

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XL.—No. 2.]

FEBRUARY, 1932.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 20·9 at 21st December, 1931, and 21·5 at 26th January, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 25th January, 1932, was 25·1, and for females 15·4. At 21st December, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·2 and 15·0.

*Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 25th January, 1932, there were approximately 9,365,300 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 227,300 less than a month before, but 150,200 more than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 25th January, 1932, there were 2,131,298 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 128,834 more than a month before, and 255,968 more than a year before. The total on 25th January, 1932, included 1,699,758 men, 66,501 boys, 313,686 women and 51,353 girls. It was made up approximately of 964,741 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 834,256 applicants for transitional payments, 201,871 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,430 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 25th January, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 353,334 men, 9,847 boys, 125,637 women and 7,590 girls, who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 496,408 was 92,976 more than a month before, but 111,035 less than a year before. It included 423,250 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 43,300 applicants for transitional payments, and 29,858 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 25th January, 1932, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 98,916 men, 162 boys, 1,604 women and 23 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 100,705 included 70,855 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 28,699 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,151 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the Registers with those for a month ago and a year ago are affected by legislative and administrative changes. (See page 46.)

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—Employment declined in building and contracting, in brick, tile and pipe manufacture, in coal mining, iron

and steel and metal goods manufacture, in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton, wool, hosiery, and leather industries, in tailoring and dressmaking, in the woodworking, printing, paper, and distributive trades, and in the road transport and shipping services. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the pottery, tinplate, boot and shoe, and hat and cap industries.

### 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 January resulted in a decrease of about £63,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 335,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,300 in those of 110,000 workpeople.

The principal classes of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced in January were dock labourers and seamen. Other workpeople affected by reductions included various classes of men employed in the ship-building and ship-repairing industry, iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire (except the lower-paid men), cement workers, gas workers in various districts, waterworks employees in the Midlands, and workpeople employed by electricity supply undertakings on the North-East Coast, and in the West Midlands and South Coast areas. There were also reductions in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade, and for women and girls in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade.

Workpeople whose wages were increased during January included coal miners in North Staffordshire, and textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February 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 about the same as at 1st January, being approximately 47 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 31 per cent. above pre-war, was also unchanged. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 52 and 36 respectively.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January was 30. In addition, 9 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in January was about 217,000 working days.



## RELATIVE LEVELS OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1931.

IN previous issues\* of this GAZETTE particulars have been given, from time to time, of the comparative levels of rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August, 1914 and at subsequent dates. In the following article a comparison is made, so far as this is possible from the information in the possession of the Department, between the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914 and the end of December, 1931.

It should be observed that no comprehensive information has been collected by the Department as to the rates of wages actually paid by individual employers in the various industries in 1914 and at December, 1931, and the information available for the purposes of such a comparison is in nearly all cases limited to (a) the standard or minimum rates of wages fixed by collective Agreements signed by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, or embodied in Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, etc., or, (b) in some industries in which no such Agreements, Awards, or Orders have been made, to the minimum rates recognised by the trade unions concerned. In some cases in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in signed Agreements, information which is available as to the amounts of general changes in the existing level of time or piece rates of wages, agreed upon from time to time by the employers' and workers' organisations, has been utilised. It should be borne in mind, however, that the rates of wages actually paid to individual workpeople, or to particular sections of workpeople, may in many cases have been altered since 1914, independently of the general changes jointly agreed upon by employers' associations and trade unions, or fixed by Awards, Orders, etc. Moreover, no information exists as to the changes which have occurred in rates of wages in industries, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease in rates of wages, have been fixed by collective Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders, etc. The particulars given below, therefore, provide only an approximate indication of the relative levels of wage rates at the two dates; and caution is especially necessary in drawing from them conclusions which depend upon small margins of difference between one figure and another.

**Building Trades.**—At the end of December, 1931, the hourly rates of wages in the large towns showed increases, compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from 8d. to 10½d. per hour in the case of skilled men and 7d. to 8d. per hour in the case of labourers. On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages in 39 of the largest towns, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates at the end of December, 1931, of the principal classes of adult workmen, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates of wages by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week (averaging approximately 49½ in 1914 and 44½ at December, 1931), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Rates of Wages in Large Towns at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at 31st Dec., 1931.
	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1931.	
Hourly Rates.			
Bricklayers ... ..	d. 9.9	d. 18.6	Per cent. 88
Masons† ... ..	9.8	18.6	90
Carpenters and Joiners ...	9.8	18.6	90
Plumbers ... ..	9.6	18.6	93
Plasterers ... ..	9.7	18.8	93
Painters ... ..	8.8	18.5	110
Labourers ... ..	6.6	13.9	112
Weekly Rates.			
Bricklayers ... ..	s. d. 40 7	s. d. 69 1	Per cent. 70
Masons† ... ..	39 7	69 2	75
Carpenters and Joiners ...	39 11	69 0	73
Plumbers ... ..	39 8	69 0	74
Plasterers ... ..	40 0	69 11	75
Painters ... ..	36 3	68 6	89
Labourers ... ..	27 0	51 10	92

It should be noted that in 35 of the 39 towns of which account has been taken in the compilation of these averages, rates of wages for building trade operatives have been reduced as from 1st February, 1932, by ½d. per hour for craftsmen and by ¼d. or ½d. (generally ½d.) per hour for labourers.

**Coal Mining.**—The information available as to the changes in wages in the coal-mining industry is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate to be made of the average increase in rates of wages in this industry since 1914. The general district percentage additions

\* See the issues for May, 1919; April, 1920; February, 1921; March, 1922; October, 1922; April, 1923; October, 1923; February, 1925; October, 1925; October, 1927; October, 1928; February, 1930; and March, 1931.  
† Where different rates were paid to banker masons and fixers respectively the rates used are those for the former.

to standard basis rates of wages in the principal coalfields at the beginning of August, 1914, and at the end of December, 1931, were as shown below:—

District.	Date of Basis.	Percentage Additions* to the Basis Rates of the Years Specified at	
		4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1931.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland ... ..	1879	50	40
Durham ... ..	1879	57½	65
Yorkshire ... ..	1911	10	32; 30.33; 27½
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1911	10	32
North Staffordshire ... ..	1911	10	38
North Derbyshire and Notts.	1915	6½	20
South Wales and Mon. ...	1888	75	100

These figures do not provide a full measure of the change in wage rates, since special advances or allowances have been granted in many districts to particular grades of men. In some cases, the basis rates of wages (to which the percentages are added) have been varied; the lower-paid grades of men in many districts have received special "subsistence" allowances; and men on afternoon and night shifts in South Wales, whose working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week. The average percentage increase in rates of wages resulting from the combined effect of all these changes cannot be reliably estimated.

As regards *earnings*, however, statistics compiled by the Mines Department indicate that the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked in June, 1914, and in the quarter ended 30th September, 1931 (the latest date for which information is available), were as shown in the following Table. The "subsistence" rates for lower-paid workers and, in nearly all districts, the percentage additions to basis rates, were the same in December as in September; and average earnings per shift, therefore, were probably about the same in the quarter ended December as in the quarter ended September.

District.	Average Earnings per Shift.		Percentage Increase in Earnings	"Subsistence" Rates per Shift for lower-paid adult day-wage workers at 31st Dec., 1931.
	June, 1914.	Quarter ended Sept., 1931.		
	s. d.	s. d.		
Northumberland ... ..	6 2½	7 8½	25	6s. 9½d.
Durham ... ..	6 2½	8 1	30	6s. 6½d.
Yorkshire ... ..	6 10	10 1½	48	See Note †.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire ...	6 0½	9 2½	53	See Note ‡.
North Derbyshire and Notts.	6 6½	10 4½	58	See Note ‡.
South Wales and Mon. ...	6 9	8 11½	33	7s. to 7s. 6d.
Scotland ... ..	6 9	8 11½	33	See Note ‡.
All districts ... ..	6 5½	9 2½	42	

The hours of labour of underground workers at the end of December, 1931, were 7½ per shift, with usually a shorter shift on Saturday, compared with 8 (except in Northumberland and Durham) in 1914; and those of surface workers were usually 48 or 49, compared with 51 to 58 in 1914. The percentage increases in hourly wages are thus greater than the percentage increases in earnings per man-shift shown above.

**Other Mining and Quarrying.**—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of December, 1931, varied, in different occupations, from about 20 to 45 per cent. over the pre-war rates. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron-ore miners in December, 1931, were about 25 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level. For limestone quarrymen in Cumberland the increases over pre-war rates ranged from 45 to 70 per cent.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—In the engineering industry the general advance over pre-war rates for men on time work amounted to 19s. per week at the end of December, 1931, except in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates, in which it was 19s. 10½d. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance on time rates amounted to 17s. or 17s. 10½d. per week. In some cases, however, further advances had been granted to particular classes of workers in both industries. These advances included, in the case of shipbuilding, increases granted to certain classes of workers to bring their rates up to agreed national uniform time rates.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages of the *district time rates* of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 9 of the principal

\* As the basis rates to which the percentages apply vary in different districts, the percentages quoted should not be taken as indicating the relative level of wages in different districts.

† The highest of these percentages applies to all classes of workers in South Yorkshire and to underground workers in West Yorkshire. The addition of 30.33 per cent. applies to surface workers in the Eastern sub-division of West Yorkshire, and that of 27 per cent. in the Western sub-division.

‡ 6d. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum total wage of 8s. 9d. In North Derby and Notts a minimum rate of 7s. 11d. has also been fixed.

§ 1s. per shift in excess of earnings for adult male workers, subject to a maximum total wage of 7s. 9d. in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 7s. 7d. in North Staffordshire; and a minimum of 7s. in both districts.

|| A subsistence allowance for surface workers only, amounting to 11½d. per day in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum total wage of 6s. 8d.



shipbuilding centres at 4th August, 1914, and at 31st December, 1931, with the percentage increase over pre-war rates:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted)* of recognised Weekly Time Rates in the principal centres at		Average Percentage Increase* over pre-war rates at 31st Dec., 1931.
	4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1931.	
Engineering* :—	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Fitters and Turners ...	38 11	59 1	52
Ironmoulders ...	41 8	62 4	50
Patternmakers ...	42 1	63 4	51
Labourers ...	22 10	42 1	84
Shipbuilding :—			
Shipwrights ...	41 4	59 9	45
Ship Joiners ...	40 0	59 11	50
Labourers ...	22 10	40 10	79

The above figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others in 1914, and of 47 hours generally at December, 1931. The corresponding increase in hourly rates thus ranges from about 70 per cent. for skilled workers to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the engineering trade, and from about 65 to 70 per cent. for skilled men to nearly 105 per cent. for labourers in the shipbuilding trade.

In the case of piece-workers the general advance over pre-war rates in the engineering industry amounts to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 10s. per week. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance is 10 per cent. on basis piece rates; at the end of December, 1931, a flat rate advance of 3s. 6d. per week, which has since been withdrawn, was also paid. In addition special advances have been granted to particular sections of workers.

**Electrical Installation.**—The unweighted average of the recognised time rates of wages of wiremen employed by electrical contractors in 12 of the largest towns at the end of December, 1931, was 74s. 5d. per week, compared with 39s. 4d. per week at August, 1914, showing an average increase of 89 per cent. As the normal weekly hours of labour, which were usually 53 or 54 in 1914, were reduced to 47 in 1919, without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates since 1914 is greater (about 111 per cent., on average, in the 12 towns under consideration).

**Other Metal Trades.**—In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases over pre-war rates vary very widely; in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) they are equivalent to 70 per cent. above the pre-war weekly rates, while at the other extreme the rates for iron and steel workers in South Wales show increases of less than 20 per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the increase over pre-war rates amounts to about 25 to 35 per cent., and in addition special advances have been granted to particular classes of workpeople. Among other metal-working industries the general increases over pre-war rates of wages at the end of December (for male time-workers) were 19s. per week in the sheet-metal working trade, 19s. 6d. per week in the spring, tube and various other industries in the Midlands, and 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per week in the light castings industry. In the iron and steel and tinplate industries a uniform shift of 8 hours was adopted for shift-workers in 1919 in place of 8 or 12 hours previously, and for day-workers the hours were reduced from about 53 to 47 per week. In the other metal trades the weekly hours were reduced from 53 or 54 to 47.

**Cotton Industry.**—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry stood generally at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices.

\* In the computation of these averages, no account is taken of variations of individual wage rates from the general district rates. There are no official statistics as to such variations, but, for engineering, comprehensive statistics compiled by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation relating to workpeople employed by federated firms show that considerable proportions of workpeople are employed at rates in excess of these district rates, and relatively few at lower rates. Thus, in March, 1931, in respect of fitters, turners, moulders, patternmakers and labourers, there were approximately 26 per cent. of these workpeople employed at rates above the majority time rates (which may be regarded as being equivalent to the district rates in the Table above) and only 4½ per cent. below such rates. These variations have an important effect on the average earnings in the industry and (as the average excess of actual rates of wages over the majority rates was not so great in 1914 as in 1931) on the percentage increase in earnings since 1914.

In the period to which these statistics relate a considerable amount of short-time was in operation, but the following figures have been compiled by the Federation showing the average weekly earnings—including, *inter alia*, the effect of rates differing from the majority rates—for hours actually worked by adult male time-workers:—

Time Workers.	Fitters.	Turners.	Moulders.	Pattern Makers.	Labourers.
Average Earnings:					
July, 1914 ...	39s. 6½d.	39s. 2½d.	39s. 1d.	40s. 4½d.	24s. 11½d.
March, 1931 ...	61s. 11d.	56s. 11½d.	54s. 10½d.	63s. 4½d.	44s. 2½d.
Increase over 1914—					
per cent. ...	57	45	40	57	77

The Federation has also compiled similar figures relating to "payment by result" workers. For all classes of adult male workpeople—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—the average weekly earnings were as follows:—

	All Time Workers.	All Payment by Result Workers.	Time Workers and Payment by Result Workers combined.
Average Earnings:			
July, 1914 ...	32s. 5½d.	40s. 9d.	35s. 0½d.
March, 1931 ...	54s. 0½d.	66s. 6½d.	60s. 4d.
Increase over 1914—per cent. ...	66	63	72

It will be noticed that the "combined" percentage increase is substantially higher than the increase in the case of each of the two constituent groups. This is a result of change-over from time-work to payment by results.

At the end of December, 1931, they were 82½ per cent. above the standard. Part of this increase, however, was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. If allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full-time wages would appear to be generally about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, the equivalent increase in hourly rates of wages being 74 per cent. If, however, the average hourly output of piece-workers has increased as a result of the reduction in hours, the percentage increase in weekly wages will be correspondingly higher. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to various classes of operatives, the effect of which would be to augment the general percentages quoted.

**Wool Textile Industry.**—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a "cost-of-living wage" to basic rates. In the case of some firms pre-war basic rates were subject, at the end of December, 1931, to an addition of 5 per cent., and to the basic rates so increased was added a "cost-of-living wage," usually of 64 per cent. for time-workers and sub-contractor piece-workers paid as time-workers\* and of 56·32 per cent. for piece-workers, making total increases over pre-war rates of approximately 72 and 64 per cent. for a full working week. In the case of other firms the 5 per cent. addition to basic rates had been discontinued, and the "cost-of-living wage" was 52 per cent. for time-workers\* and 45·76 per cent. for piece-workers. In addition, special increases of varying amounts have been made in the rates of wages of particular sections of workpeople, which would tend to augment the percentages quoted. A general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates was also granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The average increase in hourly rates, therefore, is greater than that in weekly rates.

**Other Textile Industries.**—In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades the general increases over weekly pre-war rates at the end of 1931 were 13s. 7d. per week for men and 8s. 1d. per week for women in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland (apart from increases in basic rates, varying for different classes of workpeople, granted in 1919), and 57 per cent. for time-workers and 41 per cent. for piece-workers in Yorkshire.† In carpet manufacture it was 50 per cent. for time-workers and 45 per cent., approximately, for piece-workers. Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours, which generally varied from 54 to 56, were reduced in 1919 to 48, the weekly rates of time-workers remaining unchanged, and the rates for piece-workers being enhanced to compensate for the change in hours. In the hosiery industry in the Midlands, in addition to increases in basic rates, the general increase over pre-war rates at the end of 1931 was 41½ per cent.‡

**Boot and Shoe Industry.**—In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen at the end of December, 1931, was 54s. per week. Before the war it was 30s. per week for the majority of the workers in most districts, though in a few districts it was 28s. or 29s.; while for men in the heel-building department and in the stock and shoe rooms a rate of 27s. per week was adopted in 1914, with effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over, the minimum rate is 33s. per week, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, but not operative till 1915. The average increase in the minimum weekly time rates is thus about 90 per cent. As the hours of labour have been reduced from 52½ per week in 1914 to 48 per week, the average increase in hourly rates is considerably greater.

**Railway Service.**—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections of the railway service, the wage rates in operation at the end of December, 1931, showed a wide range of increases above the pre-war rates for the corresponding grades. For some of the lower-paid grades, on pre-war rates of about 18s. per week, the increase was as much as 120 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of higher-paid men, it amounted to a little under 90 per cent. The hours of labour were reduced to 48 per week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, and the increases in hourly rates are, therefore, higher than the percentage increases in weekly rates.

**Other Transport Services.**—For dock labourers, the minimum rates generally recognised in December, 1931, ranged from 11s. at the smaller ports to 12s. at the larger ports and 13s. 6d. for certain classes in London, for a day of eight hours, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 7s. for a day of usually 9 to 10½ hours in 1914. As from 4th January, 1932, the rates were reduced by 10d. per day. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in December, 1931, were £9 per month for able seamen and £9 10s. for firemen, compared with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively in August, 1914, the unweighted average increase being between 65 and 70 per cent. The rates were reduced by 18s. per month in January, 1932. In the road transport industry the average of the weekly rates of wages for one-horse drivers in twelve of the principal towns was 52s. 1d. per week at the end of December, 1931, compared with 25s. 7d. in 1914, an increase of 104 per cent., weekly hours being 48 in 1931 as compared with, usually, 56 and upwards, in 1914. In the tramway services the unweighted averages of the weekly rates of wages at December, 1931, in 49 large towns, were 60s. 2d. for drivers and

\* For time-workers and for sub-contractor piece-workers the full percentage is paid on basic rates up to 30s. per week. On basic rates over 30s. per week lower percentages are paid, the actual percentage falling with successive increases in the basic wage.

† A slight increase under the cost-of-living sliding-scale took place in these trades at the end of January, 1932.

‡ This percentage includes an enhancement given in compensation for the reduction in hours in 1919.



56s. 8d. for conductors, compared with 31s. 1d. and 27s. 8d. at August, 1914, showing increases of 94 and 105 per cent. respectively; as, however, the weekly hours of labour had been reduced, from 54 to 60 in 1914 to generally 48 in 1931, the average increases in hourly rates of wages were considerably greater.

**Agriculture.**—The minimum rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England and Wales at December, 1931, as fixed by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board, ranged from 28s. to 35s. 6d. per week, including the value of certain allowances. In the same districts in 1914 the cash rates of wages (which were supplemented by the addition of varying allowances) ranged from 13s. to 21s. per week. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1931, was 31s. 4d. per week. This represents an increase of about 74 per cent. over the average of the cash rates and allowances in 1914, which was 18s. per week. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments, nor of extra earnings at special seasons; and no allowance is made, in the percentage increase quoted, for the reductions in normal weekly working hours which have been made since 1914.

**Other Industries.**—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914 and at December, 1931, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of towns:—

Trade and Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Weekly Time Rates of Wages in certain Large Towns* at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at 31st Dec., 1931.
	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1931.	
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding:—			
Hand Compositors on Book and Jobbing Work ...	35 8	73 10	107
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers ...	33 11	73 7	117
Furniture Making:—			
Cabinet Makers ...	39 5	70 10	80
Upholsterers ...	38 8	70 5	82
French Polishers ...	37 5	70 5	88
Baking:—			
Table Hands ...	30 1	62 3	107

The hours of labour in a normal full week at December, 1931 were generally 48 in the printing and baking trades, and 44 to 47 in the furniture trade, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 46½ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914. The percentage increases in hourly rates are thus greater than those in weekly rates shown in the Table, averaging (in the towns to which the Table relates) about 119 per cent. for compositors, 129 per cent. for bookbinders, 101 per cent. for cabinet makers, 106 per cent. for upholsterers, 111 per cent. for french polishers, and 130 per cent. for table hands in the baking trade.

In the pottery industry, the general level of rates of wages is about 35 to 45 per cent. (in different sections) above the pre-war level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to certain classes of workpeople. For labourers in the heavy chemical trade the increase on the 1914 weekly rates of wages amounts to between 95 and 105 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced in the pottery industry from 52 in 1914 to 47 per week, and in the chemical industry from 12 to 8 per shift for shift workers and from 53 or 54 to 47 per week for day workers.

For unskilled labourers in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities the unweighted average of the weekly rates of wages in 28 large towns shows an increase of about 93 per cent. over that for August, 1914, from 26s. 9d. to 51s. 9d. Hours of labour having been reduced without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, the increase in hourly rates in these towns averages about 114 per cent. For unskilled labourers in the electricity supply industry the unweighted average of the rates in over 50 towns at December, 1931, was about 54s. 1d. per week, compared with 26s. 7d. per week in August, 1914, showing an increase of 104 per cent. In this case also the hours of labour have been reduced, and the increase in hourly rates averages about 133 per cent.

#### SUMMARY.

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-war rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of December, 1931, were equivalent to less than 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates; in other cases, they were equivalent to over 100 per cent. on the pre-war rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of December, 1931, weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available, averaged between 66 and 70 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries since 1914, is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation,

\* The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and in 20 towns in the furniture trade.

it seems probable that at the end of December, 1931, the average level of hourly rates was between 85 and 95 per cent. above that of August, 1914. These figures, it should be noted, relate to the wages of similar grades of workpeople at both dates.

The average percentage increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each year since 1920, as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following Table:—

Year (end of).	Increase per cent.	Year (end of).	Increase per cent.
1920 ...	170-180	1926 ...	75
1921 ...	110-115	1927 ...	70-75
1922 ...	70-75	1928 ...	70-75
1923 ...	65-70	1929 ...	70-74
1924 ...	70-75	1930 ...	70-74
1925 ...	75	1931 ...	66-70

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing particulars relate to full-time rates of wages for corresponding grades of workpeople at each date. They do not take account of changes in average earnings resulting from variations in the state of employment or from the operation of other factors (e.g., changes in the proportions of workers in different industries and occupations or changes in the proportions paid at time and at piece rates of wages), as to which comprehensive information is not available.

## NUMBERS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

### COMPARABILITY OF STATISTICS.

In the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1931 (page 457), and January, 1932 (page 7), estimates were given of the effect of new conditions for the receipt of benefit and transitional payments on the numbers on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd November and 21st December respectively.

In the House of Commons on 11th February, 1932, the Minister of Labour was asked to state how many persons were registered as unemployed at the Employment Exchanges on 1st February, 1931, and 1932; and how many persons had ceased to register during the past three months because benefits or transition payments had been disallowed. The reply given by the Minister, was as follows:—"The numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,592,650 at 26th January, 1931, and 2,728,411 at 25th January, 1932. It is estimated that in the last three months approximately 130,000 persons had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges after disallowance of benefit or transitional payments, but it is clear that nothing approaching this number should properly be included in a total of the unemployed."

On 15th February, a reply was given by the Minister to a further question in the House of Commons, asking him to state the estimated changes since 1923 in the numbers of registered unemployed in Great Britain due to legislative and administrative changes in unemployment insurance, showing additions or decreases in every case. The reply was as follows:—

"An article giving the information desired in respect of the period from February, 1924 to December, 1929, was published on page 50 of the February, 1930, issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette."

In May, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, was estimated, on such information as was available, to have added about 60,000, or 3·5 per cent., to the register. In the light of later information this figure is certainly a considerable under-estimate and does not make sufficient allowance for the effect of relaxed conditions in attracting claims, which would not otherwise have been made, an effect which cannot be measured by statistical methods.

Between last October and the end of January, legislative and administrative changes have reduced the register by a figure estimated at about 145,000, or 5·3 per cent. of the total at the end of January."

## APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

### DETERMINATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 2nd February, the Minister of Labour stated that, up to 16th January, 1932, 1,629,009 determinations had been made by Public Assistance Authorities in the case of applicants for transitional payments. This number includes renewals and revisions of determinations, in accordance with the Regulation by which determinations at present last for a maximum period of four weeks. The number of individuals concerned is not yet known, but it is rather more than a million.

Of the determinations, 802,339 were at the normal benefit rates; in 255,949 it was held that the needs of the applicants did not require transitional payments; and in 570,721 a determination of less than the corresponding benefit rate was made.



## THE PLACING WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

THE total number of vacancies filled during the year ended 28th December, 1931, by all departments of Employment Exchanges, Branch Employment Offices and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in Great Britain was 1,952,057, as compared with 1,732,144 during 1930, an increase of 219,913 vacancies filled.

The number of vacancies filled in 1931 is the highest on record. It exceeded by over 200,000, as mentioned above, the number filled in 1930, and was almost three times the number filled in 1922. The figures are the more noteworthy in view of the fact that 1931 was a year of unexampled depression in trade, and the opportunities of obtaining employment were at their lowest ebb. The substantial annual increase in the number of vacancies filled shows that more and more employers each year are realising that it is worth their while to use the Exchanges for all types of labour and that they can rely upon their needs being met promptly and adequately.

This development of placing work has been greatly assisted in many areas by the co-operation of representative local committees. Much attention has in recent years been given to the efficient internal organisation of the offices for this work and to the linking of the various offices together. It is possible for a vacancy notified to one office to be circulated through the National Clearing House to over 1,000 other offices throughout Great Britain within a very few hours, and in appropriate cases the worker's fare can always be advanced by the Ministry.

Special attention has also been paid during the past year to the organisation of the Employment Departments of Exchanges on an occupational basis, so as to ensure that the staff dealing with a vacancy of a particular type possess the necessary detail knowledge of the requirements of the trade concerned. There has been a special Exchange for the building trades in Tavistock Street, London, for some years, with a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham. A further experiment in this direction was the establishment in Denmark Street, London, of a special Exchange for the hotel and catering trades; attached to this Exchange is a committee representing these trades with Lord Lytton as chairman. This Exchange has been open for just over a year, and it is already filling vacancies at the rate of from 400 to 500 a week.

## HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN UNREGULATED OCCUPATIONS.

THE National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) were asked by the Minister of Labour, in November, 1930, to undertake an inquiry regarding the employment of young persons under 18 in "unregulated occupations," that is to say, in occupations where the hours of employment of such persons are not at present regulated by statute. The Council have now issued a Report\* giving the results of their inquiry, together with their observations thereupon, and their recommendations with regard to the hours and conditions of employment of these young persons.

The Council conducted their inquiry by means of a questionnaire, addressed to Juvenile Employment Committees of Local Education Authorities and to Juvenile Advisory Committees. Particulars were obtained with regard to the normal weekly hours of labour of 127,392 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18. The Report gives, for each occupation, particulars of the gross weekly working hours, inclusive of meal times and rest periods, and of the estimated net weekly working hours, exclusive of such intervals. The following Table gives an abridged summary of the particulars of hours worked in the principal occupations, *excluding* meal times and rest periods:—

Occupation.	Number covered by Inquiry.	Percentage whose normal weekly hours were—		
		Up to and including 48.	Over 48, and up to and including 54.	Over 54.
Errand Boys...	72,848	47.9	31.1	21.0
Errand Girls...	4,779	67.2	23.6	9.2
Van Boys...	12,692	54.4	28.0	17.6
Warehouse Boys...	12,420	85.2	12.0	2.8
Warehouse Girls...	6,957	85.0	14.4	0.6
Messenger Boys...	6,887	69.2	24.0	6.8
Messenger Girls...	1,681	73.6	25.4	1.0
Petrol Pump Boys...	1,951	49.8	26.0	24.2
Other Occupations...	7,177	59.7	26.7	13.6
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>127,392</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>

There was much "broken time" or "spread-over" in some of these occupations. The percentage working under 48 hours, *including* meal times and rest periods, was small, for most occupations. For *all* occupations the percentages on this basis were:—Up to and including 48 hours, 15.1 per cent.; over 48 and up to and including 54 hours, 32.6 per cent.; over 54 and up to and including 60 hours, 31.1 per cent.; over 60 hours, 21.2 per cent. For errand boys only the corresponding percentages were:—8.4, 28.1, 35.3, and 28.2. The returns from the Committees showed that nearly half—in the case of some occupations, more than half—of the juveniles

\* The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales): Fourth Report. *Hours of Employment of Boys and Girls in "unregulated occupations."* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

covered by the returns were unable, or would find it very difficult, to attend evening classes or clubs regularly, in view of the length of time during which they were at the disposal of the employers.

