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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 19th December showed an improvement

as compared with 21st November.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 21·7 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 22.2 at 21st November, 1932, and 20.9 at 21st December, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was 25·1, and for females 12·6. At 21st November, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.7 and 13.0.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 19th December, 1932, there were approximately 9,457,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 84,000 more than a month before, but 148,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 19th December, 1932, there were 2,171,175 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 18,083 less than a month before, but 168,711 more than a year before. The total on 19th December, 1932, included 1,809,344 men, 57,031 boys, 266,828 women and 37,972 girls. It was made up of 755,581 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,069,100 applicants for transitional payments, 216,131 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 130,363 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 19th December, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 321,208 men, 7,292 boys, 120,075 women and 5,947 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 454,522 was 58,476 less than a month before, but 51,090 more than a year before. It included 395,206 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,690 applicants for transitional payments, and 22,626 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 19th December, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 95,931 men, 143 boys, 1,503 women and 13 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 97,590 was 40 more than a month before. It included 63,026 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,644 applicants for transitional payments, and 920 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

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

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— Employment improved in coal mining, metal manufacture, general engineering, ironfounding, and slate quarrying, in the textile industries (except woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery), the clothing, drink, and glass bottle industries, in the distributive trades, and in the transport, communication hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand employment declined in the pottery, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, leather, and leather goods industries, and the seasonal decline continued in the building industry and public works contracting.

WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December resulted in a decrease estimated at about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of about 31,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £75 in those of 1,200 workpeople.

The largest bodies of workpeople affected by decreases included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and warehouse

workers at Liverpool.

The changes so far reported as having come into operation during 1932 have resulted in total net decreases of about £250,800 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,942,000 workpeople, and in net increases of about £2,550 in those of 33,000 workpeople.

At 31st 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 42 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. a month earlier and 47 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent., as compared with 25 per cent. a month earlier and 31 per cent. a

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar 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 December was 13. In addition, 8 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 5,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 57,000 working days.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1932 was about 382,000, and the aggregate duration of such disputes in 1932 was about 6,488,000 working days.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

A general review of employment and unemployment, changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, changes in cost of living, and trade disputes in 1932, including com parisons with earlier years, appears on pages 2 to 7.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1932.

EMPLOYMENT.

The general level of employment continued to be influenced in 1932 by the widespread depression which began to develop towards the end of 1929. In 1930 the decline in employment in the United Kingdom was rapid and continuous. In the first half of 1931 it was temporarily arrested, and although it reappeared in the third quarter, there was afterwards a marked improvement consequent upon the departure from the gold standard towards the end of

In 1932 much of this latter advantage was lost. In January there was a heavy decline in employment, and when allowance is made for the effect of holiday periods on the figures for the first half of the the effect of holiday periods on the figures for the first fain of the year, it does not appear that there was any real recovery during that period. In the third quarter there was a further decline, but this was followed by a marked improvement during the remainder of the year. While the position over 1932 as a whole, therefore, was rather less favourable than in 1931, there was evidence of some recovery towards the end of the year.

the end of the year.

The estimated number of insured workpeople in employment* in Great Britain fell sharply from 9,605,000 in December, 1931, to 9,361,000 in January, 1932. At 21st March, immediately before the Easter holidays, it rose to 9,517,000, but from that point there was a steady decline until 22nd August, when it had fallen to 9,209,000. Part of this decline was due to the dispute in the cotton industry, the effect of which was still more marked in September. The estimated number of insured persons in employment (including persons directly involved in trade disputes) reached in August, 1932, the lowest level recorded during the period since 1923 for which comparable figures are available. At 24th October the numbers in employment (both inclusive and exclusive of persons numbers in employment (both inclusive and exclusive of persons directly involved in trade disputes) showed a substantial increase, the net figure rising to 9,397,000, partly owing to the resumption of work in the cotton industry and partly as the result of a marked improvement in employment. A slight setback in November was followed by a further increase to 9,457,000 at 19th December, giving an estimated number of insured persons in employment which was 96,000 above the level at 25th January, 1932, but 148,000 below the figure for 21st December, 1931. The average for the year as a whole fell from 9,421,000 in 1931, to 9,352,000 in 1932, the lowest average figure for any year in the period since 1923, except 1926, when employment was adversely affected by the general stoppage in the coal-

ining industry.

The following Table gives the estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain from 1924 (the first complete year for which figures are available) to 1932. These figures have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured, in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms

rrecorde	ed no	on-employment	other than "	reco	gnised	попа
1924		9,526,000	1 1929		10,220	,000
1925		9,611,000	1930		9,797	,000
1926		9,062,000	1931		9,421	,000
1927		10,015,000	1932		9,352	,000
1000		10,010,000				

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 22·1 in 1932 (wholly unemcreat Britain and Northern Ireland was 22.1 in 1932 (wholly unemployed 17.6 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.5 per cent.) as compared with 21.3 per cent. in 1931 (wholly unemployed 16.7 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.6 per cent.).

The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in each year from 1921 to 1931 have been as follows:

been as	follow	s:-		
1921		17.0†	1927	 9.7
1922		14.3	1928	 10.8
1923		11.7	1929	 10.4
1924		10.3	1930	 16.1
1925		11.3	1931	 21.3
1926		12·5†	1932	 22.1

Percentages for each month of 1932, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 15.

At 19th December, 1932, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 21.7, as compared with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931. The number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th December, 1932, was 2,795,795 (2,334,302 wholly Exchanges at 19th December, 1932, was 2,795,795 (2,334,302 wholly unemployed, including persons normally in casual employment, and 461,493 temporarily stopped), as compared with 2,935,873 (2,204,297 wholly unemployed and 731,576 temporarily stopped) at 22nd August, 1932, the highest figure ever recorded, and 2,573,552 (2,165,210 wholly unemployed and 408,342 temporarily stopped) at 21st December, 1931. Comparison with 1931 of the numbers wholly unemployed on the register in 1932 is, to some extent, affected by the results of administrative and legislative changes.‡ Between January and March of 1932, the improvement in employment led to a reduction in the numbers both of the wholly unemployed and of the temporarily stopped, and the decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed continued until the end of June. From April to July, * In the calculation of the estimated numbers of insured persons in

* In the calculation of the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment allowance has been made for the effects of legislative and administrative changes on the numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed (see the articles on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue and page 410 of the November, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE).

† Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

‡ See article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

however, there were heavy increases in the numbers temporarily stopped and these outweighed the fall in the numbers wholly unemployed. On the other hand, in the last five months of the part the decline in the industries which are most subject to seasonal increases in the numbers. influences led to an increase, as in previous years, in the numbers wholly unemployed, but from September onwards, with the exception of November, the increase was more than counter-balanced by a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped in other industries. The numbers wholly unemployed at the end of the year showed an increase of 169,092 over those for a year earlier. For the temporarily stopped the increase was 53,151.

The continuance of acute depression has necessarily had an important effect on the length of the periods of unemployment experienced by individual workers. In a year of comparatively good employment, such as 1929, when the average number of claimants for benefit registered as unemployed on any one date was about 1,100,000, the number of separate individuals who had claims at some time during the year was about 3,800,000. In 1932, however, while the average number of claimants on the register at any one date had increased to 2,500,000, or by well over 100 per cent, the number of separate individuals concerned had increased to about 5³/₄ millions, or by only 50 per cent. The lengthening of the average duration of unemployment in the year has been due, in an important degree, to an increase in the numbers unemployed for long periods. The available figures show that the numbers of claimants on the register, whose current spell of unemployment had lasted for a year or longer, increased throughout the year, and that the increase was confined to men. The total number of claimants who had been registered as unemployed for a year or more was 337,500 (or 13.8 per cent. of all claimants) in January and 462,000 (or 19.1 per cent. of the total) in December. The men claimants aged 18 and over who had been continuously on the register for 12 months or more numbered 300,000 (14.7 per cent. of all men claimants) in January, and 436,000 (or 21-1 per cent. of all men claimants) in December, giving an increase in the numbers of 45 per cent. The number of women claimants who in January had been registered as unemployed for 12 months or longer was 36,784, or 10.3 per cent. of all women claimants; in December the corresponding figures were 25,861 and 8.4 per cent. respectively. The numbers of juveniles unemployed for a similar period were insignificant, but these also showed a reduction between the two dates. In spite of the increase in the number of men with long periods of unemployment it is to be noted that about 54 per cent. of all insured workers had no unemployment during 1072. insured workers had no unemployment during 1932. Among those who experienced unemployment, over 90 per cent. also had employment during the year, and in a large proportion ases the duration of employment was much in excess of the duration

In the industries which are usually subject to seasonal fluctuations in employment (of which the more important are the building, contracting and allied industries, the food, drink and clothing industries, the distributive trades and the transport, entertainment, sports, hotel and boarding house services) the normal tendency for employment to improve during the first half of the year, and decline during the second half, was observed in 1932; but in some months these movements were obscured by more substantial movements in

In the other staple industries such as coalmining, the engineering, vehicle, metal, textile, and pottery industries there were important variations during the year. Most of these industries experienced a decline in January, followed by an improvement in the next two months. There was then a steady decline, which was arrested, however, in September, and the recovery in the last four months of the year, noted above, was due largely to the increase of employment in these industries, coupled in December with the seasonal improvement due to the Christmas trade and traffic.

As indicated above, the general level of employment at the end of 1932 was slightly below that of December, 1931. The decline was most marked in the mining and quarrying industries, in building, public works contracting, and their ancillary industries such as the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone and coment, electrical wiring and contracting, in the jute and lace industries, and to a lesser extent in the woollen and worsted, linen and hosiery industries. There was also a net decline in engineering (except motor vehicle manufacture), shipbuilding, railway carriage and tramcar building, general ironfounding, tinplate manufacture, in most of the clothing trades, the drink industries, glass bottle manufacture, the woodworking industries, gas, water and electricity supply, and the transport

There was, however, a substantial net improvement in the cotton, silk and artificial silk industries, together with some improvement in most of the other textile industries and the lighter metal trades, in motor vehicle and cycle manufacture, the chemicals and explosives industries, the pottery and glass trades (except glass bottle manufacture), most of the food industries, tobacco, cardboard box, leather and leather goods manufacture, and in hotel and boarding

The decline in employment was again felt mainly in the heavy industries in which the personnel is composed mainly of men, while the industries in which employment improved, normally provide a substantial amount of employment for women. This accounts largely for the fact that while employment among males showed an improvement, and the tendency for the disparity between the rates of unemployment for males and females to increase, observed in 1931, thus continued during 1932. At 21st December, 1931, the percentage unemployed amongst males insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts was 23·2, and among females 15·0. At 19th December, 1932, the corresponding figures were 25·1 and 12·6 per cent. respectively. The proportion of males unemployed at the latter date was nearly double that of females. The decline in employment was again felt mainly in the heavy

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unem ployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division for the last four years:—

Division.	u	rate nempl mong	ercentes of cymen insure ons.	it	Division.	Average percenta rates of unemployment among insured persons.			it
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932
London	5.6	8 · 1	12.2	13 · 5	North- Eastern	13.7	20.2	27.4	28-5
Eastern South- Western	5·6 8·1	8.0		14.3	North- Western Scotland	13·3 12·1	23.8	28.2	
Midlands	9.3	14.7			Wales	19.3	25.9		36 · 5
Northern Ireland	14.8	23 · 8	27.9	27.3	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10-4	16-1	21.3	22.1

It will be seen that while employment has continued to decline in London and the Southern Divisions, the rates of unemployment in these areas still remain substantially lower than in the Midlands, the Northern Areas and Wales. The reduction in the proportions unemployed in the Midlands Division is due mainly to the improvethe motor vehicle and light metal industries, while the figures for the North-Western Division are influenced by the increase of employment in the cotton industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries in 1932 is given below:— Mining.—In the coal-mining industry employment was very bad throughout the year. There was an almost continuous increase in the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed, from 19·2 in January to 22·8 in December. This increase was accompanied by a decline in the number of wage earners on the colliery books, which fell from an average of 837,000 in the first quarter to 820,000 in the second quarter, 782,000 in the third quarter and 776,000 in the fourth quarter of the year. The normal seasonal variations were observed in the percentages of insured workpeople temporarily stopped, the figure increasing from 8.5 in January to 19.7 in July and thereafter declining steadily to 6.4 in December. Throughout the year employment was considerably worse than during 1931, the average percentages of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily centages of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, respectively, being 21·3 and 12·7, as compared with 18·2 and 10·0 in 1931. At iron mines the depression increased throughout the year. The percentage unemployed increased steadily from 39.4 in March to 52.6 in December, the average for the year being 45.9, as compared with 39.0 in 1931. In shale mining also employment was very bad, and showed a decline during the second half of the year. was very bad, and showed a decline during the second half of the year. In limestone quarrying employment varied in different areas, but it was bad on the whole. In chalk quarrying and china clay mining it was very slack throughout the year, but in the latter industry there was some improvement during the last quarter. In tin mining employment was very bad throughout the year. In slate quarrying it was very slack generally, and there was much short-time working.

it was very slack generally, and there was much short-time working.

Metal Trades.—In pig iron manufacture employment showed little variation and was very bad. The average percentage of insured persons unemployed was 43·3, the lowest figure being 41·1 in May and the highest 46·3 in August. In December it was 43·8, as compared with 42·0 in December, 1931. Of 356 furnaces the number in blast in any one month did not exceed 76, and the average number in blast during the year was 65. The average monthly production of pig iron was 298,000 tons, as compared with 313,200 tons in 1931, 515,600 tons in 1930, 669,500 tons in 1920 and 855,000 tons in 1913. In iron and steel manufacture employment showed little change, and remained at a low level throughout the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed varied between 51·0 in May and 45·1 in December. In December, 1931, the corresponding percentage was 45·4. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 438,100 tons, as compared with 431,300 tons in 1931, 608,300 tons in 1930, 755,600 tons in 1920 and 638,600 tons in 1913. In the timplate industry employment remained very slack. A new

608,300 tons in 1930, 755,600 tons in 1920 and 638,600 tons in 1913. In the tinplate industry employment remained very slack. A new arrangement for the control of output was introduced during March, and from that date to the end of the year the unemployment percentage remained at a high level, the average for the year being 38·3, as compared with 40·7 in 1931. In steel sheet manufacture employment remained very bad.

In the engineering industry, taken as a whole, the decline which had continued almost without intermission throughout the preceding two years was largely arrested. The percentage rate of unemployment was lowest in March, with a rate of 25·8 percent., and highest in July, with a rate of 28·2 per cent. From July onwards unemployment fell steadily to 26·7 per cent. in December. The average for the year was 27·2, as compared with 25·7 in 1931. The only section in which employment showed a substantial decline was constructional engineering, with an average rate of unemployment of 33·6 per cent. during the first half of the year and 37·5 per cent. during the second half. In marine engineering also there was some decline and employment was very depressed throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed height of the property of the present the present and the pr gineering also there was some decline and employment was very depressed throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed being over 50 per cent. In general engineering it showed little variation and remained bad, although there was some improvement towards the end of the year. In the motor vehicle section it was bad during the first half of the year, but showed a marked improvement during the latter half. In electrical engineering employment was much better than in other sections, and remained moderate, with little variation. The percentages of insured persons unemployed in the various sections at 21st December, 1931, and 19th December,1932, respectively, were as follow:—General engineering, 26·8 and 29·2; electrical engineering, 15·1 and 16·4; marine engineering, 51·2 and

55.1; constructional engineering, 29.4 and 38.8; and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, 22.2 and 18.0.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment continued extremely depressed throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed in the country as a whole being no less than 61.7, while in the North-Eastern area and in Scotland—the two principal districts—the average was even 70 per cent. There was again a districts—the average was over 70 per cent. There was again a heavy decline in the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the tonnage commenced during the fourth quarter of the year (7,410 tons) was the

Employment in the other metal trades showed considerable variation, but was bad on the whole, though there was some improvement in the lighter sections towards the end of the year. The average percentages of unemployment in the principal in-The average percentages of unemployment in the principal industries included in the group were:—iron and steel tubes, 43.6; hand tools, cutlery, saws, files, 34.3; stove, grate, pipe, etc., and general ironfounding, 28.3; bolts, nuts, screws, nails, etc., 25.7; wire, wire netting, wire rope, 26.7; brass and allied metal wares, 20.6.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was considerably better than in 1931, but it was still bad. The improvement which followed the suspension of the gold standard in September, 1931, was maintained during the first four months of 1932, the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed falling from 20·1 in January to 15·9 in May. During May, however, employment slackened and there was a heavy increase in temporary stoppages, which lasted throughout the summer months. Between July and October employment was seriously affected by disputes in the manufacturing section of the industry; a local dispute com-menced at Burnley in July and lasted throughout August, and at the end of that month most of the manufacturing districts were the end of that month most of the manufacturing districts were involved in a stoppage of work, which did not terminate till the end of September. A short stoppage also occurred in the spinning section at the beginning of November. During the last quarter of the year employment showed a marked recovery, and there was a heavy reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped. The percentage unemployed in December was 23·3, as compared with 27·4 in December, 1931, and 47·4 in December, 1930. The exports of cotton piece goods were considerably higher than in 1931, the average per month being 183,170,000 square yards, as compared with 143,020,000 square yards in 1931.

In the wool textile industry also the improvement which began in the last quarter of 1931 was maintained during the first quarter of 1932, and the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell to 15.3 in March. As in the cotton industry, employment slackened considerably during the summer months, particularly in the worsted section, and there was a heavy increase in temporary stoppages during the months May to August, the total percentage unemployed in the latter month being 27.4. In the following three months, however, there was an appreciable improvement, and the unemployment percentage fell to 17.5 in November. Some of this improvement was lost during December, when the percentage unemployed again rose to 19.0. The corresponding percentage for December, 1931, was 16.6. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues averaged of \$19.500 square words are resulted with 6,819,500 square yards per month during 1932, as compared with 7,2564,400 during 1931. In the carpet industry employment was fair, with little variation throughout the year, and was much better

In the other textile industries also employment was much better than during 1931. In the hosiery industry it was moderate during the first quarter of the year, but slack during the summer months. In the last quarter, however, it recovered and was fairly good. In the lace industry employment was fair for the first four months, but for the rest of the year it showed a tendency to decline and was slack. In the cill industry employment was recovered and was the slack. for the rest of the year it showed a tendency to decline and was slack. In the silk industry employment was very slack on the whole, but showed some improvement towards the end of the year. In artificial silk yarn manufacture it was slack at the beginning of the year, but subsequently showed an improving tendency and was moderate in the last quarter. In the jute industry employment remained very bad throughout the year. In the linen industry the improvement which began towards the end of 1971 centimed for improvement which began towards the end of 1931 continued for improvement which began towards the end of 1931 continued for a few months, but during the summer months employment declined and was very bad. In the last quarter it again showed an improvement, but was still very slack. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing, employment showed little variation and was bad throughout the year. In this group of industries the average percentages unemployed during the year were: hosiery, 12.5; lace, 15.4; silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, 19.9; artificial silk yarn manufacture, 16.7; linen, 25.2; jute, 45.4; and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., 27.9.

Clothing Trades.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment was moderate and improving in the first half of the year, but during the latter half it declined and was slack. In dressmaking and millinery employment was slack in January, but it improved during subsequent months and was fairly good on the whole. In the shirt and collar industry it was moderate and showed little fluctuation. In the hat and cap industry also it was moderate for the greater part of the year, but during the last few months it showed a marked decline and was slack. In the glove industry it was fair to good throughout the year. In the boot and shoe industry employment was slack for the greater part of the year, and the slight fluctuations that occurred were reflected almost entirely in the number temporarily stopped. There was a slight improvement in the autumn, but during December it declined to its former level. The average

percentage unemployed was 20.9, as compared with 19.3 in 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing section of the leather trades was slack throughout the year, and showed little change, apart from a slight improvement in the last few months. In the leather goods section also employment was

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slack for the greater part of the year, but there was a substantial improvement in the last quarter.

Building and Woodworking.—Employment in the building industry was at a low level throughout the year. The usual trend—improvement during the first half of the year and a decline in the latter half—was observed in the unemployment percentages, but even during the summer months employment was very slack. The percentage unemployed was 32·8 in January, 26·1 in June, and 32·1 in December, and the average for the year was 29·2, as compared with 22·5 in 1931. The greatest variation occurred, as usual, among painters, the percentage unemployed being 52·6 in January, 23·3 in June, and 44·2 in December. In the brick, tile and pipe industry employment showed little variation and was very slack throughout employment showed little variation and was very slack throughout the year. It was also very slack in the furnishing trades, though improving slightly towards the end of the year. It was likewise very slack, with little variation, with millsawyers and coachbuilders; with the latter, it showed a slight decline from the level of the

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in paper manufacture was moderate throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed being 11·9. It was moderate also, with little variation, in all branches of the printing industry, and the average percentage unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding classification stood at the relatively low figure of 10·7.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment was very bad, with much short-time working, throughout the year, though showing the usual seasonal improvement during the autumn. The

average percentage unemployed during the year was 31.9. In the glass trades employment showed little fluctuation and was very

slack throughout the year, particularly in the bottle making section.

Transport Services.—Employment in the shipping service and among dockers remained very slack, and the percentage unemployed varied but little from the average of 34.4 for the former and 35.0 for dock and harbour service. The corresponding averages for road transport were 6.2 in tramway and omnibus service and 22.5 in

RATES OF WAGES.*

Although there was a decline during 1932 in the average level of wage rates, the principal reductions were confined to a few industries, and the amount of the total decrease in weekly rates of wages was somewhat smaller than in 1931.

wages was somewhat smaller than in 1931.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available; the changes in rates of wages in 1932 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £250,800 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 1,942,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £2,550 in those of 33,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £2,550 in those of 33,000 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £248,250 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of the workpeople in the industries and services covered by the statistics. It is estimated that the average decrease for all industries combined (including agriculture) was equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1932 and 1931, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which statistics are available.

Industry Group.	Indiv. by Net	ximate Nuniduals repor Increases o tively, in R	ted as aff	reases,	Estimated net Weekly Decrease in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.		
	1932.*		19	31.			
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	1932.*	1931.	
					£	£	
Coal Mining	20,000	17,000	14,750	337,000	165	39,700	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	4,800	16,000		32,000	1,850	3,250	
Glass, Chemical, etc	400	19,000	1,000	144,000	2,000	21,175	
Iron and Steel	800	111,000	900	136,000	9,440	12,7,00	
Engineering‡	***	8,000 28,000	0/200	343,000 26,000	1,800	65,800 4,000	
Shipbuilding Other Metal	900	53,000	150	157,000	5,150	25,075	
Textile	800	497,000	550	428,000 136,000	63,900 5,700	62,550 22,850	
Clothing Food, Drink and		43,000	3,750	136,000			
Tobacco	900.00	16,500	1,300	17,000	2,500	2,350	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.		27,500	400	54,000	4,200	10,725	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public		3,000		9,500	625	1,350	
Works Con- tracting, etc. Gas, Water and	1,700	520,000	1,100	499,000	48,460	47,350	
Electricity Supply	1,100	51,000 357,000	1,250 15,750	32,000 451,000	5,750 65,000	3,025 46,775	
Transport‡ Public Adminis- tration Ser-	1,100	337,000	15,750	431,000	03,000	13,110	
vices	1,500	149,000	5,900	144,000	22,800	21,100	
Other	1,000	26,000	200	64,500	4,060	11,375	
Total	33,000	1,942,000	47,000	3,010,000	248,250	401,15	

^{*} The figures given for 1932 are preliminary and subject to revision.

† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers,
Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks. They
relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and
do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes
in the state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual
employers, and those affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the
Department.

† Changes affecting used.

spartment, ‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are cluded under Engineering.

It will be seen that the greater part of the total amount of the reduction was accounted for by decreases in the textile, building and transport industries, and in the public administration services.

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men have nearly been described.

men have usually been greater than those affecting women, boys, and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries to be deduced from the figures given in the Table are affected by the varying proportions of men, women, and young persons employed in those industries.

Principal Changes in Wages in 1932.—The coal miners whose wages were reduced were those employed in Warwickshire, where wages fluctuated during the year and showed a net reduction which amounted to about 2 per cent. on current rates of wages. In the cotton industry, the majority of the operatives in the manufacturing section sustained reduction of 15½ per cent. in the percentage addition paid on standard piece price lists, equivalent in most cases to 8.493 per cent. off current wages; whilst the operatives employed in the spinning section sustained a reduction of 14 per cent. on the standard piece price lists, equivalent in most cases to 7.67 per cent. off current wages. In the latter case certain modifications were made in the reduction applied to lower paid makes a fact that hadden are the latter to the latter than wages. In the latter case certain modifications were made in the reduction applied to lower-paid workers. In the building trade there were reductions of ½d. per hour for skilled men and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers, in England and Wales and Scotland generally. In the transport group, dock labourers and other dock workers (excluding coal trimmers and tippers) at most ports throughout Great Britain had a reduction of 10d. per day; in the merchant service, deck and engine room and catering department ratings had reductions amounting to 6s. per week for some classes and lesser amounts for others; there was also a reduction of 10 per cent. on monthly and weekly rates of pay for most classes of navigating and engineer officers and for sea-going wireless operators. Employees engineer officers and for sea-going wireless operators. Employees in the majority of corporation tramway and omnibus undertakings outside the Metropolitan area sustained reductions of \(\frac{3}{8} \text{d. or } \frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) per hour for those earning more than 47s. 6d. per week; in the Metropolitan area the employees of tramway undertakings had their wages reduced by \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) per hour or 1s. per week.

In addition to the above, reductions occurred during 1932 in a number of other industries, including iron mining and quarrying in North Lincolnshire, china clay mining in Cornwall and Devon, freestone, granite, and roadstone quarrying in some districts, chalk quarrying also to the control of the control o quarrying, slate quarrying, cement manufacture (pieceworkers), flint glass making and cutting, brick making in several districts, the iron and steel industries in most of the important centres, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in which there was a second instalment of a reduction affecting mainly piece-workers arranged in 1931, stamped or pressed metal (females), electrical cable making, bobbin and shuttle manufacture, heating and domestic engineering, galvanising, chain making, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, etc., silk manufacture at Leek, made-up textiles, asbestos manufacture, retail bespoke tailoring, dressmaking and women's light clothing (Northern Ireland), baking and confectionery in various clothing (Northern Ireland), baking and confectionery in various districts, millsawing in various districts, electrical contracting in England and Wales, gas, water and electricity supply undertakings in certain areas, commercial road transport workers in various districts, including London, skip and basket making in Lancashire and Cheshire, cold storage workers in London and Liverpool, and warehouse workers in Liverpool. Reductions also occurred in the wages of employees of the majority of underground railways in London, who had a reduction of 2½ per cent. from all earnings and a further 2½ per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week, subject to the proviso that no adult employee's earnings were to be reduced below 50s. per week; the wages of workpeople employed in the non-trading services of a large number of local authorities were also reduced. authorities were also reduced

The principal body of workpeople whose wages were increased in 1932 consisted of coal miners in North Staffordshire, who received an increase in the percentage addition to basis rates equivalent to about 2½ per cent. on current rates of wages. Other workpeople who received an increase in their wages in 1932 included shale miners and oil workers in Scotland, with whom the increase took place concurrently with a scheme for sharing available work, under which all employees are to work three consecutive weeks and remain idle during the fourth week; blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire, hosiery bleachers, dyers, scourers, etc., at Nottingham, leather belt makers (certain classes) and architectural wood carvers in London.

Industries in which there was no general change in 1932.—Among the Industries in which there was no general change in 1932.—Among the more important bodies of workpeople whose wages remained generally unchanged in 1932 were the following:—coal miners in all districts except Warwickshire and North Staffordshire; chemical workers, pottery workers, soap and candle makers, tinplate workers, workpeople in the general engineering industry, light castings makers, linen, hosiery, lace and carpet makers, boot and shoe operatives, workpeople employed in the flour milling industry, those employed in the cocoa and chocolate and sugar confectionery and food prem the cocoa and chocolate and sugar confectionery and look preserving industries, paper makers, printers and bookbinders, road vehicle builders, coopers, and railway employees (except railway police and employees on underground railways in London). The statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained unchanged in 1932, the Boards making no alterations including those covering workpeople engaged in the following industries:—boot and shoe repairing, corset, cotton waste, flax and hemp, fur, general waste, hollow-ware, jute, laundry, milk distribution, paper bag, paper box, ready-made tailoring, rope, twine and net, sack and bag, shirt, tin box, tobacco, and wholesale mantle and costume.

Changes outside the scope of the Department's statistics.—As explained in footnote † in the previous column, the statistics exclude (among other classes) agricultural labourers and Government employees. As

regards the latter, no important changes were reported in 1932; but as regards the former, it may be observed that reductions took place during the year in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for adult male labourers in the following counties in England and Wales: Berkshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Denbighshire and Flintshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merioneth and Montgomery, Montgothyling, Northershiped, Outparkshire, Pembroka, and Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Pembroke and Cardiganshire, Radnor and Brecknock, Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Worcestershire and Yorkshire. In Scotland, which is not covered by the above Act, the available information indicates that there were fairly widespread reductions in the cash rates of farm servants during 1932.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

The net decrease of £248,250 per week shown in the first Table above represents the difference between all the decreases recorded in the year and all the increases. The same workpeople in many cases had their wages increased and decreased at different dates during the year, and they are included in the increase or decrease columns according to the net effect of all their changes during the year. In addition about 13,000 workpeople had their wages increased and decreased by equal amounts when totalled for the year, leaving their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the These latter are omitted from the above Table, but their changes are taken into account in calculating separately the sums of all the increases and of all the decreases recorded in the year, which amounted in the aggregate to £12,250 in respect of increases and £260,500 in respect of decreases.

Of the total decrease of £260,500 per week, £114,700 took effect of the total decrease of £250,500 per week, £114,700 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £47,600 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; other cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for £11,750 (making a total of £59,350 for such scales); about £58,500 was the result of arbitration or mediation; about £11,250 took effect under sliding scales based selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £44,600 of the total.

Of the total increase of £12,250 per week, about £2,700 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £1,550 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; other cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for £2,200; £4,450 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; about £1,100 was the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by employers. ceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted

Changes in Wages in the Years 1919-1932.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics are available* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919–1932, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages :-

Year.	separate i	te Number of ndividuals† affected by	Estimated Amount o Rates o	Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of	
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	Wages of all Workpeople affected.
1919 1920 1921 1921 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931	6,240,000 7,867,000 78,000 73,700 1,202,000 8,73,000 420,000 282,000 217,000 42,000 768,000 47,000 33,000	100 7,244,000 7,633,000 3,079,000 481,500 851,000 740,000 1,615,000 917,000 1,100,000 3,010,000 1,942,000	£ 2,547,200 4,793,200 13,600 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,900 133,000 21,800 12,900 59,500 5,150 2,550	£ 60 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 159,000 38,700 38,500 163,800 91,700 116,100 406,300 250,800	£ + 2,547,140 + 4,793,020 - 6,061,000 - 4,210,050 - 317,000 + 553,900 - 78,100‡ + 49,300 - 357,800 - 78,800 - 56,600 - 401,150 - 248,250 - 248,250

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn, and particularly of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople (notably agricultural labourers) are not covered by the statistics, the figures given in this Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement of wages in any year and a rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that in other years; and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between

HOURS OF LABOUR.*

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1932 was 9,600. Of these, 6,000 had an average increase of about $2\frac{2}{3}$ hours per week, and 3,600 an average reduction of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919 –1932, and the aggregate net amount of the change:—

	Approximate Num whose Hours	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were				
Year.	Increased.	Reduced.	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.			
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932*	1,150 2,000 31,500 16,000 325,000 13,150 1,300 934,200 1,400 4,050 13,175 294,000 6,000	6,305,000 570,000 12,900 302,700 9,600 16,150 3,925 340 1,700 2,000 1,050 349,225 111,000 3,600	- 40,651,000 - 2,114,000 + 14,500 - 93,000 + 108,750 + 12,500 - 11,750 + 3,985,000 + 59,000 - 200 + 8,750 - 873,500 + 142,000 + 7,500			

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919–1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours apart from those of building trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners form the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931.

COST OF LIVING.

Between 1st January and 1st June, 1932, the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-number, which is designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, fell from 47 to 42 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. It reached its lowest level, however, in August and September, when it dropped to 41, a figure lower than at any time since the spring of 1916. At 1st October the percentage rose again to 43 and remained at this level until the beginning of December. At the end of the year it fell to 42 beginning of December. At the end of the year it fell to 42.

The Table below shows, month by month during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices, etc., in each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to the changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families. Details of the separate articles included within these groups, and of the methods adopted in compiling these index numbers, are published in "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" (price 3d., post free 34d., from H.M. Stationery Office). free 3½d., from H.M. Stationery Office).

Average Percentage Increase in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the Level of July, 1914.

Date.		Food.	Rent (in- cluding Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
January 1st February 1st March 1st April 1st April 30th June 1st August 2nd September 1st October 1st November 1st December 1st		31 31 29 26 25 23 25 23 25 25 25 25 25 25	54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 55 55	90 90 90 90 90 85-90 85-90 85-90 85-90 85-90	75 75 75 75 70–75 70–75 70–75 70–75 70–75	75 75 75 75 75 70–75 70–75 70–75 70 70 70	47 47 46 44 43 42 43 41 41 43 43 43
December 31st	•••	23	55	85	70 75	70-75	42

Food.—In the first four months of the year the general level of retail prices of food fell from 31 per cent. to 25 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; at each of the subsequent dates of enquiry the increase was either 25 or 23 per cent.

