

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XL.—No. 9.]

SEPTEMBER, 1932.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at 22nd August as compared with 25th July.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 23·1 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 22·9 at 25th July, 1932, and 22·0 at 24th August, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was 26·5 and for females 14·2. At 25th July, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26·3 and 14·1.

*Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 22nd August, 1932, there were approximately 9,280,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 37,000 less than a month before, and 85,000 less than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 22nd August, 1932, there were 2,040,078 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 44,625 more than a month before, and 81,683 more than a year before. The total on 22nd August, 1932, included 1,672,677 men, 67,108 boys, 253,169 women and 47,124 girls. It was made up of 698,045 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,005,051 applicants for transitional payments, 200,764 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 136,218 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 22nd August, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 517,526 men, 16,505 boys, 175,631 women and 9,633 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 719,295 was 2,257 less than a month before, but 57,466 more than a year before. It included 618,168 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 49,835 applicants for transitional payments, and 51,292 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 22nd August, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 98,842 men, 124 boys, 1,471 women and 18 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 100,455 was 5,678 more than a month before. It included 63,235 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,143 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,077 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

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

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—Employment declined in the cotton, silk and carpet

industries, in textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., in the clothing trades, except boot and shoe manufacture, in pig-iron and iron and steel manufacture and coal mining, in dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in linen and jute, hemp, rope, etc., electrical and wireless apparatus, pottery and earthenware, and leather and leather goods manufacture.

### 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 August resulted in a decrease estimated at about £10,900 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 150,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £750 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included coal miners in Warwickshire; men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; employees of underground railways in London; and municipal employees in Lancashire and Cheshire. There were increases, under sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of brush and broom workers in Great Britain.

During the first eight months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of about £174,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,468,000 workpeople, and net increases of £1,725 in those of over 31,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent. These percentages were the same as those for the beginning of August. The corresponding figures for 1st September, 1931, were 45 and 28 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 August was 37. In addition, 15 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 155,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in August was about 1,281,000 working days; the bulk of these totals is accounted for by disputes in the cotton manufacturing industry.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

### RESULTS OF A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

IN each issue of this GAZETTE, statistics are given showing the total numbers of unemployed boys and girls, under 18 years of age, registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges, Branch Employment Offices, and Juvenile Employment Bureaux throughout Great Britain. During the past two years the total numbers on the registers have ranged, at different dates, from rather less than 100,000 to rather more than 140,000, a marked increase in the total after the end of each school term having generally been followed by a steady reduction during the period of the next school term.

In order that detailed information might be obtained as to the composition of this large body of unemployed boys and girls, a special investigation has been made by the Ministry of Labour into the personal circumstances and industrial history of a representative sample of nearly 5 per cent. of the juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers at 16th February, 1931.

At that date there were registered as applicants for employment 71,666 boys and 63,044 girls, of whom 3,446 boys and 3,060 girls were covered by the enquiry. For each case within the sample, particulars were extracted, from the available records, as to sex, age, marital state, industry and occupation, education, employment since leaving school, record of benefit and contributions, and employability. The assessment as to employability was made on the basis of physique, health, general appearance, and intellectual responsiveness. For certain of the particulars, including the assessment as to employability, an interview with the applicant was necessary. Some of the more interesting facts elicited by the investigation are summarised below.

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The age distribution of the boys and girls within the sample was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
14 years ... ..	17.9 per cent.	21.9 per cent.
15 „ ... ..	9.6 „	11.8 „
16 „ ... ..	25.2 „	24.8 „
17 „ ... ..	47.3 „	41.5 „
	100.0	100.0

It will be seen that boys and girls of 15 years of age, registered as unemployed, numbered little more than one-half as many as those of 14 years of age, and formed an even smaller proportion of those aged 16 years of age. Nearly one-half of all the boys, and over two-fifths of the girls, were 17 years of age.

#### POSITION IN REGARD TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Juveniles under 16 years of age are outside the scope of unemployment insurance. Moreover, insured boys and girls are not entitled to transitional payments, and they can claim insurance benefit only if they have paid not less than 30 contributions in the two years preceding the date of their claim; they would not, therefore, be classified as claimants until after the expiration of a period of at least 30 weeks from the date of their entry into insurance. Of those who were 16 or 17 years of age, the proportions who were (a) claimants to benefit, (b) insured non-claimants, and (c) uninsured, are shown below:—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	16 years.	17 years.	16 years.	17 years.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Claimants ... ..	32.0	87.8	27.9	80.3
Insured Non-claimants ...	48.3	8.6	41.8	11.3
Uninsured ... ..	19.7	3.6	30.3	8.4
Total ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of those aged 16 years, 80 per cent. of the boys, and 70 per cent. of the girls, were insured against unemployment, but only 32 per cent. of the boys and 28 per cent. of the girls of this age had claims to benefit. Of those aged 17 years, over 96 per cent. of the boys and nearly 92 per cent. of the girls were insured, and the proportions with claims to benefit were much higher than among those of 16 years, being 88 per cent. (boys) and 80 per cent. (girls).

#### PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS.

By relating the numbers of insured juveniles, aged 16 and 17 respectively, on the register at 16th February, 1931, to the total numbers insured at those ages, as ascertained from a recent sample of the insured population, it is possible to compute the percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles at those ages. These figures bring out the fact that at February, 1931, the rate of unemployment among boys and girls aged 17 was double the rate among those aged 16. For both sexes about 5 per cent. were unemployed at age 16, and 10 per cent. at age 17.

#### EDUCATION.

*School last attended.*—The following summary gives an analysis of the boys and girls in the sample according to the kind of school they had last attended:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Elementary ... ..	76.2	75.0
Central ... ..	7.2	8.3
Higher Elementary ... ..	7.3	8.2
Secondary ... ..	6.7	6.7
Technical and Commercial ... ..	1.4	1.3
Special Schools (Mentally Defective, Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Cripple, Backward Children, etc.) ... ..	0.9	0.4
School not stated ... ..	0.3	0.1
TOTAL ... ..	100.0	100.0

The proportions who last attended schools of a grade higher than elementary are appreciably larger than were found at a similar enquiry made in 1925. At that time 83 per cent., both of the boys and of the girls, had last attended elementary or primary schools only; while in February, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 76 for boys and 75 for girls. An examination of the figures for various ages shows that among both boys and girls the percentage who last attended elementary schools was highest among those aged 17.

*Voluntary Attendance at School.*—75 per cent. of the boys, and 79 per cent. of the girls, in the sample, had not remained voluntarily at school after the normal leaving age. Of those who did remain, about one-half remained for not more than six months; about one in eight had remained for two years or more.

A comparison of the figures with those obtained at the similar enquiry of 1925 shows an increase in the proportion who had attended voluntarily at school after the normal school leaving age. The percentage who had no voluntary attendance at school after the normal leaving age was greatest among those of 17 years of age (over 79 per cent. of the boys and 83 per cent. of the girls). The sample included 106 boys, or about 3 per cent., and 49 girls, or about 1½ per cent., who were still at school, though available to leave and registered for employment.

*Age on Leaving School.*—81 per cent. of the boys, and 84 per cent. of the girls, in the sample, had left school before reaching the age of 14½ years; less than 10 per cent. of the boys, and less than 8 per cent. of the girls, had remained at school after attaining 15 years of age. Of those aged 17 years, over 82 per cent. of the boys, and 86 per cent. of the girls, had left school before reaching 14½ years of age.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD.

*Unemployment prior to First Job.*—Of all the juveniles in the sample, over 15 per cent. of the boys and 21 per cent. of the girls had not had any employment. Among those who had been in employment, 67 per cent. of the boys, and nearly 50 per cent. of the girls, had been unemployed for not more than one month between leaving school and obtaining their first job. The figure for girls may be influenced by the tendency in some districts to remain at home for a time, after leaving school, before seeking employment.

*Kind of Last Employment.*—Of the boys in the sample who, though unemployed at the date of the enquiry, had previously been in employment, 13 per cent. claimed to have had apprenticeship or formal learnership in their last occupation; 44 per cent. claimed to have had other employment of a progressive character; 34 per cent. had been in non-progressive employment; and 9 per cent. had been in casual or seasonal employment. Among the girls who had at some previous time been in employment, 7 per cent. claimed to have been apprentices or learners; 53 per cent. claimed to have had other progressive employment; 31 per cent. had been in non-progressive employment; and 9 per cent. had been in casual or seasonal employment.

*Unemployment since Last Job.*—Of those juveniles who had previously been in employment, 47 per cent., both of the boys and of the girls, had been unemployed for not more than one month since their last job; 65 per cent. of the boys and 70 per cent. of the girls had been unemployed for not more than two months; and only 1 per cent. of the boys, and less than 2 per cent. of the girls, had been unemployed for twelve months or more, since their last job. The boys who had had apprenticeship or formal learnership, or other progressive employment, had been unemployed for a shorter time, on the average, than those who had had non-progressive or casual work. Thus, while 49 per cent. of the boys who had had apprenticeship or formal learnership or other progressive employment in their last job had been unemployed for more than one month, the corresponding figure for those with non-progressive employment was 56 per cent.; and for those with casual or seasonal employment 67 per cent. Among the girls with apprenticeship or formal learnership, 40 per cent. had been unemployed for more than one month; the corresponding percentage among those with other progressive employment being 49; among those with non-progressive employment, 57 per cent.; and among those with casual or seasonal employment, 77 per cent.

*Attendance at approved courses of instruction.*—Out of the total of 3,446 boys in the sample, 918, or about 27 per cent., were attending an approved course of instruction during unemployment, while an additional 88, or about 2½ per cent., had attended at some time or other. Among the girls, 517, or nearly 17 per cent., were attending an approved course of instruction, and an additional 63, or 2 per cent., had attended at some time or other.

*Period of Employment since leaving School.*—The average period of employment for the boys in the sample, including those who had had no employment since leaving school, was 20.8 months, and

for girls 17·2 months. The following Table shows the amount of employment obtained by those who had left school for various periods :—

Period since leaving School.	Average number of months of Employment.	
	Boys.	Girls.
Not more than 3 months	1·4	1·5
3-6 months	4·8	4·6
6-9 "	7·8	7·7
9-12 "	10·8	10·9
12-18 "	13·9	15·5
18-24 "	21·7	21·5
24-30 "	27·5	27·3
30-36 "	33·4	33·2
Over 3 years	40·5	40·6

Of the aggregate duration of employment which had been obtained by all the juveniles in the sample since leaving school, the proportions of different types were as shown below :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Apprenticeship or formal learnership	14·8 per cent.	11·3 per cent.
Other progressive employment	45·6 "	58·4 "
Non-progressive employment	37·0 "	27·8 "
Casual or seasonal employment	2·6 "	2·5 "
TOTAL	100·0	100·0

A detailed analysis of the statistics obtained on this subject shows that the proportion which employment of a progressive character formed of the total amount of employment obtained increased, whilst the proportion of non-progressive employment diminished, with the length of the period since leaving school.

*Changes of Occupation.*—Among the boys who had been in employment, 33 per cent. had not changed their occupation; 26 per cent. had had two occupations, over 17 per cent. three occupations, nearly 11 per cent. four occupations, and 13 per cent. more than four occupations. Among the girls who had been in employment, 39 per cent. had had only one occupation, 28 per cent. had had two occupations, 16 per cent. three occupations, 9 per cent. four occupations, and 8 per cent. more than four occupations.

*Reasons for leaving Employment.*—The chief reason for leaving employment was trade depression. Over one-fourth of all the jobs which had been lost were left on this ground. In order to throw some light on the question whether there was any definite tendency towards losing or leaving employment immediately after reaching 16 years of age, those jobs which were lost within three months before or after that age were specially marked on the schedule. The analysis shows that in these cases "too old" accounted among boys for a high proportion of jobs left; 21 per cent. of the jobs lost within three months before or after the 16th birthday were lost on this ground, as compared with 21 per cent. due to trade depression, and 16 per cent. left on "own accord." It is of interest to note that, among boys, the percentage of such jobs which were left on account of the worker being "too old" was 9 per cent. in progressive employments other than apprenticeship, etc.; 35 per cent. in non-progressive employments, and 6 per cent. in casual or seasonal employment. Among girls only 4 per cent. of the jobs lost within three months before or after the 16th birthday were lost because the applicant was "too old."

#### EMPLOYABILITY.

Of the total sample of 3,446 boys and 3,060 girls, 2,983 boys and 2,725 girls were interviewed in order to assess employability. The figures showing the results of the assessment are given in the following Table :—

Assessment of Employability.	Boys.				Girls.			
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Total.
Physique	68·1	26·1	5·8	100·0	72·7	23·4	3·9	100·0
Health	84·5	13·1	2·4	100·0	84·5	13·1	2·4	100·0
General Appearance	59·8	33·8	6·4	100·0	67·3	29·0	3·7	100·0
Intellectual Responsiveness	58·7	33·9	7·4	100·0	70·8	23·8	5·4	100·0
General	58·3	35·5	6·2	100·0	63·6	32·1	4·3	100·0

It will be seen that both among boys and among girls the assessments in respect of health gave the best results. Over 84 per cent. of both boys and girls were considered to have good health, as compared with 68 per cent. of boys and nearly 73 per cent. of girls with good physique. Under the headings "general appearance" and "intellectual responsiveness," less than 60 per cent. of the boys, and about 70 per cent. of the girls, were assessed as "good."

As regards physical defects, the commonest form of defect was poor eyesight among both boys and girls. In about two-thirds of the cases of poor eyesight it was considered that this defect would not restrict employment. Over 93 per cent. of the boys and nearly 94 per cent. of the girls apparently had no physical defect.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFIT.

To obtain a proper appreciation of the amount of insured employment obtained it is necessary to compare the number of contributions paid with the period of insurance within the scheme. None of the boys and girls in the sample could have been insured for more than two years, and the maximum number of contributions that could have been paid was therefore 104. The following Table gives an analysis in respect of boys and girls who entered insurance up to July, 1929, and who had therefore been insured for periods varying from a minimum of 84 weeks to a maximum of 104 weeks.

Total contributions paid.				Boys.	Girls.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
0	...	...	...	...	...
1-24	...	...	...	1·4	1·0
25-48	...	...	...	11·1	10·4
49-72	...	...	...	34·4	31·8
73-96	...	...	...	49·5	54·1
97 or more	...	...	...	3·6	2·7
TOTAL	...	...	...	100·0	100·0

During the period covered by the Table unemployment among juveniles showed a heavy increase. As a general rule very few boys and girls are continuously unemployed for considerable periods, and it would appear from the foregoing Table that during 1930 the increase in unemployment probably resulted from its spread to a much larger number of individuals who became intermittently employed, rather than from the lengthening of the period of unemployment among a slightly increased number of boys and girls.