The returns also showed that, in most areas and in most occupations, a weekly half holiday is normally allowed; exceptions were ice cream sellers, golf caddies, assistants in fair grounds or amusement parks, and chocolate and programme sellers in theatres. Sunday work was frequent with petrol pump boys, ice cream sellers, golf caddies, and assistants in fair grounds and amusement parks. The Report also gives particulars as to the occupations, covered by the inquiry, where the prospects of future progressive employment were definitely favourable or the reverse; and of those which were prejudicial, or otherwise, to the chances of juveniles obtaining employment in other trades.

A majority of the Council—the representatives of the employers dissenting—consider that there is a need for the further regulation of the hours of employment of boys and girls in these "unregulated" occupations. Though the hours worked by a majority of these boys and girls, in most of the occupations specified, may not be open to serious criticism, there are nevertheless, in the opinion of these members of the Council, sufficient numbers working excessive hours to justify and require regulative action. They point out that, though some of the juveniles covered by the returns are subject to some regulation of hours under the Shops Acts, the maximum limit of hours for juveniles under those Acts is as high as 74 per week.

The majority of the Council recommend further: (i) that a maximum working week for boys and girls in "unregulated" occupations should be fixed by Parliament; and (ii) that, within the limits set by statute, powers should be given to local authorities to make byelaws, prescribing shorter hours and additional conditions. In making these recommendations, however, the Council point out that neither they nor the majority of the Juvenile Committees have, in the course of the inquiry, taken any evidence as to the effect of restrictive legislation on the occupations affected. They add that they are not unmindful of the present economic and industrial position of the country, but feel that it is beyond their function to advise whether immediate action should be taken on these recommendations.

Five members of the Council—those representing the trade unions—support the recommendations of the Report so far as they go, but wish the maximum number of hours to be definitely fixed at 48 per week.

As stated above, the five representatives of the employers dissent from the Report, and submit a minority Report, in which they object to any legislative action concerning the hours of juvenile labour, on the ground that in the present state of national emergency the country cannot afford to devote public effort, time, and money to matters of this order, or to "elaborating refinements to a system of social legislation which is already superior to that of any other country in the world." They further contend that the Majority Report is misleading, since, in their view, the majority of juveniles covered by it are within the scope of the Shops Acts, so that their hours are not "unregulated." Moreover they urge that conditions of labour in those occupations are not unhealthy in themselves, and have improved out of all recognition since 1913 through the force of public opinion; and that the same force can safely be left to effect any further improvement necessary.

## DEATHS OF SEAMEN IN 1930.

A RETURN\* which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade shows the number of deaths, during 1930, among the crews of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The number of deaths among the crews of *steam and motor vessels* (other than fishing vessels) registered in the United Kingdom under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act in the year 1930 was 1,038, distributed as shown in the following Table. The figures for 1929 are also given for comparison:—

Cause.	Deaths at Sea.		Deaths in River or Harbour.		Total.	
	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.
Casualty to Vessel ...	14	117	17	20	31	137
Other Accidents:—						
On Board ...	104	118	92	109	196	227
Ashore ...	...	...	112	104	112	104
Disease ...	180	195	431	358	611	553
Homicide and Suicide ...	64	39	24	21	88	60
<b>Total (including Lascars)</b> ...	<b>362</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,081</b>
<i>Lascars (included above)</i> ...	<i>126</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>249</i>

Among crews of *sailing vessels* (other than fishing vessels) the deaths totalled 13; of these 7 were due to casualties to vessels, 3 to other accidents, 2 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

The number of persons forming the first crews of vessels actually employed during the year was approximately 1,100 in sailing vessels and 236,000 in steam and motor vessels; of those in steam and motor vessels 160,900 were British subjects, 18,700 foreigners, and 56,400 Lascars (British subjects and foreigners).

Deaths among the crews of *fishing vessels* registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, totalled 117. Of these, 41 were due to casualties to vessels, 49 to other accidents, 26 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

\* Return of Shipping Casualties to and Deaths on Vessels registered in the United Kingdom. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1930.

THE Home Office have issued a White Paper\* containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1930. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of compensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but it has to be borne in mind that they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups of industries to which the returns relate was 7,181,516 in 1930, as compared with 7,450,112 in 1929. It should be noted that the figure which the employer is asked to give is the average number employed throughout the year.

The following Table gives comparative figures for 1929 and 1930:—

	1929.	1930.
Number of workpeople covered by returns	7,450,112	7,181,516
Number of cases:—		
Fatal ... ..	2,819	2,621
Non-fatal ... ..	478,602	458,509
Total ... ..	481,421	461,130
Payments for compensation:—	£	£
In fatal cases ... ..	807,743	751,777
In non-fatal cases ... ..	5,762,175	5,664,130
Total ... ..	6,569,918	6,415,907

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1930 was £287, as compared with £222 in 1929 (the year previous to the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which introduced considerable changes in the scale of compensation), and with £159 in 1913. The average amount paid in 1930 in disablement cases was £87 5s. for lump-sum payments, and £8 14s. for weekly payments. The average for all disablement cases was £12 7s. in 1930, as compared with £13 14s. in 1929, and £5 16s. in 1913.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1929 and 1930:—

Groups of Industries.	Persons employed.		Total compensation paid.		Percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Shipping ...	206,763	190,839	£ 267,293	£ 262,735	4.18	4.61
Factories ...	5,531,322	5,286,176	2,407,346	2,338,679	3.80	3.71
Docks ...	108,444	92,960	288,771	283,806	11.98	13.80
Mines ...	930,780	933,813	3,049,826	3,001,449	23.01	22.35
Quarries ...	79,430	73,599	100,149	107,400	8.81	9.16
Constructional work ...	111,917	123,768	160,946	151,372	7.48	7.18
Railways ...	481,456	480,361	295,587	270,466	4.21	4.01
Total ...	7,450,112	7,181,516	6,569,918	6,415,907	6.46	6.42

The figures given above as to total compensation paid in the seven groups of industries represent only the actual amount paid to workpeople or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries, which would need to include the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the profits earned by the insurance companies.

Statistics regarding the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Acts show that compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 30 fatal cases in 1930, to the amount of £8,540, and in 19,516 disablement cases, to the amount of £583,325. The 30 fatal cases included 13 of lead poisoning, 5 of anthrax, and 9 of epitheliomatous cancer and scrotal epithelioma. The bulk of the cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry, the majority being due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand, and beat knee. Cases of miner's nystagmus accounted for over 54 per cent. of the total number, and, together with beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 17,066, or 87.3 per cent. of the total number. The cases of miner's nystagmus, totalling 10,638, showed an increase of 796 compared with 1929.

Four special schemes of compensation for silicosis were in operation in 1930, with application respectively to the refractories industries, the sandstone industry, the metal grinding industry, and a miscella-

neous group of industries. The total number of cases in which compensation was paid under these schemes during the year 1930 was 662. This total was made up of 90 fatal cases, 322 disablement cases continued from previous years, and 250 new disablement cases. The total amount paid in compensation during the year was £53,235, of which £24,954 was in respect of claims in fatal cases and £28,281 for disablement. The Medical Board provided for under the schemes for the refractories and sandstone industries carried out during the year 1,004 initial examinations and 5,877 periodic examinations of workmen; 124 workmen were suspended from work as the result of these examinations.

## SAFETY ORGANISATION IN FACTORIES.

THE Home Office have issued a pamphlet\* dealing with the establishment of safety organisations in factories. It is pointed out that, in spite of all that is done, by statutory regulations and otherwise, to reduce accidents, no fewer than 899 persons were killed and 143,859 injured in 1930 by accidents in factories, workshops, &c.; while the total cost of factory accidents may be estimated at something like £9,000,000 a year.

The question of accident prevention received attention at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928, when a resolution was adopted containing the following paragraph:—

"The Conference is of opinion that the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety by the development of new methods, and believes that the greatest advance can be made on the lines of the movement which has received the name of the 'Safety First' movement, and which implies, in its application to industry, (i) the recognition of accident prevention as an essential part of the organisation of the works; (ii) common interest and endeavour on the part of employers and workers in the individual works in seeking to promote a higher standard of safety."

In pursuance of this aim, the Home Office pamphlet sets forth the nature and purpose of a safety organisation, the most suitable constitution of such an organisation, and its functions.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1931.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary Statement† of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1931. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1931 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report:—

	No. of separate Fatal Accidents in			No. of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in		
	1931.	1930.	1929.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 ...	735	939	1,012	858	1,013	1,076
Mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872 ...	8	12	19	9	12	19
Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894† ...	49‡	69	66	49‡	70	69
Total ...	792	1,020	1,097	916	1,095	1,164

Of the 858 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1931, nearly half (418) were due to falls of ground, including 294 at the working face, and 124 on underground roads. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 174 deaths, including 147 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. Of the remainder, 107 were due to explosions of fire damp or coal dust, 20 to shaft accidents, and 71 to miscellaneous accidents underground. Accidents on the surface accounted for 68 deaths.

It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1931 per thousand persons employed was 0.98, as compared with 1.07 in 1930 and 1.11 in 1929. Taking a hundred thousand man-shifts worked as the basis, the death-rate was 0.41 in 1931 and 0.43 in each of the two previous years. The death-rate per million tons of minerals raised was 3.80 in 1931, as compared with 4.04 in 1930 and 4.05 in 1929.

Falls of ground accounted for five out of the nine deaths from accidents in metalliferous mines, and for 22 out of a total of 49 deaths in quarries.

\* *Safety Organisation in Factories*. Safety Pamphlet No. 14. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

‡ The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep; in addition, 9 accidents, causing 9 deaths, were reported in 1931 at quarries 20 feet deep or less.



## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

THE fifty-sixth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva from 13th to 16th January, 1932. His Majesty's Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour, British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the 1933 Conference the subjects of unemployment insurance, and of methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet glass works. A report from the Unemployment Committee, which suggested that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the possibility of alleviating unemployment by instituting a working week of 40 hours, was adopted by 15 votes to 3, the representative of H.M. Government abstaining.

It was decided to submit to the Governments concerned a simplified form of questionnaire for the inquiry into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry;\* and the principle of holding an inquiry into the iron and steel industry was agreed to. It was also decided to institute a Correspondence Committee, to advise the International Labour Office on women's questions, but the constitution of this Committee was not settled. Further consideration is to be given to this matter. The Governing Body also decided to place on the agenda of the 1932 Conference certain points arising out of the Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships, on which proposals had been put forward for revision. The representative of Japan opposed this decision, on the ground that, owing to the early date of the International Labour Conference this year, the States Members would not have the notice of this item required by Article 401 of the Treaty of Versailles, and that the proposal was accordingly illegal.

The next session will be held in Geneva, starting on 4th April.

## INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF INDUSTRY IN THE NETHERLANDS.

IN an endeavour to determine the effects of the world economic crisis upon the volume of employment and the level of wages in Dutch industries, an official inquiry was conducted in October, 1931, among undertakings in the manufacturing, shipbuilding, mining and transport industries employing 10 or more workers. Questionnaires were dispatched to approximately 8,700 undertakings requesting information on the state of employment on 1st October of each of the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, and on wage changes between 1st January and 1st October, 1931; employers were further asked to state how many of their workers were employed on full time and how many on short time on 1st October, 1931, and were invited to give particulars of any emergency measures they had adopted. The results of this inquiry, based on the replies received from approximately 7,300 employers, including practically all those of importance, have recently been published,† and are summarised below.

The inquiry revealed that there had been a decrease, amounting to 15.5 per cent., in the number of wage earners employed by the reporting undertakings between 1st October, 1929, and the same date in 1931. On the other hand, there was a slight increase in the number of salaried employees during the same period. The actual number of wage earners employed on 1st October, 1931, was 508,766, which represented a decline of 93,397 from the total of 602,163 employed in the same undertakings on 1st October, 1929. The number of salaried employees on 1st October, 1931, was 62,030, an increase of 16 over the total of 62,014 employed at the corresponding date two years previously. The reduction in the number of persons employed was greatest in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries, in which the aggregate number of wage earners employed by the reporting firms dropped from 138,809 on 1st October, 1929, to 88,688 on 1st October, 1931, a decline of 36.1 per cent., while the number of salaried employees dropped from 19,622 to 17,436, a decline of 11.1 per cent.

Of the 508,766 wage earners and 62,030 salaried employees, 77,635, or 15.3 per cent., and 927, or 1.5 per cent., respectively, were employed on short time on 1st October, 1931.

The Report does not contain any general statement concerning changes in the wage level since 1st January, 1931, but it gives, in respect of each industry separately, figures showing the number of manual and non-manual workers whose rates of wages and salaries had been increased or decreased, or had remained unchanged, together with particulars of the percentage changes which had taken place.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF LABOUR COURTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AN Act of 4th July, 1931, providing for the creation of special courts to deal with disputes between employers and workers arising out of contracts of employment and apprenticeship, came into force on 1st January, 1932, on which date the industrial courts set up under the Act of 27th November, 1896, were converted into labour courts. The powers of the labour courts do not extend to disputes for which special bodies have already been made competent under existing legislation.

The Labour Courts Act empowers the Government to establish labour courts wherever social and economic circumstances demand it. In localities in which the circumstances do not justify the setting up of independent labour courts, special departments are to be created in the district courts of law for the settlement of disputes which would ordinarily come within the jurisdiction of the labour courts. The Act permits employers' and workers' organisations, by collective agreement, not to refer any dispute that may arise between them to a labour court, on condition that they specifically provide for the settlement of disputes by an arbitrator. The expenses connected with the establishment and maintenance of the labour courts are borne by the State.

A labour court is composed of a chairman and one or more vice chairmen and a suitable number of assessors and deputy assessors. The chairman and his deputy, or deputies, are permanent judges appointed by the Minister of Justice; the assessors (the number of whom is decided by the Minister of Justice) and their deputies are appointed by the President of the High Court for the area in which the labour court is situated. The assessors are appointed in equal numbers from lists of suitable persons compiled by the central organisations of employers and workers. Their appointment is for a term of three years, which may be extended by a maximum of one year if the new assessors have not taken office.

The labour courts sit in "senates" composed of the chairman of the court and two assessors, one representing the employers and one the workers; if, however, the dispute is between two workers in the service of the same employer, both assessors must be workers. The persons selected as assessors must, so far as possible, belong to the same trade or occupation as the parties to the dispute. A labour court may be subdivided into one or more permanent trade sections. Separate sections are to be formed, as a general rule, to deal with disputes involving salaried employees and disputes involving persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

Appeals from judgments of the labour courts are decided by the competent county courts. An application may be made to the Supreme Court for review of the judgment of the court of appeal if the sum involved exceeds 2,000 crowns, or, in the case of lesser sums, if the court of appeal has authorised review on the ground of the fundamental importance of the action.

The Labour Courts Act also makes provision for the amicable settlement of collective labour disputes between one or more employers, or organisations of employers, on the one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other. Such a dispute may, at the request of one of the parties, be referred to the competent labour court for settlement. An agreement concluded between the parties in court is binding for a term of six months, unless the agreement specifically provides for some other term. If neither of the parties gives notice of its intention to terminate the agreement at least one month before it is due to expire, the agreement automatically remains in force for a further period equal to the original term. These provisions regarding the amicable settlement of collective disputes, which do not apply to wage disputes in agriculture and forestry, or in allied industries, unless the latter are covered by the Industrial Code, are to come into force at a date to be fixed by the Government.

In addition, it is the duty of the labour courts, when requested by the central authorities, to render advisory opinions in matters concerning conditions of employment and apprenticeship, and they may also make suggestions in these matters on their own initiative.

The number of independent labour courts established under the new Act is reported to be thirty, of which eleven have been created by the reconstitution of existing industrial courts. Special departments for the settlement of labour disputes are also being set up in connection with about eighty district law courts throughout the country.

## MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN.

ON 1st January, 1932, the provisions of an Act passed on 12th June, 1931, to amend the Workers' Protection Act dated 29th June, 1912, became operative.

The amending Act raises the minimum age for admission to non-industrial employment from 12 to 13 years, and the minimum age for admission to industrial employment to 14 years, as against the previous 13 years for boys and 14 years for girls. Underground work in quarries or mines is prohibited in the case of boys under 16 years of age, as against 15 years previously.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1931, page 419.

† *De Crisisinvoer op het Bedrijfsleven*, Supplement to the *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, November, 1931. The Hague.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN SPAIN.

A DECREE dated 30th September, 1931, which came into full operation on 1st January, 1932, approves regulations for the application of the Decree of 25th May, 1931,\* relating to the institution of a National Unemployment Fund.

The Council of the National Unemployment Fund is to act as an advisory body to the Government, and especially to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, in all matters relating to the employment of labour, prevention of unemployment and adoption of relief measures during economic crises.

Subsidies will be granted by the Fund to approved societies which pay their members unemployment benefit, and in no circumstances will unemployment benefit be issued by the Fund directly to unemployed persons. The amount of the subsidy to be paid to the approved societies by the Fund is fixed at 50 per cent. of the amount of the unemployment benefit paid by the societies to their members; this proportion may be changed by a decree of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, on the recommendation of the National Unemployment Fund; but it may never be less than 30 per cent. or more than 100 per cent.

The organisations subsidised by the National Unemployment Fund will contribute monthly to the Fund 5 per cent. of the contributions received by them during the preceding month for purposes of unemployment insurance. This proportion, which is subject to alteration by decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, will be assigned to a Solidarity Fund, which exists for the purpose of relieving unemployment of temporary seriousness arising in special areas or industries. The State will assign to the Solidarity Fund a grant equal to the amounts paid to this Fund by the subsidised organisations.

By an Act dated 27th November, 1931, a national, public and free employment exchange service has been set up under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; and commercial employment agencies and fee-charging agencies must cease operations within a year.

Under the new system, a register will be kept in every municipality, in which will be recorded all vacancies notified, applications for employment made, and vacancies filled. An employment exchange with sections for agriculture, industry, commerce and domestic employment will be set up by the municipal authorities in the provincial capitals, and, if necessary, in other principal towns. The provincial and regional authorities will also establish employment exchanges within their respective areas to co-ordinate the municipal services and the movement of labour from place to place. A Central Employment and Unemployment Office will centralise the work of all the employment exchanges and their statistics, and will act as a clearing house (*Cámara de Compensación*) in the movement and distribution of labour; it will be under the immediate supervision of a special sub-committee of the Labour Council, composed of representatives of employers and workers and of competent persons appointed by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare. Committees constituted on similar lines will supervise the work of each of the local, provincial and regional employment exchanges; the chairman of each committee will be a worker.

For statistical purposes, the employment exchanges may require employers and workers to notify them of vacancies or of loss of employment. Further, the Minister of Labour is empowered to order, subject to the approval of the Cabinet, that employers shall notify the exchanges of vacant situations, and shall accept workers offered by the exchanges, if they are suitably qualified, and that workers shall notify their loss of employment and accept suitable employment offered by the exchanges. This provision does not apply to undertakings which employ fewer than five manual or non-manual workers, nor to domestic employment.

The expenses incurred by the municipal, provincial and regional exchanges will be borne by the respective authorities, while those of the Central Employment Office will be included in the estimates of the Ministry of Labour.

## WAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1930.

ACCORDING to statistics published by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, based on returns received from employers covering 346,264 workers in 1930, the average yearly and hourly earnings in 1913 and 1930 of adult male, adult female and young manual workers in Sweden were as shown in the following Table:—

Category of worker.	Average yearly earnings.		Increase, 1913-1930.	Average hourly earnings.		Increase, 1913-1930.
	1913.	1930.		1913.	1930.	
Men of 18 years and over	Kronor. 1,241	Kronor. 2,908	Per cent. 134	Kronor. 0.45	Kronor. 1.28	Per cent. 184
Women of 18 years and over	651	1,660	155	0.24	0.75	213
Young workers	485	1,097	126	0.18	0.51	183
All above categories	1,093	2,594	137	0.40	1.15	188
Sex not stated	1,079	2,524	134	0.30	1.13	277
All workers covered	1,091	2,593	138	0.40	1.15	188

\* See this GAZETTE for September, 1931, page 339.

In 1930, the average increase in the cost of living was 64 per cent. above 1913, so that real earnings increased during the period by 44 per cent. for annual earnings, and by 73 per cent. for hourly earnings.

## WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1929 AND 1930.

*La Vie Economique*, for June, 1931, an official publication of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, gives, for a number of industries, the particulars shown in the following Table of the average daily earnings (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid) of five categories of workpeople who sustained industrial accidents in 1929 and 1930 (98,896 in all in 1929, and 88,241 in 1930).

Industry.	Year.	Average daily earnings, in Swiss francs.				
		Foremen.	Skilled and semi-skilled workmen.	Unskilled workmen.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenile workers under 18 years.
Metal and engineering	1929	16.65	12.08	9.50	6.33	4.65
	1930	17.16	12.13	9.55	6.46	4.90
Building ...	1929	16.03	13.19	10.23	...	7.64
	1930	15.93	13.23	10.28	...	7.86
Woodworking ...	1929	15.63	11.69	8.85	5.75	5.07
	1930	15.65	11.81	8.89	5.98	5.19
Brick, tile, pottery, etc.	1929	15.30	12.19	9.53	5.97	5.69
	1930	15.64	12.40	9.42	5.26	5.39
Chemical ...	1929	16.01	12.26	10.31	6.22	5.56
	1930	16.90	12.40	10.33	6.05	5.09
Food and tobacco ...	1929	17.16	13.89	11.27	5.63	4.49
	1930	18.10	13.99	11.54	5.67	4.68
Textile ...	1929	14.96	10.51	9.24	6.53	4.52
	1930	14.69	10.52	9.22	6.44	4.50
Watchmaking ...	1929	18.29	12.65	9.08	7.28	5.18
	1930	...	12.14	8.47	7.01	4.97
Boot and shoe ...	1929	...	10.58	8.86	6.42	4.49
	1930	...	10.97	9.13	6.99	4.70
All industries, including some not shown above	1929	16.07	12.45	9.85	6.45	5.31
	1930	16.22	12.57	9.90	6.36	5.45

It is understood that these statistics for 1929 and 1930 are comparable with those for 1928 given in this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445, but not with those for previous years.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### DENMARK.

*Threatened Lock-out in Various Industries.*—Notice of termination of agreements expiring during the first three months of 1932 and covering some 85,000 workers employed in various industries, including the iron, cement, wood, sugar and paper-making industries, was given by the Trade Union Confederation on 1st January, 1932. Owing to fears of fluctuations in the purchasing power of the currency, the workers rejected a proposal to extend the present agreements for one year made by the Employers' Federation. Subsequent negotiations having proved fruitless, the Employers' Federation issued a notice of lock-out, to become operative on 12th February, 1932, if certain further proposals were not agreed to by the workers. These proposals involved the making of new agreements which were to remain in force for three years, and provide for a general reduction of wages by 20 per cent., with a six-monthly adjustment, if necessary, in accordance with variations in the cost-of-living index figure. According to the latest information, the State Conciliator has intervened, and secured the prolongation of the existing agreements for one year.

### FRANCE.

*Coalmining Industry.*—In the Nord and Pas-de-Calais area, a wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent., operative in two instalments on 1st February and 16th March, 1932, respectively, became effective on the former date. In the Loire area, the employers have given notice of an impending wage reduction, the amount of which is subject to negotiations, which are still proceeding.

### GERMANY.

*Textile Industry.*—A recent conciliation award for the Baden textile industry provided for the reduction of wage rates by 6 to 7 per cent. The new hourly standard wage rates, which correspond to those in force in January, 1927, are fixed at 54 pfennigs and 40 pfennigs for male and for female workers, respectively, of 25 years of age and over.

### SWEDEN.

*Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries.\**—After the rejection by the workers of proposals made by a Conciliation Commission, and a strike and a threatened lock-out in these industries, new agreements, based on further proposals by the Conciliation Commission, have been concluded. They are to be operative until 31st December, 1932, and they provide for the reduction of piece rates by 6 per cent., and of time rates, subject to various local over-riding minima, by 4 per cent.

*Paper Manufacturing Industry.*—Negotiations regarding a new agreement are still proceeding, and, pending a final settlement, it has been agreed that the general provisions of the agreement referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 287, are to remain in force.

\* See this GAZETTE for October, 1931, page 381.



## EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity.

Employment declined in building and contracting and in brick, tile and pipe manufacture, in coal mining, in iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton, wool, hosiery and leather industries, in tailoring and dressmaking, in the woodworking, printing, paper and distributive trades, and in road transport and shipping services. On the other hand there was a reduction in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the pottery, tinplate, boot and shoe, and hat and cap industries.

The decline in employment was experienced in all divisions of the country, the heaviest decline occurring in Wales and the South of England. Employment was very slack in the latter area and very bad in all other areas, though in the North-Western Division and in Northern Ireland it was substantially better than at the corresponding time last year.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th January, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.4, as compared with 20.9 at 21st December, 1931, and with 21.5 at 26th January, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th January, 1932, was 18.4, as compared with 17.7 at 21st December, 1931, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.0, as compared with 3.2. For males alone, the percentage at 25th January, 1932, was 25.1, and for females 15.4; at 21st December, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.2 and 15.0.

At 25th January, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,131,298 wholly unemployed, 496,408 temporarily stopped, and 100,705 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,728,411. This was 218,490 more than a month before, and 135,761 more than a year before.\* The total included 2,152,008 men, 76,510 boys, 440,927 women and 58,966 girls.

The 2,131,298 wholly unemployed included approximately 964,741 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); 834,256 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 201,871 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 130,430 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th January, 1932, was 2,793,676.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—Employment in the coal mining industry showed a decline and remained bad. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notts and Leicestershire, and Welsh coalfields. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931, and of 4.8 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 4.81, a decrease of 0.14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, but an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with January, 1931.

In the iron mining industry, employment showed little change and remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it declined and was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area, employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was fair; and in the Buxton area also it was fair, with further improvement. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair on the whole. At chalk quarries and at tin mines, employment was very slack; while at china clay quarries it was fair.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of January was 76, as compared with 70 at the end of December, 1931, and 83 at the end of January, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 46.9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 45.4 at 21st December, 1931, and 45.2 at 26th January, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very slack; in steel sheet manufacture it remained bad.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In engineering employment remained bad. There was again some improvement in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still slack. In marine engineering it showed little change and remained very depressed, over one-half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional, and motor vehicle sections employment showed a decline and remained very bad. There was also a decline in electrical engineering, but employment in that section, though very slack, was considerably better than in the other sections.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, employment showed little change and remained very bad. There was an improvement in ship-repairing in the South-Western division and also on the North-East Coast and in Scotland, but employment in the two latter areas was still very depressed, over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. Employment at the Welsh ports showed a decline, on the whole, and was very bad, and it also remained very bad in the North-Western division and in Northern Ireland.

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

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight decline, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 28.2 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 27.4 at 21st December, 1931, and 43.9 at 26th January, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed a decline both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, especially the latter. It was much better, however, than in January, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17.5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 16.6 at 21st December, 1931, and 31.3 at 26th January, 1931. In the carpet section employment showed little change and remained fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline, but was still moderate. In the lace trade it showed little change and remained slack on the whole. In the silk and artificial silk industries, particularly in artificial silk yarn manufacture, there was a further improvement, which was reflected in a decrease in the number of workpeople wholly unemployed, but employment was still slack on the whole. In the linen industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad on the whole; while in the jute industry it showed little change and remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued very bad, with much short-time working.

*Clothing Industries.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trades there was a slight decline, and employment generally was moderate to slack. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade and employment was moderate. In the corset trade it was fairly good, and in the glove trade it remained good on the whole. In felt hat manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still slack.