In the early months of the year there were reductions in the prices In the early months of the year there were reductions in the prices of beef and mutton, with further and more marked falls in the early autumn. In contrast with the previous year, potatoes were high in price in the early part of 1932 but were very substantially cheaper in the latter half of the year. The prices of tea were increased in April and May, following the new duties. The prices of eggs and of milk were subject to seasonal variations, but eggs were, on the average, appreciably cheaper in 1932 than in 1931.

The following Table shows the average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, and at 1st January

* The figures given for 1932 are preliminary and subject to revision.

^{*} See footnote † on page 4.
† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table here were considerable numbers in most years from 1921 to 1932 whose wages during the year were increased and decreased by equal amounts.
‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 shown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.
§ The figures given for 1932 are preliminary and subject to revision.

1932, and 31st December, 1932, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

6

Article.	un ind	nge Price (less otherwicated—to nearest 1d.	vise the	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) as compared with July, 1914.		
	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1932.	31st Dec., 1932.	1st Jan., 1932.	31st Dec., 1932.	
Beef, British—	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 31 0 81	s. d. 1 2½ 0 7½	53	43	
FULL 1 TOI 1	0 61/2	0 81	0 71	23	15	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	0 71	0 91	0 9	30	25	
Whin Wants	0 71	0 5	0 43	2	- 3	
Mutton, British—						
Legs	0 101	1 41 0 81	1 21 0 71	54 30	35 11	
Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 6½	0 81	0 12	30		
	0 63	0 93	0 9	43	33	
Breast	0 4	0 41	0 34	4	- 7	
Bacon (streaky)*	0 111	0 10	0 101	-11 106	- 9 108	
Till 7 11	bs. 0 101	0 111	1 0	100	13	
Bread per 4 ll		0 7	0 71	22	27	
Tea por	1 61	1 81	1 91	12	16	
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 21	0 21	21	16	
Milk per qua	rt 0 3½	0 61	0 61	81	77	
Butter—	1 21	1 51	1 33	20	8	
Fresh	7 91	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 13	9	- 4	
ML	0 83	0 11	0 10%	28	21	
Margarine	0 7	0 7	0 61	- 2	-8	
Eggs (fresh) ea	ch 0 11	0 2	0 2	71	62	
Potatoes per 7 l	bs. 0 43	0 9	0 51	87	11	

Rents.—There was little movement in working-class rents (in cluding rates) during 1932. As compared with July, 1914, the average increase in rents, controlled and de-controlled, remained at approximately 54 per cent. until near the end of the year, when it advanced to 55.

Clothing.—The retail prices of those articles of clothing and clothing materials included in this group, taking goods of the kind purchased by the working classes, and, so far as possible, the same qualities of goods at each date, showed a downward tendency during 1932. During the first half of the year, the average level of these prices was approximately 90 per cent. above that of July, 1914; at the end of the year the average increase was over 85 per cent.

Fuel and Light.—The retail prices of coal averaged about 85 per cent. above those of July, 1914, in the early part of the year, and fell to an average of approximately 75 per cent. above pre-war in the summer, after which they rose again, giving an increase of from 80 to 85 per cent. over pre-war at the end of the year. Prices of gas throughout the year averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above pre-war. During 1932 the average prices of lamp oil and of matches showed no appreciable change, but the prices of candles (cheap wax) showed a slight increase.

Other Items included.—Retail prices of soap were reduced in May, 1932, but there were no marked changes during the year in the average prices of soda, ironmongery, brushware, pottery, tobacco and newspapers, or in fares.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

For the articles of food included in the statistics the average For the articles of food included in the statistics the average increase in retail prices, as compared with July, 1914, was 26 per cent. in 1932; in the previous year the average increase was 31 per cent. For all the items included (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and other items) the average increase over pre-war was 44 per cent. in 1932 and 47½ per cent. in the previous year.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1932 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index numbers:—

Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.

Year.	Food only.	All Items included.	Year.	Food only.	All Items included.
1915 1916	31 60	23	1924 1925	70	75 76
1917	98½	76	1926	64	72
1918	115	103	1927	60	671
1919	119	115	1928	57	66 64
1920	156	149	1929	54	
1921	129 1	126	1930	45	58
1922	76		1931	31	47 1
1923	69	74	1932	26	44

TRADE DISPUTES.‡

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1932 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 384.

In these disputes about 337,300 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and 41,200 indirectly involved (i.e.,

thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,100 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began in 1931 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1932. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1932 was thus about 381,600, as compared with 491,800 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1932 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 6,488,000 working days, as compared with 6,983,000 in 1931.

The principal disputes during 1932 all occurred in the cotton industry, in which general stoppages of work occurred both in the spinning and manufacturing sections. The total number of work-people involved in disputes in this industry accounted for over three-quarters of the total number in all industries involved in disputes in progress during 1932, and the aggregate time lost through disputes in the cotton industry amounted to early 90 per cent of the total in the cotton industry amounted to nearly 90 per cent. of the total

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

		1932.			1931.	
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1932.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1931.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Fishing and Agri-						
culture	5	2,200	49,000	1	100	500
Coal Mining	111	52,600	287,000	147	281,000	2,848,000
Other Mining and	7	000	5 000		500	11 000
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	3	200	5,000	8	500	11,000
Glass, etc	7	400	5,000	13	1.100	19,000
Chemical	i	200	1,000	6	1,000	2,000
Engineering	6	300	2,000	8	700	11,000
Shipbuilding	13	1,100	10,000	14	2,400	39,000
Other Metal	26	2,200	36,000	39	8,700	50,000
Cotton	82	294,100	5,653,000	17	147,300	3,318,000
Other Textile	22	8,700	158,000	21	16,400	399,000
Clothing	22	2,000	31,000	21	1,300	16,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	400	1,000	4	5,100	11,000
Woodworking,		700	1,000		3,100	11,000
Furniture,						DEC PART
etc	14	900	8,000	17	6,100	85,000
Building, Public		20000				
Works Con-	-					745 000
tracting, etc	29 25	3,000	36,000	57 17	12,300	145,000
Transport Commerce, Dis-	45	12,600	194,000	11	5,300	13,000
tribution and			(A. 180 p			
Finance	4	300	1.000	9	600	2,000
Other	8	400	11,000	21	1,900	13,500
Total	384	381,600	6,488,000	420	491,800	6,983,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 41,200 in 1932 and 65,800 in 1931 were indirectly involved.

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

section is estimated to have resulted in a loss of over three-quarters of a million working days.

In industries other than cotton, the disputes which occurred in 1932 were of relatively small importance. About 4,000 lightermen, watermen, bargemen, etc., in the Port of London were involved in a stoppage which lasted from 4th January to 17th February, and about 4,000 dock workers in the Port of London and on the Mersey were also idle for shorter periods, either in sympathy with the lightermen, etc., or on account of grievances of their own.

These riverside disputes entailed a loss of about 173,000 working days. The only other dispute which involved 5,000 or more workpeople or entailed a loss of 100,000 or more working days in 1932 was that in which 5,000 colliery workpeople near Kirkcaldy were involved for varying periods between 29th April and 14th May, the total aggregate duration being about 35,000 working days.

Main Causes or Objects.—Of the 384 disputes beginning in 1932, 21, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose from demands for advances in wages; 129, directly involving 279,000 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 76, directly involving 10,400 workpeople, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, on questions relating to working hours; 87, directly involving 15,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 44, directly involving 17,300 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 14, directly involving 5,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. There were in addition 3 sympathetic strikes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople. involving 2,200 workpeople.

Comparative Figures for 1919–1932.—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1932, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1931 and 1932 given in the foregoing Tables, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, while in the previous Tables they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year. Number of Disputes beginning in		involved	ber of Work in Disputes in the Year.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress	
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1929 1930 1931 1932†	1,352 1,607 763 576 628 710 603 323 308 302 431 422 420 384	2,401,000 1,779,000 1,770,000 512,000 343,000 558,000 401,000 90,000 80,000 493,000 424,000 337,000	190,000 153,000 31,000 40,000 62,000 55,000 40,000 10,000 18,000 44,000 21,000 66,000 41,000	2,591,000 1,932,000 1,801,000 552,000 405,000 613,000 441,000 108,000 124,000 307,000 490,000 378,000	34,970,000 26,570,000 85,870,000 19,850,000 10,670,000 8,420,000 7,950,000 1,170,000 1,390,000 8,290,000 4,400,000 6,980,000 6,490,000

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1931 and 1932 Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1931 and 1932 has been given above. As regards 1926, the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the prolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional magnitude in several industries.

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

Third Quarter of 1932.

A STATISTICAL summary; of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1932, prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 44,480,618 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 40,857,351 tons were disposable commercially. disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £29,069,291, equivalent to 14s. 2.76d. per ton, of which 9s. 3.26d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £27,784,361, equivalent to 13s. 7.21d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £1,284,930, or 7.55d. per ton. or 7.55d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 745,201, and the number of man-shifts worked was 41,376,464. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.50 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1.87d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.35d. to 4.14d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.64d. and 1s. 2.27d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.71d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.*	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.†
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 97 96 96 96	Tons. 64,749,447 55,850,573 54,249,688 57,061,222	s. d. +1 1·37 -0 1·94 -0 2·40 +0 6·20	911,218 886,229 853,477 849,344	Cwts. 21·94 21·32 21·34 21·84	s. d. 9 3·25 9 3·26 9 3·85 9 3·79
1931. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 96 96 96	56,723,277 51,595,921 49,189,334 55,190,862	+0 9·04 -0 1·34 -0 2·05 +0 7·06	838,696 818,718 787,749 799,374	21·78 21·44 21·35 21·86	9 2·45 9 2·18 9 2·43 9 2·22
1932. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept.	96 97 96	53,916,267 50,090,452 44,480,618	+0 6·46 -0 1·91 -0 7·55	800,921 781,704 745,201	21·98 21·78 21·50	9 2·13 9 1·92 9 1·87

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1932 (page 410), a statement was published giving for the period 1924 to October, 1932, revised estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to December, 1932. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays. recognised" holidays.

		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Employn Allows Sickner (A) Includ directly in Trade I (B) Exclu	number in ment after ance for ss, etc.: ling Persons avolved in Disputes; ading such sons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A . (5)	B. (6)
1930.		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
JanMarch	:::	11,995	1,540	10,455	10,035	10,033
AprJune		12,115	1,772	10,343	9,919	9,880
July-Sept.		12,197	2,044	10,153	9,726	9,724
OctDec.		12,290	2,305	9,985	9,555	9,552
JanMarch	:::	12,380	2,583	9,797	9,364	9,320
AprJune		12,467	2,538	9,929	9,492	9,487
July-Sept.		12,550	2,746	9,804	9,365	9,353
OctDec.		12,620	2,652	9,968	9,526	9,525
JanMarch		12,572	2,707	9,865	9,425	9,421
AprJune		12,545	2,728	9,817	9,377	9,375
July-Sept.		12,560	2,851	9,709	9,269	9,204
OctDec.		12,590	2,737	9,853	9,412	9,409
Oct		12,580	2,737	9,843	9,402	9,397
Nov		12,590	2,774	9,816	9,376	9,373
Dec		12,600	2,700	9,900	9,459	9,457
Part of the second	In	idex Numb	ers. Aver	age 1924 =	= 100.	
JanMarch	::	108·3	136·9	105·1	105·0	105·3
AprJune		109·4	157·5	104·0	103·8	103·7
July-Sept.		110·2	181·7	102·1	101·7	102·1
OctDec.		111·0	204·9	100·4	99·9	100·3

JanMarch	 108·3	136·9	105·1	105·0	105·3
AprJune	109·4	157·5	104·0	103·8	103·7
July-Sept.	110·2	181·7	102·1	101·7	102·1
OctDec.	111·0	204·9	100·4	99·9	100·3
JanMarch	 111·8	229·6	98·5	97·9	97·8
AprJune	112·6	225·6	99·8	99·3	99·6
July-Sept.	113·3	244·1	98·6	98·0	98·2
OctDec.	114·0	235·7	100·2	99·6	100·0
AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. Oct. Nov.	 113·5 113·3 113·4 113·7 113·6 113·7 113·8	240·6 242·5 253·4 243·3 243·3 246·6 240·0	99·2 98·7 97·6 99·0 98·9 98·7 99·5	98.6 98.1 97.0 98.5 98.3 98.1 98.9	98·9 98·4 96·6 98·8 98·6 98·4 99·3

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

^{*} If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the returns quote prices for 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 figures given for 1932 are preliminary and subject to revision.

^{*} 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 1932 are preliminary and subject to correction.

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

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

† The figures for 1932 are provisional and subject to correction.

‡ Cmd. 4223. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

§ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st October, 1932.

^{*} Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially. † Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN OCTOBER, 1931.

8

In October, 1931, an enquiry was instituted by the Ministry of Labour into the average earnings of workpeople employed in the manufacturing industries generally and some of the principal nonmanufacturing industries, and into the extent of short-time working at that date. Similar enquiries had been previously undertaken in 1924 and in 1928, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1926, to September, 1927, and for October-

Enquiry forms were sent to about 110,000 employers, asking for particulars of :—

- (1) the total number of workpeople at work in the week ended 24th October, 1931, and, so far as possible, the numbers of males and females separately;
- (2) the total wages paid to these workpeople in that week, showing separately, so far as possible, the total wages paid to males and to females, respectively;
- (3) the number of workpeople on short-time in the same week, and the average number of hours lost per head by those workpeople;
- (4) the number of workpeople employed in the week ended
- (5) the total amount of wages paid in the whole of the year 1930 to all workpeople employed.

The particulars under headings (4) and (5) were included with a view to enabling the results of the enquiry to be related to those of the Fourth Census of Production, the returns in connection with which covered the year 1930.

Employers were asked to include in their returns the whole of the operatives (including foremen, carters, warehousemen, etc.) at work during the specified week, but to exclude managers, clerks, typists, commercial travellers, shop assistants and salaried persons generally, as well as workpeople doing work at home on material supplied by the employer. In cases where employment in the week ended 24th October was affected by holidays, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, or other exceptional circumstances, they were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. In cases, however, where employment was wholly or partially suspended owing to bad trade, no such substitution was to be made. Employers were asked to include in their returns the whole of the

The questions on the form were so designed as to obtain particulars for October, 1931, which would be comparable with those obtained for 1924 and 1928. No information was asked for, however, in regard to recognised hours of labour, as was done in 1924, as the information regularly collected by the Department on this subject shows that only very slight changes have been made since 1924 in the recognised hours of labour in the industries covered by the enquiry

The Census of Production of 1930 applied to all firms (in the industries covered) except those employing not more than 10 persons including the head of the firm. For the purpose of the Earnings Enquiry, sche dules were sent to all employers covered by the Census of Production, and also to a proportion (about 20 per cent.) of the smaller firms, selected at random. The number of enquiry forms issued was about 110,000, but 7,400 firms were found to employ no wage-earners in the week ended 24th October, 1931, and a further 4,500 consolid returns on which the details given were insufficient for supplied returns on which the details given were insufficient for purposes of the tabulation, or which were duplicates of returns supplied by the same firm from other addresses. The number of effective returns received was about 62,000. In view of the effective returns received was about 62,000. In view of the voluntary character of the enquiry this response may be regarded as highly satisfactory, and the cordial thanks of the Department are due to the employers concerned for the trouble which they have taken in furnishing information, and to the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, who co-operated with the Department in the arrangements for making the enquiry. While the proportions of workers covered by the enquiry vary in different industries, the returns received are, in general, amply representative to provide a trustworthy indication of the average earnings in the principal industries, and of the amount of short-time working at the date to which the enquiry related. which the enquiry related

In the Tables which follow, particulars are given showing, on the basis of the returns received, the average earnings, in the week ended 24th October, 1931, and the extent of short-time working in that week in three large groups of industries, viz., textile, clothing and metal. Statistics for other groups of industries will be published in subsequent issues of this GAZETTE.

As explained above, the enquiry forms were sent to all firms, in the industries covered, employing, on average, ten or more persons, but to only about 20 per cent. of the smaller firms, and the proportions of returns received, therefore, are higher, on the whole, in the case of firms employing ten or more workpeople than among the smaller firms. For this reason, and in view also of the fact that the Census of Production statistics for 1930 apply only to the larger firms, separate figures are given below for each of the two groups of firms, classified according to the numbers of wage-earners employed in October, 1931.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

All Workpeople.—The following Table shows the average actual earnings per head in the week ended 24th October, 1931, of all the workpeople covered by the returns. It should be observed that the workers covered include wage-earners of both sexes and of all ages, and that the relative levels of average earnings per head in the different industries are, therefore, affected by differences in the proportions of males and females, adults and juveniles, employed in the various industries.

Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or m

	10 workpeople	e or more)	To workpeopicy.		
Industry.	No. of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	No. of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	
	- And S	s. d.		s. d.	
Textile Industries.	302,572	34 6	379	39 11	
Woollen and worsted	172,226	36 9	480	42 7	
Lace	8,211	40 9 39 10	74 90	34 4 36 11	
Silk and artificial silk Linen	39,158 55,189	24 6	66	30 0	
Jute	23,759	33 0	280	34 5	
Hosiery Carpet	23,759 84,865 17,573	36 5 34 9	36	35 0	
Bleaching, printing, dye-					
ing and finishing	77,189	42 9 40 11	190 112	46 1 45 6	
Making-up and packing Other textile	3,705 26,565	30 3	562	38 10	
Clothing Industries. Tailoring (retail bespoke)	9,667	42 5	2,646	41 1	
Tailoring (ready - made		77 10	447	34 1	
and wholesale bespoke) Dressmaking	61,309 22,155	31 10 29 7	1,363	34 1 28 9	
Mantle and costume mak-					
shirt, blouse, under -	13,003	37 9/	341	39 4	
clothing, etc	37,388	27 5	249	29 5	
Corset making	7,576	30 8 32 7	30 501	33 4 30 5	
Millinery Hat making	3,864 20,742	38 0	245	30 5 35 11	
Boot and shoe making					
(bespoke) and repairing Boot- and shoe making	4,545	46 8	2,472	45 10	
(ready-made)	88,050	43 11	*	*	
Glove making	4,772	35 3 57 1	72 249	31 11 46 0	
Furriery Laundries	3,295 64,306 k	29 1	809	24 11	
Dyeing and dry cleaning	64,306	35 9	225	37 5	
Other clothing	34,855	32 6	1,217	33 2	
Metal Industries.	0.330	-4 7	17	100	
Pig-iron manufacture	6,118	54 3	17	47 1	
Smelting, rolling, etc., of iron and steel	76,298	54 9	51	47 1	
Tinplate manufacture	35,578	60 0	12	51 8	
Smelting, rolling and casting of non-ferrous					
metals	30,416	50 2	513	50 10	
Brass founding and finishing	8,651	41 10	250	45 0	
Bedstead manufacture	1,218	40 10	9	33 4	
Sheet metal working Tubes (wrought iron and	29,659	40 9	817	43 10	
steel)	14,409	51 3	18	47 9	
Light castings	32,056 5,073	50 4 38 2	82	46 10 35 0	
Hollow-ware Wire drawing, weaving,		1000		35 0	
etc	15,109		166	41 2	
Anchor and chain making Screw, pail, put, bolt,	2,395	47 1	43	38 7	
Screw, nail, nut, bolt, etc., manufacture	13,061	33 8	58	37 7	
Needle, pin, fish-hook, etc., manufacture	4,462	33 6	54	33 0	
Engineering, etc	551,053	49 7	11,133	44 10	
Marine	7,248	45 11 40 3	27 178	43 0 45 9	
Agricultural Textile	2,686 22,184	43 1	124	44 2	
Aircraft	9,484	56 8 52 10	629	51 5	
Structural, etc Electrical machinery and	21,807	32 10	020	55 0	
apparatus, scientific		10 11	1 119	36.365	
instruments, etc Motor vehicles and	118,874	43 11	1,112	41 11	
cycles:		STREET, STREET	1	TAMES !	
Larger firms†	113,855	57 6 47 0	6,268	42 11	
Smaller firms General engineering	10,833 244,082	49 0	2,788	48 2	
Ship and boat building		51 7	280		
and repairing Cutlery, tool, etc., manu-	48,618	51 7	200	47 3	
facture	14,316	37 10	401	38 0	
Farriery and general	A PART OF THE PART	45 8	821	47 1	
Railway carriage and	408	THE PARTY OF PERSONS ASSESSED.	1 28 39 50	100000	
wagon building and	408	The same	TO COMPANY STATE OF THE PARTY O		
		50 1	96	60 0	
repairing Textile machinery acces-	11,162	50 1	86	50 0	
Textile machinery accessory manufacture	11,162 7,370	50 1 37 5	86 210	50 0 46 6	
Textile machinery accessory manufacture Gold, silver, jewellery,	11,162 7,370	37 5	157 700	46 6	
Textile machinery accessory manufacture Gold, silver, jewellery, watch and clock, etc Heating and domestic	11,162 7,370 13,714	37 5 42 7	210 889	46 6 49 7	
Textile machinery accessory manufacture Gold, silver, jewellery, watch and clock, etc	11,162 7,370 13,714 7,001	37 5	210	46 6	

Male and Female Workpeople.—Employers furnishing information were asked, on the form of enquiry, to show separately, if possible, the numbers and earnings of male and female workers, respectively. A considerable proportion of the returns received gave no information under these headings, but for those industries in which the numbers of male and female workpeople separately distinguished in the returns were sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for the calculation of the average earnings particulars are given below.

January, 19	33.	TI	IE	M	INISTR	Y OF	
Industry.		Larger I (employ 10 workpeopl	ying	ore).	Smaller 1 (employing 10 workp	less than	
	3	No. of workpeople covered.	wee	rage kly ings.	No. of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	
		Males.				Santana Spallage Spallage	
Textile Industries.			s.	d.		s. d.	
Cotton Woollen and worsted		68,772 51,039	45 49	3 4 =	222 283	51 1 50 8	
Lace		3,619 14,789	56 60	4	34 42	44 8 48 7	
Timen		10,956 7,029	36 41	8 0	18	47 9	
Hosiery Carpet		11,822 2,868	58 47	8 2	79	50 2 58 0	
Bleaching, printing, dy ing and finishing	re-	55,075	48	6	131	55 0	
Making-up and packing Other textile	g 	2,196 7,297	48	1	94 379	49 9 45 5	
Clothing Industries. Tailoring (retail bespok	ce)	3,852	61	1 -	1,280	53 7	
Tailoring (ready - ma and wholesale bespok	de ce)	9,244	54	0	187	46 10	
Dressmaking Mantle and costume ma	 k-	543	57	6	15	29 4	
Shirt, blouse, under	r -	2,161	67	1	66	65 9	
Corset making		2,551 2,020	52 42	0	J	60 0	
Hat making		372 6,415	51 54	7 8	J 37 86	44 10 47 11	
Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing	ng	3,641	51	5	2,215	47 4	
Glave making		43,603	52 55	10 :	* 21	* 50 6	
		1,528 1,369	72 46	7 -	91 95	52 9 45 11	
Dyeing and dry cleaning Other clothing	ng l	11,404 1,864 4,602	51 56	7 4 -	115 252	42 3 48 1	
Metal Industries.		4,002	30		232	40 1	
Pig-iron manufacture Smelting, rolling, etc.,	of of	6,049	54	5	17	47 1	
iron and steel Tinplate manufacture Smelting, rolling ar		73,333 32,838	54 62	11 2	51	47 1 54 7	
casting of non-ferro metals Brass founding and finis	us	25,107	54	0	493	51 10	
ing Bedstead manufacture		5,288 713	48 47	9 3 5	177	52 0 40 0	
Sheet metal working Tubes (wrought iron as		15,561	53		736	46 1	
steel) Light castings		12,615 28,078	52 52	9 5	18 81	47 9 47 2	
Hollow-ware Wire drawing, weaving etc	ıg,	2,612	51	2 -	7	37 2 45 11	
Anchor and chain making		12,343 1,799	55 53	6	118	51 1	
Screw, nail, nut, bo etc., manufacture Needle, pin, fish - hoo	k.	5,937	41	10 -	31	53 7	
etc., manufacture		1,138 445,439	53 52	5	10,685	46 2 45 6	
Marine		7,211 2,582	46	7	27	43 0 45 11	
T'extile		21,922 8,826	43 58	3 10	122	44 5 56 0	
Structural, etc. Electrical machinery a		21,466	53	3 -	628	55 1	
apparatus, scienti, instruments, etc.	fic	60,079	50	11	978	43 7	
cycles:	nd				200 () () ()	Total Land	
Smaller firms .		90,133	61	8	6,036	43 6	
General engineering . Ship and boat building	ng	222,749	50	4	2,712	48 6	
and repairing Cutlery, tool, etc., man facture	u-	47,475 9,385	43	9	337	47 8	
Farriery and gener smiths' work	al	374	48	0	819	47 1	
Railway carriage an wagon building an				To ke	The state of the state of		
repairing Textile machinery acce		10,886	50	7	86	50 0	
Gold, silver, jeweller	у,	4,902	42	9	184	48 11	
Heating and domest	000	5,879	58	3	712	55 4	
engineering Other metal industries .		6,777	60 57	7	135 672	54 1 47 7	
		Females	•				
Textile Industries. Cotton		121,922	27	3	140	24 3	
Lace		75,065 4,217	27 27 26	7 2 7	152 40	26 2 25 6	
Silk and artificial silk . Linen Jute	:	4,217 20,969 33,832	26 20 29	9 0	48 48	26 8 23 4	
Hosiery		13,555 52,218 5,126	30 27	3 3	192	27 4 26 2	
Bleaching, printing, dying and finishing	e-	16 897	24	3	59	26 5	
Making-up and packing Other textile		1,117 15,913		10 6	18 176	23 4 23 8	
Clothing Industries. Tailoring (retail bespoke	e)	5,204	29	3	1,278	29 2	
and wholesale bespok	ie	37,323 21,117	25	3	253	24 2	
Dressmaking	2000 FEB.		28	9	1,318	28 8	
Shirt, blouse, under clothing, etc		9,227	31 25	0 5	266	32 5 28 0	
Willing		4,952 3,445		11	29 450	33 1 29 9	
Hat making		10 724	28	6 2	156	29 6	

* †	See	footnotes	on	page	8

10,724 28 2

Hat making

Industry.		Larger F (employ 10 workpeople	ring	Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).		
	mustry.	No. of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	No. of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	
(Clothing Industries—cont.	Target 1	s. d.	100	s. d _i	
	Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing Boot and shoe making	777	26 6	184	26 11	
	(ready-made)	30,311	31 3 23 6	*	*	
	Furriery	2,664 1,568	23 6 42 10	42 153	24 3 42 1	
	Laundries	49,980	25 2	687	22 2	
	Other clothing	4,141 26,800	26 2 28 9	110 939	32 4 29 3	
		20,000			23 0	
	Metal Industries. Pig-iron manufacture	33	29 1			
	Smelting, rolling, etc., of			And and	and directly	
	iron and steel Tinplate manufacture	1,021 1,965	22 1 26 2			
	Smelting, rolling and	1,565	20 2		No. Seed	
	casting of non-ferrous metals	3,226	24 10	20	25 0	
	Brass founding and finish-					
	ing Bedstead manufacture	2,407	25 0 28 1	49	23 8	
	Sheet metal working	13,226	26 2	79	22 0	
	Tubes (wrought iron and steel)	379	22 11			
	Light castings	1,645	22 4			
	Hollow-ware Wire drawing and weav-	2,176	22 6	***		
	ing	1,750	23 0	47	29 4	
	Anchor and chain making	536	27 10	11	18 2	
	Screw, nail, nut, bolt, etc., manufacture	4,486	21 1	27	19 3	
	Needle, pin, fish-hook, etc., manufacture	2,710 .	23 0	25	17 7	
	Engineering, etc	55,481	27 7	329	27 1	
	Marine Agricultural	37 72	17 10 20 0	•••		
	Textile	262	29 7			
	Aircraft	658	27 5			
	Structural, etc Electrical machinery and	259	24 9		**	
	apparatus, scientific instruments, etc	07.011	02 -	110	.00 8	
	Motor venicles and	27,911	27 5	116	28 7	
	cycles:	13,042	29 1			
	Smaller firms	275	25 2	147	25 9	
	General engineering	12,965	26 7	60	27 0	
	Ship and boat building and repairing	726	27 6	100 100		
	Cutlery, tool, etc., manu-	2,993	21 2	59	14 11	
	Farriery and general			39	14 11	
	smiths work	34	20 0		78	
	wagon building and re-					
	pairing Textile machinery acces-	240	26 7			
	sory manufacture	1,952	24 8	26	29 3	
	Gold, silver, jewellery, watch and clock, etc.	4,696	26 6	159	24 6	
	Heating and domestic en-			133	21 0	
	an aorina	151	25 4			
	gineering Other metal industries	5,175	22 5	99	21 5	

EXTENT OF SHORT-TIME.

The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople employed by the firms making returns who were reported to be working less than full-time in the week ended 24th October, 1931, together with the average number of hours lost during the week by such workpeople. Workpeople "stood-off" for the whole of the specified week have been regarded as unemployed and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics, except in a few cases where they were known to be working under a system of employment in alternate weeks or to have been "standing-off" in rotation. For example, persons working under a system of alternate rotation. For example, persons working under a system of alternate weeks have been included as working 24 hours short-time in industries in which the normal week consists of 48 hours, while those who were "standing-off" in rotation have been shown as losing the average number of hours lost per week over the period covered by the rota.

		arger Firming 10 wo or more.)	rkpeople	Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).		
Industry.	No. of work- people covered.	Proportion on short-time.	Average hours lost by those on short-time.	No. of work- people covered.	Proportion on short-time.	Average hours lost by those on short- time.
		Per cent.		POTOSOUCIA	Per cent.	
Textile Industries.	000 004	11.5	16.2	318	23.6	23.9
Cotton Woollen and worsted	298,284	20.6	11.8	450	14.2	17.5
Lace worsted	6,936	10.3	14.7	74	31.1	17.3
Silk and artificial	0,330	10 3	17		31 1	11 3
silk	38,009	16.3	17.9	90	23.3	24.4
Linen	54,692	12.0	10.0	58	19.0	22.1
Jute	23,759	11.1	12.6			
Hosiery	76,343	10.1	13-4	253	18.6	10.3
Carpet	15,729	30.1	10.4	36	33.3	12.0
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finish-						
ing	75,760	35.8	14.9	177	22.6	8-1
Making - up and						
packing	3,617	25.7	19.9	108	12.0	12.8
Other textile	26,039	30.0	11.6	530	17.0	12.1

* † See footnotes on page 8.

^{*} Boot and shoe factories or workshops employing less than 20 workpeople are classified under the preceding heading.
† Employing 25 workpeople or more.

Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or more). hours lost by those on short-time. No. of work-people covered. hours lost by those or short-time. 9,317 26.0 13.2 2,495 24.6 16.2 59,328 21,707 15.6 9.3 336 9.2 13.8

Clothing Industries, Tailoring (retail bespoke) ... Tailoring (readymade and wholesale bespoke) ... Dressmaking ... Mantle and costume making Mantle and costume making... Shirt, blouse, underclothing, etc... Corset making... Hat making... Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing. Boot and shoe making (ready-made). Glove making... Dyeing and dry cleaning... Other clothing... 37,112 7,576 3,809 18,544 4,545 22.9 10.1 2,395 18.0 14.1 86,529 4,570 3,279 9,403 34,201 16.7 5·3 10·2 220 1,182 10·5 13·3 Other clothing ... Metal Industries. Pig-iron manufacture ... Smelting, rolling, etc., of iron and steel ... Tinplate manufacture ... Smelting, rolling and casting of nonferrous metals ... Brass founding and finishing... Bedstead manufacture ... Sheet metal working Tubes (wrought iron and steel) ... Light castings ... Hollow-ware ... Wire drawing, weaving, etc. ... Anchor and chain making ... Screw, nail, nut, bolt, etc., manufacture ... Needle nin fish. 6,082 4.7 17.3 11 75,106 24.9 15.3 51 43.1 35,578 24.2 13.7 12 30,196 14.4 21.4 1,218 29,325 13·4 12·3 777 22.2 13,595 12.7 10.8 159 22.6 11.8 36.2 11.5 2,278 26 3.8 24.0 bolt, etc., manufacture ... Needle, pin, fish hook, etc., manufacture ... Engineering, etc. ... Marine ... Agricultural ... Textile ... Aircraft ... Structural, etc. ... 12,953 21·9 12·6 10·9 7·3 18·4 51 10,950 Asrcraft ... Structural, etc. ... Electrical machinery and appuratus, scientific instruments, etc. Motor vehicles and 624 9.3 8.4 1,101 118,231 11.1 12.5 cycles; Larger firms†... Smaller firms... General engineering ... Ship and boat build-6,198 3.2 26.7 10.7 2.703 235.245 17.0 ing and repairing Cutlery, tool, etc., manufacture ... 10.6 10.8 47.975 280 14.3 11.2 12,281 29.8 15.5 378 25.9 16.2 manufacture ... Farriery and general smiths' work ... Railway carriage and wagon building and repairing Textile machinery 408 2.2 7-7 792 9.1 13.7 11.162 30.8 10.1 80 18.8 15.4 accessory manu-facture ... Gold, silver, jewel-lery, watch and clock, etc. ... Heating and domes-tic engineering ... Other metal indus-tries 7,321 13 464 17.7 12.2 852 22.2 6.986 12-4 10.9 131 16.8 24,937 19.0 12.6 750 20.5

VOCATIONAL TESTS OF MANUAL DEXTERITY.