Most juveniles enter insurance through reaching 16 years of age while in insurable employment, and those in the sample who entered insurance between July, 1930, and the early part of February, 1931, appear to have had an equally good employment record with those included in the foregoing Table. These could not have paid more than 32 contributions at the date of the enquiry. The figures are given in the following Table :—

Total contributions paid.				Boys.	Girls.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
0	...	...	...	2·9	3·6
1-24	...	...	...	87·9	90·6
25-48	...	...	...	9·2	5·8
TOTAL	...	...	...	100·0	100·0

The following Table gives an analysis of the boys and girls who entered insurance up to July, 1929, as regards the amount of unemployment benefit drawn :—

Days of benefit drawn.				Boys.	Girls.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
0	...	...	...	9·3	10·7
1-50	...	...	...	31·0	35·5
51-100	...	...	...	24·4	22·9
101-150	...	...	...	15·7	15·6
151-200	...	...	...	10·2	7·0
201-250	...	...	...	6·4	3·7
251 or more	...	...	...	3·0	4·6
TOTAL	...	...	...	100·0	100·0

After allowing for the period necessary for paying the qualifying 30 contributions, and for "waiting" periods, the maximum amount of benefit that could have been drawn would vary approximately between 315 and 435 days. The Table shows that approximately 65 per cent. of the boys and 69 per cent. of the girls drew not more than 100 days of benefit, and that the majority of these drew not more than 50 days.

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return\* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 12th March, 1932. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 7th March, 1931. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

*Numbers employed.*—The total number of persons employed† in each of the past 10 years was as shown below :—

March, 1923	681,778	March, 1928	677,148
" 1924	700,573	" 1929	642,137
" 1925	702,062	" 1930	656,530
" 1926	689,264	" 1931	615,592
April, 1927	683,077	" 1932	597,971

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the

\* *Railway Companies Staff.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free).

† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,319 in March, 1932.

companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1932, there were 545,109 adult males, 30,755 junior males, 21,132 adult females, and 975 junior females. (The classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay respectively.)

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1932, were as follows:—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervising staff ... ..	90,029	437
Traffic department ... ..	103,477	6,943
Goods and cartage staff ... ..	52,144	6,460
Permanent-way section (conciliation grades)* ... ..	57,664	121
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department ... ..	98,507	2,468
Shop and artisan staff ... ..	100,222	11,434
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses) ... ..	15,357	798
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.) ... ..	27,709	2,094

The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 224,839; London and North Eastern, 173,957; Great Western, 103,839; and Southern, 68,119.

**Wages.**—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows: in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount:—

	Week ended	
	12th March, 1932.	7th March, 1931.
Staff entered at salaried rates:—	s. d.	s. d.
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses) ... ..	89 4	92 5
Staff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses):—		
Conciliation staff* ... ..	61 8	65 10
Shop and artisan staff ... ..	65 4	68 5

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1932 and 1931, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. The effects of these deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments, but not in the average weekly salary or wage, at March, 1932. No deductions were in operation in March, 1931.

Class.	Week ended 12th March, 1932.		Week ended 7th March, 1931.	
	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly payments.†	Average weekly salary or wage.	Average weekly payments.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriage cleaners ... ..	42 10	49 6	44 4	53 1
Carters ... ..	50 10	55 3	50 8	57 9
Checkers ... ..	54 6	57 4	54 6	59 7
Engine cleaners ... ..	54 6	55 3	50 10	55 2
Engine drivers and motormen ... ..	89 1	96 1	88 6	102 11
Firemen and assistant motormen ... ..	70 4	75 6	69 7	80 4
Guards ... ..	64 11	69 6	64 11	74 1
Permanent-way gangers ... ..	51 8	54 9	51 11	59 2
"    undermen ... ..	44 2	47 8	45 7	52 0
Porters (goods staff) ... ..	44 6	47 8	45 10	50 10
"    grade 2 (traffic dept.) ... ..	40 4	43 2	41 9	46 4
"    parcel ... ..	49 11	52 0	49 11	55 8
Shunters class 1 ... ..	65 0	66 6	65 0	71 6
"    "    3 ... ..	55 0	56 5	55 0	60 6
Signalmen ... ..	59 4	64 0	59 3	68 7
Ticket collectors, Class 1 ... ..	58 1	63 2	58 1	65 8
"    "    2 ... ..	54 0	57 0	54 0	59 11
Mechanics and artisans:—				
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department:				
Erectors, fitters and turners ... ..	63 1	77 1	63 7	80 8
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers ... ..	59 7	75 1	59 7	77 5
Machinists and machinemmen ... ..	55 9	70 9	55 8	74 3
Smiths ... ..	64 8	75 11	64 8	80 1
Labourers ... ..	46 0	53 8	46 1	56 7
Labourers (civil engineering) ... ..	46 7	49 9	46 6	51 11

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE sixty-fourth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. John Bromley, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 576; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 50,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 168,\* with a membership of approximately 3,613,000. On the previous occasion on which the Congress met at Newcastle, which was in 1911, there were 523 delegates, representing 1,662,133 members.

In the following Table the figures relating to the present Congress are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1931:—

Group of Organisations.	1931.			1932.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture ... ..	1	4	30,000	1	6	30,000
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	8	117	628,541	8	99	626,039
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ... ..	49	71	498,946	49	65	464,504
Textile ... ..	28*	100	431,979	28*	103	403,200
Clothing ... ..	8	30	149,206	7	29	148,322
Woodworking and Furniture ... ..	8	10	58,886	8	8	53,520
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	14	30	150,898	14	30	151,586
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	8	26	276,660	9	27	272,364
Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing Industries ... ..	14	14	48,200	14	14	46,915
Railway Service ... ..	3	25	427,698	3	24	418,363
Other Transport and General Labour ... ..	6	123	755,871	6	132	737,527
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... ..	8	26	195,532	8	25	200,641
Government, National and Local ... ..	6	10	34,628	5	9	30,827
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous ... ..	8	3	32,356	8	5	29,465
Totals ... ..	169*	589	3,719,401	168*	576	3,613,273

The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decline of 106,000 (3 per cent.) on those of the previous Congress. All but three groups of unions showed a decrease, the largest decreases being in the metals, machines, conveyances, etc., group and in the textile group, where the decline in each case was nearly 7 per cent.

The President, in his opening address, defended the trade union policy of striving to maintain wages and conditions of employment during a period of falling prices and contraction of trade. We were living, he said, in an age of plenty, and the right policy was to increase consumption. He condemned a policy of "economy," as lessening the purchasing power of the consumers; and claimed that, in the conditions resulting from the immense expansion and finer technique of modern industry, the only sound and effective policy was that of raising wages and of shortening working hours, with a view to the redistribution of employment between the workless and the over-worked.

The principal ordinary business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's Report, covering their work during the preceding twelve months; also of the agenda, containing resolutions, and amendments thereto, on various questions. The agenda, as originally circulated, contained 54 resolutions sent in by affiliated trade unions, and two submitted by the General Council, together with ten amendments; but a number of the resolutions, and of the amendments, were combined, and presented in twelve new composite resolutions.

After the President's address, and before embarking on the ordinary business, the Congress was addressed by Mr. Naesmith, general secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, on the subject of the dispute in the manufacturing department of the cotton industry. An emergency resolution, submitted by the General Council, was passed unanimously, condemning the policy of the Lancashire cotton trade employers in seeking to depress still further the standard of living of their employees; expressing the view that such a policy was futile as a means of rehabilitating the industry, and could only postpone its long overdue reorganisation and must further limit the market for industrial products; pledging the Congress to support by all means in its power the fight of the cotton trade unions for trade union standards of life, for the reinstatement of workers who have lost employment owing to their defence of trade union principles, and for the sanctity of trade union agreements; and instructing the General Council to organise all possible moral and financial assistance to help the cotton workers. The President announced that the General Council had set up a committee to carry out the terms of the resolution, and had voted £1,000 as a contribution to the fund. He appealed for a wide response to the appeal.

\* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

\* Including grades covered by the Conciliation Scheme in operation before the war, i.e., mainly the traffic and goods staffs.  
† See paragraph immediately before the Table.

The Congress passed a series of resolutions dealing with shop assistants, including (i) a demand for legislative action to give effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Shop Assistants, (ii) a demand that employers should be required to give written references to employees leaving their service, (iii) a demand for legislative restrictions on Sunday trading. They also asked the General Council to take action to secure the regulation of the hours and conditions of office workers by legislation.

On the second day of the Congress, a resolution was passed protesting against the holding up of building programmes, and instructing the General Council to call upon the Government to encourage local authorities to advance the progress of housing schemes and to introduce legislation for the stricter control of rents.

The rest of the session was devoted largely to the subject of unemployment. The principal resolution expressed grave concern at the increase in the number of unemployed, which it attributed in part to the policy of the Government, and called for (i) the abolition of war debts and reparations, the international examination of other international debts, and the lowering of barriers to trade; and for (ii) the planning of housing and slum clearance schemes and other public works, the public control of banking and monopolistic industries, and the taxation of land values. Other resolutions called for a reduction in the waiting period under the unemployment insurance scheme, the abolition of the means test, the amendment of the "anomalies" regulations, and other changes in the unemployment insurance scheme and in its administration.

Two resolutions dealt with the National Health Insurance scheme. One of these called for a centralisation of finance under the scheme, the abolition of the panel system and the establishment of a State medical service, and the extension of medical services to the dependants of insured workers; the other condemned the reduction of women's benefit, and the other alterations in the scheme introduced by the National Health Insurance Act of 1932.

A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts on the lines of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party's draft Bill. Special attention was called in the discussion to the need for employers to be compulsorily insured against workmen's compensation risks.

On the following day, Mr. H. B. Butler, the recently appointed director of the International Labour Office, gave an account of the work of that Office, and dealt with the action which is being taken in various countries in connection with proposals for a shorter working week. The Congress was also addressed by the Right Hon. G. Lansbury, M.P., as fraternal delegate from the Labour Party; and by fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union.

The proceedings on the fourth day of the Congress began with an address from the Right Hon. A. Henderson, the chairman of the Disarmament Conference. Following this, a resolution calling for a large reduction of armaments was passed unanimously. Two of the delegates pointed out the necessity for making provision for workers at arsenals, shipyards, etc., who might be displaced by disarmament measures; but it was stated that this question, arising from the application of a general principle, had been considered, and was also under discussion internationally.

A resolution was then moved and seconded calling attention to the hostilities now in progress or threatened, and urging the General Council "to make representations to the International Federation of Trade Unions for the immediate prevention of the manufacture or transport of all war materials to Japan or China." Objection was taken to this proposal, however, on the grounds that it would be impracticable to apply it; and it was pointed out that such a prohibition could not be limited to the two countries named. It was also stated that the International Federation of Trade Unions already had the matter under consideration, and had called together representatives of the unions concerned. The resolution was not put to the vote, the previous question being moved and carried by a large majority.

The remainder of the session was occupied by a discussion (which was continued on the following day) of a Report on fiscal policy, which had been prepared by the Economic Committee in accordance with a resolution passed at last year's Congress, adopted by the General Council in May, and subsequently published as a pamphlet. The Report recommended "a comprehensive planning of our economic life, in the socialist direction," and expressed no final opinion on the tariff policy of the present Government. The Report was criticised by several delegates as being inconclusive, and failing to condemn a tariff policy unequivocally; but it was defended, on behalf of the General Council, as an objective examination of the question, which did not advocate a tariff system. The Report was ultimately passed by a large majority. A resolution was subsequently passed instructing the General Council to investigate the industrial effects of tariffs in the several trades directly and indirectly affected by them, and to report to a future Congress.

On the fifth and last day of the Congress, a discussion took place on a Report, prepared by the Economic Committee and adopted by the General Council, dealing with the public control and regulation of industry and trade. The Report recommended, *inter alia*, the setting up of a National Industrial Council "for the discussion of the general problems of industry," and of boards of management in each of the industries or services which were judged suitable for "socialisation," i.e., for being brought under public ownership or control. Socialisation, it was stated, can generally be effected more conveniently and effectively by the public corporation method than by direct operation by a Government Department. The boards of management of the socialised industries or services "should consist of persons appointed by the Government solely on the ground

of their fitness for the positions, not excluding persons from any class, but not selected as representing particular interests. Advisory committees should be constituted to represent particular interests, including trade unionism." This Report also was criticised by several delegates, and its reference back was moved and seconded. The motion to refer back was, however, withdrawn, on the understanding that the Report should be regarded as merely a statement, not committing the Congress to any policy outlined therein, until the trade unions had had time to consider it more fully.

A resolution was moved and seconded instructing the General Council to formulate a policy for the reduction of hours of labour. The resolution declared the opposition of the Congress to a movement which would lower the standard of living of the wage-earners, but stated that Congress would support any approach towards the establishment of a 40-hour week, in which provision is made to compensate the workmen for loss of earnings consequent upon the reduction of hours; it also instructed the General Council to press forward internationally to secure a legal 40-hour week in all countries, as the most effective and practicable method of mitigating the results of industrial rationalisation, and as a means of absorbing the unemployed. The resolution was carried, after one delegate had called attention to many cases in which even a 48-hour week was not observed, and overtime was worked with the consent of the trade unions; the General Council, he said, would have to overcome the resistance, not only of the employers, but of many trade union workers.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the General Council to prepare a report on the best means of securing the transformation of the present system to one founded on a co-operative or socialist basis.

In the election of the new General Council, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, takes the place of Mr. H. Skinner, who has retired. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain had two representatives last year, the Right Hon. T. Richards and Mr. A. J. Cook, both of whom died in November of last year. The vacancies were temporarily filled, at the invitation of the General Council, by two other nominees of the Miners' Federation, Mr. E. Edwards and Mr. Herbert Smith. There was no contest on the present occasion in the mining and quarrying section of the General Council, but Mr. Edwards has been re-elected and Mr. J. McGurk takes the place of Mr. Smith.

## WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD-AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS.

*Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.*—During last year\* the number of claims to widows' and orphans' pensions in England and Wales under the Act of 1925 was 85,770, and the number of awards was 64,246. Under the Act of 1929 the number of claims in England and Wales was 33,522, and the number of awards (including awards of claims on hand at the end of the previous year) was 46,270. The corresponding figures for Scotland were 8,963; 7,614; 5,023; and 5,144 respectively.

At the end of the year under review the total numbers of beneficiaries under the two Acts were 597,869 widows and 282,098 children in England and Wales, and 72,475 widows and 41,027 children in Scotland.

