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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th March, 1933, showed a further improvement, which extended to most industries.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 22·0 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 22·8 at 20th February, 1933, and 20·8 at 21st March, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 20th March, 1933, was 25·1, and for females 13·8. At 20th February, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26·0 and 14·1.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 20th March, 1933, there were approximately 9,443,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 103,000 more than a month before, but 74,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th March, 1933, there were 2,170,252 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 70,916 less than a month before, but 127,808 more than a year before. The total on 20th March, 1933, included 1,770,554 men, 59,670 boys, 291,962 women and 48,066 girls. It was made up of 704,379 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,099,663 applicants for transitional payments, 221,370 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 144,840 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 20th March, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 358,914 men, 8,481 boys, 129,424 women and 6,558 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 503,377 was 9,210 less than a month before, but 80,701 more than a year before. It included 428,772 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,137 applicants for transitional payments, and 38,468 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 20th March, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 100,743 men, 101 boys, 1,697 women and 14 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 102,555 was 328 less than a month before, but 343 more than a year before. It included 70,231 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 31,426 applicants for transitional payments, and 898 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—The seasonal improvement continued in building, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone, concrete and cement manufacture, stone and slate quarrying, and the clothing industries. There was also an improvement in engineering, shipbuilding and

ship repairing, iron and steel and tinsplate manufacture, in the vehicle, metal goods, woollen and worsted, carpet, silk and artificial silk, boot and shoe, furniture, woodworking, pottery, and rubber industries, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand there was a decline in coal mining, in the cotton and hosiery industries, and in dock and harbour service.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in March resulted in a decrease of £8,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 84,100 workpeople, and in an increase of £600 in those of 17,650 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced were hosiery workers in the Midlands, flax and hemp workers, and bobbin makers. Those whose wages were increased included coal miners in Warwickshire, blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, and iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast and in the West of Scotland.

During the first three months of 1933, the changes recorded have resulted in net decreases of nearly £62,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 745,000 workpeople, and in net increases of £500 in those of nearly 11,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st April the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 37 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. a month earlier and 44 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 15 per cent., as compared with 19 per cent. a month earlier and 26 per cent. a year earlier. As compared with 1st March, the fall in the price level was due to reductions in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese, fish and potatoes and, in some areas, of milk.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March was 36. In addition, 10 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 17,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in March was about 146,000 working days.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1932.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, a brief summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1932. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, together with comparative statistics for previous years.

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry and local correspondents in the principal industrial centres; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars; and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 148 to 149 of the present issue), with a summary showing the approximate numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour.

For the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in average earnings due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid workpeople, (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages, (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work (d) changes in earnings arising out of variations in the amount of work done or in the amount of employment available, and (e) changes in earnings arising from alterations in the system of payment (time-work, piece-work, etc.) in operation.

It should be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department, and are consequently not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

RATES OF WAGES.

There was a slight decline during 1932 in the average level of wage-rates. In all the industries and services for which statistics are available* the changes reported to the Department as taking effect in 1932 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £251,800 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 1,949,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £2,600 in those of 33,500 workpeople.

The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £249,200 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics. It is estimated that the average decrease for all these industries, including also agriculture, was equivalent to between 1½ and 2 per cent. of the wage-rates in operation at the beginning of the year.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN 1932.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople covered by the statistics who were affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1932, and the amount of the change in their weekly wages. It should be noted that a considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year; in such cases the same workers appear in the total number affected in two or more months.

Month.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Rates of Wages were		Estimated Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.	
	Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.
January	111,000	352,000	£ 3,400	£ 67,200
February	66,000	559,000	3,900	53,800
March	3,750	64,000	275	8,300
April	8,000	195,000	550	12,900
May	16,000	143,000	375	11,500
June	1,600	77,000	200	7,300
July	18,000	175,000	250	12,500
August	13,500	161,000	1,000	12,200
September	—	225,000	—	27,700
October	1,250	22,000	75	2,300
November	21,000	289,000	1,800	43,500
December	1,200	31,500	75	1,900

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN INDUSTRY-GROUPS.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by net increases and decreases in rates of wages, and the net amounts of increase or decrease, in each of the groups of industries covered. It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head to be deduced from the figures, are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in the different groups of industries.

Industry-Group.	Approximate Number of separate individuals reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Decrease in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining	20,000	17,000	985	1,150	165
Other Mining and Quarrying	4,800	14,500	700	2,150	1,450
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	500	19,000	50	2,100	2,050
Iron and Steel	800	111,000	10	9,450	9,440
Engineering	—	8,000	—	1,800	1,800
Shipbuilding	—	28,000	—	4,850	4,850
Other Metal	900	53,000	75	5,225	5,150
Textile	850	498,000	100	64,300	64,200
Clothing	—	43,000	—	5,700	5,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	17,000	—	2,600	2,600
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	—	27,500	—	4,200	4,200
Paper, Printing, etc.	—	3,000	—	625	625
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	1,700	520,000	340	48,800	48,460
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	—	51,000	—	5,750	5,750
Transport	1,350	363,000	200	66,000	65,800
Public Administration	1,600	150,000	100	23,000	22,900
Services	1,000	26,000	40	4,100	4,060
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total	33,500	1,949,000	2,600	251,800	249,200

In addition to the numbers shown in the above Table, about 16,000 workpeople received increases and sustained decreases of equal amounts during the year.

The net increases in wages recorded during 1932 were relatively small, and in most of the industry-groups shown there were substantial net decreases. The groups principally affected by reductions were those covering the metal, textile, building, and transport industries. Details of some of the principal changes in the above groups are given below.

As regards the relatively small number of workpeople who received a net increase in wages during the year, the principal body concerned 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 whose wages were increased included shale miners and oil workers in Scotland, for whom the increase took place concurrently with a scheme for sharing the available work, under which all employees were to work three consecutive weeks and remain idle during the fourth week; blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen in Northamptonshire; and hosiery bleachers, dyers and scourers at Nottingham.

Among 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 engineering industry, light castings makers, linen, hosiery, lace and carpet makers, boot and shoe operatives, glove makers, workpeople employed in the flour-milling industry, those employed in the cocoa and chocolate and sugar confectionery and food-preserving industries, those in the seed crushing and oil milling industries, paper makers, printers and bookbinders, road vehicle builders, coopers, and railway employees (except railway police and employees on underground railways in London). In addition to the foregoing instances, the statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained unchanged in 1932, including those in the following industries:—boot and shoe repairing, corset, cotton waste, dressmaking (except Northern Ireland), 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.

The following particulars relate to some of the principal reductions in wages which occurred in 1932:—

Metal Industries.—The majority of workers in this group of industries whose wages were reduced during 1932 consisted of those employed in the manufacture of pig iron and of finished iron and steel. The wages of the workpeople so employed are to a large extent dependent upon sliding-scale agreements, which relate wages to the price of the product of manufacture; and the changes which occurred were mainly due to the operation of such agreements. In consequence of the fall in prices which occurred in 1932, wages were reduced in most districts, though not in all cases to the extent which would have been warranted by a full application of the sliding scales. In some districts, moreover, the reductions which took place were not applied, or were modified, in the case of the lowest-paid men. In a few districts the operation of the sliding scales was suspended

* Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included under Engineering.

altogether, and no change in wages took place. The various sections of iron and steel manufacture in which reductions of the nature described above took place were as follows:—pig iron manufacture in North Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, the West of Scotland, and South Wales and Monmouthshire; iron puddling and rolling on the North-East Coast, in the Midlands, and in the West of Scotland; steel melting and rolling in various districts in England, Wales and Scotland; and steel sheet rolling in various districts. Other industries in this group in which reductions of wages were made in 1932 included 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, and tube making in Scotland.

Textile Industries.—Cotton operatives employed in the manufacturing section of the industry sustained a reduction of 15½ per cent. in the percentage addition paid on standard piece price lists, equivalent in most cases to a reduction of 8·493 per cent. on current wages; while the operatives in the preparing and spinning sections 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 some of the lower-paid workers. Workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries sustained net decreases amounting to between 1 and 1½ per cent. on their previous rates in Yorkshire, and to 7d. and 4d. per week for men and for women respectively in Lancashire and Scotland. Other workpeople in this group who sustained reductions included woollen operatives at Leicester and in certain parts of Yorkshire, cotton and woollen operatives in Glasgow and the West of Scotland, silk workers at Leek, hosiery workers at Hawick, and workpeople employed in asbestos manufacture. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople in the made-up textile industry were reduced by 1d. or 1½d. per hour for men, and by ½d. per hour for women.

Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—Building trade operatives (with the exception of painters in Scotland) had their wages reduced by ½d. per hour in the case of craftsmen, and by ¼d. or ½d. per hour in the case of labourers, in nearly all districts in Great Britain. Men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales sustained a reduction of ½d. per hour.

Transport Industries.—Dock labourers at most ports throughout Great Britain had their wages reduced to the extent of 10d. per day. For deck and engine-room and catering department ratings in the mercantile marine there were reductions amounting, for most classes of men, to 18s. per month for those on monthly articles and to 6s. per week for those on weekly articles, with lesser amounts for some classes. 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 in the majority of tramway undertakings outside the Metropolitan area sustained reductions of ½d. or ¾d. per hour for those earning more than 47s. 6d. per week; while within the Metropolitan area the reduction amounted to ¼d. per hour or 1s. per week for all workers. Other workers in this group whose wages were reduced included coal tipplers at various ports, railway police, employees of underground railways in London, and commercial road transport workers in various districts, including London.

Other Industries.—Among the industries outside the above groups in which reductions in wages occurred in 1932 were the following:—coal mining in Warwickshire, iron mining and quarrying in North Lincolnshire, china clay mining in Cornwall and Devon, freestone, granite and roadstone quarrying in some districts, chalk quarrying, slate quarrying, cement manufacture (piece-workers), flint glass making and cutting, brick making in several districts, retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales), dressmaking and women's light clothing (Northern Ireland), baking and confectionery in various districts, furniture manufacture and mill sawing in various districts, and gas, water and electricity supply undertakings in certain areas. Reductions also took place in the wages of workpeople employed in the non-trading services of a large number of local authorities.

Changes in Industries outside the scope of these Statistics.—As has been mentioned above, 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 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, Glamorgan, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Merioneth and Montgomery, Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire, Pembroke and Cardigan, Radnor and Brecknock, Shropshire, Somerset, 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.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1932, the figures in the Table on page 120 relate to the net amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £11,900, and that of all the decreases was £261,100 per week, the net effect being a decrease, as shown, of £249,200 per week. The following Table gives the aggregate amounts of the total increase and total decrease which were effected by various methods during 1932, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work.

Method.	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in the first column.			
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount.	Percentage of Total.
Under sliding scales* based on Cost of living	£ 4,175	35·1	£ 59,900	23·0
Selling prices, proceeds of industry, etc.	4,450	37·4	11,300	4·3
Conciliation (including Conciliation Boards)*	1,050	8·8	2,900	1·1
Arbitration	175	1·5	57,400	22·0
By other methods:—				
Direct Negotiation, etc.	1,950	16·4	65,500	25·1
Joint Industrial Councils*	(15)	(0·2)	(6,900)	(2·8)
Trade Boards*	85	0·7	59,000	22·6
Trade Boards*	15	0·1	5,100	1·9
Total	£ 11,900	100·0	£ 261,100	100·0
	(20)	(0·2)	(44,000)	(16·9)

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

In the following Table the number of workpeople recorded as affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease in 1932, in the industries for which statistics are available,† are shown in comparison with similar figures for previous years:—

Year.	Approximate Number of separate individuals† reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1915	4,305,000	—	£ 867,100	—	+ 867,100
1916	4,848,000	250	885,250	50	+ 885,200
1917	6,362,000	75	2,986,200	5	+ 2,986,195
1918	6,924,000	—	3,434,500	—	+ 3,434,500
1919	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921	78,000	7,244,000	15,500	6,074,600	– 6,060,000
1922	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	– 4,210,050
1923	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	– 317,000
1924	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	+ 78,100
1926	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	+ 357,800
1928	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	+ 142,000
1929	142,000	917,000	12,300	91,700	+ 79,400
1930	768,000	1,100,000	59,500	116,100	+ 56,600
1931	47,000	3,010,000	5,150	406,300	– 401,150
1932	33,500	1,949,000	2,600	251,800	– 249,200

As indicated above, the figures quoted in the above Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place, it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations, the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year, and a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another.

A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural labourers would have converted the small reduction in wages shown in the Table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period since 1914, in which such fluctuations have been very considerable. The movement towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those

* Changes taking effect under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by Conciliation Boards, Joint Industrial Councils, and Trade Boards are included under "sliding scales."

† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

‡ In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table, there have been in each year since 1920 (except 1922) certain workpeople whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts during the year. The numbers of such workpeople are as follows: 1921, 110,000; 1922, 404,000; 1923, 372,000; 1924, 352,000; 1925, 447,000; 1926, 62,000; 1927, 187,000; 1928, 295,000; 1929, 85,000; 1930, 7,000; 1931, 16,000.

agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1932, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reduction shown in the years 1921-1932 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915-1920. The figures, however, illustrate the general trend of the movements in money rates of wages over the whole period.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The total number of workpeople whose normal hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1932 was 9,750. Of these 6,000 had their hours increased by an average of about 2½ hours per week, and 3,750 had their working time reduced by about 1½ hours per week. The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1915 to 1932, in the industries for which statistics are available,* with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours:—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1915	620	20,500	- 63,000
1916	1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917	2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918	1,750	143,000	- 568,000
1919	1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920	2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922	16,000	302,700	- 93,000
1923	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925	1,300	3,925	- 11,750
1926	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928	1,400	2,000	- 200
1929	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930	13,175	349,225	- 873,500
1931	294,000	111,000	+ 142,000
1932	6,000	3,750	+ 7,000

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919 and 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.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

PROPOSED APPLICATION TO FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE.

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to apply the Trade Boards Acts, by Special Order, to the fustian cutting trade. The text of the Draft Special Order is printed in full on page 155 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMISSIONER IN DURHAM.

The issue of this GAZETTE for December last contained a notice (on page 448) of the appointment of three Commissioners—Mr. K. G. Holland, Mr. M. S. Macdonnell, and Mr. Thomas Smith—to administer the transitional payments scheme in the County of Durham.

Mr. Holland has now asked to be relieved of his duties, for personal reasons; and the Minister of Labour has appointed Sir William Goodchild, C.M.G., in his place.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON WORKING-CLASS HOUSING.

The Minister of Health has appointed a Departmental Committee to consider and report (a) what, if any, further steps are necessary or desirable to secure the maintenance of a proper standard of fitness for human habitation in working-class houses which are neither situate in an area suitable for clearance under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930, nor suitable for demolition under Section 19 of that Act; and (b) what, if any, further steps are necessary or desirable to promote the supply of houses for the working classes, without public charge, through the agency of public utility societies or other bodies subject to similar limitations operating in particular areas or otherwise.

The membership of the Committee is as follows:—The Right Hon. the Lord Moyné, D.S.O. (Chairman); the Right Hon. Sir Francis Dyke Acland, Bt., J.P., M.P.; Sir Charles Barrie, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Geoffrey Ellis, Bt., J.P., M.P.; Lt.-Col. Sir Vivian Henderson, M.C., M.P.; Major the Right Hon. J. W. Hills, M.P.; Miss F. Horsburgh, M.B.E., M.P.; N. K. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Major G. Lloyd George, M.P.; J. V. Worthington, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.P.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. S. F. S. Hearder, at the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES BY SLIDING SCALE ARRANGEMENTS.

In some industries agreements have been arrived at by the employers' organisations and the trade unions concerned, which provide that variations in wages shall be effected by self-acting adjustment under what is known as a sliding scale. This is an arrangement under which wages fluctuate automatically, by virtue of the original agreement creating the scale and without any fresh negotiations, in accordance with the variations that occur either in the selling price of specified products, or in some other factor, such as the proceeds of the industry, or the level of the cost of living.

In this article the arrangements at present in operation for the adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in selling prices, which are estimated to cover about 160,000 workers, are reviewed, and a note is added as to the coal mining industry, in which wage rates vary with the proceeds of the industry.

SELLING PRICE SLIDING SCALES.

The agreements which provide for the periodical adjustment of wages in correspondence with the selling price of certain products are almost entirely confined to the iron and steel industry, or to such closely allied industries as iron mining, limestone quarrying and tinplate manufacture. The products, the prices of which are used for this purpose, consist in most cases of the actual output of the workpeople concerned, as, for example, pig-iron, the price of which governs the wages of blastfurnacemen. In some cases, however, they are articles which are manufactured from the output of the workers concerned, as, for instance, steel plates, the price of which regulates the wages of steel melters. In a few cases a deduction is made from the price of the manufactured article in respect of the cost of raw materials, as in the tinplate industry, where the governing factor is the selling price of certain kinds of tinplates less the costs of tin and of steel bars. It should be pointed out that in recent years, when wages in these trades have been much reduced by successive declines under the scale due to falling prices, the application of a reduction due under the scale has often been either waived or modified, and that lower-paid men have in several instances been granted special bonuses apart from the scale.

The principal sections of industry in which these sliding scale arrangements operate, together with a description of the products whose price is used for regulating wages, are shown below:—

Pig-iron Manufacture:—	
Cleveland and Durham	Cleveland pig iron No. 3.
Cumberland and North Lancs	West Coast hematite pig iron, mixed numbers.
North Staffordshire	North Staffs pig iron.
South Staffordshire	Northants pig iron.
Notts and Derbyshire	Notts and Derby pig iron.
North Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire pig iron.
Northamptonshire	Northants pig iron.
South Wales and Mon.	Steel rails and steel tin bars.
West Scotland	West Scotland pig iron.
Iron Puddling and Rolling:—	
North of England	North of England finished iron.
West Scotland	Scottish finished iron.
Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling:—	
Midlands	Midlands finished iron.
Steel Melting:—	
Various districts in England and West Scotland.	Steel plates other than boiler plates, etc.
Steel Rolling:—	
North of England (certain firms), Lincs, Scotland, etc.	Steel plates other than boiler plates, etc.
Siemens Steel Melting:—	
South-West Wales	Steel tin bars.
Iron and Steel Rolling and Steel Melting:—	
South Wales and Mon.	Steel rails and steel tin bars.
Steel Sheet Rolling:—	
England and Wales	Galvanised corrugated sheets (less the cost of spelter).
Coke and By-Products Manufacture:—	
Tees-side	Cleveland pig iron No. 3.
West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire coke.
Lancs and Cheshire	Coke (prices fixed by the Sheffield Blastfurnace Coke Sales Association).
Iron Mining and Quarrying:—	
Cumberland and Furness	Cumberland hematite pig iron, mixed numbers.
Northamptonshire	Northants pig iron.
Leicester and Lincolnshire (except North Lincolnshire).	Notts and Derby pig iron.
North Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire pig iron.
Banbury District	Northants pig iron.
Limestone Quarrying:—	
Cumberland	Cumberland hematite pig iron, mixed numbers.
Northamptonshire	Northants pig iron.
Tinplate Manufacture:—	
South Wales and Mon.	Certain sizes of tinplate (less the cost of tin and of steel bars).
Galvanising:—	
England and Wales	Galvanised corrugated sheets (less the cost of spelter).
Tube Manufacture:—	
Scotland	Screwed and coupled tubes.
Coal Delivery (Trolleyman):—	
London	Coal (retail price in London).

PRINCIPAL AGREEMENTS.

In the following paragraphs a summary is given of the provisions of some of the more important agreements:—

Pig-iron Manufacture—Cleveland and Durham.—The agreement between the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Cleveland and Durham Blastfurnacemen and Cokemen's Association provides for the periodical variation of rates of wages in correspondence with changes in the selling price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron, as ascertained by two accountants, one chosen by the employers and the other by the workpeople. The price ascertained is the net average invoice price at the works of certain specified firms. The standard rates of wages, which in some cases are plain time rates and in others are time rates with bonus additions dependent on the output or input of the furnaces, are payable when the selling price is 54s. per ton. For each variation of 3d. per ton in the selling price above or below this amount ¼ per cent. is added to, or deducted from, the standard rates and the output or input bonuses. The minimum base rate of wages is 6s. per day, but under a recent arrangement the minimum "all-in" wage for an adult workman is 6s. 6d. per shift. The ascertained prices take place at intervals of three months, and the consequent wage changes operate as early as possible in the month following the end of the quarter to which the price relates. Although the ascertained prices for the July-September, 1931, and subsequent, quarters have been below the standard price of 54s., wages have remained at the standard with no additions or deductions, the deductions warranted by the scale having been waived for the time being by the employers.

The agreement provides that any question of difference in regard to the arrangements shall be referred to a joint committee of employers and workpeople, who, if they cannot agree, are required to appoint an umpire to settle the question.

The agreement applies to "all classes of men working blastfurnace shifts." The principal classes of workers at the blastfurnaces whose wages are not regulated in accordance with the above arrangements are maintenance men, including bricklayers and their labourers, engineers, electrical workers, boilermakers and patternmakers, whose wages are liable directly or indirectly to the fluctuations of the steel melters' sliding scale, referred to hereafter.

Pig-iron Manufacture—Cumberland and North Lancashire.—The rates of wages of blastfurnace workers in this district are governed by the results of a periodical ascertainment by two public accountants mutually agreed upon, one representing the employers and the other the workpeople, who examine the books of associated firms and certify the average net amount per ton, as realised at the makers' works, for West Coast hematite pig-iron ("mixed numbers") delivered for sale in the open market. The ascertained prices are made at intervals of two months, and the changes in wages take effect in the month following. The standard or basis rates of wages are payable when the selling price is 52s. per ton, and for each additional 2-4d. in the selling price ¼ per cent. is added to the standard rates. The percentage payable in accordance with the ascertained prices on standard shift or tonnage rates, and on the output bonuses which are in some cases paid in addition to these rates, is now 13½ per cent.; but, in accordance with an agreement made at the end of 1931, the addition applicable to workers whose base earnings are 6s. 4d. per shift or less is 20 per cent. Lower-paid workers also receive the benefit of a flat-rate bonus per shift (not subject to the sliding-scale percentage) ranging from 10d. for men in receipt of a basis shift rate of 4s. 10d. to 1d. for men in receipt of a basis shift rate of 5s. 7d.

Any question of difference arising in carrying out the arrangements is to be submitted to a joint committee of employers and workpeople, who, if they cannot agree, are required to appoint arbitrators to settle the matter.

The agreements described cover the process workers and also mechanics' and bricklayers' labourers, platelayers and general labourers. The wages of bricklayers and masons are governed by the same arrangements as in Cleveland and Durham.

Pig-iron Manufacture—Northamptonshire.—An agreement of October, 1930, between the employers' association and the trade unions concerned, provides that the basis or standard rates of wages are to be the basis or standard rates in operation at the respective works at the date of the agreement, and that these rates shall correspond with a standard average selling price of 35s. per ton realised at makers' works for all qualities of Northamptonshire pig-iron other than basic iron. Quarterly ascertained prices are made by a firm of accountants named in the agreement, or by some other firm mutually agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, by a firm nominated by the Board of Trade. A peculiarity of the scale is that it moves at different rates according as the ascertained price passes certain fixed points. Thus, when the ascertained price exceeds 35s. per ton but does not exceed 56s. 6d. per ton, the increase in wages is at the rate of ¼ per cent. for each 3d. per ton of the excess above 35s. per ton; but when the ascertained price is below 35s. per ton or over 56s. 6d., increases or decreases of ¼ per cent. occur for each 6d. per ton. The percentage paid on basis rates is now 13½ per cent., although only 12¼ per cent. is warranted by the latest ascertainment.

The basis rates vary in the different works, and take the form both of tonnage rates and of time rates. Input and output bonuses of varying amounts are usually paid to all workers except general labourers, and are subject to the scale percentages.

The agreement covers all classes about the furnaces, including "locomotive men and men engaged on slag breaking plant, and also men engaged in maintenance work," as well as ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen. Provision is made in the agreement for the settlement of differences by a joint "sliding-scale committee," who, if they cannot agree, are to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final and binding.

Pig-iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Melting, etc.—South Wales and Monmouthshire.—The rates of wages of blastfurnacemen and of men employed in steel melting shops and in iron and steel rolling

mills at the works affiliated to the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association are by agreement made up of basis rates, plus percentage additions varying in accordance with the combined average net selling price per ton realised at the makers' works for steel rails, of 20 lbs. weight per yard and upwards, and steel tin bars of all weights. The ascertained prices of the selling price are made at intervals of three months by two public accountants, one appointed by the employers and the other by the operatives. Any necessary wage changes operate from the next month but one following the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. The sliding scale is based on an average price of £4 5s. per ton, and for every advance or reduction of 3d. between £4 5s. and £6 10s. wages are advanced or reduced by 0.25 per cent. When the price exceeds £6 10s. wages are varied by 0.25 per cent. for each change of 6d. per ton in the selling price. From April, 1927, until the end of 1931, the percentage changes warranted under the sliding scale were not applied, wages remaining during this period at 49 per cent. above the standard. The last settlement of wages, arrived at in December, 1931, stabilises wages until 30th June, 1933 (subject to review after 1st January, 1933), the percentage addition to basis rates being fixed at 40, except in the case of men earning 45s. or less in a normal week, for whom the percentage addition is to remain at 49.