For the purposes of vocational guidance, tests of various kinds of ability are required. Satisfactory tests of intelligence have been devised, but tests of manual dexterity present a much more difficult problem. It has even been denied that there are any common factors, indicating generalised manual dexterity, such as could afford a scientific foundation for vocational guidance in regard to manual

The Industrial Health Research Board have now issued a Report! The Industrial Health Research Board have now issued a Report; giving the results of an inquiry, which appear to indicate the existence of a common factor in certain forms of manual dexterity; it also suggests that this factor is involved in several industrial operations. It is hoped that the Report may provide a basis for further work in the study of fundamental problems underlying vocational guidance in respect of manual abilities.

*† See footnotes on page 8. ‡ An Experimental Study of certain forms of Manual Dexterity. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 66, H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d., post-free).

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS, 1931. SECTION II, Part 4, of the Report for 1932 of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on trade unions has been published.* The Report contains (i) a directory of registered trade unions, 1932, arranged in industrial groups; (ii) a Table showing details of membership, income, expenditure and funds of registered trade unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1930 and 1931; (iii) a list of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, having power to collect contributions from their members for expenditure on political objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unionsnumber of unions, membership, income, expenditure, and fundsfor the years 1922-1931. Comparative figures for the years 1922 and 1928-1931, extracted from this summary, are given below. The figures relate only to Great Britain, and include registered unions of employers, as well as of employees. Separate figures for the employers' organisations are included in the second of the two Tables which follow.

It should be noted that the first item under the heading of expenditure in the Table below-Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit—represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is shown under "Income."

Totals for 1931, compared with the previous years 1922 and 1928-1930.

	14.725000000		DAY COMPANY	STATE OF THE PARTY	
	1922.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of Unions on Register at end of Year	607	567	557	560	552
tor at ond or roar					
V-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	4 550		Thousands.	3,812	3,631
Membership at end of Year	4,559	3,809	3,827	3,012	3,001
		Tho	usands of	£'8.	
Income—	0.000		7 000	7 010	6,929
From Members From Ministry of Labour	8,989	7,194	7,209	7,212	0,523
(Unemployment Insur-				S I S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
ance and Administration	E 440	*0.007	1,876	3,598	6,40
Expenses) From other sources	5,449	2,063	740	710	63
Expenditure—	2,001	. 001	delines.	ALLES EN S	
Unemployment, Travelling			0.055	5 750	8,340
and Emigration Benefit	8,359 1,428	3,234	2,853	5,350	169
Dispute Benefit Sick and Accident Benefit	910	744	799	707	72
Funeral Benefit	318	328	372	338	323
Other Benefits, including					
Superannuation and	0177	1 100	1,185	1,244	1,32
Grants to Members Payments from Political	817	1,192	1,105	1,277	1,02
Fund	268	119	180	95	16
Grants, etc., to Federations,			000	070	27
other Societies, etc	494	279	299	270	21.
Management and other Expenses	3,857	2,919	2,948	2,968	3,02
Total Funds—	3,001		2000	Maria San San San San San San San San San Sa	
At beginning of Year	11,021	9,902	10,799	11,675	11,91
At end of year	10,008	10,817	11,590	11,903	11,54

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure, and funds in 1931 in each of a number of different groups of registered trade unions.

Totals for 1931, classified according to Industry as regards Employees' Organisations, with separate totals for Employers' Organisations.

	March 1				iture.		
Group.	Unions on the Register at end of 1931.	Member- ship at end of 1931.	In- come.	Un- employ- ment, Travelling, and Emi- gration Benefit.	Other Expen- diture.	Funds at end of 1931.	
16-110	- /	1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines,	100	512	727	154	533	922	
Implements and Conveyances Textiles Clothing	72 68 13	556 193 138	5,181 1,367 674	4,195 1,181 495	1,365 316 172	2,543 1,030 533	
Papermaking, Printing, etc. Building, Deco-	19	120	759	387	386	857	
rating, etc Transport Commerce and	29 26	298 508	1,558 1,076	1,043 65	662 831	661 2,542	
Finance Other and General	31 111	254 998	416 2,049	35 785	330 1,259	546 1,651	
Total of above	469	3,577	13,807	8,340	5,854	11,285	
Registered Employers' Associations	83	54	164		152	260	
Grand Total	552	3,631	13,971	8,340	6,006	11,545	

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

COTTON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

January, 1933.

MORE-LOOMS-TO-A-WEAVER SYSTEM.

THE terms of the agreement of 27th September, 1932, in the cotton manufacturing industry (quoted in full in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932, pages 361–2), provided that the matters in dispute on the question of prices and conditions for the "more-looms-to-a-weaver" system should be referred for consideration by the parties affected under the procedure provided by the Joint Rules as amended

Negotiations have since taken place between the parties, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Leggett of the Ministry of Labour, with the result that on 28th December, 1932, an agreement was signed by the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, to operate as and from 2nd January, 1933. This agreement covers cloths made up to and including five lifts and with not more than 200 threads to the square Further negotiations are to take place in respect of other

The agreement embodied a six-looms-to-a-weaver system price list, to which was attached the following statement of "general

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. This list is based on conditions being provided which will enable a weaver of average ability to earn approximately 41s. per week when employed for 48 hours on six running looms weaving standard cloths.

2. It is understood that cloths with percentage additions will not necessarily yield the full increase in wage represented by the additional percentages.

Condition Wages.

3. When conditions at a mill are alleged to be such that the average wages for six running looms falls to 10 per cent. below the figure in clause 1 for standard cloths, or 10 per cent. below the average wages for other cloths woven under this system, a joint investigation shall be made, if requested, in order to ascertain the facts. If it is found that the conditions do not comply with what is intended, the wages of the weavers concerned shall be increased by such percentage as may be necessary to make it possible to earn a figure agreed upon by the investigators until the conditions are made satisfactory. made satisfactory.

When determining the percentages to be added the investigators shall have regard to the previous earnings at that mill, and also the earnings from similar cloths in those mills where conditions are

4. Individual or sectional complaints within a mill shall be dealt with under the procedure provided for in the Joint Rules.

Prevention of Exploitation

5. Where any firm is paying weavers on this list and consistently running a less number than six looms per weaver (except as provided by the clause governing the employment of juvenile labour and elderly people), there shall be a joint investigation upon application by either side; and if it be found that such circumstances wist in contravanting of the terms of the found that such circumstances exist in contravention of the terms of the agreement, Uniform List prices for weaving shall be paid until the terms of the agreement are complied with, less an allowance agreed upon by the investigators for any advantages given to the weaver.

Temporary Experiments.

6. As a temporary arrangement any firm may experiment with not more than 6 per cent. of looms on cloths not provided for under this agreement, upon paying a weekly wage of 45s., or 10 per cent. over the weaver's normal earnings from four looms, whichever is the

7. It is agreed that the joint sub-committee will continue its discussions with the object of making provision for other classes of cloths when woven on the more-looms system.

Displacement of Labour.

8. The displacement of labour to be carried out by the management 8. The displacement of labour to be carried out by the management in such a way that a minimum of hardship is involved; and it is recommended that employment created for the ancillary labour referred to in clause 10 shall be offered, as far as possible, to operatives who may be displaced by the introduction of the system. Retention Wage.

Where a weaver is employed in the mill with four or less number 9. Where a weaver is employed in the mill with four or less number of looms running out of six, under this system, the weaver shall be entitled to an average weekly wage of not less than 66\(^2_2\) per cent. of such weaver's normal earnings taken over the last four full weeks, from six looms on similar cloths, or not less than 28s. per week, whichever is the higher. Payment for a broken week to be in proportion to the number of hours worked.

The employer has the right to remove warps or play-off a weaver when 50 per cent. of such weaver's usual number of looms are stopped.

10. To be provided for sweeping, cleaning and oiling looms. Weavers to clean their own shuttle boxes and oil spindles. Cloth carrying to be provided where advisable owing to heavy character of cloth produced. The looms to be run 473 hours per week.

six looms, and other weavers who for special reasons are desirous of running a lesser number of looms, to be paid as per this list. The total number of weavers regularly running less than six looms shall be limited to 20 per cent. of the total number of looms in the shed engaged on this system.

Loom Speeds.

12. In all cases where the more-looms-to-a-weaver system is adopted the loom speed must be reduced in order to attain the highest efficiency.

The reduction recommended is 10 per cent. of the average normal speed run on the four-loom system, and shall not be less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of such normal speed.

Warp Stop Motions.

13. It is agreed in principle that an allowance shall be made where warp stop motions are provided, the amount of such allowance to be discussed later.

Pick Counters.

14. This question to be considered again in six months' time after the system comes into operation.

POOR RELIEF: THIRD QUARTER OF 1932.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1932, was 1,225,103. This compares with 1,180,616 at the end of June, 1932, and with 979,888 in September, 1931. During the quarter ending in September, with the exception of five weeks, the number of persons in receipt of poor relief steadily increased. Large increases during the August bank holiday period were not wholly offset by the decreases in the following three weeks.

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

	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	71,961	18
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	173,610	43
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange	29,672	7
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons	50,043	13
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	154,445	39
4. Totals of above three classes:— September, 1932 June, 1932 September, 1931	479,731 459,049 281,558	120 115 70
5. All other persons:— September, 1932 June, 1932 September, 1931	543,287 538,161 496,719	136 134 125
6. Totals (all persons):— September, 1932 June, 1932 September, 1931	1,023,018 997,210 778,277	256 249 195

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the			
Unemployment Insurance Acts	23,393	23,629	24,656
(b) Wives and dependent children	45,836	46.955	49,034
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but	,,,,,	10,000	10,00
registered at Employment Exchanges	5,878	6,094	6,501
(b) Wives and dependent children	5,456	5,893	6,265
5. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	A STORY	September 1	
regular occupation :-			
i. (a) Able-bodied unemployed	2,207	2,221	2,239
(b) Wives and dependent children	3,184	3,095	3,029
ii. (a) Other persons	12,584	12,946	13,121
(b) Wives and dependent children	31,624	31,933	32,080
4. Totals of above three classes :-	THE RESERVE	Sell Statement	
Third quarter, 1932	130,162	132,766	136,925
Second quarter, 1932	123,914	127,488	124,672
Third quarter, 1931	87.344	90,133	88,924
Titta qualtor,		00,100	00,021
5. All other persons :-			
Third quarter, 1932	93,716	93,749	94,734
Second quarter, 1932	92,117	93,375	93,061
Third quarter, 1931	84,803	85,415	85,543
6. Totals (all persons) :—			
Third quarter, 1932	223,878	226,515	231,659
Second quarter, 1932	216,031	220,863	217,733
Third quarter, 1931	172,147	175,548	174,467
Troops quarter, 1001	1, 2,111	210,020	112,201

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

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 15,898 and 15,288, respectively, at the end of September, 1932. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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

NEW INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS ESTABLISHED BY FOREIGN FIRMS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade gave particulars, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd June, of new undertakings believed to have been started in this country by foreign firms; and he supplemented this by a further statement in answer to a question in the House of Commons on 19th December. He stated that during the period from November, 1931, to May, 1932, 123 new undertakings had been established in this country by or with the assistance of foreign concerns, and were in production. At the end of April these concerns were employing 3,882 persons; but recent reports show that many of them have increased very considerably the number of their employees, and that the total number at the end of October, 1932, was 5,896.

A further investigation made by the Board of Trade and the A further investigation made by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour shows that during the period May to October, 1932, 95 more undertakings of this kind were established, and at the end of October were employing 3,465 persons, excluding 245 foreigners who are temporarily employed in this country by these 95 undertakings under permits issued by the Ministry of Labour. These permits are in respect of foreign workmen employed for short periods on erecting or starting special machinery or on training British workneonless. training British workpeople.

The total number of persons actually employed by the undertakings established since November, 1931, was 9,361 at the end of October, 1932. It is estimated by the promoters of the undertakings that the figure will exceed 14,000 when the factories are fully occupied.

The country of origin of the foreign interests in the 95 new undertakings, established during the period May-October, 1932, was:—Germany, in 40 cases; France, 7; Holland, 7; Belgium, 6; Switzerland, 6; Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 2 each; United States, 10; and other countries, 13.

Of the 95 new undertakings, 70, employing 2,398 persons, are in the London district (including an area stretching northwards as far as Letchworth and Watford, and westward as far as Slough); 11, employing 540 persons, in the Midlands; 8, employing 265 persons, in Lancashire; and 6, employing 262 persons, in other areas.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1927 AND 1932.

The Minister of Agriculture, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, gave the following particulars of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales, as returned on 4th June, 1927 and 1932. The figures exclude, in all cases, the occupier of the holding, his wife, and domestic servants :-

Sex and Age of		ular kers.	Casual Workers.		All Workers.	
Workers.	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.	1927.	1932.
Males, 21 years old and over Males, under 21	452,835	419,380	67,078	64,640	519,913	484,020
years old Women and girls	134,238 62,629	115,610 62,240	18,034 39,635	9,310 25,940	152,272 102,264	124,920 88,180
Total	649,702	597,230	124,747	99,890	774,449	697,120

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

DATE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF CERTAIN SECTIONS. Section 90 (3) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932,* provides that "this Act shall come into operation on such date as the Secretary of State may appoint, and the Secretary of State may appoint different dates for different purposes and different provisions of this Act."

Certain sections and sub-sections of this Act have now certain sections and sub-sections of this Act have how been brought into operation under this provision. The only section so brought into operation which relates to labour matters is section 64, which was brought into operation as from 1st November, by an Order† issued by the Home Secretary: it contains amendments to the Children (Employment Abroad) Acts of 1913 and 1930.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Home Office have issued a second edition of a pamphlet‡ dealing with fencing and other precautions for laundry machinery. The pamphlet describes in detail the causation of accidents in laundries, and the measures that might be taken to reduce their

post free).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 850. H.M. Stationery Office; price
1d. net (1\frac{1}{2}d. post free).
† Safety Pamphlet No. 11 (Second Edition). H.M. Stationery Office; price
1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free).

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1931.

The following statistics, which have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the annual returns furnished to his office, relate to the activities of all societies in Great Britain registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others. These societies should be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Except in the widest sense, the societies are by no means all cooperative in character. Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. Most of the societies provide houses for renting rather than for ownership.

material Victoria	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Number of Societies	264	287	283	288	283	283
Number of Members	19,161	22,437	25,030	25,657	27,097	28,968
Capital:— Shares Loans Reserves*	£ 856,772 8,788,506 330,144	9,851,397	£ 1,051,785 10,473,682 477,492	10,766,542	10,666,025	11,002,784
Totals £	9,975,422	11,201,761	12,002,959	12,461,654	12,495,838	12,938,384
April 10 to	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rents receiv- able Surplus on year before deduc-	529,195	604,722	677,367	753,416	795,942	803,920
tion of inter- est on shares	86,500	92,590	122,547	106,106	105,268	129,568

The increase in the surplus on the year 1931 as compared with 1930 was due to the inclusion of the figures for a new society in London, which accounted for nearly one third of the net surplus of all societies and for over one half of the increase of £63,000 in the total reserves. Apart from this society, the operations of housing societies as a whole were not so profitable as in the preceding year. About one in six of the societies returned losses on the year's

Expenditure by all societies on building operations, including the purchase of land, amounted to £1,047,000, or £247,000 more than a 1930. Of this increase the society referred to above was consible for £163,000.

Ninety-nine societies at the end of 1931 showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board, amounting in all, with accrued interest, to £2,775,000, or £44,000 more than at the end of 1930.

The total value of the land and buildings owned was returned at

£12,000,000, an increase of £500,000.

Less than one third of the total membership of housing societies represented tenant shareholders, and more than half of the returns furnished by societies which provided houses for renting showed no

In addition to the societies included in the foregoing table, some of the industrial co-operative trading societies have instituted housing schemes for their members, and some have mortgage schemes for assisting their members in the purchase of houses.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Dockworkers.†—Dockworkers at Havre resumed work on 30th December on the employers' terms, which involved a reduction of 2.50 francs, in the daily wage rates. Dockworkers at Dunkirk agreed to resume work on 13th January, at a reduced daily rate of

Textile Industry.—Several thousand workers employed in weaving establishments in Armentières and its vicinity ceased work during the first week of January, following the rejection by the workers' organisations of the employers' proposals for a revision of wage rates and the introduction, in certain establishments, of the system of four looms per weaver in place of the system of two or three looms.

GERMANY.

Textile Industry.—On the expiry of the overtime agreement for the weaving mills in Greiz, Meerane and Reichenbach im Vogtland (Saxony area), the workers demanded the introduction of the forty-hour week as a measure for the relief of unemployment. In conciliation proceedings this demand was rejected, and an award issued providing for a normal 48-hour week and empowering the individual employer to order the working of overtime during the year 1933 up to a total of 156 hours. A further 150 hours' overtime may be worked by agreement with the works council; failing such agreement the conciliation committee is to decide.

The employers in the spinning section of the Aix-la-Chapelle wool textile industry have, without negotiation, reduced the piece-work basis time rates by amounts varying from 5·2 to 10·6 per cent.

* Includes profit carried forward.

* See this GAZETTE for December, 1932, page 456.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY.

GERMANY.

The German Federal Statistical Office has just published in its official organ, Wirtschaft und Statistik, for 30th December, 1932, the general results of an inquiry made into wages and hours of labour in the metal and engineering industries in October, 1931. The results of a previous inquiry in the same industries in October, 1928, formed the subject of an article in this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 12).

The 1931 inquiry covered ten distinct branches of the metal and engineering industries, as follows:—manufacture of iron and steel goods; manufacture of other metal goods; boilermaking, etc.; constructional engineering; shipbuilding; vehicle and aircraft building; railway carriage and wagon building; optical and scientific instrument making; electricalengineering*; and general engineering.*

The scope of the inquiry was extended to cover a considerably wider geographical area than that covered by the inquiry of 1928. Information was obtained in respect of the wages and hours of 213,746 workpeople (174,158 men and 39,588 women) employed by 502 undertakings situated in 103 localities, compared with the 281,919 workpeople employed by 411 undertakings covered by the previous inquiry. The following Table shows, for the various classes of workpeople in the ten branches of the industry combined, the numbers covered by the inquiry, the average actual weekly hours of work, the average gross weekly and net hourly earnings, and the average agreed hourly time rates or piece-work basis time rates in October, 1931:—

Class of Worker.† # (Men 21 years and over, Women 18 years and over.)	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average actual hours of work a week, including overtime.	Average gross weekly earnings, including overtime, etc., and family allowances.	Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, etc., and family allowances.	Average agreed hourly time rate or pieceworl basis time rates.
Males: Skilled { T. P. T. P. Unskilled } T. P. T. P. T. P. T. P. T. P. T. P.	37,031 67,684 16,478 31,258	40·74 37·54 40·47 36·94	Rmks. 42.94 42.78 34.79 37.57	Rpfs. 104·1 112·8 84·3 100·2	Rpfs. 87·0 96·6 74·4 84·3
Unskilled $\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. \\ P. \end{array} \right.$ Females: All workers $\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} T. \\ P. \end{array} \right.$	16,690 5,017 10,403 29,185	39·95 38·55 40·71 37·27	31·57 36·09 21·58 23·60	77 · 8 92 · 1 52 · 6 63 · 2	71·7 80·9 49·0 57·3
All male workers All female workers	174,158 39,588	38·65 38·17	39·86 23·07	101·8 60·3	87·0 55·1
All male and female workers	213,746	38.56	36.75	94.2	81.0

By selecting returns from areas covered by both inquiries, it has been possible to compare the results of the later inquiry with those of the inquiry of 1928. The results are summarised in the following

Class of Worker.† (Men 21 years and over, women 18 years and over.)	Average hourly earnings, excluding allowances.		Average hourly earnings, including all allowances.		ual kly rs of	agr hourly or pied	time	
16 years and over.	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,	Oct.,
	1928.	1931.	1928.	1931.	1928.	1931.	1928.	1931.
$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Males:} \\ \text{Skilled} & \dots \left\{ \begin{matrix} T. \\ P. \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{Semi-skilled} \left\{ \begin{matrix} T. \\ T. \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{Unskilled} \dots \left\{ \begin{matrix} T. \\ P. \end{matrix} \right. \\ T. \end{matrix} \\ P. \end{array}$	Rpfs. 107·4 120·1 87·7 107·9 79·1 95·7	Rpfs. 105·2 114·2 85·6 101·4 78·1 93·7	Rpfs. 109·0 121·1 89·1 108·9 80·3 96·6	Rpfs. 106·1 115·0 86·6 102·2 78·9 94·8	49·25 47·25 49·00 47·00 48·75 47·00	41·37 38·43 41·00 37·97 40·75 39·39	Rpfs. 86·1 99·0 75·5 87·4 71·9 84·3	Rpfs. 87·1 97·4 74·7 84·6 71·3 82·2
Females: All workers $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} T. \\ P. \end{array} \right.$	55·7	54·4	55·9	54·5	45·75	40·83	50·7	49·5
	66·7	65·3	66·9	65·3	46·00	36·84	60·7	59·2

In spite of fluctuations in agreed rates during the interval between In spite of fluctuations in agreed rates during the interval between the two inquiries, these rates were, as a whole, only slightly lower in October, 1931, than in October, 1928. At 1st January, 1932, however, all rates of wages fixed by collective agreement were reduced by 13 per cent., in accordance with the terms of the Fourth Emergency Order of 8th December, 1931. In November, 1932, the average agreed hourly rates of wages in the metal and engineering industries were 13.6 per cent. below the level of October, 1931.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Order, dated 16th December, 1932, authorises a further; extension of working hours up to 52 a week in certain branches of the embroidery industry. The permits are valid until 1st April,

* Separate articles dealing with these two branches of the industry appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1932 (page 286) and December, 1932 (page 456), respectively.
† T. is an abbreviation for timework, P. for piecework.
‡ See this GAZETTE for August, 1932, page 288.

APPOINTMENT OF A FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

UNDER an Order of the Federal President for Encouraging the Expansion of Employment and Agricultural Settlement, dated 15th December, 1932, which came into effect on the same date, provi-Expansion of Employment and Agricultural Settlement, dated 15th December, 1932, which came into effect on the same date, provision is made for the appointment by the Federal President, on the nomination of the Federal Chancellor, of a Federal Commissioner for Employment. The function of the Commissioner is to promote and accelerate the institution of co-ordinated measures for the expansion of employment. In the exercise of this function, he is to work in conjunction with the competent Ministries, but is answerable only to the Federal Chancellor. At the headquarters of the Commissioner, which are to be situated in Berlin, the Federal Chancellor is to appoint a committee of members of the Federal Government, and may himself assume its presidency. The Committee is to be competent to decide respecting the principles to govern the institution of measures for the expansion of employment and the extent to which approval may be given to schemes of work which do not conform to these principles or which are of particular importance. To assist him in the discharge of his duties the Commissioner may appoint and convene an advisory committee. He may also delegate his powers to other Federal authorities and to officers of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, as well as to the State and local authorities. All public authorities are bound to give the Commissioner every assistance in the discharge of his duties, free of charge. free of charge.

The new Federal Commissioner is Dr. Gereke, the author of a widely discussed scheme of productive relief works and President of the Congress of Rural Communes.

the Congress of Rural Communes.

The Order of 15th December, 1932, also provides that, for the purpose of securing unified and co-ordinated action in the sphere of agricultural settlement, a committee of members of the Federal Government is to be set up to assist the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture in the discharge of his duties in this connection, in particular, in the work of laying down and applying principles to govern agricultural settlement. The Federal Chancellor may himself assume the presidency of the committee; the Federal Commissioner for Employment is to act as his deputy. The Federal Government is empowered to issue such orders and regulations as may be necessary for the carrying out of measures for the creation of employment and agricultural settlement.

WAGE REDUCTIONS IN GERMANY.

REPEAL OF ORDER.

In September, 1932, the German Federal Government initiated a In September, 1932, the German Federal Government initiated a programme for the expansion of employment in Germany, which included a measure—the Order respecting the Increase and Maintenance of Employment—conferring on employers the right to reduce wages for all weekly hours of work from the thirty-first to the fortieth, inclusive, in cases where they increased their staffs in certain proportions, or to pay reduced wages, subject to official authorisation, in cases where the undertaking could not otherwise be carried on. A summary of this Order was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 367, in which it was mentioned that the right to reduce agreed wage rates by unilateral action was strongly opposed by the organised workers, as tending to undermine the whole system of the regulation of working conditions by collective agreement.

The new German Government has now issued an Order, dated The new German Government has now issued an Order, dated 14th December, 1932, repealing the provisions of the earlier Order (i) as from 31st December, 1932, in cases where the reduction of wages was made in virtue of the engagement of additional workers; and (ii) as from 31st January, 1933, in cases where the payment of reduced rates of wages was authorised in order to ensure the continued working of the undertaking. In special cases falling under (i) above, where existing contracts could not otherwise be fulfilled without considerable prejudice to the employer, the latter may, upon application, be authorised to continue to pay the reduced rates of wages until not later than 31st January, 1933.

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

CANADA.

Preliminary figures, showing the extent of unemployment on 1st June, 1931, obtained on the occasion of the seventh population Census of Canada, have been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and are reproduced in The Labour Gazette for November, 1932. The Census investigation of unemployment covered all "wage-earners," who are defined as including all persons who work for salary or wages, from general managers to labourers. The total number of wage-earners of both sexes in Canada on 1st June, 1931, was 2,564,879. Of these, 2,093,211, or 81.61 per cent., were at work and 471,668, or 18.39 per cent., were not at work. Of the number not at work, 392,809, or 15.32 per cent. of the total number of wage-earners, stated that they were completely unemployed, while 42,443, or 1.66 per cent., stated that they were out of work owing to temporary stoppage. At the end of May, 1931, the trade union percentage of unemployment in Canada was 16.2 per cent., while the latest figure available, that for the end of October, 1932, was 22.0 per cent.

^{* 22} and 23 Geo. 5, ch. 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d.

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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EMPLOYMENT at 19th December showed an improvement as compared with 21st November. The principal industries in which employment improved were coal mining, metal manufacture, general engineering, ironfounding, and slate quarrying, the textile industries (except woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, and hosiery), the clothing, drink, and glass bottle industries, the distributive trades, and the transport, communication, hotel and boarding-house

On the other hand, employment declined in the pottery, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, boot and shoe, leather, and leather goods industries, and the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting.

The improvement in employment was mainly in London, the Northern Counties and Wales, and was less marked in the Southern Counties and the Midlands. In Scotland and in Northern Ireland there was a slight decline. Employment was still moderate in London and the South-Eastern Counties, slack in the South-West and in the Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 19th December, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21.7, as compared with 22.2 at 21st November, 1932, and with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 19th December, 1932, was 18·1, as compared with 18·2 at 21st November, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.6 as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was 25.1, and for 6; at 21st November, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25.7 and 13.0.

At 19th December, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,171,175 wholly unemployed, 454,522 temporarily stopped, and 97,590 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,723,287. This was 76,519 less than a month before, but 213,366 more than a year before. The total included 2,226,483 men, 64,466 boys, 388,406 women and 43,932 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

The persons on the Registers included 1,213,813 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); 1,139,434 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 239,677 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,363 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 19th December, 1932,

was 2,795,795.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed an improvement, but was still bad; there was a marked decline in the numbers temporarily stopped in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 17th December, 1932, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1932, but a decrease of 7.2 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, was 5.07, an increase of 0.45 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, and of 0.12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931. December, 1931.

December, 1931.

In the iron mining industry employment showed an improvement on the whole, but was still very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it remained very bad, though there was an increase towards the end of the month in the numbers employed, under a new arrangement for spreading the available work. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment continued bad; in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas it was slack, short-time working still being general. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed an improvement, but was still very slack. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At china clay quarries it continued generally fair; there was a marked improvement, with resumption of full-time working, in some areas. At tin mines employment was still very bad. At the East of areas. At tin mines employment was still very bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it declined and was very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of December was 60, as compared with 59 at the end of November and 70 at the end of December, 1931.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45·1 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 47·2 at 21st November, 1932, and 45·4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very bad. In steel sheet manufacture it continued to improve, but was very bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement, but remained bad on the whole. In electrical engineering employment was moderate. In the motor vehicle section it remained slack on the

whole; there was a slight improvement at some centres, but a decline at others. In general, textile and constructional engineering it was very bad, though showing some improvement in the general and constructional sections. There was no change in marine engineering and employment was very depressed.

and employment was very depressed.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. There was a slight decline at South-Western ports, but in the North-West there was some improvement, mainly on repair and overhaul work.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollowware trade; moderate in the hollowware trade; moderate and the statement of the stat

in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, needle and fishing tackle, and jewellery and plated-ware trades; slack in the edge tool, cutlery (except in the safety razor-blade and scissor sections, where employment was good) and metallic bedstead trades; and bad in the chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed some improvement, but remained slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 23·3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24·3 at 21st November, 1932, and with 27·4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. It remained good with spinners of knitting and hosiery yarns, but was generally moderate or slack in other departments. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19·0 at 19th December, 1932, as compared

with 17·5 at 21st November, 1932, and with 16·6 at 21st December, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline and was moderate on the whole. In the lace trade it showed an improvement, but was still slack generally. In the silk industry employment showed a decline and was slack; in artificial silk yarn manufacture it was described as good at a number of the principal centres, while at others short-time working continued. In the linen industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. In the jute industry also there was an improvement, but employment continued very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued to improve, but was still bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was little change, and employment remained moderate to slack. In the shirt and collar trade there was mained moderate to slack. In the shirt and cohar trade there was a slight improvement, but employment generally remained slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good. In the glove trade it was only moderate. In the felt hat trade it showed a slight improvement, but continued bad, short time working being general.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline in most districts, and was slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 21·2 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17·7 at 21st November, 1932, and 19·5 at 21st December, 1931.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and dressing section of the leather trades continued to decline and was slack. There was a decline also in leather goods manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further slight decline in all districts except London, and employment was bad. As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with the other classes of operatives. There was little change with plumbers and labourers, but with all other classes brick was a decline, which was most marked with painters. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained very

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained slack on the whole; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it continued very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers employment was moderate generally, though showing some decline; with electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole; with lithographic printers it showed a decline and was slack, short-time working being reported from most centres. With lithographic artists graphic printers it showed a decline and was slack, short-time working being reported from most centres. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack. With bookbinders it improved slightly, but was still slack on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a marked decline and was bad on the whole; there was a further increase in short-time working. At the other

principal centres it was slack on the whole.