The amount paid in widows' pensions (including children's allowances) in England and Wales during the year\* was approximately £18,399,000; and the cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme to 31st March, 1932, was approximately £63,722,000. For orphans' pensions the respective amounts were £298,000 and £1,659,000. The corresponding figures for Scotland for the nine months April to December, 1931, were, £1,746,114; £7,662,055; £43,371; and £302,253 respectively.

*Contributory Old Age Pensions between ages 65 and 70.*—In England and Wales the number of claims received during the year\* was 201,146, and the number of pensions awarded during the year was 162,267. The total number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in receipt of old age pensions under these provisions in England and Wales on 31st March, 1932, was 615,310. The amount paid in respect of these claims during the year ended 31st March, 1932, was approximately £15,552,000; and the cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme to 31st March, 1932, was approximately £58,414,000.

In Scotland the number of claims received during 1931 was 20,940, the number of claims allowed was 18,752, and the number of pensions payable at the end of the year was 68,635. Payments during the nine months April to December, 1931, were estimated at £1,357,989, and the cumulative total at £6,303,435.

*Old Age Pensions at age 70 payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts.*—At 31st March, 1932, the number of Old Age Pensions in payment to persons over 70 years of age in England and Wales by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts was 567,501. The number in Scotland at 31st December, 1931, was 79,012. These figures do not include pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts without regard to insurance, but subject to conditions as to means, residence and nationality.

\* The year referred to is the year ended 31st March, 1932, in the case of England and Wales, and the calendar year 1931 in the case of Scotland. The figures in this article are taken from the 13th Annual Report of the Ministry of Health (Cmd. 4113. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net, 5s. 5d. post free), and the 3rd Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotland (Cmd. 4080. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net, 3s. 3d. post free).

## REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS OF LANCASHIRE AND OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

THE series of Reports on the industrial surveys of certain areas of Great Britain, undertaken by the Universities of the respective areas at the request of H.M. Government, is now complete. Notices of two of these Reports—those on the industrial surveys of South Wales and of South-West Scotland \*—appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE (pages 240-1), and a notice of the Report on the industrial survey of Merseyside† in the August issue; the present issue contains notices of the industrial surveys of the Lancashire area (exclusive of Merseyside) and of the North-East Coast area.‡

The two last mentioned Reports, which were prepared by the University of Manchester and by Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (University of Durham), respectively, include a survey of the present industrial position of the areas, review the prospects of early expansion and of new developments, and attempt, so far as practicable, an assessment of the prospective employment capacity of the various industries in the areas, as a basis for an estimate of the volume of labour likely to be surplus to industrial requirements.

### LANCASHIRE AREA (EXCLUDING MERSEYSIDE).

The survey area includes Lancashire south of Lancaster, and east of the area covered by the Merseyside Report. The industrial and residential fringe of Cheshire and Derbyshire which economically is bound up with Lancashire is also included. At the Census of 1931 the area contained 4,214,809 persons, or 10·6 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales; at July, 1930, it included 1,488,510 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, or 12·0 per cent. of the total in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Report is in two parts. Part I contains a summary of the present position, and a discussion of the long-period remedies which might be applied to the problem of surplus labour; while Part II deals in greater detail with some of the principal phases of the economic activity of the area, such as the fluctuations in population of Lancashire down to and since 1921; the industries of Lancashire generally; the cotton, metal and engineering, coal mining, clothing, and electricity supply industries; distribution; agriculture; employment with Local Authorities; local rates and industry. There are also nearly a hundred pages of statistical appendices.

The surplus of labour in the area, as measured by the volume of unemployment among the insured population in the survey area in 1929, is estimated at approximately 160,000 persons, or about 12 per cent. of the total insured population, of whom about 120,000 are males and 40,000 females. There is also an indeterminate amount of unemployment in the uninsured occupations.

Unemployment among insured persons in 1929 was heavily concentrated in a few staple industries. Among males, cotton and the industries which are greatly dependent upon cotton—general engineering and textile finishing—and coal mining accounted for 52 per cent. of the total unemployment in all industries; while 69 per cent. of the unemployment among insured females occurred in cotton and in textile finishing. Cotton alone was responsible for 17 per cent. of the total unemployed males and for 66 per cent. of the total unemployed females.

The rate of unemployment varied considerably from one part of the survey area to another. No less than one-fifth of the total unemployment was centred in the cotton weaving belt which lies to the north and north-east of industrial Lancashire, and contains the great centres of Burnley, Blackburn, and Preston, and numerous towns and villages surrounding them.

Between 1921 and 1931, the population of the area increased by about 80,000 (or a little under 2 per cent. of the 1921 total); on the other hand, the insured population increased by at least 5 per cent. between 1923 and 1929.

The Report draws very special attention to the low rate of migration of population from Lancashire. Between 1921 and 1931, the natural increase in the population of the county (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) was 238,000, or 4·9 per cent. of the 1921 total; the net loss by migration amounted to 132,000, or 2·7 per cent.; so that the actual increase in population was 106,000, or 2·2 per cent. This failure of migration to make a substantial contribution to the draining away of the surplus of labour in Lancashire is in striking contrast with the relatively high rates of migration in the depressed areas of North-East England and South Wales.

The extent of the surplus in the cotton industry in 1929 was about 63,000 persons (21,000 males and 42,000 females). This, however, makes no allowance for the common practice, in the weaving department of the industry, of employers reducing the number of looms which each weaver operates, while still running full time: this is a form of under-employment which does not appear in the unemployment statistics. It is suggested in the Report that an addition of from 10,000 to 15,000 should be made to the surplus stated above, to represent, in terms of totally unemployed persons, the amount of under-employment among weavers owing to this practice.

The surplus in the cotton industry consists predominantly of females, and contains an exceptionally large proportion of married women. There is also a high percentage of workers unemployed in the 18-24 age groups. Upon this point the Report observes: "This

heavy incidence of unemployment upon workers during a period in their working lives when they should be rapidly approaching maturity of industrial skill and adaptability, and when they should be most capable of moving into other industries or localities, is extremely disquieting. Both in spinning and in weaving, the continued entry of juvenile labour into an already over-crowded industry in the last decade has tended to produce a 'banking-up' of young adult workers." It is suggested in the Report that more active measures ought to be taken to regulate the entry of young labour into the cotton industry.

The Report reviews the effect of certain possible technical changes on the demand for labour in the cotton industry, viz., high-draft spinning, high speed winding and warping, the "more looms per weaver" system, and the use of automatic looms. It is suggested that the "more looms per weaver" system is likely to create graver employment problems in the near future than the other changes.

Coal mining in Lancashire has been declining, relatively to the other principal coal-fields, for many years: the surplus in the years 1928-30 appears to have been about 20,000.

In the engineering trades, textile engineering has been particularly depressed for some years, with the result that unemployment has been far higher in the districts where textile engineering is most concentrated, such as Oldham, than in other areas, such as Manchester and Trafford Park. It is suggested that the surplus in engineering may be rather over than under 15,000. There are also smaller surpluses in the metal trades, and in the chemical industry, particularly at Widnes.

The Report then proceeds to consider what relief may be anticipated from those industries, other than those which have hitherto been the staple industries of Lancashire, which are expanding. It is shown that the expansion of these industries in Lancashire was approximately as great in Lancashire as in the rest of Great Britain up to 1929; though Lancashire failed to maintain its parity with other parts of the country in this respect in 1930 and 1931. Among the industries which have shown the greatest increase in Lancashire in the last few years have been Local Authority service (which now employs more persons in the survey area than coal mining, the textile finishing trades, or the clothing industry); the distributive trades; electrical engineering, and the manufacture of electrical cables, wire, flex, lamps, etc.; the tram and omnibus services; the manufacture of rainproof coats; and the manufacture of shirts and underclothing. Moreover, at least one area in Lancashire—the Trafford Park estate, near Manchester—has shown a remarkable development in a great variety of industries.

Nevertheless it is suggested in the Report that, at the present rate of growth, the expansion in these and other trades cannot make up for the shrinkage in the declining industries. In particular there are some areas which have not shared in any such growth; areas "which might be described, without any straining of language, as threatening to become partially derelict." This is especially true of some of the weaving towns and villages in the north-east of the area.

The Report then proceeds to consider various measures for relieving the position thus disclosed. Various means are suggested, for example, for overcoming the prevailing shortage of machinists in the clothing industries, including the setting up of clothing factories in the northern weaving towns, where there is a plentiful supply of female labour accustomed to working in factories.

The Report discusses the advantages of a system of industrial planning on a national scale. Local efforts to encourage the development of industry, such as that of the Lancashire Industrial Development Council, have to compete with other similar efforts in other districts; but a national scheme would be able to direct industry to those regions where there is a large surplus of industrial population. "It may seriously be questioned whether it will pay the nation in the future to allow the accumulation of capital invested in the region in the form of factories, machines, roads, railways, power stations, buildings, and houses to fall into disuse, and to permit the duplication of this equipment elsewhere." It is also suggested that the development of industries in the areas selected for special assistance might be promoted by financial inducements, such as rating relief, special schemes for the training of workers, and arrangements for obtaining capital at low rates of interest.

### NORTH EAST COAST AREA.

The volume setting forth the results of the industrial survey of the North East Coast area contains the Report proper, followed by fifteen memoranda, dealing respectively with the general characteristics and the natural resources of the area; with agriculture, coal mining, the iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding industries; with the chemical industry, the printing and allied trades, the food, drink and tobacco trades, and the minor industries and services; with transport, gas and electricity supply, and the distributive trades; and with labour. The Report itself is largely a commentary on the principal points brought out in the memoranda.

The following summary is almost entirely confined to the Report, and to the memorandum on labour.

The survey area includes the counties of Northumberland and Durham, together with the Cleveland district in the North Riding of Yorkshire. This area had, at the census of 1931, a population of 2,495,559 persons, or one-sixteenth of the total population of England and Wales. The population of the area increased more rapidly than that of the whole country between 1901 and 1911, and again between 1911 and 1921; but it increased by only 1 per cent. between 1921 and 1931, as compared with an increase of 5½ per cent. in England and Wales as a whole.

The same tendency is shown by the insurance figures, which indicate that the number of persons insured against unemployment

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. net, respectively (3s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. post free).

† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).

‡ Industrial Survey of the Lancashire Area (excluding Merseyside) and Industrial Survey of the North-East Coast Area. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. and 7s. 6d. net, respectively (6s. 6d. and 8s. post free).

though showing an increase of over 30,000 between 1923 and 1931 in the North East Coast area, showed a relative decline, from 6.25 per cent. of the total for Great Britain in 1923 to 5.7 per cent. in 1931.

Insured women and girls in 1931 represented only 13.88 per cent. of the total number of insured persons in the North East Coast area, as compared with 27.83 per cent., or almost exactly double, in Great Britain.

The following Table shows the numbers of insured workers, and of insured employed workers, on the North East Coast in 1924 and in 1931, and the percentage change in the intervening seven years:—

Industry Group.	Numbers insured.		Number in 1931 as percentage of number in 1924.	Number of insured workers employed.		Number in 1931 as percentage of number in 1924.
	1924.	1931.		1924.	1931.	
Coal and coke ...	239,000	205,200	86.0	229,300	127,480	55.5
Iron and steel ...	46,000	35,600	77.5	35,300	20,900	59.0
Engineering ...	63,900	59,600	93.0	49,200	33,100	67.5
Shipbuilding ...	59,600	51,100	86.0	39,200	15,000	38.5
Chemicals ...	5,700	11,800	208.0	4,800	6,400	133.0
Shipping and water-side ...	23,200	28,700	124.0	18,000	15,400	85.0
Building and contracting ...	32,200	52,800	164.5	27,900	38,600	138.5
Woodwork, furniture, etc. ...	5,500	7,400	134.5	5,000	5,900	117.5
Printing and paper ...	7,600	9,500	125.0	6,800	8,100	118.5
Food, drink and tobacco ...	13,000	15,100	116.5	11,800	12,100	102.0
Distributive trades ...	65,800	89,700	136.5	61,000	76,300	125.0
Hotel, boarding house, club, etc., service ...	10,800	16,400	152.0	9,500	12,300	128.5
Road transport ...	10,500	18,300	173.5	9,100	15,000	165.5
All other industries and services ...	99,200	111,100	112.0	87,500	82,900	94.5
TOTAL ...	682,000	712,090*	104.4	594,540*	469,330*	79.0

The North East Coast figures are dominated by the four great industry groups of coal, iron and steel, engineering, and shipbuilding. These four groups showed great reductions in the numbers insured between 1924 and 1931, and much more serious reductions in the numbers of insured workers actually in employment. Moreover, the decline in these industries (except iron and steel) was even greater in the North East Coast area than in Great Britain as a whole.

The Report reviews the position of each of the principal industries in turn. In *coal mining*, the number of insured persons in the area had been reduced to just over 200,000 in 1931; and it is suggested that this does not show any considerable surplus over the number necessary to get an annual output of 50 million tons (equal to the output of 1924), which, it is thought, may be expected as an average during the next five years. The number insured in coal mining, however, shows a reduction of fully 40,000 on the numbers who were attached to the industry in 1924; and it is pointed out that, if these 40,000 persons have not been absorbed elsewhere, they must still be regarded as surplus to the coal industry of the area.

In the *iron and steel* industry it is suggested that there is a present surplus of about 2,000. But here also, if the workers who have left the industry since 1923 (the year of maximum employment) are still available, the surplus will be much larger, (say) 17,000.

In *engineering*, the percentages unemployed in the survey area tend to be higher than in the country as a whole; in marine engineering, which is specially important in the survey area, unemployment is very severe. It is suggested that the surplus of workers over what is required even in a good year (by post-war standards) may be about 6,000.

In *shipbuilding*, the North East Coast has fallen behind, both relatively to other shipbuilding areas of the country and relatively to other countries. It is suggested in the Report that, except for abnormally lean years, such as 1923 or 1931, the number of persons likely to be employed in the industry in the survey area will range from about 30,000 to about 40,000. This points to an unemployment percentage of about 25 per cent. in lean years, over and above the amount of labour which may be regarded as definitely surplus to the industry. The probable surplus, even in busy years, is put at about 13,000.

The increase in the *chemical* trades is due to recent developments at Billingham, on the Tees. The number of insured persons employed in the area increased from about 5,000 to 15,700 between 1923 and 1929, but declined to about 6,000 in 1931.

In the *building* trades, the number of insured persons increased between 1923 and 1930, but the number employed declined. In *public works contracting* the numbers insured have been affected in the last few years by attempts to provide employment on relief works.

In the *distributive* trades there has been a marked increase in the North East Coast area, as in all other parts of the country; but the increase on the North East Coast has not been quite so great as elsewhere.