In the boot and shoe industry many establishments did not re-open, after the Christmas holiday stoppage, until 4th January, or even later. After the resumption of work, some firms were well employed, and remained so throughout the month; but with most firms employment at the end of the month was poor. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 19.5 at 21st December, 1931, and 21.3 at 26th January, 1931.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed a decline and was slack in all sections, with much short-time working.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building trades employment continued to decline and was bad on the whole. Employment declined with every class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters, bricklayers and slaters. It was very bad with painters and bad with each of the other classes. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was reported as very slack.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers and coachbuilders showed a decline, and was very slack on the whole.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—In the paper-making industry employment showed some decline, but was still moderate on the whole. In the letterpress printing industry employment was moderate generally, though showing a further decline; it was reported as slack or bad in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it was worse than during the previous month in each of these centres, with the exception of Liverpool. Electrotypers and stereotypers were generally fairly well employed. With lithographic printers employment declined slightly and was slack on the whole. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow it was reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was slack to moderate on the whole, and with bookbinders it continued slack.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, but short-time working was again reported. At Derby and Bristol employment continued slack.

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

*Fishing.*—Employment with fishermen showed some improvement, but was still bad on the whole.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally, and it remained very slack with seamen.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

\* The comparisons are affected by legislative and administrative changes—see page 46.



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 January, 1932.	January, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	839,712	4.81	— 0.14	+ 0.06
Iron „ ...	5,065	5.16	— 0.43	+ 0.34
Shale „ ...	1,572	5.87	+ 0.11	— 0.06
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	...	76	+ 6	— 7
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	448	+ 12	+ 105
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	48,597	250,520	— 2.9	— 4.5

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cotton ...	78,468	— 0.8	131,579	— 1.6
Woollen ...	53,268	— 2.1	101,119	— 5.5
Worsted ...	77,590	— 0.4	132,785	— 3.0
Carpet ...	10,253	+ 0.0	19,196	— 0.4
Boot and Shoe ...	60,877	— 0.4	123,699	— 3.7
Pottery ...	9,597	— 0.2	15,008	— 5.1
Brick ...	9,292	— 3.7	21,688	— 8.9

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th January, 1932, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July, 1931. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,346,610	17.9	9.0	15.0	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
South-Eastern ...	973,250	18.5	9.9	16.5	+ 2.1	+ 3.4
South-Western ...	894,700	20.2	10.7	18.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
Midlands ...	1,893,050	22.1	15.8	20.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.9
North-Eastern ...	2,073,010	29.7	15.3	26.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
North-Western ...	2,222,930	28.0	23.0	26.3	+ 1.1	— 3.4
Scotland ...	1,350,330	31.7	18.4	27.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Wales ...	606,120	37.0	18.5	35.1	+ 3.4	+ 4.5
Northern Ireland	270,000	31.3	17.8	26.1	+ 0.6	— 4.8
Special Schemes	140,000	4.9	1.4	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total ...	12,770,000	25.1	15.4	22.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.9

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		
1931.					1931.	
26 January...	22.1	19.9	16.5	5.0	26 Jan.	2,671,000
23 February...	22.6	19.6	16.7	5.0	23 Feb.	2,694,000
23 March ...	22.7	18.4	16.5	5.0	30 Mar.	2,655,000
27 April ...	22.0	18.0	16.3	4.6	27 Apr.	2,594,000
18 May ...	21.9	17.9	16.3	4.5	1 June	2,702,000
22 June ...	22.5	17.8	16.3	5.2	29 June	2,736,000
27 July ...	23.2	18.9	16.0	5.7	27 July	2,783,000
24 August ...	23.1	19.4	16.7	5.3	31 Aug.	2,834,000
21 September	23.7	19.7	17.4	5.2	28 Sept.	2,897,000
26 October	23.6	17.5	18.1	3.8	26 Oct.	2,792,000
23 November	23.6	15.9	18.0	3.4	30 Nov.	2,688,000
21 December 1932.	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	21 Dec.	2,574,000
25 January...	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	25 Jan.	2,794,000

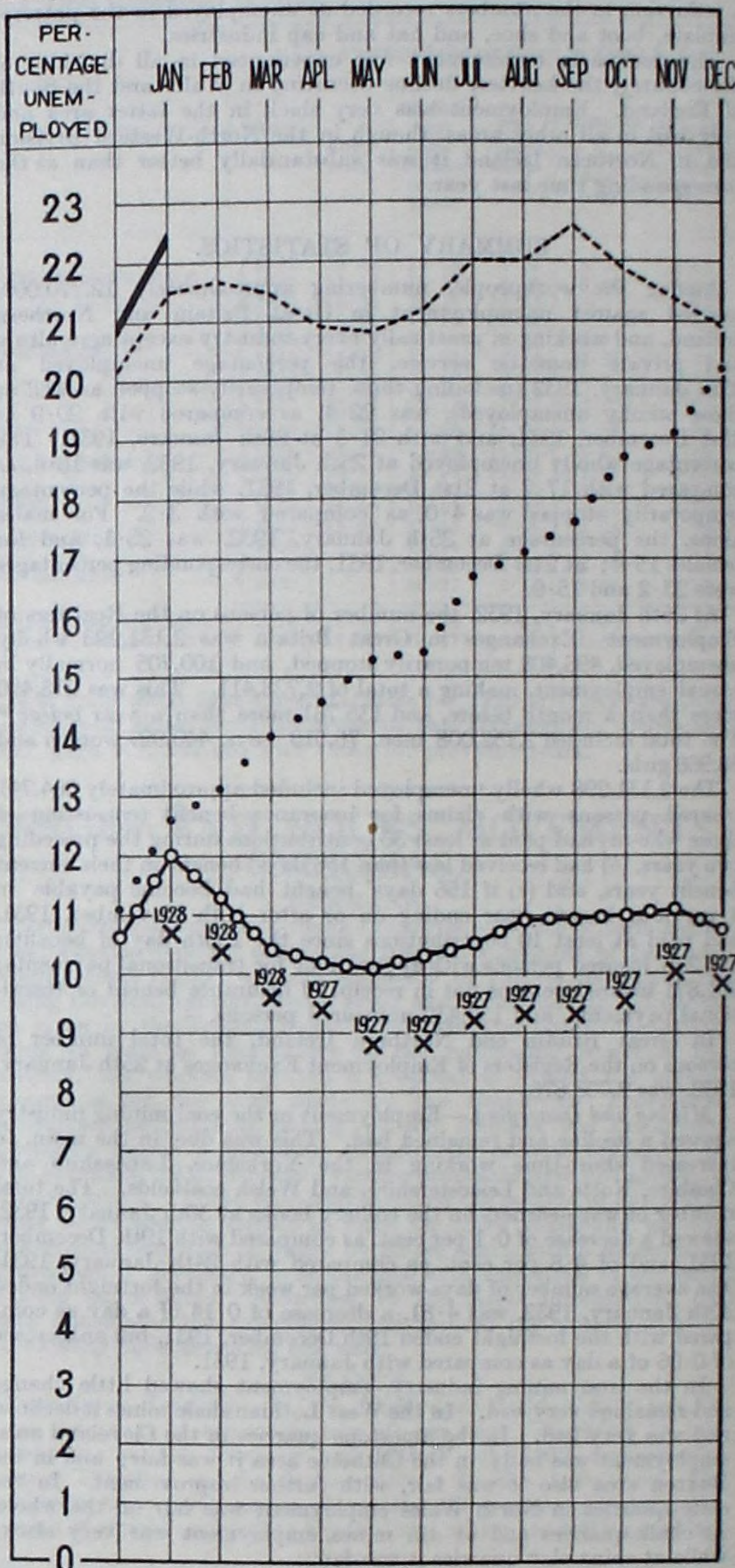
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. JANUARY, 1932.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num- bers.	Per- centage of Insured.
London ...	1,460	4,745	2,015	4,024	12,244	0.52
South-Eastern ...	872	2,478	694	1,650	5,694	0.59
South-Western ...	654	2,038	555	1,349	4,596	0.51
Midlands ...	1,303	3,492	668	2,757	8,220	0.43
North-Eastern ...	831	4,312	817	2,892	8,852	0.43
North-Western ...	784	3,600	662	3,221	8,267	0.37
Scotland ...	783	2,341	477	1,892	5,493	0.41
Wales... ..	368	1,502	260	509	2,639	0.44
GREAT BRITAIN ...	7,055	24,508	6,148	18,294	56,005	0.45

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



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

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

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notts and Leicester, and Welsh coalfields.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27·7 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 24·6 at 21st December, 1931, and 19·5 at 26th January, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·2, from 19·0 to 19·2, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2·9, from 5·6 to 8·5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 30th January, 1932, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. as compared with 19th December, 1931, and of 4·8 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 4·81, a decrease of 0·14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, but an increase of 0·06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	30th January, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 30th Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	42,874	+ 2·1	— 4·8	5·35	— 0·09	— 0·06
Durham ...	112,330	+ 1·4	— 6·3	5·01	— 0·13	— 0·32
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	7,662	— 5·4	— 18·3	5·13	+ 0·25	— 0·33
South Yorkshire ...	108,059	+ 0·1	— 6·2	4·73	+ 0·15	— 0·26
West Yorkshire ...	50,115	— 0·0	— 1·8	4·26	— 0·02	— 0·71
Lancs. and Cheshire...	69,355	+ 0·8	— 5·5	4·38	— 0·08	— 0·50
Derbyshire ...	53,188	— 0·1	— 2·5	4·05	— 0·28	— 1·12
Notts. and Leicester...	60,990	+ 0·2	— 2·5	4·03	— 0·42	— 0·92
Warwick ...	17,361	+ 0·1	+ 1·3	4·58	— 0·81	— 0·62
North Staffordshire...	22,345	+ 1·7	— 9·2	4·46	— 0·28	— 0·18
South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop ...	30,402	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	4·59	— 0·33	— 0·66
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,685	— 0·2	+ 0·3	4·70	— 0·24	— 0·87
Kent ...	6,140	+ 2·1	+ 15·0	5·50	...	+ 0·18
North Wales...	13,822	— 0·0	— 2·4	4·95	— 0·20	— 0·53
South Wales and Mon.	149,243	— 2·3	— 5·7	5·13	— 0·22	+ 2·18
England and Wales	753,571	— 0·0	— 4·6	4·72	— 0·15	+ 0·04
SCOTLAND:						
Mid. & East Lothians	12,971	+ 1·1	— 0·9	5·54	— 0·20	+ 0·16
Fife and Clackmannan	20,504	— 0·2	— 4·7	5·52	— 0·08	+ 0·25
Rest of Scotland ...	52,666	— 1·3	— 8·3	5·66	+ 0·06	+ 0·27
Scotland ...	86,141	— 0·7	— 6·4	5·61	— 0·01	+ 0·25
GREAT BRITAIN ...	839,712	— 0·1	— 4·8	4·81	— 0·14	+ 0·06

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 0·98 of a day per week, of which 0·96 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, was 0·84 of a day per week, of which 0·81 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, were 0·99 of a day per week, and 0·45 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the January, 1932, and December, 1931, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week during the January, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 30th January, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,468,800 tons, as compared with 17,856,900 tons in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1931, and 17,049,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th January, 1931, when production was affected by a dispute in South Wales.

\* 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.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 25th January, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	200,800	88,699	19·2	8·5	27·7	+ 3·1	+ 8·2
England and Wales ...	171,643	85,894	18·5	9·3	27·8	+ 3·5	+ 8·6
Scotland ...	29,157	2,805	24·2	2·3	26·5	— 0·2	+ 4·8
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland...	10,201	262	20·1	0·5	20·6	— 0·7	+ 4·6
Durham ...	38,584	1,704	26·0	1·2	27·2	— 0·4	+ 4·2
Cumberland and Westmorland...	3,212	958	28·2	8·4	36·6	— 5·2	+ 13·3
Yorkshire ...	24,358	20,944	13·6	11·7	25·3	+ 2·8	+ 8·9
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,325	11,783	18·5	13·3	31·8	+ 6·3	+ 12·1
Derbyshire ...	5,785	5,293	9·0	8·2	17·2	— 0·7	+ 8·5
Notts. and Leicestershire	6,508	7,733	10·1	12·1	22·2	+ 5·1	+ 8·6
Warwickshire	1,022	65	8·1	0·5	8·6	+ 2·1	+ 2·6
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	9,959	4,127	14·4	5·9	20·3	+ 1·1	+ 3·4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,497	1,128	13·1	9·9	23·0	...	+ 6·9
Kent ...	280	19	4·7	0·4	5·1	+ 0·8	— 0·7
Wales and Monmouth ...	52,230	31,856	23·9	14·5	38·4	+ 9·0	+ 13·3

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 4,966,500 tons in January, 1932, as compared with 5,317,500 tons in December, 1931, and with 4,884,900 tons in January, 1931.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

## IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during January, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 41·5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 42·5 at 21st December, 1931, and 32·7 at 26th January, 1931.

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 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,042	— 0·4	— 31·5	5·00	— 0·39	+ 0·61
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,693	— 6·6	— 22·2	5·44	— 0·50	...
Other Districts ...	1,330	— 1·7	— 6·1	5·07	— 0·34	+ 0·33
ALL DISTRICTS	5,065	— 2·9	— 22·9	5·16	— 0·43	+ 0·34

## SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd January, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,572, showing a decrease of 2·6 per cent., as compared with December, 1931, and a decrease of 38·6 per cent., as compared with January 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5·87 in January, 1932, as compared with 5·76 in December, 1931, and 5·93 in January, 1931.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 42.0 at 21st December, 1931, and 36.3 at 26th January, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 76 furnaces were in operation at the end of January, 1932, as compared with 70 at the end of December, 1931, and 83 at the end of January, 1931. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,313 workpeople at the end of January, 1932, the returns showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with December, 1931, but a decrease of 16.5 per cent. compared with January, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	18	17	23	+ 1	— 5
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	36	6	5	8	+ 1	— 2
Part of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	25	6	4	5	+ 2	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	43	22	22	22	...	...
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	6	8	+ 1	— 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	38	8	7	6	+ 1	+ 2
South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	21	4	4	2	...	+ 2
England and Wales	273	71	65	74	+ 6	— 3
SCOTLAND ...	83	5	5	9	...	— 4
GREAT BRITAIN ...	356	76	70	83	+ 6	— 7

The production of pig iron in January amounted to 332,400 tons compared with 330,600 tons in December, 1931, and 337,200 tons in January, 1931.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but was still very slack, on the whole. In the week ended 30th January, 1932, 361 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 348 in the week ended 19th December, 1931, and with 291 in the week ended 31st January, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.0 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 36.5 at 21st December, 1931, and with 45.4 at 26th January, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained bad. In the week ended 30th January, 1932, 87 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 88 in the week ended 19th December, 1931, and with 52 in the week ended 31st January, 1931.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 30th Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 30th Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	64	+ 1	+ 10	361	+ 13	+ 70
Steel Sheet	10	— 1	+ 5	87	— 1	+ 35
TOTAL ...	74	...	+ 15	448	+ 12	+ 105

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1932, amounted to 70,446 tons, or 943 tons less than in December, 1931, but 17,303 tons more than in January, 1931.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 46.9 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 45.4 at 21st December, 1931, and 45.2 at 26th January, 1931.

At certain firms, employing 48,597 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd January, 1932, the volume of

employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1931, and by 4.5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th January, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the week ended 23rd January, 1932, as compared with 5.2 in December, 1931, and 5.1 in January, 1931.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,399	+ 4.4	25,248	+ 4.4
Puddling Forges ...	1,133	+ 3.1	4,553	— 5.0
Rolling Mills ...	18,679	— 4.1	87,310	— 8.3
Forging & Pressing	1,022	— 19.4	4,997	— 13.8
Founding ...	5,827	— 2.0	31,676	— 3.4
Other Departments	6,820	+ 3.8	38,551	+ 2.7
Mechanics, Labourers ...	10,717	+ 0.5	58,185	— 1.2
TOTAL ...	48,597	— 1.3	250,520	— 2.9
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	10,059	— 1.9	52,332	— 4.1
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	14,467	— 3.9	74,953	— 6.5
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	355	— 12.3	1,453	— 20.7
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	2,889	— 6.2	15,494	— 2.3
Staffordshire ...	4,604	+ 0.4	23,959	— 2.9
Other Midland Counties ...	2,886	+ 3.9	15,642	+ 5.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	5,605	— 5.3	30,518	— 3.2
Total, England and Wales ...	40,865	— 2.9	214,351	— 4.1
Scotland ...	7,732	+ 7.8	36,169	+ 5.2
TOTAL ...	48,597	— 1.3	250,520	— 2.9

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 429,700 tons in January, 1932, as compared with 425,400 tons in December, 1931, and 402,200 tons in January, 1931.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during January and remained very bad. There was an improvement in ship-repairing in the South-Western division and also on the North-East Coast and in Scotland; but employment in the two latter areas was still very depressed, over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. Employment at the Welsh ports showed a decline on the whole, and was very bad; and it remained very bad also in the North-Western division and in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th January, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,815	+ 120	+ 821	40.2	+ 1.3	+ 9.0
South-Eastern ...	1,333	+ 15	+ 142	19.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
South-Western ...	5,391	— 673	+ 1,233	25.6	— 3.2	+ 6.0
Midlands ...	136	+ 15	+ 9	42.5	+ 4.7	+ 4.0
North-Eastern ...	41,156	— 205	+ 7,684	72.6	— 0.3	+ 17.8
North-Western ...	15,174	— 137	+ 1,261	54.0	— 0.5	+ 5.7
Scotland ...	38,721	— 252	+ 9,849	71.4	— 0.4	+ 20.2
Wales ...	4,605	+ 848	+ 338	66.3	+ 12.2	+ 8.5
Northern Ireland	7,165	+ 355	+ 830	61.8	+ 3.1	+ 10.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	117,496	+ 86	+ 22,167	60.1	...	+ 13.5

\* 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.



## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in January remained bad. There was again some improvement in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still slack. In marine engineering it showed little change and remained very depressed, over one-half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional, and motor vehicle sections employment showed a decline and was very bad. There was also a decline in electrical engineering; but employment in that section, though very slack, was considerably better than in the other sections.

Compared with a year ago employment was worse in all sections and in all areas.

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

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.						Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	12,072	2,052	290	683	6,785	21,882	+ 3,035	+ 6,939
South-Eastern ...	7,996	1,167	506	266	4,820	14,755	+ 1,181	+ 3,904
South-Western ...	5,365	319	1,002	174	5,035	11,895	+ 1,200	+ 4,163
Midlands ...	19,505	4,930	327	2,109	28,313	55,184	+ 2,355	+ 12,908
North-Eastern ...	38,276	1,894	11,566	2,479	2,697	56,912	+ 770	+ 3,598
North-Western ...	44,692	4,794	329	1,068	5,767	56,650	+ 492	+ 353
Scotland ...	29,973	957	10,839	2,395	2,476	46,640	+ 2,736	+ 12,616
Wales... ..	1,980	67	42	258	743	3,090	+ 240	+ 263
Northern Ireland	2,045	111	3,007	56	387	5,606	− 724	+ 1,547
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND</b>	<b>161,904</b>	<b>16,291</b>	<b>27,908</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>57,023</b>	<b>272,614</b>	<b>+ 11,285</b>	<b>+ 46,291</b>
Percentages Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.								
London ...	14.5	14.0	43.3	17.2	16.9	15.3	+ 2.1	+ 5.0
South-Eastern ...	18.1	15.4	23.1	29.6	16.4	17.5	+ 1.4	+ 5.1
South-Western ...	15.1	8.7	14.8	33.5	17.4	15.8	+ 1.6	+ 5.5
Midlands ...	22.1	16.3	22.7	28.9	28.6	24.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.7
North-Eastern ...	34.5	19.2	56.7	33.4	18.5	34.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
North-Western ...	35.8	21.9	40.1	35.4	24.8	32.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Scotland ...	39.0	27.9	60.4	44.0	21.9	40.6	+ 2.4	+ 11.0
Wales... ..	35.2	16.0	30.0	31.1	30.7	32.8	+ 2.6	+ 1.2
Northern Ireland	30.0	15.2	61.6	32.9	16.5	37.5	− 4.8	+ 11.9
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>
<i>Ditto, Dec. 1931</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>15.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>26.0</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Jan. 1931</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>22.2</i>	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it remained bad, though improving a little in the latter county. In Lancashire and Cheshire the improvement in textile engineering was maintained, but employment generally was still very bad.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a decline, and was bad; it remained bad, with little change, in the motor vehicle section; in electrical engineering it was moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment showed some improvement on the whole, but was still slack. In London and the Southern Counties there was a decline in the general and motor vehicle sections and employment generally was slack.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering again declined, and was very bad. It was very bad also in Wales and Northern Ireland, though there was some improvement in the latter area in general and marine engineering.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline, although it remained much better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28.2 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 27.4 at 21st December, 1931, and with 43.9 at 26th January, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was little change in the spinning department; in the weaving department almost regular full time was reported. At Stockport there was an improvement in the ring spinning section, and employment in the doubling section was fairly good; a number of large mills in the district, however, were still closed, and others were not working full time. At Stalybridge and at Hyde the improvement reported last month was not maintained.

At Oldham employment with spinners was very bad, with short time general; it was a little worse than in December, but better than a year ago; production during January was estimated at about 59 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing department employment continued bad, and was rather worse than in December, especially in the velvet section; very few weavers were working with the normal number of looms, and short time in various forms was

worked by some operatives; compared with a year ago there was an improvement. At Royton there was a decline. There was also a slight decline at Shaw, particularly in mills spinning American cotton, though several mills were still on full time. At Middleton employment was good in mills spinning Egyptian cotton, but a number of those spinning American cotton were stopped.

At Bolton employment was bad or slack in all departments; it showed a slight decline with spinners, and little change in the other departments. The proportion of operative spinners working less than half time was about 30 per cent. in the middle of the month. In the weaving department employment on coarse weaving remained very quiet, but the improvement in the quilt trade was maintained. At Leigh the improvement recorded last month was maintained, and employment with spinners was described as fair. At Bury employment in the spinning section was fair, and better than in December; there was little change in the weaving department. At Heywood employment was fairly good, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. At Rochdale employment generally showed a slight decline.

At Preston there was little general change; in many mills which were on full time less than the full complement of machinery was running, and much under-employment was reported. At Chorley also there continued to be much under-employment. At Blackburn the improvement of the previous three months was not maintained, and employment showed a slight decline at the end of the month; at that date there were 67 mills closed, as compared with 66 at the end of December. At Accrington full time was worked fairly regularly by weavers during the month. At Darwen employment remained very bad; irregular short-time working continued in the preparation department, and under-employment was still prevalent in the weaving department. At Great Harwood employment remained very bad. At Padiham employment was described as fair, and better than in December. At Nelson employment remained good; at Colne it was still bad, but showed a slight improvement over December. There was a slight improvement also in the Rossendale Valley, though there were still a large number of weavers under-employed.

Employment in Yorkshire remained fairly good.

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 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ... ..	13,432	− 1.9	+ 40.5	21,139	− 4.2	+ 57.8
Spinning ... ..	25,891	− 1.4	+ 37.6	40,289	− 2.7	+ 62.1
Weaving ... ..	30,547	− 0.1	+ 46.2	50,322	− 0.9	+ 66.0
Other ... ..	8,598	+ 0.1	+ 32.1	19,829	+ 1.8	+ 44.5
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>78,468</b>	<b>− 0.8</b>	<b>+ 40.7</b>	<b>131,579</b>	<b>− 1.6</b>	<b>+ 59.9</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ... ..	6,660	+ 1.4	+ 76.8	10,744	+ 2.1	+ 101.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... ..	6,879	+ 1.2	+ 68.6	11,265	+ 0.3	+ 106.2
Oldham ... ..	11,221	+ 0.1	+ 50.3	19,741	− 0.4	+ 71.3
Bolton and Leigh ...	13,102	− 3.7	+ 10.4	20,819	− 3.6	+ 21.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ... ..	8,552	− 2.9	+ 30.5	14,932	− 2.6	+ 57.1
Manchester ... ..	5,465	− 1.2	+ 51.5	8,700	− 2.0	+ 78.8
Preston and Chorley ...	6,151	+ 0.9	+ 47.0	9,939	+ 1.5	+ 60.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ... ..	5,855	+ 1.2	+ 32.2	10,423	+ 3.7	+ 56.5
Burnley, Padiham ...	3,669	− 6.2	+ 177.7	7,251	− 6.6	+ 172.2
Colne and Nelson ...	2,798	+ 4.2	+ 58.5	6,302	+ 7.0	+ 76.8
Other Lancashire Towns	2,091	− 1.7	+ 27.9	2,670	− 6.1	+ 27.2
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,010	− 0.6	+ 25.0	4,370	− 18.4	+ 30.1
Other Districts ... ..	3,015	+ 1.5	+ 11.9	4,423	− 4.7	+ 12.7
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>78,468</b>	<b>− 0.8</b>	<b>+ 40.7</b>	<b>131,579</b>	<b>− 1.6</b>	<b>+ 59.9</b>

Returns from firms employing about 77,000 operatives in the week ended 23rd January showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 16 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 at 25th January, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	2,308	8,166	10,474	1,266	5,678	6,944	17,418
Spinning ...	10,735	5,474	16,209	7,078	4,158	11,236	27,445
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	2,392	8,698	11,090	1,581	7,145	8,726	19,816
Weaving ...	10,110	30,366	40,476	1,937	5,872	7,809	48,285
Other Processes	1,800	465	2,265	249	326	575	2,840
Total ...	27,345	53,169	80,514	12,111	23,179	35,290	115,804



The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 56 Exchanges as compared with 21st December, 1931:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 251	- 892	- 641	+ 366	+ 1,748	+ 2,114	+ 1,473
Spinning ...	- 716	- 806	- 1,522	+ 1,205	+ 1,520	+ 2,725	+ 1,203
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 113	- 413	- 526	+ 480	+ 1,755	+ 2,235	+ 1,709
Weaving ...	- 874	- 2,515	- 3,389	+ 343	+ 2,216	+ 2,559	- 830
Other Processes ...	+ 197	+ 126	+ 323	+ 75	+ 25	+ 100	+ 423
Total ...	- 1255	- 4,500	- 5,755	+ 2,469	+ 7,264	+ 9,733	+ 3,978

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 113,937,500 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 196,878,100 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 109,192,700 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,416,900 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 14,923,700 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 11,336,500 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in January, 1932, were 179,852,000 square yards, compared with 149,699,900 square yards in the previous month, and 155,629,900 square yards in January, 1931.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, but especially in the latter. There was little change in the carpet section. In all three sections employment was much better than in January, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.5 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 16.6 at 21st December, 1931, and with 31.3 at 26th January, 1931.

**Worsted Section.**—Employment showed a decline in the Huddersfield district and in Scotland, but little change in the other principal districts. Topmakers (combers), spinners, and those manufacturers who are engaged on light-weight dress goods remained busy; though the pressure in these departments was not quite so great as in December. The fine worsted (men's wear) section at Huddersfield remained very quiet, and showed a slight decline. At Bradford employment remained good; there continued to be an unsatisfied demand for weavers accustomed to fancy work, and for good burlers and menders. A shortage of labour was also reported at Keighley and at Shipley. Employment remained good at Halifax and at Leeds. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd January showed that 17 per cent. were on short time,\* losing 14 hours each on the average; while nearly 30 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment remained good. It was about the same as in December, and better than in January, 1931. In the wool combing department the merino section continued to run full time, with some overtime; in the crossbred (carding) section there was a decline; there was also a decline in the preparing section, and employment in this section was described as very bad. Nearly 14 per cent. of the operatives in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, 14½ hours each in short time in the week ended 23rd January; on the other hand, 34 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department there was little general change, and employment remained good: there was a slight decline, however, at Keighley, and a considerable decline at Alloa. Taking all districts together, about 12½ per cent. of the workers covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January lost, on an average, about 12½ hours each in short time; while nearly 34 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment remained good in the dress goods branch, but very quiet in the fine worsted (men's wear) branch; in the department as a whole there was a slight decline in January. About 22½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January worked short time,\* losing nearly 14 hours each on the average; while 25 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

**Woollen Section.**—In this section there was a decline in all departments, and in nearly all districts, particularly in Scotland. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January showed that over 30 per cent. of the workers both in the spinning and in the weaving departments worked short time,\* losing 11½ hours each, on the average, in the spinning department, and nearly 14 hours each in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 30 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 13 hours each in short time\* in the week ended 23rd January, and 15 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each. These figures show a considerable increase in short time, and decrease in overtime, as compared with December.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment remained fairly good; a number of firms were still working overtime, and some were working night and day in certain sections. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was fair until

the end of the month, when it was affected by a dispute. A further slight improvement was reported in the rag and shoddy trade. In the blanket and rug trade employment was described as fair. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued to be fairly good. In the Rochdale district it was only fair, and short time was largely worked.

In the West of England employment was bad, but a further improvement was reported at Buckfastleigh, where employment was fair.