In the glass bottle trade employment showed a further substantial improvement, but was still slack. In the other sections of the glass trade there was little general change, and employment was moderate

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a decline and was

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during December 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:—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

January, 1933.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for December, 1932.	December, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	779,939 3,871 1,567	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.07 4.96 5.88	Days. + 0.45 + 0.03	Days. + 0·12 - 0·63 + 0·12	
Pig Iron		Furnaces in Blast. 60	Number.	Number	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	eller	Mills working. 420 Shifts Worked	+53	- 16	
Iron and Steel	47,635	(one week). 248,016	Per cent.	Per cent	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

			er of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.		Week ended l7th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week Inc. (+)		(+) or -) on a	
		Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		66,127 49,647 75,046 9,809 56,889 9,633 9,215	Per cent. + 0.4 - 2.2 - 1.3 - 2.7 - 1.8 - 2.3 + 1.3	Per cent 7.3 - 6.4 - 4.0 + 4.6 - 3.7 - 0.3 - 4.5	£ 104,302 87,594 124,940 19,039 113,351 15,631 21,381	Per cent. + 0.6 - 3.4 - 3.9 - 0.4 - 4.9 - 7.5 + 2.2	Per cent12.55 -16.15 - 8.77 + 7.7 - 8.8 - 3.1 -10.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 19th December, 1932, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932.		atage Unem at December,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a		
	(Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,366,200 996,220 907,580 1,892,350 2,084,770 2,193,800 1,340,310 618,770 265,000 143,000	15·8 16·4 20·5 21·2 31·5 28·1 33·0 39·5 34·3 4·5	6·7 8·2 8·3 12·2 13·8 18·2 16·3 17·2 19·5 0·9	12·9 14·5 17·8 18·7 27·6 24·8 28·4 37·2 28·6 3·4	- 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·5 - 0·2 - 1·6 - 0·8 + 0·2 - 1·1 + 0·1 - 0·1	- 0·2 + 0·1 + 1·4 - 0·6 + 2·4 - 0·4 + 1·5 + 5·5 + 3·1 - 0·3
Total	12,808,000	25.1	12.6	21.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

			Males	and Fema	and Uninsured) registered at Em ployment Exchang etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number
1931. 1 December 1932. 2 February 1 March 1 May 7 June 5 July 2 August 6 September 4 October 11 November 9 December	23·2 25·1 25·0 24·1 24·7 25·3 26·0 26·2 26·2 25·7 25·7	15·0 15·4 14·2 12·5 12·7 13·9 14·4 14·5 13·9 12·6	17·7 18·4 18·2 17·5 17·3 17·1 16·7 17·1 17·8 17·9 18·1	3·2 4·0 3·8 3·3 4·1 5·5 5·7 5·7 5·0 4·0 4·0	20·9 22·4 22·0 20·8 21·4 22·1 22·2 22·8 23·0 22·8 21·9 22·7	1931. 21 Dec. 1932. 25 Jan. 22 Feb. 21 Mar. 25 Apr. 23 May 27 June 25 July 22 Aug. 26 Sept. 24 Oct. 21 Nov. 19 Dec.	2,574,000 2,794,000 2,764,000 2,627,000 2,712,000 2,816,000 2,839,000 2,930,000 2,817,000 2,872,000

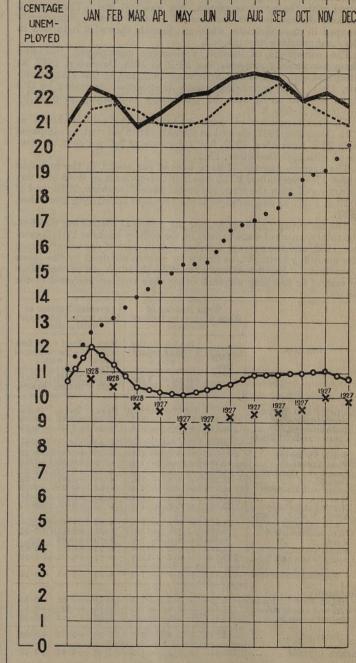
Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve			NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	=	1932.
Broken Curve	1	100		-	1931.
Dotted Curve					1930.
Chain Curve			0-0-0-0-0	={	Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

MAL IN COLUMN						Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,023 737 635 569 744 773 772 331	3,717 1,850 1,639 2,905 3,420 2,992 2,171 1,010	1,749 694 606 610 778 644 584 291	3,618 1,420 1,258 2,557 2,578 2,784 1,951 458	10,107 4,701 4,138 6,641 7,520 7,193 5,478 2,090	0.43 0.47 0.46 0.35 0.36 0.33 0.41	
GREAT BRITAIN		5,584	19,704	5,956	16,624	47,868	0.39	

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

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EMPLOYMENT during December showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. There was a marked decline in the number of insured persons temporarily stopped in most districts, while all districts showed a reduction in the total numbers unemployed.

the total numbers unemployed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·2 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 34·1 at 21st November, 1932, and 24·6 at 21st December, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·3 (from 23·1 to 22·8), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 4·6 (from 11·0 to 6·4).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 17th December, 1932, showed an increase of 0·5 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1932, but a decrease of 7·2 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, was 5·07, an increase of 0·45 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, and of 0·12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 17th December, 1932, 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.

	Wage Ear	l Numberners on Gooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	17th Dec.,			Fort- night ended 17th	(-)asc	ompared tha	
	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: Northumberland Durham West	41,030 100,749	Per cent + 0·1 + 1·6	Per cent - 2 · 3 - 9 · 1	Days. 5.48 5.16	Days. +0·12 +0·25	Days. +0.04 +0.02	
Cumb-rland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	6,157 100,653 46,388 64,625 49,239 58,155 17,153 22,402	+ 0·7 + 0·5 + 0·1 + 0·7 + 0·3 + 0·5 + 0·6 + 0·4	$\begin{array}{c} -24 \cdot 0 \\ -6 \cdot 7 \\ -7 \cdot 5 \\ -6 \cdot 0 \\ -7 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \\ +1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	5·43 4·83 4·31 4·69 4·55 4·64 5·23 5·05	+0·23 +0·87 +0·55 +0·37 +0·81 +0·80 +0·47 +0·66	$\begin{array}{c} +0.55 \\ +0.25 \\ +0.03 \\ +0.23 \\ +0.22 \\ +0.19 \\ -0.16 \\ +0.31 \end{array}$	
South Staffs†, Worc. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	29,976 9,330 6,448 12,246 133,876	+ 0·1 - 1·6 + 2·6 + 0·2 - 0·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0 \\ -3.9 \\ +7.2 \\ -11.4 \\ -12.4 \end{array} $	4·92 5·06 5·50 5·63 5·40	+0.48 +0.42 +0.04 +0.51 +0.26	+0·12 +0·48 +0·05	
England and Wales	698,427	+ 0.4	- 7.3	4.99	+0.49	+0.12	
Scotland: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,554 19,091 49,867	- 0·2 + 1·4 + 2·6	- 2·1 - 7·1 - 6·5	5·24 5·71 5·82	$-0.56 \\ +0.27 \\ +0.13$	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.50 \\ +0.11 \\ +0.22 \end{array} $	
Scotland	81,512	+ 1.9	- 6.0	5.70	+0.05	+0.08	
GREAT BRITAIN	779,939	+ 0.5	- 7.2	5.07	+0.45	+0.12	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, was 0·73 of a day per week, of which 0·68 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 1·17 days per week, of which 1·12 days were due to want of trade: the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, were 0·84 of a day per week, and 0·81 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the December, 1932, period 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, and December, 1931, periods.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th December, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,610,900 tons, as compared with 17,054,100 tons in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1932, and 17,856,900 tons in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.

ended 26th December, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 19th December, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st November, 1932, and 21st December, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

			rsons Re 19th De			Dec. (To	+) or -) in tal ntages
	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentag	as compared with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain	238,417	66,940	22.8	6.4	29.2	- 4.9	+ 4.6
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and	207,170 31,247	64,623 2,317	22·4 26·2	7·0 2·0	29·4 28·2	- 5·2 - 1·8	+ 5·1 + 1·5
Wales: Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	11,493 46,196	535 4,261		1.1 2.8	23·4 34·2	- 0·1 - 1·6	+ 2.1 + 6.6
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	4,708 30,166	318 16,873		2·8 9·5	44·2 26·5	- 0·3 -13·5	+ 2.4 + 4.0
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	17,967 7,934	7,134 2,150		8·2 3·3	28·9 15·3	- 7·2 - 6·2	+ 3.4 - 2.6
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	9,500 1,181	5,491 48		8·7 0·3	23.6	- 4·1 - 1·2	+ 6.5 + 2.9
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,581	2,636	15.0	3.8	18.8	- 7.4	- 0.4
Somerset Kent	1,686 286	1,296 365	14·8 4·4	11.4	26·2 10·0	- 9·1 - 4·8	+ 3.2 + 5.7
Wales and Monmouth	63,818	23,501	29.1	10.8	39.9	- 1.3	+10.5

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,705,200 tons in December, 1932, as compared with 5,008,900 tons in November, 1932, and with 5,317,500 tons in December, 1931.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING. EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement during December, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 52.6 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 56.8 at 21st November, 1932, and 42.5 at 21st December, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from

	peoj Mii	mber of Work the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 17th	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 17th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	1,076	Per cent.	Per cent. — 47.5	Days. 4.45	Days.	Days 0.94	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,493 1,302	+ 15.6 + 4.9	- 17·6 - 2·8	5·78 4·45	+ 0·05 - 0·16	- 0·16 - 0·96	
ALL DISTRICTS	3,871	+ 7.2	- 25.6	4.96		- 0.63	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,567, showing an increase of 1·0 per cent. as compared with November, 1932, but a decrease of 2·9 per cent. as compared with December, 1931. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5·88 in December, 1932, as compared with 5·85 in November, 1932, and 5·76 in December, 1931.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43·8 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 43·3 at 21st November, 1932, and 42·0 at 21st December, 1931.

According to returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 60 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, 1932, as compared with 59 at the end of November, 1932, and 70 at the end of December, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,873 workpeople at the end of December, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 1·9 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with November, 1932, and a decrease of 10·8 per cent. compared with December, 1931.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of December, 1932, November, 1932, and December, 1931.

Districts.	Total* Number		er of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
2.110.000000000000000000000000000000000	of Furnaces.	Dec., 1932.	Nov., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.			100 W. J.			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	15	15	17	***	- 2
Lancs Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Shef-	37	6	5	5	+ 1	+ 1
field) and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	24	6	6	4		+ 2
and Northants	45	15	16	22	- 1	- 7
Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	23	6	6	6	32	
Wores, and Warwick	38	7	6	7	+ 1	
South Wales and Mon.	19	3	3	4	B	- 1
ENGLAND AND WALES	273	58	57	65	+ 1	- 7
SCOTLAND	77	2	2	5		- 3
GREAT BRITAIN	350	60	59	70	+ 1	-10

The production of pig iron in December 1932 amounted to 284,500 tons, compared with 267,700 tons in November, 1932 and 330,600 tons in December, 1931.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued to improve, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45·1 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 47·2 at 21st November, 1932, and 45·4 at 21st December, 1931.

At certain firms employing 47,635 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 17th December, 1932, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 3·9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th November, 1932, but decreased by 3·9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·2 in the week ended 17th December, 1932, as compared with 5·1 in November, 1932, and 5·2 in December, 1931. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

	emplo	of Workpe byed by F king return	irms	Aggr	egate num Shifts.†	iber of
	Week ended 17th Dec.,	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 17th	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a
	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932,	Month before.	Year before
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding	4,297 1,018 17,991 925 5,142	+ 3·1 +18·1 + 1·3 + 5·2 + 1·8	+ 6·7 - 7·4 - 5·7 -19·8 -10·8	24,907 4,635 86,834 4,350 26,640	+ 2·9 +37·0 + 4·0 + 0·3 +10·2	+ 7.9 - 3.3 - 6.7 - 16.7 - 14.6
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,623 9,639	+ 4.5	+ 4.0	46,531	+ 2.9	+ 1.4
TOTAL	47,635	+ 1.8	- 3.7	248,016	+ 3.9	- 3.9
DISTRICTS.	o acured	EEL STAN	la vakal		Ul 22 00	at troops
Northumberland, Durham, and	ional S	Calcarda es	Dies est	TEG (STAIL	reconstant	
Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	8,842	+ 0.0	-10.9	47,801	+ 1.0	- 9.3
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	13,986 265	+ 0.7 + 3.1	$-5.3 \\ -22.1$	72,620 1,179	+ 2.3 +11.4	-7.2
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	5,202 4,235	+25.4	+45.1	26,087 23,075	+23.3 + 3.3	+ 38.9
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,935	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	15,723	+13.0	+ 8.7
mouth	5,959	- 2.8	- 2.0	32,448	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Total, England and Wales	41,424	+ 2.3	- 1.7	218,933	+ 4.5	- 1.8
Scotland	6,211	- 1.4	-15.1	29,083	- 0.4	- 17.2
TOTAL	47,635	+ 1.8	- 3.7	248,016	+ 3.9	- 3.9

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 430,400 tons in December, 1932, as compared with 473,800 tons in November, 1932, and 422,400 tons in December,

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry, employment showed an improvement, but still remained very bad. In the week ended 17th December, 1932, 338 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 291 in the week ended 26th November, 1932, and with 348 in the week ended 19th December, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.5 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 39.2 at 21st November, 1932, and with 36.5 at 21st December, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture, employment continued to improve

In steel sheet manufacture, employment continued to improve but was still very bad. In the week ended 17th December, 1932, 82 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 76 in the week ended 26th November, 1932, and with 88 in the week ended 19th December, 1931. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by

	Number		Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.					
Works.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week ended Dec. (-) or		(+) or -) on a				
The Street	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	61 9	+ 5	- 2 - 2	338 82	+ 47 + 6	- 10 - 6			
TOTAL	70	+ 5	- 4	420	+ 53	- 16			

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December, 1932, amounted to 52,230 tons, or 6,476 tons less than in November, 1932, and 19,159 tons less than in December, 1931.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight improvement, but remained bad on the whole. In electrical engineering employment was moderate. In the motor vehicle section it remained slack on the whole; there was a slight improvement at some centres, but a decline at others. In general, textile and constructional engineering it was very bad, though showing some improvement in the general and constructional sections. There was no change in

marine engineering, and employment was very depressed.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands Division, but a decline, marked in the case of constructional engineering, was

experienced in the other sections.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th December, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared

	N	umber	rs of In	nsured t 19th	Workpo	eople Un er, 1932.	employe	đ
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared ith a
and and ord	General Engineering; Engineer Iron and Steel Founding.	Engi	Ma Engine	Constr Engir	Wehicle and A	Employ and the	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales WorthernIreland	10,288 7,548 6,330 17,671 40,231 45,791 29,141 1,928	1,662 1,220 320 4,426 2,013 4,727	11,649	1,104	5,361 4,019 3,813 18,999 2,686 6,786 2,510 772 359	18,519 13,519 11,616 43,858 59,829 58,756 45,343 3,178 6,507	- 927 - 524 - 401 - 462 -1,239 -1,420 - 431 - 106 + 196	- 328 - 55 + 921 - 8,971 + 3,687 + 2,598 + 1,439 + 328 + 177
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	161,161	15,418	27,860	11,381	45,305	261,125	-5,314	- 204
MODEL A SECTION	Per	rcentag	ges Un	emplo	yed at 1	9th Dece	mber, 19	932.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	12·5 17·7 18·0 21·6 37·4 38·1 42·0 36·9 33·7	11·2 13·6 8·5 14·5 19·2 22·4 24·4 18·9 19·4	22·4 13·9 21·5 63·2 41·9 64·8 20·0	24·5 33·8 42·9 34·5 43·6 37·7 50·5 37·6 21·1	12·3 13·8 13·7 18·9 18·0 33·7 21·7 29·7 16·2	12.8 16.2 15.7 19.9 37.6 35.6 43.0 33.7 44.5	- 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.4 - 1.1 + 1.3	- 0.5 + 0.1 + 1.5 - 3.5 + 3.0 + 3.3 + 4.8 + 3.5 + 2.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	29.2	16.4	55.1	38 · 8	18.0	26.7	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Ditto, Nov., 1932 Ditto, Dec., 1931	30.1	16·2 15·1		39·8 29·4	18·3 22·2	27·3 26·0	=	

^{*} See footnote * in previous column

Total Wages paid to

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement in general engineering at some centres, but employment was very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in general engineering at a few centres, but employment generally was still very bad; in textile engineering also it remained very bad, with much short-time working. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district ing. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering improved slightly but was still very bad; in the motor vehicle section there was a slight decline, particularly at Coventry, and employment was slack on the whole; in electrical engineering it was moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment showed an improvement in some sections and was moderate on the whole. There was a slight improvement in London and the Southern Counties, but employment was still slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

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parts of the country.
In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, employment in marine and general engineering remained very bad.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during December and remained very bad. There was a decline in South-West England, but some slight improvement occurred in North-West England.

As compared with a year ago, the percentage unemployed was lower in London and South-West England; it showed little variation

in North-West England, but was higher at the other principal centres, particularly in Northern Ireland and in Wales.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th December, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st November, 1932, and 21st December, 1931:—

Divisions.	otal Numbers of Issured Workpeople Unemployed at 19th Dec., 1932.			inmploy	red	Percentage nemployed at 19th Dec., 1932.	Dec: P Une	rease erce empl	e (+) or e (-) in ntage oyed as sared h a
	Total Nu InsuredWo Unemplo 19th Dec	Month		Year		P. Une	Mon		Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,870 1,468 5,491 173 39,651 14,002 38,327 4,794 8,659	- 22 + 98	5 - 11 + 14 - 18 - 19 - 12 +	1,7 1,7 1,3 6 1,0	09 46 37	32·3 21·1 25·7 66·5 77·0 54·1 76·7 72·6 82·5	1+++++	0 · 6 3 · 3 4 · 6 8 · 0 0 · 2 2 · 6 0 · 3 2 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 28 \cdot 7 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 4 \cdot 9 \\ + & 18 \cdot 5 \\ + & 23 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	115,435	+ 63	66 -	1,9	75	63.5	+ () · 4	+ 3.4

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1932, amounted to 225,497 tons, as compared with 238,433 tons at the end of September, 1932, and with 400,505 tons at the end of December, 1931. There was thus a decrease of 12,936 tons in the work in hand as compared with the former at the end of September, 1932, and a decrease of with the figures at the end of September, 1932, and a decrease of 175,008 tons as compared with the tonnage which was being built at the end of December, 1931. The present total of 225,497 tons is lower than any figure hitherto recorded by Lloyd's Register, and furthermore includes 142,777 tons on which work has been sus-

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted only to 7,410 tons, the lowest figure on record, showing a decrease of 3,427 tons compared with the figure for the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 39,403 tons, as compared with 47,884 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 8,481 tons.

months, showing a decrease of 8,481 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1932, amounted to 293,246 h.p. as compared with 286,876 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels

of under 100 tons.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed some improvement, but remained slack

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 23·3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24·3 at 21st November, 1932, and with 27·4 at 21st December, 1931.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 23.9 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 24.3 at 21st November, 1932. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 22.7 and 24.3. Separate figures for these sections are not available for December, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight improvement both in the

American and in the Egyptian spinning sections; in the doubling mills employment continued irregular. At Glossop employment was good in the weaving section, but showed a slight falling off in the spinning section. At Hyde and at Stalybridge the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Stockport there was little change.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad, and was a little worse than a year ago. In the manufacturing section also employment continued bad; some firms were stopped entirely about half the month, and at most firms the weavers were running a reduced number of looms. At Middleton, mills in the Egyptian section continued to work full time, and in the American section employment showed a slight improvement. employment showed a slight improvement.

At Bolton employment with spinners and cardroom workers showed little change and was bad; about 30 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than the full week; with weavers, winders, and warpers employment continued bad. Employment with spinners remained bad at Leigh. At Bury an improvement was reported with both spinners and weavers; at Rochdale also there was some improvement, but employment with spinners remained bad at both centres.

At Preston the slight general improvement reported last month was maintained, with few exceptions. At Chorley short time arrangements were not entirely discontinued, but all the mills in the area which were available for production were working. At Blackburn the improvement recorded last month continued amongst women operatives, but there was a slight increase of unemployment amongst can be appeared to the continued amongst women operatives. men beamers and weavers. At Accrington employment with weavers continued fair. At Darwen employment with weavers showed a slight improvement; in the preparation departments irregular time was still worked. At Great Harwood there was a irregular time was still worked. At Great Harwood there was a further improvement. At Burnley, while many mills were stopped, most of the mills which were running had practically all their looms working; employment was bad, but slightly better than in November. At Padiham employment continued fair, and showed a further improvement. At Nelson employment was slightly better than in November, but approximately 2,000 operatives were totally unemployed, and many weavers were working on three looms instead of four. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad; several mills had 20 to 30 per centof their operatives unemployed, and a further percentage underemployed. employed.

In Yorkshire employment showed little change, and was bad at most centres; at Todmorden, however, most firms were reported to be working full time, and employment was described as good.

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

		Number of Vorkpeor			Wages p Workpeo		
	Week ended 17th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 17th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per	Per		Per	Per	
	10,968	cent. + 1.2	cent.	£ 16,268	cent. + 0.7	cent. -17.0	
Preparing Spinning	23,435	+ 0.8	-12.3	34,045	+ 2.3	-16.4	
Weaving	25,363	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	39,736	+ 0.1	- 6.3	
Other	6,361	- 1.1	-10.0	14,253	- 1.8	-13.5	
TOTAL	66,127	+ 0.4	- 7.3	104,302	+ 0.6	-12.5	
		STATE OF THE PARTY			No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, Name of Street, or other Designation, Name of Street,		
DISTRICTS.							
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	5,411	- 0.0	+ 2.7	8,004	+ 2.7	- 5.2	
Hyde	6,047	+ 0.2	- 3.8	9.049	- 1.1	-14.9	
Oldham	8,464	+ 1.8	-19.3	14,092	+ 1.1	-23.1	
Bolton and Leigh	10,122	- 1.5	- 4.4	14,974	- 1.2	- 9.1	
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-			70.4	77 045		70.0	
wood and Todmorden	7,419	+ 4.0	-10·4 -13·5	11,947 5,387	$+\frac{1.8}{-1.9}$	$-16.6 \\ -21.3$	
Manchester Preston and Chorley	4,973	- 0.4	- 8.9	7,550	- 1.7	-13.0	
Blackburn, Accrington	1,010			1,000			
and Darwen	5,224	- 0.0	- 4.9	8,904	+ 2.1	- 7.6	
Burnley and Padiham	4,108	- 0.7	+ 3.0	7,818	+ 0.0	- 0.8	
Colne and Nelson	2,813	+ 0.3	+11.4	5,865	+ 0.8 + 12.3	+ 5.0	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	2,328	+ 9.6	-16·9 -10·1	2,736 3,548	+ 12.3	-15·6 -20·6	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,914	- 1.6	- 1.9	4,428	T 0.2	- 4.6	
TOTAL	66,127	+ 0.4	- 7.3	104,302	+ 0.6	-12.5	
			1 5 ON			Constitution of the last of th	

Returns from firms employing about 64,000 workpeople in the week ended 17th December showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 15½ 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 19th December, 1932:—

Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	70010
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	2,077 11,562	6,950 5,114	9,027 16,676	1,101 6,150	4,453 4,111	5,554 10,261	14,58 26,93
ing Weaving Other Processes	1,882 8,816 1,357	7,105 21,068 240	8,987 29,884 1,597	1,046 1,309 179	6,625 4,589 349	7,671 5,898 528	16,65 35,78 2,12
Total	25,694	40,477	66,171	9,785	20,127	29,912	96,08

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

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

January, 1933.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Department.		Who	Пу	Unem	plo	yed.	Temporarily Stopped.						- 41	
Department.	M	Men. Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	_	25 455		131 260			++	17 153	+-	123 83	++	140 70	-	16 645
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	-		-	423 1,694	-	1,874	-	22		448 229	1-1	613 251	=	1,261 2,125
cesses		868		20	+ -	37 3,356	-	112	+	178 459	+	588	+	3,944

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 146,714,300 lbs. in December, 1932, compared with 141,985,900 lbs. in November, 1932, and with 196,878,100 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,742,500 lbs. in December, compared with 9,939,900 lbs. in November, 1932, and with 14,932,700 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in December, 1932, were 195,823,300 square yards, compared with 159,210,400 square yards in the previous month, and 149,699,900 square yards in December, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, partly seasonal, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections of the industry; it was also woollen and in the worsted sections of the industry; it was also worse than a year ago. It remained good with spinners of knitting and hosiery yarns, but was generally moderate or slack in other departments. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 19·0 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17·5 at 21st November, 1932, and with 16·6 at 21st December, 1931.

Worsted Section .- At Bradford and at Shipley employment showed a slight decline, mainly in the spinning department, though spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns continued to be fairly well employed. At Huddersfield nearly all the manufacturers of high-class worsteds continued to work short time, and many firms extended the Christmas holidays. At Halifax spinners continued busy in the hosiery yarn section. At Keighley there was a marked decline with spinners of knitting yarns; in the manufacturing section there was little change. In the worsted section as a whole both short-time and overtime were still largely worked, but there was a slight increase in short-time and a considerable reduction in overtime. Returns from employers for the week ended 17th December showed that 22 per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 12 hours each on the average; while about 14 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment continued fair, but was not quite so good as a year ago. With woolcombers a slight improvement was reported in all sections. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments taken as a whole, 18 per cent. of the operatives covered by the applicacy, section 18. by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 17th December, losing 13½ hours each on the average; while about

17th December, Iosing 15½ hours each on the average; while about 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a slight decline in some sections, but was still good on the whole. Nineteen per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 17th December, were on short time, losing on the average 10½ hours each; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was little general change, and employment continued bad. Thirty per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 17th December worked short time,* losing 12 hours each on the average; while 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a further slight decline in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 17th December showed that 37 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 38 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time* in that week, losing on the average 11½ and 12½ hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, 36 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time*; while 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

At Huddersfield employment continued quiet on the whole, except with a few firms, and the Christmas holidays were extended by most firms; in the Colne and Holme Valleys some firms were working night shifts. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued bad. At Otley, Yeadon, and Guiseley, an improvement was reported. At Morley there was an increase in short-time working, and a decline was reported at Leeds in the low woollen section. In the rag and shoddy trade employment remained bad; it continued poor in the rug and blanket trade in Yorkshire; with flannel workers it was moderate.

* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into acceptance.

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

At Rochdale and at Stockport employment with woollen workers was again described as fair; but few firms at Rochdale were running all their machinery, and many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas. In the West of England employment was very bad.

In the tweed trade in Scotland there was a slight decline, and 55 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be suffering from under-employment in various forms, though there was also a certain amount of overtime on urgent orders. Employment with spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns declined slightly, but remained fairly good.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 8·3 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 9·7 at 21st November, 1932, and with 11·0 at 21st December, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment continued fair, except in the Wilton section, in which irregular time continued to be worked. In Yorkshire also employment continued fair. In Scotland employment was

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 17th December showed that 7 per cent. were on short time, losing 15 hours each on the average, while 18½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from em-

		vorkpeop	C.	all	workpeo	pie.
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan. 1926 = 100
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,281 36,986 16,386 9,733 1,660	- 0.6 - 1.7 - 0.7 - 1.2 - 1.4	89·5 88·8 83·3 96·6 92·0	22,598 51,303 27,444 20,643 2,952	- 4·2 - 5·1 - 2·5 - 2·4 - 2·5	75·6 79·0 67·8 77·1 66·1
Total—Worsted	75,046	- 1.3	88 · 2	124,940	- 3.9	75.3
Woollen Section:					Patro	
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	825 11,422 20,419 14,910 2,071	+ 0.9 - 3.1 - 1.9 - 2.3 - 1.0	65·5 82·2 87·4 85·7 79·2	1,670 21,119 31,791 29,136 3,878	- 0·1 - 3·7 - 4·2 - 2·7 - 2·5	62·5 77·2 77·0 76·7 75·6
Total—Woollen	49,647	- 2.2	84-9	87,594	- 3.4	76 · 4
CARPET SECTION	9,809	- 2.7	112 · 4	19,039	- 0.4	116 · 5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,502	- 1.7	88 · 2	231,573	- 3.4	78 - 1
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen	32,739 7,902 8,544 7,531 7,619	- 1:3 - 2:2 - 0:6 - 0:8 - 0:9	86 · 8 89 · 9 83 · 0 87 · 5 90 · 3	56,639 13,232 13,315 12,015 12,258	- 4·4 - 4·1 - 1·1 - 0·3 - 5·4	70·8 70·1 72·0 78·6 83·9
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,424	- 1.5	104.5	4,762	- 10.2	96-3
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire	67,759 4,944 450	- 1·2 - 0·6 + 0·2	87·6 91·1 154·3	112,221 8,752 842	- 3·9 - 1·9 + 1·6	73·6 83·4 147·1
Scotland Total—Worsted	1,893 75,046	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ \hline - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	92.3	3,125	- 10.1	124 · 4
	Eria o	Coper.	di was	121,510	- 3.9	75.3
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,257	- 2.2	83 · 4	21,709	- 2.1	70.3
ley, etc.) Leeds	9,196 6,873	- 4·9 - 1·7	79·4 89·4	15,344 12,483	- 5·5 - 2·7	73 - 8
Halifaxand Calder Vale Bradford	2,258 1,167	+ 1·1 + 1·2	85·5 94·9	4,081 2,339	- 1·0 + 0·1	66·1 80·2
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	30,751 4,261	- 2·6 - 4·1	84·9 83·2	55,956 7,941	- 3·0 - 8·7	75·2 79·8
Wales Scotland	3,820 10,815	- 0·1 - 1·3	95·2 82·7	6,319 17,378	+ 2.0	96·0 73·9
Total—Woollen	49,647	- 2.2	84 · 9	87,594	- 3.4	76 · 4
CARPET SECTION	9,809	- 2.7	112 · 4	19,039	- 0.4	116 - 5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	134,502	- 1.7	88 · 2	231,573	- 3.4	78-1

Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
 Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 17th December, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th November, 1932:—

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	emplo	yed as com	+) or Dec. pared with change"; r no workpe	previous I	nonth. a figure,
An edge of the street of the s	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.2 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.5 \\ -6.3 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.3 \\ -3.4 \end{array} $	- 1.8 - 1.6 - 1.2 - 1.5 - 1.9 - 1.6 - 1.4 - 5.2	- 1.8 - 3.0 + 8.3 + 1.9 + 2.3 - 0.7 - 0.8	- 0·1 - 1·6 - 4·0 - 1·6 + 1·3 - 2·2 - 1·3 + 0·5 - 6·0	- 1·3 - 2·2 - 0·6 - 0·8 - 0·9 - 1·5 - 1·2 - 0·6 + 0·2 - 5·2
TOTAL	- 0.6	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 1.3

	employed		ed with pre	evious month.
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and Wales Scotland	- 2·4 - 3·0 - 4·6 - 6·6 - 2·9 - 5·6 + 0·9 - 4·7	- 1·3 - 7·6 + 0·0 + 3·1 + 0·5 - 2·4 - 3·3 + 0·8 - 0·6	- 4·2 - 3·2 - 2·4 - 0·4 - 1·1 - 3·2 - 1·7 - 1·0 - 0·8	- 2·2 - 4·9 - 1·7 + 1·1 + 1·2 - 2·6 - 4·1 - 1·3
TOTAL	- 3.1	- 1.9	- 2.3	- 2.2

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 19th December, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 19th December, 1932.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	mate)						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	199	3	202	177	5	182	384				
Wool Washing and	770	507	1 946	472	240	712	1 050				
Preparing Wool Combing	739 356	183	1,246	573	225	798	1,958				
Wool Combing Wool Carding	688	106	794	707	107	814	1,337				
Woollen Spinning	538	129	667	794	320	1,114	1,781				
Worsted Drawing and	THE REAL PROPERTY.					39000	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA				
Spinning	791	1,074	1,865	278	1,665	1,943	3,808				
Wool Winding and		CAL WAS IN	375104	2227		2 (2) (80)					
Warping	142	31	173	370	126	496	669				
Worsted Winding and	700	157	000	314	536	850	1 170				
Warping	129 264	157 833	286	542	3,828	4,370	1,136				
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	186	603	789	157	2,144	2,301	3,090				
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	1,311	128	1,439	1,381	171	1,552	2,991				
	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100			THE REAL PROPERTY.		27.55217121	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Total	5,343	3,754	9,097	5,765	9,367	15,132	24,229				

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

	V	Vholl	y U	nemp	loy	ed.		Temp	ora	rily St	opp	ed.	TD-	
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	N	Cen.	w	omen.	T	otal.	Total.	
Wool Sorting	-	9	4	4		13	-	86	-	6	-	92	200	105
Wool Washing and Preparing		24		16		40	+	1	-	98		97		137
Wool Combing	-	26	_	17	-	43	+	94	+	62	+	156	+	113
Wool Carding	-	15	-	10	-	25	+	87	+	5	+	92	+	67
Woollen Spinning	-	24	+	2	-	22	+	247	+	63	+	310	+	288
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	94	+	50	4	144	1	26	+	211	+	185	+	329
Wool Winding	1925						130							-
and Warping	-	11	-	1	-	12	-	13	-	2	-	15	-	27
Worsted Winding	188	00		0	934	04	7.0		1	220	10.33	700	10.00	00
and Warping	1	22 23	+	82		24	++	194	1	117	+	122	+ :	98 1,322
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving		15		182		197	I	32	I	250	T	218		415
Other Processes	-	212	+	31		181	1	124	-	5	+	119	1	62
	2000		10000		100		0100				2002		(2) (2.5) (0) (0) (1)	
Total	1	241	1	67	-	308	+	659	+.	1,120	+	1,779	+	1,471

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 66,331,600 lbs. in December, 1932, compared with 40,066,300 lbs. in the previous month and 75,975,200 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1932, were 3,483,900 lbs., compared with 3,139,200 lbs., in November, 1932, and with 3,040,300 lbs. in December, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1932, were 7,426,500 square yards, compared with 5,522,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,502,800 square yards in December,

The exports of blankets were 1,881 cwts., 1,959 cwts., and 1,495 cwts., in December, 1932, November, 1932 and December, 1931,

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline in most districts, and was slack generally. It was also slightly worse than a year ago in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21·2 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 17·7 at 21st November, 1932. The increase in the percentage between the two dates was almost entirely due to temporary stoppages. The corresponding percentage at 21st December, 1931, was 19.5.

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

		Number of Vorkpeor			Wages pa Vorkpeor		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 17th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton	1,761 9,856 3,965 6,004	Per cent 0.2 - 2.4 - 1.0 - 0.4	Per cent 0·2 - 3·6 - 4·4 - 4·6	£ 3,610 20,160 8,750 12,279	Per cent 1·2 - 5·3 - 1·7 - 6·0	Per cent 0.8 - 8.4 - 6.8 - 9.5	
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	4,875 5,347 1,359 2,468 5,228	+ 0·2 + 0·1 + 3·0 - 1·0 - 5·8	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8 \\ -2.1 \\ -11.2 \\ +7.2 \\ -9.2 \end{array} $	10,953 11,911 2,757 4,193 9,366	- 0·4 + 0·6 - 1·4 - 3·1 - 5·2	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.9 \\ -3.6 \\ -19.7 \\ +3.7 \\ -12.6 \end{array} $	
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,453 1,722	- 6.0	-11·9 - 0·6	1,796 3,550	$\begin{bmatrix} -16.0 \\ -4.7 \end{bmatrix}$	-31·5 - 9·7	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	6,042 855	- 4·7 - 5·6	- 4·9 - 8·4	11,058	-11·4 - 3·7	-11·0 -14·3	
Other parts of England and Wales	4,019	- 0.6	+ 1.3	7,399	-11.9	-18.6	
England and Wales	54,954	- 1.9	- 3.7	109,296	- 5.0	- 9.0	
Scotland	1,935	+ 0.2	- 3.0	4,055	- 2.6	- 5.3	
Great Britain	56,889	- 1.8	- 3.7	113,351	- 4.9	- 8.8	

Returns from firms employing about 55,600 workpeople in the week ended 17th December indicated that about 47 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average; while over 10 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London remained moderate on the whole. At Leicester employment declined and was slack generally; in the week ended 17th December more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 15½ hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a slight decline, and employment was moderate.

