

**ERRATUM IN THE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE"
FOR NOVEMBER, 1933.**

Owing to a printer's error the following correction is required in the November issue of the **MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE** :—

On page 416, in the last column, the revised percentage for the Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Industry for Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th September, 1933, should be 16·3 (not 6·3 as printed).

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th November, 1933, showed a further improvement.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 17.9 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 18.1 at 23rd October, 1933, and 22.2 at 21st November, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 20th November, 1933, was 21.1, and for females 9.4. At 23rd October, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.4 and 9.5.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 20th November, 1933, there were approximately 9,956,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 31,000 more than a month before, and 597,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th November, 1933, there were 1,855,808 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 1,518 more than a month before, but 333,450 less than a year before. The total on 20th November, 1933, included 1,556,939 men, 45,336 boys, 220,379 women and 33,154 girls. It was made up of 537,006 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 879,215 applicants for transitional payments, 213,368 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 126,219 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 20th November, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 255,222 men, 5,260 boys, 76,820 women and 2,833 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 340,135 was 17,534 less than a month before, and 172,863 less than a year before. It included 293,058 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 26,102 applicants for transitional payments, and 20,975 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 20th November, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 82,601 men, 77 boys, 1,390 women and 6 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 84,074 was 2,720 less than a month before, and 13,476 less than a year before. It included 54,784 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 23,355 applicants for transitional payments, and 935 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a further improvement in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, and miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, in the cotton, carpet, pottery and glass industries, and in woodworking and furniture manufacture. There

was also an improvement in iron and steel, tinsplate, silk and artificial silk manufacture, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, the hotel, boarding house and transport services, and in hat and cap manufacture. There was also some set-back in tailoring and dressmaking.

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 November resulted in a decrease of about £6,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 69,300 workpeople, and in an increase of about £185 in those of 2,650 workpeople.

The great majority of the workers affected by decreases in wages consisted of those employed in steel melting shops and in steel-rolling mills in various districts of England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced in correspondence with a fall in selling prices.

The increases in wages affected mainly calico printers in Lancashire, and silk dyers at Macclesfield.

The changes so far reported in the eleven completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £14,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 146,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £77,000 in those of nearly 880,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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, the same percentage as at 1st November, 1933, and at 1st December, 1932. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 26, 26 and 25, respectively.

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 November was 26. In addition, 6 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 6,700, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in November was about 44,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the period January–November, 1933, was about 1,006,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 133,000.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS FOR THE TEN YEARS JUNE, 1923, TO JUNE, 1933.

An article was published in the November, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 396-400) tracing the growth in the numbers of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and analysing the trend of industrial changes between 1923 and 1933, so far as these can be indicated by the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications. The figures on which that analysis was based included unemployed insured workers, as well as those in employment, and although they furnish a valuable indication of the progress or decline of individual industries over a term of years they cannot reflect with precision at any given date the incidence of temporary fluctuations in prosperity. They also have the disadvantage of being subject to variation as the result of changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit, although such variations have not been of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the analysis from an industrial point of view. It is to be noted that changes in benefit conditions affect primarily the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, but their influence extends also to the numbers insured. Their effect can, however, be eliminated by the use of figures representing the numbers in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the estimated numbers insured. Such a series reflects changes in prosperity over short periods in a more satisfactory way than can the numbers insured or the numbers unemployed taken separately. For example, over a period of years it is possible for the numbers in employment to have increased concurrently with increases in both the estimated numbers insured and in the numbers and percentages recorded as unemployed.

The Table on pages 458 and 459 has been prepared on this basis. In preparing the figures no account has been taken of absences from work through sickness or holidays or through other temporary circumstances which are not reflected in the unemployment figures, nor has any deduction been made in respect of persons directly involved in trade disputes. Figures are not, in fact, available on all these points in respect of individual industries; but since they have no essential relation to the relative volume of employment available, their omission or inclusion can have no important bearing on the course of the statistics.

For the purpose of the analysis the position at the end of June in each year has been taken. This is the point at which the annual count of insured workers is made, and the records of the Department show that if the number unemployed, represented by the unemployment books lodged at employment exchanges at that date, is deducted from the total number insured, as indicated by the number of unemployment books exchanged, the difference represents closely, for each industry, the number of unemployment books which were actually in the hands of employers in respect of insured workers in their employment.

The selection of the date (end of June, 1923) with which comparison is made for the purpose of this series of figures has been governed by the fact that it is the earliest date in respect of which unemployment figures and numbers insured are available on a comparable basis for individual industries. The rate of unemployment at June, 1923, varied considerably in different industries, and it is necessary to bear this in mind when comparing the index numbers for various industries for later years. For example, in coal-mining the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons at the end of June, 1923, was only 2.6, while in shipbuilding and ship repairing it was 44.1. At the end of June, 1933, however, the percentage for coal-mining was 37.6 and for shipbuilding and ship repairing 61.1. The changes in these percentages are influenced to some extent by the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the respective industries. In most cases, however, the unemployment figures for particular industries at June, 1923, were not appreciably affected by abnormal circumstances.

For the insured industries taken as a whole, the following Table gives a comparison of the movement in the total numbers of insured persons and the numbers in employment in each year from 1923 to 1933, with the exception of 1926, when employment was affected by the general stoppage in the coal-mining industry. In calculating the index numbers, June, 1923, has been taken as 100 in each case. Throughout this article the figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Date.	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.	Date.	Estimated numbers insured.	Estimated numbers insured in employment.
June, 1923	100.0	100.0	June, 1929	108.4	110.5
" 1924	101.6	103.8	" 1930	111.2	106.1
" 1925	103.5	102.9	" 1931	114.5	101.7
" 1927	105.6	108.6	" 1932	114.8	100.7
" 1928	106.5	107.2	" 1933	115.4	105.0

The effects of the acute depression of the last four years are shown by the fall, since 1929, in the indices based on numbers in employment. The lowest point was reached in the summer of 1932, and the marked recovery in 1933 is shown by the fact that the figure for June of this year shows an increase of 4.3 over the figure for June, 1932, and is but little below that for June, 1930. A comparison with the index figure based on the estimated numbers insured shows, however, that considerable progress remains to be achieved before the numbers in employment show the same degree of increase as the numbers insured. There would even then remain to be absorbed

a large number of unemployed workers who are seeking employment in the insured industries.

Changes in various industry groups.—In the Table on pages 458 and 459 the industries have been arranged on the same basis as on pages 418 and 419 of the November issue of this GAZETTE, which related to the numbers insured only; that is to say, within each group they appear in descending order of the index number for June, 1933.

A comparison of the two series of figures shows that in every industry, with the exception of six relatively small groups, accounting for less than 1 per cent. of the total insured population, the indices for numbers in employment at June, 1933, are lower than those based on the estimated numbers insured. In the industries which have shown most development in recent years, such as the electrical trades, silk and artificial silk manufacture, etc., the disparity between the two series of index numbers at June, 1933, is comparatively small; while in the older declining industries, such as coal-mining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing and marine engineering, the differences are greater, but have tended to diminish since June, 1932. These latter industries have felt most acutely the effects of the depression, which has added seriously to the difficulties under which they were already labouring, but the numbers of insured persons attached to them are decreasing, and this factor, as well as the recent improvement in employment, will tend to bring the two series of index numbers closer together.

The foregoing Table shows that the number of insured persons in employment had reached its highest point, relative to the figures for 1923, at June, 1929. Then followed the depression, which caused a heavy increase in the numbers unemployed, and which, as already indicated, reached its most acute phase in the summer of 1932. It will be of advantage therefore to consider the position in industry at June, 1929, and June, 1932, as well as at the end of June of this year.

The following Table shows, for each of nine groups of industries, the index numbers for these dates, based on the estimated numbers insured and numbers in employment respectively:

Industry Group.	Index numbers (June, 1923 = 100).					
	Estimated numbers insured.			Estimated numbers insured in employment.		
	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	June, 1929.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.
Fishing	115.6	130.0	134.4	117.4	112.0	118.3
Mining and quarrying ...	90.4	88.0	86.2	76.5	54.9	56.5
Manufacturing	104.4	105.3	105.3	110.4	93.5	99.1
Building and public works contracting	123.1	142.6	144.4	128.0	117.8	124.6
Transport and distribution	124.4	141.3	142.6	125.9	133.0	134.6
Gas, water and electricity supply	98.2	105.6	110.8	100.3	101.8	107.6
Miscellaneous services ...	126.7	146.0	152.9	130.2	138.8	146.4
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance	101.4	107.8	109.0	103.4	106.6	108.5
National and local government services	99.0	116.4	117.6	100.3	107.2	107.4
All industries and services ...	108.4	114.8	115.4	110.5	100.7	105.0

It will be observed that at June, 1929, the index numbers based on numbers in employment were higher than the corresponding figures based on numbers insured in every group except *mining and quarrying*. (The figures for the latter group were influenced by the heavy decline in coal-mining since 1923, when the industry was enjoying substantial prosperity.) In the other eight groups the expansion of employment between 1923 and 1929 had absorbed some part of the unemployed as well as the normal growth in the insured population. This progress was relatively greatest in the *manufacturing* group, in which it was due mainly to the rapid expansion of the electrical trades, artificial silk manufacture, furniture making, printing, publishing and bookbinding, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, and certain of the food manufacturing and metal goods industries. The development of the road transport and distributive industries, hotel, boarding house, restaurant, and laundry services, and the building and contracting industries also aided substantially in the movement.

Between June, 1929, and June, 1933, the indices based on numbers insured showed further advances, except in *mining and quarrying*, although in the *manufacturing* group the increase was comparatively small. The indices based on numbers in employment show, however, that in the *mining and quarrying, manufacturing, building and contracting* groups, there was a substantial decline in employment; and although, in the other six groups, viz., *fishing, transport and distribution, gas, water and electricity supply, miscellaneous services, commerce, banking, insurance and finance, and national and local government service*, there was some further improvement, it was at a lower rate than that shown by the increase in the numbers insured in those groups. Most of the industries and services included in these six groups are not directly dependent on the export trade, and they are not subject to foreign competition. This is largely true also of the *building and contracting* group; but the decline in the numbers in employment in this group in the four-year period arises partly from the effects of the general depression in trade, and partly from circumstances peculiar to those industries.

The movement in the estimated numbers in employment, aged 16 to 64, in the various industry groups may be summarised as follows. In *mining and quarrying*, between June, 1923, and June, 1929, there was a fall in the numbers in employment of 298,750, or 23.5 per cent. of the numbers at June, 1923; and during the next three years there was a further fall of 273,900, or 28.3 per cent. of the 1929 figures. Between June of 1932 and 1933 there was a slight increase of 20,600. Over the whole ten-year period there was accordingly a total decline in this group alone of 552,000, or 43.5 per cent. In the *manufacturing, building and contracting* groups taken together there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 702,600, or 12.6 per cent. In the next three years, however, there was, in these same groups, a net decline of 894,400, or 14.2 per cent. of the number at June, 1929. This was followed by an increase of 319,200 during the year ending June, 1933, of which 272,400 was in the *manufacturing* group. Over the whole ten-year period, therefore, there was a net increase of 127,400, or 2.3 per cent. This increase was, however, entirely due to the substantial advance in the *building and contracting* group; in the *manufacturing* group there was actually a net decline. If the figures for *mining and quarrying* are included, there was a decrease in the ten-year period in numbers in employment of 424,600, or 6.2 per cent. These three groups included at June, 1933, 64.5 per cent. of the insured population. In the remaining six groups named above there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 629,790, and a further net increase in the next four years of 283,080. This latter increase was, however, completely outweighed by the decline between June, 1929, and June, 1933, of 828,480 in the other three groups of industries. For all insured industries and services taken together, therefore, there was an increase between June, 1923, and June, 1929, in the numbers in employment of 1,033,670, or 10.5 per cent., but in the next three years there was a net decline of 965,140, or 8.3 per cent. of the 1929 figure. Between June, 1932, and June, 1933, there was an increase of 419,740, or 4.2 per cent., thus giving for the whole ten-year period a net increase of 488,270, or 5.0 per cent.

The period of twelve months from June, 1932, to June, 1933, is of particular interest because it is the period in which definite evidence of industrial recovery from the lowest point of the depression has appeared. The following Table gives, for each group of industries, the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment at June, 1932, and June, 1933, and the increases during the period both in number and as percentages of the 1932 figures:—

Industry Group.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons in employment.		Increases, June, 1932 to June, 1933.	
	June, 1932.	June, 1933.	Number.	Per cent. of number in 1932.
Fishing	24,238	25,593	+ 1,355	+ 5.6
Mining and quarrying ...	694,491	715,126	+ 20,635	+ 3.0
Manufacturing	4,569,551	4,841,946	+ 272,395	+ 6.0
Building and contracting ...	819,532	866,335	+ 46,803	+ 5.7
Transport and distribution ...	2,413,997	2,442,635	+ 28,638	+ 1.2
Gas, water and electricity supply	155,270	164,131	+ 8,861	+ 5.7
Miscellaneous services ...	668,297	704,706	+ 36,409	+ 5.5
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance	229,837	234,000	+ 4,163	+ 1.8
National and local government services	389,991	390,475	+ 484	+ 0.1
All industries and services	9,965,204	10,384,947	+ 419,743	+ 4.2

The Table shows that the greatest relative improvement in employment during the year occurred in the *manufacturing* group, which showed an increase of 6 per cent. in the numbers employed as compared with an increase of 2.7 per cent. in all the other groups taken together. The *manufacturing* group accounted for 64.9 per cent. of the total increase in employment.

The *manufacturing* group includes over six million insured workpeople. The expansion in the group between 1923 and 1929 has been dealt with above. The decline in the next three years was largely the result of the acute depression in the cotton, woollen and worsted, general engineering, motor vehicle, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and marine engineering industries. A few industries, however, showed increases, during the latter period, in the numbers in employment. In the period June, 1932, to June, 1933, of the 75 industries in the group, only 12, with about 10 per cent. of the total of insured persons in the group, showed a decline during the year in the numbers in employment. Shipbuilding and ship repairing accounted for nearly one-third of the total number of insured persons in these 12 industries at July, 1933, but there has been some recovery in this industry in recent months.

As a result of the improvement during the past year the numbers in employment in nearly one-third of the industries in the *manufacturing* group were greater at June, 1933, than at June, 1929. The chief of these industries are electrical wiring and contracting, electric cable, apparatus, etc. manufacture, the carpet and hosiery industries, the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., artificial stone and concrete, paint, varnish, etc., scientific and photographic apparatus, oil, glue, soap, etc., glass bottles, bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., and miscellaneous food products, grain milling, tailoring, shirt, collar, etc., and boot and shoe manufacture, the paper, printing, publishing, bookbinding and cardboard box industries, leather tanning and currying, and miscellaneous industries and services.

In the *building industry*, which experienced a steady decline between 1929 and 1932, the past year has shown a marked improvement in employment. In public works contracting there was a

remarkable expansion between June, 1930, and June, 1931. The numbers employed have declined rapidly since the latter date, though at June, 1933, they were still higher than at June, 1930.

Apart from *national and local government services*, the smallest increase between June, 1932, and June, 1933, occurred in the *transport and distribution* group, and in this group the increase was confined to the distributive trades and road transport services. In shipping service, dock and harbour service and railway service (non-permanent workers) employment declined during the period in question.

The most striking changes in the numbers in employment between 1923 and 1933 in individual industries are given in the following Table:—

CHANGES IN NUMBERS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1933.

Increases (+).		Decreases (-).	
Industry.	Per cent. of number at June, 1923.	Industry.	Per cent. of number at June, 1923.
Electrical wiring and contracting	+ 136.2	Lead, tin and copper mining	- 62.7
Artificial stone and concrete	+ 93.8	Pig iron (blast furnaces)	- 60.8
Silk and artificial silk	+ 73.3	Iron ore and ironstone mining, etc.	- 60.7
Entertainments and sports	+ 71.1	Shipbuilding and ship repairing	- 54.7
Tramway and omnibus service	+ 69.2	Marine engineering, etc.	- 53.8
Electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc.	+ 68.0	Coal mining	- 45.7
Scientific and photographic instruments etc.	+ 61.2	Railway service (non-permanent workers)	- 39.6
Public works contracting, etc.	+ 59.6	Carriages, carts, etc.	- 39.6
Paint, varnish, etc. manufacture	+ 55.2	Steel melting, iron and steel rolling and forging	- 37.3
Distributive trades	+ 52.5	National government service	- 35.7
Hotel, boarding house, etc., service	+ 49.8	Coke ovens and by-product works	- 35.6
Brick, tile, pipe, etc. making	+ 43.0	Jute	- 31.7
Laundries, dyeing, etc.	+ 41.0	Railway carriages, wagons and tramcars	- 25.1
Misc. road transport	+ 39.7	General engineering; engineers' iron and steel founding	- 21.6
Shirts, collars, etc.	+ 38.2	Tin plates	- 20.8
Electrical engineering	+ 37.5	Woolen and worsted	- 17.8
Furniture making, upholstery, etc.	+ 30.6	Dock, harbour, etc., service	- 17.5
Misc. food industries	+ 30.2	Dress-making and millinery	- 15.7
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	+ 27.9	Cotton	- 14.8

ANALYSIS BY SEX.

The foregoing analysis shows broadly that the decline in employment in recent years has occurred chiefly in the heavy industries in which the labour force is supplied almost entirely by men; while the industries that have expanded include a much greater proportion of operations on which women can be employed. It is therefore to be expected that an analysis of the course of employment for males and females separately would disclose, on the whole, a relatively less favourable position for men than for women. Such a result would not, however, lead necessarily to the conclusion that women had secured employment at the expense of the unemployment of men.

For all industries and services combined the following Table gives for insured males and females separately the estimated numbers, aged 16 to 64, in employment at June of 1923, 1929, 1932 and 1933:—

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June, 1923	7,190,080	2,706,600	9,896,680
" 1929	7,812,790	3,117,560	10,930,350
" 1932	6,944,340	3,020,870	9,965,210
" 1933	7,227,100	3,157,850	10,384,950

These figures show that between June, 1923, and June, 1929, the number of insured males in employment had increased by 622,710, or 8.7 per cent., and the number of females by 410,960, or 15.2 per cent. Between 1929 and 1932, however, the number of insured males in employment decreased by 868,450, or 11.1 per cent., while the corresponding figures for females showed a decline of 96,690, or only 3.1 per cent. The expansion in 1932-33 was shared more evenly between males and females, the number of the former in employment increasing by 282,760, or 4.1 per cent., and of the latter by 136,980, or 4.5 per cent. Over the whole period of ten years the figures for males show a small net increase of 37,020, or 0.5 per cent., while the figures for females show a net increase of 451,250, or 16.7 per cent.

Of the total number of insured persons in employment, females represented 27.4 per cent. at June, 1923, 28.5 per cent. at June, 1929, 30.3 per cent. at June, 1932, and 30.4 per cent. at June, 1933.

For the purpose of the analysis it will be convenient to classify the insured industries on the basis first of the trend of employment among males, and within each group so formed, to classify the industries according to the trend of employment among females. In the following Table each of the nine main groups of industries has been treated in this way. Thus, in the *manufacturing* group, the industries which show a decline in employment among males are brought together first, and these are subdivided into three groups, of which the first (a) shows an increase in employment among females, the

second (b) a decline among females less than that among males, and the third (c) a decline among females greater than that among males.

It has been necessary for the purpose of this comparison to make estimates for the year 1923 of the numbers of insured persons in employment who were aged 16-64. These represent the same proportions of the numbers aged 16 and over in 1923 as were ascertained for the year 1927, and it is unlikely that the figures can be liable to any appreciable margin of error.

Industry Group.	Males.			Females.		
	Numbers in employment.		Increase (+) Decrease (-).	Numbers in employment.		Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	June, 1923.	June, 1933.		June, 1923.	June, 1933.	
Fishing ...	21,180	24,810	+ 3,630	490	780	+ 290
Mining and quarrying—						
(a) ...	1,209,690	652,300	- 557,390	9,350	5,000	- 4,350
(b) ...	7,440	8,850	+ 1,410	20	10	- 10
(c) ...	40,270	48,410	+ 8,140	380	550	+ 170
Manufacturing—						
(a) ...	949,750	781,910	- 167,840	286,560	314,960	+ 28,400
(b) ...	639,640	417,300	- 222,340	124,720	109,790	- 14,930
(c) ...	360,530	301,010	- 59,520	611,930	520,180	- 91,750
(d) ...	46,830	70,770	+ 23,940	6,470	5,420	- 1,050
(e) ...	891,070	1,105,430	+ 214,360	330,020	405,090	+ 75,070
(f) ...	245,860	301,880	+ 56,020	391,790	508,210	+ 116,420
Building and public works contracting ...	686,590	855,220	+ 168,630	9,090	11,110	+ 2,020
Transport and distribution—						
(a) ...	131,440	107,940	- 23,500	1,710	1,840	+ 130
(b) ...	280,140	212,410	- 67,730	18,010	13,210	- 4,800
(c) ...	892,280	1,386,460	+ 494,180	489,350	720,780	+ 231,430
Gas, water and electricity supply ...	146,140	156,480	+ 10,340	6,440	7,650	+ 1,210
Miscellaneous services—						
(a) ...	92,660	133,570	+ 40,910	60,420	88,140	+ 27,720
(b) ...	98,130	153,710	+ 55,580	230,220	329,290	+ 99,070
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance ...	137,820	157,710	+ 19,890	77,680	76,290	- 1,390
National government service ...	119,070	80,810	- 38,260	34,350	17,890	- 16,460
Local government service ...	193,550	270,120	+ 76,570	17,600	21,660	+ 4,060

In the fishing industry few females are employed and the increase in their number is much smaller than the increase among males, although their rate of increase is greater.

In mining and quarrying the number of females employed is less than one per cent. of the total. Section (b) includes only slate mining and quarrying, in which the number of males shows an increase, but that of females a decrease. The number of the latter is, however, insignificant. Section (c) includes only clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits, with stone quarrying and mining. In these two industries the numbers both of males and females in employment show an increase, but the increases are small compared with the decreases in section (a), which are governed mainly by the figures for coal mining.

In the group as a whole there has been a decrease, since 1923, of nearly 543,000 in the number of males in employment.

In the manufacturing group section (a) includes general and constructional engineering; vehicle manufacture (other than motors, cycles and aircraft); the manufacture of chemicals, explosives, leather goods, bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., hand tools and cutlery, iron and steel tubes, glass (except bottles), musical instruments, wood boxes, boots and shoes, hats and caps; unspecified dress industries; cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, and the carpet industry. In all these industries employment among males has declined while among females it has improved. About two-thirds of the decline among males, in this section, is accounted for by general engineering; while the improvement among females is mainly in the manufacture of bread, biscuits, etc., boots and shoes, and musical instruments.

Section (b) includes shipbuilding and ship repairing; pig iron manufacture; steel melting, rolling and forging; marine engineering; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the manufacture of tin plates, watches, clocks, jewellery, etc., non-ferrous metals, wire, wire netting, bolts, nuts, screws, etc., brass and allied metal wares; miscellaneous wood-working; coke ovens and by-products; and the cement and pottery industries. In all these industries there has been a decline in employment among both males and females, but the decline is considerably greater among males. The iron and steel, shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering industries account for four-fifths of the decline among males.

Section (c) includes the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, hemp and lace industries; dressmaking and millinery; and saw-milling. In all the industries in this group there has been a substantial decline in employment among both males and females. The decline in numbers is greater among females, but the percentage decline has been slightly greater among males.

Section (d) includes only the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pipes. In this industry employment has improved substantially among males, and declined among females.

Sections (e) and (f) include a number of the smaller manufacturing industries. The most important in section (e) are electrical engineering, electrical wiring and contracting, furniture-making, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, printing, publishing and bookbinding, unspecified metal goods manufacturing industries, and miscellaneous industries and services. Section (f) includes electric cable and apparatus, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery manufacture, unspecified textile industries, tailoring, shirts, collars, etc., miscellaneous food manufacturing industries, leather tanning and currying, and cardboard box and stationery requisites manufacture. In both sections (e) and (f) employment has improved among both males and females. In section (e) the improvement has been greater on the whole among males than among females; while in section (f) the reverse is the case.