In Scotland employment showed a further marked decline, and was bad; it was reported that about 80 per cent. of the workers were on short time, some losing only a day a week, but many others working only half or quarter time.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment showed little general change, and was fair; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11.6 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 11.0 at 21st December, 1931, and with 28.0 at 26th January, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was described as fair, about the same as in December, and better than a year ago; irregular time was still being worked in the Wilton section, but full time in the other sections, with some overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire employment was reported as very fair. In Scotland there was little general change and employment was generally fair or good; it was still poor, however, at Johnstone.

In the carpet section as a whole, 17 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd January, losing 17½ hours each on the average; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments:</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,157	- 2.8	90.2	22,992	- 3.9	80.1
Spinning ...	37,860	+ 1.0	93.0	54,121	- 2.0	84.7
Weaving ...	18,311	- 1.8	88.9	32,289	- 2.9	75.5
Other Depts. ...	9,484	- 0.8	94.1	20,302	- 4.4	75.9
Not specified ...	1,778	+ 0.1	99.7	3,081	- 3.0	69.0
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>77,590</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>132,785</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	851	- 4.5	69.3	1,697	- 6.8	66.2
Spinning ...	12,707	- 1.4	86.8	25,401	- 5.9	88.3
Weaving ...	21,700	- 2.1	91.7	36,882	- 4.3	88.3
Other Depts. ...	15,797	- 2.1	88.9	32,703	- 6.0	84.3
Not specified ...	2,213	- 5.7	79.9	4,436	- 9.2	81.9
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,268</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>101,119</b>	<b>- 5.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>107.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>141,111</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>253,100</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>
<b>Districts†:</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	33,734	+ 0.1	89.4	61,986	- 0.6	77.6
Huddersfield ...	8,186	- 4.1	93.0	13,582	- 7.9	71.5
Halifax ...	8,415	- 0.5	87.7	13,231	- 3.5	75.6
Leeds ...	8,478	+ 3.2	100.1	13,503	- 1.5	88.9
Keighley ...	8,087	- 1.1	92.5	13,432	- 4.5	88.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,496	- 0.6	103.3	5,026	- 5.3	99.5
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>70,396</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>120,760</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>79.3</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,783	- 1.0	88.2	8,516	- 2.1	81.5
Lancashire ...	411	+ 3.8	140.9	769	- 0.3	134.4
Scotland ...	2,000	- 5.1	95.9	2,740	- 20.4	106.4
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>77,590</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>132,785</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,335	- 1.4	87.9	27,663	- 1.4	86.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,867	- 2.1	88.1	18,529	- 7.8	92.1
Leeds ...	7,676	- 1.8	95.1	14,859	- 7.3	91.6
Halifax and Calder	2,471	- 0.2	88.1	5,001	- 4.1	77.1
Vale ...	1,227	- 0.6	99.5	2,338	+ 3.4	79.8
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>33,576</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>68,390</b>	<b>- 4.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>
Lancashire ...	4,749	- 1.8	87.9	9,067	- 3.3	86.7
West of England and Midlands ...	3,383	- 0.8	92.7	5,657	- 5.4	92.6
Scotland ...	11,395	- 4.3	82.0	17,787	- 10.2	70.8
Wales ...	165	- 2.4	129.0	218	- 2.2	122.8
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,268</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>101,119</b>	<b>- 5.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,253</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>19,196</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>107.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>141,111</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>253,100</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>

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

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



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd January, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 19th December, 1931:—

	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).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	— 2.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	— 2.1	+ 0.1
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.0	— 0.4	— 9.3	— 1.0	— 4.1
Halifax ...	— 3.0	— 0.6	— 0.3	+ 1.2	— 0.5
Leeds ...	—	+ 8.7	— 4.7	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
Keighley ...	— 1.6	— 1.2	— 0.9	— 0.7	— 1.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	— 0.4	—	— 2.1	— 0.6
Total, West Riding	— 2.4	+ 1.2	— 1.7	— 0.8	— 0.3
West of England and Midlands ...	— 11.4	+ 0.9	— 2.5	+ 0.5	— 1.0
Lancashire ...	—	+ 3.6	—	—	+ 3.8
Scotland ...	— 2.1	— 5.5	—	— 5.5	— 5.1
TOTAL ...	— 2.8	+ 1.0	— 1.8	— 0.8	— 0.4

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (...signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>				
Huddersfield ...	— 0.8	— 1.2	— 2.3	— 1.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	— 1.4	— 1.1	— 3.3	— 2.1
Leeds ...	— 3.8	— 1.7	— 0.9	— 1.8
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.1	— 0.1	— 3.1	— 0.2
Bradford ...	— 1.3	— 2.4	+ 3.0	— 0.6
Total, West Riding ...	— 1.4	— 1.3	— 2.2	— 1.6
Lancashire ...	— 1.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	— 1.8
West of England and Midlands ...	— 0.1	— 1.1	— 0.5	— 0.8
Scotland ...	— 2.3	— 6.1	— 3.3	— 4.3
Wales ...	— 2.9	—	— 5.7	— 2.4
TOTAL ...	— 1.4	— 2.1	— 2.1	— 2.1

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th January, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	210	4	214	158	7	165	379
Wool Washing and Preparing... ..	723	609	1,332	411	329	740	2,072
Wool Combing ...	430	205	635	477	342	819	1,454
Wool Carding ...	623	121	744	516	95	611	1,355
Woollen Spinning ...	461	115	576	313	235	548	1,124
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... ..	716	986	1,702	246	1,377	1,623	3,325
Wool Winding and Warping ... ..	144	29	173	312	87	399	572
Worsted Winding and Warping ... ..	136	158	294	333	406	739	1,033
Woollen Weaving ...	210	678	888	325	2,401	2,726	3,614
Worsted Weaving ...	177	317	494	129	2,195	2,324	2,818
Other Processes ...	1,507	122	1,629	997	120	1,117	2,746
TOTAL ...	5,337	3,344	8,681	4,217	7,594	11,811	20,492

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 17 Exchanges as compared with 21st December, 1931:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 37	+ 1	+ 38	— 24	+ 2	— 22	+ 16
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 46	+ 33	+ 79	+ 103	+ 133	+ 236	+ 315
Wool Combing ...	+ 24	— 66	— 42	+ 100	+ 89	+ 189	+ 147
Wool Carding ...	+ 43	— 22	+ 21	+ 127	+ 25	+ 152	+ 173
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 12	— 24	— 12	+ 33	+ 83	+ 116	+ 104
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 23	— 274	— 251	+ 5	+ 748	+ 753	+ 502
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 18	— 5	+ 13	+ 61	+ 45	+ 106	+ 119
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	— 16	— 32	— 48	+ 46	+ 211	+ 257	+ 209
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 3	— 117	— 114	+ 18	+ 224	+ 242	+ 128
Worsted Weaving ...	— 52	— 156	— 208	+ 23	+ 350	+ 373	+ 165
Other Processes ...	+ 146	+ 3	+ 149	+ 131	+ 25	+ 156	+ 305
TOTAL ...	+ 284	— 659	— 375	+ 623	+ 1,935	+ 2,558	+ 2,183

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 74,232,300 lbs. in January, 1932, compared with 75,975,200 lbs. in the previous month and 77,354,200 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in January, 1932, were 3,353,900 lbs., compared with 3,040,300 lbs. in December, 1931, and with 2,391,600 lbs. in January, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in January, 1932, were 8,471,200 square yards, compared with 7,502,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,394,800 square yards in January, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 2,460 cwts. in January, 1932, as compared with 3,834 cwts. in January, 1931.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

MANY establishments did not re-open, after the Christmas holiday stoppage, until 4th January or even later. After the resumption of work, some firms were well employed, and remained so throughout the month; but with most firms employment at the end of the month was poor.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.4 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 19.5 at 21st December, 1931, and with 21.3 at 26th January, 1931.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England and Wales :—						
London ... ..	1,788	— 1.8	+ 4.9	3,723	— 1.6	+ 8.5
Leicester ... ..	10,586	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	22,704	+ 2.2	— 6.0
Leicester Country District... ..	4,173	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	9,153	— 2.5	+ 3.8
Northampton... ..	7,950	+ 0.8	— 11.1	16,337	— 1.9	— 12.3
Higham, Rushden and District ... ..	4,800	— 5.0	— 3.9	10,056	— 10.8	— 8.1
Kettering and District ... ..	5,645	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	12,449	— 1.6	— 8.4
Rest of Northants ... ..	1,503	— 1.8	— 0.1	3,081	— 10.3	— 4.2
Stafford and District ... ..	2,418	+ 5.0	— 3.7	4,057	+ 0.3	— 4.1
Norwich and District ... ..	5,734	— 0.5	— 0.3	10,548	— 1.5	— 1.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	1,500	— 1.3	+ 2.5	2,234	— 12.8	— 3.9
Leeds and District ... ..	1,718	— 0.8	— 0.1	3,530	— 10.2	+ 2.8
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	6,244	— 1.7	+ 13.1	11,811	— 5.0	+ 15.8
Birmingham and District... ..	1,104	+ 0.4	— 5.0	1,999	— 1.7	— 9.8
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	3,920	— 1.2	+ 2.9	8,225	— 9.5	+ 2.1
England and Wales ... ..	59,083	— 0.1	— 0.2	119,907	— 3.5	— 3.2
Scotland... ..	1,794	— 10.1	— 12.4	3,792	— 11.5	— 15.4
Great Britain ... ..	60,877	— 0.4	— 0.6	123,699	— 3.7	— 3.6

Returns from firms employing about 59,600 workpeople in the week ended 23rd January indicated that about 48 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Employment in London showed a further slight decline on the whole, and was quiet. At Leicester employment remained slack, but showed a slight improvement over December with some firms; in the week ended 23rd January over 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 10 hours each on the average. There was a further slight decline in the Leicester country district; but employment was fairly good at Barwell and at Earl Shilton.

At Northampton employment continued slack; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment varied greatly; it was fairly good with some firms, slack with others. At Kettering there was a further slight decline, and short time was largely worked. There was also a slight decline at Wellingborough, and employment was poor.

Employment remained very slack at Stafford; four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time in that week, losing nearly 14 hours each on the average. At Norwich a large number of operatives were suspended after Christmas; on the resumption of work some of the larger factories were well employed, but many factories were slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was bad; the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. Practically the whole of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd January were on short time, losing nearly 16 hours each on the average. At Leeds there was a further decline, and employment was slack.

There was a seasonal decline in the Lancashire slipper trade, and a good deal of short time was worked. At Preston, however, employment remained good.

Employment was slack or bad at Glasgow and at Maybole; in Scotland as a whole employment showed a decline, and short time was largely worked.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges

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



in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th January, 1932:—

January, 1932.		Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th January, 1932.						
Department.		Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:								
Preparing Depart- ment ... ..	237	36	273	148	49	197	470	
Rough Stuff Depart- ment ... ..	476	32	508	270	17	287	795	
Clicking Department	971	14	985	1,517	75	1,592	2,577	
Closing Department	34	1,019	1,053	20	1,421	1,441	2,494	
Making Department	2,495	57	2,552	2,175	55	2,230	4,782	
Finishing Depart- ment ... ..	1,886	431	2,317	1,224	312	1,536	3,853	
Slipper Making ...	375	131	506	667	638	1,305	1,811	
Clog Making ...	32	4	36	1	—	1	37	
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	906	5	911	54	—	54	965	
TOTAL ...	7,412	1,729	9,141	6,076	2,567	8,643	17,784	

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 53 Exchanges as compared with 21st December, 1931:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	+ 33	— 7	+ 26	— 9	+ 7	— 2	+ 24
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 101	+ 7	+ 108	— 37	— 10	— 47	+ 61
Clicking Department ...	+ 70	— 2	+ 68	— 100	+ 51	— 49	+ 19
Closing Department ...	+ 8	+ 121	+ 129	+ 2	— 696	— 694	— 565
Making Department ...	+ 45	+ 15	+ 60	— 394	— 43	— 437	— 377
Finishing Department ...	+ 190	+ 21	+ 211	— 252	— 153	— 405	— 194
Slipper Making ...	+ 7	— 5	+ 2	+ 185	+ 276	+ 461	+ 463
Clog Making ...	+ 17	+ 1	+ 18	...	— 1	— 1	+ 17
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 257	— 4	+ 253	+ 3	...	+ 3	+ 256
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>+ 728</b>	<b>+ 147</b>	<b>+ 875</b>	<b>— 602</b>	<b>— 569</b>	<b>— 1,171</b>	<b>— 296</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in January, 1932, amounted to 61,434 dozen pairs, or 4,180 dozen pairs less than in December, 1931, and 896 dozen pairs less than in January, 1931.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a further decline, and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was reported as very slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.1 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 20.1 at 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,606	— 7.0	+ 0.4	3,924	— 0.7	+ 1.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,648	— 3.5	— 8.1	13,302	— 12.3	— 19.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,872	— 1.8	— 1.3	4,080	— 5.0	— 8.3
Scotland ...	166	— 2.4	— 7.8	382	— 4.0	— 15.5
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,292</b>	<b>— 3.7</b>	<b>— 5.4</b>	<b>21,688</b>	<b>— 8.9</b>	<b>— 14.2</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,645 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 15 per cent. were working on an average nearly 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd January, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during January and was bad on the whole, although it was reported as fair or fairly good in a few districts, including Lancaster, Macclesfield, Oxford, Southend-on-Sea, Ayr, and a part of Glasgow. As compared with January, 1931, employment showed little change in the North-Eastern Counties of England, was slightly worse in Scotland and in the North Western administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with every class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters, bricklayers and slaters. Employment was very bad with painters and bad with each of the other classes. As compared with January, 1931, it was slightly worse with slaters and much worse with each of the remaining classes.

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 25th January, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with January, 1931:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1931.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1932.	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 ...	131,060	38,618	1,686	29.5	+ 4.0	+ 5.8
Bricklayers ...	79,010	22,201	1,229	28.1	+ 5.4	+ 6.8
Masons ...	21,620	5,557	532	25.7	+ 4.2	+ 4.5
Slaters ...	6,370	1,834	174	28.8	+ 5.2	+ 1.1
Plasterers ...	26,500	8,001	548	30.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.4
Painters ...	111,220	58,454	2,782	52.6	+ 7.4	+ 6.5
Plumbers ...	35,500	9,220	582	26.0	+ 2.6	+ 5.2
Labourers to above ...	245,110	74,125	2,739	30.2	+ 3.7	+ 5.1
All other occupations ...	201,780	63,281	2,502	31.4	+ 2.9	+ 6.2
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>281,291</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	182,790	62,182	106	34.0	+ 5.7	+ 9.9
South-Eastern ...	137,690	37,576	460	27.3	+ 5.0	+ 8.6
South-Western ...	105,180	29,652	579	28.2	+ 3.8	+ 7.6
Midlands ...	104,260	30,127	2,838	28.9	+ 3.0	+ 4.4
North-Eastern ...	101,780	36,229	3,818	35.6	+ 3.6	...
North-Western ...	103,410	38,992	2,859	37.7	+ 3.2	+ 2.0
Scotland ...	78,430	25,567	1,682	32.6	+ 3.2	+ 0.7
Wales ...	26,780	13,462	417	50.3	+ 5.1	+ 5.7
Northern Ireland ...	17,850	7,504	15	42.0	+ 1.7	+ 13.6
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>281,291</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,569,000 show that in January, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,351,200, as compared with £4,423,400 in December, 1931, and £4,943,700 in January, 1931. Of the total for January, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,750,200; factories and workshops for £190,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £291,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,119,100.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change and was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, but short-time working was again reported. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.8 at 25th January, 1932, as compared with 39.7 at 21st December, 1931, and 35.7 at 26th January, 1931.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 23rd Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
China Manufacture ...	1,590	+ 1.9	— 12.2	2,706	— 5.2	— 16.2
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,359	— 0.5	— 2.9	9,697	— 2.3	— 7.7
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,648	— 1.2	— 4.0	2,605	— 14.3	— 15.3
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,597</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>— 4.8</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>— 5.1</b>	<b>— 10.8</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	7,432	+ 0.6	— 4.3	10,586	— 4.7	— 12.0
Other Districts ...	2,165	— 3.2	— 6.4	4,422	— 6.2	— 7.6
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,597</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>— 4.8</b>	<b>15,008</b>	<b>— 5.1</b>	<b>— 10.8</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,908 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,242, or about 47½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd January, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during January was moderate, and, on the whole, showed some decline compared with the previous month. In many mills full time was worked, but in others there was irregular working and short time.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was moderate generally, though the decline previously noted, continued. Employment was reported as slack or bad in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow; it was worse than during the previous month in each of these centres with the exception of Liverpool. In a number of the smaller towns employment was described as fair. Electrotypers and stereotypers were generally fairly well employed.

In the lithographic printing industry employment declined slightly during the month, and, on the whole, was slack. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow it was reported as bad. With lithographic artists employment was bad at Manchester and slack to moderate elsewhere.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 12.0 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 10.0 at 21st December, 1931 and 12.2 at 26th January, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 12.0 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 10.8 at 21st December, 1931 and 10.0 at 26th January, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.7 at 25th January, 1932, compared with 9.4 at 21st December, 1931 and 11.9 at 26th January, 1931.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of January, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	33,376	10.5	9.6	6.8	+0.9	+ 3.7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,773	9.3	8.5	7.7	+0.8	+ 1.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,556	8.0	7.1	4.7	+0.9	+ 3.3
Scotland ...	5,441	13.8	12.1	7.5	+1.7	+ 6.3
Other Districts ...	9,318	8.2	8.6	4.9	-0.4	+ 3.3
Total ...	69,464	9.9	9.2	6.6	+0.7	+ 3.3
Lithographic Printing	11,602	12.2	11.1	7.4	+1.1	+ 4.8
Bookbinding ...	8,451	12.0	11.6	6.7	+0.4	+ 5.3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	25,256	5.3	5.6	3.1	-0.3	+ 2.2

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued to be slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.9\* per cent. were unemployed at 25th January, 1932. On a comparable basis,\* this percentage was greater by 3.9 than at 21st December, 1931, and less by 1.1 than at 26th January, 1931.

London.—Employment was bad and worse than in December, being adversely affected by the lightermen's dispute. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
2nd Jan., 1932 ...	3,803	2,158	5,961	7,300	13,261
9th " " ...	3,722	1,259	4,981	6,433	11,414
16th " " ...	4,543	1,754	6,297	7,389	13,686
23rd " " ...	4,697	1,766	6,463	7,590	14,053
30th " " ...	4,641	1,634	6,275	7,299	13,574
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Jan., 1932 ...	4,281	1,714	5,995	7,202	13,197
Average for Dec., 1931	4,571	1,884	6,455	8,125	14,580
Average for Jan., 1931	4,329	1,680	6,009	8,096	14,105

\* See footnote on page 63.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 1,058, compared with 1,043 in December, 1931, and with 932 in January, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment continued generally slack at the North-East Coast ports. Conditions remained moderate at Hull and fair at Yarmouth, Ipswich, Lowestoft and King's Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment during January was moderate, but not so good as in December. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1932, was 11,349, compared with 11,802 in December, 1931, and with 12,077 in January, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,056 in the four weeks ended 29th January, 1932, compared with £26,138 in December, 1931, and with £26,656 in January, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was moderate at Manchester. At the South Wales ports it continued to be slack. It was also slack at Bristol, Avonmouth, Plymouth and other South Western ports, but at Weymouth it improved and was fair. At Southampton it declined and was bad.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment improved at Dundee and was good. It was fair at Grangemouth, moderate at Leith, and bad at Glasgow. At Belfast it remained fair.

## SEAMEN.

DURING January employment continued very slack; the supply of ratings was in excess of requirements at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th January, 1932, was 36.0, compared with 34.7 at 21st December, 1931, and 26th January, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack, except in the third week when more activity was shown. On the Tyne it improved somewhat up to the middle of the month, after which the demand slackened; on the Tees it was slack throughout the month. At the Hartlepoons it was slack, but showed a tendency to improve late in the month; on the Wear the demand improved during the first half of January but declined subsequently, and at the end was slack. At Hull and at Southampton the demand fluctuated, and at the end of January was poor at both ports. At Bristol the demand was quiet, apart from a period of activity about the middle of the month; at Avonmouth it was moderate in the first fortnight and fair thereafter. At Newport the demand was slack generally; at Cardiff it was fairly good in the first half of January but declined substantially thereafter; at Swansea the demand was quiet, apart from some increase in activity in the second week. On the Mersey the demand improved during the first fortnight, but showed a substantial decline thereafter. At Manchester the demand varied somewhat, and at the end of the month was fair. The demand on the Clyde was moderate in the first half of January but declined thereafter. At Leith the demand showed a gradual decline, and at the end of January was very slack. At Belfast it was poor throughout the month.

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 January :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in		
	Jan., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :			
Liverpool† ...	7,707	- 1,397	- 1,668
Manchester ...	620	- 80	- 58
London ...	7,280	- 213	- 1,322
Southampton ...	5,372	- 737	- 1,461
Tyne Ports ...	1,554	- 925	- 419
Sunderland ...	317	+ 55	+ 196
Middlesbrough ...	140	- 104	- 40
Hull ...	938	+ 61	+ 137
Bristol‡ ...	894	+ 81	+ 182
Newport, Mon. ...	247	- 187	- 137
Cardiff§ ...	2,017	- 312	+ 864
Swansea ...	311	- 121	- 177
SCOTLAND :			
Leith ...	195	+ 49	- 119
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	185	- 156	- 116
Glasgow ...	2,517	+ 638	- 7
NORTHERN IRELAND :			
Belfast ...	73	- 296	- 42
TOTAL for above Ports ...	30,367	- 3,644	- 4,187

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

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 25th January, 1932, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 64 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 64.

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

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 457 of the issue for December, 1931, and a further reference to this subject appears on page 46 of this issue.

It is estimated that at 25th January, 1932, these changes, and certain changes in the method of counting the number of casual dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 65,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it should be observed, differs from the number of persons who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges. The reasons for the difference are explained in the article on page 457 of the issue for December, 1931. Further reference to the effect of the change in relation to dock workers is made in the \* note on page 63.

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	6,664	199	6,863	152	244	396	6,816	443	7,259	6,776	443	7,219
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	199,942	901	200,843	88,200	500	88,700	288,142	1,401	289,543	288,098	1,401	289,499
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,485	1	4,486	859	1	860	5,344	2	5,346	5,308	2	5,310
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,139	10	3,149	88	—	88	3,227	10	3,237	3,225	10	3,235
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	8,235	17	8,252	2,990	4	2,994	11,225	21	11,246	10,521	20	10,541
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	1,184	2	1,186	541	—	541	1,725	2	1,727	1,725	2	1,727
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	3,001	181	3,182	636	10	646	3,637	191	3,828	3,522	191	3,713
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,957	25	3,982	651	16	667	4,608	41	4,649	4,530	41	4,571
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,205	40	3,245	423	9	432	3,628	49	3,677	3,627	49	3,676
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,321	126	4,447	1,123	16	1,139	5,444	142	5,586	5,393	142	5,535
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,276	153	3,429	559	36	595	3,835	189	4,024	3,759	189	3,948
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	13,922	1,287	15,209	3,643	512	4,155	17,565	1,799	19,364	17,170	1,799	18,969
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	5,962	7,260	13,222	6,013	9,750	15,763	11,975	17,010	28,985	11,956	17,007	28,963
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	3,908	690	4,598	1,093	218	1,311	5,001	908	5,909	4,979	908	5,887
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,588	237	3,825	1,096	40	1,136	4,684	277	4,961	4,684	277	4,961
Chemicals etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	15,051	1,770	16,821	1,245	202	1,447	16,296	1,972	18,268	16,225	1,969	18,194
Explosives ... ..	1,329	478	1,807	268	49	317	1,597	527	2,124	1,597	527	2,124
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,716	438	2,154	166	45	211	1,882	483	2,365	1,881	483	2,364
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	7,204	1,606	8,810	1,241	450	1,691	8,445	2,056	10,501	8,371	2,030	10,401
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	7,231	31	7,262	1,075	13	1,088	8,306	44	8,350	8,298	44	8,342
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	41,671	422	42,093	37,150	121	37,271	78,821	543	79,364	78,811	543	79,354
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,266	400	7,666	2,234	50	2,284	9,500	450	9,950	9,454	448	9,902
Tin Plates ... ..	3,507	247	3,754	3,533	325	3,858	7,040	572	7,612	7,040	572	7,612
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	6,007	171	6,178	7,073	49	7,122	13,080	220	13,300	13,080	220	13,300
Wire Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	3,066	506	3,572	2,550	143	2,693	5,616	649	6,265	5,615	648	6,263
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	118,555	4,538	123,093	36,534	2,277	38,811	155,089	6,815	161,904	153,059	6,800	159,859
Electrical Engineering ... ..	10,653	1,803	12,456	3,329	506	3,835	13,982	2,309	16,291	13,874	2,306	16,180
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	24,203	136	24,339	3,506	63	3,569	27,709	199	27,908	24,702	199	24,901
Constructional Engineering ...	7,072	110	7,182	2,276	30	2,306	9,348	140	9,488	9,292	140	9,432
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	42,035	2,877	44,912	11,500	611	12,111	53,535	3,488	57,023	53,160	3,476	56,636
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	3,528	229	3,757	477	39	516	4,005	268	4,273	3,929	268	4,197
Tramcars ... ..	10,182	130	10,312	2,271	16	2,287	12,453	146	12,599	12,447	146	12,593