At Northampton the improvement reported last month was maintained for a short time at the beginning of December; thereafter employment declined and was slack; in the week ended 17th December 63 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns

employment declined and was slack; in the week ended 17th December 63 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12½ hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district remained good, and some firms worked overtime to a considerable extent. At Kettering employment continued to be moderate. At Wellingborough employment remained fairly good, though showing a slight decline. Employment was fair also at Rothwell and Burton Latimer.

At Stafford employment was slack, though better than a year ago; in the week ended 17th December over four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average. There was a decline at Norwich, where employment was bad, and worse than a year ago; more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the

people covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 17th December.

week ended 17th December.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed a further decline and was bad, and much worse than a year ago; in the week ended 17th December nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average. Employment at Leeds continued slack in the heavy boot trade, and moderate in other branches.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a decline, following a period of activity, and was moderate on the whole.

There was little general change in Scotland, and employment was slack on the whole; in the week ended 17th December more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 19th December, 1932:—

	Nu	mbers (exc		Casuals) on the Registers at ecember, 1932.							
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-				300 100	AND DESCRIPTION OF	10 m 12	Sec. Es				
facture:						1200000					
Preparing Depart-	076	33	000	100	48	044	513				
ment Rough Stuff Depart-	236	33	269	196	48	244	212				
ment	586	19	605	488	10	498	1,103				
Clicking Department		4	1,236	1,952	18	1,970	3,206				
Closing Department	27	940	967	1,552	2,653	2,666	3,633				
Making Department		48	2,824	2,509	54	2,563	5,387				
Finishing Depart-				2,000	The state of the state of	-,000					
ment	1,920	486	2,406	1,474	869	2:343	4,749				
Slipper Making	387	65	452	1,096	858	1,954	2,406				
Clog Making	15	1	16	2	1	1	17				
Repairing and Hand	STORE STORE		(B) (B) (B)	THE REAL PROPERTY.							
Sewn Work	722	3	725	60	100	60	785				
TOTAL	7,901	1,599	9,500	7,788	4,511	12,299	21,799				

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

Department	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Tempo	Motol.		
Department.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:	01 NO				37 (170)	THE TOP	
Preparing Depart-	- 30	+ 5	- 25	+ 82	+ 11	+ 93	+ 68
Rough Stuff Depart- ment			+ 67	+188	+ 3		+ 258
Clicking Department Closing Department		+ 1 + 40 + 3	+142 + 45	+517	+ 12 +1,317		+671 + 1,361
Making Department Finishing Depart-		+ 3	- 47	+622	+ 27		+ 602
ment	- 15		- 42	+420	+ 467		+ 845
lipper Making	+ 14 + 3	- 10 - 1	+ 4	+479	+ 569	+1,048 -2	+1,052
Repairing and Hand	- 74	- 1	- 75	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 77
Sewn Work		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa	- 13	BERNE N	SHORE BY	7 9 4	
TOTAL	+ 57	+ 14	+ 71	+2,304	+2,405	+4,709	+4,780

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1932, amounted to 54,941 dozen pairs, or 18,222 dozen pairs less than in November, 1932, and 10,673 dozen pairs less than in December, 1931.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a marked decline and was bad on the whole; there was a further increase in short-time working. At Bristol also there was a slight decline and the Christman holidays were extended; at Derby employment remained slack; at Worcester short-time working continued in most departments. In the stoneware and earthenware sections in Scotland employment was slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.6 at 19th December, 1932, accompared with 27.1 at 21st November, 1932, and 39.7 at 21st December, 1931.

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

				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a			
Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1,499 6,575	$-\frac{1.8}{-2.7}$	+ 2.3 + 0.8	2,723 10,294	- 1·6 - 9·2	- 0·2 - 0·7		
1,559	- 0.9	- 6.5	2,614	- 6.3	-14.0		
9,633	- 2.3	- 0.3	15,631	- 7.5	- 3.1		
7,543 2,090			11,241 4,390	- 8·1 - 5·9	- 1·6 - 6·9		
9,633	- 2.3	- 0.3	15,631	- 7.5	- 3.1		
	Week ended 17th Dec., 1932. 1,499 6,575 1,559 9,633	Workpeon Week ended 17th Dec. (-17th Dec., 1932.	ended 17th Dec. (-) on a 17th Dec., 1932. Month Sefore. Per cent. 1,499 - 1.8 + 2.3 - 2.7 + 0.8 1,559 - 0.9 - 6.5 9,633 - 2.3 - 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.5	Workpeople. all V Week ended 17th Dec., (-) on a 1932. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 2 17th Dec., 1932. Per cent. before. Per cent. cent. £ 1,499 - 1.8 + 2.3 6,575 - 2.7 + 0.8 10,294 2,723 10,294 1,559 - 0.9 - 6.5 2,614 2,633 - 2.3 - 0.3 15,631 7,543 - 1.5 + 1.6 2,090 - 5.0 - 6.5 4,390 11,241 4,390	Workpeople. all Workpeople. Week ended 17th Dec., (-) on a 1932. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 17th Dec., (-) 1932. Week ended 17th Dec., (-) 1932. Inc. (-) Month Dec., (-) 1932. Month Dec., (-) 1932. Month Dec., (-) 1932. Month Dec., (-) 1932. Per cent. 1,499 - 1·8 + 2·3 2,723 - 1·6 6,575 - 2·7 + 0·8 10,294 - 9·2 1,559 - 0·9 - 6·5 2,614 - 6·3 10,294 - 6·3 - 9·2 1,559 - 0·9 - 6·5 2,614 - 6·3 15,631 - 7·5 7,543 - 1·5 + 1·6 2,090 - 5·0 - 6·5 4,390 - 5·9 11,241 - 8·1 4,390 - 5·9		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,131 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,977, or 43½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 17th December, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little change and remained

very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.8 at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 25.0 at 21st November, 1932, and 20.1 at 21st

December, 1931.

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

ORGANISTS CONTROL OF THE		Number of orkpeop			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a		
	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	17th Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	1,581	+ 0.3	- 7·7 - 4·7	3,760 13,417	+ 6.4 + 2.1	- 4·0 -11·3		
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,895	+ 0.9	- 1·6 + 2·4	3,798 406	- 1·1 + 0·5	$-12.6 \\ + 2.0$		
TOTAL	9,215	+ 1.3	- 4.5	21,381	+ 2.2	-10.1		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,518 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, 16 per cent. were working on an average nearly 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 17th December, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued bad, and there was a further slight decline in all districts except London. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in all districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was little change with plumbers and labourers, but with all other classes there was a decline, which was most marked with painters. As compared with December, 1931, there was a slight improvement with painters, but with all other occupations there was a decline, which was most marked with bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 19th December, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with December, 1931:—

Jungo	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 19th	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a		
Sees Length	people at July, 1932.	Dec., 1932.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Yea: befor	
OCCUPATIONS.							
Carpenters	134,250	36,988	1,606	27.6	+ 1.4	+ 2	
Bricklayers	81,310	22,526	1,070	27.7	+ 1.1	+ 5	
Masons	22,290	6,415	519	28.8	+ 2.2	+ 7	
Slaters	6,940	1,911	100	27.5	+ 0.5	+ 3	
Plasterers	28,120	9,418	515	33 · 5	+ 2.4	+ 6	
Painters	114,090	50,457	2,716	44.2	+ 3.8	- 1	
Plumbers	37,180	8,724	514	23.5	- 0.1	+ 0	
Labourers to	239,390	70 775	0.170			4000	
All other occu-	239,390	72,715	2,132	30.4	- 0.1	+ 3	
pations	193,340	65,556	2,286	33.9	1 0.0		
paulons	133,340	05,556	2,200	22.8	+ 0.8	+ 5	
Total	856,910	274,710	11,548	32 · 1	+ 1.1	+ 3	
Divisions.	1				35.500		
London	176,920	56,902	193	32.2	0.7	. 7	
South-Eastern	134,260	31,024	430	23.1	-0.7 + 0.5	+ 3 + 0	
South-Western	106,210	30,373	766	28.6	+ 1.4	+ 0 + 4	
Midlands	102,790	31,621	2,378	30.8	+ 1.8	+ 4	
North-Eastern	104,540	37,745	3,189	36.1	+ 1.3	+ 4	
North-Western	106,030	39,174	2,559	36.9	+ 2.8	+ 2	
Scotland	81,370	26,192	1,584	32.2	+ 2.0	+ 2	
Wales	27,580	13,556	437	49.1	+ 0.8	+ 3	
Northern Ireland	17,210	8,123	12	47.2	+ 2.5	+ 6	
Great Britain							
and Northern						CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Ireland	856,910	274,710	11,548	32 - 1	+ 1.1	+ 3	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,044,000, show that in December, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,462,800, as compared with £6,254,900 in November, 1932, and £4,293,100 in December, 1931. Of the total for December, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,146,300; factories and workshops for £295,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £1,008,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,012,600. For figures for the quarter ended December, 1932, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1931, see page 35.

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry showed a further slight improvement during December, and was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight decline, however, as compared with December, 1931.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, but was not so good as in the previous month or in December, 1931. Employment was reported as bad or slack in London, and at Bristol, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow; whilst at Oxford and a number of smaller towns it was described as fair.

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a decline and was slack on the whole, short-time working being reported from most centres. It was described as bad in London, and very bad at Manchester; at Bristol and in some of the smaller towns it was reported as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued reported as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued

fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly but was still slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 10·8 at 19th December, 1932, compared with 11·6 at 21st November, 1932, and 10·0 at 21st December, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 9·9 at 19th December, 1932, compared with 10·2 at 21st November, 1932, and 10·8 at 21st December, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7·2 at 19th December, 1932, the same as at 21st November, 1932, compared with 9·4 at 21st December, 1931.

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

ployment amongst their members :-

To be the authority of	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
-	at end of December, 1932.	Dec., 1932.	Nov., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	34,121	10.3	9.5	9.6	+0.8	+ 0.7
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	13,981	9.5	8.5	8.5	+1.0	+ 1.0
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,641 5,587 9,012	7·6 13·3 8·7	7·6 13·8 8·2	7·1 12·1 8·6	-0·5 +0·5	+ 0.5 + 1.2 + 0.1
Total	70,342	9.9	9.3	9.2	+0.6	+ 0.7
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,695 8,264	11·7 12·4	10·6 13·2	11·1 11·6	+1·1 -0·8	+ 0.6 + 0.8
binding (branches not distinguished)	24,992	4.3	5-2	5-6	-0.9	- 1.3

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 35·2 per cent. were unemployed at 19th December, 1932, as compared with 35·3 per cent. at 21st November, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 19th December, 1932, was greater by 6·3 per cent. than at 21st December, 1931.

London.—Employment continued 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.

	Average Da Docks ar	ily Numb	er of Lal cipal Wh	ourers emp arves in Lo	oloyed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 3rd Dec., 1932 10th , , 17th , , 24th , , , 31st , , ,	4,044 3,685 3,813 4,097 3,902	1,459 1,806 1,671 1,683 1,175	5,503 5,491 5,484 5,780 5,077	6,871 7,025 7,042 6,907 6,820	12,374 12,516 12,526 12,687 11,897
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st Dec., 1932	3,909	1,586	5,495	6,941	12,436
Average for Nov., 1932	3,753	1,706	5,459	7,215	12,674
Average for Dec., 1931	4,571	1,884	6,455	8,125	14,580

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during becember was 921, compared with 839 in November, and with 1,043 in December, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate at South Shields bad at Middlesbrough, and slack generally at the other North-East Coast

ports. It continued moderate at Hull, and fair at Ipswich; but at Grimsby it was bad.

Liverpool.—Employment during December remained moderate The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th December, 1932, was 10,729, compared with 10,977 in November, 1932, and with 11,802 in December, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £21,792 in the five weeks ended 30th December, 1932, compared with £24,053 in November, 1932, and with £26,138 in December, 1931. in December, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Except at Cardiff and Penarth's where it was moderate, employment was slack generally at South Wales ports, and there was a further decline at Swansea and Newport. At Avonmouth, employment was slack at first, but improved considerably during the latter half of the month. At Southampton, Plymouth and other South-Western ports conditions remained

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was very good at Greenock, a large amount of work being provided by imports of sugar. At Glasgow, employment was fair, and better than in November. Work was good at Ayr, and continued fair at Dundee and at Grangemouth. It declined at Burntisland and at Leith, and was moderate and bad respectively. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING December employment among seamen remained very slack. There was little change in the demand for men, which was still extremely dull generally; the supply of all classes was considerably in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 19th December, 1932, was 36.6, compared with 37.1 at 21st November, 1932, and 34.7 at 21st December, 1931.

at 21st November, 1932, and 34.7 at 21st December, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames declined and at the end of December was very slack. On the Tyne the demand was quiet but showed a slightly better tendency in the second half of the month; on the Wear it was fair during the first three weeks but showed some decline in the last week. On the Tees the demand was very slack generally; at the Hartlepools, apart from short spells of increased activity early in December and again shortly before the Christmas holidays, the demand was very slack. The demand at Hull was very slack throughout the month. At Southampton there was a considerable increase in the demand in the week before Christmas due to the requirements of cruising vessels; apart from was a considerable increase in the demand in the week before Christmas due to the requirements of cruising vessels; apart from this, employment was quiet. The demand at Bristol was very dull until the last week, when a slight improvement was noted; at Avonmouth it was quiet to fair in the early part of the month, but declined after the Christmas holidays. At Newport the demand was very quiet in the first two weeks and moderate thereafter; at Cardiff it was fair in the first half of December but later became very slack; at Swansea it was fair up to the Christmas holidays but subsequently was very quiet. On the Mersey the demand improved during the weeks preceding Christmas, but was very slack in the last week; at Manchester the demand, apart from some activity during the week before the holidays, was slack. On the Clyde the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the second and third weeks of December; at Leith some increase in requirements was noted about the middle of the month; apart from this, the demand was slack. At Belfast the demand was quiet, with some increase in activity in the last week of December.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in

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 December:—

		Number o	of Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	Des		+) or -) on a	Twelve Months ended	
	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1932.	Dec., 1931.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sinderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	7,686 535 6,564 6,575 2,124 344 184 569 379 1,663	+ 267 - 132 - 560 + 1,902 + 36 + 131 - 20 - 174 + 148 + 140 - 161 - 351	-1,418 - 165 - 929 + 466 - 355 + 82 - 60 - 308 - 76 - 55 - 666 + 125	101,718 7,413 90,152 73,657 21,286 3,294 2,086 9,753 8,013 3,640 18,832 15,429	109,762 7,697 96,240 95,321 25,763 2,967 2,694 10,382 11,374 4,721 23,422 6,292
COTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	156 291 1,930	+ 11 + 3 + 351	+ 10 - 50 + 51	2,563 4,255 26,838	2,803 4,407 30,092
NORTHERN IRELAND:	157	_ 283	- 212	2,411	2,393
TOTAL for above Ports	30,451	+ 1,308	- 3,560	391,340	436,330

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

January, 1933.

On page 24 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 19th December, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

THE PARTY OF THE P	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,935,300	21,043	272,433	10,755	2,239,531
ation 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-	47,191	1,326	12,172	1,167	61,856
ments 4. Uninsured persons on	195,743	14,558	72,651	8,585	291,537
Register 5. Two months' file 6. Unemployed—Special	48,249 56,477	27,539 3,795	31,150 38,496	23,425 3,465	130,363 102,233
Schemes Persons on Register	4,408	17	422	12	4,859
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines	2,226,483	64,466	388,406	43,932	2,723,287
1-3, 5 and 6)	2,239,119	40,739	396,174	23,984	2,700,016

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 19TH DECEMBER, AND 21st November, 1932.

			21st Nov., 1932.		
-	Persons no Regular Em	rmally in aployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	MS SA
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	10031.	Total.
		Great Br	itain.		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,809,344 57,031 266,828 37,972	321,208 7,292 120,075 5,947	95,931 143 1,503 13	2,226,483 64,466 388,406 43,932	2,275,780 72,096 401,178 50,752
Total	2,171,175	454,522	97,590	2,723,287	2,799,806
	Great	Britain and	Northern Ire	eland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,856,642 58,271 280,524 38,682	323,670 7,357 124,374 6,092	98,515 145 1,510 13	2,278,827 65,773 406,408 44,787	2,326,998 73,434 419,672 51,688
Total	2,234,119	461,493	100,183	2,795,795	2.871.792

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended c., 1932.†	Per	riod 29th De 19th Dece	cember, 193 mber, 1932.	51, to	
			Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancie	es Filled.‡	
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.§	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.§	
Men Boys Women Girls	96,583 12,978 43,506 13,954 167,021	90,043 11,421 37,481 12,168	1,064,870 176,898 524,748 190,452 1,956,968	- 214,867 - 2,233 + 1,653 + 13,901 - 201,546	1,026,547 156,907 448,181 162,834 1,794,469	- 211,085 + 937 + 7,749 + 10,893 - 191,506	

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, 1925.

† The figures included for Northern Ireland relate to the three weeks ended 19th December, 1932.

‡ "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 (three weeks in the case of Northern Ireland), ended 19th December, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,600 per week.

§ The figures for 1931 cover 52 weeks, and include vacancies for Post Office Christmas work, while those for 1932 cover 51 weeks, and do not include Post Office Christmas yacancies.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 19th December, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

London Division ... | 243,123 | 44,860 | 8,624 | 296,607 | - 10,973 | + 12,843 | South-Eastern

Men. Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total. 21st Nov., 21st Dec., 1932. 1931.

	Domit-Timerelle				SECURE OF SECURE SECURE SECURE	THE RESERVE TO SERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
1	Division	124,139	17,873	6,782	148,794 +	- 70 -	- 11,220
200	Brighton	4,811		248	5,995 - 7,217 -	541	875
6	Chatham Ipswich	5,970		618	7,217 -	470 -	629
	Norwich	4,539		215	5,096 -	271	
50	Rest of Division	6,693	1,259 14,707	238 5,463	8,190 + 122,296 +	293 + - 1,059 +	1,102
37	South-Western	202,220	17,101	3,703	122,250 7	1,055	7,700
	Division	142,259	15,998	6,562	164,819 -	5,159	19.147
3	Bristol	20,161		1,503	24,821 - 11,367 - 10,757 -	1,606	- 140
33	Plymouth	9,642			11,367 -	- 88 +	
	Portsmouth Reading	9,162	1,012	583	10,757 -	862	780
59	Southampton	3,413 11,786	302 962		3,952 - 13,531 -		- 619
37	Swindon	3,719	281	151	4,151 -	1,395 - 25 -	- 386 - 1,320
"	Rest of Division	84,376	8,929	2,935	96,240 -	1,129	
6	Midlands Division	278,788	59,103	10.523	348.414 -	5,080 -	- 9,316
	Birmingham	40,406		1,560 201	50,370 -	1,898 -	- 7,300
1	Coventry Cradley Heath	7,288 5,863			8,862 +		- 3,237
200	Derby	5,969		131 307	6,646 - 7,077 +	152 -	
	Leicester	11,331	4,636	237		3,560	
	Northampton	5,055		206	6,831 +		- 1,093
	Nottingham	13,476	2,810	334	16,620 -	298 -	- 1,821
F	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	5,524	958	117	6,599 -	238	- 349
	Walsall	21,021	12,285	1,016	34,322 +	2,420 -	- 4,050
	West Bromwich	8,231 4,851	1,134	395 128	9,760 - 5,644 -	315 + 233 -	- 1,224 - 590
	Wolverhampton	11,284	1,477	500	13,261 -	589	295
	Rest of Division	138,489	22,338	5,391	166,218 -	8,127	
	North-Eastern		9. 14. 15. 15. 14.	(HE AL SEE	S. Charles S. M.	A Maria	diam'r.
100	Division Barnsley	506,080			591,755 -	32,759	- 77,270
3 100	Bradford	8,611	679	539 265	9,829	2,785	- 880
	Darlington	15,435 6,723	4,122	434	19,822 + 7,540 -	99 +	- 650 - 1,276
	Dewsbury	3,121	1,440	230	4,791 -	24	1,122
-	Doncaster	6,870	521	584	7.975 -	6,451	
1 43	Gateshead Grimsby	11,826	1,198	829	13,853 -	357 4	- 667
1920	Halifax	5,537 4,907	580	391	6,508 +	180 4	- 1,032
1	Hartlepools	11,512	1,255 572	79 836	6,241 - 12,920 +	77 4	
303	Huddersfield	6,620	2,528	296	9,444 +	146	- 1,316 - 1,585
CA .	Hull	18,872	1,618	879	21,369 +		
	Leeds	28,243	8.745	721	37.709 -		
	Lincoln Middlesbrough	6,295		486	7,295 -	94 1	- 1,726
	Newcastle-on-	20,970	1,057	1,257	23,284 -	141 +	- 2,739
-	Tyne	24,700	2,835	1,680	29,215 -	CCE I	000
333	Rotherham	8,493		625	9,686 -	665 + 2,534 +	- 286 - 612
	Sheffield	47,157	5,469	2,193	54,819 -	2,282	- 3,085
	South Shields	12,807	692	796	14,295 -	454	- 649
	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	13,538		828	15,066 -	169 +	- 2,140
-	Wakefield	25,392	1,658	1,098	28,148 -		- 3,419
	York	4,482 4,996	925	152 191	5,559 -		- 797
-	Rest of Division	208,973	448 22,143		5,635 + 240,752 -	260 +	
	North-Western			0,000	210,102	10,220 4	42,300
	Division	ANT NON				100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
		401,737	122,194	22,161	546,092 -	17,703 4	- 10.333
	Accrington	6,161	122,194 2,819	22,161 337	546,092 — 9,317 —	17,703 +	- 10,333 - 1,537
	Accrington Ashton-under-	6,161	2,819	337	9,317 —	104 -	- 1,537
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne	6,161 5,898	2,819 2,547	337	9,317 — 8,824 +	104 - 257 +	- 1,537 - 477
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead	5,898 6,736	2,819 2,547 570	337 379 617	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 —	257 + 764 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548	337 379 617 746	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 —	257 + 764 + 352 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043	337 379 617	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 —	257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824	337 379 617 746 447 267 452	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Byne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burnley	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 602 - 278
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Chorley Liverpool Manchester	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14 254	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 —	104 - 257 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 1,241	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14 254	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 +	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 37 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 5,546 - 5,190 - 786
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Destrict	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14 254	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,461 — 5,472 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 4,432 +	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 381 - 529 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 2,190 - 3,191
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Preston Preston	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 46,298 2,369 17,983	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 3,297	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 - 381 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Burnley Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 3,297 2,927	337 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,41 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 314 - 736
_	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 6,348 8,788 16,124	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 1,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 564	337 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,899 — 21,484 —	257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 1474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 41 - 1,400 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 2,546 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 527
-	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,927 4,606	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,400 + 1,400 + 1,446 - 711 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 527 - 727 - 1,936
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,927 4,606	337 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 275	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,446 - 711 + 332 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 736 - 3,191 - 736 - 737 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 10,154	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 3,297 564 4,606 3,599 997 2,100	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 4268 546 546 546 546	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 9,762 — 6,933 — 12,665 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,400 + 1,446 - 711 + 332 + 1,797 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 1,936 - 1,074
-	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Wigan Scotland Division Scotland Division	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 10,154 123,076	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,253 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 546 411 7,027	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 12,665 — 169,860 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 37 - 1,241 + 381 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,400 + 1,446 - 711 + 332 + 1,797 + 1,797 + 5,167 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 1,936 - 1,074
-	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Bochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 10,154	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 4,97 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 57,077	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 4268 546 546 546 546	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 169,860 — 382,030 — 11,307 + 11,307 +	104 - 257 + 764 + 4352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 - 752 - 148 - 31 + 37 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,400 + 1,446 - 711 + 332 + 1,797 + 1,920 - 665 -	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 473 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 1,936 - 1,074
-	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Bochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,429	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 1,953 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 67,077 1,954	337 379 617 746 447 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 401 7027 19,273 482 539	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 22,665 — 12,297 — 11,307 + 12,297 —	257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 655 + 377 + 1,241 + 1,446 - 7111 + 332 + 1,797 + 5,167 + 5,167 + 437 + 665 + 437 + 437 + 6437 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 2,78 - 5,546 - 3,191 - 736 - 32,190 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 395 - 7,810 - 32,881 - 1,199
-	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,429	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 1,953 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 67,077 1,954	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 411 7,027 19,273 482 539 874	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 11,337 + 12,665 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 7564 + 7552 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 337 - 529 + 1,400 + 1,446 - 711 + 2,020 + 665 + 437 + 1,472 + 1,47	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 2,546 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 736 - 3,191 - 1,936 - 7,810 - 7,810
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Glasrow Glasgow Glasgow	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,429	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,900 39,757 67,077 1,954 8,872 3,115	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 775 777 775 482 539 874 874	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 118,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 169,860 — 392,030 + 11,307 + 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 23,514 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 148 - 752 - 148 - 37 - 529 + 1,040 + 1,446 - 711 + 332 + 1,054 - 1,472 + 2,020 + 665 + 437 + 1,472 + 685 + 685 + 685 + 1,472 + 685 + 685 + 1,677 + 685 + 685 + 685 + 1,472 + 685 + 685 + 1,677 + 1,677 + 685 + 685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,685 + 1,685 + 1,677 + 1,685 + 1,6	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 2,78 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 527 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 727 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 1,074
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock*	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,429	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 2,100 39,757 7,77 1,954 1,336 8,872 3,115	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 754 268 441 7,027 19,273 874 882 538 874 882 7,129 7,129	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,355 — 9,594 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,769 — 21,484 — 9,769 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1474 - 752 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 + 381 + 37 - 1,97 + 1,446 - 711 + 332 + 1,797 + 5,167 + 5,167 + 665 + 437 + 1,472 + 685 + 1,472 + 685 + 1,241 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 2,510 - 2,510 - 2,190 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 527 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 3,915 - 1,074 - 1,074 - 1,199 - 1,19
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burnley Burnley Burnley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 5,395 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,900 39,757 67,077 1,954 8,872 3,115	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 319 477 754 268 546 411 7,027 19,273 874 874 874 874 874 874 874 874	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,265 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 11,721 — 10,448 —	257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 655 + 711 + 797 + 1,241 + 711 + 7332 + 1,797 + 5,167 + 2,020 + 655 + 437 + 1,241 + 1,333 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 1,372 + 3,373 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 + 3,3333 +	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 736 - 3,191 - 736 - 1,936 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 1,829 - 2,442 - 2,100
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Rothordale Marchester Mordina	5,898 6,736 9,7486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,983 7,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,587 10,154 123,076 8,871 10,587 10,58	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 1,953 7,477 3,297 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 67,077 1,954 1,336 8,872 3,115 17,192 942 783 776	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 546 411 7,027 19,273 874 812 7,129 668 735 500	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 9,762 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 122,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 381 + 381 + 1,241 + 1,400 + 1,40	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 2,546 - 2,190 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 3,191 - 736 - 1,936 - 1,124 - 1,124 - 1,124 - 7,45
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow*	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,233 46,233 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 5,395 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 12,782 12,783 10,5569 10,111 8,932 7,198 3,976	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 4,604 3,599 2,100 39,757 57,077 57,077 1,954 1,336 8,872 1,152 17,192 942 783 776	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 511 319 547 754 411 7,027 19,273 481 27,129 668 733 500 154	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 9,762 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 381 + 381 + 1,241 + 1,400 + 1,40	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 2,190 - 786 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 727 - 1,936 - 3,191 - 1,074 - 395 - 7,810 - 395 - 7,810 - 1,199 - 1,199 - 1,124 - 1,124 - 1,124 - 440
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Rest of Division Hotherwell Rolley Rest of Division Rolley Ro	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 46,298 2,369 17,763 6,348 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 315,680 8,871 10,422 12,782	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 4,604 3,599 2,100 39,757 57,077 57,077 1,954 1,336 8,872 1,152 17,192 942 783 776	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 511 319 547 754 411 7,027 19,273 481 27,129 668 733 500 154	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 9,762 — 9,899 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 381 + 381 + 1,241 + 1,400 + 1,40	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 278 2,510 278 2,190 314 736 527 727 1,936 1,074 395 1,199 32,881 1,199 1,1
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow*	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 2,369 17,763 6,348 8,788 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 315,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 12,882 12,782 12,782 12,782 12,882 12,782	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 4,606 3,599 2,100 39,757 57,077 1,954 1,336 1,336 1,356 17,192 942 21,485	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 411 7,027 19,273 874 812 7,129 668 733 874 812 7,129 668 733 874 812 7,129 668 733 874 874 874 874 874 875 875 877 877 877 877 877 877	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,288 + 11,335 + 11,337 + 12,2665 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 129,4776 — 8,474 — 4,752 + 157,099 +	104 - 257 + 764 + 7564 + 352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 381 + 381 + 2,020 + 665 + 437 + 1,241 + 2,020 + 665 + 437 + 1,241 + 332 + 3,32 + 3,33 + 2,33 + 2,33 + 2,33 + 2,33 + 2,33 + 3,43 + 3,5658 + 6,935 + 5,658 + 5,5658 + 6,935 + 5,5658 + 6,935 + 5,5658 + 6,935 + 6,9	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 2,190 - 7,86 - 3,191 - 736 - 3,191 - 736 - 1,936 - 1,936 - 1,074 - 395 - 7,810 - 32,881 - 1,199 - 495 - 1,124 - 1,125 - 1,126 - 1
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wales Division Wales Division Cardiff Lianelly """ """ """ """ """ """ """	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 2,369 17,763 6,348 8,788 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 315,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 12,882 12,782 12,782 12,782 12,882 12,782	2,819 2,547 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 4,606 3,599 2,100 39,757 57,077 1,954 1,336 1,336 1,356 17,192 942 21,485	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 547 754 4268 546 546 546 546 548 549 481 7,129 668 733 500 154 7,348 9,448 1,008	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 + 11,337 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,536 — 11,771 — 11,721 — 1	104 - 257 + 764 + 7352 - 1,040 - 605 - 147 + 752 - 148 - 752 - 152	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 278 - 5,546 - 3,191 - 314 - 736 - 32,881 - 1,936 - 1,936 - 1,829 - 9,442 - 1,829 - 9,442 - 1,829 - 1,820 - 1,820
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Wigan Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wates Division Wates Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,288 2,369 17,983 6,348 8,788 8,788 16,124 5,895 5,395 10,154 123,076 315,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 14,6600 4,266	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,938 1,958 1,959 2,100 39,757, 57,977 1,954 1,336 21,485 17,192 21,485 21,485 2,171 3536	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 808 808 808 808 808 808	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 — 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 12,484 — 9,762 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 12,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 147 - 752 - 148 - 752 - 141 - 1,400 + 1,	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 602 278 5,546 2,190 314 736 736 1,936 1,074 395 7,810 1,939 495 1,199 9,442 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,1250 40,356 1,971
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Rochdand Division Coddand Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Clydebank Dundee Bdinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wates Division Wates Division Wates Division Wates Division Wates Division Cardiff Lianelly. Newport Swansea	5,898 6,736 9,7486 9,7486 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 9,486 10,154 10,154 123,076 124,782 12,782	2,819 2,547,570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927 1,954 1,336 8,872 3,115 17,192 783 776 6,877 1,954 1,317 5,176 2,171 5,176 5,177 5,677 1,954 1,317 5,176 5,177 5,677 1,954 1,317 5,176 5,177 5,177 5,176 7,677 1,954 1,317 5,176 7,677 1,954 1,317 5,367 7,37 7,3	337 379 617 746 447 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 8275 319 547 754 268 546 411 7,027 19,273 874 812 27,129 668 733 500 154 7,382 9,448 1,488 1,488 1,488 1,68	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 — 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 21,484 — 9,762 — 12,484 — 9,762 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 12,528 — 23,514 — 129,890 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 605 - 147 - 752 - 148 - 752 - 141 - 1,400 + 1,	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 602 278 5,546 2,190 314 736 736 1,936 1,074 395 7,810 1,939 495 1,199 9,442 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,1250 40,356 1,971
	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wates Division Wates Division Cardiff Llanelly. Newport Swansea Rest of Division Roterwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Rest of Division Wates Division Llanelly. Newport Swansea	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 46,238 46,238 17,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 19,587 105,569 10,111 - 8,932 214,677 16,600 4,266 9,418 11,003	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 319 47 547 754 268 546 411 7,027 19,273 874 812 7,129 668 733 500 154 7,129 67 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 8	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 12,665 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 8,474 — 4,752 + 127,79 — 4,868 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 8,474 — 4,752 + 127,79 — 4,868 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 8,474 — 4,752 — 187,79 — 4,868 — 10,342 — 12,552 — 187,2552 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 7564 + 7552 - 148 - 479 + 1,241 + 381 - 1,797 + 5,167 + 2,020 + 437 + 1,241 + 332 + 1,797 + 5,658 + 1,241 + 3,32 + 1,472 + 6,85 + 1,241 + 5,658 + 1,241 + 5,658 + 6,935 + 4,356 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,366 + 4,	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 602 278 5,546 2,190 314 736 527 727 1,936 1,074 395 7,810 1,199 495 1,199 495 1,199 495 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,1250 40,366 1,971 40,366 1,971 38,327
	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Rest of Division Cardiff Lianelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Northern Ireland	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 46,238 46,238 17,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 19,587 105,569 10,111 - 8,932 214,677 16,600 4,266 9,418 11,003	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1	337 379 617 746 447 267 452 250 80 80 161 4,678 2,682 541 7027 19,273 482 539 841 7,027 19,273 482 7,129 7,129 7,129 7,129 7,129 8,161	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 63,234 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 — 21,484 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 12,594 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 12,528 — 11,307 + 12,527 — 12,528 — 11,779 — 4,868 — 11,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 — 19,779 — 4,868 — 10,342 — 12,532	104 - 257 + 764 + 7352 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 381 + 381 + 1,241 + 1,400 + 1,500 + 1,5	- 1,537 - 477 - 435 - 202 - 5,327 - 312 - 2,510 - 602 - 786 - 3,191 - 736 - 3,191 - 736 - 7,810 - 1,936 - 1,199 - 495 - 7,810 - 1,199 - 495 - 1,829 - 1,124 - 1,1
00000	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wales Division Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast	5,898 6,736 9,7486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,0238 4,0238 46,298 2,369 17,763 6,748 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,074 123,074 124,677 105,569 10,111 8,932 7,198 3,976 128,232 214,677 16,600 9,418 11,003 173,390 52,344 33,696	2,819 2,547,570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 2,100 39,757 7,77 1,954 1,336 6,811 2,171 536 6,891 18,002	337 379 617 746 447 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 8275 319 754 268 546 411 7,027 10,273 482 539 548 481 548 481 548 481 548 481 548 482 548 482 548 482 548 548 648 648 648 648 648 648 648 6	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 6,263 — 24,432 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 169,860 — 392,030 + 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 22,5	104 - 257 + 764 + 752 - 1,040 - 655 + 417 + 1,241 + 1,446 - 7111 + 332 + 1,797 + 1,410 + 1,446 - 711 + 5,167 + 1,241 + 1,410 + 1,446 - 711 + 5,167 + 1,410 + 1	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 278 5,546 2,190 314 736 7391 314 736 1,936 1,936 1,074 395 7,810 32,881 1,199 440 1,124 745 440 17,250 40,356 1,971 4745 4473 4745 4473 4745 4473 4745 4747 47837
s, n	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wales Division Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast Llandonderry Lurgan	5,898 6,736 9,778 9,486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 46,238 46,238 17,763 6,348 8,788 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871 10,422 12,782 19,587 105,569 10,111 - 8,932 214,677 16,600 4,266 9,418 11,003	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 7,477 5,297 2,927 2,927 5,927 2,100 39,757 7,777 1,954 1,336 6,891 2,171 317 536 6,891 18,002 10,311 18,002 10,311 18,002 10,311	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 411 7,027 19,273 482 539 481 7,129 668 733 547 7,129 668 733 547 7,129 668 733 548 7,129 668 7,129 7,1	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 5,261 — 5,461 — 5,461 — 5,461 — 6,323 4 + 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 + 11,337 + 12,665 — 12,665 — 12,665 — 12,665 — 12,297 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 12,665 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 11,307 + 12,297 — 22,528 — 13,203 — 14,868 — 10,342 — 187,255 — 72,568 + 46,410 — 4,265 — 46,510 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 7564 + 7552 - 148 - 417 + 1241 + 381 + 203 + 1797 + 2,020 + 665 + 4377 + 1,241 + 2,030 + 665 + 4377 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,241 + 1,335 - 4,369 + 5,935 + 6,935 + 1,335 - 4,369 + 1,335	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 602 278 5,546 2,190 786 3,191 736 736 1,936 1,936 1,074 1,939 495 1,199 495 1,199 495 1,199 495 1,124 1,199 495 1,124 1,1250 40,356 1,971 474 400 17,250 40,356 1,971 38,327 8,877 7,837
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s, n	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Bochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn Lisburn Newry	5,898 6,736 9,7486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,243 3,821 84,023 46,238 46,238 46,238 17,763 6,348 8,711 10,154 123,076 316,680 8,871 10,422 19,587 105,569 10,111 - 8,932 11,003 3,976 128,232 214,677 16,600 4,266 9,418 11,003 173,390 62,344 33,696	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 2,100 2,100 3,599 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 3,707 1,954 1,969 1,969 1,269	337 379 617 746 447 267 250 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 268 411 7,027 19,273 482 539 481 7,129 668 733 547 7,129 668 733 547 7,129 668 733 548 7,129 668 7,129 7,1	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 6,323 — 4,432 + 26,268 + 11,337 + 12,265 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,287 — 12,588 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 8,474 — 4,752 + 157,099 + 234,776 — 19,779 — 4,868 — 10,342 — 11,721 — 10,342 — 12,532 — 11,721 — 10,342 — 18,752 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,753 — 18,770 — 19,770 — 18,7	104 - 257 + 764 + 7564 + 7564 - 1,040 - 605 - 1,474 + 317 - 529 + 1,054 - 1,446 - 7111 + 332 + 1,797 + 5,167 + 2,020 + 437 + 1,472 + 685 + 1,241 + 1,472 + 685 + 1,241 + 5,688 + 6,935 + 3,347 + 4,569 + 5,669 + 1,335 - 4,569 + 5,669 + 1,335 - 4,569 + 5,669	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 473 2,510 602 7,86 5,546 7,86 7,86 1,936 1,936 1,936 1,199 40,356 1,194 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,124 1,125 1,127 1,971 1,829 1,199
s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s	Accrington Ashton-under Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester Nelson Oldham Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan Rest of Division Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock* Motherwell Paisley Port Glasgow* Rest of Division Wales Division Wa	6,161 5,898 6,736 9,7486 4,927 11,900 5,571 3,821 84,023 3,821 84,023 7,763 6,348 16,124 5,895 10,154 123,076 10,151 12,782 12,7	2,819 2,547, 570 1,030 8,548 2,043 4,824 4,174 1,938 1,499 10,671 14,254 1,953 7,477 2,927 2,927 2,100 39,757 677 1,954 1,336 8,872 3,115 17,192 783 776 622 21,485 10,651 2,171 5366 6,891 1,069 1,269 1,06	337 379 617 746 447 250 80 161 4,678 2,682 110 808 275 319 547 754 428 539 874 481 27,129 668 733 500 138 1,027 1,02	9,317 — 8,824 + 7,923 — 11,554 — 18,481 — 7,237 — 17,176 — 9,995 — 5,261 — 5,481 — 99,372 — 6,323 — 4,432 + 4,432 + 26,268 — 11,335 — 9,594 — 9,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 18,762 — 6,938 — 12,665 — 18,776 — 19,779 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 22,528 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 10,448 — 11,721 — 11,535 — 12,535 — 12,535 — 11,730 — 11,538 —	104 - 257 + 764 + 754 - 764 - 764 - 752 - 764 - 752 - 764 - 752 -	1,537 477 435 202 5,327 312 2,510 278 5,546 2,190 314 736 527 787 727 1,936 1,074 395 7,810 32,881 1,199 449,566 1,199 449,566 1,199 440,366 1,194 17,250 40,356 1,194 17,250 40,356 1,971 347 38,327 7,837 7,837 7,837 7,837 7,837 7,837
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Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