In the manufacturing group as a whole the number of males has decreased by over 155,000 since 1923, while the number of females has increased by over 112,000.

In building and contracting there has been a substantial increase in the number of males in employment. The number of females in these industries is small.

In transport and distribution, section (a) consists of dock and harbour service, and in this industry employment among males has declined. Very few females are employed, and the increase in the number is insignificant. Section (b) includes non-permanent railway workers, shipping service, and miscellaneous communication and storage. In this group there has been a substantial decline among males, and a smaller decline in numbers, but at approximately the same rate, among females. Railway service accounts for much the greater part of the decline among both males and females.

Section (c) is the most important in this group. It includes road transport, tramway and omnibus service, and the distributive trades. In this group the increase in the number of males in employment is much greater than the increase among females, and the rate of increase is also slightly greater among males.

The number of males in employment in all industries in this group has increased by nearly 403,000, and the number of females by nearly 227,000, since 1923.

In miscellaneous services, section (a) consists of the entertainments and sports group and professional services; while section (b) includes hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning. In section (a) the increase in employment has been greater among males than among females; in section (b) the increase is greater among females, but the rate of increase was smaller than the rate for males.

In the commerce, banking, insurance, finance group the number of males in employment has increased, while the number of females has decreased.

In local government service the heavy increase among males is due largely to the employment of men on work for the relief of unemployment.

The foregoing analysis shows that the decline in the number of men in employment is accounted for mainly by the depression in the heavy industries. In the more important textile industries, where large numbers of both males and females are employed, the decline in numbers in employment has been greater among females than among males; while in the distributive trades the employment of males shows a greater increase than among females.

The advance in employment among females in the manufacturing group is mainly in the smaller industries, and in these the employment of males also shows a substantial increase. Even in the miscellaneous services group, in which women would be expected to hold an advantage, there have been important increases in the number of males as well as of females employed.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN 1932-33.

The principal measures relating to labour matters passed during the last twelve months, up to the end of the session of Parliament which terminated on 17th November, 1933, were the following:—

The Transitional Payments (Determination of Need) Act, 1932 (22 & 23 Geo. 5, ch. 54), received the Royal Assent on 17th November, 1932, just before the close of the session of 1931-2. It lays down certain rules as to the extent to which, in the assessment of transitional payments, wound and disability pensions, weekly payments of workmen's compensation, and money and investments are to be disregarded. It also makes it lawful to observe the same rules in the granting of outdoor relief under the enactments relating to the poor law.

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1932 (page 448).

The Unemployment Insurance (Expiring Enactments) Act, 1933 (23 & 24 Geo. 5, ch. 26), which received the Royal Assent on 28th June, 1933, continues in force until 30th June, 1934, certain enactments relating to unemployment benefit and transitional payments which would otherwise have expired on 30th June, 1933.

Particulars of the enactments so extended were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1933 (page 203).

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (23 Geo. 5, ch. 12), which received the Royal Assent on 13th April, 1933, is a consolidation Act, incorporating the whole or portions of eight earlier Acts. It is divided into six Parts, one of which (Part II) deals with restrictions on the employment of children and young persons.

A fuller notice of the Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1933 (page 163). See also the issue for July, 1932 (page 244), which contains a detailed summary of Part IV of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, one of the Acts incorporated in the consolidation Act.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament, and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom. The Acts referred to are: the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the National Insurance (Health) Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, the Old Age Pensions Acts, the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act, the Education Acts, the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare), the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor, the Lunacy Acts, and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

The term "expenditure" as used in the Return is restricted to expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) other receipts (not being receipts from loans for capital purposes) accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, teachers' superannuation contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the financial years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1931, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the financial year 1932 is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Insurance (Health) Acts was not recorded, and is not included in the Return; while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of recorded expenditure brought into account in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the financial years 1930, 1931, and 1932, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the Return, under the specified services, during the financial year 1931 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the financial year 1932, where that is available:—

Expenditure under the following Acts.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Financial year 1931 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1932 (estimated).	Financial year 1931 (or latest available year).	Financial year 1932 (estimated).
Unemployment Insurance Acts:—				
(i) Insurance benefit, etc.	78,476,000	56,546,000	11,959,000	7,364,000
(ii) Transitional benefit ...	27,161,000	45,057,000	5,214,000	8,729,000
National Insurance (Health) Acts	33,507,000	33,550,000	3,952,000	3,900,000
Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts	35,412,000	36,425,000	4,328,000	4,428,000
Old Age Pensions Acts	34,351,000	36,084,000	4,269,000	4,436,000
War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions Act	42,272,000	40,120,000	4,715,000	4,479,000
Education Acts	89,623,000	87,673,000	13,643,000	13,475,000
Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools	522,000	515,000	129,000	125,000
Public Health Acts so far as they relate to—				
(i) Hospitals and treatment of disease ...	9,170,000	...	1,386,000	1,397,000
(ii) Maternity and child welfare work ...	2,889,000	...	319,000	299,000
Housing of the Working Classes Acts	35,226,000	...	4,989,000	5,213,000
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor	36,879,000	...	4,323,000	5,174,000
Lunacy Acts	2,549,000	...	1,271,000	1,246,000
Mental Deficiency Acts	1,817,000	...	...	...
Totals	429,854,000	...	60,497,000	60,265,000

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the financial year 1931, subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between (i) specific receipts from contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc., (ii) specific receipts from Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) local rates and block grants. In many cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure is stated.

* Cmd. 4460. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1933 (23 & 24 Geo. 5, ch. 46), received the Royal Assent on 28th July, 1933. The Act further amended section 16 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, which had already been amended by the Electricity (Supply) Acts of 1922 and 1928. This section, as amended, provides (under certain conditions) compensation for loss of employment, etc., to certain employees of electricity supply undertakings deprived of employment (or reduced in salary, etc.) as the result of certain operations.

A fuller notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1933 (page 279).

A notice of the *Road and Rail Traffic Act, 1933*, which received the Royal Assent on 17th November, 1933, appears below.

In addition to the foregoing Acts, legislation bearing on the housing of the working classes was enacted in the *Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933*; in the *Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1933*; and in the *Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933*. Notices of these Acts appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for June and for August, respectively (pages 203-4 and 280).

ROAD AND RAIL TRAFFIC ACT, 1933.

The Road and Rail Traffic Act received the Royal Assent on 17th November, 1933.* The Act provides for the licensing and regulation of mechanically propelled goods vehicles, amends in certain respects the law relating to railways, and sets up a Transport Advisory Council to advise the Minister of Transport on transport questions generally.

The Act provides for three classes of licences: public carriers' licences ("A" licences), limited carriers' licences ("B" licences), and private carriers' licences ("C" licences). A "public carrier's" licence entitles the holder to use the authorised vehicles for the carriage of goods for hire or reward, or for the carriage of goods for or in connection with his business as a carrier of goods, or, in the case of a person operating a canal, dock, or harbour undertaking, for or in connection with that undertaking. A "limited carrier's" licence entitles the holder to use the authorised vehicles either for the carriage of goods for or in connection with any trade or business carried on by him, or, subject to any conditions attached to the licence, for the carriage of goods for hire or reward. A "private carrier's" licence entitles the holder to use the authorised vehicles for the carriage of goods for or in connection with any trade or business carried on by him.

Among the conditions attached to a licence are that the requirements of section 19 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930,† shall be observed in respect of vehicles brought under regulation by the present Act. This section limits the duration of spells of continuous driving, and provides for minimum periods of rest for drivers in each period of twenty-four hours.

The new Act also provides that the provisions of section 93 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930,‡ as amended and applied by this Act, shall apply to any "A" or "B" licence. This section applies the Fair Wages Clause to persons employed in connection with the operation of public service vehicles; and the amendment introduced by the present Act provides that the Industrial Court, in deciding any matter referred to it under the said section 93, "shall have regard to any determination which may be brought to its notice relating to the wages or conditions of service of persons employed in a capacity similar to that of the persons to whom the reference relates, and contained in a decision of a Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body, or in an agreement between organisations representative of employers and workpeople."

Another section of the new Act requires records to be kept, showing, *inter alia*, the times at which every driver or statutory attendant of a goods vehicle licensed under the Act commenced and ceased work, and particulars of his intervals of rest.

By the second schedule to the Act, three of the representative members of the Transport Advisory Council, out of a total of twenty-nine, are to be representatives of labour.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR PAYMENT OF ARREARS.

The Ministry of Health have recently issued a circular (Circular A.S. 291) to Approved Societies, announcing that, in view of the prevalence of unemployment, which has prevented many persons from paying their arrears for the last contribution year, it has been decided, as an exceptional measure, to extend the period of grace for the payment of arrears from 30th November, 1933, to 31st March, 1934, in the case of employed contributors. If the arrears payment is made before the end of March, full cash benefits will be payable, after a waiting period of four weeks, for the remainder of 1934.

Insured persons should write to their Approved Societies for detailed information.

* 23 and 24 Geo. 5, ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post-free).
† 20 and 21 Geo. 5, ch. 43. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

EMPLOYMENT OF ENGLISH WORKERS IN JERSEY DURING THE POTATO AND TOMATO SEASONS, 1933.

The arrangements made in 1932 by the Ministry of Labour to supply English workers, for the first time, for lifting the potato crop and for tomato work in Jersey, were described in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1932 (page 449). The Ministry were again asked to arrange to supply workpeople for the 1933 seasons.

Preliminary Selection of Workpeople.—Following the experience of the 1932 season, some 550 Jersey farmers, who had employed English labour in 1932, were asked to supply information regarding accommodation on individual farms, and the names of satisfactory workers. Replies were received from 369 farmers, who nominated 650 men, all in South-Western England, for engagement for the 1933 season, many of them being required to choose workers to go with them to Jersey. Only 64 women were asked for.

Special arrangements were made to get into touch with the individual men nominated, and preliminary arrangements for the supply of 1,187 workers in nominated gangs were made. In anticipation that some 2,300 workers would again be required, the area for selection of workpeople was, at the request of the Jersey Farmers' Union, extended to include agricultural districts in South-Eastern England, in addition to South-Western England.

To ensure the suitability of the labour supplied, a careful preliminary selection of applicants was made in February and March, 1933. Over 4,000 applicants with the necessary experience were selected, from whom engagements could be made by a representative of the Jersey Farmers' Union.

Engagement of Workpeople.—A representative of the Jersey Farmers' Union, accompanied by the officers of the Ministry who were to be stationed in Jersey during the season, visited, between 23rd March and 3rd May, 129 local offices of the Ministry, and interviewed some 4,100 applicants. At these interviews, 1,609 workers in South-Western England and 614 in South-Eastern England were engaged, and numbers of applicants were placed "in reserve." The number of workpeople engaged eventually reached 1,826 from South-Western England and 645 from South-Eastern England, a total of 2,471.

Men who had been employed in Jersey in 1932 were very keen to return, except those who had prospects of permanent work in England. On the other hand, although it had been estimated that 1,252 workers would be available on the basis of nominated gangs, no less than 57 "tasks" for which gangs had been nominated became available for others, as the men nominated were no longer free for the work.

Officers of the Ministry were stationed in Jersey from the first week in May to receive the gangs as they arrived. During the first week after arrival in Jersey, the Ministry's officers attended meetings at the various parish halls, to explain to the farmers the steps taken to select suitable labour for them; to suggest means for the avoidance of difficulties with the workpeople; and to invite suggestions for the improvement of the scheme or of the conditions of employment.

Arrival of Workpeople in Jersey.—Gangs of workers began to arrive in Jersey at the end of April. Up to 6th May, 42 workers had arrived; the numbers arriving in each succeeding week to 11th June were 162, 525, 1,139, 579, and 24, a total of 2,471. Arrangements for transport were carried out efficiently, and, with very few exceptions, gangs arrived complete on the days on which they were ordered. The men were usually met on arrival by the farmers, most of whom seemed to have gone to some trouble to provide good refreshment for the men immediately they arrived on the farms.

Disputes.—To avoid recurrence of the difficulties occasioned in 1932 by disputes between farmers and men, arrangements were made, in advance of the season, to hear disagreements at specified times at the 12 parish halls. Each applicant engaged was given, before he left England, a leaflet describing the conditions under which he would be required to work in Jersey. The arduous nature of the work was emphasised, and he was told that he would not be allowed to break his contract except for a very good reason. On the other hand, it was necessary to ensure that men who came over from England, many of whom were fresh to the Island and to the conditions of work, were given a fair trial before being condemned as unsuitable for the work. It was, however, abundantly clear from the commencement that in 1933 the workpeople were better fitted for the work than in the previous year. While there were some complaints of slowness of the workers, many farmers went out of their way to express appreciation of the labour supplied.

Cases dealt with at the parish halls related in the main to complaints by men of low earnings, allegations by employers of slow or bad working, disputes among members of gangs, sickness cases, domestic circumstances, and men leaving voluntarily to obtain other employment in the Island.

The number of workpeople returned to England before the completion of their contract was 101, as compared with 430 in 1932. The reasons for return were: illness, 67; misconduct, 16; low earnings, 7; and domestic circumstances, 11. It was necessary to replace only 28 of these workers from England, as against 270 in 1932. The number of men who left their work voluntarily before completion of their contracts was 41.

Return to England on Completion of Contract.—The men began to return to England about the middle of June, the early gangs having then completed their contracts. In the week ended 1st July, 441 men returned; and in the succeeding three weeks the numbers were

508, 476, and 134, respectively. At the end of July, some 700 workers still remained in the Island. Approximately 400–500 were required on work connected with the tomato crop; but it was clear that many men who were brought over for potato work had obtained other employment in the Island.

Output of the Workers.—In 1933, 43,073 loads of potatoes were lifted, of a total weight of 65,850 tons, and net value of £567,767. Statistics show that the tonnage for 1933 was greater than for many years; it is understood that the previous record was in 1907, when over 77,000 tons were exported. In the week ended 10th June, a record number of loads (9,274) passed over the weighbridge, the previous highest number in any one week being 8,751 loads in 1929. This record was exceeded in the next week, when 9,295 loads were weighed. On 13th June, a record for a day's work was made by the weighing of 1,921 loads.

The fact that a heavy crop was lifted within a reasonable time reflects considerable credit on the English workers, as the greater number of them had not had previous experience in Jersey. The weather on several days was exceedingly hot and trying, and must, to some extent, have lessened the output. On 12th June, 1933, the Jersey "Evening Post" printed the following comment:—"In writing of the season, we must not forget the English potato diggers and pickers, whose work under the most arduous conditions during the heat last week was particularly noteworthy. The greatest number of loads which has ever passed over the weighbridge in one week now stands to their credit, a fact which shows that for sheer hard work they have little to learn from the Bretons whom they have superseded."

Visits to Farmers at the conclusion of the Season.—Towards the end of the season, each farmer who had employed English labour was personally interviewed by the Ministry's officers, to ascertain the nature and amount of work done on the potato and tomato crops; whether the workers were satisfactory, and if so, whether they would be required next year; particulars of accommodation and earnings; disputes, etc. It was ascertained that, of 553 farmers visited, 467 desired the same gangs or some members of the same gangs to come over in 1934. Eighty-six farmers, or 16 per cent., required fresh gangs.

General Conditions.—Few complaints were received regarding the conditions on farms. All the men had been warned that it would be necessary for them to do their own cooking; but it was found that many farmers had given considerable help to the men by boiling potatoes, cooking meat at week-ends, and in other thoughtful ways. In nearly all cases, the men were provided with mattresses, blankets and sheets. Women employed in 1933 were generally members of the same family as the ganger, and were accommodated separately from the remainder of the gang.

Information accumulated regarding earnings on potato and tomato work and on the hay harvest showed that there were a few instances of high wages being earned, e.g., of £3 or more per week each man, but the general average of wages was lower. In considering wages earned, however, the provision of transport to and from Jersey and of lodging accommodation must be taken into account.

General behaviour of the workers.—The behaviour of the men when away from the farms was, on the whole, very good, and it was evident that the men engaged in 1933 were generally of a better type than in 1932. Though, in the early stages, four men were sent to prison through incidents arising out of drunkenness, it was reported by the Constables of the Parishes and the police that the men in general were behaving very well.

Agricultural Workers' Club.—In St. Helier, a club, maintained by voluntary subscriptions and staffed by voluntary workers, was opened during Saturdays and Sundays for the benefit of the English workers engaged for seasonal agricultural work in Jersey. Membership cards were issued through the Ministry's local offices to all men travelling from England. The premises were admirably adapted; refreshments at cost price, games, and a room in which men could write letters, were provided. During one or two week-ends, over 1,000 workers must have visited the club.

Arrangements for 1934 Season.—In November, the Agricultural Committee of the States of Jersey decided that English workpeople should be employed exclusively during the 1934 season, and the Ministry of Labour were again asked to undertake the arrangements for the selection of applicants for engagement.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

ISSUE OF REVISED TEXT AND OF EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

The Unemployment Bill, a summary of which appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (pages 394–5), has been re-introduced, with slight alterations, in the present session of Parliament. It was read a second time in the House of Commons on 5th December.

The text of the Bill, as re-introduced*, contains sixty-three clauses and eight schedules. Prefixed to the text of the Bill is a financial memorandum.

There has also been issued an explanatory memorandum,† setting forth in detail the changes proposed to be made by the Bill in the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, and the new proposals regarding Unemployment Assistance.

* House of Commons Bill No. 1 of Session 1933–4. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d., post-free).

† These figures include produce (amounting to between £1,300,000 and £1,400,000) of the English Wholesale Society's bacon factories, for which no comparable figures have been furnished for previous years.

‡ For explanation of figures in italics, see the third paragraph of this article.

§ Comparable figures for 1931 are not available.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1932.

The following particulars relating to industrial co-operative societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character.

In these statistics the societies are dealt with mainly in three groups, viz., retail distributive societies, wholesale distributive societies, and productive societies. The sub-division of productive societies into consumers' societies and associations of workers which was made in previous years is now discontinued, on account of the increasing difficulty of classifying societies satisfactorily under these headings.

As a result of changes in their constitution or in the scope of their operations, it has been found that some societies are no longer working on a co-operative basis and, in consequence, particulars of their transactions will not be included in these statistics in future. Another change in contemplation relates to "laundering" which, in accordance with current practice in the compilation of statistics of production, will be treated as a service instead of as a productive operation. This article has been prepared on the old basis of classification, to enable comparison to be made with previous years; but figures for 1932 have also been prepared on the new basis, and are shown in italics in the Tables.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 1,358 industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain in 1932, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was 6,760,000. Their net sales during the year amounted to £308,815,000. This figure includes the sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale, but excludes goods invoiced by the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., (the joint tea, etc., department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which is registered as a separate society) to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale. The net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) amounted to £28,956,000. The total share, loan, and reserve capital was £228,051,000 (including capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and productive societies).

As compared with 1931, the number of societies was less by 13, membership increased by 150,000, or about 2 per cent., while capital increased by £7,393,000, or about 3 per cent.

The bulk (6,709,000) of the membership occurs in the retail distributive societies, which since 1925 have increased their membership by 1,869,000.

Sales by all industrial societies in 1932 showed an aggregate decrease of £5,614,000, or about 2 per cent., as compared with 1931.

The sales of the English wholesale society increased by £1,757,000, and those of the Scottish wholesale society decreased by £421,000, but the return of the former society for 1932 covered a period of 53 weeks, as compared with 52 weeks in 1931, while the return of the latter society covered 52 weeks in 1932, as compared with 53 weeks in 1931. Taking these changes into account the difference in sales between the two years was less than 1 per cent. in each case.

The sales of the retail distributive societies in 1932 showed a decrease compared with the previous year of £6,804,000.

There was a decrease in the sales of the productive societies of £150,000 as compared with 1931.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies in 1932 was 260,000, or 4,000 more than in 1931. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was £34,316,000, or £647,000 more than in 1931. In addition, bonus amounting to £201,000 was allotted to employees.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

(A) PRODUCTION.

In 1932 there were 1,049 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production. The number of persons employed in production by these societies was 94,000; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £12,227,000, and the value of productions (including materials) £74,806,000. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 1,058 societies; 94,000 employees; £12,189,000 salaries and wages; and £74,649,000 value of productions.

Of the total value of productions (including materials) in 1932, viz., £74,806,000, 47 per cent. was ascribed to the productive departments of retail distributive societies, and a slightly smaller proportion (44 per cent.) to wholesale distributive societies. Productive societies accounted for about 9 per cent.

In the following Table the value of productions (including materials) for each of the three groups of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the year 1914, and for each of the years 1921–1932:—

* The figures for 1914 include, while those for subsequent years exclude, societies registered in Ireland.

† These figures include produce (amounting to between £1,300,000 and £1,400,000) of the English Wholesale Society's bacon factories, for which no comparable figures have been furnished for previous years.

‡ For explanation of figures in italics, see the third paragraph of this article.

§ Comparable figures for 1931 are not available.

Year.*	Value of Productions (including materials).			
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.		
	£	£	£	£
1914 ...	15,705,339	12,790,390	4,105,658	32,601,387
1921 ...	38,123,374	37,925,115	6,653,351	82,701,840
1922 ...	29,980,520	27,619,886	5,208,559	62,808,965
1923 ...	27,982,498	28,264,425	5,293,782	61,540,705
1924 ...	29,661,169	32,242,225	5,767,805	67,671,199
1925 ...	32,626,933	35,134,054	6,139,443	73,900,430
1926 ...	32,950,547	34,012,676	5,932,872	72,896,095
1927 ...	37,907,153	35,930,416	6,890,772	80,728,341
1928 ...	38,645,066	35,927,177	7,132,194	81,704,437
1929 ...	39,072,790	†38,484,175	7,348,609	†84,905,574
1930 ...	39,155,965	†36,138,456	6,723,618	†82,024,039
1931 ...	35,865,901	†32,003,746	6,778,996	†74,648,642
1932 ...	34,909,913	†33,264,105	6,631,952	†74,805,970
1932† ...	34,569,621	†33,258,668	5,805,800	†73,634,089

The productive work undertaken in 1932 is analysed by industry in the following Table:—

Groups of Industries.	No. of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
		£	£	£
Farming and dairying ...	2,710	278,000	2,048,000	1,436,000
Food and tobacco ...	27,166	4,061,000	49,182,000	36,835,000
Clothing ...	27,411	2,891,000	7,767,000	3,995,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	1,965	284,000	2,609,000	1,516,000
Textiles ...	4,016	406,000	1,737,000	1,096,000
Mining and quarrying ...	768	106,000	192,000	13,000
Building and woodworking ...	10,025	1,707,000	4,087,000	2,049,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. †	10,004	1,705,000	4,082,000	2,046,000
Metal and engineering, etc. †	4,947	725,000	1,949,000	840,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport ...	4,833	705,000	1,908,000	828,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport †	2,964	436,000	1,491,000	884,000
Totals, 1932 ...	12,500	1,333,000	3,744,000	1,896,000
" 1932† ...	6,563	817,000	2,618,000	1,681,000
" 1931 ...	94,472	12,227,000	74,806,000	50,510,000
" 1932† ...	88,400	11,689,000	73,634,000	50,280,000
" 1931 ...	94,181	12,189,000	74,649,000	49,725,000

From the above Table it will be seen that the net value of productions created by the co-operative societies was about £24,296,000. Of this total the retail societies were responsible for about £11,135,000, the wholesale societies for £9,981,000, and the productive societies for £3,180,000. In these figures the value for retail societies is probably overstated, owing to the inclusion by some societies of values at retail prices.

The productions of the retail and of the wholesale societies differ in character, and the latter cover a wider field of operations than the former. In the retail societies the dominating productive operations are baking and slaughtering, the former in 1932 accounting for nearly one-half and the latter for nearly one-sixth of the aggregate net value created.