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.
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	111,754	629	112,383	4,998	115	5,113	116,752	744	117,496	109,634	697	110,331
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	15,932	1,152	17,084	7,844	528	8,372	23,776	1,680	25,456	23,609	1,680	25,289
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,407	93	3,500	308	2	310	3,715	95	3,810	3,590	94	3,684
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps...	9,021	4,299	13,320	1,314	710	2,024	10,335	5,009	15,344	10,286	5,007	15,293
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,631	1,886	7,517	3,907	986	4,893	9,538	2,872	12,410	9,532	2,871	12,403
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,598	2,005	4,603	1,688	719	2,407	4,286	2,724	7,010	4,286	2,724	7,010
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	3,184	1,389	4,573	1,189	425	1,614	4,373	1,814	6,187	4,361	1,814	6,175
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,451	42	1,493	291	5	296	1,742	47	1,789	1,736	47	1,783
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,536	2,484	6,020	1,986	1,478	3,464	5,522	3,962	9,484	5,498	3,961	9,459
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	21,807	9,897	31,704	8,051	3,556	11,607	29,858	13,453	43,311	29,661	13,443	43,104
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	37,103	73,409	110,512	16,672	27,937	44,609	53,775	101,346	155,121	53,764	101,334	155,098
Woolen and Worsted...	9,895	9,333	19,228	9,422	13,171	22,593	19,317	22,504	41,821	19,209	22,422	41,631
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving ...	3,320	2,704	6,024	1,368	3,353	4,721	4,688	6,057	10,745	4,685	6,053	10,738
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	2,841	1,727	4,568	469	626	1,095	3,310	2,353	5,663	3,293	2,348	5,641
Linen ...	5,265	6,815	12,080	885	1,572	2,457	6,150	8,387	14,537	1,163	2,534	3,697
Jute ...	4,004	8,915	12,919	452	1,247	1,699	4,456	10,162	14,618	4,456	10,162	14,618
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,272	2,091	3,363	311	892	1,203	1,583	2,983	4,566	1,418	2,707	4,125
Hosiery ...	1,776	5,805	7,581	1,404	4,951	6,355	3,180	10,756	13,936	3,159	10,674	13,833
Lace ...	559	676	1,235	490	600	1,090	1,059	1,276	2,335	1,059	1,276	2,335
Carpets ...	651	1,017	1,668	603	775	1,378	1,254	1,792	3,046	1,254	1,792	3,046
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,874	3,573	5,447	768	1,746	2,514	2,642	5,319	7,961	2,429	4,537	6,966
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	12,927	5,217	18,144	11,353	3,595	14,948	24,280	8,812	33,092	23,152	7,309	30,461
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,560	1,392	5,952	1,225	370	1,595	5,785	1,762	7,547	5,782	1,762	7,544
Leather Goods ...	2,153	1,523	3,676	479	872	1,351	2,632	2,395	5,027	2,607	2,379	4,986
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	13,160	13,031	26,191	2,487	11,505	13,992	15,647	24,536	40,183	14,832	24,065	38,897
Dress Making and Millinery...	1,385	9,968	11,353	87	3,449	3,536	1,472	13,417	14,889	1,454	12,942	14,396
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,720	2,005	3,725	707	1,250	1,957	2,427	3,255	5,682	2,426	3,253	5,679
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	972	7,333	8,305	88	3,811	3,899	1,060	11,144	12,204	872	6,242	7,114
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	1,087	1,046	2,133	216	424	640	1,303	1,470	2,773	1,299	1,466	2,765
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,649	3,397	14,046	7,694	3,609	11,303	18,343	7,006	25,349	17,976	6,991	24,967
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	13,532	6,135	19,667	714	596	1,310	14,246	6,731	20,977	13,582	6,622	20,204
Grain Milling ...	2,585	256	2,841	392	25	417	2,977	281	3,258	2,884	263	3,147
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	4,005	5,023	9,028	844	3,531	4,375	4,849	8,554	13,403	4,788	8,544	13,332
Food Industries not separately specified ...	9,877	10,708	20,585	517	945	1,462	10,394	11,653	22,047	10,243	11,532	21,775
Drink Industries ...	11,204	3,946	15,150	1,010	859	1,869	12,214	4,805	17,019	11,806	4,773	16,579
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,315	3,129	4,444	154	768	922	1,469	3,897	5,366	1,394	3,765	5,159
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	11,574	283	11,857	1,304	35	1,339	12,878	318	13,196	12,568	314	12,882
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,648	315	2,963	558	74	632	3,206	389	3,595	3,176	389	3,565
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	21,874	2,716	24,590	3,038	951	3,989	24,912	3,667	28,579	24,599	3,616	28,215
Woodworking not separately specified ...	3,749	669	4,418	868	283	1,151	4,617	952	5,569	4,463	934	5,397
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	3,214	951	4,165	1,854	821	2,675	5,068	1,772	6,840	5,048	1,767	6,815
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	2,192	3,096	5,288	233	1,121	1,354	2,425	4,217	6,642	2,331	4,057	6,388
Wall Paper Making ...	440	266	706	237	110	347	677	376	1,053	676	375	1,051
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	359	331	690	86	84	170	445	415	860	445	415	860
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	20,621	9,543	30,164	1,310	2,045	3,355	21,931	11,588	33,519	21,644	11,292	32,936
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>												
Building ...	267,980	537	268,517	12,749	25	12,774	280,729	562	281,291	273,233	554	273,787
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	100,692	78	100,770	2,428	1	2,429	103,120	79	103,199	100,344	79	100,423
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	7,350	4,165	11,515	1,324	1,081	2,405	8,674	5,246	13,920	8,664	5,244	13,908
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,894	333	2,227	596	55	651	2,490	388	2,878	2,482	388	2,870
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,782	450	2,232	235	219	454	2,017	669	2,686	1,981	668	2,649
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,831	587	2,418	546	314	860	2,377	901	3,278	2,373	899	3,272
Musical Instruments ...	4,486	689	5,175	651	110	761	5,137	799	5,936	5,130	799	5,929
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,256	716	1,972	292	198	490	1,548	914	2,462	1,547	914	2,461
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries</b> ...	17,787	273	18,060	794	35	829	18,581	308	18,889	18,193	306	18,499
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	19,643	590	20,233	1,400	10	1,410	21,043	600	21,643	20,784	592	21,376
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	10,329	712	11,041	451	15	466	10,780	727	11,507	10,513	721	11,234
Road Transport not separately specified ...	43,902	683	44,585	2,433	12	2,445	46,335	695	47,030	45,379	690	46,069
Shipping Service ...	55,275	1,015	57,290	684	71	755	56,959	1,086	58,045	55,980	1,077	57,057
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service*	55,583	218	55,801	1,056	59	1,115	56,639	277	56,916	55,434	276	55,710
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,208	164	3,372	159	49	208	3,367	213	3,580	3,329	213	3,542
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	169,648	72,011	241,659	6,838	6,911	13,749	176,486	78,922	255,408	170,664	77,201	247,865
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance</b> ...	12,670	2,600	15,270	194	35	229	12,864	2,635	15,499	12,694	2,606	15,300
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	13,602	1,577	15,179	413	86	499	14,015	1,663	15,678	13,566	1,598	15,164
Local Government ...	59,066	1,361	60,427	2,060	75	2,135	61,126	1,436	62,562	59,082	1,415	60,497
Professional Services ...	6,498	2,426	8,924	286	72	358	6,784	2,498	9,282	6,599	2,452	9,051
Entertainments and Sports ...	15,528	5,468	20,996	391	195	586	15,919	5,663	21,582	15,434	5,591	21,025
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service	30,668	46,052	76,720	367	1,021	1,388	31,035	47,073	78,108	30,287	46,472	76,759
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,989	9,170	13,159	329	2,170	2,499	4,318	11,340	15,658	4,231	11,053	15,284
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	50,160	3,343	53,503	1,359	650	2,009	51,519	3,993	55,512	49,809	3,951	53,760
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	1,939,585	414,459	2,354,044	364,405	136,341	500,746	2,303,990	550,800	2,854,790†	2,251,969	532,303	2,784,272

\* See footnote \* on page 63.

† Including 103,192 Casuals (Males, 101,537; Females, 1,655).



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JANUARY, 1932.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JAN., 1932.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	21ST DEC., 1931.	26TH JAN., 1931.	27TH JAN., 1930.	
Fishing ... ..	29,800	950	30,750	22.4	20.9	22.3	0.5	25.7	1.3	22.9	46.6	23.6	- 2.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.2	23.6
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,041,120	5,750	1,046,870	19.2	15.7	19.2	8.5	8.7	8.5	27.7	24.4	27.7	+ 3.1	+ 8.2	+ 14.8	27.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,860	20	12,880	34.9	5.0	34.8	6.7	5.0	6.7	41.6	10.0	41.5	- 1.0	+ 8.8	+ 32.6	41.4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,830	40	4,870	65.0	25.0	64.7	1.8	—	1.8	66.8	25.0	66.5	- 0.9	+ 2.4	+ 41.6	66.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,020	410	46,430	17.9	4.1	17.8	6.5	1.0	6.4	24.4	5.1	24.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.2	+ 11.2	23.7
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	10,340	10	10,350	11.4	20.0	11.5	5.3	—	5.2	16.7	20.0	16.7	- 12.1	- 17.6	+ 6.4	16.7
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	14,220	1,650	15,870	21.1	11.0	20.1	4.5	0.6	4.0	25.6	11.6	24.1	+ 1.1	+ 7.1	+ 11.9	24.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,770	250	17,020	23.6	10.0	23.4	3.9	6.4	3.9	27.5	16.4	27.3	+ 2.0	+ 7.9	+ 19.6	27.1
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,410	120	11,530	28.1	33.3	28.1	3.7	7.5	3.8	31.8	40.8	31.9	- 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 21.4	31.9
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	18,070	1,560	19,630	23.9	8.1	22.7	6.2	1.0	5.8	30.1	9.1	28.5	+ 3.3	+ 5.5	+ 11.5	28.4
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,050	870	17,920	19.2	17.6	19.1	3.3	4.1	3.4	22.5	21.7	22.5	+ 0.9	- 0.4	+ 9.4	22.6
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	80,220	7,400	87,620	17.4	17.4	17.4	4.5	6.9	4.7	21.9	24.3	22.1	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.4	21.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	35,310	43,400	78,710	16.9	16.7	16.8	17.0	22.5	20.0	33.9	39.2	36.8	- 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 16.4	36.9
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	21,000	6,470	27,470	18.6	10.7	16.7	5.2	3.3	4.8	23.8	14.0	21.5	+ 0.9	+ 1.7	+ 10.7	21.5
Glass Bottles ... ..	16,680	2,260	18,940	21.5	10.5	20.2	6.6	1.8	6.0	28.1	12.3	26.2	+ 3.6	- 0.7	+ 9.2	26.2
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals ... ..	73,510	25,430	98,940	20.5	7.0	17.0	1.7	0.8	1.5	22.2	7.8	18.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 10.6	18.5
Explosives ... ..	11,320	5,430	16,750	11.7	8.8	10.8	2.4	0.9	1.9	14.1	9.7	12.7	- 0.9	- 1.3	+ 7.2	12.7
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,310	5,200	20,510	11.2	8.4	10.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	12.3	9.3	11.5	+ 0.5	- 0.6	+ 6.2	11.5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	54,760	22,910	77,670	13.2	7.0	11.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	15.4	9.0	13.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.9	13.5
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	19,330	150	19,480	37.4	20.7	37.3	5.6	8.6	5.6	43.0	29.3	42.9	+ 0.9	+ 6.6	+ 30.9	42.8
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	165,080	4,270	169,350	25.2	9.9	24.9	22.5	2.8	22.0	47.7	12.7	46.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	+ 23.2	46.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,720	3,470	38,190	20.9	11.5	20.1	6.5	1.5	6.0	27.4	13.0	26.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 16.3	26.1
Tin Plates ... ..	26,950	3,440	30,390	13.0	7.2	12.4	13.1	9.4	12.6	26.1	16.6	25.0	- 11.5	- 20.4	- 2.7	25.0
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	28,050	1,770	29,820	21.4	9.7	20.7	25.2	2.7	23.9	46.6	12.4	44.6	+ 3.6	+ 9.3	+ 31.9	44.6
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,710	4,060	22,770	16.4	12.5	15.7	13.6	3.5	11.8	30.0	16.0	27.5	+ 2.4	- 2.5	+ 14.1	27.5
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	528,910	47,470	576,380	22.4	9.6	21.4	6.9	4.8	6.7	29.3	14.4	28.1	+ 1.3	+ 3.2	+ 16.4	28.1
Electrical Engineering ... ..	71,960	20,510	92,470	14.8	8.8	13.5	4.6	2.5	4.1	19.4	11.3	17.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	+ 12.4	17.6
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	54,180	1,060	55,240	44.7	12.8	44.1	6.4	6.0	6.4	51.1	18.8	50.5	- 0.7	+ 16.7	+ 39.7	49.4
Constructional Engineering ... ..	28,310	1,270	29,580	25.0	8.7	24.3	8.0	2.3	7.8	33.0	11.0	32.1	+ 2.7	+ 5.1	+ 20.1	32.1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	225,710	25,610	251,320	18.6	11.2	17.9	5.1	2.4	4.8	23.7	13.6	22.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.1	+ 15.0	22.7
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	15,850	2,480	18,330	22.3	9.2	20.5	3.0	1.6	2.8	25.3	10.8	23.3	+ 2.6	+ 5.4	+ 12.0	23.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	49,990	1,560	51,550	20.4	8.3	20.0	4.5	1.1	4.4	24.9	9.4	24.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 15.0	24.5
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	192,400	2,990	195,390	58.1	21.0	57.5	2.6	3.9	2.6	60.7	24.9	60.1	...	+ 13.5	+ 36.7	60.0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	83,200	9,240	92,440	19.1	12.5	18.5	9.5	5.7	9.0	28.6	18.2	27.5	+ 3.1	+ 2.5	+ 15.1	27.4
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps... ..	20,780	1,680	22,460	16.4	5.5	15.6	1.5	0.2	1.4	17.9	5.7	17.0	+ 1.9	+ 13.4	+ 9.5	16.7
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	64,910	43,430	108,340	13.9	9.9	12.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	15.9	11.5	14.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+ 7.8	14.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	23,500	11,080	34,580	24.0	17.0	21.7	16.6	8.9	14.2	40.6	25.9	35.9	+ 5.2	- 0.9	+ 16.0	35.9
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	14,420	11,830	26,250	18.0	16.9	17.5	11.7	6.1	9.2	29.7	23.0	26.7	+ 0.5	- 6.9	+ 16.1	26.7
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	16,930	10,670	27,600	18.8	13.0	16.6	7.0	4.0	5.8	25.8	17.0	22.4	+ 1.4			



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH JANUARY, 1932.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH JAN., 1932.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	21ST DEC., 1931.	26TH JAN., 1931.	27TH JAN., 1930.	
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ...	41,380	15,710	57,090	7.8	6.1	7.3	4.4	5.2	4.7	12.2	11.3	12.0	+ 2.0	- 0.2	+ 7.3	12.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	20,870	40,960	61,830	10.5	7.6	8.6	1.1	2.7	2.1	11.6	10.3	10.7	+ 1.3	- 1.2	+ 5.3	10.5
Wall Paper Making ...	4,370	2,130	6,500	10.1	12.5	10.9	5.4	5.2	5.3	15.5	17.7	16.2	+ 6.4	+ 4.8	+ 10.2	16.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	2,740	3,710	6,450	13.1	8.9	10.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	16.2	11.2	13.3	+ 2.5	+ 2.2	+ 8.2	13.4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	181,440	97,530	278,970	11.4	9.8	10.8	0.7	2.1	1.2	12.1	11.9	12.0	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 6.1	12.0
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>																
Building ...	848,250	9,920	858,170	31.6	5.4	31.3	1.5	0.3	1.5	33.1	5.7	32.8	+ 4.2	+ 5.8	+ 14.3	32.6
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	269,330	1,300	270,630	37.4	6.0	37.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	38.3	6.1	38.1	+ 2.5	+ 4.3	+ 11.0	38.1
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
Rubber ...	39,190	28,140	67,330	18.8	14.8	17.1	3.3	3.8	3.6	22.1	18.6	20.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 9.9	20.7
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,580	2,170	13,750	16.4	15.3	16.2	5.1	2.6	4.7	21.5	17.9	20.9	+ 1.6	- 13.1	+ 14.8	20.9
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,470	4,990	11,460	27.5	9.0	19.5	3.7	4.4	3.9	31.2	13.4	23.4	+ 4.1	- 0.5	+ 9.6	23.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	16,600	9,430	26,030	11.0	6.2	9.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	14.3	9.6	12.6	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	+ 8.8	12.6
Musical Instruments ...	17,500	7,240	24,740	25.6	9.5	20.9	3.8	1.5	3.1	29.4	11.0	24.0	+ 6.2	+ 4.9	+ 15.0	24.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,070	6,990	14,060	17.8	10.2	14.0	4.1	2.9	3.5	21.9	13.1	17.5	+ 2.9	+ 0.6	+ 9.0	17.5
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	166,290	7,580	173,870	10.7	3.6	10.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	11.2	4.1	10.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	+ 4.1	10.8
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																
Railway Service ...	132,560	7,460	140,020	14.8	7.9	14.4	1.1	0.1	1.1	15.9	8.0	15.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.4	+ 8.3	15.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	166,370	7,490	173,860	6.2	9.5	6.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.5	9.7	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	6.6
Road Transport not separately specified ...	195,960	9,430	205,390	22.4	7.2	21.7	1.3	0.2	1.2	23.7	7.4	22.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2	22.8
Shipping Service ...	154,860	6,570	161,430	36.3	15.4	35.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	36.8	16.5	36.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 14.9	36.1
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service* ...	170,740	2,350	173,090	32.6	9.3	32.3	0.6	2.5	0.6	33.2	11.8	32.9	*	*	*	33.0
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	16,290	2,040	18,330	19.7	8.0	18.4	1.0	2.4	1.1	20.7	10.4	19.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	19.5
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	14.9	9.8	12.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	15.5	10.7	13.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5	+ 5.8	13.5
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	160,480	75,170	235,650	7.9	3.5	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.0	3.5	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.4	6.6
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																
National Government ...	99,200	22,200	121,400	13.7	7.1	12.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	14.1	7.5	12.9	+ 1.6	+ 2.2	+ 4.6	12.8
Local Government ...	310,410	21,510	331,920	19.0	6.3	18.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	19.7	6.7	18.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.3	+ 7.4	18.6
Professional Services ...	76,180	56,970	133,150	8.5	4.3	6.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	8.9	4.4	7.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 3.2	6.9
Entertainments and Sports ...	60,950	31,660	92,610	25.5	17.3	22.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	26.1	17.9	23.3	+ 0.8	- 0.3	+ 8.6	23.1
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service	135,810	248,480	384,290	22.6	18.5	20.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	22.9	18.9	20.3	- 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 7.6	20.3
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	31,310	117,670	148,980	12.7	7.8	8.8	1.1	1.8	1.7	13.8	9.6	10.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	10.4
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	106,240	36,790	143,030	47.2	9.1	37.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	48.5	10.9	38.8	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 13.5	38.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	9,187,000	3,583,000	12,770,000	21.1	11.6	18.4	4.0	3.8	4.0	25.1	15.4	22.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 9.8	22.3

\* Before 25th January, 1932, certain classes of registered dock workers were included in the figures if they proved unemployment on any one of three consecutive days (Monday to Wednesday). As from the date referred to, the basis on which such workers are counted has been brought into line with that adopted for other workers in similar circumstances; that is to say, only those who prove unemployment on the Monday are included. This change reduced the number of dock workers counted as unemployed at 25th January by about 11,000. On the new basis the percentage rate of unemployment in dock, harbour, river and canal service at that date was greater by 3.9 than at 21st December; it was less by 1.1 than at 26th January, 1931, and greater by 7.3 than at 27th January, 1930.

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

### PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ...	6,664	0.3	152	0.0	199	0.0	244	0.2
Mining ...	223,943	11.6	93,965	25.8	1,137	0.3	531	0.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	10,802	0.6	2,105	0.6	319	0.1	61	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	13,922	0.7	3,643	1.0	1,287	0.3	512	0.4
Pottery ...	5,962	0.3	6,013	1.6	7,260	1.8	9,750	7.2
Glass Trades ...	7,496	0.4	2,189	0.6	927	0.2	258	0.2
Chemicals, etc. ...	25,300	1.3	2,920	0.8	4,292	1.0	746	0.5
Metal Manufacture	68,748	3.5	53,615	14.7	1,777	0.4	701	0.5
Engineering ...	160,483	8.3	45,645	12.5	6,587	1.6	2,876	2.1
Vehicles ...	55,745	2.8	14,248	3.9	3,236	0.8	666	0.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	111,754	5.8	4,998	1.4	629	0.2	115	0.1
Metal Trades ...	66,567	3.4	26,578	7.3	23,247	5.6	8,409	6.2
Textile Trades ...	81,497	4.2	44,197	12.1	121,282	29.3	60,465	44.4
Leather ...	6,713	0.3	1,704	0.5	2,915	0.7	1,242	0.9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,649	0.6	7,694	2.1	3,397	0.8	3,609	2.6
Clothing Trades ...	18,324	0.9	3,585	1.0	33,383	8.1	20,439	15.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	42,518	2.2	3,631	1.0	29,197	7.0	6,724	4.9
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...	39,845	2.1	5,768	1.6	3,983	1.0	1,343	1.0
Printing and Paper	26,826	1.4	3,720	1.0	14,187	3.4	4,181	3.1
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	368,672	19.0	15,177	4.2	615	0.1	26	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	18,599	1.0	3,644	1.0	6,940	1.7	1,977	1.4
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	17,787	0.9	794	0.2	273	0.1	35	0.0
Transport and Communication	188,940	9.7	6,183	1.7	3,382	0.8	216	0.2
Distributive Trades	169,648	8.7	6,838	1.9	72,011	17.4	6,911	5.1
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	12,670	0.7	194	0.1	2,600	0.6	35	0.0
Miscellaneous ...	179,511	9.3	5,205	1.4	69,397	16.7	4,269	3.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	1,939,585	100.0	364,405	100.0	414,459	100.0	136,341	100.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th Jan., 1932, as compared with 21st Dec., 1931.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tin Plates ...	- 3,234	- 249	- 3,483
Hotel, etc., Service ...	+ 1,293	- 3,608	- 2,315
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	+ 47	- 2,325	- 2,278
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	+ 819	+ 1,208	+ 2,027
Shipping Service ...	+ 2,138	- 83	+ 2,055
Woollen and Worsted ...	+ 1,678	+ 503	+ 2,181
Electrical Engineering ...	+ 2,282	+ 46	+ 2,328
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 2,630	- 135	+ 2,495
Railway Service ...	+ 2,682	- 30	+ 2,652
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	+ 3,072	- 412	+ 2,660
Tailoring ...	+ 1,516	+ 1,380	+ 2,896
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	+ 2,976	- 62	+ 2,914
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	+ 1,949	+ 1,453	+ 3,402
Local Government ...	+ 3,545	+ 107	+ 3,652
Road Transport not separately specified ...	+ 4,143	- 66	+ 4,077
Cotton ...	+ 2,316	+ 2,248	+ 4,564
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	+ 5,438	+ 868	+ 6,306
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 6,721	+ 15	+ 6,736
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 6,208	+ 1,001	+ 7,209
Distributive Trades ...	+ 16,330	+ 11,742	+ 28,072
Coal Mining ...	+ 32,152	+ 158	+ 32,310
Building ...	+ 35,582	+ 36	+ 35,618
<b>Net Variation for above Industries</b>	<b>+ 132,283</b>	<b>+ 13,795</b>	<b>+ 146,078</b>
<b>Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries</b>	<b>+ 171,647</b>	<b>+ 12,326</b>	<b>+ 183,973</b>



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 60 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th January, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,898,454	25,561	305,743	14,719	2,244,477
2. Claims under consideration ...	58,214	2,731	16,852	1,540	79,337
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	159,594	15,683	87,649	11,241	274,167
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	35,746	32,535	30,683	31,466	130,430
5. Two months' file ...	82,575	4,481	89,102	4,843	181,001
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,651	25	590	24	5,290
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,152,008	76,510	440,927	58,966	2,728,411
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,203,488	48,481	499,936	32,367	2,784,272

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 25TH JANUARY, 1932, AND 21ST DECEMBER, 1931.

—	25th January, 1932.				21st Dec., 1931.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,699,758	353,334	98,916	2,152,008	2,005,810
Boys ...	66,501	9,847	162	76,510	59,783
Women ...	313,686	125,637	1,604	440,927	403,340
Girls ...	51,353	7,590	23	58,966	40,988
Total ...	2,131,298	496,408	100,705	2,728,411	2,509,921
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,743,432	355,257	101,330	2,200,019	2,052,351
Boys ...	67,589	9,874	164	77,627	60,848
Women ...	326,105	128,745	1,619	456,469	418,810
Girls ...	51,858	7,680	23	59,561	41,543
Total ...	2,188,984	501,556	103,136	2,793,676	2,573,552

## VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

	Period 30th December, 1930, to 25th January, 1932.			Period 8th December, 1931, to 25th January, 1932.		
	Applications from Employers.	Vacancies Filled.†		Applications from Employers.	Vacancies Filled.†	Per cent. of Vacancies notified.
		Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.			
Men ...	1,377,048	1,329,052	+ 163,817	174,234	171,724	98.6
Boys ...	190,363	166,427	- 5,227	19,563	17,410	89.0
Women ...	556,149	468,089	+ 35,684	56,737	48,654	85.8
Girls ...	189,851	163,555	+ 6,057	21,922	19,169	87.4
TOTAL	2,313,411	2,127,123	+ 200,331	272,456	256,957	94.3

\* These statistics are now compiled in respect of one day only in each month, instead of at weekly intervals. The last figures on the weekly basis related to 21st December, 1931. The effect of legislative and administrative changes on the comparability of the statistics is referred to on page 46. The term "Employment Exchange" includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the seven weeks ended 25th January, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,150 per week.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 25th January, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in total as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	21st Dec., 1931.	26th Jan., 1931.
London Division ...	259,757	54,843	16,987	331,587	+ 47,823	+ 63,231
South-Eastern Division ...	134,076	18,852	8,970	161,898	+ 24,324	+ 37,384
Brighton ...	4,492	1,151	554	6,197	+ 1,077	+ 1,025
Chatham ...	5,230	708	743	6,681	+ 93	+ 1,553
Ipswich ...	4,457	414	351	5,222	+ 1,040	+ 604
Norwich ...	6,065	1,141	254	7,460	+ 372	+ 230
Rest of Division ...	113,832	15,438	7,068	136,338	+ 21,742	+ 34,432
South-Western Division ...	135,293	19,257	8,134	162,684	+ 17,012	+ 29,442
Bristol ...	21,303	4,676	1,827	27,806	+ 3,125	+ 2,229
Plymouth ...	8,507	1,601	499	10,607	+ 1,101	+ 1,845
Portsmouth ...	9,194	1,269	883	11,346	+ 1,369	+ 1,658
Reading ...	3,071	363	331	3,765	+ 432	+ 840
Southampton ...	12,249	1,090	831	14,170	+ 1,025	+ 4,146
Swindon ...	2,565	332	194	3,091	+ 260	+ 1,266
Rest of Division ...	78,404	9,926	3,569	91,899	+ 9,700	+ 17,458
Midlands Division ...	282,254	70,115	15,702	368,071	+ 28,973	+ 12,177
Birmingham ...	47,539	12,563	2,421	62,523	+ 4,853	+ 2,082
Coventry ...	10,588	2,154	466	13,208	+ 1,109	+ 3,374
Cradley Heath ...	7,349	1,406	268	9,023	+ 988	+ 22
Derby ...	7,218	1,036	489	8,743	+ 640	+ 2,744
Leicester ...	9,285	3,181	148	12,614	+ 1,724	+ 2,987
Northampton ...	4,944	1,433	277	6,654	+ 1,270	+ 493
Nottingham ...	13,960	2,446	530	16,936	+ 2,137	+ 2,657
Smethwick ...	5,588	1,147	251	6,986	+ 736	+ 688
Stoke-on-Trent ...	21,905	14,005	1,882	37,792	+ 580	+ 2,671
Walsall ...	7,452	1,895	674	10,021	+ 1,485	+ 596
West Bromwich ...	5,053	958	294	6,305	+ 1,251	+ 618
Wolverhampton ...	11,288	2,108	717	14,113	+ 1,147	+ 1,369
Rest of Division ...	130,085	25,783	7,285	163,153	+ 14,753	+ 12,206
North-Eastern Division ...	460,495	61,295	28,123	549,913	+ 35,428	+ 14,739
Barnsley ...	7,396	781	452	8,629	+ 320	+ 1,296
Bradford ...	15,818	4,119	458	20,395	+ 1,223	+ 13,037
Darlington ...	5,608	416	409	6,433	+ 169	+ 1,198
Dewsbury ...	2,603	1,277	389	4,269	+ 600	+ 1,954
Doncaster ...	7,344	637	629	8,610	+ 2,129	+ 2,529
Gateshead ...	11,093	1,553	1,052	13,698	+ 512	+ 1,024
Grimsby ...	5,002	713	506	6,221	+ 745	+ 728
Halifax ...	4,890	1,867	111	6,868	+ 895	+ 2,812
Hartlepool ...	10,968	665	698	12,331	+ 727	+ 55
Huddersfield ...	5,997	2,900	446	9,343	+ 1,484	+ 3,068
Hull ...	16,523	1,782	922	19,227	+ 1,063	+ 352
Leeds ...	26,663	7,505	876	35,044	+ 2,281	+ 3,734
Lincoln ...	5,406	475	479	6,360	+ 791	+ 1,128
Middlesbrough ...	19,287	1,199	1,237	21,723	+ 1,178	+ 1,952
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	24,118	3,621	2,158	29,897	+ 968	+ 4,737
Rotherham ...	7,638	661	543	8,842	+ 232	+ 253
Sheffield ...	46,645	7,644	3,223	57,512	+ 5,778	+ 12,902
South Shields ...	12,467	730	927	14,124	+ 478	+ 1,480
Stockton-on-Tees ...	12,521	777	828	14,126	+ 1,200	+ 2,892
Sunderland ...	22,289	2,157	1,295	25,741	+ 1,012	+ 2,964
Wakefield ...	6,348	735	294	7,377	+ 2,615	+ 809
York ...	4,368	810	275	5,453	+ 894	+ 64
Rest of Division ...	179,503	18,271	9,916	207,690	+ 9,238	+ 3,615
North-Western Division ...	391,403	145,478	27,174	564,055	+ 28,296	+ 87,696
Accrington ...	5,916	4,159	441	10,516	+ 338	+ 3,773
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	6,034	3,192	482	9,708	+ 1,361	+ 4,385
Barrow ...	6,634	734	641	8,009	+ 521	+ 2,282
Birkenhead ...	9,716	1,303	915	11,934	+ 178	+ 178
Blackburn ...	10,529	13,184	610	24,323	+ 515	+ 4,816
Blackpool ...	5,138	2,662	453	8,253	+ 704	+ 667
Bolton ...	12,357	6,073	678	19,108	+ 1,459	+ 7,285
Burnley ...	6,061	6,379	434	12,874	+ 369	+ 3,784
Bury ...	3,468	2,727	180	6,375	+ 512	+ 2,698
Chorley ...	3,539	1,439	243	5,221	+ 18	+ 2,531
Liverpool ...	77,994	13,179	6,346	97,519	+ 3,693	+ 4,052
Manchester ...	45,545	14,256	2,624	62,425	+ 1,381	+ 5,851
Nelson ...	2,423	2,176	134	4,733	+ 485	+ 2,863
Oldham ...	15,526	7,127	601	23,254	+ 177	+ 18,743
Preston ...	7,444	4,141	558	12,143	+ 494	+ 5,391
Rochdale ...	6,724	3,788	365	10,877	+ 547	+ 5,694
St. Helens ...	9,894	858	664	11,416	+ 2,044	+ 3,378
Salford ...	17,187	5,166	960	23,313	+ 1,102	+ 3,751
Stockport ...	5,890	2,268	355	8,513	+ 687	+ 4,385
Warrington ...	5,627	1,224	602	7,453	+ 1,589	+ 28
Wigan ...	10,108	2,120	559	12,787	+ 517	+ 1,009
Rest of Division ...	117,649	47,323	8,329	173,301	+ 11,251	+ 21,322
Scotland Division ...	294,026	60,450	20,096	374,572	+ 15,423	+ 35,945
Aberdeen ...	8,631	1,607	611	10,849	+ 741	+ 2,038
Clydebank ...	9,916	1,740	664	12,320	+ 518	+ 5,284
Dundee ...	11,885	8,840	657	21,382	+ 579	+ 6,949
Edinburgh ...	18,685	3,647	1,134	23,466	+ 1,781	+ 470
Glasgow ...	99,624	18,835	7,360	125,819	+ 5,371	+ 13,395
Greenock ...	13,542	1,882	948	16,372	+ 129	+ 3,819
Motherwell ...	7,990	669	613	9,272	+ 52	+ 2,193
Paisley ...	6,555	1,105	480	8,140	+ 411	+ 1,536
Rest of Division ...	117,198	22,125	7,629	146,952	+ 7,103	+ 14,159
Wales Division ...	194,704	10,637	10,290	215,631	+ 21,211	+ 30,539
Cardiff ...	15,393	2,411	1,268	19,072	+ 1,264	+ 444
Llanelli ...	4,276	258	279	4,813	+ 124	+ 2,357
Newport ...	9,854	704	677	11,235	+ 1,367	+ 473
Swansea ...	11,205	973	904	13,082	+ 203	+ 1,368
Rest of Division ...	153,976	6,291	7,162	167,429	+ 18,501	+ 30,611
Northern Ireland ...	48,011	15,542	1,712	65,265	+ 1,634	+ 13,298
Belfast ...	29,894	8,873	1,132	39,899	+ 2,326	+ 6,005
Londonderry ...	2,104	925	88	3,117	+ 170	+ 728
Lurgan ...	953	1,420	55	2,428	+ 104	+ 767
Lisburn ...	1,255	393	43	1,691	+ 81	+ 623
Newry ...	1,279	161	14	1,454	+ 71	+ 431
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	12,526	3,770	380	16,676	+ 778	+ 4,744
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	2,200,019	456,469	137,188	2,793,676	+ 220,124	+ 122,463