* The figures for Port Glasgow, previously included with those for reenock, are now shown separately.

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 19th December, 1932, and the increase or decrease unemployed on the decrease unemployed o at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

24

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.

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 23 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 23.

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.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 19th DECEMBER, 1932.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	N AND NO	RTHERN]	IRELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	NEIT OF 6	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,789	338	8,127	336	39	375	8,125	377	8,502	8,103	377	8,480
Mining:— Coal Mining	237,691 5,354 2,632 11,904 1,420	754 2 7 12	238,445 5,356 2,639 11,916 1,420	66,852 1,160 38 3,959 1,767	88 _ _	66,940 1,160 38 3,967 1,767	304,543 6,514 2,670 15,863 3,187	842 2 7 20	305,385 6,516 2,677 15,883 3,187	304,515 6,470 2,670 15,015 3,181	842 2 7 20	305,357 6,472 2,677 15,035 3,181
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,698 4,089	159 19	2,857 4,108	1,089 484	3 2	1,092 486	3,787 4,573	162 21	3,949 4,594	3,734 4,506	161 21	3,895 4,527
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,357 4,708 3,727	13 113 94	3,370 4,821 3,821	446 1,495 978	- 24 1	446 1,519 979	3,803 6,203 4,705	13 137 95	3,816 6,340 4,800	3,803 6,148 4,627	13 137 93	3,816 6,285 4,720
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	15,531	894	16,425	4,865	421	5,286	20,396	1,315	21,711	19,794	1,315	21,109
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,922	4,212	10,134	6,112	9,625	15,737	12,034	13,837	25,871	11,975	13,820	25,795
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,553 3,364	373 191	3,926 3,555	821 563	48 39	869 602	4,374 3,927	421 230	4,795 4,157	4,357 3,924	421 230	4,778 4,154
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	13,769 1,172	1,114 301	14,883 1,473	986 109	151 32	1,137	14,755 1,281	1,265 333	16,020 1,614	14,630 1,280	1,259	15,889 1,613
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,630	261	1,891	87	10	97	1,717	271	1,988	1,716	271	1,987
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	7,088	1,153	8,241	1,274	367	1,641	8,362	1,520	9,882	8,328	1,511	9,839
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	6,497	20	6,517	1,399	7	1,406	7,896	27	7,923	7,895	27	7,922
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	41,427 6,529 4,345 6,275 2,698	314 243 305 132 258	41,741 6,772 4,650 6,407 2,956	33,834 2,275 6,077 4,920 2,419	129 51 478 37 83	33,963 2,326 6,555 4,957 2,502	75,261 8,804 10,422 11,195 5,117	443 294 783 169 341	75,704 9,098 11,205 11,364 5,458	75,251 8,708 10,421 11,194 5,115	443 294 783 168 341	75,694 9,002 11,204 11,362 5,456
Engineering, etc.: General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	121,286 10,716 24,595 8,924	3,000 1,333 96 83	124,286 12,049 24,691 9,007	35,467 2,981 3,140 2,359	1,408 388 29 15	36,875 3,369 3,169 2,374	156,753 13,697 27,735 11,283	4,408 1,721 125 98	161,161 15,418 27,860 11,381	154,539 13,605 23,992 11,209	4,389 1,718 122 98	158,928 15,323 24,114 11,307
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	35,494 3,271	1,708 228	37,202 3,499	7,783 466	320 28	8,103 494	43,277 3,737	2,028 256	45,305 3,993	42,933 3,671	2,013 256	44,946 3,927
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	12,409	125	12,534	2,556	21	2,577	14,965	146	15,111	14,903	146	15,049
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	110,637	443	111,080	4,308	47	4,355	114,945	490	115,435	106,346	430	106,776

January, 1995.	LINE A SEL	2 30758 92	GREAT 1	BRITAIN A	ND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN (ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		TEMPOR	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPL ARY STOPE D CASUALS	PAGES,
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,711 3,969 8,716 5,932 2,662 2,894 1,700 2,838 21,839	641 59 3,872 1,090 1,114 798 12 1,419 5,818	17,352 4,028 12,588 7,022 3,776 3,692 1,712 4,257 27,657	6,342 250 1,207 3,258 1,527 664 249 1,127 6,155	294 1 1,213 541 523 208 4 632 2,350	6,636 251 2,420 3,799 2,050 872 253 1,759 8,505	23,053 4,219 9,923 9,190 4,189 3,558 1,949 3,965 27,994	935 60 5,085 1,631 1,637 1,006 16 2,051 8,168	23,988 4,279 15,008 10,821 5,826 4,564 1,965 6,016 36,162	22,946 4,150 9,901 9,178 4,186 3,533 1,947 3,932 27,812	935 60 5,085 1,630 1,637 1,006 16 2,050 8,164	23,881 4,210 14,986 10,808 5,823 4,539 1,963 5,982 35,976
Textile Trades: Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	18,409 14,693 33,102 10,121 2,222 2,054 5,361 4,298 1,257 1,700 692 578 1,830 11,195	18,116 31,065 49,181 7,572 1 410 857 7,708 7,863 1,669 3,727 501 610 2,685 3,423	36,525 45,758 82,283 17,693 3,632 2,911 13,069 12,161 2,926 5,427 1,193 1,188 4,515 14,618	10,073 3,414 13,487 11,043 1,237 564 1,549 521 407 1,758 842 508 728 11,811	14,280 10,590 24,870 15,586 3,214 629 3,083 1,661 751 7,076 878 567 1,999 3,558	24,353 14,004 38,357 26,629 4,451 1,193 4,632 2,182 1,158 8,834 1,720 1,075 2,727 15,369	28,482 18,107 46,589 21,164 3,459 2,618 6,910 4,819 1,664 3,458 1,534 1,086 2,558 23,006	32,396 41,655 74,051 23,158 4,624 1,486 10,791 9,524 2,420 10,803 1,379 1,177 4,684 6,981	60,878 59,762 120,640 44,322 8,083 4,104 17,701 14,343 4,084 14,261 2,913 2,263 2,263 2,263 2,263 2,263	28,482 18,098 46,580 21,028 3,455 2,618 1,428 4,819 1,501 1,504 1,534 1,534 2,339 21,813	32,396 41,648 74,044 23,050 4,581 1,486 3,147 9,523 2,066 10,714 1,379 1,177 3,800 5,665	60,878 59,746 120,624 44,078 8,036 4,104 4,575 14,342 3,567 14,148 2,913 2,263 6,139 27,478
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	4,442 1,866	1,060 966	5,502 2,832	1,075	298 391	1,373 800	5,517 2,275	1,358 1,357	6,875 3,632	5,515 2,250	1,358 1,339	6,873 3,589
Glothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	13,444 1,271 2,065 908 987 11,476	12,345 7,860 2,931 7,134 841 2,910	25,789 9,131 4,996 8,042 1,828 14,386	2,425 118 1,077 105 459 9,780	12,509 3,257 1,899 5,033 688 5,096	14,934 3,375 2,976 5,138 1,147 14,876	15,869 1,389 3,142 1,013 1,446 21,256	24,854 11,117 4,830 12,167 1,529 8,006	40,723 12,506 7,972 13,180 2,975 29,262	15,154 1,341 3,142 829 1,435 20,995	24,268 10,738 4,830 7,313 1,526 7,982	39,422 12,079 7,972 8,142 2,961 28,977
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	13,337 2,604 3,605 8,523 11,025 1,261	4,455 178 3,438 9,609 2,330 1,581	17,792 2,782 7,043 18,132 13,355 2,842	575 213 444 1,054 670 94	379 43 1,232 1,310 366 707	954 256 1,676 2,364 1,036 801	13,912 2,817 4,049 9,577 11,695 1,355	4,834 221 4,670 10,919 2,696 2,288	18,746 3,038 8,719 20,496 14,391 3,643	13,295 2,667 4,033 9,455 11,202 1,289	4,732 199 4,659 10,847 2,663 2,156	18,027 2,866 8,692 20,302 13,865 3,445
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	11,170 2,633 20,129 3,266	171 179 1,795 483	11,341 2,812 21,924 3,749	1,100 488 2,051 718	20 29 424 219	1,120 517 2,475 937	12,270 3,121 22,180 3,984	191 208 2,219 702	12,461 3,329 24,399 4,686	11,974 3,011 21,721 3,822	190 208 2,168 683	12,164 3,219 23,889 4,505
Printing and Paper Trades: Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,883 1,928 409 291 19,779	706 1,712 132 187 6,014	3,589 3,640 541 478 25,793	2,246 121 33 19 1,102	570 685 17 41 1,162	2,816 806 50 60 2,264	5,129 2,049 442 310 20,881	1,27; 2,397 149 228 7,176	6,405 4,446 591 538 28,057	5,104 2,000 442 310 20,540	1,271 2,281 149 226 6,960	6,375 4,281 591 536 27,500
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building	262,789 125,699	373 47	263,162 125,746	11,520 2,592	28	11,548 2,593	274,309 128,291	401 48	274,710 128,339	266,199 125,190	388	266,587 125,237
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,638 1,561 1,377 1,652 3,641 1,007	2,538 210 289 467 549 466	9,176 1,771 1,666 2,119 4,190 1,473	1,144 530 392 387 498 322	1,197 49 188 98 40 154	2,341 579 580 485 538 476	7,782 2,091 1,769 2,039 4,139 1,329	3,735 259 477 565 589 620	11,517 2,350 2,246 2,604 4,728 1,949	7,764 2,086 1,735 2,033 4,132 1,328	3,724 254 477 562 588 620	11,488 2,340 2,212 2,595 4,720 1,948
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	18,373	166	18,539	555	23	578	18,928	189	19,117	18,554	187	18,741
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	23,219 11 144 46,111 57,458 57,666 3,178	467 539 561 992 216 97	23,686 11,683 46,672 58,450 57,882 3,275	1,045 702 2,495 468 1,568 81	9 9 22 76 72 7	1,054 711 2,517 544 1,640 88	24,264 11,846 48,606 57,926 59,234 3,259	476 548 583 1,068 288 104	24,740 12,394 49,189 58,994 59,522 3,363	24,044 11,553 47,568 56,941 57,514 3,225	470 542 576 1,064 288 104	24,514 12,095 48,144 58,005 57,802 3,329
Distributive Trades	170,888	49,787	220,675	6,624	4,359	10,983	177,512	Called	231,658	172,423	52,671	225,094
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	11,318 14,503 64,891 6,178 15,645 31,678 4,062		13,077 15,751 66,091 8,136 19,933 73,397 12,213	394 1,822 239 363 390 236	64 66 82 159 886 2,229	206 458 1,888 321 522 1,276 2,465	11,493 14,897 66,713 6,417 16,008 32,068 4,298		13,283 16,209 67,979 8,457 20,455 74,673 14,678	ESSENCE:	1,771 1,265 1,230 2,014 4,402 41,957 10,124	13,010 15,576 66,304 8,270 19,954 73,261 14,325
TOTAL	2,004,788	309,740	52,947	1,372 330,929	130,345	1,956	52,010 2,335,717	2,893	54,903 2,775,802	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	420,158	2,700,016
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* Including 100,173 Casuals (Males, 98,650; Females, 1,523).

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TO SERVICE STREET, S. S.				armo	GREAT	BRITA	IN AND	North	HERN]	IRELAN	D.					
				PEI	RCENTA	GES U	NEMPLO	YED A	т 19тг	I DECE	MBER,	1932.	TNOP	EASE (-	L) 0B	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
	INSUE	TED NUM	ONS AT		WHOLL		[DECE	EASE (-) IN	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE
INDUSTRY		ULY, 193	4.	(NEMPLO' includir Casuals	ng		EMPORA FOPPAG			TOTAL			AGES*		AT 19TH DEC.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Tota	Males	Fe- males	Total.	21st Nov.,	21st DEC.,	22ND DEC.,	1932.
Land to Tongo Assert A		,	120223		maies.			maies.					1932.	1931.	1930.	07.4
Fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	25.9	32.5	26-1	1.1	3.7	1.2	27.0	36.2		+ 7.2			27-4
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,039,840 12,340 4,300	5,080 40 30	1,044,920 12,380 4,330	22·9 43·4 61·2	14·8 5·0 23·3	22·8 43·3 60·9	6·4 9·4 0·9	1·8 —	6·4 9·3 0·9	29·3 52·8 62·1	16·6 5·0 23·3	29·2 52·6 61·8	- 4·2 + 0·9	+ 4.6 +10.1 - 5.6	+ 9·5 +17·4 - 1·4	29·2 52·5 61·8
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	45,960 10,200	400 10	46,360 10,210	25·9 13·9	3.0	25·7 13·9	8·6 17·3	2.0	8·6 17·3	34·5 31·2	5.0	31.2	+ 1·4 -10·8	+ 2.4	+16.7	33.9
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	13,260 16,370	1,420	14,680 16,560	20·3 25·0	11·2 10·0	19·5 24·8	8.3	0·2 1·1	7.4	28.6	11:4	26·9 27·7	+ 0.7	+ 3.9 + 2.4	+10·4 +10·7	26·9 27·6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete	11,500 20,240	90 1,670	11,590 21,910	29·2 23·3	14.4	29·1 22·0	3.9	1.4	3.8	33.1	14.4	32.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6 + 3.7	+ 3.4 + 6.4	33·0 28·8 28·9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	16,000 81,180	740 6,470	16,740 87,650	23.3	12.7	22·8 18·7	6.0	0·1 6·5	5·9 6·1	29 · 4	12.8	28.7			+ 6.5	24-4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	36,120	38,760	74,880	16.4	10-9	13.5	16.9	24.8	21.1	33 · 3	35.7	34.6	+ 7.5	- 5.1	- 7.3	34.5
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	20,820	5,930 2,330	26,750 18,970	17·1 20·2	6·3 8·2	14·7 18·7	3.9	0.8	3·2 3·2	21·0 23·6	7·1 9·9	17·9 21·9	- 0·4 - 3·3	- 2·7 - 0·7	+ 1·4 - 1·9	17.9
Glass Bottles	16,640 73,710	25,410	99,120	18.7	4-4	15.0	1.3	0-6	1.2	20.0	5.0	1000			- 1.7	16-1
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	11,390 15,300 59,830	4,730 4,780 21,170	16,120 20,080 81,000	10·3 10·7 11·8	6·4 5·5 5·4	9·1 9·4 10·2	0·9 0·5 2·2	0·6 0·2 1·8	0·9 0·5 2·0	11·2 11·2 14·0	7·0 5·7 7·2	10·0 9·9 12·2	-1.2	- 3·6 - 1·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ +1.2 \\ +2.4 \end{array} $	10·0 9·9 12·2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Metal Manufacture:—	17,890	190	18,080	36.3	10.5	36.0	7.8	3.7	7.8	44.1	14.2		+ 0.5		SERVICE	43.8
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	163,640	4,120	167,760	25.3	7.6	24.9	20.7	3-2	20.2	46.0	10.8	45-1	- 2.1	- 0.3	- 5·5	45.1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,430 27,480 27,000	3,390 3,240 1,470	37,820 30,720 28,470	19·0 15·8 23·2	7·2 9·4 9·0	17·9 15·1 22·5	6·6 22·1 18·3	1·5 14·8 2·5	6·2 21·4 17·4	25·6 37·9 41·5	8·7 24·2 11·5	24·1 36·5 39·9	- 2·7 - 1·5	- ï·1	+ 1.6 -33.7 + 3.6	24·0 36·5 39·9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	18,600	3,870	22,470	14.5	6.7	13.2	13.0	2.1	11-1	27.5	8.8	24.3	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 4.7	24.3
Ingineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	507,690 73,140	43,510 20,940	551, 2 00 94,080	23.9	6.9	22·5 12·8	7.0	3·2 1·8	6.7	30·9 18·7	10.1	29·2 16·4	- 0·9 + 0·2	+ 2·4 + 1·3	+ 4·5 + 5·3	29·2 16·4
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	49,670 28,100	860 1,200	50,530 29,300	49.5	11.2	48·9 30·7	6·3 8·4	3.3	6·2 8·1	55·8 40·2	8·2 14·5 8·2	55·1 38·8	- 0.1	+ 3.9 + 9.4	+22.8	52·9 39·1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	226,680 15,440	25,400 2,780	252,080 18,220	15·7 21·2	6·7 8·2	14·8 19·2	3·4 3·0	1.3	3·2 2·7	19·1 24·2	8·0 9·2	18·0 21·9	- 0·3 + 0·2	- 4·2 + 1·2	+ 1·8 + 5·8	18·0 21·9
Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	47,610	1,520	49,130	26.1	8.2	25.5	5.3	1.4	5.3	31.4	9-6	30.8	+ 1.3	+ 7.8	+10.9	30-8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :—	179,120	2,810	181,930	61.8	15.8	61.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	64.2	17-4	63.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.4	+18.4	62.3
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	83,920 23,290	8,630 1,760	92,550 25,050	19·9 17·0	7·4 3·4	18·7 16·1	7·6 1·1	3.4	7·2 1·0	27·5 18·1	10.8	25·9 17·1	- 1·6 + 0·3	+ 2.0	+ 4·0 + 4·6	25·9 17·1
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	69,440 23,790 14,410	48,050 10,270 10,680	117,490 34,060 25,090	12·6 24·9 18·5	8·1 10·6 10·4	10·7 20·6 15·0	1.7 13.7 10.6	2·5 5·3 4·9	2·1 11·2 8·2	14·3 38·6 29·1	10·6 15·9 15·3	31 8 23 2	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.0 \\ - 1.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.1 \\ - 3.0 \end{array}$	+ 2·3 - 1·5 -10·9	12·8 31·8 23·2
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	16,800 8,850 22,180	10,170 730 18,280	26,970 9,580 40,460	17·2 19·2 12·8	7·8 1·6 7·8	13·7 17·9 10·5	4·0 2·8 5·1	2·1 0·6 3·4	3·2 2·6 4·4	21·2 22·0 17·9	9·9 2·2 11·2	16·9 20·5 14·9	+ 0.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 4.1 \\ + 5.3 \\ - 3.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.8 \\ +9.1 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	16·8 20·9 14·9
Metal Industries not separately specified	130,230	73,770	204,000	16.8	7.9	13.6	4.7	3.2	4.1	21.5	11-1	17-7	- 0.4	- 2.0	- 0.5	17-7
Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	102,380 84,190	152,110 179,270	254,490 263,460	18·0 17·5	11.9	14.4	9.8	9.4	9.5	27.8	21·3 23·2 22·3	23·9 22·7 23·3	- 0.4 - 1.6 - 1.0	} +	† {	23·9 22·7 23·3
Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	186,570 96,390	331,380 137,220	\$17,950 233,610	17.7	14.8	15·9 7·6	7.3	7.5	11.4	25·0 22·0	16-9	19.0	+ 1.5	$\begin{array}{c c} & 4.1 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 4.2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{bmatrix} -24 \cdot 1 \\ -8 \cdot 7 \end{bmatrix} $ $ -14 \cdot 8 $	19.0
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen	15,490 14,640 23,170	28,460 11,730 51,390	43,950 26,370 74,560	14·3 14·0 23·1	5·0 7·3 15·0	8·3 11·0 17·5	8·0 3·9 6·7	11·2 5·4 6·0	10·1 4·6 6·2 5·9	22·3 17·9 29·8 37·6	16·2 12·7 21·0 39·0	15.6		- 6.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -32.8 \\ -27.7 \\ +3.0 \end{array} $	15·6 35·7 38·6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery	12,800 6,780 25,210	24,390 11,730 88,990	37,190 18,510 114,200	33·6 18·5 6·7	32·2 14·2 4·2	32·7 15·8 4·8	4·0 6·0 7·0	6·8 6·4 7·9	6.3	24·5 13·7	20·6 12·1	22.1	- 0·9 + 3·4	- 1·1 + 1·8 + 3·2	- 1.6 - 4.7 - 3.9	23·0 12·4 17·5
Carpets Textiles not separately specified	6,520 11,130 13,820	10,100 16,230 32,070	16,620 27,360 45,890	10·6 5·2 13·2	5·0 3·8 8·4	7·2 4·3 9·8	12·9 4·6 5·3	8·7 3·5 6·2 11·0	10·3 4·0 6·0 13·8	23·5 9·8 18·5 28·9	13·7 7·3 14·6 21·5	8·3 15·8 26·8	- 1.4	$\begin{array}{c c} & 3 & 2 \\ & 2 & 7 \\ & 1 & 6 \\ & 1 & 6 \end{array}$	-11·7 - 5·5 - 6·3	8·3 14·5 26·5
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods:—	79,640	32,450	112,090	14.1	10.5	13.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	17-0	13.5		+ 1.2		- 0.2	16-2
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	32,400 11,450	10,080	42,480 25,360	16.3	6.9	11.2	3.6	2.9	3.1	19.9	9.8	14.3	+ 2.4	- 2.6	- 2.4	14.3
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Dress Making and Millinery	69,870 11,280 13,690	141,790 91,690 21,880	211,660 102,970 35,570	19·2 11·3 15·1	8·7 8·6 13·4	12·2 8·9 14·0	3·5 1·0 7·9	8·8 3·5 8·7	7·0 3·2 8·4	22·7 12·3 23·0	17·5 12·1 22·1	12.1	- 1·3 - 0·4 - 1·0	- 0.8	+ 2·4 + 3·3 + 1·1	19·0 11·9 22·4
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	8,940 8,690	79,990	35,570 88,930 28,240	10.2	8.9	9.0	1.1	6.3	5.8	11.3	15·2 7·8	14.8	- 0.9	+ 1.4	- 1·0 - 1·4	11.6
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	84,850	53,120	137,970	13.5	5.5	10.4	11.6	9.6	10.8	25.1	15.1	21.2	+ 3.5	+ 1.7	- 4.4	21.2
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	98,260 26,430	60,990 3,800	159,250 30,230	13.6	7.3	11·2 9·2	0.6	0.6	0.6	14·2 10·7	7·9 5·8	10.0		- 0.4	- 0.4	11·7 9·8
fectionery	25,290 60,960	46,780 57,810	72,070	14.3	7.3	9.8	1.7	2.7	2.3	16·0 15·7	10.0	12.1	+ 2.3	- 1.6	- 3·6 + 1·0	12.1
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	85,730 15,820	22,350 31,590	108,080 47,410	12.9	10.4	12.4	0.7	1.7	0.9	13.6	12·1 7·2	13.3	+ 0.5	- 0.5	+ 2-7	13.0
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	55,940 10,500	3,110 2,250	59,050	20.0	5.5	19·2 22·1	1.9	0·6 1·2	1.9	21.9	6·1 9·2	21·1 26·1 18·2	+ 0.1	+ 1·0 + 1·5	+ 4·2 + 4·3	21·0 25·7
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	110,900 18,060	22,970 5,220	133,870	18·2 18·1	7.8	16·4 16·1	1.8	1.9	1.8	20.0	9·2 9·7 13·4	18.2	- 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 4.9 + 2.1	18·1 19·7

For notes see page 27.