In the event of any question of a general character arising in regard to the working of the agreement, a conference is to be assembled at the request of either party. Failing a settlement by the conference, such steps are to be taken by the conference as they may deem desirable, but, failing agreement, the difference is submitted to arbitration.

The above arrangements cover all classes of process worker, except steel melters at the Dowlais-Cardiff works, whose wages are governed by the steel melters' sliding scale. They also cover bricklayers' labourers, but not bricklayers, mechanics and roll turners, whose wages are adjusted by negotiation between the employers' association and the South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Trades' Association.

In Siemens steel works in South-West Wales rates of wages are regulated under a separate arrangement. The percentage addition to basis rates is subject to a variation of 1¼ per cent. for each advance or reduction of 2s. 6d. per ton, over and above a standard price of £5 per ton, in the ascertained average net selling price at makers' works of steel tin bars of all weights. The ascertained prices are made at intervals of three months, and any necessary wage changes operate from the next month but one following the end of the ascertainment period. This arrangement does not apply to mechanics, pattern-makers or electricians, whose wages are adjusted in accordance with movements in the engineering industry at Swansea and Llanelly, nor to bricklayers, who are paid at the building trade district rate.

Ever since its inception in 1920, the strict operation of the Siemens steel scale has been modified by concessions to the lower-paid workers. After the last settlement in May, 1931, when the ascertained selling price was found to be below the standard of £5 and, consequently, no percentage was payable under the scale, the position as regards adult workpeople was as follows:—For those with basis earnings of 51s. per week or over no additional payment was made; for those with basis earnings below this amount, ex-gratia payments in the form of percentages were made as follows:—Workpeople with basis earnings of 30s. per week or under, 47½ per cent.; workpeople with basis earnings over 30s. and under 51s. per week, percentages diminishing with each 1s. of earnings and ranging from 42.66 per cent. on earnings of 31s. to 1¼ per cent. on earnings of 50s.

Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling—Midlands.—An agreement of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, which was in operation for many years before the war, provided that accountants should examine every two months the books of certain specified firms, and should take out the weights and selling prices of all classes of iron, as rolled and delivered from the mills, sold and marketed, but excluding any which had been used in other departments, and all steel. From these details the average net selling price was to be derived, and notified by the accountants to the employers' and operatives' secretaries. The iron puddling piece rate per ton was then fixed by taking a shilling for every £1 of the selling price per ton and 3d. for every 5s. or larger part of 5s. in excess of a round number of £'s in the selling price. To this was added a flat rate per ton of 2s. 3d., known as a premium. The wages of the millmen were varied by 2½ per cent. on basis rates for each 3d. fluctuation in the puddling rate. In 1919, on the adoption of the three 8-hour shift system instead of the two 12-hour shift system, compensation was given to the puddlers by an increase in the puddling rate from the current level of 9s. per ton to 13s. 6d. It was also agreed to pay over and above this new puddling rate a percentage representing the total of the advances that had occurred under the scale since the outbreak of war, in the ratio of 2½ per cent. for each advance of 3d. in the puddling rate. The percentage thus obtained was identical with the millmen's percentage. Henceforth, the percentage was to fluctuate for both puddlers and millmen at the rate of 2½ per cent. for every change in the selling price of 5s. (or the larger part of 5s.).

The rates of wages of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers are also regulated by the scale. In their cases, however, certain concessions have been made. Thus, the percentage at present payable to men with basis rates of 5s. 10d. per shift and below is 27½, as compared with 20 paid to men with basis rates above this figure; and flat-rate bonuses ranging from 1d. to 1s. 5d. per shift are paid to production workers with basis rates of 6s. 10d. and less, with lower amounts to non-productive workers.

Steel Melting and Steel Rolling.—The wages of workers in the heavy steel industry are chiefly regulated by a sliding-scale which was first agreed upon in 1905. To the basis or standard wages are added percentages based on the average net selling price per ton realised

at the works of specified makers of steel plate for all purposes, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and upwards (except boiler plates and others of a particularly special character) made by the Siemens open-heat process. The price is ascertained quarterly by a public accountant mutually agreed upon, and the wage changes warranted by variations in the price operate in the month but one following the end of the quarter to which the ascertainment relates. Each complete £ of the average net selling price is divided into eight steps of 2s. 6d. each, and wages are calculated by adding to or deducting from the standard rates $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each step by which the selling price differs from the standard price of the first quarter of 1905. Any dispute arising out of the agreement is referred to a joint committee, who, if they fail to agree, are required to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision is binding on both parties.

This sliding-scale agreement originally applied only to melters, pitmen and teemers employed in melting shops in England and Scotland. It soon, however, became the practice to extend the operation of the scale to gas producermen, charge wheelers, etc., and, later, the scale became applicable to semi-skilled and unskilled workers in melting shops and to workers in steel rolling mills on the North-East Coast, in Lincolnshire, in the West of Scotland and other districts, so that at the present time practically all workers about steel melting shops and a large number of steel rolling mills are directly under the scale.

After the last change in wages under the scale in November, 1932, the percentage on basis rates warranted by the ascertainment was 20 on the basic process, while on the acid process the basis rates were subject to a deduction of 5 per cent.; but, as a concession on the part of the employers, relief was granted to workpeople of 21 years of age and over of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for those with basis wages over 7s. and up to and including 7s. 8d. per shift, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to those with basis wages up to and including 7s. per shift.

The basis or standard rates to which the original scale applied were those in operation at each works in the first three months of 1905; but with effect from February, 1930, uniform tonnage and data rates were agreed upon for the melters.

Maintenance Workers at Blastfurnaces and Iron and Steel Works.—Some reference has already been made above to the arrangements by which the wages of these classes of workpeople are regulated, from which it will be seen that in a number of cases separate arrangements exist from those which govern the wages of process workers. The most comprehensive selling-price sliding-scale agreement governing the wages of such workers is that made in January, 1923, for bricklayers and masons employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, and blastfurnaces in Cleveland, West Cumberland and Lincolnshire. A basis time rate of 1s. per hour was fixed, to which was added the fluctuating percentage accruing from the steel melters' sliding scale. From the end of 1925, however, the changes resulting from this scale were not applied, and the percentage payable on the basis rate remained stationary at 32½ per cent. until November, 1932, when it was reduced to 27½. The agreement also introduced a tonnage bonus system, under which additional progressive payments are made when the output of any works exceeds a certain standard.

Coke and By-Product Works.—The percentage addition to the basis shift rates of coke and by-product workers in West Yorkshire is subject to variation in accordance with changes in the selling price of coke and breeze (excluding "bee-hive" coke). Variations in wages are 3 per cent. for each advance of 1s. in the price above 15s. per ton. The latter price warrants an addition of 32 per cent. to the standard rates of 1911; and this (i.e. standard rates plus 32 per cent.) is the minimum payable under the current agreement. The ascertainment and wages changes take place at intervals of three months.

In Lancashire the price taken is that fixed by the Sheffield Blastfurnace Coke Sales Association. A price of 27s. and less than 27s. 6d. per ton warrants the addition of 50 per cent. to basis rates, and for each variation of 6d. per ton the percentage is altered by 0.75, provided that wages are not to fall below standard rates plus 32 per cent. Similar agreements had formerly been in operation in Durham and North Staffordshire, until they were determined by notice given by the parties in 1928 and 1925 respectively.

Iron Ore Mining—Cumberland.—By an agreement of November, 1929, the wages of all workers at iron ore mines are regulated by the average selling price of "hematite pig iron mixed numbers 1, 2, 3, sold and delivered in the open market at the whole of the Cumberland and Furness district of Lancashire blastfurnaces." The ascertainments are made every two months by a firm of accountants named in the agreement, and the consequent changes in rates take place on the first bargain day after the ascertainment. The agreement fixes basis shift rates for a number of classes of workers, which apply so long as the ascertained price stands at 72s. per ton. These rates are subject to increases or decreases of 1d. for every increase or decrease of 1s. per ton in the selling price, except when the selling price stands over 75s. and not above 80s., during which time the rates remain stationary. It is provided that wages shall not fall below the rates corresponding to a selling price of 70s. As the ascertained price has remained below this figure since the end of 1930, the wages have accordingly remained 2d. below the basis shift rates.

Tinplate Manufacture—South Wales and Monmouthshire.—The wages of workers in this industry (excluding maintenance men) are adjusted at intervals of three months on the basis of variations in the gross average selling price per basis box f.o.b. Bristol Channel ports of certain sizes of coke tinplates, after eliminating the costs of tin and of steel bars. The ascertainments are made by a firm of accountants mutually agreed upon. The ascertained price per box for April, May and June, 1929, forms the basis from which are

determined standard wages. For every increase of 1½d. per box above this basis price wages are advanced .875 per cent. above the standard. At the present time no addition to standard is warranted by the operation of the scale, but to workers with basis rates of 6s. 10½d. per day or less an ex-gratia payment of 7½ per cent. is paid. The wage changes operate from the month but one after the end of the period to which the ascertainment relates. Any disputes arising out of the agreement are to be settled by reference to a Joint Standing Committee.

Galvanising.—The rates of wages of workpeople employed by members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board, mainly in South Wales and the Midlands and on the North-East Coast, were adjusted, until December, 1927, at intervals of two months in accordance with changes in the selling price of 24-gauge galvanised corrugated sheets, less the cost of the spelter used in their manufacture. The cost of spelter was ascertained from the books of specified firms for the two months preceding the period to which the ascertained price of sheets relates. The deduction was made by allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of spelter to the ton of 24-gauge sheets. The basic price of the scale, after deducting the cost of spelter, was £7 17s. 6d. per ton; and wages were varied by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates for each difference of 5s. from this price up to any amount above base. The ascertainments were made by a firm of accountants named in the agreement. Since December, 1927, the operation of the sliding scale has been suspended, and the percentages payable on standard have been determined each year by direct negotiation or by arbitration.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

Apart from the various agreements referred to above, there are two arrangements which do not strictly come within the category of sliding-scales, although selling prices are the dominant factor in determining wages changes. The wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland are subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals following a joint conference of employers and workpeople. This conference takes into consideration, amongst other factors, the ascertainment of the price of Cleveland pig iron. The general tendency of wages, therefore, is in the same direction as that of the wages of the blastfurnace workers, though the amounts of change do not correspond precisely. The other arrangement covers crate makers in North Staffordshire. The system of payment consists in the apportionment of a fixed part of the selling price to wages. Thus, of each £1 worth of crates, the amount allocated to wages is 6s. 3d. in the case of machine shops and 8s. 6d. in the case of "all-through" (hand-work) shops.

There are also a number of other arrangements in operation governing the wages of the employees of individual firms. These firms are mainly in the iron and steel industry, and the arrangements are generally similar in nature to those described in earlier paragraphs.

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

In 1921 the principle of determining wages of coal miners in relation to the proceeds of the industry was adopted for the first time, under the terms of a national agreement. The same principle was repeated in a further national agreement made in 1924; and following the national dispute of 1926, when the 1924 agreement expired, agreements were concluded in each district, which maintained the principle, while varying some of the conditions attaching thereto.

As in the iron and steel industry, wages in the coal industry take the form of standard basis rates, to which is added a percentage varying in the different districts. The basis rates in each district, which are generally fixed by joint negotiation between the employers and workpeople, differ considerably according to the classes of workpeople or local conditions. The percentage addition, however, is fixed on a district basis, and is generally uniform in each district for all classes of workers. The current agreements provide for this percentage to be determined in relation to the proceeds of the industry in each district, subject to certain over-riding factors which are described below. The agreements provide that the total proceeds of the industry in each district shall first be ascertained for some given period (usually 1 to 3 months) from returns made by the owners, which are checked by independent auditors appointed by each side. The amount to be distributed as wages is then determined by (i) deducting from the total proceeds the costs of production other than wages, the various items which may be reckoned as costs for this purpose being defined by schedule; and (ii) allocating to wages a fixed percentage of the remainder (usually 85 or 87). As already stated, wages are made up of fixed basis rates plus a percentage addition, and it is the latter amount which varies according to the total sum available for distribution.

So far as this percentage addition is directly affected by this arrangement, the latter may be described as automatic in its application. Two important factors, however, have to be taken into account which limit the automatic character of the arrangement. In each district a minimum percentage addition to basis rates has been fixed. In the case of the lower-paid day-wage men, moreover, arrangements are in force in most districts which guarantee what is known as a subsistence wage or allowance, when wages fall below a certain level. If the net proceeds available for distribution are insufficient to meet these charges, the deficit is made up by the owners, but is recoverable to some extent out of future surpluses.

In recent years, owing to the decline in trade and fall in prices, the sums available for distribution as wages, under the terms of the agreements, have, in nearly all districts, been insufficient to realise the agreed minimum and subsistence payments. Consequently there have been very few automatic adjustments of wages under the sliding scales. At the present time the owners in all districts have agreed to maintain the minimum rates now in operation for a period of 12 months from last July.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1932.

The Report of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1932 has been published.* The Report is divided into eight chapters, and there are nineteen appendices.

Employment.—Under this heading the Report contains a general review of the state of employment during the year, followed by a section dealing with the work of the Employment Exchanges as placing agencies. There was a slight decrease in the number of placings as compared with 1931, almost entirely due to the discontinuance of the policy of relief works, and to the restriction of the building and public works programmes of Local Authorities, etc. With these exceptions there was actually an increase in placings.

The Report refers to the development of the work of the specialised Employment Exchange for the hotel and catering trades; to the special arrangements made for meeting seasonal demands, particularly in seaside resorts and in agriculture (including the supply of British workers for lifting the potato crop in Jersey—a new venture made for the first time in 1932); and to the arrangements made, as in previous years, for industrial transference. This chapter of the Report also deals with the work of Local Employment Committees, with the King's National Roll, with the work of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Port Transport Industry, with the admission of foreign workers for employment in this country, and with other duties falling on the Ministry in connection with the relief of unemployment.

In a separate chapter dealing with juvenile employment and training the general state of industrial employment for juveniles in 1932 is considered. Though the percentage rate of unemployment for boys and girls together remained the same as in 1931 (7.6), or about a third of the adult percentage, there was a marked and growing disparity between the rates of unemployment for boys and for girls respectively: the monthly average for boys in 1932 was 8.4, and for girls 6.4, as compared with 7.9 and 7.1, respectively, in 1931. This chapter also deals with the arrangements made for giving advice to boys and girls seeking employment, and for placing them in employment; with the transfer of boys and girls from the depressed areas; and with the establishment of approved courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls.

Training.—This chapter of the Report deals with the arrangements in force during 1932 for training men and women for employment: these included, as a new feature, the experimental starting of physical training centres in a few areas of heavy unemployment, as a means of combating the demoralising effects of prolonged unemployment. These centres were well attended.

The Department has also co-operated with the various efforts which have been made, on a voluntary basis, to provide allotments, occupational centres, reading rooms, sports, etc., for the unemployed. The Government has now recognised the National Council of Social Service as the appropriate central body for co-ordinating and stimulating such schemes; and £10,000 has been voted by Parliament, from which grants can be made to the Council to enable it to extend its work.

Unemployment Insurance.—Two Acts affecting the Unemployment Insurance scheme were passed in 1932: the Transitional Payments Prolongation (Unemployed Persons) Act, which received the Royal Assent on 14th April, and the Transitional Payments (Determination of Need) Act, which received the Royal Assent on 17th November. The former extended the operation of the transitional payments scheme until 30th June, 1933; while the latter laid down certain rules as to the extent to which, in the assessment of transitional payments, wounds and disability pensions, weekly payments of workmen's compensation, and money and investments, were to be disregarded. A summary of this Act, giving fuller particulars of its provisions, appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1932, page 448.

This chapter gives an account of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance scheme under the headings of contributions; scope of the general scheme; benefit; special schemes (for the banking and for the insurance industries); finance; and cost of administration. A separate section deals with the administration of the transitional payments scheme, which was modified during the year both by the two Acts above-mentioned and by amendments to the Transitional Payments Regulations.

The chapter concludes with a summary of the Majority and of the Minority Reports of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, which were presented on 27th October, 1932.

Industrial Relations.—This chapter describes the activities of the Ministry in the matter of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The most important disputes, in which the Department formally and successfully intervened, were in the spinning and in the manufacturing sections of the cotton industry. The settlements reached in these two cases not only terminated the disputes, but led to the adoption of more adequate conciliation machinery for the settlement of future differences.

An account is also given of the proceedings of the Joint Industrial Councils, and of agreements and awards under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and the Conciliation Act, 1896.

Trade Boards.—This chapter deals with the administration of the Trade Boards Acts during the year 1932, under the headings of—application of the Acts, and description of trades; constitution of Trade Boards and of district trade committees; proceedings of Trade Boards; Trade Board minimum rates; inspection, enforcement, and special inquiries.

Labour Statistics.—Particulars are given of the work of the Ministry in regard to the collection and publication of labour statistics. Several special inquiries were undertaken, the results of which have, for the most part, been published in this GAZETTE. The Department has also published during the year a new edition of the *Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc.*; and a memorandum on emergency benefit and the needs test in Germany.

International Labour Organisation.—This chapter gives an account of the six meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held during the year 1932; of the proceedings of the sixteenth session of the International Labour Conference; of the action taken by H.M. Government in regard to certain draft reports and questionnaires circulated by the International Labour Office; and of an unofficial meeting held to consider questions connected with the ratification of the Coal Mines Convention.

Appendices.—The appendices contain statistics relating to unemployment, unemployment insurance, industrial disputes, rates of wages, cost of living, etc.; also particulars of the staff and organisation of the Ministry, the working of the Unemployment Insurance scheme, the administration of the Trade Boards Acts, etc.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1933 (page 7), a statement was published giving for the period January, 1930, to December, 1932, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to March, 1933. 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.

	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
1930.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Jan.-March ...	11,995	1,540	10,455	10,035	10,033
Apr.-June ...	12,115	1,772	10,343	9,919	9,880
July-Sept. ...	12,197	2,044	10,153	9,726	9,724
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,290	2,305	9,985	9,555	9,552
1931.	12,380	2,583	9,797	9,364	9,320
Jan.-March ...	12,467	2,538	9,929	9,492	9,487
Apr.-June ...	12,550	2,746	9,804	9,365	9,353
July-Sept. ...	12,620	2,652	9,968	9,526	9,525
1932.	12,572	2,707	9,865	9,425	9,421
Jan.-March ...	12,545	2,728	9,817	9,377	9,375
Apr.-June ...	12,560	2,851	9,709	9,269	9,204
July-Sept. ...	12,590	2,737	9,853	9,412	9,409
1933.	12,620	2,819	9,801	9,359	9,356
Jan.-March ...	12,610	2,877	9,733	9,292	9,285
April ...	12,620	2,836	9,784	9,342	9,340
March ...	12,630	2,744	9,886	9,444	9,443

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1930.	108.3	136.9	105.1	105.0	105.3
Jan.-March ...	109.4	157.5	104.0	103.8	103.7
Apr.-June ...	110.2	181.7	102.1	101.7	102.1
July-Sept. ...	111.0	204.9	100.4	99.9	100.3
Oct.-Dec. ...	111.8	229.6	98.5	97.9	97.8
1931.	112.6	225.6	99.8	99.3	99.6
Jan.-March ...	113.3	244.1	98.6	98.0	98.2
Apr.-June ...	114.0	235.7	100.2	99.6	100.0
July-Sept. ...	113.5	240.6	99.2	98.6	98.9
Oct.-Dec. ...	113.3	242.5	98.7	98.1	98.4
1932.	113.4	253.4	97.6	97.0	96.6
Jan.-March ...	113.7	243.3	99.0	98.5	98.8
Apr.-June ...	114.0	250.6	98.5	97.9	98.2
July-Sept. ...	113.9	255.7	97.8	97.2	97.5
Oct.-Dec. ...	114.0	252.1	98.4	97.7	98.0
1933.	114.1	243.9	99.4	98.8	99.1
Jan.-March ...					
April ...					
March ...					

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.

* Cmd. 4281, H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DURING HOLIDAY PERIODS, 1932.

THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

SPECIAL steps were again taken by the Employment Exchanges to meet the demands for additional workpeople at seaside and holiday resorts last year; and, while the season was not a particularly good one, the Exchanges again recorded an increase in the number of workpeople placed by them in such employments. The following Table shows the number of vacancies notified and vacancies filled in 1931 and in 1932, distinguishing vacancies for men, for boys, for women, and for girls:—

	Vacancies notified.		Vacancies filled.			
	1932.	1931.	By local applicants.		By applicants from other districts.	
			1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Men ...	11,169	9,015	8,862	6,668	1,669	1,405
Boys ...	875	1,132	576	745	190	255
Women ...	43,765	42,959	21,376	19,815	16,336	15,579
Girls ...	2,260	1,875	1,133	906	754	607
Total ...	58,069	54,981	31,947	28,134	18,949	17,846

It will be seen that the total number of vacancies notified increased from 54,981 in 1931 to 58,069 in 1932, an increase of 3,088, or 5.6 per cent.; while vacancies filled increased from 45,980 to 50,896, an increase of 4,916, or 10.7 per cent. There has thus been a marked increase in the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified: the proportion, which was only 77.4 per cent. in 1930, rose to 85.6 per cent. in 1931 and to 87.6 per cent. in 1932. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified exceeded 92 per cent. in North-Western and in North-Eastern England and 90 per cent. in Wales. As will be seen, by far the largest number of vacancies notified were for women and girls; the proportion of such vacancies filled was 86 per cent. (compared with 82.3 per cent. in 1931) for the country as a whole, while in the three areas named it exceeded 90 per cent.

There was an increase of 3,813 in the numbers of local applicants placed, which were 31,947 and 28,134 in 1932 and 1931, respectively. The numbers of applicants from other districts who were found employment rose from 17,846 in 1931 to 18,949 in 1932, an increase of 1,103.

The following Table analyses the vacancies notified and filled in 1932, showing the principal occupations:—

Occupations.	Vacancies notified.	Vacancies filled.		
		By local applicants.	By applicants from other districts.	Total.
Resident domestic servants: At hotels, boarding houses, etc. ...	21,754	6,841	11,632	18,473
In private service ...	632	189	190	379
Non-resident domestic servants ...	8,300	6,361	360	6,721
Waiters and waitresses ...	16,230	9,294	5,730	15,024
Cleaners, charwomen, etc. ...	992	912	40	952
Shop assistants ...	3,259	2,603	402	3,005
Transport workers (motor drivers, tramway workers, carters, railway porters, errand boys, van boys, etc.)	1,657	1,520	47	1,567
Canvassers, typists, clerks, cashiers, etc. ...	1,190	916	96	1,012
Cloak-room, bathing tent, and lift attendants ...	641	608	13	621
Laundry workers ...	378	204	113	317
Sportsground, race-course, etc. workers ...	497	459	32	491
Bakers and confectioners ...	323	178	108	286
Post Office employees ...	219	203	5	208
Photographers ...	163	126	17	143
Cinema and theatre workers ...	419	299	88	387
General labourers ...	94	81	2	83
Other occupations ...	1,321	1,153	74	1,227
Total ...	58,069	31,947	18,949	50,896

Women and Girls.—The number of women and girls for whom seasonal employment was found under these arrangements increased from 36,907 in 1931 to 39,599 in 1932, an increase of 2,692, or 7.3 per cent. Of the 39,599 placed in 1932, 22,509 were local applicants, and 17,090 applicants from other districts; as compared with 20,721 and 16,186, respectively, in 1931.

Resident domestic service in hotels, boarding houses, &c., absorbed the largest numbers of women and girls in both years; the numbers were 14,510 in 1931 and 15,434 in 1932. Non-resident domestic service in hotels, boarding houses, &c., absorbed 6,027 in 1932, as against 5,720 in 1931; waitresses numbered 11,582, as against 11,123; and shop assistants 2,666, as against 2,403. Other occupations in which women and girls were placed in 1932 included cleaners, charwomen, etc. (952); canvassers, office workers, etc. (824); domestic servants (resident) in private domestic service (371); and laundry workers (312).

Men and Boys.—The number of men and boys for whom seasonal employment was found increased from 9,073 in 1931 to 11,297 in 1932, an increase of 2,224, or 24.5 per cent. Of the 11,297 placed in 1932, 9,438 were local applicants, and 1,859 applicants from other districts; as compared with 7,413 and 1,660, respectively, in 1931.

Resident domestic service in hotels, boarding houses, etc., absorbed 3,039 men and boys, compared with 3,287 in 1931; and non-resident domestic service 694, compared with 632 in 1931. There was thus a net decrease of 186 in the number of men and boys placed in domestic service in hotels, boarding houses and similar establishments. The number placed as waiters was 3,442, as against 2,170 in 1931, an increase of 1,272. Other occupations in which considerable numbers of men were placed were transport and delivery services (1,432); cloak-room, bathing station, etc., attendants (448); various employments in connection with sports and games (460); bakers and confectioners (161); canvassers, office workers, etc. (188); Post Office employees (156); and cinema and theatre workers (183).

Publicity and Canvassing.—Considerable attention was given to publicity, both among prospective employers and among possible applicants. Hotel and boarding house proprietors were canvassed; lists of applicants who were available to return to former employers were prepared, and the employers were invited to re-engage them.