The following Table shows the aggregate net value of productions of various classes undertaken by retail societies, and the net increases or decreases as compared with 1931:—

	Net Values, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) over 1931.
	£	£
Farming and dairying ...	475,000	+ 20,000
Food and tobacco ...	7,613,000	– 324,000
Clothing ...	1,380,000	– 151,000
Building and woodworking ...	1,100,000	– 57,000
Metal and engineering ...	154,000	+ 5,000
Miscellaneous ...	413,000	+ 13,000
Miscellaneous † ...	138,000	§
Total ...	11,135,000	– 494,000
Total † ...	10,860,000	§

The following Table shows the net values created in 1932 as returned by the three wholesale societies, and the net increases or decreases as compared with 1931:—

	Net Values, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) over 1931.
	£	£
Farming and dairying ...	137,000	+ 62,000
Food and tobacco ...	3,844,000	– 54,000
Clothing ...	1,508,000	– 6,000
Textiles ...	546,000	+ 34,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	1,093,000	– 289,000
Mining and quarrying ...	158,000	– 4,000
Building and woodworking ...	863,000	+ 41,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	677,000	+ 47,000
Metal and engineering ...	384,000	+ 33,000
Miscellaneous ...	771,000	+ 93,000
Miscellaneous † ...	766,000	§
Total ...	9,981,000	– 43,000
Total † ...	9,976,000	§

For footnotes, see previous column.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th November, 1933, showed a further improvement. It continued to improve in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, vehicle building, and miscellaneous metal goods manufacture; in the cotton, carpet, pottery and glass industries; and in woodworking and furniture manufacture. There was also an improvement in iron and steel, tinplate, silk and artificial silk manufacture, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, the hotel, boarding house and transport services, and in hat and cap manufacture. There was also some set-back in tailoring and dressmaking.

In the South of England there was little change (apart from some decline in the South-Eastern counties outside London), and employment continued fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands there was a further substantial improvement, and employment was moderate. There was a slight improvement also in the North of England, but employment in that area was still bad. In Scotland it showed a decline, and continued bad; in Wales employment showed a substantial improvement, but was still very bad. Employment remained bad in Northern Ireland.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, 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 20th November, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 17.9, as compared with 18.1 at 23rd October, 1933, and with 22.2 at 21st November, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th November, 1933 was 15.3, as compared with 15.3 at 23rd October, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.6, as compared with 2.8. For males alone, the percentage at 20th November, 1933, was 21.1, and for females, 9.4; at 23rd October, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.4 and 9.5.

At 20th November, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,855,808 wholly unemployed, 340,135 temporarily stopped, and 84,074 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,280,017. This was 18,736 less than a month before, and 519,789 less than a year before. The total included 1,894,762 men, 50,673 boys, 298,589 women and 35,993 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 884,848 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,033,672 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 235,278 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 126,219 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th November, 1933 was 2,341,693.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a further improvement, but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th November, 1933, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 28th October, 1933, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, was 4.72, an increase of 0.14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, and of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change on the whole, and remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack; in the Buxton area it continued fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment continued to improve, and was fairly good. At chalk quarries it remained very slack. At china clay quarries it continued fair. At tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it remained very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of November was 79, compared with 74 at the end of October, 1933, and 59 at the end of November, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 31.3 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933, and 47.2 at 21st November, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. It remained bad also, though showing some improvement, in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a further general improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in constructional engineering, but employment in that section and in textile engineering remained very bad. Employment was fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In cycle

and aircraft manufacture it continued good or fairly good. In general engineering employment remained very slack on the whole; and in marine engineering it was still depressed.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment continued very bad, although there was an improvement in most districts, particularly in South-West England.

In the other metal trades employment continued to improve, and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow ware, and jewellery and plated ware trades; fair in the wire manufacturing, brasswork, cutlery, file, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc. trades; moderate in the sheet metal, tube, and ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding) trades; and slack in the edge tool, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was still bad; there was a slight improvement in the preparing and spinning department, but in the weaving department there was little change. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry was 9.2 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933, and 17.5 at 21st November, 1932.

In the wool textile industry employment continued good; overtime greatly exceeded short-time, and many firms were running both night and day shifts. The percentage of insured persons unemployed was 9.2 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933, and 17.5 at 21st November, 1932. In the carpet trade there was an improvement, and employment was good.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change, and was still good on the whole. In the lace trade there was a further slight improvement, and employment was fairly good. In the silk industry employment showed an improvement, and was moderate; there was some improvement also in artificial silk yarn manufacture, and employment continued good on the whole. In the linen trade employment showed a further improvement, but was still slack. In the jute trade it showed little change and remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued very slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed little change, and remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a decline, and employment was fair to moderate. In the shirt and collar trade there was a slight improvement, and employment continued fair. In the corset trade employment was good. In the glove trade it continued fair. In the hat trade there was a further seasonal decline, and employment was very slack.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline, but continued moderate on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 15.7 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933, and 17.7 at 21st November, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing sections of the leather trades showed a slight decline, but was fair to moderate on the whole. In other sections there was little change, and employment continued fair.

Building, Woodworking.—In the building industry employment showed a seasonal decline and continued slack. As regards individual occupations, it remained fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, and plumbers, but with other operatives it was bad. There was a slight improvement with plumbers, but with all other classes there was a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight decline and was moderate on the whole.

In the furnishing trades employment continued to improve, but was still moderate. With millawyers and coachbuilders it improved slightly, but continued slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued good generally. With letterpress printers it continued fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was good. With lithographic printers it remained moderate, and with lithographic artists it was fair to moderate. With bookbinders employment improved and was fair on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire continued moderate on the whole; there was a further improvement in the earthenware section, but in other sections there was little change. There was a general improvement at Worcester and employment was good; it was good also at Bristol and Derby.

In the glass trades employment showed an improvement in bottle-making as well as in other sections, but was still slack in the former section, and moderate in the other sections.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers remained slack. With seamen it was very slack on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for November, 1933.	November, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	770,328	4.72	+ 0.14	+ 0.10
Iron "	5,178	5.51	+ 0.24	+ 0.55
Shale "	2,093	5.92	+ 0.01	+ 0.07
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	79	+ 5	+ 20
		Mills working.	+ 17	+ 65
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	56,041	306,701	+ 2.4	+ 24.3

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton	65,347	+ 1.7	104,356	+ 2.3
Woolen	52,798	- 0.2	104,356	- 1.9
Worsted	78,400	+ 0.9	140,179	+ 0.8
Carpet	11,032	+ 0.6	22,073	+ 2.8
Boot and Shoe	59,160	- 0.5	121,983	- 3.2
Pottery	9,903	+ 2.7	17,525	+ 0.1
Brick	11,131	- 1.3	28,380	- 4.1

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 20th November, 1933, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1933. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 20th November, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,398,840	12.7	4.9	10.1	- 0.1	- 3.1
South-Eastern	1,012,020	11.4	6.4	10.2	+ 0.6	- 4.6
South-Western	913,370	16.9	7.5	14.8	...	- 3.5
Midlands	1,909,940	16.6	6.6	13.7	- 0.9	- 5.2
North-Eastern	2,083,760	27.1	9.4	23.2	- 0.4	- 6.0
North-Western	2,187,720	24.6	15.5	21.6	- 0.1	- 4.0
Scotland	1,345,730	29.4	12.9	24.9	+ 0.5	- 3.3
Wales	621,620	35.5	16.1	33.4	- 1.2	- 4.9
Northern Ireland	263,000	30.3	14.4	24.2	+ 0.1	- 4.3
Special Schemes	147,000	3.5	0.6	2.6	...	- 0.9
Total	12,883,000	21.1	9.4	17.9	- 0.2	- 4.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 1932, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

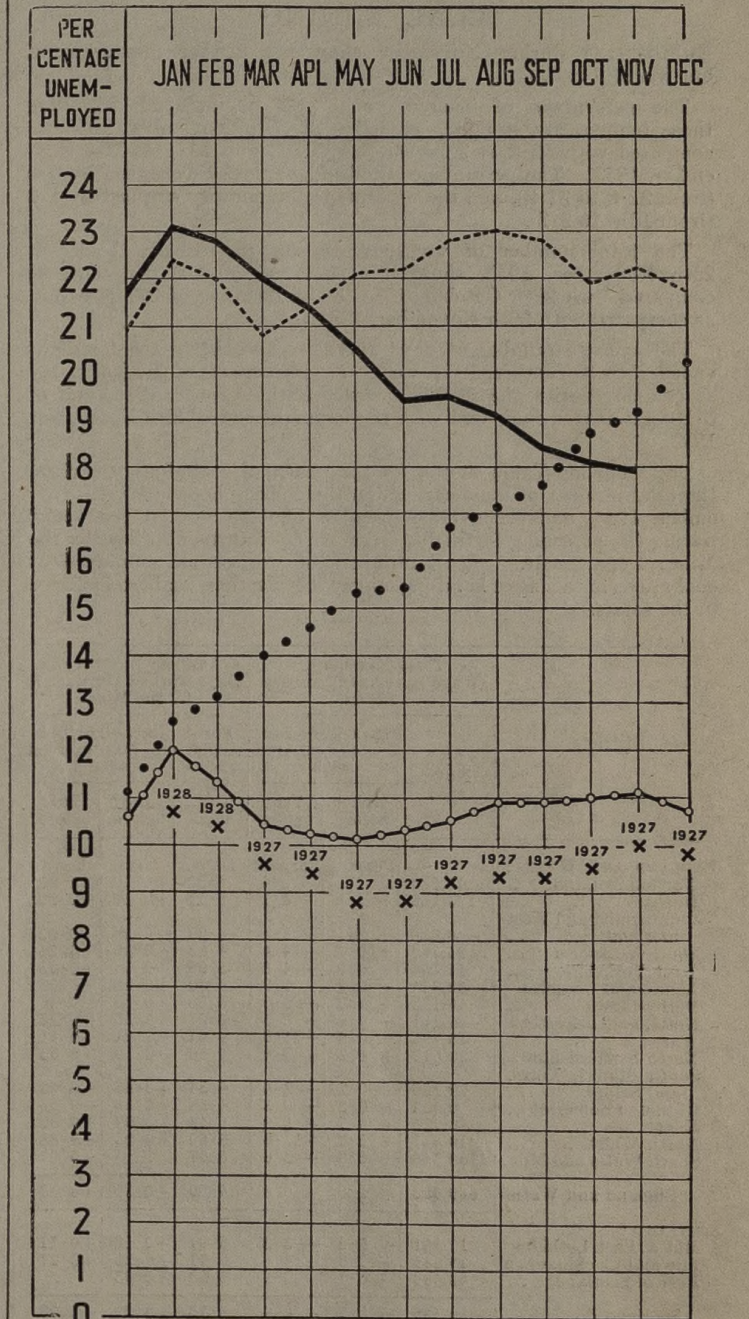
Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Insured and Uninsured Persons registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	
1932.					
19 November	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	2,872,000
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	2,796,000
1933.					
23 January	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	2,979,000
20 February	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	2,932,000
20 March	25.1	13.8	18.0	4.0	2,851,000
24 April	24.4	13.3	17.2	4.2	2,771,000
22 May	23.7	12.1	16.6	3.9	2,654,000
26 June	22.7	10.8	15.8	3.6	2,504,000
24 July	22.7	10.9	15.5	4.0	2,507,000
21 August	22.4	10.5	15.3	3.8	2,474,000
25 September	21.6	10.0	15.3	3.1	2,399,000
23 October	21.4	9.5	15.3	2.8	2,360,000
20 November	21.1	9.4	15.3	2.6	2,342,000

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1933.
Broken Curve - - - - - = 1932.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930.
Chain Curve - - - - - = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-bers.	Per-centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933.
London	1,336	4,026	2,929	3,822	12,113	0.50
South-Eastern	1,123	1,957	1,077	1,567	5,724	0.57
South-Western	825	1,652	813	1,262	4,562	0.50
Midlands	954	3,331	1,311	3,000	8,596	0.45
North-Eastern	846	3,594	1,127	2,453	8,020	0.38
North-Western	1,024	3,230	926	2,986	8,166	0.37
Scotland	751	2,236	678	1,927	5,592	0.42
Wales	423	1,284	377	551	2,635	0.42
GREAT BRITAIN	7,282	21,320	9,238	17,568	55,408	0.44

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 454 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further improvement, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.4 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 32.2 at 23rd October, 1933, and 34.1 at 21st November, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.6 (from 21.8 to 21.2), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.2 (from 10.4 to 9.2).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th November, 1933, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 28th October, 1933, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, was 4.72, an increase of 0.14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, and of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th November, 1933, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Year before.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Northumberland ...	41,588	+ 1.1	+ 1.4	5.38	+ 0.16	+ 0.02
Durham ...	103,156	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	5.11	+ 0.29	+ 0.20
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,626	+ 2.1	+ 8.4	5.22	- 0.16	+ 0.02
South Yorkshire ...	95,788	+ 0.7	- 4.4	4.22	- 0.06	+ 0.26
West Yorkshire ...	44,104	+ 0.9	- 4.8	3.99	+ 0.16	+ 0.23
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	62,954	+ 0.7	- 1.9	4.30	+ 0.26	- 0.02
Derbyshire ...	46,152	+ 1.0	- 6.0	3.58	+ 0.23	- 0.16
Notts. and Leicester ...	54,761	+ 0.2	- 5.3	4.07	+ 0.35	+ 0.23
Warwick ...	16,795	- 0.4	- 1.5	4.87	+ 0.41	+ 0.11
North Staffordshire ...	22,619	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	4.36	- 0.12	- 0.03
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,166	- 0.2	- 2.6	4.34	+ 0.46	- 0.10
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,402	- 0.2	0.8	4.58	+ 0.62	- 0.06
Kent ...	6,715	+ 0.7	+ 6.9	5.48	- 0.07	+ 0.02
North Wales ...	10,811	+ 1.2	- 11.6	5.60	+ 0.08	+ 0.48
South Wales and Mon. ...	139,346	+ 1.5	+ 3.6	5.07	...	- 0.07
England and Wales	689,983	+ 1.0	- 0.8	4.60	+ 0.15	+ 0.10
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians ...	12,161	- 2.2	- 3.3	5.91	+ 0.12	+ 0.11
Fife and Clackmannan ...	19,685	+ 1.0	+ 4.6	5.71	+ 0.25	+ 0.27
Rest of Scotland ...	48,499	- 0.1	- 0.2	5.69	+ 0.03	...
Scotland ...	80,345	- 0.2	+ 0.4	5.73	+ 0.09	+ 0.08
GREAT BRITAIN ...	770,328	+ 0.8	- 0.7	4.72	+ 0.14	+ 0.10

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, was 1.07 days per week, of which 1.00 day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 1.22 days per week, of which 1.16 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, were 1.17 days per week, and 1.12 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the November and October, 1933, periods, was about one-fifth of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the November, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th November, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,479,200 tons, as compared with 17,000,900 tons in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1933, and 17,054,100 tons in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 20th November, 1933, and

* 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.

increases or decreases as compared with 23rd October, 1933, and 21st November, 1932, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 20th November, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total		Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	217,380	93,664	21.2	9.2	30.4	- 1.8 - 3.7
England and Wales ...	188,160	90,903	20.8	10.0	30.8	- 2.0 - 3.8
Scotland ...	29,220	2,761	24.9	2.4	27.3	- 0.2 - 2.7
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	9,709	1,617	19.0	3.2	22.2	+ 1.6 - 1.3
Durham ...	39,676	2,131	27.5	1.5	29.0	- 2.9 - 6.8
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,020	258	36.5	2.3	38.8	- 1.1 - 5.7
Yorkshire ...	29,046	32,172	16.8	18.5	35.3	- 1.4 - 4.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	15,723	12,362	18.6	14.6	33.2	+ 0.3 - 2.9
Derbyshire ...	8,463	4,766	13.2	7.5	20.7	- 0.8 - 0.8
Notts. and Leicester ...	10,365	6,257	16.3	9.9	26.2	- 7.2 - 1.5
Warwickshire ...	1,239	120	9.5	1.0	10.5	- 0.8 - 0.1
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	8,764	7,342	12.8	10.7	23.5	- 0.9 - 2.7
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,385	2,113	12.4	18.8	31.2	- 6.4 - 4.1
Kent ...	411	79	6.0	1.1	7.1	- 1.1 - 7.7
Wales and Monmouth ...	58,060	21,676	27.2	10.1	37.3	- 2.7 - 3.9

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 5,192,900 tons in November, 1933, as compared with 5,154,600 tons in October, 1933, and with 5,008,900 tons in November, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron and ironstone mining industry was 39.7 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 39.6 at 23rd October, 1933, and 56.8 at 21st November, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	1,924	+ 15.8	5.74	+ 0.55	+ 1.29
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,739	+ 9.2	5.75	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
Other Districts ...	1,515	+ 1.3	4.94	+ 0.06	+ 0.33
ALL DISTRICTS	5,178	+ 9.0	5.51	+ 0.24	+ 0.55

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,093, showing an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with October, 1933, and of 34.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5.92 in November, 1933, as compared with 5.91 in October, 1933, and 5.85 in November, 1932.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.7 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 35.7 at 23rd October, 1933, and 43.3 at 21st November, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 79 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, 1933, compared with 74 at the end of October, 1933, and 59 at the end of November, 1932. In the case of 68 firms employing 10,847 workpeople at the end of November, 1933, there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1933, and of 20.0 per cent. compared with November, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1933.	Oct., 1933.	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland ...	87	21	19	15	+ 2	+ 6
Cumberland and W. Lancs. Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	37	6	6	5	...	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	24	7	6	6	+ 1	+ 1
Lincolnshire ...	45	15	15	16	...	- 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick ...	23	10	9	6	+ 1	+ 4
South Wales and Mon. ...	38	7	6	6	+ 1	+ 1
...	19	4	4	3	...	+ 1
England and Wales	273	70	65	57	+ 5	+ 13
SCOTLAND ...	77	9	9	2	...	+ 7
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	79	74	59	+ 5	+ 20

The production of pig iron in November, 1933, amounted to 374,900 tons, compared with 373,300 tons in October, 1933, and 267,700 tons in November, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26.8 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 28.1 at 23rd October, 1933, and 39.2 at 21st November, 1932. In the week ended 25th November, 1933, 344 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 343* in the week ended 28th October, 1933, and with 291 in the week ended 26th November, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. In the week ended 25th November, 1933, 88 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 72 in the week ended 28th October, 1933, and with 76 in the week ended 26th November, 1932.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	62	+ 2*	+ 6	344	+ 1*	+ 53
Steel Sheet	8	+ 1	- 1	88	+ 16	+ 12
TOTAL ...	70	+ 3*	+ 5	432	+ 17*	+ 65

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1933, amounted to 63,896 tons, or 14,301 tons less than in October, 1933, but 5,190 tons more than in November, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed an improvement, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 31.3 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933, and 47.2 at 21st November, 1932.

At certain firms employing 56,041 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th November, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 2.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th October, 1933, and by 24.3 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th November, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 25th November, 1933, as compared

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

with 5.4 in October, 1933, and 5.1 in November, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	5,957	+ 5.7	+ 35.6	34,958	+ 6.1	+ 37.1
Puddling Forges ...	1,153	- 0.5	+ 33.8	5,124	+ 2.9	+ 51.5
Rolling Mills ...	19,910	+ 0.7	+ 10.5	102,801	+ 0.4	+ 20.9
Forging & Pressing ...	1,237	+ 2.3	+ 40.7	6,376	+ 1.6	+ 47.0
Founding ...	6,229	+ 1.3	+ 19.7	34,016	+ 4.1	+ 30.4
Other Departments (Mechanics, Labourers, etc.) ...	10,099	+ 1.7	+ 17.0	57,548	+ 2.9	+ 21.1
TOTAL ...	56,041	+ 1.7	+ 16.8	306,701	+ 2.4	+ 24.3
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	11,540	+ 4.1	+ 23.1	64,377	+ 5.1	+ 27.8
Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Bradford, etc.	15,630	+ 0.1	+ 11.3	85,697	+ 2.4	+ 19.6
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	340	+ 19.7	+ 32.3	1,645	+ 31.0	+ 55.5
Staffordshire ...	4,675	+ 24.0	+ 12.7	25,538	+ 25.6	+ 20.7
Other Midland Counties ...	5,362	+ 1.0	+ 25.5	29,965	- 0.4	+ 34.6
Wales and Mon. ...	3,306	- 0.3	+ 13.6	17,980	- 3.6	+ 20.5
...	8,078	- 1.2	+ 19.7	44,937	- 0.7	+ 23.6
Total, England and Wales ...	48,931	+ 2.9	+ 17.2	270,139	+ 3.7	+ 24.1
Scotland ...	7,110	- 5.6	+ 14.2	36,562	- 6.5	+ 26.1
TOTAL ...	56,041	+ 1.7	+ 16.8	306,701	+ 2.4	+ 24.3

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 695,000 tons in November, 1933, as compared with 668,300 tons in October, 1933, and 473,800 tons in November, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further general improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in constructional engineering, but employment in that section and in textile engineering remained very bad. Employment was fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; it continued good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment remained very slack on the whole, and in marine engineering it was still depressed.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th November, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th November, 1933.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding	Electrical Engineering	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	7,490	1,244	182	580	4,106	13,602	- 720	- 5,844
South-Eastern ...	3,899	655	237	222	2,342	7,355	- 323	- 6,688
South-Western ...	3,467	235	643	203	2,508	7,056	- 688	- 4,961
Midlands ...	10,280	2,698	122	1,652	12,242	26,939	- 3,799	- 17,381

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

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. It continued very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad, on the whole, during November. There was an improvement at most centres, however, at 20th November as compared with the position at 23rd October. The improvement was most pronounced in South-West England.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th November, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd October, 1933, and 21st November, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification; the decline affected all areas except South-West England. When this is taken into account the figures show that between November, 1932, and November, 1933, there was a general improvement in employment in the industry, which was most marked in South-West England, the North of England, and Scotland.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th Nov., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 20th November, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,528	- 186	- 395	29.6	- 2.1	- 3.3
South-Eastern ...	1,325	+ 240	- 372	19.4	+ 3.5	- 5.0
South-Western ...	4,192	- 2,011	- 314	17.9	- 8.6	- 3.2
Midlands ...	113	- 28	- 39	35.3	8.8	- 23.2
North-Eastern ...	31,866	- 690	- 7,681	67.9	- 1.5	- 8.9
North-Western ...	11,526	- 653	- 3,154	48.1	- 2.8	- 8.6
Scotland ...	31,489	- 342	- 6,699	69.9	- 0.8	- 6.5
Wales ...	3,995	- 163	- 667	68.3	- 2.8	- 2.3
Northern Ireland ...	6,308	- 212	- 2,138	74.0	- 2.4	- 6.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	93,340	- 4,045	- 21,459	55.1	- 2.4	- 8.0

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November was still bad, but showed a slight improvement in the preparing and spinning departments; there was little general change in the weaving department. Compared with a year ago there was considerable improvement in the spinning department, but little change in the weaving department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.4 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 21.6 at 23rd October, 1933, and with 24.3 at 21st November, 1932. In the preparing and spinning departments the percentages were 18.2 at 20th November, 1933, 20.4 at 23rd October, 1933, and 24.3 at 21st November, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 22.4, 22.8, and 24.3.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning mills continued good in the Egyptian section, and was fairly good in the American section, and there was an improvement in the doubling mills; normal time continued to be worked in the weaving department; taking all branches of the industry together there was a gradual but continuous improvement in this district. At Stalybridge an improvement was reported in the spinning and reeling sections. At Stockport there was a further improvement in the spinning department. At Glossop the recent improvement was maintained; at Hyde there was still some unsystematic short time in all sections, but an improvement was reported, and there was a shortage of juvenile labour.