January, 1933. T	HE	MINI	STR	Y)F	LAI	BOU	R	GAZ	ZET	TE.					27
	Marray	TED NUM	DED OF	PER	CENTAG	ES UN	EMPLOY	YED AT	19тн	DECEM	BER, 1	932.	INCR	EASE (-	+) OR -) IN	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	ED PERSOULY, 1932	NS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Casuals)	ED g		MPORAI			TOTAL.		TOT	AL PER AGES* PARED	AS	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	21st Nov., 1932.	21st DEC., 1931.	22ND DEC., 1930.	19TH DEC., 1932.
inting and Paper Trades: Paper and Paper Board	43,580	15,570	59,150	6.6	4.5	6.1	5.2	3.7	4.7	11.8	8.2	10.8	- 0.8	+ 0.8	- 3.0	10.9
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	21,370 4,250	40,280 1,670	61,650 5,920	9.6	4·3 7·9	5·9 9·1	0.6	1·7 1·0	1.3	9·6- 10·4	8·9 6·0	7·2 10·0	- 0.2	- 2·2 + 0·2	- 1·9 + 4·0	7·1 10·0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,830 187,990	3,740 96,780	6,570 284,770	10·3 10·5	5·0 6·2	7·3 9·1	0·7 0·6	1·1 1·2	0.9	11·0 11·1	6·1 7·4	8·2 9·9	- 0·9 - 0·3	- 2·6 - 0·9	- 0·8 + 1·7	8·2 9·8
iliding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	846,830 289,150	10,080 1,220	856,910 290,370	31·0 43·5	3·7 3·9	30·7 43·3	1·4 0·9	0·3 0·0	1.4	32·4 44·4	4·0 3·9	32·1 44·2	+ 1·1 + 0·4	+ 3·5 + 8·6	+ 9·4 +12·9	31·7 44·2
her Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	38,240 11,600 6,560	25,860 1,920 5,310	64,100 13,520 11,870	17·4 13·5 21·0	9·8 10·9 5·4	14·3 13·1 14·0	3·0 4·5 6·0	4·6 2·6 3·6	3·7 4·3 4·9	20·4 18·0 27·0	14·4 13·5 9·0	18·0 17·4 18·9	+ 0.2	- 2·9 - 1·9 - 0·4	- 0·9 - 0·4 - 0·4	18·0 17·3 18·8
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,540 18,660 6,850	8,930 6,760 7,010	25,470 25,420 13,860	10·0 19·5 14·7	5·2 8·1 6·6	8·3 16·5 10·6	2·3 2·7 4·7	1·1 0·6 2·2	1·9 2·1 3·5	12·3 22·2 19·4	6·3 8·7 8·8	10·2 18·6 14·1	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 3·4 + 5·5 + 0·3	10·2 18·6 14·1
s, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,940	7,270	174,210	11.0	2.3	10.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	11.3	2.6	11.0	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	10.9
ansport and Communication:— Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	127,690 173,040	6,760 7,470	134,450 180,510	18·2 6·4	6·9 7·2	17·6 6·5	0.8	0·1 0·1	0.8	19·0 6·8	7·0 7·3	18·4 6·9	- 0.6	+ 4·8 + 0·7	+ 6·7 + 1·7	18·4 6·8
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	200,330 155,200	8,830 6,130	209,160 161,330	23·0 37·0	6·4 16·2	22·3 36·2	1·3 0·3	0·2 1·2	1.2	24·3 37·3	6·6 17·4	23·5 36·6	- 0·5 - 0·5	+ 2·6 + 1·9	+ 5·1 + 3·6	23·4 36·7
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	166,410	2,660	169,070	34.7	8.1	34.2	0.9	2.7	1.0	35.6	10.8	35.2	- 0.1	1	‡	35.0
Fransport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	17,580	1,960	19,540	18-1	4.9	16.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	18.5	5.3	17-2	- 1.0	- 0.6	+ 0.5	17.2
stributive Trades	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	14-2	6.7	11.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	14.8	7.2	11.9	- 0.8	- 0.2	+ 2.1	11.8
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	165,310	77,820	243,130	6.8	2.3	5-4	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.0	2.3	5.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 1.1	5.4
Scellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	100,410 317,120 79,080 64,960	21,430 22,670 58,080 32,570	121,840 339,790 137,160 97,530	14·4 20·5 7·8 24·1	5·8 5·3 3·4 13·2	12·9 19·5 5·9 20·4	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·7	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·5	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·6	14·8 21·0 8·1 24·8	6·1 5·6 3·5 13·7	13·3 20·0 6·2 21·0	- 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·7	+ 2·0 + 2·3 - 1·5	+ 6.6 + 1.3	13·2 19·9 6·1 20·8
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	140,480 33,180	241,450 115,350	381,930 148,530	22.5	17·3 7·1	19·2 8·2	0·3 0·8	0.3	0.4	22·8 13·0	17·6 9·0	19.6	- 0·9 - 0·4	- 1·3 - 0·8		19·4 9·8
Industries and Services not separately specified	112,720	38,610	151,330	44.9	6.0	35.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	46.1	7.5	36.3	- 0.2	+ 2.2	+ 7.2	35.8
m-1-	0 702 700	3 505 700	12 808 00	0 21.6	8.8	18.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	25.1	12.6	21.7	- 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	21.5

TOTAL 9,302,300 3,505,700 12,808,000 21.6 8.8 18.1 3.5 3.8 3.6 25.1 12.6 21.7 - 0.5 + 0.8 + 1.5 21.5

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

† For 21st December, 1931, and 22nd December, 1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

‡ See note * on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 19th December, 1932, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 6·3 than at 21st December, 1931, and was greater by 6·5 than at 22nd December, 1930.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Males	3.			Femal	es.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Ten- porally Sto- pet.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous	7,789 265,788	0·4 13·3	336 75,349	0·1 22·8		0·1 0·3	39 101	
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc Pottery	11,792 15,531 5,922	0.6 0.8 0.3	2,919 4,865 6,112	0.9 1.5 1.8	894 4,212	0·1 0·3 1·4	25 421 9625	0.3
Glass Trades Chemicals Metal Manufacture Engineering	6,917 23,659 67,771 165,521	0·3 1·2 3·4 8·2	1,384 2,456 50,924 43,947	0·4 0·7 15·4 13·3	2,829 1,272	0·2 0·9 0·4 1·5	87 560 785 1840	0.4
Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	51,174	2.5	10,805	3.3	2,061	0.7	369	0.3
Metal Trades Textile Trades Leather	67,261 74,410 6,308	3.4	20,779 44,455 1,484	6.3	87,206	4·8 28·1 0·7	5766 61872 689	49.0
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Clothing Trades Food, Drink and	11,476 18,675	0.6	9,780 4,184			0.9	2,386	
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	40,355	2.0	3,050			7.0	,037	
work Printing and Paper Building and Pub- lic Works Con-	37,198 25,290	1.3	4,357 3,521		2,628 8,751	0·8 2·8	692 4,475	
tracting Other Manufactur-	388,488	19.4	14,112	4.3	420	0.1	29	0.0
ing Industries Gas, Water and Electricity Sup-	15,876	0.8	3,273	1.0	4,519	1.5	1,726	1.3
Ply Industries Transport and	18,373	0.9	555	0.2	4			
Communication DistributiveTrades Commerce, Bank-		8.5	6,624	2.0	49,787	16.1	4,359	3.4
ing, etc Miscellaneous	11,318 187,595		175 4,816					
Total	2,004,788	100.0	330,929	100-0	309,740	100-0	10,345	100-0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 19th December, 1932, differed from the figures for 21st November, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more :-

Industry.	Numbers at 19th I	(+) or Decrea recorded as Un Dec., 1932, as of h 21st Nov., 1	nemployed compared
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining Distributive Trades Cotton General Engineering; Engineers'	- 50,795 - 5,882 - 982	- 340 - 9,721 - 4,374	- 51,135 - 15,603 - 5,356
Iron and Steel Founding Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	- 3,847	– 650	- 4,497
Forging	- 3,485	— 46	- 3,531
Service Tailoring Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	- 467 - 74	- 3,017 - 2,628	- 3,484 - 2,702
ing, etc Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General	- 1,023	- 586	- 1,609
Iron Founding Jute Drink Industries Slate Quarrying and Mining	- 1,399 - 587 - 866 - 1,102	- 79 - 839 - 459	- 1,478 - 1,426 - 1,325 - 1,102
Fishing Food Industries not separately	+ 1,928	+ 325	+ 2,253
specified	+ 613 + 1,386 + 594 + 2,612 + 1,644 + 9,552	+ 2,023 + 1,964 + 3,225 + 2,262 + 3,909 - 74	+ 2,636 + 3,350 + 3,819 + 4,874 + 5,553 + 9,478
Net Variation for above Industries	- 52,180	- 9,105	- 61,285
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	- 59,219	- 14,004	- 73,223

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 19th December, 1932.

		Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	3,276 2,279 2,243 4,060 8,404 7,270 5,766 3,629	1.835 1,446 1,709 2,138 6,765 5,610 5,338 2,698	5,111 3,725 3,952 6,198 15,169 12,880 11,104 6,327	1,959 1,509 1,177 2,580 3,763 4,764 3,802 953	1,554 1,548 1,433 1,745 6,093 4,517 4,367 2,168	3,513 3,057 2,610 4,325 9,856 9,281 8,169 3,121		
Great Britain	36,927	27,539	64,466	20,507	23,425	43,932		

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 19тн Dесемвек, 1932.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands, North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	:::	4,836 814 1,400 1,532 1,785 740 293	4,304 812 1,451 2,039 2,076 1,144 322	9,140 1,626 2,851 3,571 3,861 1,884 615	720 134 246 406 589 190 85	566 159 270 500 499 258 138	1,286 293 516 906 1,088 448 223		
Great Britain		11,400	12,148	23,548	2,370	2,390	4,760		

Percentage Rates of Unemployment* among Insured Juveniles aged 16 and 17.

		mated	Percentage Unemployed at 19th December, 1932.							
Division.		s insured y, 1932.		Boys.		Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	108,740 48,730 42,300 82,920 95,280 83,000 61,180 31,850 2,800	96,460 33,690 28,480 70,230 58,990 74,200 51,130 9,820 2,700	3·7 5·0 5·3 3·4 7·6 7·8 9·5 7·5 0·6	0·0 0·2 0·5 1·8 1·8 1·1 4·7	3·7 5·2 5·8 5·2 9·4 9·6 10·6 12·2 0·6	2·6 4·7 4·2 1·8 5·2 5·1 7·1 10·3 0·4	0·1 0·6 0·8 2·3 2·2 2·0 1·4 2·1	2·7 5·3 5·0 4·1 7·4 7·1 8·5 12·1 0·4		
Great Britain	556,800	425,700	6.0	1.3	7.3	4.3	1.3	5.6		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

		1	verage	e Dai	ly Atte	ndance	.					
		Weel	s ende	1 21.	12.32.			ended 2.32.	Total No. of Separate Individuals			
Division.		Junior		ction Class	Centre es.	s	Edu	her ica- nal	who have attended since 1st April 1932.			
Division.	Cļaim	ants.	No		Tota	al.	tio (Cla	ons oim- ts).				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.		
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	589 583 347 651 2,333 2,022 1,664 957	199 122 261 486 969 949	16 47 45 1,906 291	14 18 6 77 130 125 269	394 696 4,239 2,313	225 213 140 267 563 1,099 1,074 364	236 181 434 364 214	204 60 158 260 206 323 98	11,498 4,635 3,404 9,742 22,500 26,732 17,520 11,261	960 523 1,742 1,044 835 1,380 419		
Great Britain	9,146	3,306	4,516	639	13,662	3,945	1,962	1,309	107,292	6,903		

There were 84 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 31 for girls and 25 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 19 Junior Instruction Classes for boys and 5 for girls. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 197 for boys, 123 for girls, 272 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

January, 1933.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th December, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 454,522 temporarily stopped, 97,590 normally in casual employment, and 758,773 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 299,115 (or 13.8 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 233,786 (or 10.8 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 225,872 (or 10.4 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

		Claimants	who had	been on th	ne Register	
-	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
		N	UMBERS.			
Men Boys Women Girls	1,060,808 18,788 220,405 10,884 1,310,885	269,257 3,221 37,601 1,023 311,102	172,555 493 15,760 113 188,921	133,272 63 9,119 19	435,819 37 25,861 5 461,722	2,071,711 22,602 308,746 12,044
10tai	1,310,865		RCENTAGES.		401,722	2,415,105
1	900000000000000000000000000000000000000					
Men Boys Women Girls	51·2 83·1 71·3 90·4	13·0 14·2 12·2 8·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	6·4 0·3 3·0 0·2	21·1 0·2 8·4 0·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	54 · 3	12.9	7.8	5.9	19 · 1	100-0

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 19th December, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional resuments transitional payments.

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 Nevember, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant. to the needs of the applicant.

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

The Tible shows that of the 1,761,095 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 19th December, 1932, there were 624,948 with claims to insurance benefit, and 999,733 with applications for transitional payments; while 136,414 were either not entitled to benefit or payment, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures fir the 321,208 men temporarily stopped were 274,379, 30,418 and 16,411 respectively.

Among the 235,678 wholly unemployed insured women, 110,696 had claims for insurance benefit, 69,367 were applicants for transitional payments, and 55,615 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding ures for the 120,075 women temporarily stopped were 108,762, 6,272 and 5,041 respectively.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. January, 1933.

- A SHANKA THE STREET	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	624,948 274,379 61,593	110,696 108,762 1,282
	Total	960,920	220,740
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	999,733 30,418 33,449	69,367 6,272 195
	Total	1,063,600	75,834
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held		983,198	56,176
by Local Authorities not to justify payment	and the same	80,402	19,658
Total		1,063,600	75,834
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	106,523	48,510
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	29,891 16,411 889	7,105 5,041 26
	Total	47,191	12,172
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,761,095 321,208 95,931	235,678 120,075 1,503
	Total	2,178,234	357,256
JUVENILES (A	AGES 16 AND 17 YEA	ARS).	
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	14,381 6,757 138	5,556 5,308 13
	Total	21,276	10,877
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:— (a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied (b) First Statutory Condition satisfied Total		12,871 1,454 14,325	8,082 381 8,463
3. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals Total	786 535 5	528 639 — 1,167
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	29,492 7,292 143 36,927	14,547 5,947 13 20,507

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (including, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications submitted to them during the period 7th November to 3rd December, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

	Mo	Ien. Wom		nen. Total.		tal.
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional payment allowed at: Maximum benefit rates Lower rates	43,540	312,885	3,487	16,047	47,027	328,932
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment	27,030 12,456	205,014	2,709 3,188	13,549 3,545	29,739 15,644	218,563
Total	83,026	539,136	9,384	33,141	92,410	572,277

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st December, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

			Very de la constitución de la co
Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	127	243	370
	19	64	83
	18	487	505
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ${f Men}$	6,480	7,735	14,215
	1,431	2,229	3,660
Anomalies Regulations†:—	321	708	1,029
	252	762	1,014
	5	2	7
Class (c) $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \ldots & \\ \operatorname{Women} & \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	37	54	91
	40	67	107
	3	5	8
Chass (d)	1,524	3,350	4,874
Employment left voluntarily without \{\begin{align*} \text{Men Women just cause \end{align*}	1,186	1,559	2,745
	950	2,065	3,015
	155	393	548
$\textbf{Employment lost through misconduct} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \textbf{Men} & \dots \\ \textbf{Women} \\ \textbf{Juveniles} \end{matrix} \right.$	1,109	1,731	2,840
	551	781	1,332
	158	414	572
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Juveniles	144	271	415
	409	1,607	2,016
	40	285	325
Not unemployed $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \dots & \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right\}$	423	1,821	2,244
	84	732	816
	2	133	135
Not capable of work, or not available $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots & \\ \operatorname{women} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right\}$	178	383	561
	172	686	858
	6	65	71
Other grounds $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	338	2,011	2,349
	85	675	760
	62	658	720
	10,343	16,516	26,859
	5,517	13,018	18,535
	449	2,442	2,891
Grand Total	16,309	31,976	48,285

B .- Trade Dispute Cases. 1

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	108	163	271
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	51 28 —	162 148 7	213 176 7
Total Appeals	79	317	396

C .- Decisions by Umpire. ‡

The second second second		Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	 	269 96 202	476 147 570	745 243 772
Total	 	567	1,193	1,760

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

† See note * in first column on page 30. There were no cases under Class (a) in December, 1932.

‡ See note † in first column on page 30.

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

CINA TRANSPORT	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.		100000	
Contributions conditions Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,418	8,996	10,414
of insurable employment (Class (a)	87,261	139,501	226,762
Anomalies Regulations* Class (b)	8,185 1,360	20,490 2,576	28,675 3,936
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	25,697	56,967	82,664
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	31,414 26,448	58,232 40,821	89,646 67,269
Not unemployed	7,886 6,930	29,470 37,821	37,356 44,751
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	4,864 7,205	16,340 49,378	21,204 56,583
Total	208,668	460,593	669,261
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	7,780	14,516	22,296
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	974	3,770	4,744
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations	4,777 2,231 2,888	5,083 3,724 6,738	9,860 5,955 9,626
Total	9,896	15,545	25,441

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Five weeks ended 31st December, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th November, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :— Employers Employed persons	£ 1,736,000 1,726,000	£ 1,397,000 1,389,000	£ 1,405,000 1,370,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	1,734,000 3,000	1,394,000 2,000	1,395,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex-	5,199,000	4,182,000	4,170,000
chequer§	669,000	673,000	
Total Income	5,868,000	4,855,000	4,170,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	4,931,000 410,000	4,102,000 328,000	4,615,000 390,000
vances	520,000 7,000	416,000 9,000	400,000 5,000
Total Expenditure	5,868,000	4,855,000	5,410,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	110,320,000
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{II. } \textit{Transitional Payments} \\ \textit{Account.} \\ \text{Transitional Payments and Cost of} \\ \textit{Administration thereof} \\ \end{array}$	5,260,000	4,115,000	3,175,000

* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal). Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature; Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week;

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

- † The figures may include a number of test cases and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.
- § The payment of Deficiency Grant by the Exchequer commenced in March, 1932, on the exhaustion of the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund; prior to this the deficiency of the Fund was met by Treasury advances.
- || The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer.

POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER, 1932.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in December, 1932, in

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in December, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 805,280, or 4·5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 27·1 per cent. more than in December, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 482, 461, and 380 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, 1932, was 661,724, an increase of 4·9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 25·4 per cent. as compared with December, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 143,556, or 2·5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 35·9 per cent. more than in December, 1931.

December, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December,

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December, 1932, numbered 99,863, or 1·1 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 3·0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 705,417, or 5·0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 33·0 per cent. more than in December, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in December, 1932, as compared with November, 1932, the most noticeable increases occurring at Cardiff (530 per 10,000), and Southampton (210 per 10,000): eleven areas showed small decreases, while in three areas there was no change (350 per 10,000); and Southampton (210 per 10,000); eleven areas showed small decreases, while in three areas there was no change. Compared with December, 1931, all the areas showed increases, the largest of which occurred at Cardiff (584 per 10,000), Norwich (283 per 10,000), Liverpool (269 per 10,000), Sheffield (265 per 10,000), Southampton (247 per 10,000), and Glasgow (234 per 10,000).

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in December, 1932.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
***************************************	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	10,000 of estimated Population.		Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		1000000					
County of London	36,033	105,329	141,362	323	+ 1	+ 28	
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton	881 5,374 832 941 1,248 1,143	6,244 17,514 4,491 3,582 9,083 2,112	7,125 22,888 5,323 4,523 10,331 3,255	480 226 430 252 343 224	+ 23 + 7 + 30 + 15 + 3	+ 97 + 28 +140 + 42 + 60 + 5	
Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon	2,231 476 1,551 439 858	12,295 2,504 20,515 1,729 4,045	14,526 2,980 22,066 2,168 4,903	363 300 986 128 210	- 3 + 5 + 530 - 2 + 6	+ 47 + 65 +584 + 9 + 72	
Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds	605 683 769 547 1,771 3,010	6,942 3,679 8,446 1,962 19,657 16,022	7,547 4,362 9,215 2,509 21,428 19,032	526 305 745 219 680 391	- 5 - 9 + 7 - 1 + 30 + 7	+ 5 + 50 +181 + 44 +104 + 82	
Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich	819 6,234 3,879 537 903 846	4,838 71,549 53,013 4,293 19,614	5,657 77,783 56,892 4,830 20,517 10,739	234 901 735 348 721 847	+ 72 + 35 - 5 + 4 + 30	+ 20 +269 +146 + 44 +163 +283	
Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston	1,870 989 529 1,318 569 487	9,893 11,923 2,574 6,863 3,085 1,298 5,178	13,793 3,563 7,392 4,403 1,867	509 251 356 177 155	+ 21 + 19 + 5 - 18	+ 77 + 63 + 46 + 28 + 14	
Salford Sheffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields	1,692 1,823 1,493 268 769	6,541 57,221 6,927 2,631 3,359	5,665 8,233 59,044 8,420 2,899 4,128	523 364 1,141 479 245 361	+ 25 - 4 + 5 +210 - 20 + 7	+145 + 76 +265 +247 + 52 + 43	
Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall	603 1,820 915 670 253 588	1,882 8,571 11,185 6,543 1,136 3,964	2,485 10,391 12,100 7,213 1,389 4.552	196 371 645 436 143 436	+ 4 + 25 + 15 - 2 + 2 - 21	+ 28 + 90 +163 + 62 + 9 + 47	
West Ham Wolverhampton	2,305 629	16,929 2,363	4,552 19,234 2,992	* 648 223	+ 14 + 17	+172 + 36	
Total of 42 above- named County Boroughs	56,167	464,195	520,362	499	+ 29	+116	
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	92,200	569,524	661,724	447	+ 21	+ 90	
SCOTLAND.		25					
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,710 759 738 456	100,598 24,014 5,480 5,801	106,308 24,773 6,218 6,257	961 556 351 371	+ 8 + 45 + 21 + 17	+234 +145 +100 +127	
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,663	135,893	143,556	- 757	+ 19	+192	
Total for above 47 areas	99,863	705,417	805,280	482	+ 21	+102	

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

† 17th December in London, 31st December in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th December in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

January, 1933.

[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. 14–15 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment showed a further increase during November mainly owing to seasonal causes.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of November, 1932, was 5,537,706, as compared with 5,296,335 at the end of October, and 5,153,837 at the end of November, 1931. At 31st Dec-

ember, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,921,596.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,355,428 at the end of November, as compared with 5,109,173 at the end of October, and 5,059,773 at the end of November, 1931. At 31st December, 1932, the provisional total was 5,772,852.

At 30th November, 1932, 638,014 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,130,588 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,768,602, as compared with 1,720,577 at the end of October, and 2,771,985 at the end of November, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st December, 1932, was 2,073,022 (provisional figure).

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,310,868 able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th November, 1932; the corresponding total at the end of October, was 2,204,158, and at the end of November, 1931, 1,421,252. At 31st December, 1932, the provisional total was 2,374,845.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43·2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1932, as compared with 42·9 at the end of October, and 38·9 at the end of November, 1931. In addition 22·1 per cent. were working short time at the end of November, 1932, as compared with 22·6 at the end of October and 21·8 at the end of November, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

		Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month			
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Nov., 1932.		Wholly unemployed.		n time.
	\$60 about \$10	Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :— Workers subject to	138,500	17.3	18.2	29.3	33.7
seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical Textile	89,400 68,200 746,500 84,700 251,700	65·7 43·3 46·1 32·6 29·6	46·4 45·5 31·2 30·4	8·5 17·1 26·7 37·0 37·0	9·5 18·6 26·5 36·6 37·0
Paper Leather Wood Food, tobacco, etc	88,500 46,400 238,800 215,700	32·1 40·8 66·1 25·9	34·5 40·6 65·4 25·8	27·0 19·9 10·4 33·0	29·1 21·3 11·3 34·9
Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing Miscellaneous	125,100 483,500 140,900 641,300	36·4 82·1 35·5 21·9	36·4 79·5 36·5 22·1	31.6 0.5 18.5 25.1	31·6 0·3 19·4 25·5
	3,359,200	43.2	42.9	22 · 1	22.6

FRANCE.+

Unemployment showed a further increase during December. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 306,708 (234,766 men and 71,942 women).

At the end of November the corresponding total was 292,816, and at the end of December, 1931, 187,291.

At the beginning of December, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 7.83 per cent. as compared with December, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short-time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 38.49, as compared with 42.05 at the beginning of December, 1931. At 1st December, 1932, 18.76 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 19.73 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 329,707 (120,617 in Vienna), an increase of 10·7 per cent. as compared with October and of 20·5 per cent. as compared with

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th December, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, th December, 1932, and 10th January, 1933. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 30th December, 1932, and 6th January, 333. Paris. ‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th December, 1932. Vienna.

BELGIUM.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Unemployment showed a further slight decline during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 174 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 885,411 show that 17·7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th November), as compared with 18·3 per cent. at the end of September, and 11·1 per cent. at the end of October, 1931. In addition 16·8 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In October, 1932, 20·3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23·1 and in October, 1931, 14·7.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment increased during November. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 601,438, as compared with 533,616 at the end of October, 1932, and 337,654 at the end of November, 1931. At the end of December, 1932, the provisional figure was 750,000.

HOLLAND.‡

Unemployment showed an increase during November. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 517,195 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th November, 1932, 27·6 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4·6 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 25·2 and 4·9 respectively and in the last week of November, 1931, 17·1 and 5·4. At the end of November 1932, 338,600 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 304,900 were unemployed.

ITALY.§

Unemployment showed a further increase during November, According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,038,757 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 956,357 at the end of October. 1932, and 878,267 at the end of November, 1931. In addition 36,349 workpeople were partially unemployed, at the end of November, as compared with 32,556 at the end of October and 30,967 at the end of November, 1931.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during November in Denmark, and during October in Norway.

Denmark. —Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 320,568 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 35·1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1932, as compared with 31.8 at the end of October and 22.1 at the end of November.

Norway.¶—Out of 23,598 members of trade unions making returns, 27·3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 25·5 per cent. at the end of September, and 17·1 per cent. at the end of October, 1931.

SWITZERLAND.**

Unemployment increased during November, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 68,286 applications for employment (51.9 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 58,127 at the end of October and 36,920 at the end of November, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned numbered 1,180, 1,477 and 1,329 respectively.

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 67,884 establishments in 17 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,487,587 workpeople in November, 1932, showing a decrease of 1·0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 3·1 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November, 1932 (based on returns relating to 18,178 establishments employing 2,691,711 workpeople) was 59·4, as compared with 59·9 in October, and 67·1 in November, 1931.

CANADA.tt

Employment showed a further decrease at the beginning of December, partly due to seasonal causes. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,061 firms gave an aggregate of 765,441 workpeople on their pay-rolls at 1st December, 1932, as compared with 779,015 at 1st November. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st December, 1932, was 83·2, as compared with 84·7 at the beginning of November and 99·1 at the beginning of December, 1931.

rue du Travail, December, 1932. Brussels.

Revue du Travail, December, 1932. Brussels.

f Foreign press reports.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st December, 52. The Hague.

Bolletino Mensile di Statistica, December, 1932. Rome.

Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd December, 1932. Copenhagen.

Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

La Vie Economique, December, 1932. Berne.

New York Times, 22nd December, 1932.

The December Employment Situation, 1932. Ottawa.

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

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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £1,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 31,000 workpeople and in an increase of £75 in those of 1,200 work-

The principal changes consisted of a decrease in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\) per cent. on current rates; of a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. on the current rates of wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; and of a decrease of 2s. 6d. per week or 6d. per day from the wages of warehouse workers at Liverpool.

Of the total decrease of £1,600 per week, nearly £900 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry, while the remaining sum was the result of direct

negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total increase of £75 per week, nearly one half took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between the parties.

No important changes were reported in December.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1932.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Continues of the contin	Surrey	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for regular workers of from 7d. to 1s. 8d. per week, and for casual workers of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled workers for a week of 60 hours—37s.; other regular workers for a week of 50 hours—11s. 5d. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 9d. at 21 and over; casual workers—2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 14, increasing each year to 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour at 21 and over.
Agriculture	Cornwall	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 51 hours: 8s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.
Sean Julyana mid	Somerset	25 Dec.	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 50 hours in winter and 52 hours in summer: 9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 45 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day (to 7s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at the majority of the collieries).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increaset of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 9d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	5 Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced from 22½ to 20 for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.
	Barrow-in-Furness	5 Dec.	Wire and hoop millmen	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced from 22½ to 20 for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.
	Lancashire (except	1st pay	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Increase; of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 23 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 23 per cent. (1s. 2.76d. per hour.).
Shuttle Manufacture.	Garston and Black- burn).	day in Jan., 1933.¶	Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Increase; of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 23 per cent. above basis piece rates and 5½ per cent. above basis time rates. Time rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing by annual increments to 21s. per week at 20 years, plus, in each case, 5½ per cent.
	Yorkshire	1st pay day in Jan., 1933.¶	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Increase; of 2 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 26 per cent. above basis. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 26 per cent. (1s. 1·86d. per hour).
Electricity Supply Industry.	London Area	1 Dec.	Crane drivers employed in electricity power stations.	Rates fixed at 1s. 5½d. per hour for indoor operators and 1s. 6½d. for outdoor operators, plus 1d. per hour in each case when working grab.
Local Government	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5 Dec.	Refuse collectors and road labourers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}d\), per hour. Hourly rates after change: refuse collectors, 1s. 1d.; road labourers, 1s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}d\), to 1s. 2\(\frac{3}{4}d\).
(Non-Trading Services).	Uxbridge	2 Dec.	General yard and road labourers and road scavengers.	Decrease of 4½d. per day (10s. to 9s. 7½d.).
Warehousing	Liverpool	31 Dec.	Warehouse workers employed in the cotton, rubber, canned goods, provision, etc., trades.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 55s. per week; casual, 10s. per day (5s. Saturday); bookmen and weighers—permanent, 57s. 6d. per week; casual, 10s. 6d. per day; warehouse captains, 80s. (minimum).

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

† At three collieries where a lower percentage is payable the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. to 40 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

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

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st DECEMBER.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included Food only 23%

FOOD.

During December* there was a slight fall in the general level of the retail prices of food, chiefly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs. The other upward and downward movements in prices were, relatively, of little importance.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 23 per cent. at 31st December, 1932, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, and 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1932, and 31st December, 1932:—

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Dec., 1932, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1932.	31st Dec., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 21 0 71	s. d. 1 21 0 7½	d. + 41 + 1	d.
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7 1 0 4 1 2	0 9 0 43	0 9 0 4 ³ / ₄	+ 13	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 2 0 7	1 2½ 0 7½	+ 3 ⁸ + 0 ³ / ₄	+ 0½ + 0¼
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 ³ / ₄ 0 4 0 11 ¹ / ₄	0 9 0 33 0 101	0 9 0 33 0 101	+ 21 - 01 - 1	Seria.
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 101 0 53 1 61 0 2 0 31	1 0 0 7½ 1 9½ 0 2½ 0 6½	1 0 0 71 1 91 0 21 0 61	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 3 \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	
Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 34 1 2 0 104 0 61 0 21 0 51	1 34 1 14 0 101 0 61 0 2 0 51	+ 11 + 0 1	- 01 - 01 - 01 - 01

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

	Average l Decrease (as compa	Corre- sponding General			
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst Dec., 1932.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 43 15	Per cent. 42 14
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank		26 - 6	-24 - 1	25 - 3	24 - 4
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		35 12	35 11	35 11	33 10
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)† Fish		37 - 8 -10 121	29 - 5 - 8 - 95	33 - 7 - 9 108	32 - 7 - 8 106
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated)	::::	12 27 9 19	13 26 24 13	13 27 16 16	13 27 16 16
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh)		3 - 5 - 22 - 7 - 66 - 22	13 - 3 20 -10 59	8 - 4 - 21 - 8 - 62 11	- 2 - 23 - 8 - 89 12
All above articles of Foo (Weighted Percenta		24	23	23	25

* As 1st January fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st December, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the

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 31st December was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 55 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 31st 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 over 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 31st December, were, on the average, between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 31st December, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st December, 1932, is approximately 42 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, and 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and.

and 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now 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 doubless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

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

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

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

For 31st December, 1932, the percentage was 42. A review of the changes in the cost of living during 1932 appears on pages 5 and 6 of this issue.

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
te de la companya de	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1932. 31 Dec.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 77 73 51 55 55	32 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	18 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 17	9 15 8 756 443 428** 14 318 34 79 71 28 24 - 1	8 19 10 793 436 424 9 319 34 84 70 25 22 -2	Nov. Oct. Oct. Nov. Dec. Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct. Oct.			
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	60 50	47 49	25 10	23 -8	22 -3	Sept. Nov.			
India (Bombay): Native families Irlsh Free State New Zealand South Africa	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 34** 8‡ -6	3 35 6 7	Nov. Nov. Nov. 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.*

un Mans I st. 20 Sellins a risum A	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July.	Latest figures available.			
	based.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per			
AND NORTHERN	ARCDE	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1932. 31 Dec.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	01	55	41	43	44	or Dec.		
FOREIGN									
COUNTRIES.	ACDE	771	769	689	608	626	Nov.		
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	111	109	009	608	020	Nov.		
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	10	12	7	2	4	Nov.		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	56	Oct.		
Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	50 1,101	1,008	34 904	28 894	30 915	Oct.		
France (Paris)	A.B.C.D.E	455¶	492¶	465¶	4179	417	3rd Qr.		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37"	22	18	Dec.		
Holland (Am-		000	000	-40	470	100000	0		
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	41 276‡	Sept. Jan		
Italy	A,D,O,D,E	•••	•••			2.04	June		
" (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	362	Oct.		
, (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352 52	336 49	328 49	Sept.		
Norway Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	66 23	61	0t	-9t	-15t	Nov. Dec.		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56		Jan., 193		
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	35	Nov.		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	36	June		
BRITISH									
DOMINIONS, &c.									
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	50¶	419	25¶		22	2nd Qr.		
Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	25	Nov.		
Native families	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	10	Nov.		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	55	Nov,		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45‡	31**	29‡	Nov.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	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), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† 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.

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13, as in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13, as compared with 17 in the previous month, and 16 in December, 1931. In these new disputes about 2,600 workpeople were involved, including those 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 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 21, involving about 5,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, estimated at about 57,000 working days.

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

		per of Dis cress in M	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Other	2	6 1 6	7 3 11	3,300 1,300 600	29,000 23,000 5,000	
Total, Dec., 1932	. 8	13	21	5,200	57,000	
Total, Nov., 1932	. 12	17	29	136,100†	714,000+	
Total, Dec., 1931	. 10	16	26	6,100	52,000	
	12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	101700000000			

Causes.—Of the 13 disputes beginning in December, 4, directly involving 100 workpeople, arose out of wage questions; 6, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 9 new disputes, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, one, directly involving 50 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; 3, directly involving 150 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were compromised. In addition there was one dispute, in progress in December and, directly involving 50 workpeople, as regards which work was resumed pending negotiations.

Principal Disputes involving Stoppages of Work during December, 1932.

A dispute which began on 10th October and involved 1,246 colliery workpeople in the Sunderland district continued throughout December. This dispute arose out of a demand by the workpeople for the drawing of cavils to determine (by lot) the order of re-engagement of unemployed colliery workpeople. A dispute involving 775 cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc. in the employment of two cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc. in the employment of two firms at Reddish, which had been in progress since 22nd August, also continued throughout the month. This stoppage was occasioned by the proposed introduction of the Bolton piece price list for spinners. No settlement had been reported in the case of either of the above disputes at the time of going to press. Another dispute involving 475 cotton spinners, cardroom workers, etc., at Failsworth, which began on 17th August, terminated during the month, a settlement being effected at one of the establishments concerned on 37th December) and at the other or (with resumption of work on 7th December) and at the other on 13th December. This dispute arose out of a proposed revision of piece prices for spinners, the terms of settlement providing for the adjustment of certain of the prices in question.

There were no other disputes involving large numbers of work-people or causing a considerable loss of time in December.

SUMMARY FOR 1932.