The response was generally satisfactory. While many direct engagements were known to have been made of workpeople engaged in previous years through the Employment Exchange machinery, greater and more widespread use was made of the Exchange service by employers; and it was reported that at some resorts notification of vacancies to the Exchanges had become the recognised method of recruiting seasonal staff.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of better-class vacancies notified to several Exchanges: these included both vacancies in higher-class establishments, and vacancies in the more highly skilled and more responsible posts. As an instance, the proprietor of one first-class hotel engaged the whole of his staff through an Exchange, after discussing his requirements with the Exchange officers.

Demand for Workpeople.—The bookings were comparatively small in the early part of the season, as the weather in May was inclement and the season began late. Many employers appear not only to have delayed notifying their requirements (with the result that many experienced applicants, who were available early in the season, had found other employment when their services were required later in the season), but also to have restricted their staff even in the busiest period of the season, the extra work being undertaken by the staff already employed.

Availability of Workpeople.—A careful scrutiny of the registers of Exchanges was made early in the year, and apparently suitable applicants who were available were interviewed. Meetings of women applicants were addressed by officers of the Department, and specially allocated seasonal officers from "demand" Exchanges visited certain "supply" offices in order to assist in obtaining workpeople of the right types. Wherever advantage was likely to be gained by this arrangement, Exchanges at holiday resorts were specially linked with Exchanges in areas where suitable applicants were available, so that submissions of workpeople could be made with speed. Officers were specially allocated to this branch of seasonal placing work, and temporary offices were opened in certain areas for the convenience of employers and workers.

The number of applicants, and particularly of local applicants, was, on the whole, greater than in previous seasons. In general, the standard of the applicants compared favourably with that of applicants in previous years, and a greater number of experienced workpeople were available in many districts. As a consequence, there was little scope for placing inexperienced workpeople until very late in the season, although the number of such workpeople showed no falling off. Actually, owing possibly to difficulty in obtaining industrial employment and to increased competition for the work, applicants showed more than usual keenness and enterprise in seeking seasonal posts on their own initiative, sometimes travelling considerable distances to make personal application to employers. Their efforts frequently met with success, and resulted in direct engagements without reference to Exchanges.

Travelling Arrangements.—The assistance which the Exchanges were able to give by advancing the fares, in cases of necessity, to applicants to travel to employment was again used extensively.

Welfare Arrangements.—Special attention was again given to welfare arrangements for women and girls at all seaside resorts. Letters of welcome, giving the names and addresses of wardens—with whom they were invited to get in touch if in need of advice or assistance at any time—were sent to applicants travelling to other districts. In many instances, the applicants were met on arrival and conducted to their place of employment. With the co-operation of charitable organisations in several towns, articles of clothing, uniform, etc., were obtainable by needy applicants in order to equip them for taking up employment. Girls' clubs and friendly societies also co-operated with the Exchanges, and valuable assistance was again given by members of the women's sub-committees attached to Exchanges.

Withdrawal after Acceptance of Employment.—The failure of large numbers of applicants to travel after being accepted by employers again resulted in much additional work being thrown upon Exchange staffs. These cases were fewer, however, than in the previous year; and effective steps were taken to provide substitutes, when required.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

THE Mines Department have issued the eleventh Report of the Miner's Welfare Committee, covering the year ended 31st December, 1932, together with the sixth Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, covering the period from November, 1931, to October, 1932.*

The sum paid into the Miners' Welfare Fund in 1932 from the levy on output was £795,236, as compared with £998,748 in the previous year; while the receipts from the welfare levy on royalties (imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926) amounted to £204,000, as compared with £220,000 in 1931. The royalties welfare levy, supplemented by contributions from the General Fund (see below), and by interest on investments, is devoted to the provision of pithead baths at collieries, including accommodation for drying the men's working clothes.

The total receipts from contributions on output levy account—i.e., from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1932, were £10,777,694; to which must be added interest to the amount of £890,786, making a total of £11,668,480. Of this, four-fifths is ear-marked for the respective districts in which it is raised, while the remaining fifth forms the General Fund, used mainly for the purposes of education and research; but considerable sums have, as mentioned above, been appropriated by the Miners' Welfare Committee for the provision of pithead baths.

District Funds.—The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds: (i) during the year 1932, and (ii) from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1932:—

Description.	Number of Schemes.		Total Amount allocated to end of year 1932.
	Year 1932.	Total to end of year 1932.	
Recreation:—			£
†Indoor.—Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries, swimming baths, etc. ...	15	659	2,494,294
†Outdoor.—Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc. ...	25	630	2,043,878
Pit welfare:—			
Cycle sheds, drying rooms and shelters at pithead, wash-houses, and drinking water underground ...	4	24	17,422
Pithead baths, canteens and laundries ...	13	70	288,593
Health:—			
Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.) ...	5	72	311,575
Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of miners only, funds for the purchase of admission tickets, provision of surgical appliances, special treatment of serious accidents, etc.) ...	2	47	2,591,129
District nursing services ...	4	41	53,877
Ambulance services ...	2	77	104,866
Aged miners' homes ...	2	2	33,360
Education:—			
Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc. ...	55	286	104,294
Expenses of administration ...	...	...	98,057
Totals ...	127	1,908	8,141,345

The number of new schemes started during 1932 showed a considerable reduction as compared with the number started in 1931, namely 179. In this connection it is pointed out in the Report that the future of the Miners' Welfare Fund was in some uncertainty during the year, owing to the appointment, in July, 1931, of a Committee of Inquiry.†

In view of this uncertainty, the Miners' Welfare Committee decided to make no more allocations for new schemes at present, except for schemes, or self-contained parts, the completion of which was not dependent upon further allocations in the future.

The amount allocated, on the other hand, showed a great increase over 1931, when it was £521,286; this was chiefly owing to an increase, from £31,029 to £354,322, in the allocations to convalescent schemes.

This is the first occasion on which an allocation has been made for aged miners' homes. Proposals for such allocations were made as long ago as in 1922, but it was at that time regarded as doubtful whether this was a permissible purpose under section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920. In 1929, however, the Secretary for Mines decided that he would not veto such allocations if they were desired by the Miners' Welfare Committee and by both sides of the industry in the districts concerned.

General Fund.—The allocations from the General Fund during the year amounted to £95,536; and the total sum allocated from the beginning of the scheme to 31st December, 1932, to £1,690,346. The

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 10d., post free).
† Many of the "indoor" schemes include land for recreation purposes; such recreation grounds are not included under "outdoor" schemes.
‡ Including small grants for the purchase of books.
§ The Report of the Committee of Inquiry has now been published (Cmd. 4236, H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net; 1s. 8d., post-free). A review of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1933, page 48.

principal items were: Research, £756,344, including £259,528 for the Mining Research (Safety and Health) Endowment Fund; buildings and equipment for mining education, £689,419; scholarships and special grants, £162,982.

Pithead Baths Fund.—The receipts from the royalties welfare levy during 1932 were £204,000; to which must be added interest on unexpended balances (£39,965), and a grant of £150,000 from the General Fund, making a total of £393,965. The total amount credited to the Baths Fund from the initiation of the scheme has been £2,282,658; of which £1,382,658 came from the royalties welfare levy (including interest on unexpended balances) and £900,000 from the General Fund.

Allocations were made in respect of 31 new bath installations in 1932; and an installation at Whitehill (Ayrshire) was wholly provided from the Ayrshire district fund. These 32 installations will provide accommodation for 42,336 men and 96 women.

MINERS WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

The number of applicants for scholarships under the national scholarship scheme in 1932 was 723, an increase of 51 over 1931. The number of applicants who were working miners showed a slight reduction (from 170 to 161); children of mine-workers increased from 502 to 562. Nineteen scholarships were awarded, seven to miners and twelve to miners' children, two of whom were girls.

KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The King's Roll National Council met on 22nd March, 1933, when Lord Allenby took the chair.

It was reported that in January there were 43,021 unemployed disabled ex-service men registered at Employment Exchanges, of whom 26,368 were Category A, 16,257 were Category B, and 396 were Category C. The total figure represents 10.8 per cent. of the estimated number of men in receipt of disability pensions and disability allowances. The percentage rate of unemployment among all insured men in Great Britain at approximately the same date was 27.2.

The Council gave special consideration to the position of firms temporarily closed down or reduced to a nucleus staff through industrial depression, but dependent for their future prosperity on retaining enrolment on the King's Roll, in order that their eligibility for Government and other contracts might not be impaired. The Council decided that in such cases King's Roll Committees should have discretion to retain such firms on the Roll for a period of six months, with possibilities of extension.

The number of Local Authorities who give preference to enrolled firms when allotting contracts was reported to be 730.

The Minister of Labour made the following statement in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 30th March:—

"The number of firms on the King's National Roll at the present time is 24,947, as compared with approximately 27,500 in March, 1928. The number of disabled ex-service men employed by these firms is now about 341,960, and was about 380,000 in 1928. A certain decline in the numbers is to be expected with the passage of time and the changing industrial conditions, and more particularly during the period of economic depression. Nevertheless I should like to take this opportunity of re-enforcing the appeal recently made by Lord Allenby, as chairman of the King's Roll National Council, to employers to do their utmost to find or to maintain employment for these men even at this moment of exceptional difficulty."

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND ACCOUNTS, 1931-2.

THE accounts of the Unemployment Fund for the year ended 31st March, 1932, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, have been published.* For the first time, the Transitional Payments Account is shown separately from all other income and expenditure out of the Fund, which are included in another account, called the Insurance Account.

The payments out of the Insurance Account were £90,458,043, or £9,442,959 more than in the preceding year. The increase includes an additional £7,126,768 for insurance benefit and an additional £2,174,344 for interest on Treasury advances. The total paid in interest during the year amounted to £4,703,737.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the total amount of Treasury advances to the Fund on 31st March, 1932, was £115,000,000, the maximum allowed under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1931. Advances by the Treasury during the year amounted to £39,610,000. The deficiency (£444,577) arising after the limit of £115,000,000 was reached has been met out of moneys provided by Parliament. The average rate of interest at 31st March, 1932, was £4 14s. 7½d. per cent. Since that date advances to the amount of £4,616,000 have been renewed at lower rates.

The receipts into the Insurance Account, other than advances from the Treasury and Deficiency Grant from the Vote for the Ministry of Labour, were £50,485,157, or £5,899,617 more than in the previous year, but nevertheless nearly £40,000,000 less than the expenditure in the year under review.

The total charge for transitional benefit and transitional payments in the year, including the relative cost of administration, amounted to £32,374,570, or £12,058,085 more than the cost of transitional benefit in the previous year.

* House of Commons Paper No. 13, of Session 1932-33. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

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

Fourth 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 31st December, 1932,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 52,985,962 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 48,873,523 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £32,233,966, equivalent to 13s. 2.29d. per ton, of which 8s. 9.71d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £34,040,876, equivalent to 13s. 11.16d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £1,806,910, or 8.87d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 744,425, and the number of man-shifts worked was 46,856,499. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.62 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.26d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.48d. to 4.37d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11.60d. and 1s. 1.89d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.78d. 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.‡	
			s.	d.			s.	d.
1930.								
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1	1.37	911,218	21.94	9	3.25
30th June	96	55,850,573	-0	1.94	886,229	21.32	9	3.26
30th Sept.	96	54,249,688	-0	2.40	853,477	21.34	9	3.85
31st Dec.	96	57,061,222	+0	6.20	849,344	21.84	9	3.79
1931.								
31st Mar.	96	56,723,277	+0	9.04	838,696	21.78	9	2.45
30th June	96	51,595,921	-0	1.34	818,718	21.44	9	2.18
30th Sept.	96	49,189,334	-0	2.05	787,749	21.35	9	2.43
31st Dec.	96	55,190,862	+0	7.06	799,374	21.86	9	2.22
1932.								
31st Mar.	96	53,916,267	+0	6.46	800,921	21.98	9	2.13
30th June	97	50,090,452	-0	1.91	781,704	21.78	9	1.92
30th Sept.	96	44,480,618	-0	7.55	745,201	21.50	9	1.87
31st Dec.	96	52,985,962	+0	8.87	744,425	22.62	9	2.26

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Coalmining.—With the object of expressing the dissatisfaction of the Miners' Federation with working conditions in the industry and the Government's failure to accede to its demands for increased pensions, ratification of the convention relating to hours of work in coalmines and the establishment of a national coal board designed to regulate the production and distribution of coal, a general cessation of work for three days was organised by the Federation to take place in all the coalmining regions on 3rd, 4th and 5th April, 1933.

Textile Industry.—No general settlement has been reached in the dispute involving six thousand workers employed in some thirty weaving establishments in Armentières and its vicinity which began in January, following the rejection 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 one establishment, however, work was resumed on 27th March on terms acceptable to the workers' organisation.

Motor-Car Industry.—Unrest among workers at the Citroën motor-car factories in Paris, occasioned by a projected wage reduction of ten per cent. on 1st April, culminated in a lock-out, on 30th March, of the 21,000 persons employed in the undertaking. Work was resumed on 5th April at the reduced wage rates; but, following the workers' expression of dissatisfaction with the settlement, they were again locked out on 6th April.

GERMANY.

Coalmining.—In negotiations between the employers and workers in the Ruhr coalmining industry following upon the notification by the employers (as reported on page 86 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1933) of their intention to terminate the existing wages and general agreements for the industry at 31st March, 1933, voluntary agreement has been reached upon the extension of the wages agreement until 30th September, 1933, and the general agreement until 31st March, 1934.

* Cmd. 4280. 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 January, 1933.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.
¶ See this GAZETTE for February, 1933, page 50.

POLAND.

Textile Industry.—Threatened wage reductions of from 15 to 25 per cent. resulted in a strike of about 70,000 cotton spinners in the Lodz district. After the strike had lasted for about four weeks, a settlement was reported, the workers having agreed to accept wage cuts of from 12 to 15 per cent. on the rates in force under an agreement made in 1928. The effect of this settlement will be, it is understood, to leave wage rates unchanged in some cases and to raise them in others, at mills where reductions in wages have taken place since 1928.

SWEDEN.

Mercantile Marine.—As the result of a ballot taken among approximately one-third of the membership of the Swedish Seamen's Federation, it was decided on 8th March, 1933, to reject the proposals of a conciliation committee for a reduction in the wages of deck hands, stokers and kitchen staffs of 5 per cent., in place of a 10 per cent. reduction as originally demanded by the employers. A strike was called to begin on the following day, whereupon the employers announced that the rates of pay of fresh crews signed on as from 10th March would be reduced by 10 per cent. Towards the end of the month, negotiations were resumed between the disputing parties and the conciliation committee, which culminated in the acceptance by the seamen's representatives of proposals for an average reduction in wages of 4 per cent., except for ordinary seamen, who are to be paid at their former rates. The new agreement is understood to have come into force on 1st April.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

BELGIUM.

UNDER a Royal Decree dated 28th January, 1933, a temporary Unemployment Commission has been set up in connection with the recently constituted Ministry of Social Welfare and Hygiene.

The function of this body (which consists of the president of the governing body and the director-general of the National Emergency Fund, the director-general of Insurance and Social Welfare, the director of the Employment Department and an unemployment commissioner and two secretaries specially appointed by the Crown), is to consider and report on measures for reducing unemployment and improving the systems of unemployment relief.

The Commission will examine means by which a more methodical and equitable division of the financial burden of unemployment relief between the State and the local authorities may be made, and will review the question of the provision of useful occupation for the unemployed, and advise on the co-ordination of the work of the bodies administering insurance and those dealing with the placing of workers in employment.

GERMANY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1932 (page 413), an account was given of two legislative measures providing for (a) the grant until 1st April, 1933, of supplementary benefit allowances over and above the fixed scale of benefits to claimants with dependants eligible for dependants' benefit; and (b) the continued payment of emergency (transitional) benefit up to 31st March, 1933, to claimants who would otherwise have been excluded from benefit before that date on grounds of the exhaustion of their claim under the basic rules. By an Order of 30th March, 1933, and a Decree dated 15th March, 1933, the Federal Minister of Labour has extended until further notice the payment of the supplementary allowances, and authorised the continued grant of emergency benefit for an unspecified period without regard to the normal limitations (38 weeks in general, extensible up to 51 weeks in the case of persons over 40 years of age if the state of employment justifies the extension). The Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board are also authorised to continue beyond 1st April, 1933, to apply monies out of the insurance funds to the mitigation of hardships arising in special cases from the graduation of benefit according to district categories.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).

An Act which received assent on 21st December, 1932, amends the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930-1932, as amended by subsequent Acts.* The Act provides that the reduced rates of tax fixed by the Act of 6th October, 1932, for smaller weekly incomes from employment, i.e., weekly incomes not exceeding £3 10s., shall proportionately apply to smaller incomes earned fortnightly or at other intervals.

Persons employed temporarily under the (Commonwealth) Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, 1932, and persons employed on ships trading between Australia and New Zealand and who are on New Zealand articles, are exempted from taxation under the Acts.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Several Acts dealing with unemployment relief have been passed in recent months by the legislature of Victoria, the latest being the Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act of 21st December, 1932, which consolidates and amends provisions made in the Unemployment Relief Acts† regarding the administration of unemployment relief. The principal effects of the new legislation are set out below.

* See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 326; April, 1931, page 136; September, 1931, page 339; September, 1932, page 327; and February, 1933, page 50.
† See this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 286; March, 1931, page 93; December, 1931, page 464; and April, 1932, page 131.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

QUEENSLAND.

AN Act which received assent on 6th January, 1933, repeals the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1929 to 1931, and makes considerable changes in the machinery for conciliation and arbitration in Queensland.

Under the repealed Acts, the machinery consisted of an Industrial Court (presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), two Conciliation Commissioners, Conciliation Boards covering various industries or callings and constituted by the Court, the Industrial Registrar, and an Actuary and/or Statistician to assist the Court in economic questions. Before a dispute could be referred to the Court, it had to be certified by a Conciliation Commissioner as being a matter upon which no agreement could be reached before a Conciliation Board. The new Act again establishes an Industrial Court, which consists of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom must be a Judge of the Supreme Court and acts as President. No provision is made for Conciliation Boards or Conciliation Commissioners. A member of the Court may, however, convene a compulsory conference for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute, or the Court may confer on an industrial magistrate the power to convene such a conference. Any agreement reached is enforceable as an award of the Court. The Court itself is, moreover, enjoined to endeavour to deal with disputes by amicable agreement between the parties concerned before resorting to arbitration.

The Court has final jurisdiction in all industrial causes; but awards, in general, must contain certain provisions with regard to working conditions. Thus, weekly working hours must normally not exceed forty-four, to be worked in six out of seven consecutive days. The Court is also empowered to make declarations from time to time as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours.

Existing awards and agreements, made under previous Acts, are to remain in force until rescinded or superseded under the present Act.

With regard to strikes and lock-outs, the clause in the Act of 1929 which provides that any dispute likely to lead to a strike or lock-out must be referred for conciliation is not included in the new Act; but strikes and lock-outs are prohibited unless they have been authorised by the industrial union or employers in the calling concerned, following a secret ballot. Where no industrial union exists, such a ballot is to be taken by the Registrar amongst the persons concerned.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, which received assent on 2nd December, 1932, provides that the Industrial Commission established under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1926 shall, as soon as possible after the commencement of the present Act, and after a public inquiry, determine and declare the standard working hours for all industries to which the principal Act applies (i.e., all industries excluding rural industries).

The Commission is empowered to increase the standard working hours declared or about to be declared in any industry if it considers an increase to be in the public interest, and to decrease them for classes of workers whose work it considers to be prejudicial to health, or in cases where a lesser number of hours was declared by award or industrial agreement prior to 4th January, 1926, or existed by well-established practice without such award or agreement.

Provision is made that the wages clauses of existing awards and agreements shall be so varied as to ensure that the workers' weekly earnings shall not be increased or reduced in consequence only of the increase or reduction of working hours under the Act.

In special cases, the Commission, after having declared the standard hours in any industry may, upon application as prescribed, reduce the standard hours to be worked in any industry or by any employees or class of employees in any industry, and may provide for a proportionate reduction of weekly earnings.

The Act also abolishes the offices of deputy commissioner and of chairman of conciliation committees, whose powers and functions, except as otherwise provided by the Act, are to be performed by a conciliation commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor, who also has power to appoint additional conciliation commissioners. The duty of the conciliation commissioner is to endeavour to bring the parties in any matter referred to him to an agreement, and he may elect to sit either alone or with the members of the conciliation committee. If agreement is reached, either between the parties attending before the conciliation commissioner when he is alone, or between the other members of the committee when he is sitting with them, it must be put in writing and registered as an award. Where no agreement is reached, the conciliation commissioner must refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. He may also summon any person to a compulsory conference in the event of a strike, lock-out, dispute or cessation of work, either actual or impending. If the parties fail to agree, he must refer the matter to the Commission.

The Governor may also appoint an apprenticeship commissioner, who, together with members of the conciliation committee for the industry concerned, sitting as an apprenticeship council, will perform the functions hitherto conferred on the Board of Trade, including the prescribing of hours, wages and conditions of apprenticeship. A decision of the council in any dispute between parties is operative as an award.

Appeals from the awards of the conciliation commissioner and the apprenticeship council are to be made to the Industrial Commission.

The Unemployment Relief Works Board appointed under the Unemployment Relief Amendment Act, 1930, is dissolved, and an Employment Council established consisting of ten members, of whom two are Ministers of the Crown and two are appointed as representatives of the Commonwealth on the nomination of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, while there is one representative each of rural industries, commerce, employees, metropolitan municipalities, country municipalities, and the Charities Board of Victoria. The main function of the Council is to consider and recommend methods for the prevention and relief of unemployment. Provision is also made for the establishment of a public assistance committee for each municipal district (in some cases, by order of the Governor in Council, of a joint public assistance committee covering more than one municipality) to be appointed by the municipal council concerned, and to consist of representatives of this council and persons with experience of charitable relief. The function of these committees is to be the local administration of sustenance relief. A further provision makes it the duty of any near relative of a person receiving sustenance, if his means permit, to recoup or contribute towards recouping the Unemployment Relief Fund in respect of such sustenance.

With regard to labour conditions on unemployment relief works, the hourly rates of wages on such works must conform generally with the rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, where there is a Commonwealth ruling for work in the industry concerned, and with rates fixed by the Wages Board or Court of Industrial Appeals, where the work is in any trade within the meaning of the Factories and Shops Act. In any other case, the hourly rate is to be fixed, subject to minimum limitations, by the Employment Council of Victoria.

The Governor in Council is empowered to formulate schemes, on the recommendation of the Employment Council, providing work for unemployed single men with farmers. Such schemes may include provision for the appropriation from the Unemployment Relief Fund of a contribution towards the remuneration of the men.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRY IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

THE Bureau of Industry Act, which was passed by the Queensland legislature and received assent on 15th December, 1932, constitutes a Bureau of Industry, to replace the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, established under the Bureau of Economics and Statistics Act of 1930, and the Industries Assistance Board, constituted under the Industries Assistance Act of 1929; it may also, should the Governor in Council so direct, replace the Unemployment Council, established under the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1930.

The members of the Bureau, who may not exceed fifteen, are to include the responsible Minister, as chairman, and six other ex-officio members, the remaining members to be appointed by the Governor in Council for a period not exceeding three years. Employers' and workers' representatives holding office on the Unemployment Council may be appointed members of the Bureau in the event of the dissolution of the Council.

The powers and functions of the Bureau are to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning the economic conditions of Queensland, to collect relevant statistical and other information, and in particular to report on various matters, including reproductive works that will provide employment and increase the wealth production of the State, conditions in particular industries, overseas and interstate trade, stocks of commodities, monetary conditions and wholesale and retail prices, employment and unemployment, industrial relations and any other matter, including questions of unfair competition, sweating or monopolies detrimental to the public, which the Minister or the Bureau may consider to be in the public interest. The Bureau is to inquire into the extent and causes of unemployment and the measures for its relief, and to investigate and consider such matters as proposals for the productive development of the lands and the mineral resources of the State, for public works, and for the creation of new and the development of existing industries, having particular regard to works which will involve the greatest expenditure on wages and the least expenditure on materials, and to the most expeditious repayment of expenditure entailed. It may also cause inquiry to be made in respect of any application for loans under the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts,* or otherwise, for the purpose of relieving unemployment, and furnish reports and recommendations to the Minister with regard to the granting of such loans.

In connection with its duties the Bureau must appoint three Committees, a Rural Development Committee, a Roads, Mining and General Works Committee, and an Administrative, Finance, and Industrial Committee. Each Committee is to consist of not less than five members, who are members of the Bureau. The last named Committee is to deal in particular with the causes and relief of unemployment.

To assist the Bureau in carrying out its functions the State may be divided into districts, in each of which a District Employment Board is to be established, whose duties will be determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Bureau.

* See this GAZETTE for October, 1930, page 364; April, 1931, page 136; December, 1931, page 464; and February, 1933, page 50.

EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th March showed a further improvement, which extended to most industries. The seasonal improvement continued in building, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone, concrete and cement manufacture, in stone and slate quarrying, and in the clothing industries. There was also an improvement in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, in the vehicle, metal goods, woollen and worsted, carpet, silk and artificial silk, boot and shoe, furniture, woodworking, pottery and rubber industries, and in the distributive trades.

On the other hand there was a decline in coal mining, in the cotton and hosiery industries, and in dock and harbour service.