At Oldham employment continued very bad with spinners, though a little better than in October; many mills were stopped altogether, and short time was very general; for those still working in the industry, the volume of employment was approximately 60 per cent.

of full employment. In the weaving department employment continued very bad, especially with operatives engaged on velvets, sheetings, and fustians, and was worse than a year ago. At Royton an improvement was reported in the spinning department. At Middleton intermittent short time or extended stoppages continued to occur in the American section, but the Egyptian mills again worked full time throughout the month.

At Bolton employment in the spinning department was still bad, but slightly better than in October, and better also than a year ago; with cardroom operatives it continued moderate; there was a general shortage of little pieces, and of girls for the card room and ring spinning departments. In the weaving department employment was fair, the improvement reported last month in the quilt section being maintained. At Leigh employment with spinners continued fair, though a good deal of short time was worked; there was a slight decline in the weaving department. At Bury employment was still slack, but slightly better than in October. There was also an improvement at Heywood. At Rochdale an improvement was again reported, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments.

At Preston there was on the whole a slight improvement; employment in the preparation department was somewhat irregular; with mule spinners there was a distinct improvement, and employment continued steady with ring spinners; in the weaving department employment continued to show a slow but steady improvement. At Chorley employment was much better at certain mills weaving the finer classes of goods, and there was less under-employment in the preparatory sections. At Blackburn there was an improvement, confined, however, to mills engaged on the finer goods; some weavers were still working less than their full complement of looms. At Accrington there was a slight improvement. At Great Harwood employment remained very bad. At Darwen employment remained bad with weavers, and very bad with those engaged in the preparatory processes. At Burnley and at Padiham employment showed a slight improvement; it was reported that most of the weavers who had been working two or three looms were working four, five, or six looms. At Colne also more weavers were fully employed, working four looms instead of three; at Nelson employment remained fairly steady. In the Rossendale Valley employment was reported as very bad; about the same as in October, but worse than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment with weavers was fair on the whole; in the spinning department it was still bad.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,406	+ 3.3	+ 2.3	17,547	+ 4.9	+ 4.2
Spinning ...	25,286	+ 2.8	+ 5.0	37,503	+ 3.8	+ 7.8
Weaving ...	22,164	- 0.1	- 9.0	35,101	- 0.1	- 7.7
Other ...	6,491	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	14,205	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
TOTAL ...	65,347	+ 1.7	- 1.0	104,356	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	5,794	+ 1.9	+ 6.7	8,759	+ 7.3	+ 12.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	7,194	+ 3.9	+ 2.1	11,112	+ 3.0	+ 3.3
Oldham ...	8,323	+ 3.3	+ 0.9	14,362	+ 5.8	+ 3.9
Bolton and Leigh ...	11,021	- 0.4	- 1.0	17,244	- 0.1	+ 4.2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden ...	6,295	+ 2.5	- 4.0	10,713	+ 2.1	- 1.0
Manchester ...	4,522	- 4.5	- 6.0	6,456	- 5.7	- 7.6
Preston and Chorley ...	4,541	+ 2.5	- 1.4	6,947	+ 0.4	- 2.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	3,006	+ 4.9	- 15.6	4,958	+ 7.4	- 13.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,304	+ 1.6	- 14.7	5,776	+ 1.2	- 21.7
Colne and Nelson ...	2,636	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	5,635	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,013	+ 3.5	+ 17.9	3,646	+ 3.7	+ 22.4
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,412	+ 2.6	- 6.9	3,730	+ 6.8	- 1.4
Other Districts ...	3,286	+ 2.4	+ 11.0	5,018	+ 1.5	+ 13.1
TOTAL ...	65,347	+ 1.7	- 1.0	104,356	+ 2.3	+ 0.7

Returns from firms employing about 64,600 workpeople in the week ended 25th November showed that about 8 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 15 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 20th November, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 20th November, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,962	4,779	6,741	617	2,809	3,426	10,167
Spinning ...	10,519	3,370	13,889	4,600	2,641	7,241	21,130
Beaming, Winding and Winding ...	1,720	5,513	7,233	1,147	5,668	6,815	14,048
Weaving ...	7,939	20,335	28,334	1,911	6,277	8,188	36,522
Other Processes ...	1,263	208	1,471	225	156	381	1,852
Total ...	23,463	34,205	57,668	8,500	17,551	26,051	83,719

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd October, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 80	- 394	- 464	- 214	- 851	- 1,065	- 1,529
Spinning ...	- 836	- 365	- 1,201	- 1,103	- 1,126	- 2,229	- 3,430
Beaming, Winding and Winding ...	- 100	- 511	- 611	- 25	- 256	- 281	- 892
Weaving ...	- 210	- 869	- 1,079	+ 9	+ 466	+ 475	- 604
Other Processes ...	- 98	- 52	- 150	- 54	+ 35	- 19	- 169
Total ...	- 1,324	- 2,181	- 3,505	- 1,387	- 1,732	- 3,119	- 6,624

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 161,514,400 lbs. in November, 1933, compared with 102,891,800 lbs. in October, 1933, and with 142,114,000* lbs. in November, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,671,000 lbs. in November, 1933, compared with 12,275,700 lbs. in October, 1933, and with 9,939,900 lbs. in November, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in November, 1933, were 170,462,600 square yards, compared with 155,601,600 square yards in the previous month, and 159,210,400 square yards in November, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile industry continued good during November; it was about the same as in October, and much better than in November, 1932. Overtime greatly exceeded short time, and many firms were running both night and day shifts. A shortage of labour was reported at many centres. In the carpet section employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 9.2 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 8.8 at 23rd October, 1933, and with 17.5 at 21st November, 1932. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 5.8 at 20th November, 1933, 7.7 at 23rd October, 1933, and 9.7 at 21st November, 1932.

Worsteds Section.—Employment in this section continued good and showed little general change.

At Bradford spinners were reported to be busier than they had been for years, and manufacturers also were well employed. At Shipley the slight decline reported last month in the woolcombing section continued, but the general improvement was maintained. In the Keighley, Haworth, and Silsden district the marked improvement reported last month continued; a shortage of skilled operatives was again reported, and labour was brought from other areas; many firms were working overtime or double shifts. In Huddersfield there was a further improvement with medium worsted manufacturers, but mills engaged in the production of fine worsteds were still under-employed. At Halifax there was little change; employment remained good, and much overtime was worked.

Returns from employers for the week ended 25th November, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime greatly exceeded short time: only about 9 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time† in that week, losing about 9½ hours each on the average; while 31 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

With woollens employment continued good; it was better than in October, and better also than a year ago. With woolcombers there was a slight improvement in all sections as compared with October, and employment was very good. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th November showed that about 15 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 13 hours each on the average; while more than 25 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. About 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th November, losing about 9½ hours each on the average; while 39 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment also continued good. About 11 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time,† losing 8 hours each on the average, and about 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average.

Woolen Section.—In this section employment continued good. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th November showed that 11½ per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 17 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time† in that week, losing about 9 hours each on the average, in both departments; in the spinning department about 38 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each, while in the weaving department the corresponding figures were 23 per cent. and 5½ hours, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, short time was worked by 14½ per cent. of the operatives, who lost 9½ hours each on the average; and overtime by 26½ per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

* Revised figure.

† 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," or tending one instead of two looms.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment continued very good; overtime and night work were in operation at many mills, and there was a marked shortage of juvenile workers, especially girls. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was a slight decline, which was described as seasonal; employment remained good for the time of year, and was much better than in November of last year. At Morley and at Otley the improvement previously reported continued; but there was an increase of short-time working in the Guiseley district. In the blanket and rug trade employment in Yorkshire remained fairly good; at Witney it remained good.

At Stockport employment with woollen workers continued fair; rather less short time was reported. At Rochdale employment was fairly good; at Saddleworth it was good, and overtime was worked. In the West of England employment was good or fair at most of the principal centres.

In Scotland employment in the tweed trade remained fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago; but short time continued to be worked to a considerable extent. With wool spinners employment showed a decline at Alloa, but was very good at Kilmarnock.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued good at almost all the principal centres, and was better than in October.

Returns from employers for the week ended 25th November, 1933, showed very little short time; while overtime was worked by 16½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns, to the extent of about 7 hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Per Cent.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)		£	Per Cent.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,557	+ 0.8	90.7	24,387	+ 2.3	80.5
Spinning ...	38,957	+ 1.2	95.2	58,091	+ 1.1	89.9
Weaving ...	17,680	+ 0.8	86.6	33,026	+ 0.1	79.2
Other Depts. ...	9,493	+ 0.1	96.2	21,518	- 0.2	81.8
Not specified ...	1,713	- 1.4	97.0	3,157	- 0.7	69.2
Total—Worsteds	78,400	+ 0.9	92.3	140,179	+ 0.8	84.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	865	+ 4.2	70.7	1,924	+ 4.0	74.7
Spinning ...	12,496	+ 0.3	91.7	26,241	- 2.2	98.0
Weaving ...	22,022	- 0.6	95.7	38,913	- 2.4	97.0
Other Depts. ...	15,373	+ 0.2	91.2	32,998	+ 2.1	89.9
Not specified ...	2,042	+ 1.6	81.4	4,290	+ 3.5	88.6
Total—Woollen	52,798	- 0.2	92.7	104,366	- 1.9	93.8
CARPET SECTION...	11,032	+ 0.6	121.2	22,073	+ 2.8	131.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	142,230	+ 0.5	94.0	266,618	- 0.1	90.7
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	34,596	+ 1.3	91.9	63,545	+ 1.5	78.7
Huddersfield ...	7,939	- 0.3	92.8	15,131	- 1.3	81.9
Halifax ...	8,305	- 0.2	83.1	13,732	- 1.5	76.3
Leeds ...	8,450	+ 0.6	95.6	14,981	+ 0.6	95.0
Keighley ...	7,867	+ 1.3	93.4	13,618	+ 1.3	93.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,576	- 0.8	108.6	5,269	- 0.2	105.2
Total, West Riding ...	70,733	+ 0.7	91.9	126,276	+ 0.6	82.7
West of England and Midlands ...	5,079	+ 0.4	93.7	9,180	+ 2.3	87.5
Lancashire ...	495	+ 0.4	169.7	910	- 0.7	159.0
Scotland ...	2,093	+ 6.6	94.7	3,813	+ 5.2	138.9
Total—Worsteds	78,400	+ 0.9	92.3	140,179	+ 0.8	84.1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,601	- 0.1	95.3	27,780	+ 1.9	91.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,159	- 1.5	87.7	19,112	- 5.0	94.8
Leeds ...	7,362	+ 0.9	107.0	15,479	- 1.2	111.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,369	- 0.3	92.6	4,981	- 1.7	83.0
Bradford ...	1,225	+ 2.7	100.4	2,667	- 0.7	91.4
Total, West Riding ...	33,716	- 0.2	96			

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th November, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 28th October, 1933:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; - without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	+ 1.3
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.3	- 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.1	- 0.3
Halifax ...	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 2.0	- 0.2
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.7	—	+ 4.2	+ 0.6
Keighley ...	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	+ 0.7	- 2.0	+ 1.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	- 0.0	—	- 2.8	- 0.8
Total, West Riding	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.7
West of England and Midlands					
Midlands ...	- 3.3	+ 1.9	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Lancashire ...	—	+ 1.1	—	—	+ 0.4
Scotland ...	+ 5.9	+ 9.6	—	+ 2.2	+ 6.6
TOTAL	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 0.9	- 3.4	+ 0.1	- 1.5
Leeds ...	+ 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 0.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5	- 0.3
Bradford ...	- 4.8	- 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 2.7
Total, West Riding	- 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Lancashire ...	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 2.2	- 1.5
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Scotland ...	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
TOTAL	- 0.3	- 0.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 20th November, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th November, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	72	5	77	35	—	35
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	529	164	693	316	190	506
Wool Combing ...	346	171	517	545	310	855
Wool Carding ...	500	56	556	281	48	329
Worsted Spinning ...	283	45	328	213	88	301
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	408	498	906	124	434	558
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	66	15	81	211	37	248
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	74	55	129	165	199	364
Woolen Weaving ...	98	169	267	141	978	1,119
Worsted Weaving ...	101	92	193	70	487	557
Other Processes ...	1,027	45	1,072	569	78	647
Total	3,504	1,315	4,819	2,670	2,849	5,519

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd October, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th November, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	- 27	+ 1	- 26	- 168	—	- 168
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 31	- 16	- 47	+ 19	+ 88	+ 107
Wool Combing ...	- 19	- 19	- 38	+ 349	+ 32	+ 381
Wool Carding ...	+ 17	- 12	+ 5	+ 78	+ 20	+ 98
Woolen Spinning ...	- 13	- 5	- 18	+ 75	+ 42	+ 117
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 70	- 27	- 97	+ 19	+ 147	+ 166
Woolen Winding and Warping ...	- 14	+ 2	- 12	+ 55	- 5	+ 50
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 27	- 1	- 28	+ 100	+ 5	+ 105
Woolen Weaving ...	- 9	- 4	- 13	+ 72	+ 183	+ 255
Worsted Weaving ...	- 32	- 50	- 82	+ 27	- 173	- 146
Other Processes ...	+ 32	- 19	+ 13	+ 24	+ 11	+ 35
Total	- 193	- 150	- 343	+ 650	+ 350	+ 1,000

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 48,648,200 lbs. in November, 1933, compared with 17,623,500 lbs. in the previous month and 40,066,300 lbs. in November, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in November, 1933, were 4,126,200 lbs. compared with 4,573,600 lbs. in October, 1933, and with 3,139,200 lbs. in November, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in November, 1933, were 7,889,200 square yards, compared with 7,621,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 5,522,200 square yards in November, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,434 cwts., 2,665 cwts., and 1,959 cwts., in November, 1933, October, 1933, and November, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight decline, and continued moderate on the whole. It was better than a year ago in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15.7 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 15.1 at 23rd October, 1933, and with 17.7 at 21st November, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,694	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	3,651	- 2.2	+ 1.4
Leicester ...	9,581	- 0.8	+ 2.6	20,017	- 2.0	- 0.0
Leicester Country District ...	4,009	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	9,050	+ 1.1	+ 8.0
Northampton ...	6,017	- 1.3	- 4.1	12,517	- 3.8	- 7.0
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,968	- 1.7	+ 2.9	12,747	- 6.6	- 8.1
Kettering and District ...	5,549	- 0.7	+ 3.9	12,467	- 3.5	+ 5.3
Rest of Northants ...	3,386	- 0.9	+ 5.0	7,724	+ 1.1	- 2.6
Stafford and District ...	2,563	- 0.3	+ 2.8	4,430	- 19.4	+ 2.4
Norwich and District ...	5,769	- 1.2	+ 4.0	10,601	- 3.8	+ 7.3
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,227	- 2.8	- 9.0	2,290	- 7.6	+ 11.4
Leeds and District ...	1,682	+ 2.2	- 2.0	4,091	+ 3.4	+ 10.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,568	+ 0.5	+ 11.6	13,035	- 2.4	+ 11.8
Birmingham and District ...	897	- 1.4	- 1.0	1,517	- 3.4	- 3.5
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,281	+ 0.6	+ 5.9	8,663	+ 0.8	+ 3.2
England and Wales	57,191	- 0.5	+ 3.1	117,800	- 3.3	+ 1.9
Scotland	1,969	- 0.2	+ 0.8	4,183	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Great Britain	59,160	- 0.5	+ 3.1	121,983	- 3.2	+ 1.8

Returns from firms employing about 58,000 workpeople in the week ended 25th November indicated that rather more than 40 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average; while 9½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 3 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight decline, but continued moderate on the whole; some firms were well employed. At Leicester there was little change and employment remained slack; in the week ended 25th November, nearly two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 9½ hours each on the average. There was a further slight improvement in the Leicester country district; employment was fair, and better than a year ago.

Employment in Northampton showed little change, and was slack or moderate on the whole; in the week ended 25th November, three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 11 hours each on the average. There was a decline in the Higham and Rushden district and at Kettering, and employment was only moderate generally; some firms were slack, while others were well employed. There was also a decline at Wellingborough, and at some of the smaller Northamptonshire centres.

Employment at Stafford showed a decline, and was slack, as is usual at this time of year; in the week ended 25th November, nearly three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average. There was a further slight decline at Norwich, but employment was still fair for the time of year; a shortage of women workers in the closing departments was reported.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood districts was slack or moderate; it was worse than in October, but better than a year ago. Employment showed a further improvement at Leeds, and was fairly good; in the week ended 25th November, more overtime than short time was reported by firms making returns.

In the Lancashire slipper industry less overtime was worked, but employment continued good, and much better than a year ago.

There was no general change in Scotland; employment was good at Kilmarnock, Maybole, and Glasgow, but slack at Edinburgh.

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 20th November, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th November, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	195	27	222	153	32	185
Rough Stuff Department ...	527	12	539	322	14	336
Clicking Department ...	982	4	986	1,690	19	1,709
Closing Department ...	24	520	544	85	1,643	1,728
Making Department ...	2,376	47	2,423	2,165	38	2,203
Finishing Department ...	1,643	285	1,928	1,227	280	1,507
Slipper Making ...	262	57	319	517	166	683
Clog Making ...	25	—	25	6	—	6
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	773	1	774	68	—	68
TOTAL	6,807	953	7,760	6,233	2,194	8,427

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd October, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th November, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	- 44	- 8	- 52	- 13	+ 1	- 12
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 38	- 5	+ 33	- 34	+ 9	- 25
Clicking Department ...	- 71	- 7	- 78	+ 287	+ 11	+ 298
Closing Department ...	- 3	- 139	- 142	+ 69	+ 217	+ 286
Making Department ...	- 324	+ 5	- 319	+ 349	+ 18	+ 367
Finishing Department ...	- 120	- 97	- 217	+ 240	- 51	+ 189
Slipper Making ...	- 43	- 12	- 55	+ 48	- 22	+ 26
Clog Making ...	- 4	- 1	- 5	+ 3	—	+ 3
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 219	—	- 219	+ 10	—	+ 10
TOTAL	- 790	- 264	- 1,054	+ 959	+ 183	+ 1,142

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in November, 1933, amounted to 60,140 dozen pairs, as compared with 68,960 dozen pairs in October, 1933, and with 62,137 dozen pairs in November, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued moderate on the whole; there was a further improvement in the earthenware section, but in other sections of the industry there was little change. It was considerably better than in November, 1932. There was a general improvement at Worcester and employment was good; it was good also at Bristol and at Derby.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.2 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 17.9 at 23rd October, 1933, and 27.1 at 21st November, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
BRANCHES.						
China Manufacture ...	1,764	+ 1.7	+ 9.2	2,999	- 0.3	+ 3.3
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,325	+ 3.5	+ 8.9	11,162	+ 0.3	+ 13.4
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,814	+ 0.6	+ 15.3	3,364	- 0.3	+ 20.6
TOTAL	9,903	+ 2.7	+ 10.0	17,525	+ 0.1	+ 12.8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,009	+ 3.0	+ 11.1	12,956	- 0.2	+ 11.8
Other Districts ...	1,894	+ 1.3	+ 5.8	4,569	+ 0.8	+ 15.8
TOTAL	9,903	+ 2.7	+ 10.0	17,525	+ 0.1	+ 12.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,763 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,374, or nearly 24½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th November, 1933; on the other hand, 641, or about 6½ per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further slight decline, and was moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however, it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.1 at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 15.2 at 23rd October, 1933, and 25.0 at 21st November, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Nov., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,726	- 0.1	+ 8.6	4,290	- 4.0	20.4		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,487	- 1.5	+ 37.1	19,541	- 4.6	- 48.7		
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,737	- 1.5	+ 3.9	4,118	- 2.0	+ 7.2		
Scotland	181	+ 2.3	+ 1.1	431	+ 3.4	+ 6.7		
TOTAL	11,131	- 1.3	+ 25.0	28,380	- 4.1	+ 35.5		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,131 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 5½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th November, 1933. On the other hand about 4 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during November remained good generally, and was better than in November, 1932.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued fair, on the whole, and showed an improvement as compared with November, 1932. It was reported as slack in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leicester, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow; but in some of the smaller centres it was described as fairly good or good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was again generally good.

In the lithographic printing industry employment remained moderate generally, but was a little better than in November, 1932; it was reported as bad in London and at Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh; fair at Bristol, Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne; and fair or good at a number of the smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment showed little variation and continued fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved and was fair on the whole; it was better than in November, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7.3 at 20th November, 1933, compared with 7.3 at 23rd October, 1933, and 11.6 at 21st November, 1932. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9.1, 9.4 and 10.2; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 4.9, 5.3 and 7.2.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of November, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1933.	Oct., 1933.	Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	33,362	7.8	8.4	9.5	-0.6	-1.7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,063	8.2	8.9	8.5	-0.7	-0.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,646	6.0	6.7	7.6	-0.7	-1.6
Scotland ...	5,546	11.6	11.6	13.8	...	-2.2
Other Districts ...	9,240	6.2	6.9	8.2	-0.7	-2.0
Total ...	69,857	7.8	8.4	9.3	-0.6	-1.5
Lithographic Printing						
London ...	11,649	9.3	9.4	10.6	-0.1	-1.3
Bookbinding ...	8,158	8.8	10.9	13.2	-2.1	-4.4
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,886	2.3	3.8	5.2	-1.5	-2.9

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November remained slack.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 31.2 per cent. were unemployed at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 31.1 per cent. at 23rd October, 1933, and with 35.3 per cent. at 21st November, 1932. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and light-house service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th November, 1933, was 13.7, as compared with 13.6 at 23rd October, 1933, and 23.8 at 21st November, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 34.0 at 20th November, 1933, 33.8 at 23rd October, 1933, and 36.5 at 21st November, 1932.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
4th Nov., 1933 ...	3,629	1,573	5,202	7,070	12,272
11th " " ...	3,963	1,631	5,594	6,956	12,550
18th " " ...	3,692	1,097	4,789	6,846	11,635
25th " " ...	3,955	1,275	5,230	6,896	12,126
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Nov., 1933 ...	3,810	1,394	5,204	6,942	12,140
Average for Oct., 1933 ...	3,941	1,409	5,350	6,576	11,926
Average for Nov., 1932 ...	3,753	1,706	5,459	7,215	12,674

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during November was 923, compared with 811 in October, and with 839 in November, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate on the whole, at the North-East Coast ports. At Middlesbrough conditions were reported as slightly better generally; but at North Shields employment was poor. Employment declined somewhat at the Hartlepoons, and remained slack at Grimsby; at Boston it was good and at Ipswich fair.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool remained moderate; it was very good at Garston, and fairly good at Manchester and Salford. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st December, 1933, was 11,917, compared with 11,686 in October, 1933, and with 10,977 in November, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £27,600 in the five weeks ended 1st December, 1933, compared with £26,654 in October, 1933, and with £24,053 in November, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff and at Swansea was fairly good. At Port Talbot it remained good. At Bristol employment was fair, and at Avonmouth it was good. It declined at Plymouth and Southampton where it was poor and moderate respectively. At Falmouth employment remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained moderate. At Dundee and Leith it improved and was good, and at Grangemouth fair; but at Bo'ness and Burntisland it declined and was moderate. At Belfast employment was fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING November employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men was still on a very low level with little variation during the month, and large surpluses of all classes were available at the majority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 20th November, 1933, was 35.0, compared with 34.2 at 23rd October, 1933, and 37.1 at 21st November, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet throughout the month. On the Tyne the demand was very poor at the beginning of the month and improved slightly later, until the last week, when a decline was noted. On the Wear the demand was very slack, apart from short periods at the beginning and end of the month when there was a fair demand. The demand on the Tees was very poor, with a slightly better tendency towards the end of the month; at the Hartlepoons the demand was very slack at the beginning of November, but improved slightly later in the month. The demand for men at Southampton was very slack, but showed signs of improvement towards the end of the month. At Bristol the demand was slack, more particularly in the middle of the month; at Avonmouth, apart from one or two active spells, demand was quiet. At Cardiff the demand for men was moderate throughout the month; at Newport it was dull, with a slight improvement in the last week; at Swansea there was a fair demand, except during a period in the middle of the month when a sharp decline was noted. The demand at Manchester was poor generally, but slightly more activity was observed in the latter part of November. The demand on the Mersey was moderate in the first half of November, but declined thereafter and was very slack at the end of the month. On the Clyde there was a fair demand in the early part of the month, which fluctuated somewhat later, the demand at the end of November being poor. At Leith the demand was slack, with an improving tendency towards the end of the month. At Belfast, apart from a period of slackness in the middle of the month, the demand was quiet to moderate.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Nov., 1933.	In. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Eleven Months ended Nov., 1933.	Nov., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	7,407	+ 14	- 12	89,740	94,032
Manchester ...	739	+ 20	+ 72	6,894	6,878
London ...	6,468	- 1,740	- 656	86,881	83,588
Southampton... ‡	4,857	+ 32	+ 184	66,371	67,082
Tyne Ports ...	1,828	+ 594	- 260	16,815	19,162
Sunderland ...	236	+ 92	+ 23	3,036	2,950
Middlesbrough ...	263	+ 74	+ 59	2,364	1,902
Hull ...	1,027	+ 136	+ 284	8,735	9,184
Bristol ...	695	+ 228	+ 106	7,290	7,276
Newport, Mon. ...	289	- 30	+ 50	3,212	3,261
Cardiff ...	1,908	+ 630	+ 84	15,584	17,169
Swansea ...	831	- 80	- 77	11,731	14,872
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	255	+ 63	+ 110	2,645	2,407
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	322	- 11	+ 34	3,605	3,964
Glasgow ...	2,146	- 178	+ 567	22,206	24,908
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	242	+ 79	- 198	2,060	2,254
TOTAL for above Ports	29,513	- 261	+ 370	349,169	360,889

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 454 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 20th November, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Number of Persons on Register at 20th November, 1933.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,602,655	13,252	202,088	6,031	1,824,026
2. Claims under consideration ...	47,861	1,195	13,124	783	62,963
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	196,233	9,844	54,503	6,229	266,809
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	48,013	26,382	28,874	22,950	126,219
5. Two months' file ...	48,331	2,902	33,643	2,627	87,503
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,483	15	267	6	3,771
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	1,894,762	50,673	298,589	35,993	2,280,017
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	1,898,563	27,208	303,625	15,676	2,245,072

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 20TH NOVEMBER, 1933, AND 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.

