·7	4 · 7
Index Number of Rates of Wages (Average of 1924 = 100)	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 100 1001 101	102 102½ 102 102	$\begin{array}{c c} 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	102 101 101 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 99½ 99	99 99 99 99	98½ 98 97 97	96
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	} 100	Figure avails	able.	106.8	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	95·0 91·9 89·3 96·8	Mail la
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd , 4th ,,	2,039 1,989 1,962 2,055	2,022 1,884 1,892 2,016	2,058 1,456 1,222 1,737	2,127 2,058 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,755 1,645 1,607 1,740	1,617
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 98·9 97·6 102·2	100·5 93·7 94·1 100·2	102·3 72·4 60·8 86·4	105·8 102·3 108·4 102·0	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99·6 90·0 86·9 92·5	87·3 81·8 79·9 86·5	80.4
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,285 1,756 2,306 1,517	1,333 1,716 2,249 1,486	1,347 1,381 1,984 1,383	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,125 1,391 1,713 1,196	1,082
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	74.9 102.3 134.4 88.4	77.7 100.0 131.1 86.6	78·5 80·5 115·6 80·6	74·2 92·9 128·4 81·2	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75·8	65·6 81·1 99·8 69·7	63.1
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106.9 112.4 113.0 126.2	113·0 115·4 116·1 131·1	118·4 108·2 114·2 133·7	119·4 122·0 121·7 139·0	125·7 124·9 125·4 146·3	124·3 128·6 127·8 149·3	129·0 130·8 129·0 148·5	129·7 129·9 127·0 147·3	127.1
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·3 98·1 98·6 110·1	98.6 100.7 101.3 114.3	103·3 94·4 99·7 116·6	104·2 106·5 106·1 121·3	109·7 108·9 109·4 127·7	108·4 112·2 111·5 130·3	112·5 114·2 112·5 129·6	113·2 113·3 110·8 128·5	110.9
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ., 4th ,,	194·7 196·5 201·9 207·8	208·7 184·0 186·6 194·1	189·6 148·6 157·7 157·1	170·5 171·9 176·2 190·6	181.9 173.3 179.7 188.6	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·6	103·3 95·8 93·2 96·8	92.3
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ {	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	162 · 0 163 · 6 166 · 0 171 · 6		The same of the sa				159·0 140·2 137·0 134·5	110·9 105·6 106·2 112·5	109.4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97·7 98·6 100·1 103·5						95·9 84·6 82·6 81·1	66·9 63·7 64·0 67·9	66.0
et Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	262-3 261-8 282-3 331-0	312·0 288·1 252·5 314·1	284·4 251·6 276·6 303·2	289·5 261·5 258·1 286·3	276·5 261·3 256·7 280·8	275·9 268·3 268·6 298·3	259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8	192.5 189.7 190.9 225.0	177.3
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	196·2 196·3 210·3 239·7		Tat				240 · 4 230 · 2 226 · 7 259 · 7	227·8 231·3 241·5 284·8	226.1
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·2 93·2 99·9 113·8	Figures not available.†						108·1 109·8 114·6 135·2	107-3
ank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		hange.	5 Meh. 5 6 Aug. 41 1 Oct. 4 3 Dec. 5	No hange. 5 2	1 Apr. 4½ c		7 Feb. $ 5\frac{1}{2} $ 26 Sep. $ 6\frac{1}{2} $ 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. $ 5\frac{1}{2} $	6 Feb. 4½ 6 Mch. 4½ 20 Mch. 3½ 3	14 May 2½ 23 July 3½ 30 July 4½ 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5 10Mch. 4 17Mch. 3½ 21 Apr. 3
* Published by courtes	r of the Ch	ES GIE	I IT				12 Dec. 5		Contraction of	2100

^{*} Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.
† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated:

LLUSTRATING	ART	HE OF	n ao	2124	a nh	rox	LMSIO	ICS F	TZH	12
S FINANCE AND	3-A	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3-18 3-18 3-2 3-3 3-3 3-3	4 4 4 4 4	4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½	4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16 4 16	418 378 418 438	5 51 51 51 51 51 51	3 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16 2 16	2 76 2 1/6 3 1/6 5 1/8	418
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Frovincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·4 15·6 15·0 16·1	16·1 15·6 14·6 15·6	15·2 14·0 13·4 14·8	15·3 15·3 14·7 15·7	15·6 15·6 14·6 15·5	15·2 14·7 15·4	14·3 13·2 13·6	12·9 12·2 13·0	13.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·2 100·3 96·8 103·7	103·4 100·5 94·3 100·2	98·1 90·1 86·6 95·1	98·3 98·8 94·6 101·4	100·6 100·5 94·3 100·1	100·9 98·0 94·4 99·4	92·4 85·2 87·7	82·9 78·4 83·8	85.3
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23·8 21·9 21·3 22·0	21·9 19·3 18·7 21·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 22 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	22·0 20·5 20·3 20·9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22·6 19·3 18·8 20·5	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3	18.7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·7 98·5 95·7 98·9	98·6 86·5 84·0 95·0	100·0 32·7 5·4 49·9	98·8 92·3 91·4 93·7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	83.8
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	5·2 5·1 5·2 5·0	4·4 4·2 3·9 4·5	4·4 1·9 0·5	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4·0 4·2 4·1 4·3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·4	3·5 3·6 3·4 3·7	3.2
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	101·9 100·1 101·6 96·4	85·0 82·7 75·4 86·6	85·6 37·5 0·1 10·5	84·9 85·8 82·2 78·9	78·0· 81·5 80·7 84·6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97·4 87·8 85·8 85·1	67·6 70·5 67·1 72·2	61.4
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	10·1 17·5 20·4 15·6	9·7 8·9 8·8 9·2	16·4 18·0 20·3 18·2	17.9 21.6 26.1 23.2	15·9 17·6 16·7 14·8	13·5 20·8 24·9 22·4	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27.6
Britain. Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	759·6 724·2 621·9	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7	709·4 247·1 60·0 170·3	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728·0 701·9 677·9 733·9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	793·5 665·0 553·4 430·1	462·9 420·5 395·5 447·3	457-7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	634·6 111·2 106·0 91·0	94·7 89·5 83·3	103·8 36·2 8·8 24·9	122·3 121·1 102·8 97·7	106·5 102·7 99·2 107·4	117·0 121·1 117·4 115·4	116·1 97·3 81·0 62·9	67·7 61·5 57·9 65·5	67.0
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	92·9 639·3 625·7 591·2	93·3 574·8 551·6 462·0 490·4	534·7 223·2 14·7 41·3	559·2 683·8 611·1 577·1	568·0 572·8 503·9 542·8	558·0 641·3 672·8 654·4	640.6 598.7 442.2 382.6	337·5 331·2 280·3 303·7	329-7
Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	583·4 105·0 102·8 97·1	94·4 90·6 75·9 80·5	87·8 36·7 2·4 6·8	91·8 112·3 100·3 94·8	93·3 94·1 85·4 89·1	91.6 105.3 110.5 107.5	105·2 98·3 72·6 62·8	55·4 54·4 46·0 49·9	54.1
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	95·8 18·2 17·7 22·3	22·8 24·3 26·5 24·0	20·8 45·3 57·3 47·0	17·5 16·5 17·6 20·7	19·5 20·0 23·2 21·2	18·8 17·8 18·6 20·5	22·9 29·1 35·5 44·4	44·1 45·0 47·2 44·7	46.5
Britain. General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	23·9 17·6 14·9 14·8	13·3 12·4 12·4 11·8	12·1 15·5 17·7 17·5	12·7 9·9 9·4 9·7	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10·0 9·1 9·5 10·1	12·7 15·1 18·4 22·8	25·8 27·4 29·4 27·7	27.
Britain. Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	14·5 103·4 110·4 96·0 90·1	85·2 68·7 78·9 86·9	88·0 92·5 86·6 101·3	113·6 124·8 131·1 109·0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59.