There was a substantial reduction in the numbers of insured persons unemployed in all parts of the country except Wales and North-West England. The improvement was most marked in London and the South-Eastern counties, where employment was moderate. In South-West England and the Midlands it was slack, while in all other areas it was still bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th March, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.0, as compared with 22.8 at 20th February, 1933, and with 20.8 at 21st March, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th March, 1933, was 18.0, as compared with 18.7 at 20th February, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.0, as compared with 4.1. For males alone, the percentage at 20th March, 1933, was 25.1, and for females, 13.8; at 20th February, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26.0 and 14.1.

At 20th March, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,170,252 wholly unemployed, 503,377 temporarily stopped, and 102,555 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,776,184. This was 80,454 less than a month before, but 208,852 more than a year before. The total included 2,230,211 men, 68,252 boys, 423,083 women and 54,638 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,203,382 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); 1,167,226 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 260,736 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 144,840 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th March, 1933, was 2,850,903.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a decline and was bad in most districts. There was an increase in short-time working in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th March, 1933, showed little change as compared with 25th February, 1933, but there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, was 4.69, a decrease of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, and of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. At the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. At the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad; in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas it remained slack, short time being general. At the slate quarries in North Wales employment on the whole showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At china clay quarries it remained fair generally. At tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was still very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of March was 70, as compared with 63 at the end of February and 72 at the end of March, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 43.2 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 44.0 at 20th February, 1933, and 46.7 at 21st March, 1932.

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a general improvement, but was still bad on the whole. The improvement was most marked in the general engineering and motor vehicle sections, but employment

continued bad in the former and slack in the latter. In electrical engineering employment continued very slack. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad. In marine engineering employment remained very depressed, though showing a further slight improvement.

In the shipbuilding industry there was a slight improvement, but employment continued very bad. The percentage of insured persons unemployed was still over 70 in the two principal districts.

In the other metal trades employment showed an improvement, but was still moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollow ware and nut and bolt trades; moderate in the sheet metal, edge tool and brasswork trades; slack in the wire manufacturing, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the metallic bedstead, tube, stove and grate, cutlery, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was very slack in all departments, and showed some decline, particularly in the weaving department. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26.0 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 24.4 at 20th February, 1933, and 23.4 at 21st March, 1932.

In the wool textile industry there was a further improvement, largely seasonal, in all sections, particularly in the weaving department of the worsted section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.7 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 19.7 at 20th February, 1933, and 15.3 at 21st March, 1932. There was also an improvement in the carpet industry.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. It was also slack, with a slight decline, in the lace trade. In the silk and artificial silk industries there was a further slight improvement, but employment generally was still very slack. In the linen industry employment showed a slight decline and was bad. In the jute industry it remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a slight decline and continued bad, with much short time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was an improvement, and employment was moderate. There was a slight improvement in the shirt and collar trade, and employment generally was moderate to slack. In the corset trade employment was fairly good; while in the glove trade it remained slack. In the felt hat trade employment continued to improve and was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a seasonal improvement in all districts; it was fair in some districts and moderate in most of the other districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.4 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 19.5 at 20th February, 1933, and 20.5 at 21st March, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued very slack. There was little change in the tanning and currying section, but in other sections there was a slight improvement.

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

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millers and coachbuilders showed an improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper making industry was moderate generally, and showed some decline. In the letterpress printing industry employment improved slightly and was moderate on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fair. With lithographic printers it remained slack. With lithographic artists it was described as slack in London and generally fair elsewhere. With bookbinders employment showed a slight decline and was slack.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a further slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole, with much short time working. At Bristol also there was a slight improvement and employment was fair. At Worcester there was little change and employment remained slack.

In the glass trades employment showed little change and was slack in all sections.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack. With seamen it remained very slack.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

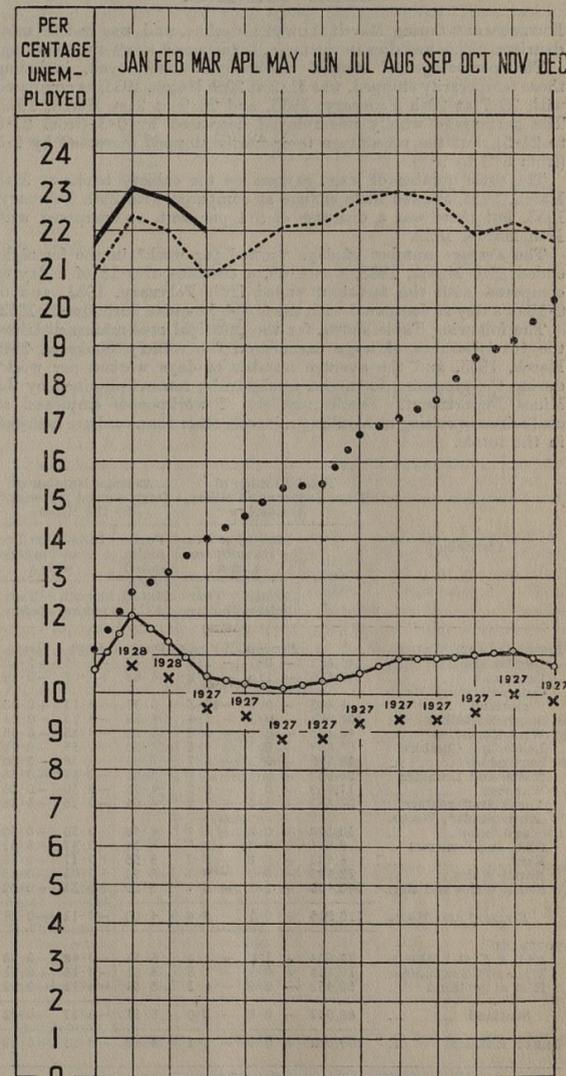
In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during March are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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

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



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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for March, 1933.	March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
			Days.	Days.
			Days Worked per week by Mines.	
Coal Mining	793,532	4.69	- 0.13	- 0.19
Iron "	4,440	4.60	- 0.33	- 0.64
Shale "	2,054	6.00	+ 0.03	...
			Number.	Number.
			Furnaces in Blast.	
Pig Iron ... ..	...	70	+ 7	- 2
			Mills working.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	386	+ 14	- 53
			Shifts Worked (one week).	
Iron and Steel	49,339	256,565	+ 3.5	+ 3.0

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
			£	Per cent.
Textiles:—		Per cent.		Per cent.
Cotton	64,282	- 1.9	99,726	- 1.7
Woollen	49,000	+ 0.4	90,620	+ 2.3
Worsted	72,434	+ 2.1	120,989	+ 4.4
Carpet	9,762	+ 0.8	17,705	+ 7.2
Boot and Shoe	58,025	+ 2.3	124,497	+ 7.3
Pottery	9,256	+ 0.9	15,374	+ 4.5
Brick	9,469	+ 4.8	23,387	+ 8.5

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,366,200	16.6	8.3	13.9	- 0.9	- 0.1
South-Eastern	996,220	15.8	8.8	14.1	- 1.6	- 0.8
South-Western	907,580	19.8	9.5	17.5	- 1.0	+ 0.7
Midlands	1,892,350	22.3	13.4	19.8	- 0.6	+ 1.4
North-Eastern	2,084,770	32.2	14.3	28.2	- 0.9	+ 2.4
North-Western	2,193,800	28.1	20.0	25.4	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Scotland	1,340,310	31.9	16.7	27.7	- 1.0	+ 0.8
Wales	618,770	37.5	19.1	35.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.5
Northern Ireland	285,000	33.9	21.8	29.2	- 0.4	+ 5.1
Special Schemes	143,000	4.1	0.9	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Total	12,808,000	25.1	13.8	22.0	- 0.8	+ 1.2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Date.	Number.
1932.					1932.	
21 March	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	21 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	25 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	23 May	2,805,000
27 June	25.3	13.8	16.7	5.5	27 June	2,816,000
22 July	25.0	14.4	17.1	5.7	22 July	2,889,000
22 August	25.2	14.5	17.3	5.7	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September	25.0	13.9	17.8	5.0	26 Sept.	2,930,000
24 October	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	19 Dec.	2,796,000
1933.					1933.	
23 January	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	23 Jan.	2,979,000
20 February	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	20 Feb.	2,932,000
20 March	25.1	13.8	18.0	4.0	20 Mar.	2,851,000

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

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.				Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Total.	
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932		
London	1,308	4,377	1,938	4,118	11,741	0.50						
South-Eastern	869	2,086	741	1,497	5,193	0.52						
South-Western	643	1,729	633	1,218	4,223	0.47						
Midlands	795	3,231	558	2,836	7,420	0.39						
North-Eastern	1,357	3,890	745	2,357	8,349	0.40						
North-Western	889	3,375	650	2,966	7,880	0.36						
Scotland	799	2,371	532	1,843	5,545	0.41						
Wales	475	1,479	242	449	2,645	0.43						
GRAT BRITAIN	7,135	22,538	6,039	17,284	52,996	0.43						

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last-paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 140 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a decline, and was bad in most districts. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 31.2 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 28.7 at 20th February, 1933, and 26.9 at 21st March, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.3 (from 21.8 to 21.5), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.8 (from 6.9 to 9.7).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th March, 1933, showed little change as compared with 25th February, 1933, but there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, was 4.69, a decrease of 0.13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, and of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland...	41,601	- 0.1	- 3.0	5.43	- 0.01	+ 0.10
Durham...	102,436	- 1.2	- 8.2	4.68	+ 0.07	- 0.19
Cumberland and Westmorland...	6,443	- 0.3	- 17.3	5.36	- 0.13	+ 0.03
South Yorkshire...	101,082	- 0.1	- 6.4	4.29	- 0.28	- 0.14
West Yorkshire...	46,183	- 0.1	- 6.8	3.92	- 0.85	- 0.45
Lancs. and Cheshire...	65,659	+ 0.1	- 4.5	4.50	- 0.35	- 0.08
Derbyshire...	49,775	- 0.2	- 6.7	3.65	- 0.38	- 0.80
Notts. and Leicester...	58,683	- 0.1	- 3.7	3.81	- 0.54	- 0.35
Warwick...	17,269	- 0.1	- 0.8	4.95	- 0.30	- 0.39
North Staffordshire...	22,883	+ 1.0	+ 1.9	4.64	- 0.16	- 0.38
South Staffs†, Worcs. and Salop...	30,180	+ 0.2	- 1.4	4.48	- 0.30	- 0.50
Glos. and Somerset...	9,414	+ 0.7	- 2.9	4.34	- 0.47	- 0.61
Kent...	6,433	+ 0.8	+ 3.7	5.55	+ 0.17	+ 0.16
North Wales...	12,489	- 0.8	- 9.3	5.72	+ 0.01	+ 0.15
South Wales and Mon.	140,455	+ 1.3	- 5.4	5.29	+ 0.38	+ 0.02
England and Wales	710,985	+ 0.1	- 5.4	4.60	- 0.11	- 0.21
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. & East Lothians	12,634	+ 1.0	- 1.0	5.33	- 0.48	- 0.28
Fife and Clackmannan	19,481	+ 0.9	- 1.5	5.51	- 0.16	+ 0.11
Rest of Scotland...	50,432	- 0.9	- 4.1	5.54	- 0.11	- 0.02
Scotland...	82,547	- 0.2	- 3.0	5.51	- 0.17	- 0.02
GREAT BRITAIN	793,532	+ 0.0	- 5.1	4.69	- 0.13	- 0.19

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, was 1.10 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, was 0.98 of a day per week, of which 0.83 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 19th March, 1932, were 0.90 of a day per week, and 0.87 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the March and February, 1933, periods, was about one-fifth of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the March, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th March, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,800,000 tons, as compared with 18,247,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th February, 1933, and 18,473,500 tons in the four weeks ended 19th March, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 20th March, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th February, 1933 and 21st March, 1932, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (Incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.			
Great Britain...	224,733	100,825	21.5	9.7	31.2	+ 2.5	+ 4.3
England and Wales...	195,098	98,588	21.1	10.6	31.7	+ 2.7	+ 4.7
Scotland...	29,635	2,237	24.9	1.9	26.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland...	10,680	380	20.7	0.8	21.5	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Durham...	43,267	10,167	29.4	6.9	36.3	- 3.6	+ 7.1
Cumberland and Westmorland...	4,285	526	37.7	4.7	42.4	+ 1.4	+ 8.2
Yorkshire...	28,941	36,820	16.3	20.7	37.0	+ 8.1	+ 6.9
Lancashire and Cheshire...	15,964	9,366	18.4	10.8	29.2	+ 3.6	+ 5.6
Derbyshire...	7,318	5,760	11.1	8.7	19.8	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
Notts. and Leicestershire...	8,867	7,776	13.9	12.3	26.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.5
Warwickshire...	1,163	124	8.9	1.0	9.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop...	10,205	6,011	14.5	8.5	23.0	+ 2.1	+ 5.0
Glos. and Somerset...	1,643	2,242	14.4	19.7	34.1	+ 7.9	+ 16.2
Kent...	439	75	6.8	1.1	7.9	- 1.5	+ 2.6
Wales and Monmouth...	60,596	19,326	27.7	8.8	36.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.4

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 4,734,400 tons in March, 1933, as compared with 4,367,800 tons in February, 1933, and with 4,474,300 tons in March, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during March, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 49.6 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 51.2 at 20th February, 1933, and 39.4 at 21st March, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort-night ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland...	1,593	+ 46.7	- 23.3	3.38	- 0.87	- 1.90
Cumberland and Lancashire...	1,461	+ 1.6	- 15.8	5.79	+ 0.07	+ 0.79
Other Districts...	1,386	+ 2.8	- 1.6	4.76	+ 0.12	- 0.71
ALL DISTRICTS	4,440	+ 14.7	- 15.0	4.60	- 0.33	- 0.64

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th March, 1933, by firms making returns was 2,054, showing an increase of 6.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1933, and of 31.3 as compared with March, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 6.00 in March, 1933, as compared with 5.97 in February, 1933, and 6.00 in March, 1932.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a further improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40.9 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 42.3 at 20th February, 1933, and 43.3 at 21st March, 1932.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 70 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, 1933, compared with 63 at the end of February, 1933, and 72 at the end of March, 1932. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,540 workpeople at the end of March, 1933, the returns showed an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with February, 1933, but a decrease of 3.6 per cent. compared with March, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Mar., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	18	15	17	+ 3	+ 1
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	37	5	6	4	- 1	+ 1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	8	8	7	...	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	15	15	21	...	- 6
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	7	7	...	...
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	8	7	6	+ 1	+ 2
South Wales and Mon.	19	4	3	4	+ 1	...
ENGLAND AND WALES	273	65	61	66	+ 4	- 1
SCOTLAND ...	77	5	2	6	+ 3	- 1
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	70	63	72	+ 7	- 2

The production of pig iron in March, 1933, amounted to 332,200 tons, compared with 270,800 tons in February, 1933, and 335,600 tons in March 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued to improve, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.2 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 44.0 at 20th February, 1933, and 46.7 at 21st March, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 49,339 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th March, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 3.5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th February, 1933, and by 3.0 per cent. as compared with 19th March, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the week ended 25th March, 1933, as compared with 5.0 in February, 1933, and in March, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.
				Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,992	+ 0.8	+ 15.3	28,921	+ 1.1	+ 17.3
Puddling Forges ...	785	+ 6.4	- 28.6	2,389	- 8.1	- 39.6
Rolling Mills ...	17,946	- 0.4	+ 3.4	83,982	+ 0.7	+ 5.5
Forging & Pressing ...	1,040	- 9.6	- 5.5	5,339	- 4.0	+ 0.1
Founding ...	5,613	+ 4.0	- 5.3	30,916	+ 10.9	- 3.9
Other Departments (Mechanics, Labourers ...)	9,031	+ 2.1	+ 1.2	49,935	+ 4.5	+ 2.8
TOTAL ...	49,339	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	256,565	+ 3.5	+ 3.0
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	9,298	- 0.5	- 5.0	50,423	+ 0.4	- 3.4
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	14,578	+ 4.8	+ 6.1	77,085	+ 8.3	+ 10.3
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	356	+ 1.5	+ 33.3	1,388	+ 7.0	+ 17.6
Staffordshire ...	3,482	- 1.4	+ 25.4	18,194	+ 4.3	+ 21.7
Other Midlands Counties ...	4,896	+ 9.8	+ 2.5	25,992	+ 9.7	+ 2.0
Wales and Monmouth ...	2,910	+ 2.6	- 6.6	15,420	+ 6.2	- 1.4
TOTAL, ENGLAND AND WALES ...	42,799	+ 1.5	+ 3.7	228,286	+ 4.1	+ 5.5
Scotland ...	6,540	+ 3.6	- 13.0	28,279	- 0.8	- 13.3
TOTAL ...	49,339	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	256,565	+ 3.5	+ 3.0

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers,

* 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.

amounted to 577,700 tons in March, 1933, as compared with 482,700 tons in February, 1933, and 462,800 tons in March, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued very bad. In the week ended 25th March, 1933, 304 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 311 in the week ended 25th February, 1933, and with 360 in the week ended 19th March, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.0 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 35.2 at 20th February, 1933, and with 25.4 at 21st March, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed an improvement but was still bad. In the week ended 25th March, 1933, 82 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 61 in the week ended 25th February, 1933, and 79 in the week ended 19th March, 1932. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	54	- 1	- 11	304	- 7	- 56
Steel Sheet	8	...	...	82	+ 21	+ 3
TOTAL ...	62	- 1	- 11	386	+ 14	- 53

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1933, amounted to 65,808 tons, or 10,821 tons more than in February, 1933, but 16,641 tons less than in March, 1932.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

THERE was a slight general improvement in employment during March, but it still continued very bad, on the whole.

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

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1931 and 1932 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. When this is taken into account the figures show that a decline in employment occurred between March, 1932, and March, 1933, in each of the areas referred to in the Table, except in the London and South-Western Divisions. The decline was heaviest in the North of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,821	- 293	- 1,093	31.7	- 3.3	- 9.5
South-Eastern...	1,348	- 16	92	19.4	- 0.2	+ 1.2
South-Western...	5,164	- 712	457	24.1	- 3.4	- 2.6
Midlands ...	186	- 6	+ 64	71.5	- 2.3	+ 33.4
North-Eastern...	38,253	- 1,492	- 1,996	74.3	- 2.9	+ 3.3
North-Western...	14,785	- 251				

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a general improvement, but was still bad on the whole. The improvement was most marked in the general engineering and motor vehicle sections, but employment continued bad in the former and slack in the latter. In electrical engineering employment continued very slack. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad. In marine engineering employment remained very depressed, though showing a further slight improvement.

Compared with a year ago employment was slightly worse in all sections except motor vehicle manufacture. In the engineering industries as a whole there was a decline in the North of England, but some improvement in London and South-East England.

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

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Foundry.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	11,697	2,224	267	981	5,063	20,232	-1,213	-1,018
South-Eastern ...	6,879	1,178	411	306	3,614	12,388	-1,308	-1,942
South-Western ...	6,031	292	724	175	3,748	10,970	-718	-211
Midlands ...	17,881	5,368	296	2,480	20,335	46,360	-1,909	-2,195
North-Eastern ...	39,680	2,217	11,355	3,219	2,527	58,998	-1,898	+3,367
North-Western ...	44,681	5,442	356	1,140	5,654	57,273	-2,092	+3,904
Scotland ...	26,817	793	9,836	2,707	2,416	42,569	-2,187	-3,168
Wales ...	1,965	107	41	278	768	3,159	-81	+102
Northern Ireland ...	2,004	174	3,267	68	385	5,898	-516	+116
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	157,635	17,795	26,553	11,354	44,510	257,847	-11,922	-1,043

Division.	Percentages Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Foundry.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	14.2	15.0	39.9	26.2	11.7	14.0	-0.8	-0.9
South-Eastern ...	16.1	13.1	20.9	35.6	12.4	14.8	-1.6	-2.2
South-Western ...	17.2	7.7	11.1	30.2	13.4	14.8	-1.0	...
Midlands ...	21.9	17.6	22.1	34.6	20.3	21.0	-0.8	-0.5
North-Eastern ...	36.8	21.1	61.6	43.2	17.0	37.1	-1.2	+3.0
North-Western ...	37.1	25.8	42.9	38.9	28.1	34.7	-1.2	+4.0
Scotland ...	38.6	22.7	62.7	51.1	20.9	40.4	-2.0	+0.6
Wales ...	37.6	19.8	27.3	30.2	29.5	33.5	-0.8	+1.1
Northern Ireland ...	30.2	35.5	66.1	19.4	17.4	40.4	-3.5	+1.7
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	28.6	18.9	52.5	38.8	17.7	26.4	-1.2	+0.6
<i>Ditto, Feb., 1933</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>19.3</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>27.6</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Mar., 1932</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>25.8</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast there was a slight improvement in general engineering, but employment in that section and in marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a further improvement in general engineering at some centres, but employment was still very bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement, but employment in general and textile engineering continued very bad, with much short-time working in the latter section. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering was bad; in the motor vehicle section there was an improvement towards the end of the month at some of the principal factories, but employment was still very slack; it continued slack also in electrical engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment again improved slightly and was moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment showed some improvement, particularly in the motor vehicle and aircraft section, and was fair on the whole; it was reported as good at most of the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

There was a further improvement in general and marine engineering in Scotland but employment was still very bad; it was very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland, although there was a substantial improvement in marine engineering in the latter area.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING March employment in all departments was very slack; it was worse than a month earlier, especially in the weaving department, and considerably worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 26.0 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 24.4 at 20th February, 1933, and with 23.4 at 21st March, 1932.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 26.5 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 25.7 at 20th February, 1933. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 25.5 and 23.2. Separate figures for these sections are not available for March, 1932.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment showed little change; it was very bad in the spinning department, but full time working continued in the weaving mills. At Glossop employment was regular throughout the month in the weaving section, but short time was general in the

spinning section. At Hyde the progress of the last few months was maintained, but the mills were still working below capacity. At Stockport employment was bad.

At Oldham employment was worse than in the preceding month and in March, 1932. In the spinning section employment was very bad; in the manufacturing section operatives engaged on certain classes of goods were fairly well employed, but employment generally was bad. At Middleton employment in the Egyptian spinning section continued good, but there was a decline in the American section; at Shaw employment in the Egyptian spinning section declined considerably; at Royton there was much under-employment.

At Bolton employment in the spinning department improved slightly, but there was still much under-employment; with card-room workers employment was slack, and worse than in February; in the weaving department employment continued fair. At Leigh employment continued bad in the spinning department. At Bury and at Rochdale there was a further decline; there was also a decline at Heywood.

At Preston employment declined; though few mills had been entirely stopped, sectional stoppages were very frequent. Most of the mills were running full time, but it was estimated that less than 60 per cent. of the machinery was being used. At Chorley there was a slight decline, and short-time working continued. At Blackburn employment, especially among women workers, was much worse. At Accrington more irregular time was reported with weavers and winders. At Darwen there was a slight decline in the weaving section. At Great Harwood employment remained very bad. At Burnley employment was bad; it was worse than in February and worse also than a year ago. At Padiham employment declined and was bad. At Nelson the depression was more acute; and under-employment was fairly general. At Colne employment remained bad. In the Rossendale Valley employment declined and was bad.

At Todmorden nearly all the spinning mills were on full time, and there was a slight improvement in the weaving department. In other parts of Yorkshire there was on the whole little change, and employment was bad.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	10,531	-1.7	-12.6	15,765	+0.3	-17.1
Spinning ...	22,219	-1.4	-13.8	32,033	-0.6	-18.9
Weaving ...	24,801	-2.6	-14.9	37,733	-3.9	-23.6
Other ...	6,731	-1.4	-12.5	14,195	-0.7	-19.1
TOTAL ...	64,282	-1.9	-13.9	99,726	-1.7	-20.5

DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th March, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
Ashton ...	5,132	-0.5	-9.7	7,798	+2.3	-15.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,964	+1.7	-22.1	8,979	+3.4	-26.4
Oldham ...	7,870	-0.7	-13.8	13,076	-1.4	-18.9
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,664	-2.2	-8.4	15,490	-3.5	-14.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden ...	6,869	-6.3	-10.1	11,453	+0.6	-15.3
Manchester ...	3,831	+3.4	-12.5	5,386	+1.0	-25.4
Preston and Chorley ...	4,722	-2.4	-20.5	7,106	-1.8	-27.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	5,076	-1.8	-17.5	8,225	-1.7	-24.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,448	-10.8	-22.9	5,855	-13.5	-34.2
Colne and Nelson ...	2,983	-0.7	-3.2	5,974	-3.0	-14.5
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,950	+0.8	-12.4	3,465	+3.6	-15.3
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,974	+1.9	-23.0	2,808	-3.0	-29.6
Other Districts ...	2,799	-3.9	-5.2	4,111	-6.5	-5.9
TOTAL ...	64,282	-1.9	-13.9	99,726	-1.7	-20.5

Returns from firms employing about 62,800 workpeople in the week ended 25th March showed that 13 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 16½ hours each on the average.