An attempt is made in the Report to estimate the probable surplus of labour in all industries during the five years 1932-6. The maximum aggregate demand for labour in insured occupations in these years is put at 622,000 (males, 532,000; females, 90,000): these estimates are somewhat above the numbers actually in employment in 1924 and 1929. As regards the supply of labour, it is suggested that, in view of the great preponderance in the area of the heavy industries, the real problem is confined to male labour; and the probable number of male workers in insured occupations is estimated, on certain

\* The figures given in the Report for the several industry groups appear to have been rounded off (with one exception) to the nearest hundred; hence the totals, in these three cases, do not exactly represent the sum of the group figures.

assumptions, at about 612,000. This points to a surplus of 80,000 male workers, or 64,000 if a margin of 3 per cent. be allowed for the irreducible floating reserve of labour.

The question of mobility of labour is considered at some length, and the conclusion is reached that there is a relatively high degree both of territorial and of occupational mobility in the area. The Report remarks on the comparative dearth in the area of subsidiary industries, and on its failure to attract new industries to any great extent. This may be due to its comparative isolation from other centres of population; and it is thought doubtful whether efforts to attract new large-scale industries are likely to have much success. The possible developments along which, in the opinion of the compilers of the Report, some relief may more probably be found are thus set forth:

"In our opinion such development as is possible is more likely to be brought about, not so much by the attraction of firms bringing in industries new to the area, as by the adaptation of existing works to meet new needs and new conditions. Such a transition from one kind of industrial activity to another under the stress of economic forces would be no new phase in the industrial history of this country. Other districts have had to effect a transition of this kind in the past; the North East Coast is faced with the necessity of doing so now. The transition will not be an easy one. It is not easy for an armament firm to adapt itself to peace conditions in which the demand for armaments is negligible. But certain armament firms are not without hope that the change can be made, and that in the making of locomotives, or other things, they may find new openings. It is along such lines as these that we look for the chief developments in the area in the near future."

## MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1931. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

THE Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1931, together with the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same year, has been published.\*

### COAL MINING.

*State of Trade.*—In a survey of the coal mining industry it is stated that the falling off in the demand for coal at home and abroad which showed itself early in 1930, continued to affect the production of British coal adversely throughout 1931, and the tonnage raised was abnormally low. The position in other countries was, on the whole, rather worse, and it is estimated that the world coal output in 1931 was approximately one-eighth lower than in 1930 and one-fifth lower than in 1929.

Employment was very irregular, particularly in some of the inland districts, which are mainly dependent upon the home trade. Thus, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland counties, the time lost averaged about 1½ days a week, as in 1930; in the other districts taken collectively, which include the chief exporting districts, the time lost averaged about half a day a week. On the other hand, the decline in numbers employed, as will be seen from the figures given below, took exactly the opposite course, being greater in the exporting than in the home trade districts.

### OUTPUT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The output of coal in Great Britain was rather less than 220 million tons in 1931 (nearly 10 per cent. lower than in 1930 and 15 per cent. lower than in 1929), and lower than in any post-war year except 1921 and 1926, when the mines were idle for considerable periods on account of labour difficulties.

The decline in output was greatest in South Wales and Monmouthshire (where output was interrupted for about three weeks in January by labour difficulties), the reduction as compared with 1930 being 18 per cent. Other districts in which the decline was heavy included Durham (16 per cent.), Yorkshire (9 per cent.), and Scotland (8 per cent.). In the remaining districts (the Midlands, Lancashire and Cheshire, Northumberland, etc.), most of which are mainly dependent upon the home trade, output declined by from 4 to 7 per cent. as compared with 1930.

During the first eight months of the year the number of wage-earners on the colliery books declined from 883,900 (i.e., about the lowest level reached in 1930) to 820,800, but during the last four months the number rose to 840,500. The decline in the average number of workpeople employed between the last quarters of 1930 and of 1931 in districts which are mainly dependent upon the home trade was 18,200, or 3.9 per cent., against 32,900, or 7.8 per cent., in the chief exporting districts.

### WAGES AND HOURS, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND.

Wages during 1931 remained, with few exceptions, at the minima provided for in the respective district agreements. The exceptions were Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, and North Staffordshire.

In a number of districts reduced minimum percentages came into operation as a result of the reduction of working hours under the Coal Mines Act, 1930.† In South Wales and Monmouthshire the minimum percentage was reduced from 28 to 20, with effect from 1st March. At the beginning of April the minimum percentage in Leicestershire was reduced from 40 to 32, in North Staffordshire from 35 to 32, and in South Staffordshire from 40 to 38. In South Derbyshire the minimum percentage was reduced from 35 to 29 in April and May, except for enginemakers, firemen and mechanics. Reductions were also made, following disputes causing stoppages of work, in Cumberland, and in the East Bristol collieries.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. post-free).  
† 20 and 21 Geo. 5, Ch. 34. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1929, page 439, and for August, 1930, page 281.

On the other hand, in several districts the reduction of hours was accompanied by an increase in the percentage payable to piece-workers, to compensate them for the reduced working time.

The Coal Mines Act, 1931,\* which became law on 8th July, provided for the continuance for one year of minimum percentages on basis rates and of subsistence wages in districts where these were fixed on the basis of a 7½-hour day. When an agreement on this basis was reached in Scotland in August the minimum percentage in this district was reduced from 110 to 100, subsistence wages also being reduced.

The average cash earnings per shift in 1931, for all districts taken together, were 9s. 2½d., as compared with 9s. 3½d. in 1930, and with 9s. 2½d. in 1929. The average cash earnings for the whole year showed a further slight decline, from £113 18s. 2d. in 1930 to £111 10s. 9d. in 1931: the decline between 1929 and 1930 was nearly twice as great. The average cash earnings for 1931 varied from a maximum of £128 2s. 11d. in Scotland to minima of £99 14s. 7d. in Durham and £101 0s. 4d. in Northumberland. In the other districts the range was small—from £109 4s. 5d. in Yorkshire to £115 4s. 10d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The cash earnings stated above are exclusive of allowances in kind, which varied from ½d. per shift in Scotland, and in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, to 1s. 0½d. per shift in Northumberland and 1s. 1d. in Durham; in other districts they amounted to sums varying from 2½d. to 4½d. per shift. The average for the whole country was 4½d. per shift, or £1 3s. 4d. per quarter.

#### OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.†

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals† produced in Great Britain during 1930 and 1931, and the approximate total numbers of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals in those years:—

Minerals.	Total Net Selling Value of Output.		Approximate Number of Persons employed.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Iron ore and ironstone ...	£ 3,090,760	£ 1,838,033	11,400	7,700
Non-ferrous ores ...	595,368	257,221	3,500	1,400
Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes ...	1,524,872	1,172,761	9,200	6,400
Minerals used mainly in china, pottery, and glass manufacture ...	1,387,291	907,692	5,100	3,600
Minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc. ...	13,069,819	13,123,041	67,500	68,500
Other minerals ...	2,430,122	2,034,434	8,700	7,400
Total ...	22,098,232	19,333,182	105,400	95,000

#### ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.

##### PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in Great Britain (including brine salt workings and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) on 12th December, 1931:—

Wage-Earners.	Coal.	Iron Ore or Ironstone.	Other Minerals.	Total, 1931.	Total, 1930.
Below ground in mines, or inside in quarries:—					
Males under 16 ...	19,986	36	437	20,459	24,854
" 16-20 ...	80,177	319	2,625	83,121	86,200
" 20 and over ...	579,694	4,839	47,960	632,493	669,628
Total ...	679,857	5,194	51,022	736,073	780,682
Above ground at mines, or outside at quarries:—					
Males under 16 ...	10,521	39	683	11,243	12,889
" 16-20 ...	21,602	167	3,128	24,897	25,185
" 20 and over ...	128,798	1,407	26,218	156,423	165,045
Females under 16 ...	236	—	26	262	242
" 16-20 ...	1,033	—	29	1,062	1,020
" 20 and over... ..	1,762	2	68	1,832	2,019
Total ...	163,952	1,615	30,152	195,719	206,400
Grand Total ... { 1931 843,809 6,809 81,174 931,792	891,042	8,826	87,214	...	987,082

The figures for 1931 given in the Table relate, as stated, to 12th December. The average numbers of wage-earners employed in 1931 were as follows: the corresponding figures for 1930 are given in brackets:—coal mines, 851,623 (914,328); iron ore or ironstone, 7,473 (11,070); other minerals, 83,458 (90,155); total, 942,554 (1,015,553).

The average number of clerks and salaried persons employed in 1931 was 20,298, of whom 16,241 were employed at coal mines; as compared with 21,197 and 17,048, respectively, in 1930.

#### ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons killed and of

persons injured\* by accidents at mines and quarries in 1930 and in 1931:—

Place or Cause of Accident.	Persons Killed.			Persons Injured.*		
	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.
<b>Mines.</b>						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	107	—	107	96	2	98
Falls of ground ...	416	7	423	48,925	251	49,176
Shaft accidents ...	20	—	20	202	8	210
Underground haulage accidents ...	174	2	176	37,885	179	38,064
Miscellaneous underground accidents	71	2	73	43,450	486	43,936
Total, underground at mines ...	788	11	799	130,558	926	131,484
On surface, at mines ...	68	2	70	10,456	254	10,710
Total at mines...	856	13	869	141,014	1,180	142,194
<b>Quarries.</b>						
Accidents at quarries over 20 feet deep	—	50	50	—	5,640	5,640
Total, mines and quarries } 1931 856 63 919 141,014 6,820 147,834	1,008	87	1,095	165,541	7,826	173,367
1930						

At mines under the Coal Mines Act, the number of persons killed and injured in 1931 was at the rate of 67·3 per 100,000 man-shifts worked, as compared with 71·2 per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1930. The corresponding rates for iron mines were 45·9 and 52·6, respectively; and for other metalliferous mines 28·3 and 31·0, respectively.

## INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

THE first part of the twelfth annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board‡, covering the period ended 30th June, 1932, is devoted to a general description of the work done by the Board since its establishment, under the following headings:—

(i) *Industrial Surroundings*: atmospheric conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, ventilation); lighting; noise.

(ii) *Methods of Work*: physiological aspects, e.g., weight lifting, design of barrows, etc.; and psychological aspects, e.g., effects of monotony in repetitive processes.

(iii) *Industrial Unfitness*: sickness absenteeism in general; occupational sickness; accidents.

(iv) *Selection of the Worker*, and the use of vocational tests.

Special attention is given in the Report to the subject of *noise*, as a factor affecting the health and efficiency of workers, and to *absenteeism through sickness*, both general and occupational, a question which has recently come to the front owing to the recent serious increase in sickness experience under the National Health Insurance scheme. The Board have found very remarkable divergences in the sickness experience of different firms, so far as records are available, though this variation was partly due to differences in the methods of keeping the records.

The Report also contains an account of the Board's proceedings during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1932. During this period investigations have been proceeding on the physiology of heating and ventilation, lighting, noise, vibration, dust, the physique of men, the occupational fitness of mental defectives, the psychology of work, absenteeism due to sickness, vocational selection and accident causation.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

### ABOLITION OF COMPULSION.

AN Act to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1925, previously amended by two Acts of 1928, has been passed by the legislature of New Zealand, the main effect of which is largely to abolish the principle of compulsory arbitration laid down by the earlier legislation.

Under the Act of 1925, industrial disputes which were not settled in the Conciliation Council went automatically to the Arbitration Court for decision. Under the new Act, such disputes are to be referred to the Court only when a majority of the assessors is in favour of reference; where the assessors number less than four, they must be unanimous. If a proposal to refer to arbitration is not carried, the Council, by a majority decision, may adjourn the proceedings for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and if, on resumption, no settlement is reached, nor reference to the Arbitration Court agreed, every award or industrial agreement **binding** on the parties in the industry to which the dispute relates is to be cancelled after the lapse of a month.

Exception to this procedure is made when the dispute relates to an industry in which female workers are employed. Any union or association representing them, on the failure of conciliation proceedings, may apply to the Court for an order fixing minimum rates of wages for female workers in the industry, and in the meantime existing wages agreements remain valid.

\* Only those are included whose disablement was for more than three days.

† Including shale and fireclay mines.

‡ H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

\* 21 and 22 Geo. 5, Ch. 27. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931, page 253.

† Except for metalliferous minerals, and a few others of special importance, the Report does not cover the output (chiefly clay, gravel and sand) of quarries less than 20 feet deep, nor the quantities of sand and gravel which are raised from river beds and foreshores.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

## BELGIUM.

A COMMISSION, on which employers' associations and trade unions are represented, has been set up by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, to study the question of working hours and the distribution of work in industry, with special reference to the possibility of decreasing unemployment by a temporary reduction of working hours and a redistribution of work among a larger number of workers. The Commission has begun its work by the issue to industrial undertakings of a questionnaire asking for information as to the number of workers employed, the hours worked, the number of persons unemployed since 1st January, 1930, and the effect of any system of rotation of staff which may have been introduced.

## FRANCE.

A Decree, dated 24th June, 1932, removes the limitation on the maximum period in twelve months (fixed at 180 days by a Decree dated 5th June, 1931) during which relief is payable by public unemployment funds. The new Decree will remain operative until 31st December, 1932, but extension beyond that date is contemplated if no improvement in the industrial situation takes place meanwhile.

A Decree dated 28th July, 1932, authorises the payment of State subsidies to unemployment insurance funds formed by independent workers. The latter are defined for the purposes of the Decree as manual or intellectual workers who are not normally employed by a specified employer, including small craftsmen actively engaged in a trade and assisted by not more than two persons outside their families, or by not more than three if there is an apprentice in respect of whom a contract of apprenticeship has been concluded.

## POLAND.

The new regulations issued under the Unemployment Insurance Amending Act of 17th March, 1932, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 209 of the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1932, came into operation on 11th July, 1932. The maximum weekly rates of benefit have been reduced from 21 to 10·80 zlotys in the case of unemployed persons without dependants, from 24·50 to 12·60 zlotys in the case of persons with one or two dependants, from 28 to 14·40 zlotys in the case of persons with three, four or five dependants, and from 35 to 18 zlotys in the case of persons with more than five dependants.

For the assistance of unemployed persons in necessitous circumstances who are not in receipt of benefit, an Unemployment Relief Fund is to be established, which will be administered by a National Committee representing the Government, local authorities and private organisations, and by local committees appointed by the National Committee. The fund will derive its income from special taxes and voluntary private contributions.

## UNITED STATES.

An Act, known as the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, which makes available a sum of 2,122,224,000 dollars for the alleviation of unemployment, was signed by the President on 21st July, 1932, and became effective immediately. The Act authorises the loan of a total sum of 300,000,000 dollars to the States for the direct relief of the unemployed; makes available a fund of 1,500,000,000 dollars for the financing of "self-liquidating" public works undertaken by the States, municipal authorities and certain classes of private corporations; and provides for the expenditure of 322,224,000 dollars on Federal and Federally-assisted public works.