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



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	5,540	4,077	9,617	3,768	3,602	7,370
South-Eastern ...	2,771	2,130	4,901	1,882	2,187	4,069
South-Western ...	2,494	1,826	4,320	1,783	2,031	3,814
Midlands ...	5,349	3,538	8,887	3,873	2,942	6,815
North-Eastern ...	8,974	7,115	16,089	4,922	7,112	12,034
North-Western ...	8,171	6,865	15,036	5,985	6,153	12,138
Scotland ...	6,764	4,443	11,207	4,269	4,620	8,889
Wales ...	3,912	2,541	6,453	1,018	2,819	3,837
Great Britain ...	43,975	32,535	76,510	27,500	31,466	58,966

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. SEVEN WEEKS ENDED 25TH JANUARY, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,786	7,092	13,878	2,108	2,055	4,163
South-Western ...	1,498	1,256	2,754	506	450	956
Midlands ...	2,293	2,788	5,081	1,081	1,559	2,640
North-Eastern ...	2,405	2,709	5,114	987	880	1,867
North-Western ...	2,761	3,184	5,945	1,093	1,233	2,326
Scotland ...	1,095	1,580	2,675	398	419	817
Wales ...	520	512	1,032	176	223	399
Great Britain ...	17,358	19,121	36,479	6,349	6,819	13,168

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1931.		Percentage Unemployed at 25th January, 1932.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	110,260	98,150	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.8	0.2	5.0
South-Eastern ...	48,790	32,960	6.0	0.4	6.4	6.4	0.7	7.1
South-Western ...	43,060	29,640	5.9	0.5	6.4	6.2	1.1	7.3
Midlands ...	88,610	73,940	3.8	2.6	6.4	2.9	2.9	5.8
North-Eastern ...	99,650	60,060	7.3	2.4	9.7	6.9	2.6	9.5
North-Western ...	87,870	78,960	7.9	2.3	10.2	5.9	2.6	8.5
Scotland ...	64,260	51,570	10.2	1.5	11.7	7.8	1.8	9.6
Wales ...	32,500	9,720	7.3	5.5	12.8	11.6	1.5	13.1
Special Schemes ...	4,000	3,000	0.6	—	0.6	0.8	—	0.8
Great Britain ...	579,000	438,000	6.7	1.7	8.4	5.7	1.7	7.4

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average daily attendance.								Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931.	
	Week ended 20th January, 1932.						Month ended 20.1.32.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (claimants).			
	Claimants.		Non-claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
London ...	960	388	1	...	961	388	...	...	11,788	...
S. Eastern	749	290	27	13	776	303	520	271	4,060	2,090
S. Western	480	212	37	27	517	239	157	83	3,989	544
Midlands	1,191	538	61	22	1,252	560	680	318	11,681	2,247
N. Eastern	2,612	621	1,315	74	3,927	695	279	290	25,212	1,309
N. Western	2,501	1,405	295	231	2,796	1,636	239	118	33,316	858
Scotland	2,158	989	689	124	2,847	1,113	442	293	20,802	1,739
Wales ...	1,087	163	1,244	333	2,331	496	154	108	11,446	437
Great Britain	11,738	4,606	3,669	824	15,407	5,430	2,471	1,481	122,294	9,224

There were 76 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 26 for girls and 31 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 18 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 9 for girls and 4 mixed Classes. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 130 for boys, 106 for girls, 339 mixed. The attendances at these institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

## DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1ST TO 30TH JANUARY, 1932.

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

### A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Allowed.	Dis-allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	11	671	682
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...	45 14	157 41	202 55
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	4,535 1,588	8,945 3,597	13,480 5,185
Anomalies Regulations* :—			
Class (a) ...	—	—	—
Class (b) ...	501 316 8	1,496 1,258 12	1,997 1,574 20
Class (c) ...	77 74 7	126 202 26	203 276 33
Class (d) ...	2,999	7,128	10,127
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,210 915 172	1,727 1,872 469	2,937 2,787 641
Employment lost through misconduct ...	1,216 520 184	1,792 779 473	3,008 1,299 657
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... ..	188 371 42	463 1,719 231	651 2,090 273
Not unemployed ...	398 62 12	2,352 904 176	2,750 966 188
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	178 173 10	388 677 49	566 850 59
Other grounds ...	420 84 63	3,078 746 543	3,498 830 606
Total ...	8,768 7,116 509	20,524 18,924 2,650	29,292 26,040 3,159
Grand Total ...	16,393	42,098	58,491

### B.—Trade Dispute† Cases.

	Allowed.	Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	168	1192	1360
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	20 1 1	40 2 1	60 3 2
Total Appeals ...	22	43	65

### C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Allowed.	Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	433	581	1,014
Appeals by Associations ...	119	245	364
Appeals by Claimants ...	351	897	1,248
Total ...	903	1,723	2,626

\* 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 decisions on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.



## PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

### ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LAST SPELL OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 25th January, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Persons who had been on the Register.						
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
NUMBERS.						
Men ...	1,086,539	338,884	184,778	131,136	300,336	2,041,673
Boys ...	24,504	4,422	1,199	475	292	30,892
Women ...	232,950	49,927	22,082	15,029	36,784	356,772
Girls ...	15,091	1,482	321	102	70	17,066
Total ...	1,359,084	394,715	208,380	146,742	337,482	2,446,403
PERCENTAGES.						
Men ...	53.2	16.6	9.1	6.4	14.7	100.0
Boys ...	79.4	14.3	3.9	1.5	0.9	100.0
Women ...	65.3	14.0	6.2	4.2	10.3	100.0
Girls ...	88.4	8.7	1.9	0.6	0.4	100.0
Total ...	55.6	16.1	8.5	6.0	13.8	100.0

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the Fund\* :—

	Five weeks ended 30th January, 1932.	Four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.	Five weeks ended 31st January, 1931.
I. Insurance Account.			
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,865,000	1,405,000	1,580,000
Employed persons ...	1,860,000	1,370,000	1,335,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,860,000	1,395,000	1,450,000
Total Receipts ...	5,585,000	4,170,000	4,365,000
Insurance Benefit ...	6,255,000	4,615,000	8,845,000
Cost of Administration ...	525,000	390,000	525,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	500,000	400,000	290,000
Other Items ...	35,000	5,000	30,000
Total Expenditure ...	7,315,000	5,410,000	9,690,000
Treasury Advances outstanding ...	111,410,000	110,320,000	65,040,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits ...	1,970,000	1,330,000	1,055,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof† ...	3,872,000	3,175,000	2,150,000

## 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 25th January, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1931 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)  
† The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given in this line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

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 156 days' benefit have been drawn 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 156 days of benefit have been received in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments, and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

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

The Table shows that of the 1,664,012 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 25th January, 1932, there were 807,047 with claims to insurance benefit, and 746,541 with applications for transitional payments; while 110,424 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 353,334 men temporarily stopped were 299,026, 33,025 and 21,283 respectively.

Among the 283,003 wholly unemployed insured women, 131,388 had claims for insurance benefit, 87,715 were applicants for transitional payments, and 63,900 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 125,637 women temporarily stopped were 108,976, 10,275 and 6,386 respectively.

ADULTS.			
	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	807,047	131,388
	Temporarily Stopped	299,026	108,976
	Casuals ...	69,414	1,273
	Total ...	1,175,487	241,637
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	746,541	87,715
	Temporarily Stopped	33,025	10,275
	Casuals ...	28,406	293
	Total ...	807,972	98,283
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments :—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	732,809	71,950
(b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment	...	75,163	26,333
Total ...	...	807,972	98,283
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	74,589	53,472
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	35,835	10,428
	Temporarily Stopped	21,283	6,386
	Casuals ...	1,096	38
	Total ...	58,214	16,852
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,664,012	283,003
	Temporarily Stopped	353,334	125,637
	Casuals ...	98,916	1,604
	Total ...	2,116,262	410,244

JUVENILES.			
	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	18,064	8,242
	Temporarily Stopped	8,413	6,835
	Casuals ...	148	20
	Total ...	26,625	15,097
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit :—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	13,083	10,434
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	1,536	429
Total ...	...	14,619	10,863
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,375	806
	Temporarily Stopped	1,350	731
	Casuals ...	6	3
	Total ...	2,731	1,540
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	33,966	19,887
	Temporarily Stopped	9,847	7,590
	Casuals ...	162	23
	Total ...	43,975	27,500



## 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. 51-52 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during December.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work, at the end of December, 1931, was 5,745,809, as compared with 5,153,837 at the end of November, 1931, and 4,438,910 at the end of December, 1930. At 31st January, 1932, the total was 6,117,494 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,668,187 at the end of December, 1931, as compared with 5,059,773 at the end of November, 1931, and 4,383,843 at the end of December, 1930. At 31st January, 1932, the provisional total was 6,041,371.

On the last day of December, 1931, 1,641,831 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 1,506,036 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,147,867, as compared with 2,771,985 at the end of November, 1931, and 2,832,738 at the end of December, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st January, 1932, was 3,481,393 (provisional figure).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 42·2 per cent. were unemployed at 19th December, 1931, as compared with 38·9 per cent. at the 28th November, 1931, and 31·7 at the end of December, 1930. In addition 22·3 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 21·8 per cent. at the end of November, 1931, and 16·9 per cent. at the end of December, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of December, 1931.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.	Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.
Mining ... ..	153,900	16·5	15·7	32·3	29·9
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences ...	110,500	78·8	70·0	5·2	6·9
Other workers ... ..	78,200	45·7	40·0	23·1	17·0
Engineering and metal ...	901,700	39·5	37·3	30·7	30·7
Chemical ... ..	100,400	31·9	29·1	38·1	33·7
Textile ... ..	310,600	26·9	25·6	38·5	38·3
Paper ... ..	103,000	30·7	27·5	31·4	28·7
Leather ... ..	51,600	42·2	37·6	19·8	21·2
Wood ... ..	270,500	61·5	53·4	10·1	11·4
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	260,800	31·1	24·9	31·7	31·5
Clothing, boots and shoes	141,900	41·4	37·4	35·8	29·4
Building ... ..	584,300	85·4	80·2	0·6	1·3
Printing ... ..	149,200	33·0	31·7	16·9	18·1
Hairdressing ... ..	3,300	19·6	23·5	24·8	23·3
Miscellaneous ... ..	748,000	19·5	18·3	19·3	18·4
All Unions making Returns	3,967,900	42·2	38·9	22·3	21·8

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during January. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of January was 278,683 (217,769 men and 60,914 women). At the end of December the corresponding total was 186,450 and at the end of January, 1931, 44,464.

At the beginning of January, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation‡ showed a decline of 13·38 per cent. as compared with January, 1931; and the percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 51·60, as compared with 17·02 at the beginning of January, 1931. At the later date 19·78 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 31·82 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## BELGIUM.§

Unemployment increased during November. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 185 unemployment insurance societies with a total membership of 706,242 show that 13·3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th December); in the preceding month the percentage was 11·1 and in November, 1930, 6·1. In addition, 19·2 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In November, 1931, 15·6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14·7 and in November, 1930, 8·2.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th January, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 9th February, 1932. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 29th January, and 5th February, 1932. Paris.

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

§ Revue du Travail, December, 1931. Brussels.

## AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during December. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 329,595 (114,807 in Vienna), as compared with 273,658 (96,898 in Vienna) at the end of November, 1931, and 294,845 (105,955 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1930.

## HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed a further increase during November. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 470,989 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th November, 1931, 17·1 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·4 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 13·5 and 4·9, and in the last week of November, 1930, 10·2 and 3·2. At the end of November, 1931, 221,700 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 197,300 were actually unemployed.

## ITALY.‡

There was a further increase in the number unemployed during December. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 982,321 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 878,267 at the end of November, 1931, and 642,169 at the end of December, 1930. In addition 32,949 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 30,967 at the end of November and 21,788 at the end of December, 1930.

## SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment increased during December, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 50,570 applications for employment (38·5 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 36,920 at the end of November and 23,045 at the end of December, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,132, 1,329 and 1,488 respectively.

## UNITED STATES.||

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 49,841 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,572,588 workpeople in December, 1931, showing an increase of 0·7 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments increased by 0·3 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for December, 1931, is 65·3, as compared with 65·4 for November and 75·1 for December, 1930.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 30·0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in December, 1931, as compared with 27·0 in November, 1931, and 23·0 in December, 1930.

## AUSTRALIA.¶

Unemployment showed practically no change during the last quarter of 1931. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 28·0, as compared with 28·3 in the preceding quarter and 23·4 in the last quarter of 1930. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

## CANADA,

Employment showed a further decline during December, largely owing to seasonal causes. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,832 firms with an aggregate of 835,960 workpeople on their pay rolls at 1st January, 1932, as compared with 904,492 at 1st December, 1931. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for January, 1932, is 91·6, as compared with 99·1 at the beginning of the preceding month and 101·7 at the beginning of January, 1931.\*\* At the end of December, 1931, 21·0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 18·6 per cent. at the end of November, and 17·0 per cent. at the end of December, 1930.††

## NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment showed a slight decline during November. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 30th November, 1931, was 47,535, as compared with 50,266 at 26th October, 1931. These totals include respectively 35,590 and 36,424 men receiving partial employment under the Unemployment Board's schemes for relief.

\* Statistische Nachrichten, 27th January, 1932. Vienna.

† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. 31st December, 1931. The Hague.

‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, January, 1932. Rome.

§ La Vie Economique, January, 1932. Berne.

|| Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1932, and American Federationist, January, 1932. Washington.

¶ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

\*\* The January Employment Situation, 1932. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

†† Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics. 23rd December, 1931. Wellington.



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

## 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 January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £63,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 335,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,300 in those of 110,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying	22,500	250	£ 1,025	£ 50
Metal, etc. ...	3,500	39,000	150	5,700
Textile ...	82,500	2,000	2,000	350
Transport ...	...	229,000	...	50,000
Other ...	1,500	65,000	125	7,500
Total ...	110,000	335,250	3,300	63,600

The principal change in the mining and quarrying group occurred in the wages of coal miners in North Staffordshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by an amount equivalent to about 2½ per cent. on current rates.

In the shipbuilding industry the rates of wages of certain classes of men on time-work were reduced by amounts varying up to 1s. 3d. per week, and those of most of the men on piece-work by usually 3s. 6d. per week. Other workpeople affected by reductions included the higher-paid men among blastfurnace and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of about 6 per cent. on current rates; and women and girls in the stamped or pressed metal ware trade, for whom the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act were reduced by ¼d. per hour.

The principal changes in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries, whose

wages were increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements; in Yorkshire the increases amounted to rather over 1 per cent. on current rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 8d. and 5d. per week for men and for women respectively.

In the transport group there were reductions in the wages of dock labourers, etc., employed at all the principal ports in Great Britain, amounting generally to 10d. per day for timeworkers and 7 per cent. for pieceworkers. There were also reductions in the wages of seamen, those on monthly articles sustaining reductions of 9s. or 12s. per month in the case of ordinary seamen and 18s. per month for most other classes; while for men on weekly articles the reductions varied up to 6s. per week.

In industries other than those included in the above groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in wages included cement workers; retail bespoke tailors in various districts in England and Wales (for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in a number of cases); gasworkers in various districts; brewery workers at Burton; waterworks employees in the Midlands; and workpeople employed by various electricity supply undertakings in the North-East Coast, West Midland, and South Coast Areas.

Of the total decrease of £63,600 per week, about £55,250 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or Trade Boards, and the remainder chiefly as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work accounted for about £1,700 of the total.

Of the total increase of £3,300 per week, about £2,100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £100 under a scale arranged by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople; nearly £1,000 took effect under arrangements made by a Conciliation Board; about £100 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices of the manufactured article (iron or steel); and the remainder as the result of direct negotiation.

## Hours of Labour.

The principal change taking effect in January was a reduction of 2½ hours per week in the winter working hours of plasterers in Scotland.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 35 per cent. above basis rates, subject to a subsistence allowance for lower-paid workers.†
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Northamptonshire and Banbury District.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increase‡ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.
	Thames and Medway Districts.	Week commencing 7 Jan.	Chalk quarryworkers ...	<i>Decrease of 5 per cent. on existing piecework prices or bonuses; future piecework prices or bonuses to be calculated so as to yield a workman of average ability at least 25 per cent. over his appropriate time rates (in lieu of the previous minimum of 33½ per cent. over time rates.)</i>
Cement Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	Pay day in 1st full week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry (except bricklayers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen).	Increase‡ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose base earnings for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 14½ per cent. above the standard.§
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Jan.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	<i>Decrease   of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 30 per cent. above the standard.</i>
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Jan.	Tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase‡ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1930, making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d. per shift (average); plus, in each case, 13½ per cent.
	Northamptonshire ...	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Blastfurnacemen ...	<i>Decrease of 9 per cent. (49 to 40%) on standard rates for all workpeople whose earnings are over 45s. per week: the wages of those whose earnings are 45s. or less per week to remain unaltered at 49 per cent.¶ Minimum wage for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 49 per cent.¶</i>
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen ...	<i>Decrease‡ of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 3 per cent. above the standard (the wages of lower-paid day-wage men remained unchanged at 21 per cent. above the standard).</i>
	West of Scotland ...	31 Jan.**	Men employed in melting shops and in iron and steel rolling mills. Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	

\* 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 rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† Subsistence allowances up to 1s. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 9d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and 6d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years previously granted are continued, but the total wage beyond which no allowance is paid has been increased from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 9d. per shift for workers 21 years and over, from 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 0d. per shift for those 16 and under 18 years.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ Workpeople whose base earnings average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

¶ The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 25½ per cent. on standard rates, but it was agreed that, without prejudice to future negotiations, the percentage payable for the current quarter should be 30.

¶ It was agreed by the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions concerned to stabilise wages until 30th June 1933, at the percentages quoted for the workpeople mentioned.

\*\* The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st February—in most cases this was 31st January.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Engineering, etc.	North-East Coast*	1st full pay in Jan.	Forgemen and forgemen's assistants, and framesmiths and their strikers.	<i>Decrease of 10 per cent. on existing piecework prices and lieu rates, subject to allowance for any adjustments already made following the general reduction in piece, etc., rates in the engineering industry which took effect on or after 6 July, 1931.</i>
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing, etc.	All federated ship-building and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.†	1st full pay week in Jan.	Plain time-workers (21 years of age and over) in receipt of wages in excess of the national uniform time rates : Fully skilled and unskilled ...	<i>Rates higher than the national uniform time rate for the district reduced to the national uniform time rate for that district, subject to the reduction not exceeding 1s. 3d. per week.</i>
	Thames District (Federated firms).	21 Jan.	Semi-skilled ... Men other than plain-time workers (except riveting squads on piece-work on riveting). Boilermakers ...	<i>Decrease of amount equal to the decrease, if any, sustained by unskilled plain time-workers in the same district or yard.</i> <i>Bonus of 3s. 6d. per week (or other bonuses based on time and not on output) withdrawn.‡</i> <i>Allowance of 20 per cent. payable on day-work rates reduced to 10 per cent.§</i>
Boiler Scaling, etc.	Clyde District ...	1 Jan.	Boiler scalers :— Adults ... Boys ...	<i>Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 3d.); allowance or extra rate when working on flue jobs in connection with land boilers reduced from 1½d. to 1d. per hour.</i> <i>Scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 6s. per day under 18 years of age, and increasing to 8s. per day between 18 and 19 years, and to 9s. per day between 19 and 20 years—in lieu of a uniform minimum rate of 8s. per day previously in operation.</i>
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares.	Great Britain ...	25 Jan.	Female workers ...	<i>Decrease in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per hour: piecework basis time rates to be reduced by ½d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change for workers 18 years of age and over (excluding special classes), 6½d. per hour. (See Notice of Order on page 75).</i>
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	<i>Increase   in flat rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers 18 years and over (except youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, for whom the increase was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years), of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent. in each case, and plus a bonus of 10s. per week; frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours), less 15 per cent., and plus a bonus of 10s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, less 2½ per cent., and plus a bonus of 5s. per week.</i>
Woollen and Worsted.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	<i>Bonus increased   from 1½d. to 1½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1½d. in the shilling.</i>
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.¶	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	<i>Cost-of-living wage increased   from 45 per cent. to 47 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 36 per cent. to 37½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 27 per cent. to 28½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††:—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 47 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 47 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 47 per cent.</i>
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‡‡; also Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	<i>Cost-of-living wage increased   from 13s. 7d. to 14s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 8s. 1d. to 8s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††:—Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 14s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 8s. 6d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 14s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 15s., plus 8s. 6d.</i>
	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers).	<i>Cost-of-living wage increased   from 13s. 8½d. to 14s. 3½d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 8s. 5½d. to 8s. 9½d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles.††</i>
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers, etc., in calico print works.	<i>Cost-of-living wage increased   from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 1d. per week for engravers and from 13s. 7d. to 14s. 3d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.</i>
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers employed in engraving works.	<i>Cost-of-living wage increased   from 23s. 6d. to 24s. 1d. per week for men, and from 14s. 5d. to 14s. 9d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.</i>
Wholesale Clothing Manufacture.	Hebden Bridge§§ ...	1 Jan.	Female workers ...	<i>Revised list of piece prices adopted resulting in an average reduction of approximately 10 per cent.; rates for timeworkers also reduced by approximately 10 per cent.</i>

\* The change affects the employees of firms affiliated to the North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Association.

† The changes described form the second instalment of reductions, the first instalment of which operated from the first full pay week in October, 1931 (see page 484 of the December issue of this GAZETTE).

‡ In the Bristol Channel and Bristol Districts on ship-repairing work the change consisted of the withdrawal of the remaining bonus of 2s. 6d. per week, and at Falmouth of the remaining bonus of 2s. 10½d. per week.

§ The change affects the employees of firms affiliated to The River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and Ship Repairers' Association. It was agreed to withdraw the remaining 10 per cent. of the allowance three months from the date shown above.

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

¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Masters Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area the change did not apply in the dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers who do their own dyeing and finishing.

\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

‡‡ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 39 per cent. to 40 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 35 per cent. to 36 per cent. for hand cutters, from 29 per cent. to 31 per cent. for menders, and from 33 per cent. to 35 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

§§ The change affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Hebden Bridge and District Wholesale Clothiers' Association.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	England and Wales	15 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	New schedules of minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates ("log" rates) fixed for all Areas, resulting in reductions for most classes in the majority of the Areas*; varying in the case of workers in sixth and subsequent years of employment generally from ½d. to 1½d. per hour for males† and from ½d. to ¾d. per hour for females, and for "log" workers from ½d. or ¾d. to ¾d. per "log" hour. (See Notice of Order on page 39 of January GAZETTE.)
Brewing	Burton-on-Trent ...	Pay day in week ending 9 Jan.	Male workers ... .. Female workers ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week. Standard rates after change include: Men 21 and over—labourers, 54s.; loaders and stokers, 57s.; shiftmen, 58s.; stokers (48 hours), 63s. 6d.; lorry drivers, 64s.; carters—one-horse, 54s.; two-horse, 56s. Youths—12s. at 14, increasing each year to 33s. at 18 and to 47s. at 20. Decreases of from 2s. to 3s. per week. Rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing each year to 24s. at 18 and to 33s. at 21 and over.
Mill-sawing	Bo'ness, South Alloa and Grangemouth.	29 Jan.	Workpeople employed in sawmills (pit-prop):— Male workers 19 years and over Male workers under 19 years... Female workers ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: single bench sawyers, 64s. 6d.; double bench sawyers and saw-sharpeners, 61s. 6d.; drawers off, 57s.; mill loaders, tallymen and mill and motor cross cutters, 56s.; labourers, 55s. Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: 16s. at 14 years, increasing to 20s. at 16 and to 29s. at 18 years. Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 14 years, increasing to 19s. at 16 and to 27s. at 19 and over. See † footnote.
Furniture Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	5 Jan.	Furniture trade operatives ...	New scale of weekly rates adopted starting at 10s. in first year increasing each year to 30s. in fifth year.
Plastering	Certain towns in Scotland.	1 Jan.	Apprentices ... ..	Increase of ½d. per hour (1½d. to 1s.).
Civil Engineering.	Glasgow and District	1 Jan.	Navyvies and labourers ... ..	
Waterworks Industry.	Various undertakings in the Midland Area.‡	1st full pay in Jan.	Adult male workers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change in Zone A include: lead pipe jointers, 1s. 4d.; meter readers, 1s. 2d.; stokers, 1s. 1d.; labourers, 1s.‡
Electricity Supply Industry.	Various undertakings in the North-East Coast Area.‡	1st full pay in Jan.	Adult male workers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers: indoor—Zone A, 1s. 1·17d.; Zone B, 1s. 0·48d.; Zone C, 1s. 0·2d.; outdoor—Zone A, 1s. 1·67d.; Zone B, 1s. 0·97d.; Zone C, 1s. 0·67d.‡
	Various undertakings in the West Midland Area.‡	1st pay day in Jan.	All workpeople ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour for adult workers, of 9d. per week for youths and apprentices of 16 and 17 years of age, and of 1s. 4d. per week for those of 18 to 20 years of age inclusive. Scheduled minimum rates after change for general labourers:—Zone A, 12·78d., Zone B, 12·28d., Zone C, 11·78d.‡
	Various undertakings in the South Coast Area.**	1st pay day in Jan.	Adult male workers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for indoor and outdoor labourers:—Zone A, 12·80d., Zone B, 12·46d., Zone C, 12·04d., Zone D, 11·80d.**
Tramway Undertaking.	Bradford ... ..	20 Jan.	Adult workers (except fitters) ...	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: drivers, 57s. to 61s. 7½d., conductors, 54s. 6d. to 60s. 5d., shed and depot labourers—day, 60s. 6d., night, 64s. 6d.; car cleaners—day, 57s. 6d., night, 61s. 6d.
Docks, Wharves, etc.	Great Britain ... ..	4 Jan.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal trimmers and tipplers)†† employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft:— Timeworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease of 10d. per day. Minimum daily rates after change on half-daily basis: larger ports, 11s. 2d.; smaller ports, 10s. 2d.†† Decrease of 7 per cent. or its equivalent on the existing rates, subject to mutual arrangements in cases where special circumstances exist.††
			Tally clerks and checkers ...	Decrease of 10d. per day or 5d. per half day. Rates after change: Tally clerks, 14s. 8d. per day; Checkers—casual men, 6s. 1d. per half-day on quay, 6s. 7d. per half-day on ship; permanent men, 66s. 11d. per week, plus 6d. per half-day when on ship.
	London ... ..	4 Jan.		