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 20th March, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,999	6,318	8,317	1,455	6,494	7,949	16,266
Spinning ...	11,360	4,413	15,773	8,507	5,868	14,375	30,148
Beaming, Winding and Winding ...	1,911	6,504	8,415	1,869	9,576	11,445	19,860
Weaving ...	8,280	20,717	28,997	2,743	8,320	11,063	40,060
Other Processes ...	1,117	274	1,391	335	251	586	1,977
Total ...	24,667	38,226	62,893	14,909	30,509	45,418	108,311

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

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 77	+ 298	+ 375	- 127	+ 1,007	+ 880	+ 1,255
Spinning ...	+ 166	+ 284	+ 450	- 20	+ 1,393	+ 1,373	+ 1,823
Beaming, Winding and Winding ...	+ 6	+ 263	+ 269	+ 471	+ 2,303	+ 2,774	+ 3,043
Weaving ...	+ 397	+ 1,786	+ 2,183	+ 637	+ 1,274	+ 1,911	+ 4,094
Other Processes ...	- 122	+ 16	- 106	+ 56	+ 10	+ 66	- 40
Total ...	+ 524	+ 2,647	+ 3,171	+ 1,017	+ 5,987	+ 7,004	+ 10,175

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 103,806,100 lbs. in March, 1933, compared with 100,624,600 lbs. in February, 1933, and with 144,189,800 lbs. in March, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,773,200 lbs. in March, 1933, compared with 11,885,600 lbs. in February, 1933, and with 13,892,400 lbs. in March, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in March, 1933, were 209,852,300 square yards, compared with 194,561,400 square yards in the previous month, and 202,586,900 square yards in March, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a further improvement, largely seasonal, in all sections of the wool textile industry, particularly in the weaving department of the worsted section, and in the carpet section. In all sections, however, employment was below the level of a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industry, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.7 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 19.7 at 20th February, 1933, and with 15.3 at 21st March, 1932. In the carpet industry the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11.6 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 14.2 at 20th February, 1933, and with 9.3 at 21st March, 1932.

Worsted Section.—In this section there was an improvement in all departments, especially weaving, and in all the principal districts. At Bradford and Shipley employment showed an improvement in all departments towards the end of the month, partly due to seasonal causes. At Huddersfield fine worsted manufacturers reported no change, short time being general; full time was worked by one or two firms in the low worsted trade. At Keighley there was some improvement with spinners in the earlier part of the month, followed by a decline at the end.

Returns from employers for the week ended 25th March showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 26 per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 12 hours each on the average; while 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment continued good; it was better than in February, and better also than a year ago. With wool combers there was a decline in the merino and carding crossbred sections, but a slight improvement in the preparing section; short time was worked in all sections, but employment generally remained fairly good. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, taken as a whole, about 23 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th March, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average; while the same percentage (23 per cent.) were on overtime, to the extent of 9½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department there was a further slight improvement; the pressure in the hosiery and knitting yarn section continued to decline, but there was an improved demand for weaving yarns. About 25 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th March were on short time, losing on the average nearly 13 hours each; while about 19 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department the improvement (largely seasonal) was more marked than in the spinning department. About 28 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th March were on short time, losing 11½ hours each on the average; while about 26 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment continued very slack, but there was a slight improvement on the whole. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th March showed that 27 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department and 33½ per cent. of those in the weaving department were on short time* in that week, to the extent of about 12 hours each on the average in both departments. In the woollen section taken as a whole, 31 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time*; while about 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment showed an improvement; a number of mills, mainly in the Colne Valley tweed industry, were working overtime, and a few had night shifts working. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued poor, little or no seasonal improvement such

* 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 wages," and tending one instead of two looms.

as is expected at this time of year being shown. At Leeds employment was fairly good, especially with operatives engaged on sports goods. At Morley there was a continuation of the improvement reported last month; while slackness continued at Otley. In the rag and shoddy trade employment, except with one or two firms, remained bad. At Hebden Bridge there was a slight decline in the blanket trade, and there was no improvement in the blanket and rug trade generally in other parts of Yorkshire, where employment remained bad.

At Stockport and at Rochdale employment with woollen workers continued fair; but at Saddleworth it continued very slack, and much short time was worked. At Trowbridge and Frome, and at Stroud, employment continued good. In Scotland employment in the tweed trade continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; short time in various forms was general.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed an improvement in March, but was not quite so good as a year ago.

At Kidderminster employment was fair; rather better than in February, and about the same as a year ago. In Yorkshire employment continued fair; in Scotland there was on the whole a decline, though employment remained fair with most of the principal firms.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th March showed that about 11 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, losing 16 hours each on the average. Very little overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,116	+ 2.8	89.3	22,718	+ 5.8	77.1
Spinning ...	34,939	+ 1.7	87.3	46,914	+ 2.5	75.9
Weaving ...	16,379	+ 2.9	83.8	28,701	+ 7.5	71.4
Other Depts. ...	9,341	+ 1.1	92.8	19,648	+ 2.3	73.8
Not specified ...	1,659	+ 3.3	94.0	3,008	+ 10.7	66.0
Total—Worsted	72,434	+ 2.1	87.1	120,989	+ 4.4	74.7
WOOLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	776	- 3.4	60.8	1,581	- 0.3	59.0
Spinning ...	11,582	+ 0.7	82.5	22,493	+ 2.3	81.6
Weaving ...	19,922	+ 0.4	86.3	33,272	+ 3.7	82.0
Other Depts. ...	14,739	+ 0.3	85.0	29,525	+ 1.6	78.0
Not specified ...	1,981	+ 0.3	78.2	3,749	- 2.7	73.8
Total—Woollen	49,000	+ 0.4	84.2	90,620	+ 2.3	79.5
CARPET SECTION:	9,762	+ 0.8	112.6	17,706	+ 7.2	109.8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	131,196	+ 1.4	87.3	229,315	+ 3.8	78.7

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

Districts.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 3.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.0	+ .5	+ 2.5
Huddersfield ...	- 2.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.8
Hallifax ...	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	+ 0.4
Leeds ...	- 2.9	+ 2.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Keighley ...	- 11.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 2.4	—	—	+ 3.2	+ 2.0
Total, West Riding ...	+ 2.6	+ 1.6	+ 3.0	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 4.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 1.5
Lancashire ...	+ 1.1	—	—	—	+ 1.5
Scotland ...	+ 8.3	+ 9.2	—	+ 3.0	+ 7.3
TOTAL ...	+ 2.8	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.1

Districts.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 1.2	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 0.7	- 3.9	+ 1.8	- 0.8	
Leeds ...	+ 4.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	
Hallifax and Calder Vale ...	- 1.0	+ 1.5	—	+ 0.2	
Bradford ...	+ 2.8	+ 2.0	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.3	- 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	
Lancashire ...	- 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	- 1.1	+ 2.6	- 2.9	- 0.6	
Scotland ...	- 0.2	+ 1.0	- 2.3	- 0.4	
TOTAL ...	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th March, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	166	5	171	341	3	344
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	781	496	1,277	445	238	683
Wool Combing ...	325	160	485	580	304	884
Wool Carding ...	658	122	780	565	116	681
Woolen Spinning ...	624	113	737	479	259	738
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	734	1,211	1,945	357	2,724	3,081
Wool Winding and Warping ...	161	40	201	219	103	322
Worst Drawing and Warping ...	103	201	304	339	915	1,254
Woolen Weaving ...	188	1,000	1,188	341	2,849	3,190
Worst Weaving ...	174	410	584	160	2,069	2,229
Other Processes ...	1,359	143	1,502	1,441	173	1,614
Total ...	5,273	3,901	9,174	5,267	9,753	15,020

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th February, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	+ 7	...	+ 7	+ 54	- 2	+ 52
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 35	+ 6	+ 41	- 99	+ 8	- 91
Wool Combing ...	+ 4	+ 3	+ 7	- 179	- 221	- 400
Wool Carding ...	- 42	+ 19	+ 23	- 136	- 32	- 168
Woolen Spinning ...	+ 66	- 54	+ 12	- 17	- 108	- 125
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	- 57	+ 143	+ 86	- 157	- 66	- 223
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 27	+ 8	+ 35	- 158	+ 2	- 156
Worst Drawing and Warping ...	- 13	+ 17	+ 4	- 24	+ 80	+ 56
Woolen Weaving ...	- 28	+ 14	- 14	- 125	+ 153	+ 28
Worst Weaving ...	- 24	+ 4	- 20	+ 168	+ 114	+ 54
Other Processes ...	+ 12	+ 22	+ 34	+ 62	- 82	- 20
Total ...	+ 63	+ 116	+ 179	- 947	- 154	- 1,101

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 105,699,300 lbs. in March, 1933, compared with 65,811,700 lbs. in the previous month and 94,283,100 lbs. in March, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in March, 1933, were 3,109,000 lbs., compared with 3,002,900 lbs. in February, 1933, and with 2,692,800 lbs. in March, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in March, 1933, were 7,877,600 square yards, compared with 8,486,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,554,000 square yards in March, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,017 cwts., 2,039 cwts., and 2,322 cwts. in March, 1933, February, 1933, and March, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a seasonal improvement in all districts; it was fair in some districts, and moderate in most of the other districts. It was better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.4 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 19.5 at 20th February, 1933, and with 20.5 at 21st March, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	England and Wales:—					
London ...	1,782	+ 2.4	+ 0.3	3,880	+ 7.0	+ 4.3
Leicester ...	9,956	+ 3.2	+ 4.5	22,292	+ 5.9	+ 7.6
Leicester Country District ...	4,113	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	9,430	+ 8.1	+ 14.3
Northampton ...	6,533	+ 1.3	- 3.2	14,439	+ 7.7	+ 2.2
Higham, Rushden and Kettering ...	5,921	+ 1.5	+ 6.4	13,626	+ 5.0	+ 21.1
Rest of Northants ...	5,149	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	11,861	+ 1.8	+ 11.2
Stafford and District ...	1,371	+ 0.3	- 4.0	2,875	+ 1.6	+ 9.2
Stafford and District ...	2,546	+ 1.8	+ 5.4	5,138	+ 14.8	+ 17.5
Norwich and District ...	5,874	+ 6.5	- 4.1	12,403	+ 17.5	- 1.7
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,434	- 0.3	- 9.5	2,295	+ 8.4	- 1.0
Leeds and District ...	1,560	- 2.0	- 8.7	2,930	+ 6.8	- 19.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	5,788	+ 2.1	- 8.2	10,712	+ 6.8	- 11.8
Birmingham and District ...	859	- 0.2	- 6.8	1,700	+ 4.3	+ 6.9
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,173	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	6,696	+ 9.4	+ 3.1
England and Wales ...	56,059	+ 2.3	- 0.3	120,277	+ 7.5	+ 5.0
Scotland ...	1,966	+ 0.4	+ 9.2	4,220	+ 4.0	+ 12.2
Great Britain ...	58,025	+ 2.3	- 0.0	124,497	+ 7.3	+ 5.2

Returns from firms employing about 57,300 workpeople in the week ended 25th March indicated that over 31 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while nearly 17 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 5 hours each on the average.

In London employment improved; a number of firms were working overtime, but employment generally was only moderate or fair. At Leicester there was a further improvement, and employment was fair with some firms and moderate generally; in the week ended 25th March, two-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 8½ hours each on the average. Employment was described as bad at Hinckley; elsewhere in the Leicester country district it was fair or moderate, and more overtime than short time was worked.

There was a further improvement at Northampton, and women workers were fairly well employed on the whole, but employment was still only slack or moderate with male workers at many firms; in the week ended 25th March, two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 8½ hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district showed an improvement, and was fairly good with some firms; there was an improvement also at Kettering, and employment was good with many firms.

At Stafford employment showed a further considerable improvement, and was fair on the whole; short time had greatly diminished; in the week ended 25th March, less than a quarter of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, as against nearly four-fifths in February. There was a considerable seasonal improvement at Norwich, and employment was fairly good; in the week ended 25th March, 44 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

Better time was worked in the Bristol and Kingswood district, though employment remained slack; in the week ended 25th March more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 16½ hours each on the average. There was a slight improvement at Leeds; but employment remained bad, with much short-time working.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed a slight improvement and was moderate, but there was little sign of the seasonal improvement usually felt at this time of year. At Bury employment remained good.

Employment improved and was good at Kilmarnock; it showed a further improvement at Glasgow, and was fair with some firms;

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed an improvement, but was still very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23.9 at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 25.9 at 20th February, 1933, and 21.9 at 21st March, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,605	+ 8.4	+ 2.4	3,904	+ 9.4	+ 0.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,981	+ 5.6	+ 20.3	15,248	+ 10.1	+ 28.9
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,705	- 0.3	- 0.4	3,806	+ 1.9	- 7.6
Scotland ...	178	+ 0.6	+ 10.6	429	+ 8.3	+ 12.0
TOTAL ...	9,469	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	23,387	+ 8.5	+ 15.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,438 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 15½ per cent. were working on an average 17 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th March, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a marked improvement in employment during March, but on the whole employment remained very slack or bad. It was reported as fair or fairly good at a few centres. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts except in Northern Ireland, where there was a decline.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with bricklayers and plumbers, and bad with all other classes of operatives. There was, however, an improvement during the month with all classes, which was most marked with bricklayers and painters. As compared with March, 1932, there was a decline with masons, but with other classes there was an improvement, which was most marked with bricklayers and slaters.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th March, 1933, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with March, 1932:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 20th Mar., 1933.	Numbers Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					Carpenters ...	134,250	32,677	1,302	24.3	- 5.5	- 2.5
Bricklayers ...	81,310	15,747	892	19.4	- 13.2	- 7.3
Masons ...	22,290	5,476	355	24.6	- 7.3	+ 2.4
Slaters ...	6,940	1,624	141	23.4	- 11.1	- 8.2
Plasterers ...	26,120	7,779	445	27.7	- 10.9	- 1.3
Painters ...	114,090	31,402	352	27.6	- 15.7	- 4.0
Plumbers ...	37,180	8,351	492	22.5	- 3.9	- 3.3
Labourers to above ...	239,390	67,088	2,078	28.0	- 5.1	- 0.8
All other occupations ...	193,340	62,979	2,166	32.6	- 3.6	+ 1.4
Total ...	856,910	233,123	8,823	27.2	- 7.3	- 1.8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,926,000, show that in March, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,735,300, as compared with £6,213,400 in February, 1933, and £5,234,800 in March, 1932. Of the total for March, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,219,600; factories and workshops for £337,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £334,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £843,700. For figures for the quarter ended March, 1933, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1932, and for the totals for the year 1932, in comparison with 1931, see page 153.

at Edinburgh it was slack; in Scotland as a whole about a fifth of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th March, losing over 21 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 20th March, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th March, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—						
Preparing Department ...	249	36	285	182	47	229
Rough Stuff Department ...	526	13	539	360	20	380
Clicking Department ...	1,324	5	1,329	1,086	7	1,093
Closing Department ...	33	748	781	34	1,192	1,226
Making Department ...	2,892	55	2,947	2,133	48	2,181
Finishing Department ...	1,925	375	2,300	1,085	213	1,298
Slipper Making ...	403	169	572	425	910	1,335
Clog Making ...	15	2	17	3	—	3
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	912	2	914	57	1	58
TOTAL ...	8,279	1,405	9,684	5,365	2,438	7,803

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—					
Preparing Department ...	- 5	- 9	- 14	+ 41	- 10	+ 31
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 17	- 6	- 23	+ 53	+ 8	+ 61
Clicking Department ...	+ 110	- 2	+ 108	- 340	3	- 337
Closing Department ...	+ 4	- 133	- 129	+ 25	- 112	- 87
Making Department ...	+ 45	- 8	+ 37	- 247	+ 8	- 239
Finishing Department ...	+ 6	- 123	- 117	- 234	- 83	- 317
Slipper Making ...	- 8	+ 6	- 2	- 715	+ 28	- 687
Clog Making ...	- 4	- 1	- 5	5	—	- 10
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 60	- 1	+ 59	- 9	+ 1	- 8
TOTAL ...	+ 191	- 277				

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during March was moderate generally, and showed some decline compared with the previous month; it was also worse than during March, 1932. In some centres it was described as good and full time was worked, but in a number of others short time and irregular working were reported.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry improved slightly, but continued moderate on the whole. It was described as slack or bad in London and at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and as fair at Manchester, Norwich, Oxford and Plymouth, and a number of the smaller centres. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment remained slack generally, and there was little change compared with February. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow it was again reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was described as slack in London and generally fair elsewhere.

In the bookbinding industry employment was again slack on the whole and slightly worse than during February, 1933, and March, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 12.2 at 20th March, 1933, compared with 11.0 at 20th February, 1933, and 10.6 at 21st March, 1932. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 11.1 at 20th March, 1933, compared with 11.3 at 20th February, 1933, and 11.2 at 21st March, 1932. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.6 at 20th March, 1933, compared with 10.1 at 20th February, 1933, and 9.5 at 21st March, 1932.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of March, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		March, 1933.	Feb., 1933.	March, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	32,860	9.4	9.7	10.0	-0.3	-0.6
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,922	9.4	9.3	9.5	+0.1	-0.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,563	7.1	7.1	7.7	...	...
Scotland ...	5,526	13.2	15.2	11.8	-2.0	+1.4
Other Districts ...	9,172	7.4	7.8	8.3	-0.4	-0.9
Total ...	69,043	9.2	9.5	9.6	-0.3	-0.4
Lithographic Printing						
Bookbinding ...	11,653	11.6	11.6	11.7	...	...
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	8,232	13.3	12.9	12.7	+0.4	+0.1
Total ...	24,971	5.7	5.1	5.9	+0.6	-0.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during March, and was worse than a month and a year ago.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 37.8 per cent. were unemployed at 20th March, 1933, as compared with 36.4 per cent. at 20th February, 1933, and with 34.1 per cent. at 21st March, 1932.

The estimated total of 165,000 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1932, included 17,400 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 147,600 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th March, 1933, was 27.6, as compared with 27.2 at 20th February, 1933, and 18.7 at 21st March, 1932. In docks, wharves and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 39.0 at 20th March, 1933, 37.4 at 20th February, 1933, and 36.0 at 21st March, 1932.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended—				
4th Mar., 1933 ...	3,241	1,676	4,917	6,485
11th " " ...	2,857	1,198	4,055	6,462
18th " " ...	3,095	1,632	4,727	6,281
25th " " ...	3,080	1,584	4,664	6,153
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Mar., 1933 ...	3,068	1,523	4,591	6,345
Average for Feb., 1933 ...	3,339	1,757	5,096	6,611
Average for Mar., 1932 ...	4,081	1,695	5,676	7,567

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during March was 646, compared with 664 in February, and with 731 in March, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment remained slack on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. Conditions at the Hartlepoons, Middlesbrough and Grimsby showed little change and continued bad. Employment remained moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment during March showed considerable fluctuation. On the whole it was somewhat worse than in February. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st March, 1933, was 9,918, compared with 10,241 in February, 1933, and with 10,723 in March, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £20,237 in the five weeks ended 31st March, 1933, compared with £22,183 in February, 1933, and with £21,036 in March, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Except at Swansea, where it was moderate, and at Cardiff, where imports of pit props provided extra work, employment at the South Wales ports remained generally slack. It was fairly good at Avonmouth and at Bristol. At Gloucester and Sharpness it was slack. Conditions at Plymouth continued to improve, due to grain imports, and were fairly good. Employment at Southampton remained bad. It remained quiet at other South-Western ports except at Falmouth, where it continued fairly good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained bad. At Dundee, Grangemouth and Burntisland it was fair, and at Greenock it continued good. Conditions at Leith remained only moderate. At Belfast employment remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING March employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men was still extremely dull, and the supply of all classes was largely in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 20th March, 1933, was 34.6, compared with 34.1 at 20th February, 1933, and 33.3 at 21st March, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first week and poor thereafter. On the Tyne the demand was very quiet throughout the month; on the Wear it was very poor up to the middle of March and moderate subsequently. On the Tees and at the Hartlepoons the demand for men was very slack generally. The demand at Hull was very quiet until the last week of the month, when there was some increase in requirements. At Southampton there was a quiet to moderate demand, with some falling off in the last week. The demand at Bristol was fair in the early part of March but showed some dullness thereafter, until the last week, when there was a slight improvement; at Avonmouth the demand was quiet to fair, with some improvement in the closing stages of the month. At Newport the demand was slack, more particularly in the second half of March; at Cardiff, apart from some activity in the middle of the month, the demand was quiet; at Swansea the demand varied somewhat and at the end of March was good. On the Mersey the demand for men was slack, apart from periods of activity at the beginning and in the middle of the month; at Manchester the demand was slack generally. The demand for men on the Clyde was dull in the first half of the month and rather more active thereafter; at Leith it was poor, apart from some activity in the third week. At Belfast the demand was very slack, with a slightly better tendency towards the end of March.

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 March:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Mar., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Three Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Mar., 1933.	Mar., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool ...	7,450	+ 799	- 837	22,111	23,775
Manchester ...	459	+ 27	- 250	1,602	2,017
London ...	6,506	- 768	- 992	22,748	21,714
Southampton ...	5,115	+ 1,030	- 544	14,426	15,837
Tyne Ports ...	1,374	+ 299	- 706	3,920	5,604
Sunderland ...	173	- 120	- 71	851	828
Middlesbrough ...	212	8	+ 47	579	518
Hull ...	769	+ 247	- 91	2,357	2,719
Bristol ...	747	- 84	- 94	2,357	2,331
Newport, Mon. ...	270	- 2	- 75	1,136	983
Cardiff ...	1,423	+ 328	- 117	4,317	5,066
Swansea ...	995	+ 534	- 334	2,263	2,869
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	129	- 64	+ 47	645	460
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	169	- 28	- 141	659	803
Glasgow ...	1,597	- 579	+ 261	5,202	5,806
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	140	+ 16	+ 4	432	436
TOTAL for above Ports	27,528	+ 1,627	- 3,893	85,615	91,706

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

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 140 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 20th March, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Number of Persons on Register at 20th March, 1933.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 20th Feb., 1933.	21st Mar. 1932.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.		
1. Claims admitted ...	1,914,564	20,855	303,625	13,600	2,252,644		
2. Claims under consideration ...	56,968	2,266	13,608	1,088	73,930		
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	205,868	15,249	72,711	10,942	304,770		
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	52,811	29,882	33,139	29,008	144,840		
5. Two months' file ...	60,218	4,001	39,779	4,191	108,189		
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,981	13	400	10	4,404		
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,230,211	68,252	423,083	54,638	2,776,184		
Books Lodged (lines 1-5, 5 and 6) ...	2,241,599	42,384	430,123	29,831	2,743,937		

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 20TH MARCH, 1933 AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933.

	20th March, 1933.			Total.	20th Feb., 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,770,554	358,914	100,743	2,230,211	2,299,741
Boys ...	59,670	8,481	101	68,252	75,027
Women ...	291,962	129,424	1,697	423,083	422,617
Girls ...	48,066	6,558	14	54,638	59,253
Total ...	2,170,252	503,377	102,555	2,776,184	2,856,638
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,817,655	361,680	103,124	2,282,459	2,353,003
Boys ...	60,884	8,533	102	69,519	76,341
Women ...	307,278	134,383	1,725	443,386	442,794
Girls ...	48,800	6,725	14	55,539	60,186
Total ...	2,234,617	511,321	104,965	2,850,903	2,932,324

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 20th Mar., 1933.		Period 22nd March, 1932, to 20th March, 1933.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
			Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	139,063	134,303	1,230,949	+ 51,113	1,189,449	+ 47,251
Boys ...	15,337	15,303	182,167	+ 10,094	161,821	+ 11,529
Women ...	41,990	34,341	547,040	+ 59,708	470,020	+ 60,346
Girls ...	14,794	12,376	195,060	+ 21,584	167,108	+ 18,153
TOTAL	211,184	194,323	2,155,216	+ 142,499	1,988,398	+ 137,279

* 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, 1933.
 † "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th March, 1933, the average number of such placements of men and women was 13,200 per week.
 ‡ The figures for the period 22nd March, 1932, to 20th March, 1933, cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 50 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 20th March, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 20th Feb., 1933.	21st Mar. 1932.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.		
London Division ...	253,164	55,263	12,972	321,399	- 19,235	+ 9,363
South-Eastern Division ...	121,210	18,546	8,046	147,802	- 16,751	+ 1,689
Brighton ...	5,001	1,106	407	6,514	- 443	+ 1,054
Chatham ...	5,108	698	585	6,391	+	272
Ipswich ...	4,133	408	261	4,802	- 609	+ 80
Norwich ...	6,210	951	157	7,318	- 1,337	+ 758
Rest of Division ...	100,758	15,385	6,636	122,779	- 13,370	- 455
South-Western Division ...	136,760	18,241	7,660	162,661	- 8,064	+ 10,791
Bristol ...	21,240	5,534	1,587	26,461	- 199	+ 238
Plymouth ...	8,729	1,487	439	10,655	- 336	+ 876
Portsmouth ...	8,561	1,289	745	10,595	+ 178	+ 537
Reading ...	5,558	359	365	6,282	- 387	+ 482
Southampton ...	11,721	1,266	919	13,906	- 1,112	+ 433
Swindon ...	3,688	293	222	4,203	- 61	+ 957
Rest of Division ...	79,163	10,013	3,283	92,459	- 6,347	+ 7,268
Midland Division ...	292,140	64,174	13,090	369,404	- 9,430	+ 31,472
Birmingham ...	43,266	10,229	1,880	55,375	- 3,667	+ 2,452
Coventry ...	8,350	1,999	318	10,667	- 95	+ 489
Cradley Heath ...	7,042	798	178	8,018	- 825	+ 596
Derby ...	6,240	1,232	311	7,773	- 989	+ 488
Leicester ...	10,259	4,337	163	15,059	- 377	+ 3,431
Northampton ...	4,976	1,196	213	6,385	+ 46	+ 383
Nottingham ...	15,826	2,940	404	19,170	- 456	+ 3,329
Smethwick ...	5,791	1,083	123	6,997	- 304	+ 429
Stoke-on-Trent ...	21,892	11,027	994	33,913	- 959	+ 3,057
Walsall ...	8,698	1,432	575	10,705	- 324	+ 1,464
West Bromwich ...	5,178	823	201	6,202	- 264	+ 301
Wolverhampton ...	12,258	2,052	904	15,214	- 158	+ 1,655
Rest of Division ...	142,364	24,736	6,826	173,926	- 1,564	+ 22,214
North-Eastern Division ...	516,569	62,931	26,861	606,361	- 17,612	+ 65,644
Barnsley ...	9,011	620	502	10,133	- 388	+ 2,204
Bradford ...	14,411	4,102	258	18,771	- 2,592	+ 684
Darlington ...	6,348	537	480	7,365	- 250	+ 617
Dewsbury ...	3,501	1,599	307	5,407</		

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 20th March, 1933, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 139 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 139.