	20th November, 1933.			23rd Oct., 1933.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,556,939	255,222	82,601	1,894,762	1,911,529
Boys ...	45,336	5,260	77	50,673	52,220
Women ...	220,379	76,820	1,390	298,589	297,686
Girls ...	33,154	2,833	6	35,993	37,318
Total ...	1,855,808	340,135	84,074	2,280,017	2,298,753
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,599,808	257,116	85,075	1,941,999	1,957,433
Boys ...	46,395	5,286	77	51,758	53,240
Women ...	231,688	78,364	1,431	311,483	311,262
Girls ...	33,590	2,857	6	36,453	37,828
Total ...	1,911,481	343,623	86,589	2,341,693	2,359,763

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 20th Nov., 1933.		Period 22nd November, 1932, to 20th November, 1933.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
	Number.	Number.	In. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	In. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	
Men ...	104,490	99,759	1,364,843	+ 293,982	1,309,250	+ 270,250
Boys ...	21,371	17,876	225,489	+ 54,764	191,640	+ 40,111
Women ...	44,113	36,241	622,333	+ 118,118	523,260	+ 92,059
Girls ...	20,009	16,114	223,350	+ 39,323	183,831	+ 26,648
TOTAL	189,983	169,990	2,435,995	+ 506,187	2,207,981	+ 429,068

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

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th November, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,525 per week.

‡ The figures for the period 22nd November, 1932, to 20th November, 1933, cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 50 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 20th November, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 20th November, 1933.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	23rd Oct., 1933.	21st Nov., 1932.
London Division ...	196,846	34,297	4,716	235,859	+ 13 - 71,721
South-Eastern Division ...	86,400	14,594	4,750	105,744	+ 5,864 - 42,980
Brighton ...	4,063	1,131	201	5,395	+ 295 - 1,141
Chatham ...	4,242	503	517	5,262	+ 272 - 2,425
Ipswich ...	2,932	294	103	3,329	+ 24 - 2,038
Norwich ...	5,285	601	85	5,971	+ 82 - 1,926
Rest of Division ...	69,878	12,065	3,844	85,787	+ 5,735 - 35,450
South-Western Division ...	119,034	14,733	6,345	140,112	+ 457 - 29,866
Bristol ...	19,205	2,914	1,919	24,038	+ 572 - 2,389
Plymouth ...	8,715	1,280	424	10,419	+ 212 - 1,036
Plymouth ...	7,950	1,058	656	9,674	+ 92 - 1,945
Reading ...	2,750	244	104	3,098	+ 68 - 908
Southampton ...	10,575	976	779	12,330	+ 1,467 - 2,596
Swindon ...	2,259	235	117	2,611	+ 243 - 1,565
Rest of Division ...	67,570	8,026	2,346	77,942	+ 1,781 - 19,427
Midlands Division ...	220,686	31,566	5,329	257,581	+ 15,461 - 95,913
Birmingham ...	28,100	4,844	610	33,554	+ 5,462 - 18,714
Coventry ...	5,637	653	53	6,343	+ 1,624 - 1,972
Cradley Heath ...	4,097	498	43	4,548	+ 595 - 2,550
Derby ...	3,955	384	141	4,490	+ 284 - 2,585
Leicester ...	8,341	1,593	25	9,959	+ 995 - 2,685
Northampton ...	4,704	967	135	5,806	+ 448 - 784
Nottingham ...	13,265	1,512	274	15,051	+ 1,449 - 1,867
Smethwick ...	3,431	554	27	4,012	+ 295 - 2,825
Stoke-on-Trent... †	16,895	4,953	249	22,097	+ 409 - 9,805
Walsall ...	6,847	732	131	7,710	+ 613 - 2,365
West Bromwich ...	3,157	334	25	3,526	+ 212 - 2,351
Wolverhampton ...	8,664	1,021	286	9,971	+ 429 - 3,879
Rest of Division ...	113,573	13,611	3,330	130,514	+ 6,360 - 43,831
North-Eastern Division ...	435,924	41,987	20,992	498,903	+ 7,113 - 125,611
Barnsley ...	10,405	615	594	11,614	+ 1,003 - 1,000
Bradford ...	11,638	2,258	90	13,	

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 20th November, 1933, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and

are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 453 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 453.

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.

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th NOVEMBER, 1933.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,801	17	5,818	53	—	53	5,854	17	5,871	5,824	17	5,841
Mining —												
Coal Mining	216,895	508	217,403	93,392	272	93,664	310,287	780	311,067	310,264	780	311,044
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,682	4	3,686	763	—	763	4,445	4	4,449	4,398	3	4,401
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,375	6	1,381	45	—	45	1,420	6	1,426	1,419	6	1,425
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	9,625	18	9,643	2,933	—	2,933	12,558	18	12,576	11,898	18	11,916
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	879	—	879	34	—	34	913	—	913	911	—	911
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,504	119	2,023	1,174	48	1,222	3,078	167	3,245	3,021	167	3,188
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,873	12	2,885	474	3	477	3,347	15	3,362	3,269	15	3,284
Non-Metallic Mining Products —												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,767	12	2,779	195	—	195	2,962	12	2,974	2,962	12	2,974
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,008	54	4,062	1,046	12	1,058	5,054	66	5,120	4,986	66	5,052
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	2,036	54	2,090	442	15	457	2,478	69	2,547	2,411	68	2,479
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	11,236	601	11,837	2,361	241	2,602	13,597	842	14,439	13,362	841	14,203
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	4,315	2,424	6,739	2,606	2,955	5,561	6,921	5,379	12,300	6,897	5,373	12,270
Glass Trades —												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,936	279	3,215	537	49	586	3,473	328	3,801	3,467	328	3,795
Glass Bottles	2,985	130	3,115	568	13	581	3,553	143	3,696	3,553	143	3,696
Chemicals, etc. —												
Chemicals	10,464	908	11,372	770	141	911	11,234	1,049	12,283	11,154	1,044	12,198
Explosives	749	189	938	75	17	92	824	206	1,030	824	206	1,030
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,345	188	1,533	83	21	104	1,428	209	1,637	1,423	209	1,632
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	6,360	1,069	7,429	1,154	235	1,389	7,514	1,304	8,818	7,456	1,279	8,735
Metal Manufacture —												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	4,508	12	4,520	937	4	941	5,445	16	5,461	5,441	16	5,457
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	30,326	192	30,518	20,989	99	21,088	51,315	291	51,606	51,312	291	51,603
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	4,612	172	4,784	1,219	17	1,236	5,831	189	6,020	5,797	189	5,986
Tin Plates	3,446	200	3,646	4,176	246	4,422	7,622	446	8,068	7,622	446	8,068
Iron and Steel Tubes	4,753	77	4,830	2,368	10	2,378	7,121	87	7,208	7,119	87	7,206
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,352	185	2,537	1,441	60	1,501	3,793	245	4,038	3,793	244	4,037
Engineering, etc. —												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	89,261	1,891	91,152	18,943	682	19,625	108,204	2,573	110,777	106,462	2,557	109,019
Electrical Engineering	8,181	669	8,850	1,455	179	1,634	9,836	848	10,484	9,506	844	10,350
Marine Engineering, etc.	18,005	45	18,050	1,477	14	1,491	19,432	59	19,541	18,985	59	19,044
Constructional Engineering	7,112	74	7,186	1,393	5	1,398	8,505	79	8,584	8,324	79	8,403
Construction and Repair of Vehicles —												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	26,636	987	27,623	3,273	122	3,395	29,909	1,109	31,018	29,515	1,100	30,615
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	2,375	123	2,498	289	45	334	2,664	168	2,832	2,594	167	2,761
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	6,473	46	6,519	1,287	7	1,294	7,760	53	7,813	7,755	53	7,808
TOTAL	90,018	271	90,289	2,966	85	3,051	92,984	356	93,340	86,696	356	87,052

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades —												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	11,767	363	12,130	3,772	88	3,860	15,539	451	15,990	15,483	451	15,934
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,810	62	3,872	210	8	218	4,020	70	4,090	3,901	68	3,969
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,404	2,456	9,860	847	719	1,566	8,251	3,175	11,426	8,237	3,175	11,412
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,391	697	5,088	2,235	243	2,478	6,626	940	7,566	6,611	936	7,547
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,139	615	2,754	991	214	1,205	3,130	829	3,959	3,128	829	3,957
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,854	416	2,270	364	110	474	2,218	526	2,744	2,206	526	2,732
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,148	17	1,165	140	2	142	1,288	19	1,307	1,284	19	1,303
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,229	813	3,042	610	302	912	2,839	1,115	3,954	2,816	1,114	3,930
Metal Industries not separately specified	17,032	3,506	20,538	4,020	913	4,933	21,052	4,419	25,471	20,846	4,415	25,261
Textile Trades —												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	15,901	12,594	28,495	6,855	8,984	15,839	22,756	21,578	44,334	22,756	21,578	44,334
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	13,075	29,011	42,086	3,894	11,437	15,331	16,969	40,448	57,417	16,958	40,448	57,406
Total Cotton	28,976	41,605	70,581	10,749	20,421	31,170	39,725	62,026	101,751	39,716	62,026	101,740
Woolen and Worsted	7,152	3,532	10,684	5,464	5,126	10,590	12,616	8,658	21,274	12,525	8,607	21,132
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	1,260	968	2,228	664	3,227	3,891	3,531	5,455	1,924	3,520	5,444	
Artificial Silk Yarn	4,228	490	4,718	226	432	658	4,544	696	5,240	4,544	696	5,240
Linen	4,383	6,182	10,565	660	1,023	1,683	5,048	7,205	12,253	5,048	7,205	12,253
Jute	3,498	4,934	8,432	283	617	900	3,781	5,551	9,332	3,780	5,551	9,331
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,029	1,540	2,569	301	604	905	1,330	2,144	3,474	1,330	2,144	3,474
Hosiery	1,288	2,107	3,395	1,078	1,715	2,793	3,882	6,248	2,336	3,801	6,137	
Lace	412	335	747	371	344	715	783	679	1,462	782	679	1,461
Carpets	510	537	1,047	288	268	556	798	805	1,603	798	805	1,603
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,620	2,090	3,710	348	741	1,089	1,968	2,831	4,799	1,852	2,421	4,273
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	8,862	2,586	11,448	9,938	2,847	12,785	18,800	5,433	24,233	17,633	4,549	22,182
Leather and Leather Goods —												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,364	613	3,977	700	127	827	4,064	740	4,804	4,060	740	4,800
Leather Goods	1,363	496	1,859	275	144	419	1,638	640	2,278	1,619	628	2,247
Clothing Trades —												
Tailoring	11,982	8,082	20,064	2,032	11,047	13,079	14,014	19,129	33,143	13,391	18,674	32,065
Dress Making and Millinery	1,078	4,741	5,819	127	2,912	3,039	1,205	7,653	8,858	1,185	7,483	8,668
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,506	1,900	3,406	1,073	2,233	3,306	2,579	4,133	6,712	2,572	4,132	6,704
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	750	4,054	4,804	69	2,625	2,734	819	6,610	7,429	621	3,884	4,505
Dress Industries not separately specified	749	490	1,239	154	162	316	903	652	1,555	896	647	1,543
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,343	1,800	12,143	7,418	2,731	10,149	17,761	4,531	22,292	17,501	4,509	22,010
Food, Drink and Tobacco —												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	13,525	3,819	17,344	705	443	1,148	14,230	4,262	18,492	13,3		

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.												PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH NOVEMBER, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH NOV., 1933.
	Males.			Females.			Total.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			23RD OCT. 1933.	21ST NOV. 1932.	23RD NOV. 1931.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
Fishing ...	31,190	1,000	32,190	18.6	1.7	18.1	0.2	—	0.1	18.8	1.7	18.2	+ 0.1	- 1.9	- 2.1	18.3									
Mining—																									
Coal Mining ...	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	21.3	10.6	21.2	9.1	5.8	9.2	30.4	16.4	30.4	- 1.8	- 3.7	+ 3.3	30.4									
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,150	50	11,200	33.0	8.0	32.9	6.9	—	6.8	39.9	8.0	39.7	+ 0.1	- 1.7	- 2.9	39.4									
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,570	30	3,600	20.0	38.4	1.3	—	1.2	39.8	20.0	39.6	+ 0.9	- 2.1	- 3.1	39.6										
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	20.8	4.9	20.6	6.3	—	6.3	27.1	4.9	26.9	+ 1.0	- 6.0	+ 5.3	26.6									
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,070	10	10,080	8.7	—	8.7	0.4	—	0.4	9.1	—	9.1	+ 1.0	- 6.0	+ 5.3	9.0									
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	12,610	1,440	14,050	15.1	8.3	14.4	9.3	3.3	8.7	24.4	11.6	23.1	- 0.5	- 3.1	+ 0.1	22.9									
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,300	220	16,520	17.6	5.5	17.5	2.9	1.3	2.9	20.5	6.8	20.4	- 0.1	- 11.0	- 3.2	20.1									
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products—																									
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,120	100	12,220	22.8	12.0	22.7	1.6	—	1.6	24.4	12.0	24.3	- 1.8	- 8.9	- 9.1	24.3									
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,770	1,500	22,270	19.3	3.6	18.2	5.0	0.8	4.8	24.3	4.4	23.0	+ 0.1	- 6.0	- 1.1	24.3									
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,940	580	15,520	13.6	9.3	13.5	3.0	2.6	2.9	16.6	11.9	16.4	- 0.5	- 10.4	- 5.4	16.4									
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	83,320	6,330	89,650	13.5	9.5	13.2	2.8	3.8	2.9	16.3	13.3	16.1	+ 0.9	- 8.9	- 3.8	16.0									
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	34,700	41,130	75,830	12.4	5.9	8.9	7.5	7.2	7.3	19.9	13.1	16.2	- 1.7	- 10.9	- 13.6	16.2									
Glass Trades—																									
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	22,010	6,150	28,160	13.3	4.5	11.4	2.5	0.8	2.1	15.8	5.3	13.5	- 0.7	- 4.8	- 8.6	13.5									
Glass Bottles ...	16,870	2,400	19,270	17.7	5.4	16.2	3.4	0.6	3.0	21.1	6.0	19.2	- 2.6	- 6.0	- 8.9	19.2									
Chemicals, etc.—																									
Chemicals ...	75,140	26,250	101,390	13.9	3.5	11.2	1.1	0.5	0.9	15.0	4.0	12.1	- 0.3	- 3.9	- 6.3	12.1									
Explosives ...	10,740	5,050	15,790	7.0	3.7	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	7.7	4.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 4.7	- 9.1	6.5									
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ...	15,930	5,150	21,080	8.4	3.7	7.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	9.0	4.1	7.8	- 0.2	- 2.4	- 3.5	7.7									
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	60,170	22,180	82,350	10.6	4.8	9.0	1.9	1.1	1.7	12.5	5.9	10.7	- 0.4	- 1.8	- 2.0	10.7									
Metal Manufacture—																									
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	16,100	100	16,200	28.0	12.0	27.9	5.8	4.0	5.8	33.8	16.0	33.7	- 2.0	- 9.6	- 7.2	33.7									
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	160,380	4,290	164,670	18.9	4.5	18.5	13.1	2.3	12.8	32.0	6.8	31.3	- 2.3	- 15.9	- 14.2	31.3									
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,650	3,220	38,870	12.9	5.3	12.3	3.5	0.6	3.2	16.4	5.9	15.5	- 0.6	- 10.1	- 12.5	15.5									
Tin Plates ...	27,010	3,130	30,140	12.8	6.5	12.1	15.4	7.9	14.7	23.2	14.4	23.2	- 1.4	- 15.7	- 17.2	23.2									
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	26,360	720	27,080	18.0	4.5	17.2	9.0	0.6	8.5	27.0	5.1	25.7	- 1.4	- 15.7	- 17.2	25.7									
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	12.4	4.9	11.2	7.7	1.7	6.6	20.1	6.6	17.8	- 0.5	- 7.4	- 7.1	17.8									
Engineering, etc.—																									
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	486,520	41,670	528,190	18.3	4.5	17.3	3.9	1.7	3.7	22.2	6.2	21.0	- 1.0	- 9.1	- 6.6	20.9									
Electrical Engineering ...	71,340	19,250	90,590	12.5	3.5	9.8	2.0	0.9	1.8	13.5	4.4	11.6	- 0.7	- 4.6	- 3.5	11.5									
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	45,460	750	46,210	32.8	3.3	39.3	1.9	3.2	4.2	26.8	14.4	26.8	- 1.2	- 12.9	- 7.7	40.8									
Constructional Engineering ...	28,000	1,200	29,200	25.4	6.2	24.6	5.0	0.4	4.8	30.4	6.6	29.4	- 1.8	- 10.4	- 0.6	29.2									
Construction and Repair of Vehicles—																									
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	235,630	26,090	261,720	11.3	3.8	10.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	12.7	4.3	11.9	- 0.9	- 6.4	- 10.7	11.8									
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams ...	14,580	2,640	17,220	16.3	4.7	14.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	18.3	6.3	16.9	- 0.4	- 5.3	- 5.1	16.3									
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	166,980	2,330	169,310	53.9	11.6	53.3	1.8	3.7	1.8	55.7	15.3	55.1	- 2.4	- 8.0	- 5.1	54.1									
Metal Trades—																									
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	83,390	8,160	91,550	14.1	4.4	13.2	4.5	1.1	4.3	18.6	5.5	17.5	- 0.7	- 10.0	- 5.5	17.4									
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	25,890	1,720	27,610	14.7	3.6	14.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	15.5	4.1	14.8	- 0.8	- 2.0	- 0.7	14.6									
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	73,780	51,790	125,570	10.0	4.7	7.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	11.2	6.1	9.1	- 0.4	- 3.4	- 3.8	9.1									
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,570	9,390	32,960	18.6	7.0	15.1	9.4	2.4	7.4	28.0	9.1	22.5	- 1.7	- 8.3	- 11.7	22.5									
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,750	10,210	24,960	14.5	6.0	11.0	6.7	2.1	4.9	21.2	8.1	15.9	- 0.2	- 8.5	- 13.4	15.9									
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	15,770	9,470	25,240	11.8	4.4	9.0	2.3	1.2	1.9	14.1	5.6	10.9	- 1.0	- 7.3	- 12.0	10.8									
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	9,190	660	9,850	12.5	2.6	11.8	1.5	0.3	1.5	14.0	2.9	13.3	- 1.0	- 7.1	- 2.3	13.4									
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	23,490	18,640	42,130	9.5	4.4	7.2	2.6	1.6	2.2	12.1	6.0	9.4	- 0.5	- 5.0	- 8.7	9.4									
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	136,820	73,540	210,360	12.4	4.8	9.8	3.0	1.2	2.3	15.4	6.0	12.1	- 0.9	- 6.0	- 8.4	12.0									
Textile Trades—																									
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	98,840	145,160	244,000	16.1	8.7	11.7	6.9	6.2	6.5	23.0	14.9	18.2	- 2.2	- 6.1	- 1.1	18.2									
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80,920	175,010	255,930	16.2	16.6	16.4	4.8	6.5	6.0	21.0	23.1	22.4	- 0.4	- 1.9	- 1.1	22.4									
Total Cotton ...	179,760	320,170	499,930	16.1	13.0	14.1	6.0	6.4	6.3	22.1	19.4	20.4	- 1.2	- 3.9	- 8.9	20.4									
Woolen and Worsted ...	95,690	135,190	230,880	7.5	2.6	4.6	5.7	3.8	4.6	13.2	6.4	9.2	+ 0.4	- 8.3	- 8.7	9.2									
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	15,190	28,940	44,130	7.8	3.3	4.9	4.1	8.9	7.2	11.9	12.2	12.1	- 1.8	- 5.5	- 12.1	12.1									
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	13,640	10,930	24,570	9.0	4.5	7.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	10.7	6.4	8.8	- 1.3	- 5.5	- 13.2	8.8									
Linen ...	22,940	49,920	72,860	19.1	12.4	14.5	2.9	2.0	2.3	22.0	14.4	16.8	- 0.7	- 7.7	- 5.6	21.4									
Jute ...	11,960	22,990	34,950	29.2	21.5	24.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	31.6	24.1	26.7	+ 0.3	- 15.7	- 10.9	26.7									
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,970	11,180	18,150	14.8	13.8	14.2	4.3	5.4	4.9	19.1	19.2	19.1	+ 1.0	- 3.9	- 5.7	18.4									
Hosiery ...	25,260	88,790	114,050	5.1	2.4	3.0	4.3	2.0	2.5	9.4	4.4	5.5	- 0.1	- 3.6	- 4.7	5.4									
Lace ...	6,360	9,990	16,350	6.5	3.4	4.6	5.8	3.4	4.3	12.3	6.8	8.9	- 0.8	- 11.3	- 7.0	8.9									
Carpets ...	11,100	16,610	27,710	4.6	3.2	3.6	2.6	1.6	2.0	7.2	4.8	5.8	- 1.9	- 3.9	- 8.3	5.8									
Textiles not separately specified ...	14,740	33,060	47,800	11.0	6.3	7.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	13.4	8.6	10.0	- 0.8	- 5.8	- 8.7	9.6									
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,900	33,240	113,140	11.1	7.8	10.1	12.4	8.5	11.3	23.5	16.3	21.4	+ 0.8	- 6.8	- 10.5	21.2									
Leather and Leather Goods—																									
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	34,090	10,590	44,680	9.9	5.8	8.9	2.0	1.2	1.9	11.9	7.0	10.8	+ 1.0	- 4.2	- 4.7	10.7									
Leather Goods ...	12,030	13,500	25,530	11.3	3.7	7.3	2.3	1.0	1.6	13.6	4.7	8.9	- 3.0	- 7.3	- 8.9	8.9									
Clothing Trades—																									
Tailoring ...	71,970	144,690	216,660	15.6	5.6	9.3	2.9	7.6	6.0	19.5	13.2	15.3	+ 0.6	- 5.2	- 3.3	15.1									
Dress Making and Millinery ...	9,980	89,480	99,460	10.8	5.3	5.9	1.3	3.3	3.0																

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1933, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See article on pages 436 to 438.)