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured- workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·8 5·4 5·0 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·5 5·5	6·6 9·6 8·0 6·7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	17.
Britain. Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	1·47 1·52 1·47 1·30	1·17 1·09 1·01 0·89	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76	1·22 1·39 1·54 1·58	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1·61 1·39 1·12 0·91	0·69 0·56 0·42 0·40	0.3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	102·4 105·4 102·0 90·1	81·0 76·0 70·1 61·5	58·6 58·5 53·8 52·8	84·6 96·6 106·8 109·8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	48·2 38·6 29·0 27·8	25
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	227·8 375·2 252·7	202·4 189·8 260·6 161·0	193·1 168·5 68·3 152·4	579·8 437·1 370·1 377·5	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426·6 230·5 160·7 132·0	32·7 23·4 38·7 104·8	25
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	194·6 86·7 142·9 96·3	77·1 72·3 99·2	73·5 64·2 26·0 58·0	220·8 166·5 140·9 143·8	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	12·4 8·9 14·7 39·9	9
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured- workers unemployed in Great Britain.	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	74·1 28·1 25·1 25·9 28·3	29·3 29·2 33·1 35·3	34·3 35·3 40·4 41·9	30·1 22·0 20·1 19·0	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 43·1	49·7 54·4 58·2 60·1	59
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million- lbs.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	122·7 106·4 96·7 146·7	155·8 134·7 113·0 152·9	147·8 106·2 94·1 129·1	160·2 134·5 121·8 124·9	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135·5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·2 121·4	116
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	104 90 82 124	132 114 96 129	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 103	99
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	S lst Qr. 2nd ,,	15·8 15·4 15·1 8·9	6·6 7·7 11·6 6·8	9·1 20·6 25·4 17·4	8·6 6·9 9·6 11·1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23·8 37·3 45·5 43·0	40·6 38·8 44·0 30·4	25.
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Figures not available.	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	91·6 95·6 94·9 96·7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88·8 93·3 88·5 90·6	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70·6 72·0 62·8 78·6	77
Wool Textile Industry — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd	7·1 5·1 7·5	13·1 17·9 17·7	10·8 18·6 20·7	10·6 9·2 9·0	7·7 9·3 15·6	13·1 12·0 15·2	21·2 22·8 26·5	29·5 28·6 36·3 18·8	16
Britain. Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans	1st Qr.	8·5 15·9 15·1 13·6	9·7 15·0 17·9 16·0	20·1 16·9 15·9	16·6 17·2 14·7	14·3 15·9 17·2 17·1	15·1 15·7 22·1 16·4	18·8 20·2 17·2	16·3 16·9 16·3	14
approved in 146 towns, Million £ Percentage of 1924 average	4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd	13.7 108.9 103.4 93.2	16·6 109·6 122·6 109·6	14·8 137·7 115·8 108·9	15·8 113·7 117·8 100·7	17·2 108·9 117·8 117·1	18·9 107·5 151·4 112·3	18·4 128·8 138·4 117·8	13.6 111.6 115.8 111.6	99
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr.	93·8 12·5 8·3 9·8	113·7 11·1 7·4 7·7	101·4 11·3 8·4 9·3	108·2 12·1 6·8 7·6	117·8 14·5 9·7 10·6	129·5 19·1 9·0 9·3	126·0 17·5 12·9 14·5	93·2 24·9 18·2 19·1	31.
workers unemployed in Great Britain. Public Works Contracting — Unem- ployment. Average percentage of insured	1st Qr.	10·9 18·4 16·2	11·0 18·9 16·1	18·8 18·1	20.1	14·2 21·1 17·8	15·2 26·9 19·5	26.9	26·5 32·9 27·8	37.
workers unemployed in Great Britain.	3rd ,, 4th ,,	16.5 18.6	15.0	18.8	15.1	19.2	19.8	28.5	30.0	

^{*} Coal shipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included.
† Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.