The maximum loan which may be made to any State for the granting of direct relief in the form of food, shelter, and other necessities is limited to 45,000,000 dollars. The States must themselves provide a substantial portion of the amount required for the relief of their unemployed citizens, and they have been requested to apply for Federal assistance only as a last resort.

Advances from the fund for "self-liquidating" works will be made only in respect of works of public utility undertaken by States, municipalities and other public bodies, by private corporations engaged in the construction of bridges, canals, docks, tunnels, water-works and other facilities for public use, and by limited-dividend corporations formed for the specific purpose of rebuilding slum areas or of building artisans' dwellings.

Of the 322,224,000 dollars provided for Federal public works, 120,000,000 dollars are to be apportioned among the respective States as the Federal contribution towards State highway programmes; while the remainder will be spent on Federal buildings and waterway improvements and on the provision and upkeep of roads and paths in the national forests and parks.

The Act provides that no person, other than a member of the executive, administrative or supervisory staff, may be employed for more than thirty hours a week on any project undertaken with Federal assistance.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two Acts, the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Further Amendment) Act, 1932, and the Unemployment Relief Tax Act, 1932, received assent on 30th June, 1932. The former Act extends the operative period of the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment

Act, 1930, as amended by later Acts\*, to 30th June, 1933, with certain minor amendments. The rate at which the unemployment relief tax is levied remains unchanged.

## NEW ZEALAND.

An Act to amend the Unemployment Act, 1930, and the Unemployment Amendment Act, 1931,† passed by the legislature of New Zealand on 30th April, 1932, provides for the establishment of a scheme for settling unemployed workers and their families on the land. The responsible Minister, acting in conjunction with the Unemployment Board, may enter into agreement with the owners or occupiers of suitable land so as to provide for the settlement thereon of suitable persons, and for the erection of dwellings and the provision of water, light, drainage and other necessities. Where the Minister is unable to enter into an agreement for the occupation of any suitable land, such land may be acquired by the Crown as for a public work. In so far as persons settled on the land in this manner cannot provide sustenance for themselves or their families they may be assisted from the Unemployment Fund in cash or in kind. The scheme is to be financed from the Public Account without further appropriation up to an amount not exceeding £500,000, and thereafter from moneys to be appropriated by Parliament from time to time for the purpose.

The principal amendments to the earlier Acts are as follows: (i) The provisions relating to the payment from time to time to the Unemployment Fund of a subsidy from the Consolidated Fund and authorising the Minister of Finance to make advances in respect of this subsidy are repealed. (ii) The unemployment levy on adult males of 20 shillings per annum remains unchanged; but, as regards the emergency unemployment charge: (a) the rate is increased from one penny in every six shillings and eightpence to one penny in every one shilling and eightpence of salary, wages or other income on which such charge is imposed; the wages of all persons under sixteen years of age are exempt from the charge; (b) in the case of incomes derived from sources other than salary or wages, the whole of the income of men is now liable to the charge, instead of a proportion, and the amount of the income of women, from sources other than salary or wages, exempted from the charge is £20; previously, women paid no charge on such income unless their total income from all sources was £250 per annum or more, when they paid the charge on two-thirds of the income from sources other than salary or wages.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932.

THE following Table summarises the results of an official inquiry‡ into the wages paid and hours of labour of workers in the cotton textile industry in the United States for a pay period in the first quarter of 1932. The inquiry covered 76,630 workers in 154 representative cotton mills in eleven States, and is stated to include 90 per cent. of the cotton-mill workers in those States. The results of a similar inquiry during the period March to June, 1928, were summarised in this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 12).

Occupation and Sex.	Number of workers covered by inquiry.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average number of hours actually worked in one week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual earnings in one week.
				Cents.	Dollars.
Picker tenders ... male	747	53·8	44·3	23·3	10·31
Card tenders and strippers ... male	1,567	53·9	43·2	25·2	10·87
Card grinders ... male	466	53·8	47·7	33·6	16·03
Drawing frame tenders ... male	867	54·3	41·7	23·0	9·57
Drawing frame tenders ... female	407	53·0	42·9	22·2	9·51
Slubber tenders ... male	1,027	53·9	42·8	29·1	12·47
Speeder tenders ... male	3,019	54·2	43·5	27·3	11·86
Speeder tenders ... female	2,000	51·5	42·3	29·6	12·52
Spinners, mule ... male	65	50·9	35·0	60·3	21·08
Spinners, frame ... male	1,647	53·6	41·1	21·4	8·80
Spinners, frame ... female	8,325	53·6	40·0	21·3	8·50
Doffers ... male	3,589	53·9	41·7	25·3	10·56
Doffers ... female	272	52·6	41·2	27·3	11·24
Spooler tenders ... male	3,670	53·3	40·6	20·7	8·42
Spooler tenders ... female	215	53·3	43·1	36·4	15·68
Beamer tenders ... male	802	53·2	42·3	26·9	11·39
Drawers-in, hand ... female	3,083	53·4	48·1	40·3	19·43
Loom fixers ... male	7,267	53·1	46·1	31·4	14·48
Weavers ... male	4,265	52·0	45·3	30·7	13·89
Weavers ... female					
All workers, \$ 1932. { male ...	48,168	53·7	45·5	28·4	12·91
{ female ...	28,462	53·0	42·2	23·4	9·87
{ male and female ...	76,630	53·4	44·3	26·6	11·78
All workers, 1930 ...	90,053	53·4	42·7	32·5	13·88

From the above Table, it appears that the actual number of hours worked in a week increased on an average from 42·7 in 1930 to 44·3 in 1932; but, in the same interval, average hourly earnings fell from 32·5 to 26·6 cents, resulting in a decline in average weekly earnings from 13·88 to 11·78 dollars.

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

† See this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445, and for October, 1931, page 380.

‡ Published in the *Monthly Labour Review*, July, 1932. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, U.S.A.

§ Including occupations not shown in the Table.

\* "Self-liquidating" public works are public or semi-public works whose costs of construction and operation are met by charges for use instead of taxation.

## NATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

A NATIONAL collective agreement, stated to cover some 250,000 workers, was concluded on 31st August, 1932, between the National Confederations of Employers and Workers in Industry, to regulate the conditions of employment in all undertakings in the cotton industry. The agreement becomes operative in the first fortnightly pay period after 1st September, 1932, and remains in force for one year. The provisions governing working hours and wages are summarised below.

**Working Hours, Overtime and Night Work.**—The normal working day is 8 hours of effective work, except in the case of occupations requiring only intermittent work or mere attendance or caretaking. Provision is made, however, for the daily hours to be extended, subject to a weekly maximum of 48 hours, to permit the introduction of a half-holiday on Saturday. Hours may also be extended, but by not more than one a day, in order to make up for lost time, provided that the extensions take place during the two fortnights immediately following the stoppage. Overtime work is defined as that performed outside the normal hours, and night work as that performed between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The wage rates are increased by (a) 30 per cent. for overtime worked on week days; (b) 50 per cent. for overtime work at night, on Sundays, and on public holidays; and (c) 25 per cent. for ordinary night work, except in the case of shift-working, when the increase is only 20 per cent.

**Wage Rates.**—Wages are payable at the rates shown below. When the work is arranged in two shifts, the hours of work per shift are 7½, and the rates are increased by 5 per cent. Where the rates paid in any establishment are higher than these agreed rates, they may be reduced by not more than 10 per cent., but not below the agreed rates.

Piece workers. (Average earnings* for 8 hours).	Lire.‡	Time workers.† (Minimum rates for 8 hours).	Lire.‡
<b>Spinning.</b>			
(a) Forewomen, female slubbing frame tenters ...	9.80	(a) Female yarn testers and other female operatives whose duties require trust and the exercise of care ...	9.80
(b) Female intermediate frame tenters, fly frame tenters, finishing box tenters, combers, winders on work requiring special care and instructions ...	9.20	(b) Female cardroom operatives ...	8.40
(c) Female scutchers, drawing frame tenters, silver tenters, etc. ...	8.40	<b>Weaving: female operatives.</b> Forewomen weavers and other operatives with duties of testers, weighers, measurers, piece-lookers, checkers, pattern weavers, provided that such duties require trust and the responsible exercise of care ...	11.00
(d) Female ring spinners, yarn twistors, ordinary winders, doublers over 16 years of age, bundlers and packers ...	7.85	<b>Dyeing, bleaching, mercerising and finishing.</b> (a) Male workers responsible for the control of machines requiring aptitude and special practical training ...	16.40
(e) Male spinners on self-acting spinning machines ...	16.60	(b) Other workers engaged on machines, and in other dyeing, bleaching, mercerising, and finishing operations:— <b>Males:—</b> From 12 to 15 years ...	5.20 to 6.70 " 15 " 16 " ... 8.90 " 16 " 18 " ... 10.40 " 18 " 20 " ... 12.00 Over 20 years ... 14.25
Piecers on self-acting machines are paid a percentage based on the spinners' earnings; the amount not to be less than the daily rate for dyers of the same age.		<b>Females:—</b> From 12 to 15 years ...	5.20 to 6.70 " 15 " 17 " ... 7.40 Over 17 years ... 9.00
<b>Weaving.</b>		<b>Skilled maintenance workers.</b> Male technical workers, e.g., mechanics, boiler firemen, carpenters, etc. ...	16.40
(a) Female bobbin and other winders, creelers, and other operatives ...	7.50		
(b) Female warpers, drawers-in, tiers-in, either by machine or hand ...	10.20		
(c) Female weavers, burlers and menders, piece makers-up	9.20		
(d) Male Jacquard weavers making tapestry of the "Monza" type for furniture	14.25		

The agreement also contains provisions governing the engagement of workers, etc., learners, paid holidays, and leaving grants on discharge. Workers who have been employed in an undertaking for at least twelve consecutive months are entitled to a paid holiday of six days (48 working hours), the payment being made in advance.

## HOURS OF LABOUR IN BRAZIL.

A DECREE issued by the Head of the Provisional Government of Brazil on 4th May, 1932, provides that the normal hours of work are to be eight in the day and 48 in the week, and that for every period of six days of work a rest period of 24 hours is to be allowed, which, as a rule, must fall on Sunday. A different distribution of working hours is permissible, provided that they do not exceed 10 a day and 48 a week. Hours of work at night may not exceed 7, except in undertakings where continuous processes are used. The uninterrupted working of establishments may be provided for by

\* By "average earnings" is meant the average earnings, calculated for a period of four fortnights, of all workers engaged on the production of a uniform article and using the same type of machine.

† Piece work rates for processes normally remunerated on a time rate basis are to be fixed so that an industrious worker of normal capacity shall earn at least 15 per cent. more than the time rates.

‡ Workers attending to a larger number of machines than is usual in the undertaking are to be paid higher rates than those shown.

a system of rotation. Hours of work may be increased up to a maximum of 10 in the day or 60 in the week by agreement between the employers and workers, except for unhealthy industries and underground work. In exceptional cases specified by the Decree, a 12-hour working day may be permitted for certain sections of industrial establishments. The Decree does not apply to persons with special technical duties or engaged in management, supervision or confidential work, or to persons employed in family undertakings.\*

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

In recent issues of the official journal of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics,† particulars are given of the wages and hours of labour in the second half of 1931 and at 1st January, 1932, of workers in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries employed by the *Metaalbond* (an important association of employers in these industries). For the purpose of regulating wages, the *Metaalbond* has divided the various centres into three groups. Class I includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Schiedam; Class II, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Hengelo, etc.; and Class III, Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Helmond, Gendringen, and other less important towns. The wages data relate to 97 undertakings employing 23,646 workers.

The following Table gives the figures at 1st January, 1932, for the highest-paid age-group, which includes skilled workers aged 30 to 65 years inclusive, semi-skilled workers aged 28 to 65 years inclusive, and unskilled workers aged 26 to 65 years inclusive:—

	Class of Town.		
	I.	II.	III.
	Cents.‡	Cents.	Cents.
<b>Skilled:</b>			
Average hourly time rate ...	66	62	59
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement ...	68	63	56
Average hourly earnings ...	83	76	68
<b>Semi-skilled:</b>			
Average hourly time rate ...	58	54	49
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement ...	60	55	48
Average hourly earnings ...	73	64	58
<b>Unskilled:</b>			
Average hourly time rate ...	51	50	43
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement ...	52	47	40
Average hourly earnings ...	63	58	49

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings, in the second half of 1931, of workers in the same age-group in certain occupations and centres.

Occupation.	Average hourly earnings in cents.‡						
	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Breda.	Gendringen.
<b>Skilled Workers.</b>							
Fitters ...	93	79	76	74	72	68	61
Turners ...	94	80	75	73	76	71	...
Boilermakers ...	86	78	75	78	70	68	...
Coppersmiths ...	91	77	76	75	...	...	...
Patternmakers ...	90	79	76	73	...	67	60
Platers (shipbuilding) ...	85	81	...	...	73	...	...
Hand moulders ...	79	77	79	73	...	55	62
Smiths ...	88	78	78	72	76	67	...
<b>Semi-skilled Workers.</b>							
Drilling machinists ...	86	68	67	65	67	56	...
Erectors (constructional ironwork) ...	76	69	65	65	65	56	...
Lathe hands ...	81	68	...	64	...	...	...
Riveters ...	81	78	74	58	63	...	...
Planing machinists ...	86	75	72	68	66	57	...
Grinding machinists ...	79	70	62	64	62	56	51
Machine moulders ...	64	...	64	63	...	60	54
<b>Unskilled Workers.</b>							
Labourers ...	66	62	58	56	56	46	46

Particulars of the weekly hours of labour at 1st January, 1932, are given with regard to 23,646 workers, including both adults and minors; of these, 59 per cent. (13,956)§ had a normal week of 48 hours or slightly less; 16 per cent. worked from 33 to 45 hours; 22 per cent., from 30 to 32 hours; and 3 per cent., less than 30 hours.

An article giving corresponding particulars for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for August, 1931 (page 297).

\* *Industrial and Labour Information*, 18th July, 1932. International Labour Office, Geneva.

† *Maandschrift*, March and May, 1932. The Hague.

‡ One florin equals 100 cents. (about 1s. 8d. at par).

§ This figure, it is stated, also includes about 1,000 persons on continuous work with a week of over 48 hours.

## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

THE Egyptian Government invited the International Labour Office, in September, 1931, to send an advisory mission to Egypt to study labour conditions in that country, and to prepare a Report to the Egyptian Government on the best means of organising its Labour Department. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office appointed Mr. H. B. Butler, at that time Deputy Director of the Office, to undertake this mission, with the assistance of Mr. S. Lawford Childs. Mr. Butler arrived in Egypt on 16th February, 1932, and spent the greater part of four weeks in visiting factories and workshops. He presented two Reports, dealing respectively (i) with the organisation of the Labour Department of the Egyptian Government, and (ii) with the labour conditions of the country and the measures of social reform proposed by the Government. The second of these Reports has now been published.\*

Mr. Butler begins by pointing out that Egypt is still preponderantly an agricultural country. Of 5,845,665 persons returned at the census of 1927 as engaged in occupations, no fewer than 3,525,206, or over 60 per cent., were engaged in agriculture. The numbers engaged in manufacture and in commerce were returned as 546,259 and 459,363, respectively. Most of those engaged in agriculture are peasants, living on their own holdings, who sometimes supplement their incomes by working for others. Wages in agriculture are very low—from 6 to 8 piastres† a day in good times, and about half those amounts at the present time.

These low agricultural wages keep down the wages for unskilled labour in the towns, notably in the ginning factories. Another result of the low standard of living of the fellahin is that nearly three-quarters of the population do not provide a market for industrial products, other than the simplest clothing and implements, confectionery and kerosene.

The great majority of the population are still illiterate. At the Census of 1927, only 10·8 per cent. of the population were returned as literate, though the number of literates had nearly doubled since 1917. In consequence of the general illiteracy, Europeans are still largely employed in positions of responsibility; but this state of things is already passing away, thanks to the energetic educational policy of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Butler refers in particular to the industrial schools, which he found well staffed and with promising pupils.

Large scale industry is still the exception in Egypt. The Census of 1927 showed that, out of about 43,000 industrial establishments in Egypt employing staff, only about 2,800 employed more than nine persons, while about 34,000 employed four or less. Many of the small workshops are engaged in traditional handicrafts, without any aid from power machinery.

Wages are low according to European standards. For unskilled factory labour, they range from 7 to 12 piastres a day, according to locality; for skilled men, they range from 20 to 30 piastres. In the handicraft trades, wages are even lower; a skilled weaver or bootmaker does not usually earn more than 6 to 8 piastres for a day of eleven or twelve hours.

Unemployment is comparatively slight among skilled workers; among unskilled and casual workers it is more common, but does not produce the same acute distress as in Europe, owing to the small sum necessary to support life in Egypt.

The greater part of the Report consists of Mr. Butler's detailed recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions in Egypt. He deals successively with the employment of women and children; compensation for accidents; health and safety; unemployment; trade associations; hours of work; a weekly rest day; the contract of employment; conciliation and arbitration; and the establishment of an Advisory Labour Council. A few points of special interest are noted below:—

**Children.**—It was estimated in 1927 that 15 per cent. of the total staff in industrial establishments were children. Children under ten years of age are often employed. Their low wages tend to keep down the general level of wages, and their employment reduces the amount of employment open to men.

**Women.**—Women represented only 3 per cent. of the total staff engaged in industry in 1927, and a similar proportion in commercial occupations. In ginning factories, where they are employed in considerable numbers, their hours are often very long—sometimes from fourteen to eighteen hours a day—and their wages very small. Their wages are often paid through a contractor, or "Reiss," who not infrequently retains a portion of their earnings.

**Trade Associations.**—There are few national unions; the syndicates (trade unions) are mostly local bodies, sometimes consisting only of the employees of individual firms. They are rarely recognised by the employers. For the most part they are simply mutual benefit societies, with small power of defending the economic and professional interests of their members.

**Hours of Work.**—Nine hours a day, in some cases eight hours, are common in modern factories. In a considerable number of factories, however, particularly those doing seasonal work (such as cotton pressing and ginning, sugar refining, etc.), hours are much longer; twelve hours a day, for seven days a week, during four months or more, are common in the seasonal industries. Long hours are also common in the native workshops, though in these a weekly rest-day is usual.

**Weekly Rest Day.**—In factories, except those doing seasonal work, a weekly rest-day—either Friday or Sunday—is usual. Nevertheless, according to the 1927 Census, over 50 per cent. of industrial estab-

lishments had no weekly holiday; though many of these may be one-man businesses without any employees. In commercial establishments, the proportion was nearly 80 per cent. Many of the native shops are never closed on any day of the week, and similar conditions are said to exist in the bakeries of Alexandria.

**Payment of Wages.**—Wages are often paid through a contractor ("Reiss"). It is alleged that, in many of the smaller establishments, wages are not paid at regular intervals, and are sometimes arbitrarily withheld. Deductions are often made by way of fines, etc.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM.

**Coal-mining.**—The strike in this industry has been terminated by an agreement reached between the delegates of the coalowners and trade unions at a meeting of the National Joint Commission on 7th September. The agreement, which has since been ratified by the coalowners and miners concerned, provides that wages are to be increased by 1 per cent. as from 1st October. A sub-committee of employers and workers is to fix the final rate of increase as soon as the advantages to be derived from the convention about to be concluded between Belgian and German coalowners are known. Each mining undertaking is to review the wages of its lower-paid workers. When these measures have been put into force, wages are to remain stabilised until 1st November. A sub-committee of employers' and workers' representatives is to examine the question of the revision of the wages agreement. Work in the Borinage coalfield will be resumed as soon as possible under a system of alternating employment, to be arranged by a joint committee appointed by the employers and workers concerned. A similar committee is to be appointed for the same purpose for each of the other coalfields.

### GERMANY.

**Coal-mining.**—The employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry have notified their intention of terminating the current wage agreement at 30th September, 1932, with a view to a revised wage regulation designed to take account of the special circumstances of individual pits. No further information is available regarding the workers' movement (reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 288) for the reduction of working hours in the industry.

**Metal and Engineering.**—A recent award for the metal and engineering industry in the Central Rhineland area provides for the reduction of wage rates during the period from 1st September, 1932, to 31st January, 1933, by amounts varying for the different categories of workers from 2 to 4 pfennigs. The wage agreements for the Düren and Cologne areas are to be terminated by the employers at 30th September, 1932.

**Textile Industry.**—According to the latest available information, no agreement had been reached at the middle of the present month regarding the claims of the employers for the reduction of wage rates in the West Saxony and East Saxony textile areas. The reductions demanded by the employers are stated to amount to 6 per cent. in East Saxony and up to 10 per cent. in West Saxony. For the Düren-Euskirchen area, agreement was reached between employers and workers for the reduction of wages by approximately 6 per cent. as from 1st September, 1932. As from 15th August, 1932, until 28th February, 1933, wages are also to be reduced in the Rhenish Palatinate, the new hourly rates for male and female workers in the highest age group being fixed at 55 and 38·5 pfennigs respectively, as compared with the previous rates of 58 and 41 pfennigs respectively. In Silesia, some 35,000 workers are affected by the decision of the employers to terminate the current wage agreement at 30th September, 1932; while the wage agreement for the Cologne area is also to be terminated by the employers with a view to the reduction of wages by some 15 per cent.

### NETHERLANDS.

**Seamen.**—A dispute between Dutch officers and seamen and the Dutch shipping companies began on 30th August, in consequence, it is stated, of proposals to lower wages and to employ foreign instead of Dutch seamen at these wages, if the latter rejected the reduction.

It is understood that agreement was reached between representatives of the parties on 14th September, and that existing rates of pay are to be maintained by the different shipping companies for periods of varying duration. This settlement was, it is reported, accepted by the officers at Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by the seamen at Amsterdam, but was rejected by the seamen at Rotterdam.

### POLAND.

**Seamen and Dockers.**—As a result of the failure of negotiations between the employers and workers regarding proposed reductions in wages, a strike of both seamen and dock workers broke out at the port of Gdynia on 29th August. It is understood that seamen's subsistence allowances were considerably reduced at the beginning of July, and that it was subsequently proposed to reduce wages by 15 to 20 per cent. In the case of the dock workers, hourly wages had been reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. on 23rd June, while a second reduction of 10 per cent. had since been made in the wages of tug-boat crews. A temporary settlement of the points of dispute between the dock workers and their employers, effected with the aid of the authorities, resulted in the return of these workers to work on 5th September. Under the terms of settlement, the parties are to draw up a collective agreement by 1st October; in the meantime, dock workers' wages are to be raised by 5 per cent. The seamen's dispute was settled on 7th September by the conclusion of an agreement prolonging present conditions until 1st January, 1933.

\* Report on Labour Conditions in Egypt. Government Press, Cairo. Price 10 piastres.  
† The value of the piastre is about 2½d.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at 22nd August as compared with 25th July. The principal industries affected by the decline were the cotton, silk and carpet industries, textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., the clothing trades except boot and shoe manufacture, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, coal mining, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in linen and jute, hemp, rope, etc., electrical and wireless apparatus, pottery and earthenware, and leather and leather goods manufacture.

There was an increase in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed in the Northern Counties and in Wales, but in Scotland and Northern Ireland the numbers showed a reduction. There was very little change in other parts of the country. Employment was moderate in the south of England and bad in all other areas.

## 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 22nd August, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 23.1, as compared with 22.9 at 25th July, 1932, and with 22.0 at 24th August, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, was 17.4, as compared with 17.1 at 25th July, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.7, as compared with 5.8. For males alone, the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was 26.5, and for females, 14.2; at 25th July, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26.3 and 14.1.

At 22nd August, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,040,078 wholly unemployed, 719,295 temporarily stopped, and 100,455 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,859,828. This was 48,046 more than a month before, and 126,046 more than a year before. The total included 2,289,045 men, 83,737 boys, 430,271 women and 56,775 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The 2,040,078 wholly unemployed included 698,045 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,005,051 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 200,764 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 136,218 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd August, 1932, was 2,935,873.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932, and of 5.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 3.99, an increase of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, but a decrease of 0.60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area and in the Clitheroe area employment was bad; in the Buxton area it was good. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. It was very slack also at chalk quarries, at china clay quarries, and at tin mines. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued very bad.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of August was 57, as compared with 56 at the end of July, and 64 at the end of August, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed a further decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 49.3 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 48.5 at 25th July, 1932, and 48.3 at 24th August, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad. It was very bad also, with little change, in steel sheet manufacture.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in marine engineering the acute depression continued; and in all other sections employment remained very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment continued very bad and showed on the whole little variation as compared with a month earlier.

In the other metal trades employment continued slack generally and showed a slight decline in some sections. It was moderate in the hollow-ware and the needle and fishing-tackle trades; slack in

the tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, and file trades; and bad in the sheet metal, stove and grate, cutlery, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated-ware trades.

*Textile Industries.*—The extensive dispute in the cotton industry did not result in stoppage of work until 29th August, but the dispute in the Burnley district continued throughout August and disputes in other working centres began about the middle of the month. There were also holiday stoppages at many towns. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 43.8 at 24th August, 1931.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change apart from a slight decline in the worsted section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26.8 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 26.6 at 25th July, 1932, and 36.9 at 24th August, 1931. In the carpet section employment showed a decline, but remained fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and remained slack on the whole. In the lace trade employment was very slack. It was very slack also in silk manufacture. In artificial silk yarn manufacture it was slack, short time being worked by many firms. In the linen industry employment showed some improvement, but was still very bad. It remained very bad also in the jute industry, although there was a great reduction following the resumption of work after extended holidays, in the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing etc., trades employment continued to decline and was 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 decline and was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trade there was a slight decline and employment was only moderate. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade, employment remaining moderate to slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good; and in the glove trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade there was little change and employment remained moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry the customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended by many firms. After the resumption of work short time was general. Towards the end of the month there was a slight improvement in most districts, but employment generally remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 22.6 at 25th July, 1932, and 20.0 at 24th August, 1931.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement, but was still slack in all sections.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building trades employment remained very slack or bad; it showed a decline in the Midlands and North of England and in Scotland and Wales, but there was some improvement in Southern England and in Northern Ireland. The most marked improvement occurred in the London division, where there was increased activity in the painting and decorating section. As regards individual occupations, there was some improvement with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and plumbers, but with bricklayers and masons employment showed a decline; it was very slack with masons and bad with other classes. In brick manufacture employment was slightly worse on the whole than a month earlier, and remained very slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained very slack. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it continued to decline and was very slack.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in the paper-making industry was moderate generally, though showing a slight decline. With letterpress printers employment showed little change and remained moderate; in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Edinburgh it was slack or bad, but at Leeds and Glasgow and some of the smaller centres it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good generally. With lithographic printers it continued slack. With lithographic artists it was slack to fair. With bookbinders it was slack.

*Pottery and Glass.*—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole; in many cases the August holidays were extended and there was much short-time working. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working; and at Worcester also short-time working continued.

In the glass trades employment showed little general change and remained very slack in all sections.

*Fishing.*—Employment with fishermen showed a decline and was bad on the whole.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment with dock labourers showed a decline and was slack generally. With seamen it remained very slack.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for August, 1932.	August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	777,933	3.99	+ 0.20	— 0.60
Iron „ ...	4,870	4.17	— 0.38	+ 0.42
Shale „ ...	1,580	5.86	+ 0.13	— 0.06
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	—	57	+ 1	— 7
		Mills working.	+ 33	— 24
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	384		
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	38,992	198,744	— 5.2	— 4.5

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 27th August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cotton ...	53,769	— 11.4	84,659	— 12.8
Woollen ...	50,596	— 0.4	90,251	+ 2.2
Worsted ...	68,358	— 1.6	103,084	— 3.8
Carpet ...	10,125	+ 3.1	19,064	— 3.1
Boot and Shoe ...	58,163	+ 0.4	118,601	— 0.2
Pottery ...	9,735	+ 3.5	15,638	+ 3.4
Brick ...	8,691	— 0.4	20,789	+ 0.0

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd August, 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 22nd August, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,346,610	16.1	6.8	13.0	— 0.2	+ 1.1
South-Eastern ...	973,250	15.2	6.4	13.2	— 0.2	+ 2.6
South-Western ...	894,700	19.1	7.6	16.5	— 0.1	+ 3.1
Midlands ...	1,893,050	24.8	13.8	21.6	...	+ 0.2
North-Eastern ...	2,073,010	35.2	16.8	31.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
North-Western ...	2,222,930	30.2	22.6	27.5	+ 1.6	— 2.0
Scotland ...	1,350,330	32.5	15.6	27.7	— 1.1	+ 0.8
Wales ...	606,120	42.8	15.3	39.9	+ 1.1	+ 7.2
Northern Ireland	270,000	31.8	26.5	29.8	— 0.4	+ 1.8
Special Schemes	140,000	4.3	0.9	3.3	...	— 0.1
Tota' ...	12,770,000	26.5	14.2	23.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from August, 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 June, 1931, no allowance having been made for the increases in the insured population since that date. The estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of June, 1932, will not be available until November next.