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at		Index Numbers,* June, 1923 = 100.																				
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1933.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.												
Fishing	22,376	25,350	24,500	25,593	105.6	108.1	113.2	115.4	117.4	116.3	120.9	112.0	118.3												
Mining and Quarrying —																									
Stone Quarrying and Mining	30,574	40,619	38,900	35,659	113.3	120.1	132.8	129.4	134.2	131.3	136.1	122.2	121.7												
Slate Quarrying and Mining	7,781	11,043	10,600	8,855	131.0	134.8	142.0	135.1	125.2	106.8	113.9	96.2	118.6												
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	11,875	14,782	14,200	13,309	109.4	118.2	124.5	123.9	132.9	138.4	122.1	105.8	116.7												
Total of expanded industries	50,230	66,444	63,700	57,823	115.1	121.9	132.3	128.9	132.4	129.1	129.3	114.3	120.1												
Coal Mining	1,211,559	965,610	937,400	639,296	99.0	75.8	79.7	69.4	74.0	69.2	56.8	52.7	54.3												
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	24,300	16,862	16,200	10,597	85.2	79.0	69.4	65.1	66.1	63.6	55.7	47.5	45.4												
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	15,906	13,626	13,100	6,005	80.6	73.8	85.7	83.6	92.5	84.2	47.9	45.8	39.3												
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	3,950	5,345	5,100	1,405	107.7	118.0	135.3	126.9	118.4	98.4	45.3	38.8	37.3												
Total of contracted industries	1,255,715	1,001,443	971,800	657,303	98.5	76.0	79.7	69.6	74.2	69.3	50.6	52.4	53.9												
Total, Mining and Quarrying	1,305,945	1,067,887	1,035,500	715,126	99.2	77.8	81.8	72.0	76.5	71.7	59.5	54.9	56.5												
Manufacturing Industries —																									
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	9,924	13,841	13,400	22,693	118.8	117.6	139.5	149.5	160.8	173.3	199.6	210.6	236.2												
Artificial Stone and Concrete	9,039	15,158	14,600	16,873	114.1	133.2	167.7	163.5	174.4	167.0	174.6	187.5	193.8												
Silk and Artificial Silk	34,888	51,799	50,400	58,807	114.2	125.0	148.5	197.0	199.6	179.4	151.2	167.1	173.3												
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	64,989	77,954	77,200	108,069	107.3	116.4	120.0	126.6	139.3	146.6	144.4	158.5	168.0												
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,590	23,599	22,900	25,961	114.1	120.1	142.2	146.0	159.2	142.3	139.4	161.2	161.2												
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	5,265	7,171	6,900	8,115	103.1	135.4	136.2	149.1	165.1	166.1	152.0	149.3	160.2												
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	12,978	18,038	17,400	19,434	121.6	121.4	139.0	142.9	144.8	147.4	147.4	144.0	155.2												
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	4,487	5,537	5,400	6,668	96.9	101.4	123.4	130.6	136.5	134.0	126.1	130.7	152.4												
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	56,240	82,861	78,500	76,187	118.3	131.4	147.3	136.7	140.7	139.9	138.4	129.6	143.0												
Brushes and Brooms	7,897	9,733	9,500	10,954	114.9	115.6	123.3	127.5	116.7	122.6	113.1	120.4	142.2												
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	61,707	75,801	72,400	88,786	111.7	126.7	126.7	119.7	125.1	124.4	125.9	126.6	138.2												
Electrical Engineering	56,965	75,672	74,200	76,847	119.4	126.3	132.8	135.8	144.4	148.8	141.8	141.4	157.5												
Industries and Services not separately specified	79,268	100,782	99,400	105,052	104.3	113.6	127.2	126.6	130.4	126.8	124.4	125.8	134.4												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	87,349	109,401	105,100	109,566	104.9	110.5	125.3	130.4	135.2	134.2	130.8	126.9	130.6												
Wall Paper Making	4,428	5,120	5,000	5,634	122.1	105.7	115.6	127.7	138.9	132.0	129.8	122.0	130.3												
Food Industries not separately specified	86,530	103,323	100,800	109,603	112.8	108.0	119.7	118.7	122.0	120.7	119.8	120.0	130.2												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	173,541	220,095	217,500	213,333	108.4	116.4	126.8	126.3	134.4	125.2	115.5	114.4	127.9												
Glass Bottles	12,447	15,775	15,200	15,182	123.5	126.7	126.7	119.7	122.8	115.9	117.8	120.0	126.6												
Metal Industries not separately specified	146,840	172,506	168,500	176,879	107.9	110.1	117.3	116.1	123.2	118.6	111.4	112.6	123.2												
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	215,010	245,186	239,100	258,032	106.4	107.9	114.0	116.4	119.7	122.2	120.1	122.1	123.0												
Hosiery	83,732	94,747	93,100	99,737	106.9	106.0	113.2	117.9	121.2	120.7	109.1	118.9	121.3												
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10,619	11,042	10,800	12,564	93.4	94.5	104.0	107.6	115.4	123.0	115.5	113.6	121.0												
Grain Milling	27,388	29,220	27,500	30,164	108.4	107.5	106.7	104.2	107.0	101.4	97.5	105.6	117.0												
Rubber	50,887	56,155	54,700	57,535	103.7	108.2	110.4	118.8	122.8	118.1	109.4	106.9	116.1												
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,429	13,595	13,100	12,644	114.4	114.2	118.9	118.1	118.8	111.8	99.6	97.0	114.8												
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	50,976	53,946	53,600	57,716	101.2	100.7	105.8	105.6	110.2	105.9	107.1	109.5	113.9												
Textiles not separately specified	37,022	40,600	40,000	41,254	105.5	107.0	109.7	112.4	115.1	104.9	101.7	104.2	113.1												
Paper and Paper Board	51,692	51,433	49,400	55,827	99.0	98.4	99.5	103.5	106.7	102.7	98.4	105.0	112.4												
Tailoring	175,947	194,905	192,000	192,120	103.6	106.0	110.8	109.9	109.9	107.9	109.5	107.5	110.9												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	70,045	81,433	77,300	71,960	103.1	108.8	116.2	117.5	120.8	114.9	104.4	99.2	108.2												
Leather Tanning, Currying and Dressing	36,477	38,681	38,400	38,774	103.2	103.2	106.0	108.1	103.2	98.7	95.2	95.1	107.0												
Drink Industries	93,203	105,379	102,900	97,292	109.1	113.2	113.0	110.6	111.7	109.3	107.7	101.7	106.8												
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	70,932	74,074	70,900	71,790	104.5	103.7	104.4	105.1	102.2	101.3	100.2	103.9	105.7												
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	41,407	41,200	40,600	42,754	97.7	97.9	99.5	103.2	108.2	107.8	102.5	106.1	104.8												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	143,233	138,321	136,100	147,237	92.1	90.9	96.6	95.9	96.2	97.5	97.4	100.3	104.5												
Carpets	24,484	23,150	22,800	25,161	104.0	94.8	94.5	94.1	98.9	92.9	86.8	102.2	104.3												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	23,070	22,926	22,500	23,101	102.6	100.0	99.4	97.9	111.3	107.2	91.8	92.5	102.1												
Musical Instruments	18,443	22,676	21,900	18,041	95.8	110.6	123.0	137.0	147.5	121.9	105.8	106.2	101.3												
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	31,802	32,359	31,800	31,553	99.3	101.1	101.8	102.6	107.8	103.6	98.7	100.2	101.0												
Total of expanded industries	2,198,970	2,551,994	2,492,800	2,641,901	106.1	109.0	116.0	117.6	121.8	118.8	115.0	116.4	122.9												
Total, Manufacturing Industries	5,019,662	5,468,504	5,321,900	4,841,946	104.4	104.2	108.9	107.8	110.4	102.1	93.3	93.5	90.1												

For note, see end of this Table on page 459.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at		Index Numbers,* June, 1923 = 100.																				
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1933.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1931.	June, 1932.	June, 1933.												
Building and Public Works Contracting —																									
Public Works Contracting, etc.	103,277	145,393	139,400	158,056	110.0	125.1	140.8	132.8	136.0	146.7	213.5	188.0	159.6												
Building	626,440	792,438	792,300	708,279	106.5	112.6	126.5	123.5	126.8	121.8	117.9	106.2	118.8												
Total, Building and Contracting	729,717	937,831	893,700	866,335	107.0	114.3	128.5	124.7	128.0	125.3	131.6	117.8	124.6												
Transport and Distributive Trades —																									
Tramway and Omnibus Service	105,087	130,879	127,400	173,128	109.8	110.2	124.5	134.7	147.5	153.8	162.2	167.0	169.2												
Distributive Trades	1,180,548	1,509,307	1,482,100	1,766,949	108.2	116.9	127.9	132.2	136.9	140.0	144.3	149.0	152.5												
Road Transport not separately specified	122,821	155,449	151,500	167,160	105.8	113.2	126.6	131.9	136.0	135.3	141.7	138.5	139.7												
Total of expanded industries	1,408,456	1,795,635	1,761,000	2,107,237	108.1	116.0	127.5	132.4	137.6	140.6	145.4	149.4	152.6												
Shipping Service	106,481	123,093	121,200	103,863	100.5	107.2	115.6	112.8	114.3	108.0	108.3	104.2	99.1												
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	20,639	16,711	16,000	17,042	92.6	95.6	81.0	80.7	83.0	73.5	76.1	82													

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

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

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

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	147	240	387
Men ...	13	76	89
Women ...	14	438	452
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	174	754	928
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	6,585	7,432	14,017
Men ...	1,172	1,909	3,081
Women ...			
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	7,757	9,341	17,098
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	552	1,556	2,108
Men ...	516	1,903	2,419
Women ...	6	41	47
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	1,074	3,500	4,574
Class (c) ...	38	54	92
Men ...	28	60	88
Women ...	—	3	3
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	66	117	183
Class (d) ...	1,224	2,782	4,006
Men ...			
Women ...			
Juveniles ...			
Total ...			
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,412	2,452	3,864
Men ...	1,253	2,871	4,124
Women ...	176	537	713
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	2,841	5,860	8,701
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,286	2,206	3,492
Men ...	608	846	1,454
Women ...	156	439	595
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	2,050	3,491	5,541
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	187	449	636
Men ...	482	1,693	2,175
Women ...	50	314	364
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	719	2,456	3,175
Not unemployed ...	434	1,945	2,379
Men ...	72	721	793
Women ...	11	128	139
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	517	2,794	3,311
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	180	559	739
Men ...	193	836	1,029
Women ...	6	45	51
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	379	1,440	1,819
Other rounds ...	414	3,324	3,738
Men ...	306	741	1,047
Women ...	60	426	486
Juveniles ...			
Total ...	780	4,491	5,271
Total ...	11,235	20,217	31,452
Men ...	5,867	14,438	20,305
Women ...	479	2,371	2,850
Juveniles ...			
Grand Total ...	17,581	37,026	54,607

* 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.

† 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. There were no cases under class (a).

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

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

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

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	75	110	185
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	3	72	75
Men ...	1	2	3
Women ...	—	—	—
Juveniles ...	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	4	74	78

C.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	263	296	559
Appeals by Associations ...	96	176	272
Appeals by Claimants ...	140	351	491
Total ...	499	823	1,322

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST DECEMBER, 1932, TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1933.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions ...	1,751	8,018	9,769
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	87,997	107,135	195,132
Anomalies Regulations† ...	5,965	19,506	25,471
Class (b) ...	871	1,745	2,616
Class (c) ...	17,408	41,697	59,105
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	32,309	61,017	93,326
Employment lost through misconduct ...	24,045	38,313	62,358
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	8,800	29,527	38,327
Not unemployed ...	6,025	37,177	43,202
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,952	18,434	23,386
Other grounds ...	8,562	56,165	64,727
Total ...	198,685	418,734	617,419

Trade Dispute Cases.*

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,242	2,808	5,050
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	665	1,238	1,903

Decisions by Umpire.*

Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	3,078	4,038	7,116
Appeals by Associations ...	1,107	2,136	3,243
Appeals by Claimants ...	1,473	4,454	5,927
Total ...	5,658	10,628	16,286

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 9th October to 4th November, 1933, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other :-

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Appli-cations.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
Transitional pay-ment allowed at—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	27,280	297,760	2,591	13,490	29,871	311,250
Lower rates ...	18,622	199,059	2,049	10,554	20,671	209,613
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	7,568	15,778	2,054	2,221	9,622	17,999
Total ...	53,470	512,597	6,694	26,265	60,164	538,862

* 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.

† See footnote † in previous column.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 20TH NOVEMBER, 1933.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,525	1,425	2,950	690	1,076	1,766
South-Eastern ...	1,385	935	2,320	1,060	1,370	2,430
South-Western ...	1,613	1,806	3,419	1,077	1,849	2,926
Midlands ...	1,914	1,350	3,264	980	1,085	2,065
North-Eastern ...	5,780	6,553	12,333	2,546	6,113	8,659
North-Western ...	5,021	5,363	10,384	3,013	4,332	7,345
Scotland ...	4,500	6,127	10,627	2,746	4,803	7,549
Wales ...	2,553	2,823	5,376	931	2,322	3,253
Great Britain ...	24,291	26,382	50,673	13,043	22,950	35,993

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH NOVEMBER, 1933.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	7,535	5,812	13,347	2,702	2,296	4,998
South-Western ...	1,062	1,070	2,132	308	299	607
Midlands ...	2,234	1,809	4,043	805	880	1,685
North-Eastern ...	2,660	2,733	5,393	1,104	1,165	2,269
North-Western ...	2,769	2,790	5,559	1,164	1,241	2,405
Scotland ...	1,174	1,477	2,651	432	504	936
Wales ...	395	404	799	153	249	402
Great Britain ...	17,829	16,095	33,924	6,668	6,634	13,302

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentage Unemployed at 20th November, 1933.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,390	91,550	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	3.3	0.1	3.4	3.4	0.5	3.9
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	4.1	0.5	4.6	4.4	0.6	5.0
Midlands ...	79,090	66,350	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.9	0.8	1.7
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	5.4	2.0	7.4	4.7	1.0	5.7
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	6.3	1.3	7.6	3.6	1.4	5.0
Scotland ...	52,230	43,100	8.9	0.8	9.7	6.6	0.9	7.5
Wales ...	28,170	8,850	6.1	3.1	9.8	12.6	1.1	13.7
Special Schemes ...	2,400	2,300	0.6	—	0.6	0.3	—	0.3
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	4.3	1.1	5.4	3.3	0.7	4.0

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.						Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1933.
	Week ended 22.11.33.			Month-ended 22.11.33.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).
London ...	110	1	111	—	—	—	6,344
S.-Eastern ...	168	9	177	19	213	142	3,192
S.-Western ...	298	37	335	29	364	87	2,821
Midlands ...	266	66	332	11	343	83	5,579
N.-Eastern ...	1,330	331	1,661	163	1,824	245	17,767
N.-Western ...	1,494	595	2,089	208	2,297	132	19,469
Scotland ...	1,256	580	1,836	208	2,044	268	13,447
Wales ...	606	84	690	347	1,037	94	9,277
Great Britain ...	5,528	1,807	7,335	976	8,311	984	77,896

There were 76 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls, and 19 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 12 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 3 for girls, and 2 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 180 for boys, 112 for girls, and 229 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.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 20th November, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	435,170	89,678
	Temporarily Stopped	216,650	69,144
	Casuals ...	53,547	1,160
	Total ...	705,367	159,982
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	924,013	55,202
	Temporarily Stopped	23,046	3,056
	Casuals ...	28,156	199
	Total ...	975,215	58,457
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—	(a) Authorised for payment	905,590	45,607
	(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment...	69,625	12,850
	Total ...	975,215	58,457
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	118,306	38,152
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	31,437	8,473

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 444-445 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 15th November, 1933, was 3,775,934 (provisional figure), as compared with 3,744,860 reported for the end of October, 1933. The total for the end of November, 1932, was 5,355,428, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 15th November, 1933, 327,545 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,064,141 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,391,686, as compared with 1,388,612 at the end of October, and 1,768,602 at the end of November, 1932.

Of 4,930,731 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 20.9 per cent. were wholly unemployed and a further 14.0 per cent. were working short time on 28th October, 1933; at the end of the previous month the corresponding percentages were 22.3 and 11.5.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during November.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month (2nd December) was 286,874 (227,274 men and 59,600 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 261,524 (revised figure), and at the end of November, 1932, 294,739.

At the beginning of November, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation, showed a decline of 0.48 per cent. as compared with November, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 36.24, as compared with 42.95 at the beginning of November, 1932. At 1st November, 1933, 15.58 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 20.66 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed little change during September. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 167 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 1,013,644, show that 13.8 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 13.5 per cent. at the end of August and 18.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1932. In addition, 16.1 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16.3 per cent. in August and 18.9 per cent. in September, 1932. In September, 1933, 16.85 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 17.9 and in September, 1932, 23.1.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment increased slightly during September. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 518,704 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th September, 1933, 22.4 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.0 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 21.9 and 5.1 respectively and in the last week of September, 1932, 24.9 and 5.3. At the end of September, 1933, 312,200 applicants were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 287,800 were unemployed.

POLAND.¶

Unemployment continued to decrease during September. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 202,065, as compared with 206,471 at the end of August and 150,446 at the end of September, 1932.

ITALY.¶

Unemployment increased during October. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 962,863 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 907,463 at the end of September, 1933.

HUNGARY.**

Unemployment decreased during September. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 50,978, as compared with 52,569 in August and 65,436 in September, 1932.

* Statistika. Supplement to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th December, 1933, and Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, December, 1933. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st and 8th December, 1933. Paris.
‡ Le Peuple, 1st No. 22, 1933. Brussels.
§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1933. The Hague.
¶ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 15th November, 1933. Warsaw.
¶ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, November, 1933. Rome.
** Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, October, 1933. Budapest.

SWITZERLAND.*

Unemployment increased during October, mainly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 56,399 applications for employment (42.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,140 at the end of September and 58,127 at the end of October, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,794, 2,122 and 1,477 respectively.

Returns from 193 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of an aggregate of 523,980 members, 7.3 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 6.9 per cent. partially so at the end of September, 1933, as compared respectively with 8.0 per cent. and 7.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1933, and 7.8 per cent. and 10.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1932.

AUSTRIA.†

Unemployment showed a slight increase during October. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 280,381 (118,996 in Vienna), an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with September, but a decrease of 5.8 per cent. as compared with October, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 632,100, as compared with 627,000 at the end of October (preliminary figures) and 608,810 at the end of November, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment during October increased in Denmark and Sweden.

Denmark.—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 347,386 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 23.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1933, as compared with 20.9 per cent. at the end of September and 31.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1932.

Sweden.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of October, 1933, was 19.8 as compared with 19.1 at the end of September and 22.1 at the end of October, 1932.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from approximately 18,000 representative establishments, employing altogether about 3,000,000 workpeople, in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, the number of persons employed in the middle of October showed an increase of approximately 0.14 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 0.56 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October, 1933, was 74.0, as compared with 73.9 for September and 59.9 for October, 1932. It is officially estimated that, in the 89 manufacturing and 16 important non-manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau of Labour Statistics' monthly inquiry, 2,800,000 more persons were at work in October than in March last.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 27 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in October, 1933, as compared with 29 per cent. in September and 31 per cent. in October, 1932.

IRISH FREE STATE.**

Unemployment continued to increase during October. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 71,586 as compared with 58,937 at the end of September, and 88,533 at the end of October, 1932.

AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment showed a further slight decrease during the third quarter of 1933. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 25.1, as compared with 25.7 in the preceding quarter and 29.6 in the third quarter of 1932.

CANADA.‡‡

Employment at the beginning of November showed its seventh consecutive monthly increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,394 firms gave an aggregate of 845,291 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st November, 1933, as compared with 836,715 at 1st October. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st November, 1933, was 91.3, as compared with 90.4 at the beginning of October and 84.7 at the beginning of November, 1932.

At the end of October, 1933, 19.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 19.8 per cent. also at the end of September and 22.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1932.

* La Vie Economique November, 1933. Berne.
† Statistische Nachrichten, 27th November, 1933. Vienna.
‡ Prager Tagblatt, 8th December, 1933. Prague.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th December, 1933. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ New York Times, 17th and 26th November, 1933, and American Federationist, November, 1933.
** Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.
†† Information supplied by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.
‡‡ The November Employment Situation, 1933, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER.

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 November, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 806,722, or 1.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 4.7 per cent. more than in November, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 484, 476 and 461 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, was 648,798, an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 157,924, or 2.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 12.8 per cent. more than in November, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 93,231, or 1.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 5.6 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 713,491, or 1.9 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6.2 per cent. more than in November, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-two showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, as compared with October, including Southampton (127 per 10,000); four showed decreases, while in one area there was no change. Compared with November, 1932, thirty-seven areas showed increases, including Glasgow (162 per 10,000), Southampton (154 per 10,000), Birkenhead (106 per 10,000), and Oldham (105 per 10,000); the other ten areas showed decreases, including Edinburgh (63 per 10,000) and Derby (58 per 10,000).