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

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

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,547	202	7,749	127	12	139	7,674	214	7,888	7,637	214	7,851
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	224,067	695	224,762	100,620	205	100,825	324,687	900	325,587	324,658	900	325,558
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,121	1	5,122	1,017	—	1,017	6,138	1	6,139	6,110	1	6,111
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,451	4	2,455	60	5	65	2,511	9	2,520	2,511	9	2,520
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	11,325	18	11,343	2,738	4	2,742	14,063	22	14,085	13,389	22	13,411
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,357	1	1,358	202	—	202	1,559	1	1,560	1,555	1	1,556
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,376	149	2,525	1,062	11	1,073	3,438	160	3,598	3,397	160	3,557
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,938	16	3,954	609	12	621	4,547	28	4,575	4,473	28	4,501
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,256	17	3,273	562	4	566	3,818	21	3,839	3,818	20	3,838
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,578	116	4,694	1,200	19	1,219	5,778	135	5,913	5,717	135	5,852
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,532	80	3,612	745	11	756	4,277	91	4,368	4,210	89	4,299
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	14,720	825	15,545	4,960	442	5,402	19,680	1,267	20,947	19,251	1,267	20,518
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	6,097	4,827	10,924	5,564	7,611	13,175	11,661	12,438	24,099	11,604	12,421	24,025
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,658	462	4,120	1,273	150	1,423	4,931	612	5,543	4,917	612	5,529
Glass Bottles	3,337	177	3,514	1,008	50	1,058	4,345	227	4,572	4,341	227	4,568
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	12,910	1,432	14,342	998	168	1,166	13,908	1,600	15,508	13,806	1,598	15,404
Explosives	1,111	293	1,404	175	25	200	1,286	318	1,604	1,284	317	1,601
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,694	294	1,988	164	15	179	1,858	309	2,167	1,854	309	2,163
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	7,057	1,261	8,318	1,239	274	1,513	8,296	1,535	9,831	8,261	1,520	9,781
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	6,134	26	6,160	1,230	9	1,239	7,364	35	7,399	7,362	35	7,397
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	39,214	296	39,510	32,895	123	33,018	72,109	419	72,528	72,101	416	72,517
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	11,887	249	12,136	6,828	66	6,894	9,174	315	9,489	9,077	315	9,392
Tin Plates	3,786	265	4,051	2,513	23	2,536	6,395	887	7,282	6,395	887	7,282
Iron and Steel Tubes	6,252	127	6,379	5,464	53	5,517	11,716	180	11,896	11,715	180	11,895
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,845	285	3,130	2,500	112	2,612	5,345	397	5,742	5,345	397	5,742
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	119,040	3,215	122,255	33,929	1,451	35,380	152,969	4,666	157,635	150,982	4,649	155,631
Electrical Engineering	11,887	1,944	13,831	3,204	660	3,864	15,191	2,604	17,795	15,020	2,601	17,621
Marine Engineering, etc.	23,922	95	24,017	2,513	23	2,536	26,435	118	26,553	23,170	116	23,286
Constructional Engineering	9,047	104	9,151	2,182	21	2,203	11,229	125	11,354	11,161	125	11,286
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	34,787	1,708	36,495	7,561	454	8,015	42,348	2,162	44,510	41,973	2,152	44,125
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams	3,126	205	3,331	327	18	345	3,453	223	3,676	3,392	223	3,615
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	11,936	141	12,077	1,919	10	1,929	13,855	151	14,006	13,845	151	13,996
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	106,969	439	107,408	3,904	87	3,991	110,873	526	111,399	102,615	480	103,095

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,463	740	17,203	8,748	441	9,189	25,211	1,181	26,392	25,071	1,181	26,252
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,208	90	4,298	429	3	432	4,637	93	4,730	4,566	91	4,657
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	10,684	6,946	17,630	2,144	2,470	4,614	12,623	9,416	22,044	12,800	9,416	22,216
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,477	1,350	6,827	3,022	659	3,681	8,489	2,009	10,566	8,482	2,008	10,490
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,659	1,082	3,741	1,534	563	2,097	4,193	1,645	5,838	4,192	1,645	5,837
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,667	32	1,699	867	44	911	3,826	1,375	5,201	3,909	1,375	5,284
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	3,415	1,902	5,317	1,389	1,052	2,441	4,804	2,954	7,758	4,774	2,952	7,726
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,195	6,874	29,069	6,999	3,013	10,012	29,194	9,887	39,081	29,015	9,879	38,894
Metal Industries not separately specified												
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	18,132	16,568	34,700	13,410	19,244	32,654	31,542	35,812	67,354	31,542	35,812	67,354
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	15,828	30,581	46,409	6,043	16,849	22,892	19,871	47,430	67,301	19,863	47,425	67,288
Total, Cotton	31,960	47,149	79,109	19,453	36,093	55,546	51,413	83,242	134,655	51,405	83,237	134,442
Woolen and Worsted	10,123	7,761	17,884	10,470	15,394	25,864	20,533	23,155	43,748	20,459	23,070	43,529
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	2,491	1,900	4,391	1,642	3,910	5,552	4,133	5,810	9,943	4,127	5,770	9,897
Artificial Silk Yarn	2,221	987	3,208	664	1,021	1,685	2,885	2,008	4,893	2,885	2,007	4,892
Linon	5,700	8,866	14,566	1,736	3,085	4,821	7,436	11,961	19,397	7,436	11,961	19,404
Jute	4,266	7,462	11,728	823	1,804	2,627	4,889	9,266	14,155	4,889	9,265	14,154
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,910	1,409	3,319	405	851	1,256	1,722	2,260	3,982	1,559	1,969	3,528
Hosiery	1,910	5,286	7,196	2,156	9,216	11,372	4,066	14,502	18,568	4,023	14,387	18,410
Lace	669	535	1,204	991	898	1,889	1,660	1,433	3,093	1,660	1,433	3,093
Carpets	622	667	1,289	753	1,137	1,890	1,375	1,804	3,179	1,375	1,804	3,179
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,700	3,005	4,705	669	2,028	2,697	2,439	5,033	7,472	2,277	4,019	6,296
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	10,773	3,486	14,259	11,494	3,965	15,459	22,197	7,451	29,648	21,004	5,961	26,965
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,736	1,169	5,905	1,118	306	1,424	5,854	1,475	7,329	5,849	1,475	7,324
Leather Goods	1,972	1,464	3,436	449	507	956	2,421	1,971	4,392	2,397	1,930	4,327
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring	11,425	10,802	22,227	1,762	6,189	7,951	13,167	16,991	30,178	12,515	16,478	28,993
Dress Making and Millinery	1,467	6,562	8,029	71	1,704	1,775	1,538	8,266	9,804	7,790	9,285	
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	1,748	1,247	2,995	696	959	1,655	2,444	4,630	2,440	2,186	4,626	
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	904	6,963	7,867	116	3,401	3,517	1,020	10,364	11,384	843	5,098	5,941
Dress Industries not separately specified	1,025	929	1,954	541	812	1,353	1,566	1,741	3,307	1,554	1,739	3,293
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,943	2,631	14,574	7,558	3,299	10,857	19,501	5,930	25,431	19,153	5,917	25,070</

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH MARCH, 1933.				
	PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH MARCH, 1933.																
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.				INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			20TH FEB., 1933.	21ST MAR., 1932.	23RD MAR., 1931.
Fishing ...	30,100	1,040	31,140	25.1	19.4	24.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	25.5	20.6	25.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.3	25.4	
Mining :-																	
Coal Mining ...	1,039,840	5,080	1,044,920	21.5	13.7	21.5	9.7	4.0	9.7	31.2	17.7	31.2	+ 2.5	+ 4.3	+ 3.8	31.2	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,340	40	12,380	41.5	2.5	41.4	8.2	—	8.2	49.7	2.5	49.6	+ 1.6	+ 10.2	+ 18.3	49.5	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,300	30	4,330	57.0	13.3	56.7	1.4	16.7	1.5	58.4	30.0	58.2	- 1.9	- 5.1	- 5.1	58.2	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	45,960	400	46,360	24.6	4.5	24.5	6.0	1.0	5.9	30.6	5.5	30.4	+ 5.5	+ 6.2	+ 14.2	30.2	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,200	10	10,210	13.3	10.0	13.3	2.0	—	2.0	15.3	10.0	15.3	+ 4.6	+ 0.9	+ 18.6	15.3	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	13,260	1,420	14,680	17.9	10.5	17.2	8.0	0.8	7.3	25.9	11.3	24.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.1	+ 7.8	24.5	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,370	190	16,560	24.1	8.4	23.9	3.7	6.3	3.7	27.8	14.7	27.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 8.4	27.4	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,500	90	11,590	28.3	18.9	28.2	4.9	4.4	4.9	33.2	23.3	33.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	+ 3.3	33.2	
Artificial Stone and Concrete	20,240	1,670	21,910	22.6	6.9	21.4	5.9	1.2	5.6	28.5	8.1	27.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.7	+ 4.2	26.9	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	16,000	740	16,740	22.1	10.8	21.6	4.6	1.5	4.5	26.7	12.3	26.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.6	26.3	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	81,180	6,470	87,650	18.1	12.8	17.7	6.1	6.8	6.2	24.2	19.6	23.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 4.5	23.7	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	36,120	38,760	74,880	16.9	12.5	14.6	15.4	19.6	17.6	32.3	32.1	32.2	+ 1.3	+ 3.1	+ 1.4	32.1	
Glass Trades :-																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	20,820	5,930	26,750	17.6	7.8	15.4	6.1	2.5	5.3	23.7	10.3	20.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	20.7	
Glass Bottles ...	16,640	2,330	18,970	20.1	7.6	18.5	6.0	2.1	5.6	26.1	9.7	24.1	+ 0.1	—	+ 1.3	24.1	
Chemicals, etc. :-																	
Chemicals ...	73,710	25,410	99,120	17.5	5.6	14.5	1.4	0.7	1.1	18.9	6.3	15.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	15.6	
Explosives ...	11,390	4,730	16,120	9.8	6.2	8.7	1.5	0.5	1.3	11.3	6.7	10.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 4.2	9.9	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,300	4,780	20,080	11.1	6.2	9.9	1.0	0.3	0.9	12.1	6.5	10.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	10.8	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	59,830	21,170	81,000	11.8	6.0	10.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	13.9	7.3	12.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	12.1	
Metal Manufacture :-																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	17,890	190	18,080	34.3	13.7	34.1	6.9	4.7	6.8	41.2	18.4	40.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.4	+ 6.0	40.9	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	163,640	4,120	167,760	24.0	7.2	23.6	20.1	3.0	19.6	44.1	10.2	43.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.5	+ 2.6	43.2	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,430	3,390	37,820	18.5	7.3	17.5	8.1	2.0	7.6	26.6	9.3	25.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	25.1	
Tin Plates ...	27,480	3,240	30,720	13.8	8.2	13.2	21.0	19.2	20.8	34.8	27.4	34.0	+ 1.2	+ 8.6	+ 14.6	34.0	
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	27,000	1,470	28,470	23.2	8.6	22.4	20.2	3.6	19.4	43.4	12.2	41.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	41.8	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,600	3,870	22,470	15.3	7.4	13.9	13.4	2.9	11.7	28.7	10.3	25.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	25.6	
Engineering, etc. :-																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	507,690	43,510	551,200	23.5	7.4	22.2	6.6	3.3	6.4	30.1	17.0	28.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	28.6	
Electrical Engineering ...	73,140	20,940	94,080	16.4	9.3	14.8	4.4	3.1	4.1	20.8	12.4	18.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 3.7	18.8	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	49,670	860	50,530	48.2	11.0	47.5	5.0	2.7	5.0	53.2	13.7	52.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.5	+ 13.7	51.1	
Constructional Engineering ...	28,100	1,200	29,300	32.2	8.7	31.2	7.8	1.7	7.6	40.0	10.4	38.8	+ 1.5	+ 5.6	+ 9.9	39.0	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	226,680	25,400	252,080	15.3	6.7	14.5	3.4	1.8	3.2	18.7	8.5	17.7	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.5	17.7	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ...	15,440	2,780	18,220	20.2	7.4	18.3	2.2	0.6	1.9	22.4	8.0	20.2	+ 2.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	20.2	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	47,610	1,520	49,130	25.1	9.3	24.6	4.0	0.6	3.9	29.1	9.9	28.5	+ 1.9	+ 4.6	+ 5.3	28.6	
Metal Trades :-																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ...	83,920	8,630	92,550	19.6	8.6	18.6	10.4	5.1	9.9	30.0	13.7	28.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	28.4	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	23,290	1,760	25,050	18.1	5.1	17.2	1.8	0.2	1.7	19.9	5.3	18.9	+ 0.4	—	+ 3.2	18.9	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	69,440	48,050	117,490	15.4	14.5	15.0	3.1	5.1	3.9	18.5	19.6	18.9	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	+ 3.6	18.9	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	23,790	10,270	34,060	23.0	13.1	20.0	12.7	6.5	10.9	35.7	19.6	30.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.7	+ 6.6	30.9	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,410	10,680	25,090	18.5	10.1	14.9	10.6	5.3	8.4	29.1	15.4	23.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.7	+ 6.3	23.3	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	16,800	10,170	26,970	18.2	9.1	14.8	5.2	4.4	4.9	23.4	13.5	19.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.3	19.6	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,850	730	9,580	18.8	4.4	17.7	2.7	0.5	2.5	21.5	4.9	20.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	20.6	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,180	18,280	40,460	15.4	10.4	13.1	6.3	5.8	6.1	21.7	16.2	19.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	19.2	
Metal Industries not separately specified	130,230	73,770	204,000	17.0	9.3	14.2	5.4	4.1	5.0	22.4	13.4	19.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	19.1	
Textile Trades :-																	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	102,380	152,110	254,490	17.7	10.9	13.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	30.8	23.5	25.5	+ 0.8	—	—	25.5	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	84,190	179,270	263,460	16.4	17.1	16.9	7.2	9.4	8.6	23.6	26.5	25.5	+ 2.3	—	—	25.5	
Wool, Cotton, etc. ...	286,870	321,380	608,250	10.7	14.2	15.3	10.5	10.9	10.7	27.6	25.1	26.0	+ 7.6	+ 2.6	+ 10.5	26.0	
Woolen and Worsted ...	96,390	137,220	233,610	17.5	5.7	7.7	10.9	11.2	11.0	21.4	16.9	18.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 8.5	18.7	
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	15,490	28,460	43,950	16.1	6.7	10.0	4.6	13.7	12.6	26.7	20.4	22.6	+ 1.0	+ 6.3	+ 7.9	22.6	
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	14,640	11,730	26,370	15.2	8.4	12.2	4.5	8.7	6.4	19.7	17.1	18.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 13.3	18.6	
Linen ...	23,170	51,390	74,560	24.6	17.3	19.5	7.5	6.0	6.5	32.1	23.3	26.0	+ 0.6	+ 9.0	+ 8.4	26.0	
Jute ...	12,800	24,390	37,190	33.3	30.6	31.5	4.9	7.4	6.6	38.2	38.0	38.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+ 14.0	38.1	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,780	11,730	18,510	19.4	12.0	14.7	6.0	7.3	6.8	25.4	19.3	21.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	+ 3.8	21.5	
Hosiery ...	25,210	83,990	109,200	7.5	5.2	6.3	8.5	10.4	10.0	16.1	16.3	16.3	+ 1.3	+ 8.1	+ 0.6	16.2	
Laces ...	6,520	10,100	16,620	10.3	5.3	7.2	15.2	8.9	11.4	25.5	14.2	18.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.1	+ 0.6	18.6	
Carpets ...	11,130	16,230	27,360	5.6	4.1	4.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	12.4	11.1	11.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.3	+ 13.4	11.6	
Textiles not separately specified	13,820	32,070	45,890	12.8	9.4	10.4	4.8	6.3	5.9	17.6	15.7	16.3	+ 1.1	+ 1.3	+ 6.0	14.9	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,640	32,450	112,090	13.4	10.7	12.7	14.5	12.3	13.8	27.9	23.0	25.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 11.0	26.1	
Leather and Leather Goods :-																	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	32,400	10,080	42,480	14.6	11.6	13.9	3.5	3.0	3.4	18.1	14.6	17.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	+ 17.2	17.2	
Leather Goods ...	11,450	13,910	25,360	17.2	10.5	13.5	3.9	3.7	3.8	21.1	14.2	17.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 4.4	17.2	
Clothing Trades :-																	
Tailoring ...	69,870	141,790	211,660	16.4	7.6	10.5	2.5	4.4	3.8	18.9	12.0	14.3	+ 4.1	+ 2.9	+ 1.9	14.0	
Dress Making and Millinery ...	11,280	91,690	102,970	13.0	7.2	7.8	0.6	1.8	1.7	13.6	9.0	9.5					

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	4,468	2,826	7,294	3,136	2,542	5,678
South-Eastern ...	2,261	1,785	4,046	1,926	2,074	4,000
South-Western ...	2,278	1,781	4,059	1,558	2,043	3,601
Midlands ...	4,574	2,711	7,285	3,399	2,406	5,805
North-Eastern ...	8,759	6,788	15,547	4,382	6,932	11,314
North-Western ...	7,444	5,342	12,786	5,941	5,013	10,954
Scotland ...	5,489	5,798	11,287	4,271	5,302	9,573
Wales ...	3,097	2,851	5,948	1,017	2,696	3,713
Great Britain ...	38,370	29,882	68,252	25,630	29,008	54,638

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

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juvéniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	5,475	4,696	10,171	983	750	1,733
South-Western ...	903	821	1,724	201	170	371
Midlands ...	1,615	1,486	3,101	398	378	776
North-Eastern ...	1,898	1,861	3,759	502	516	1,018
North-Western ...	2,124	1,980	4,104	640	564	1,204
Scotland ...	935	1,164	2,099	317	348	665
Wales ...	339	340	679	122	165	287
Great Britain ...	13,289	12,348	25,637	3,163	2,891	6,054

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentages Unemployed at 20th March, 1933.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unem.-temporarily stopped	Temporarily stopped	Total	Wholly unem.-temporarily stopped	Temporarily stopped	Total
London ...	108,740	96,460	4.9	0.0	4.9	4.1	0.1	4.2
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	5.0	0.3	5.3	6.3	0.6	6.9
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	5.3	0.6	5.9	5.7	0.9	6.6
Midlands ...	82,920	70,230	3.7	2.2	5.9	3.0	2.4	5.4
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	6.9	2.9	9.8	6.4	2.1	8.5
North-Western ...	83,000	74,200	7.9	2.0	9.9	6.1	2.8	8.9
Scotland ...	61,180	51,130	8.9	1.0	9.9	7.9	1.5	9.4
Wales ...	31,850	9,820	6.8	3.9	10.7	11.8	1.4	13.2
Special Schemes ...	2,800	2,700	0.5	—	0.5	—	—	0.4
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	6.1	1.5	7.6	5.5	1.5	7.0

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.						Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1932.	Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).	Total.	
	Week ended 22.3.33.									Month ended 22.3.33.
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.									
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	Total.	
London ...	890	414	4	..	894	414	..	16,070	..	
S.-Eastern ...	773	414	20	..	793	433	278	250	7,058	
S.-Western ...	365	166	45	27	410	194	103	103	4,274	
Midlands ...	745	399	57	10	802	409	295	204	12,434	
N.-Eastern ...	1,847	702	2,071	99	3,918	801	283	291	27,271	
N.-Western ...	2,218	1,381	341	177	2,559	1,558	182	227	34,098	
Scotland ...	1,474	997	939	172	2,413	1,169	221	186	22,178	
Wales ...	809	125	1,474	330	2,283	455	110	57	13,677	
Great Britain ...	9,121	4,598	4,951	834	14,072	5,432	1,563	1,318	137,060	

There were 80 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 32 for girls, and 27 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 21 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls, and 2 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 150 for boys, 114 for girls, 236 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evenings.

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 20th March, 1933, 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 503,377 temporarily stopped, 102,555 normally in casual employment, and 710,364 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 286,949 (or 13.2 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 208,295 (or 9.6 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 215,120 (or 9.9 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

—	Persons who had been on the Register						Total.
	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.		
	NUMBERS.						
Men ...	1,034,121	269,365	177,801	130,340	454,036	2,065,663	
Boys ...	19,734	3,047	425	60	41	23,307	
Women ...	249,162	41,477	17,449	8,865	23,810	340,763	
Girls ...	13,279	1,339	148	29	10	14,805	
Total ...	1,316,296	315,228	195,823	139,294	477,897	2,444,538	
PERCENTAGES.							
Men ...	50.1	13.0	8.6	6.3	22.0	100.0	
Boys ...	84.6	13.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	
Women ...	73.1	12.2	5.1	2.6	7.0	100.0	
Girls ...	89.7	9.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Total ...	53.8	12.9	8.0	5.7	19.6	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 20th March, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

The Table shows that of the 1,717,743 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 20th March, 1933, there were 552,329 with claims to insurance benefit, and 1,027,747 with applications for transitional payments; while 137,667 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 358,914 men temporarily stopped were 298,570, 30,176 and 30,168 respectively.

Among the 258,823 wholly unemployed insured women, 130,420 had claims for insurance benefit, 71,916 were applicants for transitional payments, and 56,487 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 129,424 women temporarily stopped were 117,186, 5,961 and 6,277 respectively.