\* The principal exception was the South Midlands Area where there was generally no change except for men employed on uniform and dress coats, etc. There was also no change for male workers in first five years' employment and female workers in first three years in the London Area, nor for male workers in first five years in the Central Southern Area, in which Area also most of the rates for female workers remained unchanged; in the Central Midlands, South-Eastern and South Western Areas there was no change for male and female workers in first four years' employment and no change for those in first three years' employment in the East Lancashire and Eastern Areas. In several Areas some of the rates fixed for the lower-paid districts remained unchanged. In a few Areas further changes took place owing to the re-grading of certain districts.

† There were larger reductions for men employed on uniform and dress coats, etc., owing to the new rates being graded according to length of employment, in lieu of the flat rates previously fixed.

‡ An agreement made 5th January between the Birmingham and District Furniture Manufacturers' and Allied Trades Association and the Birmingham Furnishing Trades Federated Committee (as representing the trade unions) provides for the establishment of minimum standard rates of 1s. 5d. and 8½d. per hour for men and women respectively. It is further provided that, in regard to the rate of 1s. 5d., "firms who have not already taken steps to give effect to this rate, and who whilst still paying a 1s. 6d. rate are desirous of applying the 1s. 5d. rate, shall reduce wages in two stages of ½d. each, the first to take place immediately, and the second to take effect on the first pay day in March." The above rates had already been put into force during 1931 by a number of firms, following notices issued by the Employers' Association in July, 1931 (see pages 361 of September GAZETTE and 444 of November GAZETTE). No agreement was, however, made with the trade unions when these notices were issued and the reduced rates were not operated by all the firms concerned. The effect of the recent agreement is to bring all firms into line as regards the standard minimum rates.

§ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the Midland District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The rates after change in Zones B, C, and D are respectively 1d., 1½d., and 2½d. per hour less than those in Zone A.

|| The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. According to reports received, the districts in which the reductions have taken effect include:—Zone A: Darlington, Eston, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, South Shields, Stockton-on-Tees, Tynemouth, West Hartlepool. Zone B: Skelton and Brotton. Zone C: Alnwick, Malton, Morpeth and Thirsk. The rates paid by some of the Undertakings differ slightly from those shown.

¶ The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. According to reports received, the districts in which the reductions have taken effect include: Zone A: Birmingham, Coventry and Smethwick. Zone B: Dudley, Redditch, Rugby, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Worcester. Zone C: Cannock, Hinckley, Kidderminster, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nuneaton, Shrewsbury, Warwick. The rates paid by some of the Undertakings differ slightly from those shown.

\*\* The Undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. According to reports received, the districts in which the reductions have taken effect include:—Zone A: Brighton, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, Hastings, Portsmouth, Southampton. Zone B: Basingstoke, Bexhill, Weymouth, Worthing. Zone C: Aldershot. The rates paid by some of the Undertakings differ slightly from those shown.

†† Coal trimmers at Glasgow and Manchester, tippers and trimmers at Liverpool, and tippers at Garston were affected.

‡‡ The decrease described is the result of an Agreement made on 9th December, 1931, between the National Council of Port Labour Employers, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers. The classification of ports is as follows:—Larger ports: Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Garston, Glasgow, Grangemouth, Greenock, Hartlepool, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelli, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington and Yarmouth. Smaller ports: Arbroath, Aberystwyth, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Briton Ferry, Carlisle, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At some ports differential day shift rates are in operation for certain classes of men. In the case of pieceworkers employed by London Ocean Ship Owners it was agreed that rates yielding not more than 75 per cent. over day rates should be reduced by 5 per cent. and rates yielding more than 75 per cent. over day rates by 10 per cent.—any low and high rates being considered specially. The reduction in the minimum daily wage at Middlesbrough was agreed at 1s. per day except in the case of men in receipt of 11s. per day, in which case the reduction was 9d.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Mersey, Preston and Bristol.	4 Jan.	Maintenance men whose wages, etc., are affected by alterations in the conditions applicable to dock labourers.	Decreases of 10d. per day for those receiving 60s. per week or over, and of 7 per cent. for those receiving less than 60s. per week, subject to the proviso that no wage is to be reduced below 50s.
Marine Transport.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	31 Jan.	Navigating and engineer officers on monthly articles on cargo liners and general trading vessels, engineer officers on refrigerator vessels, and navigating and engineer officers on weekly articles on passenger and general trading vessels; also sea-going boiler-makers, plumbers, and electricians.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on monthly and weekly rates of pay. Rates after change for officers on monthly articles (varying according to tonnage of vessel) include (with food found in addition):—1st mates and 2nd engineers: with superior certificate, £15 6s. to £20 14s. per month; with certificate of rating, £14 8s. to £19 16s.; after 3 years' service, £1 16s. more in all cases; 2nd mates and 3rd engineers: £12 3s. (certificate of rating) to £15 6s. (superior certificate); 3rd mates and 4th engineers: £10 7s. to £11 5s.; 4th mates and 5th engineers: £9 9s. Extras on oil tank vessels, 10 per cent. 1st mates and 2nd engineers; 7½ per cent. others.*
			Deck and engine room and catering department ratings:— Monthly articles ... ..	Decrease of 18s. per month for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, between 1 and 2 years' sea service, 9s. per month, not less than 2 years' sea service, 12s. per month; trimmers of less than 1 month's sea service, 10s. per month. Monthly rates after change include (with food found in addition): able seamen, £8 2s.; firemen, £8 12s.; ordinary seamen, 1 to 2 years' service, £4 1s., 2 years' service or over, £5 5s. 6d.*
			Weekly articles ... ..	Decrease of 6s. per week for all classes with the following exceptions: ordinary seamen, 3s. 6d. per week; trimmers with less than 1 month's sea service, 4s. per week; messroom boys, 1s. per week; certain other classes in catering department, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week, according to rating. Rates after change (food not provided) include:—able seamen, 56s.; firemen, 56s.; ordinary seamen, 40s. 3d.*
	Darlington ... ..	6 Jan.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0½d.; refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1½d.
	Middlesbrough ... ..	1st pay week in Jan.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0½d.; refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1½d.
	Lincoln ... ..	1 Jan.	Manual workers (except paviors and masons).	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for general yard and road labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, and refuse collectors (day work), 1s. 1d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in Middlesex† (including Willesden, Wembley and Twickenham).	1 Jan.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change include: Grade A workpeople (bath and lavatory attendants, scavengers, etc.), Zone IA, 52s. 6d.; Zone I, 50s. 6d.; Zone II, 49s.; Zone III, 46s. 6d.; Grade B workpeople (horse drivers, stablemen, gardeners, yardmen, dust collectors, labourers, etc.), Zone IA, 55s. 6d.; Zone I, 53s. 6d.; Zone II, 51s. 3d.; Zone III, 48s. 6d.
	Hampshire ... ..	1 Dec., 1931.	Road workers employed by County Council.	Reduction of 1½ per cent. Rate after change: lengthmen, 36s. 7d.; road labourers, 35s. 3d.
	Aberdeen ... ..	1 Jan.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of 5 per cent. on wages over 50s. per week. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, 50s.; scavengers and sweepers, refuse collectors (day work), 51s. 9d.
	Fifeshire ... ..	16 Dec., 1931.	Manual workers employed by County Council.	Decrease of 7 per cent. on all wages, subject to the proviso that no rate is reduced below 50s. per week.
Mental Hospitals.	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Mental hospital employees† ...	Temporary percentage deductions from salaries or wages of 2½ from the first £200, 3¼ from the next £100, 5 from the next £250, 7½ from the next £250, and 10 from the remainder.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased§ from 45 to 50 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 50 per cent.
			Timeworkers ... ..	Decreases in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from ¼d. to ½d. per hour for male workers, and of ¼d. per hour for female workers, and in piecework basis time rates of 1d. per hour for male workers and ½d. per hour for female workers. Minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 and over, with not less than 3 years' experience in certain operations, 1s. 3¼d.; other male workers, 2¼d. at under 15, increasing each year to 11½d. at 21 and over; female workers, 2¼d. at under 14½, increasing to 7d. at 21 and over. (See Notice of Order on page 39 of JANUARY GAZETTE.)
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	1 Jan.	Pieceworkers ... ..	Decreases in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of 5 per cent. leaving wages 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. below list prices. (See Notice of Order on page 39 of JANUARY GAZETTE.)
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Jan.	Skip and basket makers ... ..	Increase§ of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, making wages 75½ per cent. and 65½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
			Workpeople employed in riverside cold storage works.	Decrease of 4s. 7d. per week for permanent men and of 10d. per day or 5d. per half-day for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men, 61s. 5d. per week; casual men, 11s. 2d. per day or 5s. 7d. per half-day, plus, in all cases, 1d. per hour for cold chamber work.
Cold Storage.	London ... ..	4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in up-town cold storage works.	Decrease of 5s. 7½d. per week for permanent men and of 1s. per day or 1s. 4d. per night for casual men. Rates after change: permanent men, 79s. 0½d. per week; casual men, 14s. per day or 16s. per night.
	Liverpool ... ..	4 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the cold storage industry.	Decrease of 4s. 7d. per week for permanent men and of 10d. per day for casual men. Rates after change include:—permanent labourers, 63s. 5d. per week; casual labourers, 12s. 2d. per day.
Cemeteries	London ... ..	1 Jan.	Gravediggers, gardeners, etc., employed in certain non-municipal cemeteries.	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: gravediggers, 63s.; assistant gravediggers, 56s.; qualified gardeners, 57s.; gardeners' and general labourers, 51s. 6d.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1932.

Building	Certain towns in Scotland.	1 Jan.	Plasterers ... ..	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in winter months (January and December) (44 to 41½).
----------	----------------------------	--------	-------------------	--

\* The changes described took effect as a result of decisions arrived at by the National Maritime Board. It was further provided in the case of navigating and engineer officers on weekly vessels, that where food is found by owners, deduction from wages should be 17s. per week instead of 21s. (or 20s. instead of 25s. in special cases where the latter amount applied).

† The change was in accordance with an agreement made by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services.

‡ The deductions do not apply to farm workers employed on Wages Board rates, or to those artisans whose conditions of service provide for payment of wages based on local Trade Union rates.

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

|| Including Aberdeen, Airdrie, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling and Wishaw.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 16 in the previous month and 37 in January, 1931. In these new disputes about 14,100 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,000 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 3,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 39, involving about 18,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during January, of about 217,000 working days.

**Causes.**—Of the 30 disputes beginning in January, 10, directly involving 8,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new and old disputes, directly involving 7,300 workpeople. Of these disputes, 5, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 5,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 400 workpeople,

were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	1	4	5	1,900	5,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	5	6	300	1,000
Textile ...	3	8	11	7,000	85,000
Clothing ...	2	3	5	500	8,000
Transport ...	...	7	7	8,200	115,000
Other ...	2	3	5	400	3,000
Total, Jan., 1932 ...	9	30	39	18,300	217,000
Total, Dec., 1931 ...	10	16	26	6,100	52,000
Total, Jan., 1931 ...	13	37	50	306,800†	3,647,000†

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

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING :— Trawler crews—North Shields ...	160	...	1932. 25 Jan.	1932. 26 Jan.	Employers' requirement that crews should carry out certain cleansing duties previously performed by shore labourers.	Employers' requirement waived.
COAL MINING :— Colliery workpeople—Barnsley, near.	1,202	...	12 Jan.§	15 Jan.§	Dispute arising out of alteration in method of timbering in a section of colliery.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :— Hosiery workers—Leicester and District.	2,400	...	1931. 7 Dec.	11 Feb.	Against introduction of Bedaux system of work measurement.	Certain working conditions modifying the system fixed by agreement.
Cotton spinners, weavers, etc.—Blackburn.	700	...	1932. 11 Jan.	12 Jan.	Against proposed increase in working hours to 52 per week and reduction in wages of weavers.	Proposals withdrawn.
Wool textile operatives—Dewsbury and Batley.	2,700¶	...	22 Jan. and subsequent dates.	**	Against reduction in wages ...	**
CLOTHING INDUSTRY :— Clothing operatives (wholesale bespoke tailoring)—Leeds.	160	...	13 Jan.	...	Dissatisfaction with conditions of employment in newly opened department.	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT :— Lightermen, watermen, tugmen, bargemen, etc.—Port of London.††	4,000	...	4 Jan.	...	Against reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Dock workers, etc.—Mersey ...	2,000	...	4 Jan.	9 Jan.	Refusal to accept reduction in wages and other modifications in working conditions under the terms of a national agreement.	Work resumed on terms of the agreement. (See page 70.)

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

† Revised figures. A dispute involving about 150,000 colliery workpeople in South Wales and Monmouthshire and a dispute involving about 145,000 workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and adjoining counties were in progress in January, 1931.

‡ I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ The majority of the workpeople were idle on 15th January only.

|| In most cases work ceased on 21st December.

¶ Estimated number involved at the end of January, subsequently increased.

\*\* It is reported that by 15th February the majority of the workpeople had returned to work.

†† A number of dock workers also ceased work for a few days in sympathy with the lightermen, etc.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	47%
Food only	...	...	31%

## FOOD.

At 1st February the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food remained approximately the same as at 1st January. The most important changes were increases in the prices of potatoes and decreases in those of eggs and butter.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 31 per cent. at 1st February, 1932, as compared with 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1932, and 36 per cent. at 1st February, 1931.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Feb., 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1932.	1st Feb., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1932.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 3½	1 3	+0 5	-0 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 8½	0 8½	+0 1½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+0 2	-0 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5	0 4½	...	-0 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 4½	1 4	+0 5½	-0 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8½	0 8½	+0 1½	-0 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+0 3	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	+0 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	0 10	0 9½	-0 1½	-0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 11½	0 11½	+0 1	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7	0 7	+0 1½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 8½	1 8½	+0 2	-0 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+0 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 5½	1 4½	+0 2½	-0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 2½	+0 0½	-0 0½
Cheese†	0 8½	0 11	0 11	+0 2½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7	0 7	...	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2	0 1½	+0 0½	-0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 9	0 10½	+0 6	+0 1½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Feb., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Jan., 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	50	51	51	53
Thin Flank ...	21	24	23	23
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	26	29	28	30
Thin Flank ...	-4	4	...	2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	49	56	52	54
Breast ...	27	29	28	30
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	44	41	42	43
Breast ...	-3	6	2	4
Bacon (streaky)*	-14	-11	-13	-11
Fish ...	119	96	108	106
Flour ...	9	10	10	10
Bread ...	23	21	22	22
Tea ...	3	19	11	12
Sugar (granulated) ...	26	18	22	21
Milk ...	78	82	80	81
Butter—				
Fresh ...	10	20	15	20
Salt ...	2	5	4	9
Cheese†	27	25	26	28
Margarine ...	1	-4	-2	-2
Eggs (fresh) ...	53	40	46	71
Potatoes ...	141	102	121	87
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	31	30	31	31

\* 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 February, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st February averaged approximately 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 February, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st February, 1932, is approximately **47 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st January, 1932, and 52 per cent. at 1st February, 1931.

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

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

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

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

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

## 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.

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.



## 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, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	57	49	41	30	31		1932. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							1931.
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	30	17	8		Dec.
Denmark ...	53	49	37	19	17		Jan. '32
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	44	40	32	...	17		Sept.
Finland ...	1,016	979	837	718	794		Dec.
France (Paris)† ...	...	522†	503†	517†	464†		Jan. '32
„ (other towns)† ...	...	503**	514**	502**	457†		Nov.
Germany ...	54	56	46	30	16		Jan. '32
Italy ...	416	458	407	342	344		Dec.
Norway ...	73	57	51	38	36		Nov.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	73	77	80	93	103		Nov.
„ (Barcelona)† ...	65	73	72	77	82		Nov.
Sweden† ...	57	51	40	30	29		Dec.
Switzerland ...	57	55	52	40	34		Dec.
United States ...	50	55	41	17	12		Dec.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	52	60	47	25	24		Dec.
Canada ...	47	50	49	10	5		Jan. '32
India (Bombay): Native families ...	43	45	36	0	3		Jan. '32
Irish Free State ...	66	66	56	43**	55		Nov.
New Zealand ...	46	46	43	18†	18†		Dec.
South Africa ...	16	16	9	4	0		Dec.

## 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, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	61	55	47	47		1932. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								1931.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	664		Dec.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	9	4	2†		Dec.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54		Jan. '32
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	51	50	48	34	36		Nov.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	933		Dec.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	419¶	455¶	492¶	465¶	431		4th Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	25		Jan. '32
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	51		Sept.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	282†		July-Dec.
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	374		Nov.
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	345		Nov.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	93	80	75	67	50†		Nov.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	5	2		Dec.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58	57		Jan. '32
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	61	59	50	45		Dec.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67§	50§	50		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	50¶	41¶	25¶	25		3rd Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	33		Jan. '32
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	47	48	39	8	10		Jan. '32
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	65		Nov.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45†	42†		Dec.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	21		Dec.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items) and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are 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.

## POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY, 1932.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in January, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 673,151, or 6.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 15.9 per cent. more than in January, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 405, 381, and 350 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in January, 1932, was 561,379, an increase of 6.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 15.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 111,772, or 5.8 per cent. more than in the previous month and 20.5 per cent. more than in January, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in January, 1932, numbered 103,817, or 0.8 per cent. more than in the previous month but 14.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 569,334, or 7.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 24.2 per cent. more than in January, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in January, 1932, as compared with December, 1931, while three showed small decreases. Compared with January, 1931, forty-three showed increases, including Sheffield (419 per 10,000); Manchester (166 per 10,000); Liverpool (153 per 10,000); Bristol (134 per 10,000); West Ham (132 per 10,000); Glasgow (119 per 10,000); Norwich (117 per 10,000); and Birkenhead (105 per 10,000); while three showed small decreases. In one area there was no change.

County.	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in January, 1932.			Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	37,691	102,315	140,006	318	+ 23	— 11
Birkenhead ...	966	5,163	6,129	414	+ 20	+105
Birmingham ...	5,462	15,376	20,838	208	+ 12	+ 2
Blackburn ...	788	2,862	3,650	297	+ 3	+ 29
Bolton ...	942	2,792	3,734	211	— 3	+ 8
Bradford ...	1,287	7,845	9,132	306	+ 23	+ 37
Brighton ...	1,132	2,264	3,396	230	+ 13	+ 12
Bristol ...	2,171	12,164	14,335	361	+ 46	+134
Burnley ...	517	2,019	2,536	258	+ 19	— 23
Cardiff ...	1,625	7,877	9,502	425	+ 22	+ 25
Coventry ...	463	1,567	2,030	122	+ 4	+ 6
Croydon ...	1,164	2,593	3,757	161	+ 25	+ 26
Derby ...	609	6,990	7,599	534	+ 13	+ 57
East Ham ...	696	3,259	3,955	278	+ 19	+ 69
Gateshead ...	763	6,489	7,252	593	+ 25	+ 27
Huddersfield ...	536	1,442	1,978	174	— 1	+ 1
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,804	17,602	19,406	619	+ 45	+ 54
Leeds ...	3,032	12,489	15,521	322	+ 12	+ 21
Leicester ...	835	4,369	5,204	218	+ 1	+ 14
Liverpool ...	7,661	50,411	58,072	679	+ 40	+133
Manchester ...	4,004	42,547	46,551	607	+ 18	+166
Middlesbrough ...	577	3,814	4,391	317	+ 17	+ 10
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	945	15,702	16,647	588	+ 28	+ 93
Norwich ...	858	6,902	7,760	615	+ 51	+117
Nottingham ...	1,914	10,580	12,494	465	+ 32	+ 65
Oldham ...	956	1,750	2,706	193	+ 2	+ 49
Plymouth ...	522	6,121	6,643	319	+ 8	+ 40
Portsmouth ...	1,378	2,635	4,013	161	+ 10	+ 17
Preston ...	708	1,038	1,746	147	+ 2	+ 19
St. Helens ...	527	3,942	4,469	418	+ 34	...
Salford ...	1,621	5,141	6,762	303	+ 7	+ 28
Sheffield ...	1,887	46,806	48,693	951	+ 65	+419
Southampton ...	1,462	2,883	4,345	247	+ 17	+ 23
Southend-on-Sea ...	253	2,502	2,755	229	+ 42	+ 85
South Shields ...	757	3,106	3,863	340	+ 14	+ 12
Stockport ...	597	1,498	2,095	167	— 3	+ 27
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,837	6,322	8,159	295	+ 11	+ 61
Sunderland ...	908	8,152	9,060	487	+ 5	— 3
Swansea ...	690	5,539	6,229	378	+ 5	+ 1
Wallasey ...	262	1,152	1,414	145	+ 9	+ 14
Walsall ...	630	3,647	4,277	415	+ 26	+ 27
West Ham ...	2,318	13,357	15,675	533	+ 46	+132
Wolverhampton ...	612	1,988	2,600	195	+ 6	+ 27
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...	58,676	362,697	421,373	407	+ 23	+ 77
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...	96,367	465,012	561,379	380	+ 22	+ 50
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,219	77,259	82,478	758	+ 31	+119
Edinburgh ...	1,042	19,059	20,101	458	+ 47	+ 54
Dundee ...	723	3,875	4,598	262	+ 11	+ 36
Aberdeen ...	466	4,129	4,595	275	+ 31	+ 86
Total for the above Scottish Burghs ...	7,450	104,322	111,772	598	+ 33	+ 90
Total for above 47 areas in January, 1932	103,817	569,334	673,151	405	+ 24	+ 55

\* 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.

† 16th January in London, 30th January in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th January in Scotland.



## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during January, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 152, as compared with 149 in the previous month and with 197 in January, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1932, numbered 24, as compared with 33 in the previous month and with 43 in January, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.				FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Brakemen	and	Goods			
Guards	...	...	...	Locomotives, Railway and	
Engine Drivers and Motor-			2	Tramway Carriages,	
men	...	...	2	Motors, Aircraft	1
Firemen	...	...	2	Other Metal Trades	2
Guards (Passenger)...	...	...	5	Shipbuilding	1
Permanent Way Men	...	...	...	Wood	1
Porters	...	...	2	Gas	2
Shunters	...	...	1	Electric Generating Stations	2
Mechanics	...	...	1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	3
Labourers	...	...	3	Chemicals, etc.	4
Other Grades	...	...	...	Food and Drink	2
Contractors' Servants	...	...	—	Paper, Printing, etc.	2
			16	Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
			—	Rubber Trades	2
				Other Non-Textile Industries	2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE					
MINES.					
Underground	...	...	77	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	
Surface	...	...	2	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
			—	Docks, Wharves, etc.	6
			79	Buildings	9
			—	Warehouses and Railway	
			4	Sidings	2
			—		
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep					
TOTAL, MINES					
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.					
Cotton	...	...	1	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	52
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	...	...	3	USE OR WORKING of Tramway	1
Other Textiles	...	...	...		
Textile Bleaching and			...	Total (excluding Seamen)	152
Dyeing	...	...	...		
Metal Extracting and Re-			1	SEAMEN.	
fining	...	...	3	Trading Vessels, Sailing	2
Metal Conversion, including			2	" " Steam	21
Rolling Mills and Tube			...	Fishing Vessels, Steam	1
Making	...	...	...		
Metal Founding	...	...	...	TOTAL, SEAMEN	24
Engineering and Machine			...		
Making	...	...	1	Total (including Seamen)	176
Boiler Making and Construc-			...		
tional Engineering	...	...	1		

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases*\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of *deaths*\* reported was 6.

In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during January, but notification of such cases is not obligatory. One case of anthrax among dock labourers was also reported.

I. Cases.			
(a) LEAD POISONING.			
Among Operatives engaged in—			
Smelting of Metals	...	...	
Plumbing and Soldering	...		
Shipbreaking	...	3	
Printing	...	...	
Tinning of Metals	...	...	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	...	...	
White and Red Lead Works	...	...	
Pottery	...	...	
Vitreous Enamelling	...	...	
Electric Accumulator Works	...	1	
Paint and Colour Works	...	1	
Indiarubber Works	...	1	
Coach and Car Painting	...		
Shipbuilding	...	...	
Paint used in Other Industries	...	1	
Other Industries	...	...	
Painting of Buildings	...	2	
TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	...	9	
(b) OTHER POISONING.			
Aniline	...	...	2
(c) ANTHRAX.			
Wool	...	...	1
II. Cases (continued).			
(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).			
Pitch	...	...	2
Tar	...	...	3
Paraffin	...	...	1
Oil	...	...	3
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	...	...	9
(e) CHROME ULCERATION.			
Manufacture of Bichromates	...	...	1
Dyeing and Finishing	...	...	1
Chrome Tanning	...	...	10
Chromium Plating	...	...	1
Other Industries	...	...	—
TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	...	...	13
II. Deaths.			
LEAD POISONING.			
Painting of Buildings	...	...	1
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).			
Tar	...	...	2
Oil	...	...	3
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION	...	...	5

\* 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.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

**Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.**

A MINER was injured, and remained away from work for a week. At the time of his injury, payment was due to him for certain work which was normally carried forward to the following week's pay.

On his return to work, his earnings were such that he became entitled to an allowance of 14s. 7d. under the Minimum Wage Act. The Company, however, claimed to carry forward the sum of 19s. 4d., being the wages earned but not paid to the employee for the week when he was injured. As a result of this the total amount of the wages for the week after resumption of work was above the minimum. The miner brought an action for breach of contract.

The stipendiary magistrate, in giving judgment, stated that there was no statutory provision or custom or agreement justifying what the Company had done. It was clear that the workman was entitled to a full week's wages for a complete week's work. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff.—*Verncombe v. Welsh Associated Collieries, Pontypridd Police Court. 20th January, 1932.*

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order H.B. (16), dated 12th January, 1932, confirming general minimum piece-rates as fixed and general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 18th January, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

**Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).**

Order Q. (38), dated 18th January, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 25th January, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE  
(GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the general enforcement in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the inspection of firms engaged in industries in which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under these Acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in charge of a senior inspector. The areas covered by the eight Divisional Offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below; and communications should be sent to "the Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses shown :—

*South-Eastern Division* (I) (comprising London—East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire) :—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London,  
S.W.1.

*South-Eastern Division* (II) (comprising London—South-East, South-West, West, and West Central; Kent, Surrey, and Sussex):—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London,  
S.W.1.

*South-Western Division* (comprising Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall) :—

34, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.  
(Tel. No.: Bristol 34801.)

*Midland Division* (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—

205, Corporation Street, Birmingham.  
(Tel. No. : Birmingham, Central 2511-2.)

*North-Eastern Division* (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Northumberland):—

Stansfeld Chambers, 6, Great George Street, Leeds.  
(Tel. No.: Leeds 22425.)

*North-Western Division* (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland):—  
270, Oxford Road, Manchester.

(Tel. No. : Ardwick 1868.)

*Scottish Division* (comprising the whole of Scotland) :—  
26, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.  
(Tel. No. : Edinburgh 30585.)

*Welsh Division* (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouth shire):—

Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff.  
(Tel. No. : Cardiff 5253.)



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

## Recent Proceedings.

### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**NIGHT TELEPHONISTS AND CALL OFFICE ATTENDANTS, POST OFFICE.**—(1) *National Guild of Telephonists v. Post Office*, and (2) *Union of Post Office Workers v. Post Office*. *Difference*.—That the hours of duty should be 48 (gross) per week and that a time allowance of one-seventh should be given for attendance between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.; also that any attendance on Sunday should be reckoned at time-and-a-half. *Decision*.—The Court decided against both claims. Awards issued 22nd January, 1932. (1524 and 1525.)