ENGLAND AND WALES.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in November, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	Month ago.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
County of London	32,863	93,297	126,160	290	...	- 32
Birkenhead	898	7,416	8,314	563	+ 9	+ 106
Birmingham	4,554	17,228	21,782	474	- 6	+ 74
Blackburn	753	5,043	5,796	474	+ 1	+ 34
Bolton	853	3,957	4,810	271	+ 7	+ 26
Bradford	1,205	9,646	10,855	366	+ 11	+ 24
Brighton	1,067	2,216	3,283	226	+ 10	+ 2
Bristol	2,169	11,661	13,830	342	+ 22	- 24
Burnley	419	2,972	3,391	349	+ 19	+ 54
Cardiff	1,369	10,523	11,892	534	+ 2	+ 78
Coventry	422	1,891	2,313	129	+ 3	- 1
Croydon	807	4,267	5,074	214	+ 7	+ 10
Derby	562	6,173	6,735	473	+ 11	- 58
East Ham	632	4,226	4,858	343	+ 10	+ 29
Gateshead	691	8,985	9,676	790	- 6	+ 52
Huddersfield	568	2,147	2,715	238	+ 7	+ 18
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,769	18,547	20,316	638	+ 17	- 12
Leeds	2,952	17,824	20,776	428	+ 6	+ 42
Leicester	882	4,800	5,682	236	+ 2	+ 2
Liverpool	5,937	73,366	79,303	923	+ 16	+ 94
Manchester	3,672	53,970	57,642	755	+ 14	+ 65
Middlesbrough	492	5,087	5,579	399	+ 14	+ 46
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	892	21,035	21,927	769	+ 4	+ 52
Nottingham	774	10,447	11,221	886	+ 20	+ 69
Oldham	1,965	12,717	14,682	542	- 3	+ 54
Plymouth	981	3,704	4,685	337	+ 18	+ 105
Portsmouth	525	6,342	6,867	330	+ 9	- 21
Portsmouth	1,245	3,321	4,566	180	+ 1	- 15
Freston	513	1,539	2,112	178	+ 8	+ 23
St. Helens	475	5,499	5,974	555	+ 9	+ 57
Salford	1,562	7,726	9,288	422	+ 16	+ 54
Sheffield	1,765	57,091	58,856	1,147	+ 15	+ 11
Southampton	1,330	6,176	7,506	423	+ 127	+ 154
Southeast-on-Sea	281	3,141	3,422	284	+ 15	+ 19
South Shields	748	3,619	4,367	383	+ 2	+ 29
Stockport	592	1,947	2,539	200	+ 6	+ 8
Stoke-on-Trent	1,830	8,547	10,377	375	+ 7	+ 29
Sunderland	901	11,662	12,563	668	+ 12	+ 38
Swansea	529	6,778	7,307	443	+ 2	+ 5
Walsley	263	1,666	1,929	199	+ 7	+ 58
Walsall	575	3,722	4,297	410	+ 13	- 47
West Ham	2,354	17,982	20,336	703	+ 6	+ 69
Wolverhampton	554	2,641	3,195	240	+ 9	+ 34
Total for the above County Boroughs	53,331	469,307	522,638	502	+ 11	+ 32
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	86,194	562,604	648,798	440	+ 8	+ 14
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	5,123	118,301	123,424	1,115	+ 19	+ 162
Edinburgh	802	19,151	19,953	448	+ 10	- 63
Dundee	680	6,486	7,166	404	+ 23	+ 74
Aberdeen	432	6,949	7,381	438	+ 3	+ 84
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,037	150,887	157,924	832	+ 16	+ 94
Total for above 47 areas	93,231	713,491	806,722	484	+ 8	+ 23

* 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, inmates and mental defectives, are also included.
† 18th November in London, 25th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during November, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 168, as compared with 156* in the previous month and with 210 in November, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1933, numbered 17, as compared with 31 in the previous month and with 53 in November, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Other Metal Trades	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen	...	Shipbuilding	...
Firemen	2	Wood	...
Guards (Passenger)	...	Gas	...
Permanent Way Men	3	Electric Generating Stations	...
Porters	...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	...
Shunters	...	Chemicals, etc.	...
Mechanics	...	Food and Drink	...
Labourers	...	Paper, Printing, etc.	...
Other Grades	4	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Contractors' Servants	...	Rubber Trades	...
		Other Non-Textile Industries	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10		
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground	83	Docks, Wharves, etc.	7
Surface	6	Buildings	12
TOTAL, MINES	89	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	65
QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep		USE OR WORKING OF Tramway	
	2		1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR of Other Works	
Cotton	1		1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	...		
Other Textiles	1		
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	2		
Metal Extracting and Refining	...		
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making	4		
Metal Founding	2		
Engineering and Machine Making	4		
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering	1		
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft	3		
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	17
		TOTAL (including Seamen)	185

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 3.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Pitch	1
Smelting of Metals	...	Tar	6
Plumbing and Soldering	...	Paraffin	...
Shipbreaking	3	Oil	3
White and Red Lead Works	1		
Pottery	...	TOTAL	10
Vitreous Enamelling	1		
Electric Accumulator Works	3	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Paint and Colour Works	1	Manufacture of Bichromates	...
India-rubber Works	1	Dyeing and Finishing	...
Coach and Car Painting	...	Chrome Tanning	...
Shipbuilding	...	Chromium Plating	5
Other Industries	...	Other Industries	1
Painting of Buildings	3		
		TOTAL	6
TOTAL	13	Total, Cases	34
(b) OTHER POISONING.		II. Deaths.	
Aniline	1	LEAD POISONING.	
		Pottery	1
(c) ANTHRAX.		ANTHRAX.	
Wool	1	"Other Industries"	1
Handling of Horsehair	...		
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Other Industries	1	Oil	1
		TOTAL, Deaths	

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

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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £6,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 69,300 workpeople and in an increase of £185 in those of 2,650 workpeople.

The great majority of the workpeople affected by a decrease in wages consisted of those employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts of England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced, in accordance with a sliding scale based on selling prices, to the extent generally of about 3 per cent. on current rates. A similar change also took place for bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces in Cleveland, Cumberland, and North Lincolnshire and in iron and steel works in various districts, and for bricklayers' labourers and skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen employed in blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works in the North-East Coast area. Among other workers whose rates of wages were reduced in November were boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies in Lancashire, Cheshire and neighbouring counties; in this case, where rates of wages higher than the minima prescribed under the Trade Boards Acts had been established by agreement, it was arranged that such excess should be somewhat reduced.

Of the comparatively small number of workpeople affected by increases in wages in November, the largest groups consisted of machine calico printers in Lancashire and other districts, and of silk dyers at Macclesfield.

Of the estimated total decrease of £6,100 per week nearly £6,050 was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices.

Of the estimated total increase of £185 per week about £165 took effect under sliding scales based upon the cost of living.

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 eleven completed months of 1933, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1933.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	50	13,200	£ 10	£ 440
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,850	8,400	220	1,100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	21,600	9,250	2,720	750
Iron and Steel	75,000	16,700	6,700	870
Engineering	1,100	5,100	330	1,600
Shipbuilding ... ..	...	2,000	...	680
Other Metal	450	15,100	60	1,000
Textile	20,500	156,400	2,000	9,000
Clothing	50	2,800	5	370
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	2,750	...	210
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	9,500	15	900
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,700	...	2,430
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	...	533,000	...	48,250
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,100	1,500	210	180
Transport	20,400	38,900	1,300	5,000
Public Administration Services	3,750	14,600	370	1,120
Other	100	33,600	10	3,250
Total	146,000	879,500	13,950	77,150

In the corresponding eleven months of 1932, there were net increases of £2,350 in the weekly full-time wages of 32,700 workpeople, and net decreases of £234,000 in those of 1,879,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

Under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board there was a reduction in the number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable to certain classes of agricultural workers in Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	West Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	Male workers living in	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d. per week for workers engaged by the week, and of from £2 16s. 4d. to £4 2s. 4d. per annum for workers engaged by the year. Minimum rates after change, including the value of board and lodging received, per week and per annum respectively: foremen (not hands), 29s. 11d., £77 15s. 8d.; beastmen and shepherds, 29s., £75 8s.; waggons, 27s. 1d., £70 8s. 4d.; third lads carrying corn, 24s. 8d., £64 2s. 8d.; third lads not carrying corn, 22s. 10d., £59 7s. 4d.; fourth lads, 21s. 10d., £56 15s. 4d.; other beginners, 20s. 5d., £53 1s. 8d.; all other workers, 24s. 8d., £64 2s. 8d.
			Male workers not living in	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 5d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: waggons and other horsemen, beastmen and shepherds: 15s. 9d. per week at 14, increasing each year to 38s. 6d. at 21 and over; other workers: 8s. 1d. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. 9d. at 21 and over.
			Female workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: under 18 years of age, 3½d.; 18 and over, 4½d.
Agriculture	Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.	26 Nov.	Horsemen, cowmen, shepherds and hwsmyrn (balliffs).	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 19s. at 15, increasing each year to 34s. at 21 and over.†
			Other male workers	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Glass-Working	Liverpool	1 Nov.	Glass bevellers, silverers, cutters, polishers, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for silverers, bevellers and plate cutters, and 1d. per hour for examiners and surface polishers, the rates for brilliant cutters, machine bevellers, packers and labourers remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows: brilliant cutters, 1s. 9d.; silverers, 1s. 7½d.; examiners and surface polishers, 1s. 5½d.; bevellers and plate cutters, 1s. 6½d.; packers and labourers, 1s. 3d.; machine bevellers 21 and over, 1s. 3½d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	England and West of Scotland.	5 Nov.	Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard (basic process) and at the standard (acid process).
	North-East Coast Area.	5 Nov.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age.	Decrease of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1½ of such advance.
	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).	5 Nov.	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
	Workington	5 Nov.	Steel millmen and labourers (dual workers).	
Scunthorpe	5 Nov.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.		

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 97,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
 § Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
 ¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (contd.)	West of Scotland ...	5 Nov.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine-men, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
	Barrow-in-Furness ...	5 Nov.	Merchant millmen, engine-men, crane-men, etc.	
	Barrow-in-Furness ...	5 Nov.	Roll millmen	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard.
	England and West of Scotland.	5 Nov.	Roll turners	Decrease* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1½ of such advance.
	Cleveland, Cumberland and North Lincolnshire.	5 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces.	
	England and West of Scotland.	5 Nov.	Bricklayers and masons employed in iron and steel works in England and steel works in West of Scotland.	Decrease* of 3½ per cent. Rate after change: 12½d. per hour, plus 25 per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	5 Nov.	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1½ of such advance.
	North-East Coast Area.	5 Nov.	Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over (engineers, electricians, etc.) employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease* of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1½ of such advance.
Machine Calico Printing.	Leicester	24 Nov.	Weavers and braid hands (male workers).	Bonus on earnings increased† from 10s. to 10s. 6d. in the £.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 11 Nov.	Male workers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 17.55 per cent. to 19.35 per cent. on basic wages, and flat-rate bonuses increased‡ from 16s. to 17s. per week for journeymen, and from 10s. to 11s. per week for apprentices.
			Female workers 18 and over ...	Increase‡ of 5d. per week (25s. 7d. to 26s.).
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 25 Nov.	Male pieceworkers	Increase‡ of 5d. per week (25s. 7d. to 26s.).
				Bonus of 17½ per cent. on list prices increased‡ to 20 per cent.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.	Pay day in week beginning 6 Nov.	Boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies (— Adult dayworkers (except foremen). Foremen	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 61s.
			Pieceworkers	Decrease of 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week (except where 5 men or less (excluding foreman) are employed, in which case there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 76s., 79s. or 85s. 6d. (according to responsibility).
Omnibus Undertaking.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed by Corporation omnibus undertaking (— Drivers (with more than one month's service). Conductors (21 years of age and over).	Rates adopted which are 1½ per cent. above rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Order of 11 September, 1933 (D48) for groundwork and extras, in lieu of rates previously paid which were 12½ per cent. above rates fixed by the Order of 27 June, 1929 (D40).
				Decrease of 6d. per week (62s. 6d. to 62s.).
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers employed by Rural District Council.	Increase of 4s. 6d. per week (50s. to 54s. 6d.).
	Chepping Wycombe	2 Nov.	General yard and road labourers and refuse collectors.	Cost-of-living bonus increase‡ from 39 per cent. to 41 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 46 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers, 53s. 7d. per week (inclusive of bonus).
	Reigate	1 Oct.	Manual workers	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 0½d.).
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Dunfermline	10 Nov.	Manual workers	Increases, of varying amounts, restoring rates to those in force prior to operation of temporary deductions in October, 1931. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 48s.; road scavengers and sweepers, 44s.; refuse collectors (day work), 48s. 6d.; road paviers and masons, 65s.
				Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: scavengers, 50s.; carters, 52s.; labourers—unskilled, 1s. 1d. per hour; skilled, 1s. 1½d. per hour.

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1933.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.	26 Nov.	Horsemen, cowmen, shepherds and hwsmyrn (balliffs).	Weekly number of hours beyond which overtime rates become payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, reduced from 60 to 58.¶

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
 † Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
 ‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 § In respect of the preceding pay period.
 ¶ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 26, as compared with 21 in the previous month, and 17 in November, 1932. In these new disputes about 3,900 workpeople were directly involved and 700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 6 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 32, involving about 6,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, estimated at about 44,000 working days. Of the 6,700 workpeople involved in these disputes, 4,800 were employed in the mining and quarrying industries.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in November, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and for November, 1932, are shown for comparison:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	4	8	12	4,800	37,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	5	5	10	600	2,000
Textile	5	5	10	900	2,000
Other	2	8	10	400	3,000
Total, November, 1933	6	26	32	6,700	44,000
<i>Total, October, 1933</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>9,700</i>	<i>57,000</i>
<i>Total, November, 1932</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>136,100†</i>	<i>714,000†</i>

Causes.—Of the 26 disputes beginning in November, 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on a question of trade union principle; and one stoppage of work, directly involving

1,000 workpeople, was directed against the institution of legal proceedings in respect of previous stoppages of work, alleged to have taken place in breach of agreement.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled by compromise.

TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1933 AND 1932.†

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

Industry Group.	January to November, 1933.			January to November, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	106	68,600	422,000	106	50,900	260,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	500	9,000	3	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	12	800	8,000	6	300	4,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	23	8,700	24,000	18	1,400	12,000
Other Metal	41	6,600	84,000	27	2,300	36,000
Textile	40	6,400	62,000	103	302,900	5,787,000
Clothing	18	2,300	6,000	22	2,000	31,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	24	2,600	34,000	11	800	8,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	4	3,300	27,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc.	20	1,300	9,000	27	2,800	33,000
Transport	29	27,000	272,000	24	12,400	194,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	3	200	2,000	4	300	1,000
Other	10	4,600	47,000	19	3,100	59,000
Total	355	132,900	1,006,000	370	379,400	6,430,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly	Indirectly §	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—			1933.	1933.		
Colliers, other underground workers and surface workers (one firm)—near Pontefract.	685	790	7 June	6 Dec.¶	Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	Agreement made to accept a reduction in allowance to 6 per cent., and for general deductions from pay for excess quantities of dirt.
Colliery workpeople (one firm)—near Pontardawe.	1,000	...	13 Nov.	14 Nov.	Against the institution of legal proceedings in respect of previous stoppages of work, alleged to have taken place in breach of agreement.	Workpeople decided to resume work.
Colliery workpeople (one firm)—near Glasgow.	800	...	21 Nov.	23 Nov.	Against change in working conditions for a section of the workpeople.	Work resumed pending a settlement after a trial period.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURE:—			30 Nov.—4 Dec.	...	Against the introduction of a new and uniform piece price list for "leggers."	No settlement reported.
Workpeople employed in the fine gauge full-fashioned section of the hosiery industry (certain firms)—Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Kimberley and Baldock.	750¶	...				
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:—			12 & 13 Oct.	...	Against the engagement of a new cutter.	No settlement reported.
Cutters, tailors and garment workers (one firm)—London, E.	180	...				
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—			2 Nov.	10 Nov.	For improved conditions of employment.	Agreement effected providing for minimum rates of wages, reduced working hours, and other concessions.
Cabinet makers, french polishers, etc. (one firm)—Sheffield.	190	...				

* 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.

† The figures for November, 1932, are affected by a dispute which began on 31st October and lasted until 5th November in that year in the spinning section of the cotton industry.

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

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

¶ Work to be resumed by underground workers as working places become available. Certain classes of workpeople are reported to have started work on 7th December.

‡ Estimated number.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	43%
Food only	...	...	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 1st December, 1933, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 56 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st December were on the average nearly 80 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 December, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December, 1933, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, the same as the percentage recorded for 1st November, 1933, and for 1st December, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1933 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1933:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	45	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	43

NOTE.

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

FOOD.

At 1st December, 1933, there was no material change in the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with 1st November. Prices of butter were in many cases somewhat lower at 1st December than a month earlier, but with this exception there were no appreciable movements in the average prices of the items included in the statistics.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 26 per cent. at 1st December, 1933, as compared with 26 per cent. at 1st November, 1933, and 25 per cent. at 1st December, 1932.

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

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

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st December, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Nov., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	39	39	39	40
Thin Flank	11	13	12	13
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	21	25	23	24
Thin Flank	- 9	- 1	- 5	- 3
Mutton, British—				
Legs	36	39	38	38
Breast	13	12	12	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	40	32	36	36
Breast	- 8	- 4	- 6	- 7
Bacon (streaky)*	12	14	13	14
Fish	109	87	98	104
Flour	15	16	16	16
Bread	27	29	28	30
Tea	13	25	19	18
Sugar (granulated)	20	12	16	16
Milk	84	88	86	84
Butter—				
Fresh	- 3	6	1	4
Salt	- 11	- 7	- 9	- 5
Cheese†	10	10	10	10
Margarine	- 14	- 15	- 15	- 14
Eggs (fresh)	90	83	87	86
Potatoes	19	- 3	8	8
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	25	26	26	26

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

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

‡ The reduction in price as compared with 1st November was slight, but sufficient to alter the average price expressed to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 18	Per cent. 26	1933. 1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria ...	19	10	10	4	4	Nov.	
Czechoslovakia ...	32	18	9	6	2	Aug.	
Denmark ...	37	19	15	17	21	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	32	15	8	1	1	Aug.	
Finland ...	837	718	756	777	419	Aug.	
France (Paris)† ...	503	517	447	407	795	Oct.	
(other towns)† ...	514**	502**	428**	392**	392	Nov.	
Germany ...	46	30	14	11	12	Oct.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	52§	41§	19§	17§	21	Sept.	
Italy ...	407	342	318	293	293	Oct.	
Norway ...	51	40	34	32	32	Oct.	
Spain (Madrid)† ...	80	93	79	...	78	May	
(Barcelona)† ...	72	77	71	...	65	May	
Sweden† ...	40	30	28	23	23	Oct.	
Switzerland ...	52	40	24	16	17	Oct.	
United States ...	44	19	1	5	7	Sept.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	47	25	23	18**	17	Oct.	
Canada ...	49	20	—8††	—5††	—1††	Nov.	
India (Bombay)† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native families ...	36	0	2	—5††	—8††	Nov.	
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	29	Oct.	
New Zealand ...	43	18†	4	4	7	Oct.	
South Africa ...	9	4	—6††	—2††	3	Oct.	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	Per cent. 38	Per cent. 43	1933. 1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Austria ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	5	Nov.	
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	602	Nov.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	2	2	1	Aug.	
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	62	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	48	34	28	24	25	Sept.	
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	894	Oct.	
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	492†	465†	417†	416†	416	3rd Qr.	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	20	Oct.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	62§	54§	41§	37§	40	Sept.	
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	259	Jan.—June
(Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	346	Sept.	
(Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	314	July	
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	47	Oct.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	54	Oct.	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	31	Oct.	
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	67§	50§	36§	28§	28	June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	41†	25†	20†	...	16	1st Qr.	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	22	Nov.	
India (Bombay)† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	1	Nov.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	56	Nov.	
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	45†	31**	27	27	Oct.	
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	16	Oct.	

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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Union Act, 1871, and Trades Disputes Act, 1906.

WORKMAN EXPELLED FROM MEMBERSHIP OF UNION—CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AND REINSTATEMENT.

Judgment was given in the Court of Session in an action between a coal trimmer and his trade union, from which he had been expelled. The workman was employed as a supervisor at the docks, part of his duty being to supervise the payment of wages. Allegations of embezzlement were made against him, as a result of which he was expelled from the union by the branch committee. He contended that the expulsion was passed without proper investigation, and that the branch committee had no power to expel him. He claimed reinstatement and damages, on the ground that as a result of his expulsion he had been deprived of his employment, as he could not obtain work except as a union member.

The defence to the action was that the Court had no jurisdiction, by section 4 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, and section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906. These sections are respectively as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall enable any Court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any of the following agreements, namely: (i) any agreement between members of a trade union as such concerning the conditions on which any members for the time being of such trade unions shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ or be employed, and (ii) any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to a trade union."

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any Court."

In giving judgment Lord Wark stated that the defenders did not attempt to justify the action of the branch in expelling the workman, but relied on the fact that the workman had allowed his contributions to fall into arrears, in consequence of which his name had been erased from membership. Against this it was contended, in favour of the workman, that in any event the branch, having unlawfully expelled him, was not entitled to enforce the rule as to non-payment of arrears. This he considered was a sound contention. In his view the workman's claim to be re-instated to membership was good, and the Court had jurisdiction to entertain it. He was of opinion that the claim for damages was excluded by the Trade Union Act, 1871, and the Trades Disputes Act, 1906.—*Berry v. General Transport Workers' Union. Court of Session, 23rd November, 1933.*

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying two male workers, failing to keep adequate records, and causing to be produced a false record of wages. He was fined £2 on one charge of underpayment, and £2 and £10 respectively on the charges relating to records, with £6 6s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £1 12s. were ordered to be paid. One charge of underpayment was withdrawn.—*Rez v. Edwin Brain. Birmingham Police Court. 14th November, 1933.*

An employer was charged with underpaying four male workers. He was fined £2 on each charge, with £5 5s. costs.—*Rez v. James Wright. Birmingham Police Court. 21st November, 1933.*

An employer was charged with producing a false record of wages, and underpaying one male worker. A fine of £2 was imposed in respect of the false record charge, with £1 1s. costs. The charge relating to underpayment was dismissed. *Rez v. John Davies. West London Police Court. 24th November, 1933.*

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

A firm was charged with underpaying one male worker, and producing a false record of wages. The firm was fined £1 on each charge, and a decree for the payment of arrears of wages amounting to £18 7s. 6d. was granted. *Rez v. D. & H. Cohen. Glasgow Sheriff Court. 14th November, 1933.*

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Amended Draft Docks Regulations, 1933: Loading or Unloading of Ships.

The Home Secretary has given notice that, under section 80 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, he has amended the draft Regulations* in respect of loading, unloading, moving and handling goods in, on, or at any dock, wharf, or quay, and the processes of loading, unloading, and coaling any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal, which were issued on the 21st July, 1933, and that he proposes to make Regulations in accordance with the amended draft.

Any objection in respect of the amended draft Regulations must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 21 days from the date of the notice (1st December, 1933).

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1933, page 309.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS

1920-33.

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. 15387/33. (22.11.33.)

REGULATION 2 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931 (AS AMENDED)—SEASONAL WORKERS—CLAIM MADE ON NINTH DAY OF CURRENT OFF-SEASON—AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT MUST BE SUBSTANTIAL IN RELATION TO WHOLE OF CURRENT OFF-SEASON.

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

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

"The Court of Referees has decided that the claimant is a member of the class of persons specified in Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, and I see no reason to differ from the Court on that point."

"The Court had then to consider whether the claimant was entitled to unemployment benefit during the off-season having regard to sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (i) of Regulation 2 as amended by paragraph (1) of S.R. & O. 1933, No. 820. The Court decided that the claimant was entitled to benefit during the off-season, as she has had a substantial amount of employment in the off-season now current, and also in the off-season 1931/32."

"I agree with the Court that the claimant had a substantial amount of employment in the off-season 1931/32, but I am unable to agree that the claimant fulfils the requirements of the latter part of sub-paragraph (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of the amended Regulation."

"The season for the claimant's occupation, as the Court has found, is from 1st April to 30th September, so the off-season from 1st October to 31st March is of six months' duration. The claimant was employed during the off-season current at the date of her application for benefit from 1st to 7th October, 1933, inclusive. Her application for benefit was made on 9th October, 1933."

"The latter part of sub-paragraph (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of the amended Regulation reads 'and also that he has been so employed during the period of off-season so current as aforesaid to an extent which is substantial in relation to the whole of the said period.'"

"Substituting for the words 'so,' 'aforesaid' and 'said' the words which occur earlier in sub-paragraph (a), and to which the words 'so,' 'aforesaid' and 'said' refer, the latter part of sub-paragraph (a) (ii) reads as follows: 'and also that he has been employed in insurable employment, during the period of off-season current at the date of his application for benefit, to an extent which is substantial in relation to the whole of the period of off-season current at the date of his application for benefit.'"

"It follows, therefore, that sub-paragraph (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of the amended regulation can have no application, unless and until so much of the off-season current at the date of the application for benefit has expired that the claimant could have performed, and in fact he has performed, an amount of insurable employment which is substantial in extent, having regard to the whole extent of the current off-season."

"The latter part of sub-paragraph (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of Regulation 2 cannot entitle to benefit the claimant in respect of a claim for benefit which she made on the ninth day of an off-season, which extends over a period of six months."

"The Court of Referees appears to have read the words 'to an extent which is substantial in relation to the whole of the said period' as if they were 'to an extent which is substantial in relation to the period of off-season which had expired at the date of his application for benefit.'"

"As the claimant does not fulfil the requirements of either of the sub-paragraphs (a) (i) or (a) (ii) of paragraph (1) of Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, as amended, she is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit during the off-season."

Case No. 15531/33. (27.11.33.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—TRADE DISPUTE—SYSTEMATIC SHORT-TIME WORKER DUE TO RESUME WORK DURING PERIOD OF STOPPAGE.

The claimant, a systematic short-time worker employed in the varnishing section of the shoe department, was personally suspended from work on 17th June, and was due to resume work on 26th June,

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

1933. A dispute arose in connection with the wages payable in the sole-cutting and upper-cutting departments, and spread to the shoe department. Those departments ceased work on 20th and 21st June, 1933, respectively.

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 from 21st to 27th June inclusive."