The total number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported as having begun in 1932 was 384. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the year was about 382,000, and the aggregate duration of such disputes in 1932 was about 6,488,000 working days.

The principal disputes in 1932 were in the cotton industry. The extent to which the totals for the year are affected by the disputes in this industry is indicated by the following figures:—

	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
	Cotton Industry.	All other Industries.	Total.
Number of disputes beginning in 1932	82	302	384
Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in pro-			
gress in 1932 Aggregate duration in working	294,100	87,500	381,600
days of all disputes in progress in 1932	5,653,000	835,000	6,488,000

Further information regarding disputes in 1932 is contained in the annual review on pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

* 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.

† A dispute was in progress for five days in November involving about 130,000 workpeople in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry in Lancashire and parts of the adjoining counties.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 166, as compared with 210 in the previous month and with 151* in December, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1932, numbered 28, as compared with 53 in the previous month and with 33 in December, 1931.

Continued Cont	RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	(continuea).
Firemen			Locomotives, Nanway and
Permanent Way Men	Firemen	2	Tramway Carriages,
Permanent Way Men	Guarda (Passenger)		
Porters			Other metal fraces
Shunters			Shipbuilding
Mechanics			
Other Grades 4 Chemicals, etc. 4 Contractors' Servants			Gas 2
Other Grades 4 Chemicals, etc. 4 Contractors' Servants			Electric Generating Stations 2
Food and Drink 4 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Rubber Trades 0 Other Non-Textile Industries 1 PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 6 Buildings 5 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 49 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles 1 Textile Bleaching, Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Boiler Making and Construction or REPAIR of 2 Trading Vessels, Sailing 1 Boiler Making and Construction of Repair 28 Fishing Vessels, Steam 4 TOTAL, SEAMEN 28 Food and Drink 4 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Rubber Trades 1 PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 6 Buildings 5 Total (excluding Seamen) 166 Total (excluding Seamen) 166 Fishing Vessels, Steam 4 Total, SEAMEN 28	Other Credes		
Food and Drink 4 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Rubber Trades 0 Other Non-Textile Industries 1 PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 6 Buildings 5 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 49 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles 1 Textile Bleaching, Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Boiler Making and Construction or REPAIR of 2 Trading Vessels, Sailing 1 Boiler Making and Construction of Repair 28 Fishing Vessels, Steam 4 TOTAL, SEAMEN 28 Food and Drink 4 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Rubber Trades 1 PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc 6 Buildings 5 Total (excluding Seamen) 166 Total (excluding Seamen) 166 Fishing Vessels, Steam 4 Total, SEAMEN 28	Other Grades		
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20 MINES. Underground	Contractors Servants		
MINES. Underground 79 Surface 9 TOTAL, MINES 88 QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 7 FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1 Other Textiles 1 Textile Bleaching, Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Metal Founding 1 Engineering and Machine Making 1 Boiler Making and Construction or REPAIR of 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 166 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 1 Fishing Vessels, Steam 4 Total, SEAMEN 28		20	Paper, Printing, etc 2
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Other Textiles	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing Metal Extracting and Refining	Other Textiles	1	Railway† 1
Metal Extracting and Refining	Textile Bleaching, Dyeing		
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Boiler Making and Construc-		1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 28
		43347	
tional Engineering Iotal (Including Seamen) 194	tional Engineering	1	Total (including Seamen) 194
	monda mignicorning		

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases[‡] of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelic matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41; the total number of deaths; reported was 7.

1. Cases.	1. Cases (continuea).
a) LEAD POISONING.	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-
	ATION (SKIN CANCER).
Among Operatives engaged in—	Pitch 3
	Tar 3
Smelting of Metals 7	Tar 3 Oil 5
Plumbing and Soldering	
Shipbreaking 4	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Printing 1	ULCERATION 8
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with	(e) CHROME ULCERATION
Molten Lead 1	Manufacture of Bichro-
	mates
White and Red Lead	D-: 1 T' '1'
Works 1	Chromo Tonning
Pottery§ 1	Chrome Tanning 1 Chromium Plating 3
Vitreous Enamelling 1	Chromium Plating 3
The state of the s	
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4
Works 3	
Paint and Colour Works 2	II. Deaths.
Indiarubber Works	LEAD POISONING.
Coach and Car Painting 2	Plumbing and Soldering 1 Printing 1 Pottery§ 1
8	Plumbing and Soldering 1 Printing 1
Shipbuilding	Pottery§ 1
Paint used in Other	Electric Accumulator Works 1
Industries 1	Other Industries 1
Other Industries	1
	TOTAL, LEAD POISONING 5
Painting of Buildings 4	TOTAL, LEAD POISONING 5
_	The state of the s
TOTAL, LEAD POISONING 28	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-
TOTAL, ERAD TOISONING 20	TION (SKIN CANCER).
	Tar 1 Oil 1
(b) OTHER POISONING	Oil 1
c) Anthrax.	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Other Industries 1	ULCERATION 2
* Ille Come - marriangly muhlighed fo	w Dogombor 1071 has been weekend

† Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service." † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

§ The person affected in the pottery industry was a male.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1932. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1931:—

Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were

	approved in the 140 Towns from which returns have been received.									
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.				
FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932.										
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Northern Counties (715,000)	433,100	7,900	18,900	38,100	51,100	549,100				
Yorkshire (2,361,000)	1,817,100	115,200	191,900	117,000	183,200	2,424,400				
Lancs, and Cheshire (3,012,000) North and West	1,922,600	28,700	89,500	100,800	248,000	2,389,600				
Midland Counties (3,157,000) South Midland and	1,848,900	281,700	158,900	216,100	378,800	2,884,400				
Eastern Counties (678,000)	486,700	27,200	41,200	20,700	56,500	632,300				
Outer London* (2,616,000) South-Eastern	2,937,300	202,200	301,000	357,200	304,900	4,102,600				
Counties (998,000) South-Western	772,700	20,500	82,600	307,500	120,700	1,304,000				
Counties (452,000)	184,400	700	37,300	29,600	48,400	300,400				
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	151,200	20,000	41,600	23,500	34,400	270,700				
SCOTL'AND (2,234,000)	3,165,400	26,200	676,300	50,100	240,200	4,158,20				
Total (17,044,000)	13,719,400	730,300	1,639,200	1,260,600	1,666,200	19,015,70				
	Fo	URTH QU.	ARTER of	1931.						
ENGLAND AND	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Northern Counties	360,800	20,000	92,500	22,300	37,700	533,30				
Yorkshire	1,037,300	38,700	547,300	150,700	166,800	1,940,80				
Lancs. and Cheshire North and West	695,300	113,100	68,000	503,700	203,200	1,583,30				
Midland Counties South Midland and	1,301,500		AND SECTION	A CONTRACTOR	Test Lon	2,228,60				
Eastern Counties	535,500				BAR ROES	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				
Outer London* South-Eastern	2,410,700		1200000	Total State	Tre series	3,304,30				
Counties South-Western	617,900		13,200			ALC: NAME OF				
Counties	256,400	TOTAL PROPERTY.	13,200	14,000	31,900	310,10				

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

Wales and Mon. ... 146,700 7,100 40,300 27,500 39,700 261,300 SCOTLAND ... 517,500 7,400 186,200 97,500 227,700 1,036,300 Total ... 7,879,600 670,800 1,443,300 1,498,800 1,501,600 12,994,100

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

	Pri according Aud	g to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit† on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron:	1932.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(Hematite mixed num-	SeptOct.	62 51	-1 2	‡		
Lincolnshire Manufactured Iron:	July-Sept.	52 82	-1 10%	- 8 31		
North of England $(Bars.)$ West of Scotland \dots	SeptOct.	175 10	-0 21	- 2 91		
(Rounds, hats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	SeptOct.	, 196 10½	-2 7%	-10 12		
Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	July-Sept.	91 101	$-0 3\frac{1}{2}$	+ 2 31		

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

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area
 Stated to the nearest farthing.
 There was a slight increase, amounting to 0.02d.

in reductions in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in Lincolnshire and of iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland. In the case of West Cumbersneet millmen in the West of Scotland. In the case of West Cumberland and North Lancashire, however, by a concession on the part of the employers lower-paid workers were excepted from the reduction, and in the case of Lincolnshire, by a similar concession, the amount of the reduction due under the scale was modified.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England the change in selling prices was not sufficient to warrant a change in wages.

As regards Siemens steel workers in South West Wales, as wages had previously reached the minimum provided for in the agreement, no reduction in wages was made following the ascertainment.

For details of the changes referred to see page 477 of the December

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918

FUR TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer was charged with underpaying five female workers and was fined a total of £19. A son of the employer was charged with furnishing false information and was fined £10. Costs of £1 1s. were awarded, and arrears of wages amounting to £70 ls. 11½d. were ordered to be paid by the employer.—Rex v. Keith Lewis and Isadore Lewis. Old Street Police Court. 14th December, 1932.

MILE DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying four male workers, failing to keep adequate records, and failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D. (16). He was fined 10s. on each of the six charges, with £4 4s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £27 were ordered to be aid .- Rex v. Ernest Clement. Southend-on-Sea Police Court. 14th

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or

by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not

The following decisions are of general interest:-

Case No. 22255/32. (12.11.32.).

SECTIONS 7 (1) (ii) AND 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-MOT UNEMPLOYED AND AVAILABLE FOR WORK—APPLICANT BEING TRAINED AS TAXI-CAB DRIVER BY A CAB COMPANY—ON COMPLETION OF TRAINING ALLOWED USE OF TAXI-CAB OWNED BY COMPANY TO PLY FOR HIRE HOW AND WHEN HE PLEASED. OWNER RECEIVING PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNTS REGISTERED ON TAXI-METER—LARGE PROPORTION OF FELLOW TRAINEES INTER-BUPTED THEIR TRAINING TO TAKE UP OTHER WORK-HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED AND AVAILABLE FOR WORK.

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 claimant was unemployed and available for work from and including 10th September, 1932.

Two questions arising in connection with the claim for unemployment benefit made by this claimant were referred to the Court of Referees by the Insurance Officer. They were, whether, as from 10th September, 1932, the claimant was (i) unemployed, (ii) available

for work.

"On 2nd August of this year the claimant received a letter from the London General Cab Company, Limited, which stated that the company had a school for training men in the knowledge of London and for the driving examinations 'required by Scotland Yard' in the case of taxi-cab drivers, and that the period of training was normally from four to six months, and that the training was free.

The letter then proceeds 'This company, then undertakes to employ The letter then proceeds 'This company then undertakes to employ you at once on as good terms as those that obtain throughout the London cab trade.' The word 'then' in that sentence refers to the date on which the trainee has obtained a licence to drive a taxi-cab.

"In these circumstances the answer to the first question referred to the Court of Referees depends upon whether the case is within Rule 1 or Rule 3 of Umpire's Decision 4903/20,* the rules of which a codification of Umpire's decisions dating back to the year 1911. Officials of the London General Cab Company, Limited, have

explained to me what is meant by the word 'employ' in the above quotation from the company's letter.

"The company allows the taxi-cab driver the use of a taxi-cab, with which he plies for hire how and when he pleases. The driver of the cab, when he returns at the end of the day to the company's garage, receives 30 per cent. of the amount shown on the taxi-meter as having been received for not more than two passengers, and the company retains the remaining 70 per cent. The driver is given the sums shown on the meter as 'extras,' that is to say, the given the sums shown on the meter as 'extras,' that is to say, the sums paid for passengers in excess of two and for luggage carried on the outside of the cab. Any 'tips' received by the driver he is not required to account for. All the running costs of the cab and the cost of maintenance are borne by the company.

"This arrangement does not constitute the driver the employee of the company employed under a contract of service, but constitutes, as between the company and the driver, the relationship of bailor and bailee (see Doggett v. Waterloo Taxi-cab Company (1910 2 K.B. 336, and Smith v. General Motor Cab Company, 11 A.C. 188).

"Since those decisions were given the definition of 'workman' in the Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended (see Section 9 (2) of the Act of 1923 and Section 3 (1) of the Act of 1925); but these sections only emphasise the fact that the driver of a taxi-cab in the

sections only emphasise the fact that the driver of a taxi-cab in the circumstances I have mentioned is not employed under a contract

of service but is a bailee.

"Whether the genesis of Rule 1 of Decision 4903/20 was that it was considered in the circumstances mentioned therein that the employment had commenced when the training which was a condition precedent was being undertaken, it is not necessary to enquire. It is sufficient to say that the claimant when undergoing his course It is sufficient to say that the claimant when undergoing his course of training was not within the rule, as he was not 'a person required to undergo a course of training with an employer as a condition of future employment at wages,' who 'will be employed for wages by the person giving the training when he is proficient.'

"In my view the claimant's case is (so far as the question of unemployment is concerned) within Rule 3 of Umpire's Decision 4903/20, and the claimant should be held to be unemployed while undergoing the course of training.

4905/20, and the claimant should be held to be unemployed while undergoing the course of training.

"The second question referred to the Court of Referees related to the claimant's availability for work while training, a question which is considered in Rule 2 of the aforementioned decision.

"Two of the considerations mentioned in that rule are the

"Two of the considerations mentioned in that rule are the payment of a substantial premium, and whether the course of training occupies the greater part of the trainee's time.

"As I have stated before no premium is paid for the course of training; but it appears from the evidence given by the claimant to the Court of Referees that if he does not enter into a contract of bailment with the company on the completion of the course, when he is qualified to drive a taxi-cab, he is liable to pay £4 4s. The question of payment, therefore, does not arise until the completion of the course.

"The trainee grounds about eight hours a week at the school and

of the course.

"The trainee spends about eight hours a week at the school, and is instructed in driving outside the school for an hour in the morning and another hour in the afternoon. The length of this instruction depends, of course, on the adaptability of the trainee and his previous experience in driving a motor-car. The knowledge of London is acquired by the trainee in whatever manner he chooses to adopt outside the time spent at the school and in receiving instruction in driving.

instruction in driving.

"The question of availability for work in the case of trainees was considered at length in Umpire's Decision 4929/28,† which again was an attempt at codification of earlier decisions.

The evidence given to me at the hearing of this appeal was that, of the hundred men who were training at the school in July last, thirty-seven have abandoned their training, and in the majority of these cases it has been because they have obtained insurable employment. These figures are significant having regard to the difficulty of obtaining employment at the present time. Other instances were given to me of men who have interrupted their training on obtaining emporary employment, and who have resumed the training when that employment terminated.

"I now propose to apply that evidence to the Rules enunciated in Umpire's Decision 4929/28.

"The second paragraph of Rule V. does not apply in this case. Rule VI. was framed when a claimant was required to prove as a condition of receiving unemployment benefit that he was genuinely seeking work. The opening words of Rule VII. appear to be applicable to this case, and in view of the evidence given to me the claimant, in my opinion, should be held to be available for work while he was training with the London General Cab Company, Limited.

"It would have been more satisfactory to have decided the question of the claimant's availability for work on his evidence with regard to his willingness to abandon the course of training if employment became available for him, but as the claimant was not before me when I heard this appeal I had no opportunity of questioning him on the point, and the Court of Referees has not asked him whether he would have been so willing. I can therefore only determine the question of the claimant's availability with reference to the availability of other trainees, which has been proved.

"As I am differing from the Court of Referees it should be stated that I have had an advantage, not possessed by the Court of Referees, of hearing evidence from officials of the London General Cab Company Limited; and, as it will have been observed, this decision is largely (if not wholly) based upon their evidence."

Case No. 23767/32. (8.12.32.)

January, 1933.

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—FIVE-SHIFT WORKER ON SHORT TIME (THREE SHIFTS A WEEK, MONDAY TO WEDNESDAY) HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED FOR ALL PURPOSES ON REMAINING DAYS OF WEEK.

The claimant, a sheet metal worker, had been employed for the past fifteen years on five days a week only, the hours of work being 91 on each day from Monday to Thursday and 9 on Friday, a total of 47 hours a week. At the date of his claim for unemployment benefit the claimant was working short time, being employed on three days a week only (Monday to Wednesday) for a total of 24 hours.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be allowed in respect of the three days on which the claimant was not working, i.e., Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The Court was of opinion that the case fell within the principle contained in Decision 3387/29.

The Insurance Officer formally referred the case to the Umpire for a ruling whether Saturday could be regarded as a day of unemployment for benefit purposes, and the Umpire gave the following

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

"When a claimant has in any week worked the full number of days or shifts which constitute his normal working week he is not entitled to count for the purpose of benefit (though he may for the purpose of the rule of continuity) any day upon which he does not in fact work in that week (Decisions 5990/20,* 8533/20†).

"When, owing to circumstances beyond his control, a claimant has not been able to work his full number of normal days or shifts has not been able to work ins full further of flormal days of sints in any week, the general rule is that he is to be held to be unemployed for all purposes on all the days of the week on which he does not work (see Decisions 7670/20,‡ 1151/25,§ 1199/26 (not printed), 539/28||). These decisions drew no distinction between shift-workers and day-workers, or piece-workers and time-workers. The general rule invariably applies to 5-shift workers, *i.e.*, men who normally work one shift on each of five days in the week, and also 6-shift workers when one of the normal shifts is worked on a Sunday (Decision 3387/29¶).

"An exception has been made to the general rule in the case of men whose work is compressed into four days of the week, and who are commonly described as 'four-shift workers' (see, for example, Decisions 130/25,** 1398/25,†† 21320/31,‡‡ 2217/31§§). The method of determining the day or days in respect of which they are to be deemed to be unemployed is stated in Decision 130/25.**

"I agree with the Court of Referees that in the present case the claimant falls under the general rule and is entitled to benefit in respect of the three days of the week upon which he was not at work, although one of those days was a Saturday, upon which day he is not usually employed."

Case No. 24289/32, (16.12.32.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT AND SECTION 4 (1) OF (NO. 2) ACT, 1924—TRADE DISPUTE—APPLICANT LOST EMPLOYMENT AT MILL OWING TO STOPPAGE—EMPLOYER'S DECISION NOT TO IMPOSE RATES WAS MADE AFTER TERMINATION OF STOPPAGE-

The Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation instructed the members of all unions affiliated to it to withdraw their labour from all cotton manufacturing mills as from 29th August, 1932. The claimant, a labourer employed in the twisting department of one of the mills affected, did not report for work on 29th August, 1932, although the mill remained open for some hours on that day.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed. The Court found that the claimant had lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises where he was employed. They also found that he was not entitled to relief from disqualification under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the (No. 2) Act, 1924.

It was subsequently ascertained from the employer that the claimant was one of several young persons who, owing to their age, were not receiving full wages, and that the Federation of Masters instructed all members to use their discretion regarding low-paid workers. It was not until after the claimant resumed employment that it was decided that he would not suffer a reduction in his wages. The Umpire's decision was as follows:-

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

"I agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the premises at which he was employed, and that he was directly interested in the dispute throughout the stoppage, for it has been ascertained that it was not until after the stoppage ceased that the claimant's employers decided that no reduction should be made

in his wages. He is, therefore, unable to escape disqualification under Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"The Court of Referees also held that he participated in the dispute and withdrew his labour, which is in accordance with the evidence that was before the Court. But there is evidence now before me that on 29th August the claimant, when on his way to present himself for work as usual, met his room foreman in the street, who told him that there was no work; so the claimant did not actually enter the mill. It is, therefore, doubtful whether he withheld his labour. It is, however, not necessary to decide this issue, as he was, at any rate, directly interested in the dispute, as already stated."

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

Recent Proceedings.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING, NORTHAMPTON.—A difference having arisen between the two sides of the Government Contractors Arbitration Board, Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine whether "the conditions in what is known as the 'Red Book' or whether the conditions in the National Conference Agreement" are applicable to Government contract work. Mr. Willis made an award on 10th December, 1932, that the former conditions are no longer applicable to Government work, but that the conditions in the National Conference Agreement are applicable to such work.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order, N.I.H.H.G. (48), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland and dated 20th December, 1932, confirming the fixation and variation of certain piece-work basis time-rates for male workers, the fixation of certain additional general minimum piecerates for female workers, and the variation and/or fixation of sponding general overtime rates for male and female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade, and specifying 5th January, 1933, as the date from which such minimum rates become effective.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England

Proposal W.D. (21), dated 13th December, 1932, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 2nd February, 1933.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (31), dated 31st December, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 23rd February, 1933.

REGULATIONS.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

Regulations dated 12th December, 1932, (S.R. & O. 1932, No. 1053/S.53) issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Scotland).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural Statistics, 1931. Vol. XX. Part II. Prices of grain, livestock and other agricultural produce and requirements in Scotland. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 6d.).

CENSUS.—(i) Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Glamorgan, Part I. County of Warwick, Part I. (S.O. publications; price 3s. and 2s. 6d., respectively.) (ii) Census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. I. Part 17: County of Fife. Part 18: County of Inverness. Part 19: County of Kincardine. Part 20: County of Kirkcudbright. (S.O. publications; price 3s., 2s. 6d., 2s. and 2s., respectively.)

^{*} Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for November, 1932.

^{*} See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 347.
† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 183.

CHILD LABOUR.—Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932.

Employment of Children. December 23rd, 1932. Circular 89.

Scottish Education Department. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

Hours of Work.—Hours of work and unemployment. Report to the Preparatory Conference, January, 1933. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 5s.)

Housing.—Consultative Council on local health administration and general health questions. Report of the Consultative Council in regard to the steps necessary to secure that State-aided houses will in future be let only to persons of the working classes. October, 1932. Department of Health for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.—Industrial relations in Great Britain. Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 36. (Published in London for the International Labour Office, by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 3s. 6d.)

MINING.—(i) Coal Mines Act, 1930. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 7 of the Act on the working of schemes under Part I of the Act during the year 1932. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4224; price 3d.) (ii) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1932. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4223; price 1d.). See page 7 of this GAZETTE. (iii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1932. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY.—(i) The use of abrasive wheels. Safety Pamphlet, No. 7. 4th edition. (ii) Fencing and other safety precautions for laundry machinery. Safety Pamphlet, No. 11. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publications; price 9d. and 1s. 3d. respectively.)

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1932. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publication; price 2s.). See page 10 of this

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed. First discussion. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 6s.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of November, 1932. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 11/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (iii) Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Appendices to minutes of evidence. Part IX. Written evidence received dealing with miscellaneous aspects of the unemployment insurance scheme. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6s.)

Councils and other documents Councils, and other documents

VITAL STATISTICS.—Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1931. (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 15. Law. December, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1932.

ADMTRALTY.

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

Rosyth: Tubular Tripods: Whessoe Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Bandeath: R.N.A. Depot Timber Jetty: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Aluminium Sheets and Sections: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Aluminium Sheets and Sections: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Aluminium (11), Ltd., London, W.C.—Batteries and Cells: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cap Ferrules: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Cells, Inert: General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Fuller Accumulator Co., (1926) Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—Cranes, Electric, Overhead Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cutter, Motor: A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkehead.—Cylinder Liners, Forged Steel: Thos, Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Drawers, Knitted, long: Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Gylinder Liners, Forged Steel: Thos, Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.
—Drawers, Knitted, long: Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham.—Electrical Installation.: G. E. Taylor & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Engines, Diesel, for Motor and Pulling Pinnace: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Ingots, Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ingots, Copper: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C. Iron, Fire Bar: Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-

Tyne.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Lamp Fittings, Electric: Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lathes, Screwcutting: T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—Lead Sheet, Pure and Antimonial Lead: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Balancing, Dynamic: C. F. R. Giesler, Ltd., London, W.C.—Machines, Boring, Milling, Drilling and Tapping: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester., Milling, Vertical: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Gorton.—Machines, Punching and Shearing: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone.—Machiner, Milling, Universal: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Machines, Punching and Shearing: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone.—Machinery for Motor Cutter: Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Micanite: H. Clarke & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; A. Pearee & Co., Birmingham; Attwater & Sons, Preston; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Panels, Distribution, etc.: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Panels, Distribution, etc.: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Bromley, Kent. Panels, Distribution, etc.: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Pump, Motor-driven Hydraulic, Accumulator, etc.: Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—Pump, Motor-driven Hydraulic, Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Pumps, Aircraft Lift, Replace parts for: John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Girmingham. contractor for Instrument Transformers: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. Sub-contractor for Instruments: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Tin in Block: Vivian, Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Bakery Plant: Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bedsteads, Barrack: B. C. Barton & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—Bottles, Water: Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Braid and Lace: S. Simpson, Preston.—Brass Bar: LCI. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Bronze Rod: Jas. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Brushes, Shaving: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C., Emilders' Irommorgery: Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Gble, Electric: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Chassis Parts: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Clothing, Discharged Soldiers: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.C.; Clothing, W.D. Constabulary: Reggan Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., Glasgow.—Compressed Air Charging Plant: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Copper: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; H. T. Long & Sons, London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Tom Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., Leicester: Moore Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—Engines, Petrol: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames; Armstrong Saurer Commercial Vehicles, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Engraving Machines: Taylor Taylor & Hobson, Ltd., Leicester.—Floor Polish: Fortune & Co., Preston.—Glycerine: U.K. Glycerine Association, Ltd., Warrington.—Haversacks: Mills Equipment, Co., London, E.C., Ltd., Birmingham.—Puttees: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Bediebon, E. C., Ltd., Birmingham.—Puttees: Astrachans: Co., Ltd., Eccenter: Clipstone & Whitwell, Kettering Bakery Plant: Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bedsteads, leafe), Ltd., London, W. Bovington: Artificers' Work: Arthur E. Guest, Ltd., London, N. Bulford: Internal and External Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Catterick: Periodical Services: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill. Chatham: Cookhouse and Dining Accommodation: J. W. Leech & Son, Ltd., Rochester. Colchester: Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: F. Hutton & Son,

Colchester. Didcot: Floor Repairs: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Farnborough: 3 Barrack Blocks and Regimental Institute: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Isle of Wight: Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Lichfield: Roof Repairs: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Netley and Southampton: Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Pontefract and Leeds: Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Portsmouth: Alterations to Quarters: Cortis and Hankins, Drayton. Strensall: Erection of Gymnasium: Jaram & Sons, Scarborough. Tidworth: Erection of Gymnasium: Contract of Contract Page 19. Erection of Gymnasium: Jaram & Sons, Scarborough. Tidworth: Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: P. C. King, Pewsey. Central Heating Installation: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Trowbridge; Periodical Services: Arunde (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. bridge; Periodical Services: Artificial (Contractors), Edd., Data, Data Weymouth, Portland and Dorchester: Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Woolwich: Wheel Testing Track, Royal Arsenal: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Erection of Sports Pavilion and Reconstruction of Cookhouse: Rigg and Remington, Ltd., London, S.W.

January, 1933.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol

Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Dummy: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Engine Installation: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—Aircraft, Modifications: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Aircraft, Repairs: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Faircy Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Work on: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Bombs: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bomb Carriers: Arrow Aircraft (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—Bomb Carriers, Modifications: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bomb Sights: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall, Ltd., Raunds.—Buildings and Works Services: Alteration to Slipway (Pembroke Dock), R. Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Internal and External Painting (Leuchars and Donibristle), Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford.—Cotton Rags: S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—Fneines. Aero: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. and Works Services: Alteration to Shipway (Fembrok Bock), Ar.
Robinson & Co. (Contractors), Ltd., London, S.W. Internal and External Painting (Leuchars and Donibristle), Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford.—Cotton Rags: S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—Engines, Aero: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero, and Carburettor Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aero, and Repairs: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Rall Bearings: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Engines, Aero, Conversion and Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Magneto Spares: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aero, Research Running: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aero, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aero, Spares and Type Test: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Spares and Type Test: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Work on: Bristol Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol: Royle, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aero, Work on: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Flying Boots and Socks: G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—Goggles, Mask: Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—Hose, Armoured: Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—Jackets and Trousers: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Lathes, Reconditioning: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Linen Fabric: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machinery, Woodworking: Wadkin & Co., Leicester.—Morris Chassis: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Boat Repairs: British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—Parachutes, Conversion, Repair, etc.: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Piping: British Mannesman Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, S. Wales.—Projector, Sound Film: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Sheets, Cotton: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Suits, Aviation: G. Glanfield & Sons, L

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asphalt: Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bandages: R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—Cables: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Colas: Colon, S.E.—Cement: Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Colas: Colon, S.W.—Colas: S.E.—Gement: Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Colas: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drugs: Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—Equipment: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Lorry: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lymph: Lister Institute, Marazion.—Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Paint: Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—Paper: Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Printing: Oliver & Boyd, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Railings: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Sanitary Fittings:

Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Static Transformers: Ferranti Ltd., Hollinwood.—Steel Plates: Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Towers: Painter Bros., Ltd., Hereford.—Steel Tubes: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Tyres: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Underframe and Bogies: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Ventilator Louvres: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Waterworks Material: Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham. Ltd. Rotherham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: The Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles.—
Envelopes: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Millboards:
Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.—
Paper: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co.,
Ltd., Inverkeithing; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; J. Cropper
& Co., Ltd., Kendal; Fife Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; Golden
Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Hollingworth & Co., Ltd., Maidstone; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; Olives Paper Mill Co.,
Ltd., Woolford, near Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants;
Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Edward Towgood
& Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd.,
Chorley, Lancs.—Pencils: G. Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—
Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 108 (1933)—N. Ireland.
Process Engraving: W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.—Group 253 (1933)
—N. Ireland. The Belfast Gazette: Dorman & Co., Belfast.
Group 927 (1933)—Liverpool Customs Bills of Entry: C. Vernon &
Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Posters: Jordison & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Telegram Forms: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel
Hempstead.—Toilet Rolls: Neptune Waterproof Paper Co., Ltd.,
Cowley, Middlesex.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Belts, Safety: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—Carbonic Acid Gas: Carbon Dioxide Co., Ltd., Liverpool; John Bennet Lawes & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Clothing, Oilskin: Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co. Ltd., Glasgow.—Conduit and Conduit Fittings: Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall; F. C. Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Falk Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Longmore Bros., Darlaston.—Cords, Telephone: L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Falk Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Longmore Bros., Darlaston.—Cords, Telephone: L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ducts: Standard (Buckley), Ltd., Chester.—Equipments, Police Alarm: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—Index Cards: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—Lamps, Bicycle: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machines, Stamp Vending and Parts: Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Meggers: Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—Paint: Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.—Pipe, Mild Steel: Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pole Labour Services, Greosoting, etc.: Armstrong Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Birmingham.—Pole Labour Services, Greosoting, etc.: Armstrong Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.—Poles, Telegraph: Forestry Commission (England and Wales), New Forest; D. Grant, Fairburn, Ross-shire.—Rails for P.O. Railway: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., South Bank.—Repair of Valves, Thermionic: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Sacking, Jute: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Screws for Wood: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Salisbury—Warminster: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Conduit-laying: Belfast (East): Harding & Harding, Belfast. Inverness: Geo. Duncan & Co., Inverness. Cambuslang (Glasgow): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Harlow (Essex), Marlow (Bucks): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Aston Cross (Birmingham): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Stamford Hill (London N.): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Leigh-on-Sea (Essex), Pangbourne, Eversley, Thurlock Row and Reading East (Berks): O. C. Summers, London, N. Plymouth (Embankment Road and Old Laira Road): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Tandem-Prospect Junction: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Paisley: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Fleetwood: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Buckfastleigh and Topsham: G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: London Trunk Exchange: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Liverpool Trunk Exchange: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Liverpool: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generators; W. Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Shiphay Collaton (Torquay Area): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Aldeburgh: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Belfast: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Ascot Telephone Exchange Garage—Glazier: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Pavior: Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Roofing: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, S.E.; Steelwork: Artex (1931), Ltd., Slough. Bradford Employment Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Brighton, P.O. Manager's Office—Alterations: Bostel Bros., Ltd., Brighton, P.O. British Museum, W.C., Assyrian Basement—Roof: Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Cambridge Head Post Office—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Metal Casements: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick. Caversham Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Eagley Telephone Exchange—Plasterer, etc.: J. Haslem, Bolton; Plumber: Murgatroyd & Eccles, Eagley. Earley Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Eastbourne P.O. Garage—Erection: J. Bodle, Ltd., Eastbourne. Exeter Telephone Exchange—Alterations: Stephens & Son, Ltd., Exeter. Fakenham P.O.—Roofing: Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Fenchurch Street, E.C., P.O.—Alterations: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Leicester. Maidenhead P.O.—Polisher: C. Grady, Manchester. Oldham, Ministry of Health—Plumber, etc.: A. Longworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester Head P.O.—Polisher: C. Grady, Manchester. Oldham, Ministry of Health—Plumber, etc.: A. Longworth & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Shepherd's Bush, W., British Industries Fair—Alterations: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Shiphay Collaton Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Southampton Ordnanee Survey Office—New Sanitary Blocks: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Teddington Research Laboratory—Glazier: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham. Thornton Heath P.O.—Plasterer: Thomas & Wilson, Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham.—Maintenance Work: Blackburn: Woof Cronshaw & Sons, Ltd.,

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Motor Boats: Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Fish: John T. Kindness, Aberdeen.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Gopsall Estate, Co. Leicester: Shackerstone Field Farm: General reconditioning of Farm: Messrs. H. Beck & Sons, Market Bosworth.

—Eltham Estate, Cos. London and Kent: New sewers at Lee: Mr. Charles Carter, London, N.W.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Bass Bahia: Co-Operative Bass Dressers, Ltd., London, E.—
Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Paul Bros., Ltd., Birkenhead.
—Yarn, Jute for Twine: J. Paterson & Co., Dundee.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

Leathers and Shoemaking Furnishings: Leslie Pringle & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Margarine: John Wallace & Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Tea: Noad Bros., Perth.

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