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1931.						1931.	
24 August ...	23.1	19.4	16.7	5.3	22.0	31 Aug.	2,834,000
21 September ...	23.7	19.7	17.4	5.2	22.6	28 Sept.	2,897,000
26 October ...	23.6	17.5	18.1	3.8	21.9	26 Oct.	2,792,000
23 November ...	23.6	15.9	18.0	3.4	21.4	30 Nov.	2,688,000
21 December ...	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	20.9	21 Dec.	2,574,000
1932.						1932.	
25 January ...	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	22.4	25 Jan.	2,794,000
22 February ...	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22.0	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March ...	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	20.8	21 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April ...	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21.4	25 Apr.	2,712,000
23 May ...	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	22.1	23 May	2,805,000
27 June ...	25.7	13.5	16.8	5.5	22.3	27 June	2,816,000
25 July ...	26.3	14.1	17.1	5.8	22.9	25 July	2,889,000
22 August ...	26.5	14.2	17.4	5.7	23.1	22 Aug.	2,936,000

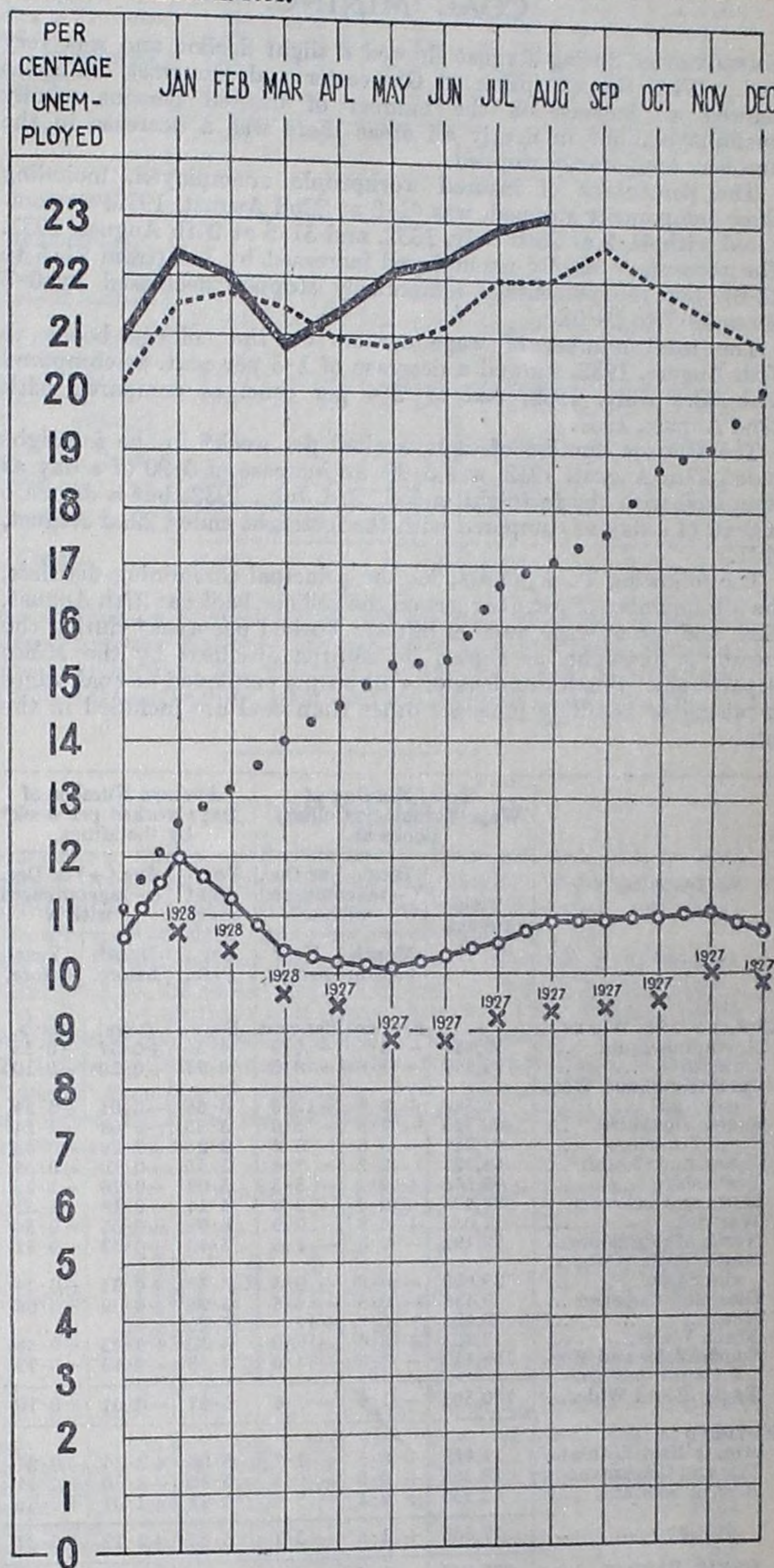
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.
London ...	1,190	4,080	1,941	4,061	11,272	0.48
South-Eastern ...	741	2,148	1,030	1,691	5,610	0.58
South-Western ...	656	1,828	763	1,399	4,646	0.52
Midlands ...	522	3,501	579	3,110	7,712	0.41
North-Eastern ...	682	3,593	895	2,614	7,784	0.38
North-Western ...	692	3,391	831	3,237	8,151	0.37
Scotland ...	770	2,717	643	2,166	6,296	0.47
Wales... ..	367	1,364	405	496	2,632	0.43
GREAT BRITAIN ...	5,620	22,622	7,087	18,774	54,103	0.44

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

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

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline and was very bad. With the exception of Gloucester and Somerset, all areas showed an increase in the number of insured persons wholly unemployed, but in nearly all areas there was a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.6 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 41.2 at 25th July, 1932, and 31.5 at 24th August, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 1.1 (from 21.5 to 22.6), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.7 (from 19.7 to 19.0).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932, and of 5.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 3.99, an increase of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, but a decrease of 0.60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
	27th August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	39,633	— 2.6	— 0.9	4.35	+ 0.37
Durham ...	98,007	— 1.6	— 9.3	4.27	+ 0.20
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,380	+ 2.4	— 12.8	4.65	— 0.01
South Yorkshire ...	100,915	— 2.6	— 5.6	3.35	— 0.08
West Yorkshire ...	47,284	— 3.6	— 4.4	3.25	+ 0.26
Lancs. and Cheshire...	64,727	— 2.2	— 7.6	3.35	+ 0.10
Derbyshire ...	49,546	+ 0.1	— 5.3	3.08	— 0.16
Notts. and Leicester...	58,404	— 0.9	— 2.8	3.14	— 0.19
Warwick ...	17,030	+ 0.2	— 0.9	5.02	+ 0.35
North Staffordshire...	22,192	— 0.6	+ 1.6	3.79	+ 0.32
South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop ...	29,656	— 0.3	+ 0.3	3.85	+ 0.31
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,486	— 0.6	— 0.6	3.95	+ 0.39
Kent ...	6,428	+ 0.9	+ 11.4	5.50	...
North Wales...	12,203	— 6.6	— 10.9	4.39	+ 0.23
South Wales and Mon.	138,412	— 1.2	— 8.0	4.59	— 0.45
England and Wales...	700,303	— 1.6	— 5.6	3.87	— 0.01
SCOTLAND:					
Mid. & East Lothians	12,429	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	5.05	+ 2.24
Fife and Clackmannan	19,268	+ 0.9	— 0.3	5.45	+ 2.60
Rest of Scotland ...	45,933	+ 2.1	— 5.4	4.91	+ 1.87
Scotland ...	77,630	+ 1.5	— 3.1	5.07	+ 2.12
GREAT BRITAIN ...	777,933	— 1.3	— 5.4	3.99	+ 0.20

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 1.80 days per week, of which 1.73 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, was 2.00 days per week, of which 1.67 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, were 1.19 days per week, and 1.05 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th August, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 13,611,800 tons, as compared with 14,218,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1932, and 14,775,600 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd August, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932, and 24th August, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unem- ployed (Incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.		
<i>Great Britain ...</i>	236,959	198,387	22.6	19.0	41.6	+ 0.4	+ 10.1
<i>England and Wales ...</i>	203,557	188,979	22.0	20.4	42.4	+ 0.4	+ 11.1
<i>Scotland ...</i>	33,402	9,408	27.7	7.8	35.5	— 0.2	+ 1.9
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</i>							
<i>Northumber- land... ..</i>	11,607	8,805	22.9	17.3	40.2	— 0.8	+ 2.5
<i>Durham ...</i>	48,813	13,096	32.9	8.8	41.7	+ 0.6	+ 8.4
<i>Cumberland and Westmor- land... ..</i>	4,388	1,806	38.6	15.8	54.4	— 1.4	+ 18.0
<i>Yorkshire ...</i>	28,979	52,898	16.2	29.5	45.7	— 0.5	+ 7.5
<i>Lancashire and Cheshire ...</i>	17,945	25,320	20.3	28.7	49.0	+ 10.6	+ 16.3
<i>Derbyshire ...</i>	7,966	15,078	12.3	23.4	35.7	— 1.2	+ 16.9
<i>Notts. and Leicestershire</i>	8,297	12,603	12.9	19.7	32.6	— 5.7	+ 16.9
<i>Warwickshire</i>	1,235	181	9.8	1.4	11.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
<i>Staffs., Wor- cester and Salop ...</i>	10,238	13,887	14.8	20.0	34.8	— 1.4	+ 11.4
<i>Glos. and Somerset ...</i>	1,633	3,089	14.3	27.0	41.3	— 2.1	+ 14.5
<i>Kent... ..</i>	278	1	4.7	0.0	4.7	...	+ 0.3
<i>Wales and Monmouth...</i>	60,809	42,200	27.8	19.2	47.0	+ 0.3	+ 12.5

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,754,000 tons in August, 1932, as compared with 4,812,300 tons in July, 1932, and with 4,849,600 tons in August, 1931.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during August, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 43.2 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 42.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 48.4 at 24th August, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Work- people employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fort- night ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as com- pared with a	Fort- night ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as com- pared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	1,898	— 9.2	— 32.7	3.41	— 1.08
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,628	— 1.1	+ 25.5	4.65	+ 0.07
Other Districts ...	1,344	— 1.2	+ 3.1	4.67	+ 0.08
ALL DISTRICTS	4,870	— 4.5	— 10.2	4.17	— 0.38

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,580, showing a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1932, and of 9.3 per cent. as compared with August, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.86 in August, 1932, as compared with 5.73 in July, 1932, and 5.92 in August, 1931.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.0 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 41.4 at 25th July, 1932, and 44.9 at 24th August, 1931.

\* See note \* in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 57 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1932, compared with 56 at the end of July, 1932, and 64 at the end of August, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,301 workpeople at the end of August, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1932, and a decrease of 12.6 per cent. compared with August, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		August, 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	15	15	21	...	— 6
Cumberland and West Lancs. ...	36	3	3	3	...	...
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Shef- field) and North Wales	25	6	5	4	+ 1	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants. ...	43	17	18	21	— 1	— 4
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	6	7	+ 1	...
Staffs., Shropshire, Wores. and Warwick	38	5	5	6	...	— 1
South Wales and Mon.	21	3	3	1	...	+ 2
ENGLAND AND WALES						
SCOTLAND ...	273 83	56 1	55 1	63 1	+ 1 ...	— 7 ...
GREAT BRITAIN ...						
	356	57	56	64	+ 1	— 7

The production of pig iron in August, 1932, amounted to 259,400 tons compared with 292,600 tons in July, 1932, and 275,700 tons in August, 1931.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very bad. In the week ended 27th August, 1932, 318 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 289 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and with 331 in the week ended 29th August, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.6 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 44.9 at 25th July, 1932, and with 38.3 at 24th August, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change and was very bad. In the week ended 27th August, 1932, 66 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 62 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and with 77 in the week ended 29th August, 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 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	
Tinplate ...	55	+ 2	318	+29	— 13
Steel Sheet	6	...	66	+ 4	— 11
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>+33</b>	<b>— 24</b>

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1932, amounted to 54,364 tons, or 1,573 tons less than in July, 1932, but 1,884 tons more than in August, 1931.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 49.3 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 48.5 at 25th July, 1932, and 48.3 at 24th August, 1931.

At certain firms employing 38,992 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 27th August, 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 5.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and by 4.5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd August, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 27th August, 1932, as compared with 5.2 in July, 1932, and 5.3 in August, 1931.

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

\* 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.

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.		
		Year before.		Year before.		
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	3,221	— 12.2	18,369	— 10.8	— 3.0	
Puddling Forges ...	438	+ 7.4	1,849	+ 10.7	— 29.8	
Rolling Mills ...	14,049	— 6.8	64,113	— 8.0	— 6.5	
Forging & Pressing	925	+ 6.9	4,467	+ 7.8	+ 5.5	
Founding ...	5,593	— 1.0	27,960	— 4.0	— 9.2	
Other Departments	7,777	+ 2.4	42,327	+ 0.0	+ 7.5	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	6,989	— 5.4	39,659	— 5.7	— 9.1	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>38,992</b>	<b>— 4.1</b>	<b>198,744</b>	<b>— 5.2</b>	<b>— 4.5</b>	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	8,023	— 7.2	41,960	— 6.9	— 17.7	
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	13,548	— 1.7	68,429	— 3.0	— 5.6	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	333	— 6.5	1,349	— 20.5	— 17.1	
Staffordshire ...	4,021	+ 6.2	20,236	— 0.4	+ 23.0	
Other Midland Counties ...	4,744	+ 5.9	23,672	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	
Wales and Monmouth ...	2,241	— 24.8	10,908	— 21.0	— 25.4	
Scotland ...	6,082	— 8.3	32,190	— 8.1	+ 13.5	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>38,992</b>	<b>— 4.1</b>	<b>198,744</b>	<b>— 5.2</b>	<b>— 4.5</b>	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 361,500 tons in August, 1932, as compared with 438,400 tons in July, 1932, and 357,300 tons in August, 1931.