"The claimant was employed at the factory at which the claimant to whom Decision 11930/33* relates was employed. The claimant (as was the claimant to whom Decision 11930/33 relates) was suspended from work at the time when the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute commenced, and he was due to resume work on 26th June. He could not resume work before 28th June owing to the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

"The question which has been raised in these circumstances is from what date does the disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit, which is imposed by section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, operate."

"In Decision 11930/33 the claimant was held to be disqualified for receiving benefit as from the date on which he would have resumed work had there been no stoppage of work, and a similar decision must be given in this case unless it is distinguishable from case 11930/33."

"There is one important distinction between this case and case 11930/33, which is that the employees in the department in which the claimant, to whom Decision 11930/33 relates, worked were not in dispute with their employer, but they lost employment owing to their department not being able to work through the withdrawal of their labour by employees in other departments. The employees in the department in which this claimant works, including the members of his grade in that department, appear to have withdrawn their labour in consequence of the trade dispute, though this was not appreciated when Decision 13719/33* was given."

"In these circumstances paragraph 4 of Decision 9982/29†, to which the claimant's Association refers in its grounds of appeal, can afford the claimant no assistance."

"In cases 2607 O.W.D. and 1549/20‡ the first Umpire said: 'In the case of workmen who are working under a short time scheme, the disqualification on account of a trade dispute must be taken as commencing with the stoppage of work at the factory when there is no reason for supposing that the workmen in question are in a materially different position in respect of the dispute from those whose turn for work happens to include the day on which the stoppage begins.'"

"It is to be observed that the same Umpire who gave Decisions 2607 O.W.D. and 1549/20 also gave Decision 2390/20§, and in the latter decision he followed word for word the earlier decision with this important addition: between the words 'under a short time scheme' and the word 'disqualification' he inserted the words 'and who are parties to a dispute as in the present case.'"

"Decision 2390/20 has always been followed when the circumstances have been such that it is applicable. (See, for example, Decisions 2082/20||, 3214/20¶, 1373/26** and 7986/29,†† which is far from being an exhaustive list.)"

"In the last-mentioned decision the words 'definite suspension' in the final paragraph should be 'indefinite suspension.'"

"As my immediate predecessor said in Decision 5117/20‡‡ when 'the question has already been decided in a number of cases, I do not feel at liberty (whatever my opinion unaided by the wisdom of my predecessors might have been) to depart from those decisions.'"

"When a principle has become firmly established and Parliament, having had the opportunity for so doing, has not thought fit to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts in order to prevent the application of that principle, it must be assumed that the principle enunciated correctly interprets the intention of Parliament."

"Following Decisions 2390/20 and the decisions which have been based upon it, the claimant must be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from the commencement of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

"I based my decision in case 11930/33 on the decision given in case 11758/31.§§ which was decided on the special facts of that case."

"Decision 11930/33 might, and more correctly would, have been based on Decisions 2626/20||| and 2631/20.¶¶ In these two last-named decisions the Umpire gave no reason for the decisions at which he arrived. When regard is had to the words which the Umpire added to Decision 2390/20, which did not appear in his earlier Decisions 2607 O.W.D., and 1549/20, the distinction between the O.W.D. and the earlier 1920 decisions and the two later 1920 decisions is clear. In cases 2607 O.W.D. and 1549/20 the claimants were 'parties to the dispute' in the sense that members of their grade were participating in, or directly interested in, the dispute, whereas in cases 2626/20 and 2631/20 they were not."

"In case 11930/33 the claimant was not a party to the dispute, as the decision points out, and on that ground he was not disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit until the date on which he would have resumed work had there been no stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

"Cases 3210/33*** and 3211/33††† are distinguishable from this case."

* Not published.
† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 375.
‡ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 166.
§ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (U.I. 440) (Pamphlet No. 4).
|| See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 201.
¶ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (U.I. 440) (Pamphlet No. 11).
** See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 125.
†† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 357.
‡‡ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 354.
§§ See Vol. X, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 219.
||| See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 223.
¶¶ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions (U.I. 440) (Pamphlet No. 6).
*** See Pamphlet No. 2/1933, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 22.
††† See Pamphlet No. 2/1933, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 24.

In those cases there was no loss of employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, whereas in this case admittedly there was, so the only question which arises is from what date should the statutory disqualification, which must ensue on such loss of employment, operate."

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

THE National Wages Board, presided over by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., issued findings on 5th December, 1933, in the following cases:—

REFERRED BY THE ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Footplate Staff, Dairycoates, Hull, London and North Eastern Railway.—Marginal time allowances for preparation of double-shifted engines.—The Society claimed that the second set of enginemens working the 10.50 p.m. Hull and Doncaster turn are entitled to the appropriate time allowance of 45 minutes or 60 minutes (according to the area of the heating surface of the engine) laid down for engine preparation in Clause 4 (c) of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937 of 29th August, 1919.

Commencing with the 1930 winter passenger service the Company put into operation an engine working which provided for the second set of enginemens concerned to leave Dairycoates shed forty minutes after they had signed on duty; and the issue between the parties was whether this allowance is in conflict with the national agreement. The Union stated that it was not possible for the preparation duties to be performed in the time allowance decided upon by the Company, and they could not agree that the Company have the right to decide marginal time allowances and reduce them from those laid down in the national agreement. In opposing the claim the Company pointed out that the engine taken over by the second set of enginemens is fully prepared by relief men before working the 12 noon train from Hull. All that the second set of men is required to do is to give such intermediate attention to the engine as is necessary to enable it to complete its day's working, and the Company stated that the 40 minutes allowance at present granted to the second set of men had proved in practice to be adequate for the duties.

The Board, by a majority, found that the men concerned were entitled to the appropriate time allowance laid down in Clause 4 (c) of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937 of 29th August, 1919.

REFERRED BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

Porter A. Shambler, South Lambeth, Great Western Railway.—Claim for higher rate of pay whilst employed on crane-driving duties.—At South Lambeth goods station there is an electric crane in use for 10½ hours daily, Monday to Friday, and 6½ hours on Saturday; and it is operated by two men graded as porters, one of whom works full time (No. 1 turn), the other covering the remaining two hours (No. 2 turn) Monday to Friday and one hour Saturday. They change over weekly. Each man when employed full time on crane work is paid crane-man's rate of 57s. a week. On the alternate week, when employed on the crane for the remaining hours, he is paid goods porter's rate of 47s. per week. From 4th April to 7th May, 1932, porter Shambler worked the No. 2 turn owing to the illness of one of the porters normally operating the crane, and was paid goods porter's rate of 47s. a week.

The Union claimed that he should be paid the mean between the rate of pay of goods porter (47s. a week) and that of crane-man (57s. a week), and relied on the clause in the national agreement dealing with higher duty pay for a man temporarily filling the post of a man in a higher grade. The Company opposed the claim, and pointed out that the regular occupant of the post on the turn in question is a goods porter paid at goods porter's rate, and accordingly Shambler in temporarily occupying this post was not temporarily filling the post of a man in a higher grade.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim.

Driver L. Stewart, Banff, London and North Eastern Railway.—Claim for Lodging Allowance.—On 20th September, 1930, Stewart was transferred from Keith locomotive depot to Banff, a sub-depot of Keith. On 24th September, 1930, he applied under the terms of the local staffing agreement for the first available vacancy at Keith. On 11th October, 1930, driver Milne, who was employed at Keith, retired, and Stewart's claim to the vacancy was recognised. Driver Niven, of Keith, was selected to take Stewart's place at Banff, but on account of sickness was absent from duty; and effect was not given to the various staff changes necessitated by the retirement of Milne until 18th May, 1931, when Niven took up duty at Banff and Stewart was transferred to Keith.

The Union claimed that Stewart should have been sent to Keith when the vacancy occurred on 11th October, 1930, and contended that he was occupying temporarily the post of another man at Banff, and was therefore entitled to lodging allowance, as prescribed in the national agreement, from 11th October, 1930, to 18th May, 1931. The Company contended the statement that Stewart was occupying temporarily the post of another man at Banff, and submitted that their action in keeping Stewart at Banff was not an infringement of any agreement but an ordinary matter of management, and that there was no agreement or practice under which transfers of staff should be made immediately vacancies occur.

The Board, by a majority, found against the claim.

Mealtime Arrangements.—Permanent way length gangs walking to and from cabins.—The Union claimed that men engaged upon the maintenance of permanent way lengths should be allowed sufficient time to walk to and from their cabins for the purpose of taking their meals, without interference with the period of the rostered meal interval. They stated that general instructions had been issued by the Companies that in all cases men's meal intervals must commence and terminate at the site of the work. These instructions cut across previous practice of long standing, as length gangs have generally been allowed reasonable time for proceeding from their place of work to the cabins and for walking back at the end of the meal interval so as not to encroach upon the meal interval itself. The Companies contended that their action in adopting a standard practice does not contravene any national agreement, and in their view the present arrangement does not inflict hardship upon the men. The number of cases where men have to walk long distances when proceeding to and from the cabin during their booked meal intervals is small, and in all cases the distance to be walked by the men varies from week to week.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim.

Relief Signalman D. Macgregor, Helmsdale, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Claim for payment as for continuous duty.—During the week ended 30th January, 1932, Macgregor was required to relieve a porter signalman at Kildonan, who was absent through illness. His rostered hours comprised a spread-over turn of duty, but, owing to the irregular running of trains, it was not possible for him to book off for the normal rostered interval on January 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th.

The Union claimed that he was entitled to payment as for continuous duty in respect of the turns worked by him on those dates. They submitted that Macgregor was working an agreed spread-over turn, but the interval between the two turns was broken into by the Company, who claimed the man's services for a period of the interval between the two turns; they contended that payment as for continuous duty should be made to anyone who is employed under such conditions, and based their claim on the ground that the full interval off duty as rostered was not adhered to. The Company contended that the only claim which can arise for overtime is for the time worked in excess of the standard hours, which are 8 per day or 48 per week; and the time worked by Macgregor in excess of the standard hours in the week in question had been paid for. The Company submitted that the claim was not supported by any agreement or any decision of the National Wages Board.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim.

Passenger Guards, Wimbledon, Southern Railway.—Claim for payment for walking time between Wimbledon station and Wimbledon Park depot on No. 13 turn of duty.—Electric train guards on the Southern Railway have an agreed time allowance of 30 minutes in all on each turn of duty, to cover all time occupied in getting from station to sidings and vice versa, and any necessary duties before the actual starting time of train and after its arrival. The issue in the present case was whether walking time between Wimbledon and Wimbledon Park depot should be paid in addition to the above allowance for guards working No. 13 turn of duty, which commenced with a train leaving Wimbledon Park depot at 5.2 a.m. and finished at Wimbledon station at 12.30 p.m.

The Union contended that the men's home station was Wimbledon station, and that it was difficult to reconcile the Company's attitude that Wimbledon Park depot, which is a mile away, forms part of Wimbledon station so far as guards are concerned; they submitted therefore that, as the men concerned work away from their home station, the claim was justified. The Company contended that Wimbledon Park sidings and depot have been regarded for many years as part of Wimbledon station so far as guards are concerned, and the men in question were not required at any time to sign on or off duty away from their home station. The Company took the view that the agreed time allowance of 30 minutes referred to above governed the present case.

The Board, by a majority, found that Wimbledon Park depot at the time in question formed part of Wimbledon station for the working of guards of electric trains; that the agreed time allowance of 30 minutes applied in the present case; and that the claim therefore was not established.

Station Foremen, Portsmouth and Southsea, Southern Railway.—Claim for Class 4 Inspector's rate on Sundays.—The Union claimed that three station foremen, class 1, who work the early turn (6 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.) on Sundays at Portsmouth and Southsea, Southern Railway, should be paid Class 4 inspector's rate when on that turn, and based their claim on the ground that their duties and responsibilities are equivalent to those undertaken by the Class 4 inspectors who work the afternoon turn from 1.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The Company, in opposing the claim, denied that the duties which the inspectors and station foremen perform on Sundays are identical, and stated moreover that the disparity between the work and responsibility on weekdays as compared with Sundays is such that the employment of an inspector at all on Sundays is unjustified.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim.

Signalmen, Bellahouston (No. 2) Signal Box, London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—Claim for reclassification from Class 2 to Class 1.—Signal boxes are graded in various classes in accordance with the average number of "marks," taken on the basis set out in the national agreement. Under this agreement the average number of marks required for a box to be graded Class 1 is 350-374 per hour, and Class 2, 225-299 per hour. Bellahouston (No. 2) signal box is graded as Class 2; and on 12th March, 1930, the signalmen employed in this box applied for the marks to be retaken, with a view to the raising of the classification of the box. The marks as taken were found to be 297, which did not affect the classification of the

box. The signalmen contended that certain items which had been excluded from the calculation should have been included, and that the box would then be entitled to be graded Class 1. The issue in the case was whether, under the national agreement, allowances of ½ mark for "releasing electric lock" should have been included in the calculation. The Union contended that in the particular block instrument concerned the key is electrically operated, and it therefore constitutes an electric lock under the agreement. In opposing the claim the Company contended that, whilst it was agreed that the pressing of the key makes an electrical contact to permit the commutator to be operated, this did not come within the provisions laid down in the agreement for half a mark to be granted for releasing an electric lock.

The Board, by a majority, decided against the claim.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S.B. (11), dated 29th November, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers, and specifying 4th December, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Fustian Cutting Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.C. (1), dated 11th November, 1933, to fix general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 7th January, 1934.

Aerated Waters Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal A.S. (7), dated 17th November, 1933, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 10th January, 1934.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal W.D. (24), dated 1st December, 1933, to vary general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female workers. Objection period expires 24th January, 1933.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.S. (N. 17), dated 25th November, 1933, to vary certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rate and general overtime rates for male workers. Objection period expires on 9th December, 1933.

CHANGE IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST OF LIVING.

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st December, 1933, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 43, and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

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

REGULATIONS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Regulations dated 4th December, 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS ABROAD.

The Home Secretary has issued, under section 25 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933,* a form of licence† to be used under that section in the case of persons under the age of 18 desiring to go out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited, for profit.

LOCAL BYELAWS REGULATING (A) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN, (B) STREET TRADING BY PERSONS UNDER 18.

The Home Office have issued a memorandum, and specimen forms of bye-laws‡ for the guidance of local authorities in exercising their powers of regulating (a) the employment of children, and (b) street trading by persons under 18.

As regards the former, certain modifications of the statutory restrictions on the employment of children may, by section 18 (2) of the

* 23 Geo. 5, ch. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).
† Children and Young Persons, England: Employment Abroad of Persons under the age of 18. Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 992 of 1933, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

Act, be authorised by local bye-laws. Certain local authorities are also empowered to make byelaws regulating the street trading of persons under 18. So far as regards persons between the age of 16 and 18, this power is new.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Board of Education, under section 22 of the same Act,* have made the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933§, laying down the conditions under which a Local Education Authority may grant a licence for any child who has attained the age of twelve years and is residing in their area to take part in any specified entertainment or series of entertainments, whether within or without that area.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CHILD LABOUR.—Children and Young Persons Act, 1933. Employment of Children. Street trading by persons under eighteen. Memorandum and specimen bye-laws issued by the Home Office for the guidance of Local Authorities. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.); see notice on this page.

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—Twenty-third Report of the Development Commissioners being for the year ended 31st March, 1933. (H.C. 147; price 2s.)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.—Employment Exchanges: an international study of placing activities. Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 18. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Industrial Assurance, statistical summaries, 1924-1932. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

JUVENILE WELFARE.—The work of Juvenile Organisations Committees. Educational Pamphlets, No. 98. Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

MINING.—International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934, employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. Sixth item on the agenda. Report VI. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 1s. 6d.)

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.—Annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1932, with comparative tables for the years 1928 to 1932. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—Twenty-fourth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise for the year ended 31st March, 1933. (Cmd. 4455; price 3s.)

Contains a section on old age pensions.

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1933, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

PRISON LABOUR.—Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prisoners. Part I. Employment of Prisoners. Home Office. (Cmd. 4462; price 1s. 6d.)

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Health of the School Child. Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year 1932. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the financial years 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the financial year 1931, together with similar particulars for Scotland. (Cmd. 4460; price 4d.); see page 439 of this GAZETTE.

ROAD FUND.—Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1932-3. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Post Office Savings Banks Fund account for the year ended December 31, 1932; Savings Banks Fund account for the year ended November 20, 1932; and Friendly Societies Fund account for the year ended November 20, 1932. Treasury. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st December, 1932, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 6d.); see page 442 of this GAZETTE.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The trade and training of the carpenter and joiner. Educational pamphlets, No. 97 (Industry Series No. 13). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment Bill, 1933. Explanatory memorandum on clauses. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4464; price 9d.); see page 440 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the *Umpire* on claims for benefit during the month of October, 1933. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 10/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

‡ Children and Young Persons Act, 1933: Employment of Children; Street Trading by Persons under 18. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

§ The Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933. Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 971 of 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d., post free).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: **Railway Materials**: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Chatham**: **Steelwork for Traveller Gentries**: E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rosyth District, Crombie**: **Erection of a Residence**: George Crawford & Son, Dunfermline.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Barrels, Steel and Rubbing Tubes: Steel Barrel Co. (of Uxbridge), Ltd., Uxbridge; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Battery Plates**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Boots, Sea**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Cable, Electric, V.I.R.**: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Electric, P.I., etc.**: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—**Castings, Air Compressor Cylinder**: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality**: Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Coils, etc.**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Collars, White, Stiff and Soft**: Hookway, Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Rice & Co., Ltd., Exeter; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E.; E. W. Seward & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Compressors, Air and Oxygen**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart.—**Compressing Equipment, H.P. Air**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Condensers**: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.; Jubilee Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.; Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Containers, Smoke Float**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cooking Apparatus, Boiling Pans, etc.**: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cranks, Electric Travelling**: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cranks, Main Engine**: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Enamels**: Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Gay & Co., London, E.; Mander Bros, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripian, Ltd., Egham; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking.—**Engines, A.E.C.**: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Fittings, Aluminium**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Light Alloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Floors, Life**: C. Butterfield & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston; Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; Wessex Engineering Co., Ltd., Bridgwater; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Mechans, Ltd., Scotstoun.—**Flour**: Peter Mumford & Sons, London, S.E.; E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Generator Sets, Motor for Electric Welding**: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.—**Headers, Boiler**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Helmets, Sun**: Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Hoists and Fittings, Telemotor Operated**: Brown Bros., & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Holders and Mountings for Wireless Valves**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; H. E. Williams & Son, Portsmouth.—**Ingots, Aluminium**: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ingots, Manganese Bronze**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Insulators, Glass**: James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Interchangers, Heat**: Aluminium Plant & Vessels Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Keys, Extractors, Spanners, etc.**: H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—**Kit Lockers, Aluminium**: Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Knives, Clasp**: Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; **Lanterns**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Lathes, Capstan**: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Leggings, Web**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Lift, Electric Goods and Passenger**: Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lighting Apparatus for Buys**: Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—**Machine, Grinding**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Surfacing, Boring, etc.**: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mooring Rings, Shackles, etc.**: Carron Company, Falkirk; Fellows Bros, Ltd., Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Oil, Linseed**: Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Union Oil & Cake Mills (Branch of the British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd.), London, E.C.—**Paint, Black**: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Panels**: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Peas, Marrowfat, English**: Charles Sharpe & Co., Ltd., Sleaford; Wherry & Sons, Ltd., Bourne; Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston.—**Pickles**: Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol; J. Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London, W.—**Propellers**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pyjama Suits**: Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Holloway Bros., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Rolling Mill, Motor Driven**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Shafting, Propeller**: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Soda Crystals**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, E.—**Solder, Electricians'**: G. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Solder, Spelter**: Ratcliffs (Great Bridge), Ltd., Great Bridge.—**Solder, Plumbers'**: Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol; **Solder, Timmen's**: Tyne Solder Co., Felling.—**Soups and Broths**: C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Switchboards**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans;

Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tin in block**: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Transformers**: Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Tubings, India-Rubber**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham, Leyland; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Wavemeters, Wave Indicators, Dials, Oscillators, etc.**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wheat Silo Installation**: Henry Simon, Ltd., Stockport.—**W/T Receiving Models Amplifiers, Tuners, Receivers, Note Magnifiers, etc.**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Valves, Wireless**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Zinc Sheets**: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.—**Zinc Slabs**: London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.

WAR OFFICE.

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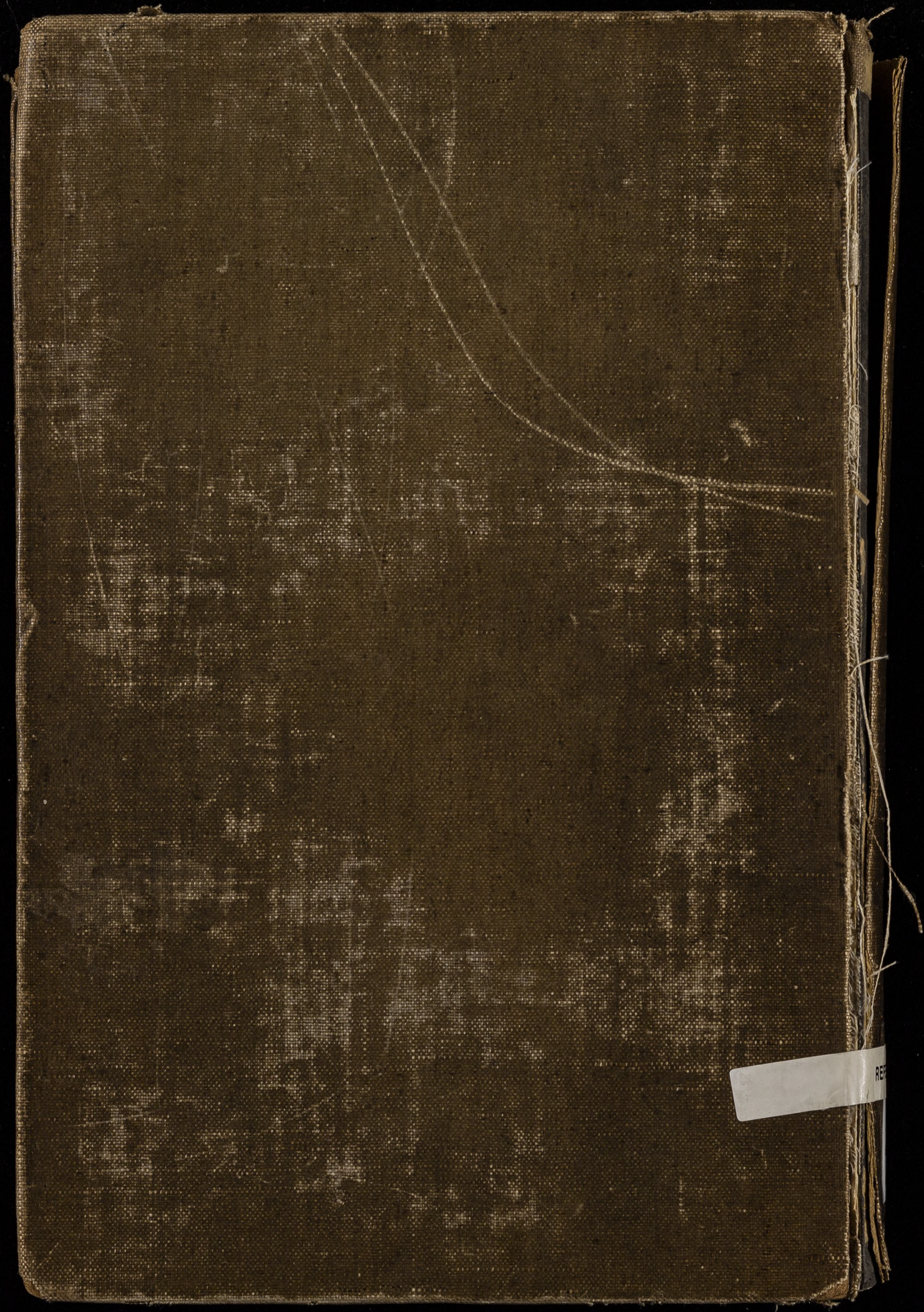
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