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST MARCH, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st March, 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	113	261	374
	17	63	80
	12	313	325
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	7,194	7,883	15,077
	1,588	2,249	3,837
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	61	183	244
	84	395	479
Class (c) ...	39	76	115
	31	75	106
	5	5	8
Class (d) ...	1,850	4,224	6,074
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,330	1,807	3,137
	1,180	2,386	3,566
	256	529	785
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,428	2,030	3,458
	727	848	1,575
	202	496	698
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	256	507	763
	441	1,625	2,066
	69	320	389
Not unemployed ...	432	2,315	2,747
	83	1,053	1,136
	15	160	175
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	195	506	701
	209	879	1,088
	13	83	96
Other grounds ...	404	3,763	4,167
	102	897	999
	85	822	907
Total ...	11,452	19,331	30,783
	6,312	14,694	21,006
	655	2,728	3,383
Grand Total ...	18,419	36,753	55,172

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	590	224	814
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	16	11	27
	—	—	—
Total Appeals ...	16	11	27

C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	230	283	513
Appeals by Associations ...	104	166	270
Appeals by Claimants ...	136	401	537
Total ...	470	850	1,320

* 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 146. There were no cases under Class (a).
‡ See note † in first column on page 146.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

—	Section of Register.	Men.		Women.	
		Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	552,329	130,420		
	Temporarily Stopped	298,570	117,186		
	Casuals ...	68,668	1,461		
	Total ...	919,567	249,057		
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	1,027,747	71,916		
	Temporarily Stopped	30,176	5,961		
	Casuals ...	31,205	221		
	Total ...	1,089,128	78,098		
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—					
(a) Authorised for payment	...	1,003,807	58,858		
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	...	85,321	19,240		
Total ...	...	1,089,128	78,098		
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	111,737	49,181		
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	25,930	7,306		
	Temporarily Stopped	30,168	6,277		
	Casuals ...	870	25		
	Total ...	56,968	13,608		
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,717,743	258,823		
	Temporarily Stopped	358,914	129,424		
	Casuals ...	100,743	1,697		
	Total ...	2,177,400	389,944		
JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).					
—	Section of Register.	Boys.		Girls.	
		Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	13,892	7,738		
	Temporarily Stopped	7,051	5,965		
	Casuals ...	98	14		
	Total ...	21,041	13,717		
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—					
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	...	13,499	10,379		
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...	...	1,564	446		
Total ...	...	15,063	10,825		
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	833	495		
	Temporarily Stopped	1,430	593		
	Casuals ...	3	—		
	Total ...	2,266	1,088		
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	29,788	19,058		
	Temporarily Stopped	8,481	6,558		
	Cas				

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1st APRIL, 1932 TO 31st MARCH, 1933.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions	1,578	9,008	10,586
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	88,109	125,616	213,725
Anomalies Regulations*	7,275	18,862	26,137
Class (a)	1,089	2,097	3,186
Class (b)	22,478	50,471	72,949
Class (c)			
Class (d)			
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	31,252	57,285	88,537
Employment lost through misconduct	25,816	39,184	65,000
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	7,912	28,555	36,467
Not unemployed	6,814	38,173	44,987
Not capable of work, or not available for work on other grounds	7,636	53,170	60,806
Total	204,739	439,254	643,993
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	7,773	12,125	19,898
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... ..	884	3,301	4,185
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	4,405	4,715	9,120
Appeals by Associations	1,928	3,040	4,968
Appeals by Claimants	2,445	5,772	8,217
Total	8,778	13,527	22,305

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 25th March and 25th February, 1933, and 26th March, 1932:—

	Four weeks ended 25th March, 1933.	Four weeks ended 25th February, 1933.	Four weeks ended 26th March, 1932.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers	1,382,000	1,499,000	1,385,000
Employed persons	1,339,000	1,447,000	1,365,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds")	1,361,000	1,474,000	1,390,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000	2,000	—
Total Income	4,084,000	4,422,000	4,140,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer‡	508,000	198,000	—
Total Expenditure	4,592,000	4,620,000	4,140,000
Insurance Benefit	3,867,000	3,892,000	4,245,000
Cost of Administration	304,000	304,000	325,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	414,000	414,000	410,000
Miscellaneous Payments	7,000	10,000	70,000
Total Expenditure	4,592,000	4,620,000	5,050,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	112,860,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof|| ... ..	4,495,000	4,575,000	3,480,000

* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district;

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

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

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

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 13 of 1933 for the period ended 31st March, 1932.) A notice of this White Paper appears on page 127 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

§ 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 MARCH, 1933.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in March, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 827,955, or 1.9 per cent. less than the previous month, but 19.6 per cent. more than in March, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 496, 505 and 415 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in March, 1933, was 669,781, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 16.6 per cent. as compared with March, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 158,174, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 34.2 per cent. more than in March, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in March, 1933, numbered 97,451, or 1.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 730,504, or 2.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 23.9 per cent. more than in March, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-nine showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in March, 1933, as compared with February, 1933, the most noticeable of which was at Southampton (249 per 10,000); seven showed increases; while in one area there was no change. Compared with March, 1932, forty-four areas showed increases, including Cardiff (597 per 10,000), Glasgow (256 per 10,000), Norwich (232 per 10,000), Sheffield (200 per 10,000), and Liverpool (186 per 10,000); while three areas showed small decreases.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in March, 1933.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a —	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	34,317	108,775	143,092	327	- 5	+ 7
Birkenhead	919	6,421	7,340	494	- 4	+ 83
Birmingham	5,195	17,946	23,141	229	- 7	+ 144
Blackburn	832	4,836	5,668	457	- 4	+ 33
Bolton	942	3,615	4,557	254	- 5	+ 53
Bradford	1,190	9,572	10,762	358	- 6	- 2
Brighton	1,174	2,177	3,351	231	- 1	+ 5
Bristol	2,208	13,304	15,512	388	- 14	+ 45
Burnley	490	2,589	3,079	310	- 37	+ 597
Cardiff	1,590	21,239	22,829	1,020	- 3	+ 1
Coventry	448	1,754	2,202	130	- 20	+ 57
Croydon	838	4,520	5,358	229	- 23	+ 24
Derby	601	7,552	8,153	568	- 3	+ 51
East Ham	660	4,071	4,731	331	+ 3	+ 111
Gateshead	726	8,564	9,290	751	- 1	+ 52
Huddersfield	558	2,117	2,675	234	- 44	+ 41
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,825	18,772	20,597	653	- 2	+ 85
Leeds	2,900	16,955	19,855	408	- 7	+ 186
Liverpool	834	5,091	5,925	246	- 18	+ 122
Manchester	6,158	70,118	76,276	894	- 11	+ 38
Middlesbrough	3,727	53,402	57,129	738	- 4	+ 131
Newcastle-on-Tyne	508	4,458	4,966	358	- 28	+ 232
Norwich	899	20,085	20,984	738	- 22	+ 63
Nottingham	813	10,226	11,039	871	+ 6	+ 75
Oldham	1,943	12,065	14,008	517	- 20	- 4
Plymouth	982	2,874	3,856	272	+ 2	+ 23
Portsmouth	523	6,049	6,572	317	- 4	+ 16
Preston	1,354	5,095	6,449	179	- 30	+ 116
St. Helens	541	1,356	1,897	158	- 7	+ 76
Salford	487	5,383	5,870	542	- 24	+ 200
Sheffield	1,679	7,182	8,861	392	- 249	+ 43
Southampton	1,767	59,704	61,471	1,188	- 12	+ 66
Southend-on-Sea	1,435	3,636	5,071	289	- 7	- 2
South Shields	280	3,125	3,405	288	- 18	+ 38
Stockport	765	3,232	3,997	350	- 3	+ 75
Stoke-on-Trent	616	1,865	2,481	196	+ 2	+ 102
Sunderland	1,849	8,784	10,633	380	- 14	+ 46
Swansea	899	10,734	11,633	620	- 9	+ 6
Wallasey	589	6,603	7,192	435	- 8	+ 14
Walsley	252	1,273	1,525	157	- 13	+ 133
West Ham	603	4,030	4,633	444	- 5	+ 32
West Ham	2,412	18,308	20,720	698	- 5	+ 88
Wolverhampton	579	2,419	2,998	223	- 14	+ 64
Total of 42 above-named County Boroughs	55,590	471,099	526,689	505	- 12	+ 64
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	89,907	579,874	669,781	452	- 12	+ 64
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	5,563	112,308	117,871	1,065	+ 7	+ 255
Edinburgh	772	25,956	26,728	600	- 1	+ 145
Dundee	746	5,989	6,735	380	- 9	+ 96
Aberdeen	463	6,377	6,840	406	+ 13	+ 115
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,544	150,630	158,174	834	+ 5	+ 204
Total for above 47 areas	97,451	730,504	827,955	496	- 9	+ 81

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

† 11th March in London, 25th March in the rest of England and Wales and 15th March in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 130-131 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a considerable decline in March.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at 31st March, 1933, was 5,768,910 (provisional figure), as compared with 6,115,625 at the end of February and 6,125,762 at the end of March, 1932.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st March, 1933, was 5,598,102 (provisional figure), as compared with 6,000,958 at the end of February and 6,034,100 at the end of March, 1932.

At 31st March, 1933, 686,445 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,479,446 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,165,891 (provisional figures), as compared with 2,455,428 at the end of February and 3,323,109 at the end of March, 1932.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 47.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1933, as compared with 46.2 per cent. at the end of January, and 44.1 per cent. at the end of February, 1932. In addition 24.1 per cent. were working short time at the end of February, as compared with 23.7 per cent. at the end of January and 22.6 per cent. at the end of February, 1932. The following Table gives particulars for the various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Feb., 1933.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.
Mining	12,300	7.0	18.5	59.1	32.7
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	49,400	73.2	78.1	8.8	6.8
Other workers	66,000	46.1	47.2	21.3	22.5
Engineering and metal	678,700	50.2	47.7	28.5	27.7
Chemical	85,000	32.8	32.8	34.2	34.8
Textile	233,100	30.2	30.0	40.9	40.3
Paper	87,100	35.5	35.0	29.1	27.8
Leather	45,500	42.6	41.8	30.1	30.8
Wood	233,000	69.9	69.9	10.3	10.2
Food, tobacco, etc.	210,300	28.7	28.5	38.1	37.5
Clothing, boots and shoes	116,200	39.2	39.7	39.8	39.7
Building	456,900	90.7	90.6	0.4	0.3
Printing	135,200	35.5	36.5	19.3	19.4
Miscellaneous	622,700	24.0	23.8	27.3	25.9
Total	3,031,400	47.4	46.2	24.1	23.7

FRANCE.†

Unemployment decreased during March.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month (1st April) was 350,217 (268,165 men and 82,052 women). At the end of February the corresponding total was 369,862 and at the end of March, 1932, 349,198.

At the beginning of March, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 3.19 per cent. as compared with March, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 40.01, as compared with 54.01 at the beginning of March, 1932. At 1st March, 1933, 20.08 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 19.93 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during February. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 401,321 (148,181 in Vienna), an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with January, 1933, and of 10.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1932.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 602,725 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th January, 1933, 37.6 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 6.4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 31.5 and 5.8 respectively and in the last week of January, 1932, 27.0 and 6.6. At the end of January, 1933, 423,900 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 398,700 were unemployed.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th March, 1933, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 7th April, 1933. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st March and 7th April, 1933. Paris.

‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th March, 1933. Vienna.

§ Maandbericht van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 28th February, 1933. The Hague.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 175 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 937,903, show that 22.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 18.6 per cent. at the end of December and 20.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1932. In addition, 20.9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In January, 1933, 24.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 22.4 and in January, 1932, 24.7.

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment showed a decrease in February, mainly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 96,273 applications for employment (73.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 101,111 at the end of January and 63,708 at the end of February, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,107, 1,347 and 2,034 respectively.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during February. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,229,387 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,225,470 at the end of January and 1,147,945 at the end of February, 1932. In addition, 34,506 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 33,003 at the end of January and 26,321 at the end of February, 1932.

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

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 March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £8,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 84,100 workpeople and in an increase of £600 in those of 17,650 workpeople.

For the mining, textile and other groups of industries the changes were as shown below:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining	12,850	...	£ 390	£
Textile ... ..	...	75,950	...	7,600
Other	4,900	8,150	210	500
Total	17,650	84,100	600	8,100

The increase in the mining group was mainly due to a change in the percentage addition to the basis rates of the majority of coal miners in Warwickshire, equivalent to an increase of nearly 1½ per cent. on current rates.

The main body of workpeople whose wages were reduced in the textile group consisted of hosiery workers in the Midlands, for whom the cost-of-living bonus was reduced by 1d. on each shilling earned. There were also reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for flax and hemp workers throughout Great Britain.

The workpeople in other industrial groups whose wages were increased consisted of the higher-paid blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, iron puddlers and millmen on the North-East Coast, and iron puddlers, millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland. Of those whose wages were reduced the largest body consisted of bobbin makers.

Of the estimated total decrease of £8,100 per week, about £6,600 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £300 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; about £1,350 took effect under a Trade Board Order; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £50.

The whole of the estimated total increase of £600 per week was due to sliding scales based upon selling prices or upon the proceeds of the industry.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1933.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the three completed months of 1933, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining	50	100	£ 5	£ 10
Other Mining and Quarrying	200	5,700	5	630
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... ..	...	950	...	90
Iron and Steel	6,700	950	230	50
Engineering ... ..	...	900	...	100
Other Metal ... ..	...	7,900	...	460
Textile	2,000	171,000	70	10,450
Clothing ... ..	...	2,200	...	260
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	8,600	15	830
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ... ..	...	496,300	...	43,000
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,500	450	150	40
Transport ... ..	...	16,100	...	3,700
Public Administration Services	300	7,600	25	410
Other ... ..	...	26,750	...	1,870
Total	10,800	745,500	500	61,900

In the corresponding three months of 1932, there were net increases of £7,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 175,400 workpeople, and net decreases of £123,550 in those of 928,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change in hours of labour consisted in an increase in the hours in respect of which the statutory minimum weekly rates of male agricultural workers in Worcestershire are payable.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Devonshire	26 Mar.	Male workers	Decreases in 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 not more than 52 hours in summer and 50 hours in winter: 10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 31s. at 21 and over.
	Glamorganshire	2 Mar.	Male workers	Increase in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: stockmen, cattlemen, cowmen, horsemen, shepherds or bailiffs for a week of not more than 60 hours: 17s. at 14, increasing each year to 36s. at 21 and over; other workers for a week of not more than 52 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter: 14s. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over.
	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire	5 Mar.	Male workers 21 years of age and over. Male workers under 21 years of age	Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: stockmen, teamsters, carters or shepherds for a week of not more than 60 hours, 31s.; other workers for a week of not more than 54 hours, 27s. Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 7d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of not more than 60 hours: 9s. 10d. at under 15, increasing each year to 27s. at 20.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Mar.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, making wages 45 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries, also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by 1d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries).†
Freestone Quarrying.	Morley and District	16 Feb.	Freestone quarryworkers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: masons and mason machinists, 1s. 5½d.; quarrymen, 1s. 4d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 3d.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Mar.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage in a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.‡
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area	27 Mar.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 19½ and 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland	27 Mar.	Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen.	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making a minimum percentage addition of 35 per cent. on standard rates.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 13,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ At three collieries, where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was increased by 2 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 6s. 3d. per day.
§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ The wages of workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage in a normal week average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Bobbin Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Apr.*	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry:— Men 21 years and over	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: higher skilled, 55s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 46s.; labourers, 36s. Decrease of 6d. per week (22s. to 21s. 6d.).
			Women 18 years and over	Decrease of amounts varying, according to age, from 4d. to 8d. per week. Rates after change: 11s. 8d. per week at 14 years, increasing to 14s. 7d. at 16 years, 18s. 4d. at 18 years, and to 23s. 4d. at 20 years.
			Youths and boys	Decrease of amounts varying, according to age, from 4d. to 5d. per week. Rates after change: 14 years of age, 11s. 8d.; 15 years, 13s.; 16 years, 14s. 7d.; 17 years, 16s. 3d.
Typefoundry	London	23 Mar.	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Decrease (for workers on full-time only) of 6d. per week for female workers, and 1s. per week for male workers. Rates after change: mould makers, 79s.; engravers and justifiers, 71s.; rubbers, 54s.; other male workers, 59s.; female workers, 29s. 6d.
Flax and Hemp	Great Britain	31 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the flax and hemp trade:— Male timeworkers 21 years of age and over in the occupations specified.	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 155):— Decreases in time rates of from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. per week. Minimum rates after change: tenters with recognised full charge, 51s.; under-tenters—1st year, 35s.; 2nd and 3rd years, 39s. 4d.; after 3 years, 43s. 9d.; dressers, mounters, card cutters and hacklers (hand dressers), 47s. 5d.; hemp rollers on non-reciprocating machines or hemp breakers, 48s. 7d. Decreases in time rates of from 10d. to 2s. 5d. per week. Decrease in piece rates of approximately 6 per cent. Decreases in time rates of from 11d. to 1s. 10d. per week.
			Male apprentices and improvers to tenting and dressing. Male workers employed on weaving canvas. Male workers 16 and over, employed in learning canvas weaving, during last six months of such employment.	
			Male hosepiece weavers employed on power or hand looms. All other male workers	Piecework basis time rate fixed at 46s. 11d. per week of 48 hours (in lieu of 1s. 0½d. per hour previously fixed). Decreases in time rates of from 7d. to 3s. 8d. per week (except for those 17 and under 18, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change: 9s. at under 15, increasing each year to 39s. 4d. at 21 and over. Decrease in time rate of 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rate after change: 26s. 1d. Decreases in time rates of from 7d. to 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: under 15, 9s. increasing each year to 23s. at 18 and over. Decreases in time rates of from 7d. to 10d. per week. Piecework basis time rate fixed at 26s. 3d. per week of 48 hours (in lieu of 7d. per hour previously fixed).
Linen Manufacture.	Kirkcaldy	31 Mar.	Tenters, dressers, lappers, finishers, and labourers.	Decreases of from 4s. to 5s. per week. Rates after change: tenters and dressers, 53s. 6d.; lappers and finishers, 50s. 10d.; labourers, 44s. 3d.‡
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.§	Week beginning 27 Mar.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, etc.).	Bonus of 5d. in the shilling on earnings reduced to 4d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Finishing.	Nottingham	Pay day in week ending 1 Apr.	Trimmers— Timeworkers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.).
			Pieceworkers	Bonus on list prices reduced from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. for web trimmers and from 35 per cent. to 27½ per cent. for other trimmers.
			Female auxiliary workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour for those 21 and over and 17 and under 18, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 7d. at 21 and over.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester and Loughborough (certain firms).	24 Mar.	Male auxiliary workers	Decrease of from ½d. to 1d. per hour (except for those under 15, for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 2½d. at 14, increasing each year to 11½d. at 21 and over.
			Menders	Decrease of ½d. per hour (except for those under 15, for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 3½d. at 14, increasing each year to 9d. at 21 and over.
			Female workers	Decrease in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 18 and over and of from 4½d. to 8½d. per week for those under 18. Minimum rate after change for women 20 and over, 27s.
Felt Hat Making	Bury district	3 Mar.	Pieceworkers (except trimmers)	Decrease of 10 per cent. on earnings.
Mill-sawing	King's Lynn	24 Mar.	Workpeople employed in sawmills, timber yards, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for machinemen and sawyers, ½d. per hour for labourers and ¼d. per hour for boys. Minimum rates after change: machinemen and sawyers, 1s.; labourers, 9½d.
Building	Leeds	27 Mar.	Plasterers' labourers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d.).||
	Coleraine	6 Mar.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and painters.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 3½d.).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 Mar.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease of 1 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 68½ per cent. and 58½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1933.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Agriculture	Worcestershire	6 Mar.	Male workers	Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable fixed at 54 from 6 March to 4 November, 1933, 48 from 5 November, 1933 to 3 February, 1934, and 50 from 4 February to 3 March, 1934, instead of 53 in summer (first Monday in March to Saturday before first Sunday in November) and 48 in winter as previously.
Building	Leeds and Bradford districts.	27 Mar.	Plasterers	Increase of 2½ hours per week (44 to 46½) in summer (i.e., the period of statutory "summer time," plus two weeks before and two weeks after this period).
	Leeds	27 Mar.	Plasterers' labourers¶	

* In respect of the preceding pay period.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ For other workers reductions equivalent to those consequent on the Flax and Hemp Trade Board Order were put into operation.
§ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.
¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
|| See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 36, as compared with 28 in the previous month, and 32 in March, 1932. In these new disputes about 10,500 workpeople were directly involved and 2,200 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 46, involving about 17,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during March, estimated at about 146,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	4	8	12	4,100	22,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	9	10	8,500	20,000
Textile ...	...	6	6	500	3,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	2	5	7	200	1,000
Transport ...	1	3	4	4,200	98,000
Other ...	2	5	7	400	2,000
Total, Mar., 1933 ...	10	36	46	17,900	146,000
Total, Feb., 1933 ...	9	28	37	11,400	106,000
Total, Mar., 1932 ...	10	32	42	5,600	26,000

Causes.—Of the 36 disputes beginning in March, 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, out of proposed wage reductions; 8, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other wage

questions; one small dispute arose on a question of working hours; 9, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and two stoppages, directly involving 200 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 8,700 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 7,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1932.†
The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first three months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932:—

Industry Group.	January to March, 1933.			January to March, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying ...	33	14,700	92,000	17	6,500	21,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	21	9,500	23,000	15	1,100	5,000
Textile ...	10	1,700	25,000	24	14,200	189,000
Clothing ...	5	800	1,000	7	1,200	15,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	3	200	1,000	7	400	7,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	9	300	6,000	7	500	3,000
Transport ...	9	17,600	217,000	10	8,800	177,000
Other ...	5	200	6,000	7	900	3,000
Total ...	95	45,000	371,000	94	33,600	420,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH, 1933.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Bedwas, Mon.	1,200	...	1933. 16 Feb.	1933. 25 Mar.	Against the engagement of certain workmen, in alleged contravention of the terms of an agreement made in 1931 after a stoppage of work which began in November, 1930.	Dispute terminated by workpeople, acting on advice given by their trade union.
METAL, ENGINEERING, ETC., INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople employed in motor vehicle manufacture (various occupations)—Dagenham, Essex. Wood and metal workers, assemblers, engineers, etc., in motor body and steel stamping works—Dagenham, Essex.	7,170	...	27 Mar.‡	29 Mar.	Against reductions in wages ...	Adjusted scale of minimum rates adopted.
BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY:— Boot and shoe operatives—Northampton.	1,000	...	31 Mar.‡	11 April	For increases in wages and other improved conditions.	Work resumed on terms offered by employers.
BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY:— Boot and shoe operatives—Northampton.	198	...	21 Mar.	23 Mar.	Against issue of notices for change from piece-work to day work.	Work resumed pending consideration of the matter in dispute by the local Joint Conciliation Board.
TRANSPORT:— Railway traffic workers, also, in case of one large Company, station-masters, clerks, etc., and certain shopmen—Northern Ireland, (excluding employees of Belfast and County Down Railway).	3,800||	...	31 Jan.	8 Apr.	Against application by railway companies of deduction of 10 per cent. from wages as paid prior to May, 1931 (equivalent generally to nearly 6 per cent. on current rates) in accordance with majority finding of Irish Railway Wages Board dated 25th November, 1932.	Agreement effected providing for deductions from earnings based on rates paid previous to May, 1931, amounting to 7½ per cent. for conciliation grades (except staff engaged in passenger road motor traffic) and 10 per cent. for stationmasters and goods agents, clerks and supervisors, deductions to operate from 1st May; holidays of conciliation grades during 1933 to be taken without pay, and provisions also made for reinstatement by order of seniority and for temporary suspension of guaranteed week.

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

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

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

§ Work ceased at the beginning of the night shift on the previous day.

|| Estimated number.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	37%
Food only ...	15%

FOOD.

At 1st April the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was again lower than a month earlier. There was a reduction of approximately ¼d. each in the average price of eggs. Butter, cheese, fish and potatoes were cheaper than at 1st March; milk also was reduced in price in some areas. Bacon was the only article which showed any appreciable advance in price.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 15 per cent. at 1st April, 1933, as compared with 19 per cent. at 1st March, 1933, and 26 per cent. at 1st April, 1932.

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

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

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st Apr., 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Mar., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	42	41	41	41
Thin Flank ...	14	14	14	13
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	21	24	23	23
Thin Flank ...	– 8	...	– 4	– 3
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	41	40	40	39
Breast ...	15	15	15	15
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	36	30	33	33
Breast ...	– 10	– 4	– 7	– 6
Bacon (streaky)*	– 3	– 3	– 3	– 11
Fish ...	101	83	92	103
Flour ...	11	12	12	15
Bread ...	26	24	25	25
Tea ...	8	23	15	15
Sugar (granulated) ...	16	11	13	11
Milk ...	60	69	64	69
Butter—				
Fresh ...	– 8	2	– 3	1
Salt ...	– 20	– 15	– 17	– 13
Cheese† ...	4	9	7	11
Margarine ...	– 13	– 13	– 13	– 11
Eggs (fresh) ...	– 13	– 18	– 15	– 11
Potatoes ...	16	– 8	4	8
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	15	15	15	19

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st April, 1933, 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, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st April the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st April 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 1st April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st April, 1933, is approximately 37 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. at 1st March, 1933, and 44 per cent. at 1st April, 1932.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39	37								

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49	41	30	25	15	1933. 1 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	49	37	18	9	8	Dec., '32
Denmark ...	40	32	16	8	8	Dec., '32
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	979	837	718	756	758	Feb.
France (Paris)† ...	523	503	517	443	427	Mar.
France (other towns)† ...	503	514**	502	428**	415	Feb.
Germany ...	56	46	30	14	7	Feb.
Italy ...	458	407	342	318	312	Feb.
Norway ...	58	51	40	34	30	Mar.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	77	80	93	79	77	Jan.
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	73	72	77	71	72	Jan.
Sweden† ...	51	40	30	28	21	Mar.
Switzerland ...	55	52	40	24	17	Feb.
United States ...	59	44	19	1	-5†	Jan.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	60	47	25	23	14	Feb.
Canada ...	50	49	10	-8	-9†	Feb.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	45	36	0	2	-2†	Mar.
Irish Free State ...	68	56	43**	34**	35	Nov., '32
New Zealand ...	46	43	18†	8†	3†	Feb.
South Africa ...	16	9	4	-6	-6†	Feb.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	37	1933. 1 Apr.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	622	Feb.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	4	Dec., '32
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	55	Jan.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,D,E	50	48	34	28	30	Dec., '32
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	889	Feb.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	455†	492†	465†	417†	416	4th Qr., '32
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	17	Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	40	Dec., '32
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	265†	July- Dec., '32
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	363	Jan.
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	327	Nov., '32
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	47	Mar.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0†	-9†	-15†	Mar.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	53	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	59	50	38	35	Feb.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	32	Dec., '32
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	50%	41%	25%	...	22	2nd Qr., '32
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	56	37	25	22	Feb.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	6	Mar.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	51	Feb.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45†	31**	27†	Feb.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	13	Feb.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during March, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 145, as compared with 146* in the previous month and with 136* in March, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in March, 1933, numbered 53, as compared with 39 in the previous month and with 26 in March, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	Factories and Workshops (continued).
Brakemen, Goods Guards ... 1	Other Metal Trades ... 5
Engine Drivers, Motormen ... 1	Shipbuilding ... 1
Firemen ... 2	Wood ... 2
Guards (Passenger) ... 2	Gas ... 2
Permanent Way Men ... 2	Electric Generating Stations ... 1
Porters ... 2	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 1
Shunters ... 2	Chemicals, etc. ... 3
Mechanics ... 1	Food and Drink ... 5
Labourers ... 2	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 4
Other Grades ... 4	Tanning, Carrying, etc. ... 1
Contractors' Servants ... 1	Rubber Trades ... 2
TOTAL RAILWAY SERVICE ... 13	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 2
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Underground ... 73	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 5
Surface ... 1	Buildings ... 10
TOTAL, MINES ... 74	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 5
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 1	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 56
Factories and Workshops.	USE OR WORKING OF Tramway ... 2
Cotton ... 1	Total (excluding Seamen) 145
Wool, Worst and Shoddy ... 1	SEAMEN.
Other Textiles ... 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... 1
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing ... 1	" " Steam and Motor ... 19
Metal Extracting and Refining ... 1	Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ... 33
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... 5	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 53
Metal Founding ... 1	Total (including Seamen) 198
Engineering and Machine Making ... 6	
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 2	
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 2	

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during March, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 37; the total number of deaths† reported was 6.