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:—

#### Case No. 434/32. (6.1.32.)

**SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—NOT UNEMPLOYED—OCCASIONAL EMPLOYMENT OF SOME EMPLOYEES ON PRODUCTION WORK ON DAYS OF RECOGNISED HOLIDAY WHEN THERE WAS NO OBLIGATION TO WORK—HELD NOT TO NEGATIVE THE EXISTENCE OF THE HOLIDAY.**

The firm with whom claimant was employed posted a notice stating that their premises would be closed for the annual fair holidays (nine working days) from 16th to 28th July, 1931, in accordance with the usual custom, excepting for those workmen who would be specially instructed to report for work. A certain number of other workmen, as instructed by the employers, reported at the premises and were engaged on production work from 22nd to 27th July, 1931. Claimant made a claim to unemployment benefit, contending that he was entitled to benefit in respect of the remaining days of the holiday, i.e., 22nd to 27th July, 1931, on the ground that the holiday period terminated on 22nd July, 1931. The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed for the period in question. The Court was of opinion that the fact that certain selected workmen started work before the termination of the holiday did not curtail the holiday.

*Decision*.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed.

"The period from the 16th to the 28th July, 1931, that is to say, nine working days, was the customary holiday observed generally at the works, and known as the Glasgow fair holiday.

"One effect of this is that the holiday has become a normal incident of the employment and an implied term of the contract of service (Decisions 2656/27,† 3434/30, 10595/30, 11186/30, 9885/31, the last four not printed).

"Another effect is that, being once established, the holiday can only be varied by mutual consent (Decisions 2656/27, 3434/30). When recognised holidays have been agreed upon it is as much in the interests of the employees as of the employers that they should be held to continue to be treated as recognised holidays until altered by mutual consent. In times of slackness of trade, such as unfortunately exists at the present time, it is in the employees' interests to curtail the periods of holiday. In times when trade is brisk it is in the employers' interests to shorten the holiday period. The same rule must be applied to each period (Decision 14638/30 not printed).

"There is no evidence that there has been any variation by agreement of the general holiday in the present case.

"A further effect of the established holiday is that during its period there is no contractual obligation on the part of the employee to work if he prefers to keep the period as a holiday (Decision 17948/31).‡

"It happens not infrequently that during a holiday period an employer desires to have work done, either because it can be more conveniently done when the general work of the establishment is stopped for holidays or because of some urgency. This may be repair or maintenance work of such a character and regularity as to afford evidence that certain classes of workers may be found to be excepted from the general holiday, or to have only a more restricted

period of holiday than the general body of workers (see, for example, Decisions 5075/26, \* 268/28†). That is not the case here.

"But the fact that during a holiday period the employer may on occasion have work which he desires to have executed and which employees are willing to do and actually do during the holiday (though they are not under obligation to do it if they prefer to keep the holiday) does not negative the existence of the holiday, either generally or for those who are not given the opportunity of working (see, for example, Decisions 6533/31, 17948/31, 25007/31, the first and last not printed).

"I agree, therefore, with the decision of the Court of Referees and with their reasons."

#### Case No. 926/32. (12.1.32.)

**SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—AVAILABLE FOR WORK—CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT ATTENDING COURSE OF STUDY FOR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE—NOT PREPARED TO INTERRUPT STUDIES TO UNDERTAKE EMPLOYMENT—NO WORK OBTAINABLE OUTSIDE HOURS OF THE COURSE EXCEPT ON SATURDAY—NOT AVAILABLE EXCEPT ON SATURDAY.**

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

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

"The claimant, who is 23 years of age, is an unqualified dispensing chemist's assistant, and had been so employed for seven years to 19th September, 1931, when he left his employment in Edinburgh in order that he might attend a course of instruction in Glasgow. The course, which was of nine months' duration, commenced on 22nd September, and the fee paid by the claimant to entitle him to attend the course was £21. Attendance at the course gives the claimant, at its conclusion, the right to sit for the pharmaceutical chemists' examination, the passing of which would enable the claimant to obtain higher posts in a chemist's shop than he would obtain without the qualification which the passing of the examination would confer upon him.

"The hours of attendance at the course were from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on each week-day except Thursday, when the hours were from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and Saturday, when the course was not open.

"In these circumstances the claim was referred to the Court of Referees to decide whether the claimant, as from and including 25th September, 1931, was available for work.

"The fully constituted Court of Referees unanimously decided that the claimant was not available for work while attending the course, but gave the claimant leave to appeal to the Umpire; a right which he has exercised.

"It is said that decisions given by the Umpire and Courts of Referees, with regard to the availability of chemists' assistants while undergoing courses of instruction, are not uniform; and the Court of Referees gave the claimant leave to appeal to the Umpire in the expectation that this decision would have the effect of deciding whether such assistants were available for work while under instruction.

"As availability for work is a question of fact to be considered with reference to the particular circumstances of each case (Decision 1425/28),‡ there can be no uniformity in the decisions on the question of allowance or disallowance of the claim, though of course the same principles are applicable to each case.

"Availability for work was defined in Decision 11161/30§ which stated three conditions which the claimant must fulfil before he can be said to have proved that he is available for work. One of those conditions is 'that the claimant is not prevented from accepting such employment (that is, suitable employment) either by circumstances beyond his control or by circumstances or conditions which he himself has created deliberately.'

"A claimant must also show, before he can be said to be available for work that he is 'available for work of some kind as an employee, that is, . . . available for doing work of some such kind as is ordinarily done under contracts of employment, and of doing it in conditions to which employees under contracts of employment ordinarily do work' (Decision 6979/20||).

"The word 'work' in the Statutory Condition 'available for work' has been defined in Decision 12636/31¶ as meaning 'work of a kind which there is some reasonable probability of obtaining.'

"The question of the availability for work of claimants who were undergoing instruction at courses was considered in Decision 4929/28,\*\* and Rules V to VII of that decision relate to the satisfaction of the statutory condition in question. Where the words 'available for work' occur in those rules they must be read in the light of the definition of the word 'work' in Decision 12636/31 quoted above.

"In Decision 2881/27†† a chemist's assistant was held to be available for work whilst undergoing a course of instruction similar to that which this claimant is undergoing. The evidence in that case was that part time employment in the applicant's profession was available; that the applicant had previously held such positions; and that he had made efforts to find work outside college hours.

"On that evidence the claimant clearly satisfied all the requirements for availability for work which I have quoted above from Decisions 11161/30, 6979/20 and 12636/31, and had Decision 4929/28 then been given he could have been said to have rebutted the presumption referred to in Rule V, and to have raised the presumption referred to in Rule VI.

\* See page 850, U.I. Code 8.

† Not published.

‡ See page 86, U.I. Code 8a.

§ See page 140, U.I. Code 8b.

|| See page 444, U.I. Code 8.

¶ See page 129 (Pamphlet No. 6/1931).

\*\* See page 183, U.I. Code 8a.

†† See page 917, U.I. Code 8.

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1930 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). 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 December, 1931.

† See page 912 of U.I. Code 8.

‡ See page 181 (Pamphlet No. 9/1931).



"The Court of Referees, after seeing and hearing the claimant has unanimously found as a fact that the claimant is not prepared to interrupt his studies in order to undertake employment, and I must accept the Court's finding on that point.

"It is, therefore, necessary to enquire what evidence there was that any employment was available for the claimant outside the hours during which he was engaged in his studies.

"There are two chemist shops in Glasgow which are open day and night, but at neither of these shops are students attending a course of instruction employed.

"I am informed that some of the students attending the course of chemistry at the Royal Technical College at Glasgow obtain employment at the week-ends, and I see no reason for saying that the claimant is not available for that class of employment, or that he has no chance of obtaining it.

"There is no evidence that he is available for any other class of work which he has any reasonable prospect of obtaining.

"In my opinion, therefore, the claimant may be said to be available for work on Saturday in each week, as on that day of the week he fulfils the third statutory condition. By the joint operation of paragraph 4 of the First Schedule (Part I) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and Section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923, benefit is not payable in respect of Saturday in each week."

#### Case No. 1992/32. (22.1.32).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931, REGULATION 4, MARRIED WOMEN.—APPLICANT HAD EIGHT CONTRIBUTIONS PAID IN RESPECT OF HER DURING THREE MONTHS PRECEDING CLAIM BUT LESS THAN AN AGGREGATE OF FIFTEEN CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE HER MARRIAGE IN NOVEMBER, 1929.—REGULATION 4 HELD TO BE APPLICABLE.

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.

"The first point which is raised in this appeal is one raised by the Insurance Officer, and which could not have been considered by the Court of Referees, as the information on which it is based has been obtained since the decision of the Court of Referees was given, and it is this:—

"The claimant was married on 16th November, 1929, and eight contributions have been paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter, but since her marriage less than fifteen contributions have been paid in respect of her. In these circumstances the Insurance Officer raises the question whether the claim is one within the scope of Regulation 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931.

"The Regulation, so far as is material to the point raised, reads—'A married woman . . . who since marriage has had less than fifteen contributions paid in respect of her, or who, if more than six months have elapsed since her marriage has had less than eight contributions paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter, shall be entitled to benefit only if . . . she . . . proves.'

"What the Regulation says, and means, is that if a married woman falls within either of these categories relating to contributions, she is required to prove the fulfilment of paragraphs (i) and (ii) of the Regulation before she is entitled to receive benefit.

"The claimant falls within the first category relating to contributions mentioned in the Regulation, and so her claim was properly decided by the Court of Referees under the Regulation in question.

"The claimant has exercised her right of appeal, which was given to her by the Court of Referees, whose decision was unanimous and adverse to her.

"The Court decided that the claimant fulfilled the requirements of paragraph (i) of Regulation 4 of the Anomalies Regulations, but that she had not proved that she fulfilled the requirements of paragraph (ii).

"The claimant was employed for eleven years previously to her marriage as a 'tracer' by a firm of engineers. Since her marriage she has been employed for one week and eleven weeks respectively as a shop assistant by two separate employers in Manchester. The period of eleven weeks' employment terminated on 18th September, 1931, and the claim for benefit was considered by the Court of Referees on 26th October.

"The decision of the Court of Referees is based on the finding that 'depression in trade in engineering line so well known as claimant only registered in that line.'

"It may well be that the claimant is desirous of obtaining employment in the occupation for which she is fitted by many years' experience; but that she is prepared to accept other forms of insurable employment, and is seeking such employment, is demonstrated by the employment which she has undertaken recently.

"Her recent employment demonstrates that married women are employed as shop assistants in Manchester, and I see no reason for thinking that the claimant will not continue to seek any form of insurable employment which she can obtain, nor do I see any reason for thinking that the claimant has not a reasonable expectation of obtaining in Manchester similar employment to that which she has recently undertaken.

"I am, therefore, unable to agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant has not proved that the requirements of paragraph (ii) of the Regulation are fulfilled in her case. Having regard to the substantial amount of employment which the claimant has recently had outside the occupation which she followed before her marriage the Court, in my opinion, took too narrow a view of paragraph (ii) by confining the claimant's expectation of work to work in the occupation which she followed before marriage."

## EXCEPTED SUBSIDIARY EMPLOYMENTS AND INCLUSION SPECIAL ORDER, 1931.

THE Minister of Labour made, on 26th November, 1931, an Order under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Excepted Subsidiary Employments and Inclusion) Special Order, 1931.\*

The Order specifies certain employments, set forth in a schedule to the Order, as being of such a nature that they are ordinarily adopted as subsidiary employments only, and not as the principal means of livelihood; and declares that they are "excepted" employments within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-31.

Persons employed in certain of the specified employments are included among the persons employed within the meaning of the Acts, when employed in the circumstances described in another schedule to the Order.

The Order takes the place of and revokes the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925, the Unemployment Insurance Inclusion Order, 1925, and the Unemployment Insurance Inclusion (Amendment) Order, 1930. It had effect from 4th January, 1932.

## AMENDMENT TO TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS REGULATIONS.

AMENDMENTS to the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) Regulations, 1931, have been made by the Minister of Labour by the substitution of a new Regulation for Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations, and a new form of determination for the form as given in the first schedule to the principal Regulations. The text of the new Regulation 6 is as follows:—

6. (a)—A determination shall have effect until the expiration of four weeks from the beginning of the benefit period next following the date on which the determination is received by the Minister, or until the date as from which a new determination made after review takes effect, whichever period is the shorter.

(b)—A new determination made after review shall take effect as from a date to be fixed by the committee or sub-committee making the determination, so, however, that such date shall not be earlier than the commencement of the benefit period in which the said determination is received by the Minister.

(c)—In any case in which transitional payments are being applied for by a person on a date not earlier than three weeks after the commencement of the benefit period in which a determination in his case was received by the Minister, the Minister shall refer such case to the committee or sub-committee prescribed in paragraph (a) of Regulation 4 hereof for a new determination.

The purpose of the new Regulation is to remove the time limit for the commencement of a new determination given by a Public Assistance Authority, which limit was fixed by the old Regulation as the beginning of the benefit period in which the determination was received in the local office of the Ministry of Labour. Under the new Regulation no time limit of commencement is laid down, and it therefore rests with the Authority to determine whether payment shall be made in respect of such unemployment as has occurred prior to the submission of the application to them. This alteration affects, in particular, cases in which delay has occurred owing to questions having arisen which have necessitated submission to the Court of Referees or to the Umpire.

Under paragraph (b) of the new Regulation the duration of a determination made on review remains as before; i.e., such a determination operates from a date not earlier than the commencement of the benefit week in which it is received by the Ministry.

The effect of paragraph (c) is to give a slightly longer period in which to submit cases for review, so as to avoid delays due to a congestion of cases in the hands of Local Authorities.

The new Regulations† came into force on 12th January, 1932.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—*Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland* 1931. Vol. I. Part I. City of Edinburgh. (S.O. publication; price 2s.,

CHILD LABOUR.—*International Labour Conference, sixteenth session, Geneva, 1932. The age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations. Third item on the agenda.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1932; price 2s. 6d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales). Fourth Report. Hours of employment of boys and girls in "unregulated occupations."* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 47.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—*Legislative Series. Vol. IX, 1928. Part III. Indexes.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three parts.)

MINING.—*Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

MINING ACCIDENTS.—*Preliminary statement (subject to correction) of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.) (See page 48.)

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 43.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. (2½d. post-free.)

† *The Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) (Amendment) Regulations. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932. No. 12.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).



**STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.**—*Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years 1913 and 1917 to 1930. Seventy-fifth number.* Board of Trade (in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrars-General). (Cmd. 3991; price 6s.)

**TRADE UNIONS.**—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1930. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of December, 1931.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 12/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) *Unemployment Fund account, 1930, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31 March, 1931; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.* (H.C. 17; price 1d.)

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.**—(i) *Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1930.* Home Office. (Cmd. 4000; price 6d.) (See page 48.) (ii) *Compensation for industrial diseases. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire and report as to certain proposed extensions of the schedule of industrial diseases to which Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Portsmouth: Steelwork:** Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.  
**Yard Abroad: Steelwork:** Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.  
**Medway Oil Fuel Depot: Steel Piles, etc.:** W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.  
**Constructional Steelwork:** Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

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

**Batteries and Cells:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; London Battery & Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Belting, Leather:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edward Parker & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Bottles, Oil Fuel:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Blowers, Rotary:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brushes, Shaving:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Speer & Son, London, E.; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddall Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thornton Williams & Co., London, S.E.; Francis Turner, Watford, Herts.; William Turner, Hemel Hempstead; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—**Bunting:** Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Cabinet Work:** J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Executors of S. Snawdon, Yealmpton; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Joynson Holland & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; **Cable, Electric:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Capstans, Electric:** Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Crane, Electric:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Crane, Electric Travelling:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cocks, Asbestos Packed:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steven & Struthers, Glasgow.—**Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Drums, Steel:** G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Enamelware:** Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich; Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—**Engines, A.E.C. Motor:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Engine, Steering and Controlling Gear:** John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fabric, Upholstery:** George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fearnought and Kersey:** L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton.—**Files and Rasps:** Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Ibbotson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fittings, Brass:** J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; W. R. James, Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flour, National Mark:** J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas Gater Bradfield & Co., Ltd., Newport, Isle of Wight.—**Frames for W.T. Racks:** Lightalloys, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Generating Sets and Compressor Sets:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Gear, Bow Cap Operating:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Gearing, etc., Penstock, Operating:** Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Gloves, Leather:** E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.;

North of England Chamois Co. Ltd. Newcastle; Chas. Ockwell & Co., Cricklade; G. Waddington & Son Ltd., Hull.—**Golden Syrup:** Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—**Gratings, Armour:** Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—**Hammer, Two-ton:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Openshaw.—**Helmets, Wolseley Pattern:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hessian:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Hides and Leather:** George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edward Parker & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.—**Hides, Upholstery:** Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.; John T. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Hoses, Flexible:** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Iron, Fire Bar:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Jars, Wickered:** Pearson & Co. (Chesterfield), Ltd., Chesterfield; James Pearson, Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Lathes, 4½-inch Centres:** T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Lathes, 11-inch Centres:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfild.—**Life Buoys and Life Jackets:** Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—**Lighters, Dumb, Steel:** Willoughby (Plymouth), Ltd., Plymouth.—**Machine, Milling:** William Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Marmalade:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Mica:** Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; Mica & Micanite Supplies, Ltd., London, N.; Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Attwater & Sons, Preston.—**Micanite:** Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent; Attwater & Sons, Preston; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Nails, Copper:** Armistead & Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Oils, Edible:** London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Press, 600-ton Hydraulic Forging:** John Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Manchester.—**Projectors, Searchlight:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Pumps, Centrifugal:** Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester.—**Pump, Centrifugal Dock:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Shackles, Lugless:** Carron Company, Carron; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Shirts, Dress and Tunic:** Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Young & Rochester, Ltd., Londonderry.—**Shirting, Khaki Twill:** Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Smith's Work:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Carron Company, Falkirk; Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Hughes Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Birmingham; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Nixon & Whitfield, Blaydon-on-Tyne; Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; Vaughan Bros., Willenhall; Joseph Wellings, Stourbridge; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill; Woodall & Co., Hull.—**Steering Gear and Spare Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Switchboard:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switches, Sockets, etc.:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Torpoyl Light:** James Light & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Towelling, Terry:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Towels, Seamen's:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tubes, Manganese Brass:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Tubes, Steel:** Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Vests and Drawers, Cellular:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Windlasses, Steam and Hand:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Bacteriological, etc., Apparatus:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Belts, Waist:** J. B. Brooks & Co., Birmingham.—**Bodies, Ambulance:** Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Boiling Pans, Steam Jacketed:** Carron Co. Falkirk.—**Boots, Ankle:** J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Belt, Machine Gun:** Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Braces:** F. W. Duerdorth, Chesham.—**Braid and Lace:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brushes, Brass:** J. Root & Son, London, N.—**Brushes, Clothes:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Webb & Foulger (Brush Mfrs.), Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Hair:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Shaving:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Shoe:** Davis, Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Tooth:** W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bugles, Trumpets, Drums, etc.:** Boosey & Hawkes, Ltd., London, W.—**Buttons, Brass:** Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric:** Callenders Cable & Constn. Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Caps, Forage:** L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Cement, Portland:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. Burley, Ltd., Sittingbourne; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Rhoose; Warren Cement Works, Ltd., Hartlepool; Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., Billingham; J. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Chains, Overall:** Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish; Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—**Coir, Fibre:** J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dowlas:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Dressings, Field:** S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—**Electric Annealing Furnace:** Birmingham Electric Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Excavator:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.,



Ipswich.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Forks and Spoons**: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Glass, Window, etc.**: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens; Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick.—**Helmet Bodies**: Helmets, Ltd., Wheat-hampstead.—**Knives, Table**: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lead, Pig**: British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Limousines**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lockers, Metal**: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Milling Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel**: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—**Ovens**: O'Brien, Thomas & Co., Rotherham.—**Pipes, Iron**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Plates, Bullet-proof**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Purification of T.N.T.**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ardeer.—**Repairs to W.D. Vessel**: Phillips & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth.—**Screws, Wood**: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Serge, S.D.**: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Shirts, Angola, Blue**: McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Spares for Six-wheeled Chassis**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stair Treads, etc.**: Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Billets**: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—**Steel, Round**: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel Tubing**: John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Switchboards**: J. H. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—**Wood Working Machinery**: Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Works Services**: *Building Works and Services*: Aldershot (North), Artificers' Work: W. Laughton, Bedford. Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Alterations and Additions to Haig Elder Boys' School: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyte-leafe), Ltd., London, W. Belfast, Holywood, Erection of Hospital Ward Block: McDowell & Fitzsimons, Lurgan. Bordon, Quebec and St. Lucia Barracks, Erection of Barrack Blocks: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Edinburgh, Periodical Painting, etc.: R. Skevington & Son, Derby. Gosport and Netley, Periodical Services: W. R. Payne & Sons, Shipley. Halifax, Depot Barracks, Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: Aldam & Lorenz, Halifax. Lichfield, Alterations to Married Soldiers' Quarters: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Lydd, New Recreation Ground, Provision of Pavilion: G. H. Bates & Son, Lydd. Portsmouth, Clarence Barracks, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Alterations to Bathrooms, W.C.'s, etc.: Cortis & Hankins, Cosham. Tidworth Barracks, Married Soldiers' Quarters, Alterations and Additions to Bathrooms: Percy C. King, Pewsey. Twickenham, Kneller Hall, Erection of Bandstand: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich, R.A.S.C. Stable Yard, Reconstruction of Stables to provide Garages: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Woolwich, Military College of Science, Provision of Wood Block Floor in Workshop: G. J. Anderson, London, E. York, Cavalry Barracks, Improvements and Re-appropriations: J. W. Maw & Son, York.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Air Bottles**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aircraft**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Alterations**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Engine Installation, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Modifications**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Spares**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Work on**: Saunders Roe, Ltd., London, W.C.; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircrews**: Aircrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircrews, Blades**: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Aircrews, Modification**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Bombing Teachers**: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—**Boxes, Voltage Control**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Artificer's Work (Duxford): W. Laughton, Bedford. Artificer's Work (Filton): F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge. Boundary Marking Lights (Croydon): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Flight Shed, Workshops, etc. (Abbots Inch): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Heating Installations (Thornby-on-Tees): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lubricating Oil Installations (Various Stations): Simons & Hawker, London, E.C. Officers' Quarters (Sealand, near Chester): Wm. Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs. Reconstruction of Boat Camber (Mount Batten, Plymouth): A. Carkeek & Sons, Redruth. Water Tank (Abingdon): Christiani & Nilsen, London, S.W.—**Cable, Paper Insulated**: London Electric Wire & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.—**Canvas, Willesden Green**: Holdsworth & Gibb, Ltd., Manchester.—**"Crossley" Six-Wheeler**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running, etc.**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.;

Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Ethylene Glycol**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Felt, Packing**: Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.—**Jackets**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Lathes, Motor Driven**: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfild.—**Lubricating Oil**: Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Maintenance of Air Route Lights**: Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Parachutes, Modification and Spares**: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Sheets, Cotton**: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Turn Indicators**: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Voltmeters**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels and Tyres, Aeroplane**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Aeroplanes**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Ammonal**: Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Boring Machine**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Buckets**: Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Cement**: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal**: Cory's Trading, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Cotton Wool**: R. Bailey & Son, London, W.C.—**Drill**: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Drilling Rig**: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electrical Plant**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Filtration Plant**: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lathes**: Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Linotype Machine**: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lint**: Carnegie Brothers, London, N.; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Lymph**: Lister Institute, Marazion.—**Motor Cycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Quinine**: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rails and Fishplates**: Barrow Hematite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rounding Machine**: T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Signal Materials**: Westinghouse Brake & S.S. Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Steel Tubes**: Universal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steelwork**: E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Switches and Crossings**: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; **Tents**: Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tryparsamide**: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Water Meters**: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Water Softening Plant**: Kennicott Water Softener Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Web Equipment**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, London, S.E.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Cord**: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Envelopes**: Mc Corquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie Appleton & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Paper**: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: 100,000 Pads, Form S.1320B: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. 40,000 Books of Certificates, P.1022B: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 69,950 Books "Nomenclature of Diseases": C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescott.—**Rotaprint Plates**: Kaye's Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Typewriters**: Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Nottingham.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bodies, Motor**: Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Express Body Works, London, E.C.—**Boxes, Coin Collecting**: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Boxes, Packing**: W. J. Noble & Son, Pudsey; H. Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Brackets, Galvanised Iron**: John H. Allen, Halesowen.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Carbonic Acid Gas**: Carbon Dioxide Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Chassis**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chloride of Manganese**: J. Sherman & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Clothing**: H. Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. W. Currey & Co., Manchester; Fryer & Co., London, S.W.; Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Cords, Telephone**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Home Safes**: Taylor Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Kiosks and Parts**: Bristol Stone & Concrete Co., Ltd., Bristol; Concrete-Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Stone Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; Evans Bros. (Concrete) Ltd., Riddings; Girling's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Rothwell; C. W. Groom, London, E.; Kent Concrete Products, Canterbury; F. J.



Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.

**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing :** Wareham—Weymouth—Dorchester : Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Oxford—Witney—Leafeld : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Gallows Corner—Marks Tey : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Derby—Leeds (Leeds-Barnsley Section) : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—

**Cable Re-conditioning :** Preston—Glasgow : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—

**Conduit-Laying :** Middleton and Kirdford (Sussex) : C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Pendleton (Salford), Lancs. : Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Deptford, etc. : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. St. Pancras : Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Longham (Dorset). Hungerford, Frilford Heath and Longworth (Berks.), etc. : Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Poynings & Peacehaven (Sussex); Hurstway—Station Road; (Bromley, Kent) : Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Putney—Southfields, S.W.; Park—Clarendon Road, etc. (Kensington, W.) : H. E. West, London, S.W. London—St. Margarets Bay (Ashford—Canterbury, etc., Sections); Wigan (Lancs.); Thorpe (Norfolk) : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. St. Ives (Cornwall) : J. H. Lobb, Mevagissey. Hornsey, etc.; Willesden, etc. : O. C. Summers London, N. Bangor (Co. Down) : Harding & Harding, Belfast. Sunderland—Houghton-le-Spring (Durham) : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Kilmarnock : Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Mexborough & Wath-on-Dearne : F. J. Hodge, West Hagley. Burton-on-Trent : Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—

**Conveyors :** Liverpool Head Post Office—Letter Sorting Office; Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C.; Liverpool Head Post Office; Birmingham Head Post Office; and Glasgow Head Post Office : A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—

**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** Birchfields (Birmingham); Swinton (Manchester); Stechford (Birmingham); Acocks Green (Birmingham) : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Stechford and Acocks Green : Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines and Ringing Machines. Elmbridge (Surrey) : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Elmbridge : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines. Sheffield Central; Ilford (London Automatic Area); Woodseats (Sheffield) : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Woodseats : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, for Ringing Machine. Ranmoor (Sheffield) : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Ranmoor : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Ringing Machines. Bartholomew House, Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractor for Bartholomew House : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines. Primrose (London Automatic Area); Cheltenham; Bangor (Co. Down); Ardrossan—Saltcoats (Ayrshire) : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Burslem (Hanley Automatic Area); Trentham (Hanley Automatic Area); Hanley (Hanley Automatic Area); Longton (Hanley Automatic Area); Newcastle-under-Lyme (Hanley Automatic Area); Stoke-on-Trent (Hanley Automatic Area); Bamber Bridge (Preston, Lancs.) : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—

**Telephonic Repeater Equipment :** Stranraer (Wigtownshire); Swansea : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Marlborough; Portsmouth; Newport (Mon.); Guildford : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Guildford : D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries.—

**Transformers, E.H.T. Oil Switch Fuse Units, etc. :** West Central District Post Office Station, London, W.C. : Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., London, W.C.—

**Wireless Installation :** H.M. Cable Ship "Alert" : International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**Building Works:** Ascot P.O.—Steelwork, etc.: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ashford Sorting Office Garage—Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ashton-under-Lyne P.O.—Alterations: J. Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., Ashton. Batley Employment Exchange—Slater: J. M. Thornton's Sons, Heckmondwike. Belfast Law Courts—Fire Doors: Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester; Wood, etc., Carving: J. Walker (Architectural Decorations), Ltd., London, W. Belfast Parliament Buildings—Joinery Finishing: Heaton, Tabb & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Birmingham, Birchfield Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Roofing: Diespeker & Co.,

**Bedding Contract:** W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY  
OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S  
PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.