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.	(c) ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Wool ... 2
Smelting of Metals ... 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 3
Plumbing and Soldering ... 2	TOTAL ... 5
Shipbreaking ... 6	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Printing ... 6	Pitch ... 7
Tinning of Metals ... 1	Tar ... 3
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 1	Oil ... 4
White and Red Lead Works ... 1	TOTAL ... 14
Pottery ... 1	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1	Chromium Plating ... 2
Electric Accumulator Works ... 1	II. Deaths.
Paint and Colour Works ... 1	LEAD POISONING.
India-rubber Works ... 1	Painting of Buildings ... 1
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	ANTHRAX.
Shipbuilding ... 1	Wool ... 1
Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).
Other Industries ... 1	Tar ... 2
Painting of Buildings ... 2	Oil ... 2
TOTAL ... 16	TOTAL ... 4
(b) OTHER POISONING ... 21	

* The figures previously published for February, 1933, and March, 1933, have been revised.
† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1933.

RETURNS have been received from 141 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the first quarter of 1933. 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 1932:—

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 141 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (966,000)	£ 2,072,000	£ 117,000	£ 175,000	£ 253,000	£ 260,000	£ 2,877,000
Yorkshire (2,462,000)	6,020,000	325,000	595,000	579,000	954,000	8,473,000
Lancs. and Cheshire (3,059,000)	6,160,000	242,000	500,000	571,000	876,000	8,349,000
North and West Midland Counties (3,157,000)	6,314,000	1,060,000	557,000	928,000	1,262,000	10,121,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (678,000)	2,177,000	107,000	223,000	137,000	218,000	2,862,000
Outer London* (2,616,000)	11,559,000	841,000	1,244,000	646,000	1,269,000	15,559,000
South-Eastern Counties (1,115,000)	3,446,000	69,000	252,000	554,000	667,000	4,988,000
South-Western Counties (452,000)	1,146,000	6,000	141,000	174,000	249,000	1,716,000
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	656,000	150,000	226,000	57,000	156,000	1,245,000
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	£ 7,338,000	£ 155,000	£ 835,000	£ 769,000	£ 967,000	£ 10,064,000
TOTAL (17,570,000)	£ 46,888,000	£ 3,072,000	£ 4,748,000	£ 4,668,000	£ 6,878,000	£ 66,254,000

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 141 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (963,000)	£ 626,100	£ 4,500	£ 33,800	£ 57,000	£ 22,400	£ 743,800
Yorkshire (2,420,000)	1,729,100	53,400	54,500	111,500	192,700	2,141,200
Lancs. and Cheshire (2,930,000)	1,574,900	174,400	60,800	921,500	150,000	2,881,600
North and West Midland Counties (3,157,000)	2,290,300	245,900	115,700	265,700	256,800	3,174,400
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (678,000)	662,700	11,900	93,200	155,200	46,300	969,300
Outer London* (2,616,000)	3,715,400	309,700	393,700	158,100	322,400	4,899,300
South-Eastern Counties (1,017,000)	1,120,100	8,200	109,900	408,300	196,100	1,842,600
South-Western Counties (452,000)	210,100	4,500	67,800	7,800	35,900	326,100
Wales and Mon. (679,000)	139,400	11,500	50,500	2,300	28,500	232,200
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	£ 1,278,100	£ 93,300	£ 42,900	£ 144,700	£ 198,300	£ 1,757,300
TOTAL (16,926,000)	£ 13,346,200	£ 917,300	£ 1,022,800	£ 2,232,100	£ 1,449,400	£ 18,967,800

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 141 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings; and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (966,000)	£ 345,800	£ 10,600	£ 13,000	£ 74,600	£ 40,200	£ 484,200
Yorkshire ...	978,000	37,500	145,800	136,500	263,400	1,561,200
Lancs. and Cheshire North and West Midland Counties	1,176,300	25,400	121,500	224,800	157,200	1,705,200
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,233,200	221,500	179,600	244,100	279,700	2,158,100
Outer London* (2,616,000)	546,900	9,400	62,800	5,200	56,200	680,500
South-Eastern Counties (1,115,000)	2,657,600	208,300	326,900	166,400	328,900	3,688,100
South-Western Counties (452,000)	754,800	8,600	29,600	89,800	153,900	1,036,700
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	230,400	4,700	88,000	20,000	57,300	400,400
Scotland ...	93,300	7,000	16,500	6,300	41,900	165,000
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	£ 1,569,100	£ 10,000	£ 36,200	£ 268,800	£ 277,300	£ 2,161,400
TOTAL (16,926,000)	£ 9,585,400	£ 543,000	£ 1,019,900	£ 1,236,500	£ 1,656,000	£ 14,040,800

TOTALS FOR 1932. In the Twentieth Abstract of Labour Statistics†, which was published in 1931, Tables were given showing, for each of the years 1928-30, the total estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved in all the 146 towns from which the particulars are collected. Corresponding figures for 1931 were given in the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. Totals for 1932 for the whole of the 146 towns are now available‡, and yield the following comparison with the figures for the previous year:—

	1931.	1932.
Dwelling houses ...	£ 40,492,000	£ 46,888,000
Factories and workshops ...	2,734,000	3,072,000
Shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises ...	5,214,000	4,748,000
Churches, schools and public buildings ...	7,198,000	4,668,000
Other buildings; and additions and alterations to existing buildings	7,372,000	6,878,000
Total ...	£ 63,010,000	£ 66,254,000

The total of the estimated costs for 1932 was higher than that for the previous year by 5 per cent. In the case of dwelling houses the increase was 16 per cent., and with factories and workshops it was 12 per cent.; but with shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises there was a reduction of 9 per cent., and with churches, schools and public buildings a reduction of 35 per cent.
* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
† Cmd. 3931. H. M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d., post free).
‡ Figures for some towns were not received in time for inclusion in the quarterly summaries given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.

The figures for 1932 are analysed by districts in the following Table:—

District and Aggregate Population

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 4482/33. (21.3.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT—WHETHER UNEMPLOYED ON BANK HOLIDAY FOLLOWING BOXING DAY—CHRISTMAS DAY AN AGREED HOLIDAY—NO AGREEMENT TO SUBSTITUTE SOME OTHER DAY AS A DAY OF HOLIDAY WHEN CHRISTMAS DAY FELL ON A SUNDAY.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of 27th December, 1932.

"The colliery company by which the claimants were employed has stated in a letter dated 22nd December, 1932, that 'our normal or recognised holidays at Christmas time are Christmas Day and Boxing Day.' This is borne out by the fact that in previous years men working at this colliery have, when unemployed, received benefit at Christmas time except in respect of those two days.

"In the year 1932 Christmas Day fell on Sunday, and 27th December was proclaimed a bank holiday.

"The pit did not work on 27th December.

"In these circumstances the Insurance Officer referred to the Court of Referees the question whether 'in respect of the claim, 27th December, 1932, (as well as 26th December, 1932) should be treated as a day of customary holiday, and/or whether claimant is entitled to benefit for 27th December, 1932, being a day of customary holiday.'

"The Court of Referees (by a majority) has disallowed benefit in respect of 27th December, 1932, on the ground that the day must be regarded as one of customary holiday.

"The Court has found that there was no discussion between the employers and workmen as to whether 27th December, 1932, should be a day of customary holiday, and it has based its decision on the ground that, 'as the Legislature saw fit to make Tuesday a bank holiday, it was a day of normal holiday.'

"A case similar to the present was considered in Umpire's Decision 3085/33.† In that case it was said, 'As a customary holiday is based upon agreement, express or implied, the decision of the management to observe the 27th December as a holiday would not make it a recognised holiday in respect of which the men were not entitled to benefit, unless it was shown that the men had agreed that it should be so observed. . . . The present case differs from Decisions 697/22, ‡ 698/22, § and 1047/22, ¶ in that there was no general holiday proclaimed for all industries, but only for banks. . . . When a case arises in circumstances similar to those of the three decisions last mentioned, it will be necessary to consider whether they are in accord with the principles upon which the right to benefit on holidays is to be determined according to later decisions.'

"In that case benefit was allowed in respect of 27th December, 1932.

"In the present case, the attention of the Court of Referees was specifically directed to Umpire's Decision 1606/27.‡ That decision was considered in Umpire's Decision 3663/33,¶ which was given in another case similar to the present case, in which the Court of Referees had allowed benefit in respect of 27th December, 1932, and in which the Insurance Officer had appealed against the Court's decision.

"In Decision 3663/33¶ it is said, 'I am referred in support of the appeal to Decision 1606/27. . . . So far from being a decision in support of the appeal it inclines against it, because it shows that the Umpire found it necessary or proper to ascertain whether there was any agreement on the subject. A similar case is found in Decision 964/28 (not printed), in which the Umpire held that on the correspondence there was an agreement to substitute another day for the holiday which fell on a Sunday.'

"Having regard to the finding of the Court of Referees that 'there was no discussion between the employers and the workmen as to whether 27th December, 1932, should be a customary holiday,' which negatives any agreement on the subject, and as there is no evidence from which an agreement can be inferred, following Decisions 3085/33 and 3663/33, I agree with the insured contributors' representative, who dissented from the decision given by the other two members of the Court of Referees."

* 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 February, 1933.

† Not published.

‡ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 231.

§ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 275.

¶ See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 108.

‡ Not published.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS (GRADE II), PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE.—A claim was made by the Institution of Professional Civil Servants that women accountants, grade II, employed in the Public Trustee Office on basic salaries of £180-10-300-15-350, should be remunerated on a basic scale of £250-15-350.

The claim was based on the contention that the grade of accountant, grade II, is the basic or recruiting grade of the professional staff of the Accountant's Department of the Public Trustee Office, and that the scale of pay of the women (grade II) accountants is not in accordance with the existing practice in the Civil Service in fixing the relationship between the scales of pay of men and women in recruiting grades which are broadly comparable with the grade of accountant, grade II. The claim was opposed by the Public Trustee.

The Court decided against the claim.—Award No. 1557; issued 7th March, 1933.

BOOKKEEPERS, WAR OFFICE OUT-STATIONS.—A claim was made by the Civil Service Clerical Association that the pay of adult male 1st and 2nd class bookkeepers employed in War Office out-stations be adjusted as follows:—

1st Class Bookkeepers: 69s. 6d. by 6s. annually to 93s. 8d. a week;

2nd Class Bookkeepers: 57s. 6d. by 3s. annually to 78s. 8d. a week;

and that the annual leave for both classes be 18 working days per annum.

The Association claimed that the clerical work performed by bookkeepers is not lower in standard than that performed by temporary civilian clerks in the Service generally, and ought not to be remunerated on a lower basis. The War Office, in opposing the claim, submitted that the grade of bookkeeper is essentially a "shop" or "industrial" grade, and that its remuneration and privileges should be governed by this consideration. Comparison with rates paid to bookkeepers by outside engineering firms and by other Government Departments was made.

The Court awarded the following rates of pay and annual increments as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the award:—

1st Class Bookkeepers:—Woolwich and Enfield: 53s.-2s.-60s. a week, plus industrial bonus (at present amounting to 12s. a week). Bramley and Leyland: 59s.-2s.-64s., inclusive.

2nd Class Bookkeepers:—Woolwich and Enfield: 40s.-2s.-51s., plus industrial bonus (at present amounting to 12s. a week). Bramley and Leyland: 50s.-2s.-58s., inclusive.

The Court awarded also that the annual leave for bookkeepers 1st class, should be 14 days, and for bookkeepers, 2nd class, 10 days.—Award No. 1558; issued 7th March, 1933.

INCREASES OF PAY ON PROMOTION—CIVIL SERVICE.—A claim was made by the staff side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council that there should be an immediate increase on promotion of amounts somewhat similar to the increases granted under Award No. 1481* in all cases of promotion between overlapping scales not covered by Award No. 1481 and the Treasury extension thereof to analogous cases, and in all cases of promotion between touching scales, such increases to apply to all promotions made on or after 1st January, 1920, with adjustment of remuneration as from 1st November, 1930, or later date of promotion. The claim was opposed by the Treasury.

The Court referred back to the parties to determine, in accordance with agreed procedure, those cases of promotion which come within the category of class-to-class promotions, and to assess the appropriate increases of pay on promotion by analogy with the amounts awarded in Award No. 1481, and in the event of disagreement in any case to refer to the Court for settlement. Apart from these cases, and with certain qualifications, they awarded that where the lower scale of pay overlaps the higher scale, or where the lower scale of pay touches the higher scale, officers who have served for not less than one year at their old maximum shall on promotion receive an immediate increment on the higher scale. These increases are subject to a maximum of £20 and a minimum of £7 16s., save that in cases where the increment on the higher scale is 2s. or less a week, the over-riding minimum shall be £5. Where the scale is subject to the cost-of-living bonus, these figures are basic, and where the scale is not so subject they are inclusive.

The Court awarded against the claim for retrospection, and decided that the increases referred to shall be operative on and from 1st April, 1934.—Award No. 1559; issued 27th March, 1933.

YARD CRAFT SERVICE, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments.—A claim was made by the trade union side for increased rates of pay for various grades of employees in the yard craft service of H.M. Dockyards, and for increases in certain allowances. The claim for increased rates of pay was opposed by the official side, who also asked for reductions in certain allowances.

The Court awarded that no change be made in the existing rates of pay and allowances, except that the out-of-port allowance

* See this GAZETTE for November, 1930 page 434.

and temporary addition thereto should be consolidated at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day, and that the sea-going allowances and temporary addition thereto should be consolidated at the rate of 9d. a day in the case of masters, 2nd class, mates, engineers, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, chief stokers, leading stokers, wireless telegraph operators, stokers, 1st class, and able seamen; and 6d. a day in the case of ordinary seamen, stokers, 2nd class, and boys.—Award No. 1560; issued 30th March, 1933.

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

CUMBERLAND COKE TRADE.—The Cumberland Coke Trade Conciliation Board having failed to reach agreement on an application made by the Workington Iron and Steel Company for a reduction in the number of workers engaged on certain classes of work at their coke plant, the difference was, in accordance with the rules of the Board, referred to arbitration, and Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as arbitrator. After hearing the parties and seeing the operations carried on, Mr. Stoker issued an Award on 22nd March, 1933, which stated that he was not satisfied that a sufficient case had been made for acceptance of the owners' proposals. In regard to one particular operation, however, he recommended that the management and the men concerned should meet to consider the question afresh.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F.H. (32), dated 24th March, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for female workers and certain classes of male workers, and piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers, and specifying 31st March, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board
(Great Britain).

Order U. (32), dated 24th March, 1933, confirming the fixing of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates, for certain classes of male and female workers in the coffin furniture section of the trade, and the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade, and specifying 1st April, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C. (29), dated 24th March, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum piece-rates for the making of meat chain from iron of 3/4-inch diameter, for periods dependent on the "cost-of-living" figure, and specifying 3rd April, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order W.D. (22) and (23), dated 27th April, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and the piece-work basis time-rate for a certain class of male workers, and specifying 7th April, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (46), dated 4th April, 1933, to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary certain general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.
Objection period expires 4th June, 1933.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice of Intention to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Fustian Cutting Trade.

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that he intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon him by Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Fustian Cutting Trade as set out in the Special Order.

Copies of the Draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within forty-five days from the fifteenth day of April, 1933, that is to say, on or before the thirtieth day of May, 1933. Every objection must be in writing and must state—

- (a) the specific grounds of objection; and
(b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour, the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

T. W. PHILLIPS,
Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

TRADE BOARDS.

Fustian Cutting Trade.

The Trade Boards (Fustian Cutting) Order, 1933, Special Order, dated 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 22) and 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5. c. 32) to the Fustian Cutting Trade.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") is empowered under and by virtue of subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or in any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade;

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto:

Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred as aforesaid and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.

2.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Fustian Cutting) Order, 1933.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Special Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) This Special Order shall come into force on the day of

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this day of in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

L.S.

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

DRAFT DEFINITION OF THE FUSTIAN CUTTING TRADE.

The fustian cutting trade (that is to say):—fustian cutting, whether performed by hand or machine, and all processes or operations incidental or appertaining thereto carried on in an establishment in which fustian is cut.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Sussex. Part I. County of Northumberland. Part I. Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. Part I. County of Yorkshire. East and North Ridings. Part I. (S.O. publications; price 3s. 6d., 3s., 3s., and 4s. 6d. respectively.)* (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. I. Part 27: County of Renfrew. Part 28: County of Ross and Cromarty. Part 29: County of Roxburgh. Part 30: County of Selkirk. Part 31: County of Stirling. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively.)*

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1931. Part 2. Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works. Fourth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 2s.)*

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland). Fourth Report. Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Views of the Council on recommendations relating to questions of juvenile employment. January 30, 1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)*

MINING.—*Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1932. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4280; price 1d.)*; see page 123 of this GAZETTE.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—*Ministry of Labour Report for the year 1932. (Cmd. 4281; price 2s.)*; see page 125 of this GAZETTE.

POLICE PAY.—*Police Pay (New Entrants) Committee Report. Home Office. (Cmd. 4274; price 4d.)*

UNEMPLOYMENT.—*Hours of work and unemployment. Report of the Preparatory Conference, 10-25 January, 1933. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 6d.)*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. (i) Index to Umpire's decisions given during the year 1932. U.I. Code 8B: Index 1932. (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of February, 1933. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 2/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.)*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Amplifiers: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Amplifiers, Tuner:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Boat, Steam:** McGruer & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boils, Nuts and Studs, Brass, Naval:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bottles, Lubricating and Fuel:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boxes, Junction:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Brooms and Brushes:** Bradnaek & Son, Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; W. Morier & Co., Ltd., Govan; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; R. A. Rooney & Sons, London, E.; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, Edinburgh; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Painters:** Bradnaek & Son, Walsall; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; F. Brockley & Son, Banstead; Davis Burrows & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Lee & James, Ltd., Birmingham; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; Rigby Battcock, London, E.; J. Root & Son, Bletchley; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers), Ltd., London, E.—**Canvas, Drab:** F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Castings, Stern:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Cloth, Leather:** Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Blue:** Henry Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; T. Halliday & Co., Ecclehill; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley; Elmfield Mill Manufacturing Co., Bramley; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Coats, Oilskin:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Compressors, Air:** Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart.—**Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Watts (Burnley), Ltd., Burnley; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Kirkham; H. Yates & Sons, Ltd., Darwen.—**Crane, Electric Travelling:** Joseph Adamson & Co., Hyde.—**Cutlery:** John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Southern & Richardson, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Dinghies, Motor:** British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Drawers, Knitted (Long and Short):** Cooper Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., Nottingham; Moore, Eady & Murocatt, Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Dressings, Surgical:** Robert Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport; S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., Barnet; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; W. G. Taylor, Birmingham.—**Driers, Paste:** Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Duck, Flax: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkealdy.—**Engines, A.E.C.:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Engines, Forced Draught Fan:** Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—**Engine Spares:** C. M. & M. (1929), Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.—**Extractors, Grease:** Hocking & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Fenders, Rod, Hazel:** R. Charnley & Son, Ulverston.—**Flannel:** J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; Ben Jones & Son, Llandyssul.—**Firebricks:** Church Gresley Firebrick & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Church Gresley; Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Henry Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Southwood Jones & Co., Ltd., Risca; Burn Fireclay Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Fireclay:** F. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Castlecary Fireclay Co., Castlecary, Stirlingshire; James Dougal & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Dalry, Ayrshire; Church Gresley Firebrick & Fireclay Co., Church Gresley.—**Fire Extinguishers:** Pyrene Company, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Firehearth Gear, Stoves, etc.:** Carron Company, Falkirk; Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Flour:** Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers & Bakers' Branch), Cardiff; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons' Branch), London, E.C.—**Frames, Rudder:** Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Generating Set:** Crossley Bros., Openshaw.—**Glass, Table:** Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Jas. A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Osrar G.E.C. Glass Works, Wembley; Stevens & Williams, Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; T. Webb & Sons, Stourbridge; T. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Gunmetal Articles:** Carron Company, Falkirk; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—**Handkerchiefs, White Cotton:** Wm. Chapman, Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Great Harwood.—**Heaters, Boiler Feed Water:** Sereck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Iron, Pig (Cold Blast):** Armstrong Whitworth (Ironfounders), Ltd., Gateshead; W. Jacks & Co., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Iron, Pig (Hot Blast):** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Knives, Clasp:** Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield.—**Linen Goods:** York Street Flax Spinning Co. (London), Ltd., Belfast; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; John Booth, Junr. & Co., Ltd., Forfar; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; Hillsborough Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Moygashel.—**Masts, W/T Stump:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Loanhead.—**Overall Suits, Blue:** J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson &

Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Paint, Black:** Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Plate, Electro:** Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; J. H. Potter & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—**Pumps, Circulating:** Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—**Pumps, Oil Fuel:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart.—**Pumps, Main and Auxiliary Feed:** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart.—**Rags, Cotton:** S. D. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Rosin:** Bowring Jones & Tidy, Ltd., London, E.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Gourcock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Sausages, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Sheeting, Asbestos, Tape & Fibre:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirting, Cotton, Striped:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Barley; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., Radcliffe; Wm. Cox & Sons, Colne; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Shirting, Twill:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Nelson; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Soap, Soft:** Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Soda Ash:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Soda, Caustic, Calcium Chloride, etc.:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Soups & Broths:** Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London, W.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.—**Switchgear:** Allen West & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Tiles, White, Vitrified, Unglazed:** Gibbons Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Campbell Tile Co., Stoke-on-Trent; Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Ltd., Burslem; Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Richards Tiles, Ltd., Tunstall.—**Tin and Japanned Wares:** Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Barber & Son, Downham Market; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; F. Francis & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Huntley, Bourns & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Towels:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Tube Expanders:** J. Evans & Sons, Sheffield; Easterbrook Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tubes, Steel:** E. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Steel for Ventilation, etc.:** Britannia Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Underclothing, Cellular:** E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Valves, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Vests, Summer and Winter:** I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Wood Goods, Manufactured:** Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Charnley & Son, Ulverston; Dyne & Evans, Ltd., London, E.; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamstead; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; F. E. R. Lawes, Eastleigh, Hants; Midland Saw & Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rowland Bros., Bletchley; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Sharp Bros. & Knight, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, Kendal; G. H. Webb & Co., Portsmouth; C. White, Bromley Common.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—**Boots, Ankle:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Brass, Bar:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brass-Foundry, Plumbers':** C. Winn & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sanbra Engineering Co., Birmingham.—**Brass, Sheet:** Birming Rod; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Caps, Field Service:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Casks, Vat:** Tyson & Co. (Milwall), Ltd., London, E.—**Copper, Sheet:** I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Swansea.—**Cordage, Hemp, Hawser:** Dixon, Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead.—**Cords, Electric:** Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield.—**Cotton Waste:** Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose, Ltd., Manchester.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** Boden & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Curtains, Sandfly:** Boden & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Earthenware:** J. Maddocks & Sons, Ltd., Burslem; G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke.—**Harness, Saddlery, etc.:** D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Kerosene:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps, Electric:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Crayselec, Ltd., Bedford.—**M.T. Spirit:** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.; Redline-Glico, Ltd., London, S.W.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Scottish Oils & Shell-Mex, Ltd., Glasgow; McMullan Bros., Ltd., Belfast.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Oil, Fuel, etc.:** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Passenger Rail Car:** Hudswell Clarke & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Petrol-Benzol Mixture:** National Benzole Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Road Roller:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Precision Tool Room Lathes:** Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Sand Tyres, Tubes, etc.:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Saucepans, etc.:** T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Sheets, Cotton:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Oldham.—**Sheets, Ground:** Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sheets, Hospital:** Highams, Ltd., Ayrington.—**Sheets, M.F.:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Slates, Roofing:** J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Steel, Bright Drawn:** Halesowen Steel Co., Ltd., Halesowen.—**Stockinet:** J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Tanks, W.P.:** Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**X-Ray and Photographic Apparatus:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone; Waton & Sons (Electro-Medical), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Webbing, Elastic:** Luke Turner &

Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Works Services (Building):** Ballykinlar; Cookhouse Block; Hy. Lavery & Sons (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast; Barry and Buddon; Road Repairs: H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Caterick:** Repair Shops: Tarran & Ayre, Hutton Ruddy. **Lichfield:** Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford. **Lincoln:** Term Contract: A. R. Barker, Leicester. **Newcastle:** Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: S. Buy, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AIR MINISTRY.

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