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; the acute depression in marine engineering continued; and in all other sections employment remained very bad.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a substantial improvement in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands division, but in all other sections and areas there was little change, apart from a general decline in constructional engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd August, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd August, 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 ...	11,141	1,766	323	780	5,944	19,954	— 645	+ 2,247
South-Eastern	7,718	1,098	407	280	4,594	14,097	+ 268	+ 615
South-Western	5,424	294	910	198	5,105	11,931	— 918	+ 1,169
Midlands ...	19,849	4,224	345	2,420	26,761	53,599	+ 267	— 9,244
North-Eastern	41,790	1,887	11,379	2,962	2,690	60,708	+ 1,489	+ 2,898
North-Western	45,600	4,527	373	973	7,216	58,689	+ 1,380	— 1,976
Scotland ...	29,973	1,074	10,387	2,429	2,162	46,025	— 2,584	+ 1,965
Wales... ..	2,326	73	68	268	700	3,435	+ 127	+ 415
Northern Ireland	2,049	114	3,565	58	313	6,099	+ 66	+ 704
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>165,870</b>	<b>15,057</b>	<b>27,757</b>	<b>10,368</b>	<b>55,485</b>	<b>274,537</b>	<b>— 550</b>	<b>— 1,207</b>
<b>Percentages Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.</b>								
London ...	13.3	12.0	48.2	19.7	14.8	13.9	— 0.5	+ 1.5
South-Eastern	17.5	14.5	18.6	31.1	15.6	16.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
South-Western	15.2	8.0	13.5	38.1	17.7	15.8	— 1.2	+ 1.5
Midlands ...	22.5	14.0	24.0	33.1	27.1	23.7	+ 0.1	— 4.1
North-Eastern	37.7	19.1	55.8	39.9	18.5	37.2	+ 0.9	+ 1.8
North-Western	36.6	20.7	45.5	32.2	31.0	33.8	+ 0.8	— 1.1
Scotland ...	39.0	31.3	57.9	44.7	19.1	40.0	— 2.3	+ 1.7
Wales... ..	41.4	17.4	48.6	32.3	28.9	36.4	+ 1.3	+ 4.4
Northern Ireland	30.0	15.6	73.1	34.1	13.3	40.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>— 0.1</b>	<b>— 0.1</b>
<i>Ditto, July, 1932</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>27.4</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Aug. 1931</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>27.4</i>	—	—

\* See note in preceding column.

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 23rd July, 1932. For the week ended 27th August, 1932, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 6,128 and the aggregate number of shifts 27,088, as compared with 7,603 workpeople and 33,568 shifts in August, 1931, showing a decline of 19.4 per cent. and of 19.3 per cent., respectively.

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment, on the whole, was very bad; there was a decline in general engineering in some centres, but an improvement in others. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in general engineering and was very bad; it was very bad also, with much short-time working, in textile machinery manufacture. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture remained very bad, much short time being worked; in electrical engineering it was fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight improvement, particularly in the motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western Division, but employment was still slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland there was a decrease in the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, due, in part, to a resumption of work after extended holidays. Employment, however, remained very bad, though there was a slight improvement in some branches of general engineering.

In Wales employment showed a decline and was very bad; and it was very bad also in Northern Ireland.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during August, and showed on the whole little variation as compared with a month earlier.

As compared with a year ago, employment generally was slightly worse, especially in Scotland and in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd August, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th July, 1932, and 24th August, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd Aug., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,295	— 419	— 1,270	34.7	— 4.4	— 13.4
South-Eastern...	1,255	— 278	— 289	18.2	— 4.0	— 4.2
South-Western	7,150	+ 496	+ 1,224	33.9	+ 2.3	+ 5.8
Midlands ...	198	— 5	+ 59	61.9	— 1.5	+ 18.5
North-Eastern	39,263	+ 812	— 925	69.2	+ 1.4	— 1.7
North-Western	13,614	— 35	— 1,262	48.4	— 0.2	— 4.5
Scotland ...	38,952	— 532	+ 2,766	71.8	— 1.0	+ 5.1
Wales ...	4,503	+ 89	+ 128	64.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.8
Northern Ireland	8,544	+ 484	+ 2,161	73.7	+ 4.2	+ 18.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>116,774</b>	<b>+ 612</b>	<b>+ 2,592</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE dispute in the manufacturing section at Burnley which began in July continued throughout August, and disputes in other weaving centres began about the middle of the month. There were also holiday stoppages at many towns. As from 29th August a stoppage began affecting the great majority of weaving sheds in North-East Lancashire, and many of those in other districts. The spinning section was greatly affected by the consequent reduction in the demand for yarn, and many additional spinning mills were closed, or extended their holiday stoppages, and much short time was worked in this section.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, and with 43.8 at 24th August, 1931.

At all the principal spinning centres employment was affected, in some cases very seriously, by the reduction in the demand for yarn consequent on disputes and on holiday stoppages in the weaving districts. At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was very bad in the section spinning American cotton, and short time was again worked in the doubling mills. At Glossop much short time was worked in the spinning section; at Hyde employment was slightly worse, and more short time was reported. At Stockport there was no improvement; several mills were still closed down. At Stalybridge increased suspensions were reported, and extended stoppages following the local holidays.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad, but showed a slight improvement on July; employment was estimated at about 50 per cent. of the normal volume, and was affected by the dispute in the manufacturing section. In the weaving section at Oldham employment continued bad with operatives engaged on fancies, calicoes, and heavy goods, and very bad with operatives employed on velvets, fustians, and sheetings. At Shaw, under-employment increased. In the Middleton district full time was still worked in the Egyptian spinning section, but the mills spinning American cotton were either closed or working irregularly.

At Bolton employment was bad or slack in all the principal departments, and worse than in July; nearly 52 per cent. of the operative spinners were on short time on 20th August, as compared with 41 per cent. on 23rd July. Employment with spinners remained bad at Leigh, and there was an increase in short time working. At Bury employment was worse than in the previous month. At Heywood

several firms closed down for a week at a time. At Rochdale there was some improvement in the weaving section.

At Preston workpeople in the manufacturing industry stopped work in the middle of the month, owing to a dispute. At Chorley under-employment continued in the weaving section, and two more firms closed down. At Blackburn there was a slight decline in the weaving section, and a marked decline in the spinning section, as several spinning firms in this centre send much of their yarn to Burnley, when the weavers were stopped owing to disputes throughout the month. At Accrington fairly steady employment was maintained in the weaving section up to the stoppage at the end of the month, though there was a certain amount of under-employment at some weaving sheds. At Great Harwood there was a decline in the employment of weavers, warpers, and winders. At Darwen there was little change, and employment remained very bad. At Nelson many firms suspended numbers of their employees, and some closed down for varying periods. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, and there was much short time and under-employment; several firms extended the holiday stoppage. In Yorkshire employment continued very bad.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.
Preparing ...	9,209	— 6.2	14,058	— 4.1
Spinning ...	18,277	— 4.0	26,597	— 6.4
Weaving ...	20,039	— 19.6	30,298	— 21.4
Other ...	6,244	— 9.5	13,706	— 11.6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>53,769</b>	<b>— 11.4</b>	<b>84,659</b>	<b>— 12.8</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>				
Ashton ...	3,895	— 9.3	5,775	— 9.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	3,002	— 23.1	4,395	— 24.1
Oldham ...	8,451	+ 2.3	14,449	+ 7.9
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,245	— 2.1	15,175	— 7.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	5,699	— 5.2	9,426	— 7.1
Manchester ...	4,296	— 7.1	6,142	— 12.5
Preston and Chorley ...	3,295	— 31.2	4,905	— 34.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,685	— 7.8	7,507	— 5.3
Burnley, Padiham ...	684	— 80.2	1,191	— 80.1
Colne and Nelson ...	2,896	— 8.9	6,145	— 11.7
Other Lancashire Towns	1,353	— 15.9	1,621	— 15.8
Yorkshire Towns	2,290	+ 2.6	3,508	+ 0.3
Other Districts ...	2,978	+ 7.5	4,420	+ 5.7
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>53,769</b>	<b>— 11.4</b>	<b>84,659</b>	<b>— 12.8</b>

Returns from firms employing 53,600 workpeople in the week ended 27th August showed that 17 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 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 and Cheshire at 22nd August, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	2,086	7,577	9,663	2,444	10,878	13,322	22,985
Spinning ...	11,392	5,423	16,815	14,798	10,580	25,378	42,193
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	2,135	7,542	9,677	2,555	11,808	14,363	24,040
Weaving ...	9,061	23,167	32,228	4,424	13,181	17,605	49,833
Other Processes	1,091	278	1,369	647	380	1,027	2,396
Total ...	25,765	43,987	69,752	24,868	46,827	71,695	141,447

The following Table shows the increases or decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 50	+ 246	+ 296	+ 150	+ 245	+ 395	+ 691
Spinning ...	— 124	+ 281	+ 157	+ 1,017	+ 1,717	+ 2,734	+ 2,891
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 108	+ 486	+ 594	+ 550	— 671	— 121	+ 473
Weaving ...	+ 72	+ 980	+ 1,052	+ 513	+ 421	+ 934	+ 1,986
Other Processes ...	— 363	— 66	— 429	+ 93	— 85	+ 8	— 421
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>— 257</b>	<b>+ 1,927</b>	<b>+ 1,670</b>	<b>+ 2,323</b>	<b>+ 1,627</b>	<b>+ 3,950</b>	<b>+ 5,620</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 93,305,100 lbs. in August, 1932, compared with 65,486,200 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 59,975,800 lbs. in August, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,132,400 lbs. in August, 1932, compared with 9,527,900 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 11,195,900 lbs. in August, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in August, 1932, were 180,906,300 square yards, compared with 198,278,700 square yards in the previous month, and 143,805,900 square yards in August, 1931.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change, apart from a slight decline in the worsted section. August is usually a slack month; but the decline this year, in the woollen and worsted sections taken together, was less marked than usual. In the carpet section employment showed a decline but remained fair, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 26·8 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 26·6 at 25th July, 1932, and with 36·9 at 24th August, 1931.

**Worsted Section.**—In this section employment showed a slight decline in most of the principal centres. At Bradford, employment with spinners and with dress goods manufacturers remained fairly good. At Huddersfield, employment in the fine cloth trade showed a further decline, and was very bad. At Halifax, spinners of knitting yarns continued to be well employed; but employment with manufacturers was only fair or moderate, and in some branches slack. There was a decline at Leeds and at Keighley. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 27th August indicated that 41 per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing about 13½ hours each on the average; while 5 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was slack, but showed a further slight improvement; about 15 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time at the end of the month. In the wool combing department there was a slight improvement in all sections as compared with July, but much short time was still being worked. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments taken as a whole, 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August lost, on an average, 13 hours each in short time; while 9½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department, employment showed an improvement in the merino section but a decline in the crossbred section. Forty-one per cent. of the workers in this department covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time; while 6 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further appreciable decline. Employment with dress goods manufacturers was still moderate; but in the fine cloth trade of Huddersfield, and with coating manufacturers at Halifax, Keighley, and Bradford, employment reached an exceptionally low level. Forty-six per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August worked short time,\* losing 16 hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

**Woollen Section.**—In this section there was little general change but the local variations were considerable. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th August showed that 35 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 41 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week, losing 12 hours each, on the average, in the former, and 13 hours each in the latter. In the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12½ hours each in short time\*; while 7½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district remained quiet on the whole, though there was some improvement with tweed manufacturers in the Colne Valley during the month. Employment in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) was described as fair, and better than in July; here also there was an improvement with tweed manufacturers. Employment was reported as good with woollen firms in the Calder Valley, and with some flannel manufacturers. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained poor. In the blanket and rug trade employment was generally bad, except in the West of England.

At Rochdale many firms extended the holiday stoppage. In the Stockport district employment was described as fair. In the West of England employment continued fairly good.

In Scotland, employment in the tweed factories remained depressed, and showed a further decline. The principal trade union reported 90 per cent. of their members as either unemployed or on short time. At Alloa, employment was good, except with some of the smaller firms, who were still working short time.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment showed a further decline but remained fair, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage

of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 12·8 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 11·2 at 25th July, 1932, and with 28·5 at 24th August, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was again described as moderate, about the same as in July, and better than in August of last year; there was still some irregular working in the Wilton section. In Yorkshire an improvement was reported, and employment was fair or good. In Scotland there was little general change, and employment was moderate.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 27th August showed that 17 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing 9½ hours each on the average; while 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,102	— 1·9	83·4	18,259	— 4·7	65·3
Spinning... ..	33,600	— 0·8	83·2	43,327	— 1·2	68·3
Weaving... ..	15,182	— 3·3	76·2	22,135	— 7·6	53·6
Other Depts. ...	8,868	— 2·2	89·5	17,031	— 3·6	65·6
Not specified ...	1,606	+ 1·8	89·0	2,332	— 7·6	52·3
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,358</b>	<b>— 1·6</b>	<b>82·1</b>	<b>103,084</b>	<b>— 3·8</b>	<b>63·5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	830	+ 0·2	64·0	1,679	+ 0·9	62·4
Spinning... ..	11,990	+ 1·8	83·5	22,313	+ 4·1	79·2
Weaving... ..	20,894	— 0·7	88·3	32,624	+ 2·1	78·4
Other Depts. ...	14,996	— 1·4	85·3	30,216	+ 1·0	79·0
Not specified ...	1,886	— 3·9	73·0	3,419	+ 2·0	68·5
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,596</b>	<b>— 0·4</b>	<b>85·2</b>	<b>90,251</b>	<b>+ 2·2</b>	<b>77·8</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION...</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>— 3·1</b>	<b>110·7</b>	<b>19,064</b>	<b>— 3·1</b>	<b>112·2</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>129,079</b>	<b>— 1·3</b>	<b>84·8</b>	<b>212,399</b>	<b>— 1·3</b>	<b>71·9</b>
<b>Districts†:</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford... ..	28,427	— 2·3	79·7	44,854	— 5·6	59·6
Huddersfield ...	7,479	— 3·0	82·8	10,083	— 6·9	51·6
Halifax ... ..	7,525	— 0·2	78·1	10,563	+ 1·3	60·6
Leeds ... ..	7,309	— 3·7	83·5	10,422	— 2·2	66·7
Keighley... ..	7,397	— 0·1	86·1	11,708	— 3·4	78·3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,401	+ 0·4	98·2	4,317	— 3·8	82·4
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>61,538</b>	<b>— 1·9</b>	<b>81·5</b>	<b>91,947</b>	<b>— 4·3</b>	<b>61·8</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,740	+ 2·4	87·4	7,829	+ 0·4	74·6
Lancashire ...	354	+ 0·6	121·4	677	+ 1·3	118·3
Scotland... ..	1,726	— 2·3	84·2	2,631	— 0·1	104·7
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,358</b>	<b>— 1·6</b>	<b>82·1</b>	<b>103,084</b>	<b>— 3·8</b>	<b>63·5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	11,421	+ 0·8	83·1	22,266	+ 9·5	71·0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,263	+ 1·1	88·4	18,576	+ 4·4	89·7
Leeds ... ..	6,675	+ 0·2	90·2	12,472	+ 3·9	83·9
Halifax and Calder Vale ... ..	2,255	— 0·4	86·8	4,309	— 0·4	70·8
Bradford... ..	1,018	— 3·6	82·8	1,797	— 8·9	61·6
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>31,632</b>	<b>+ 0·6</b>	<b>87·6</b>	<b>59,420</b>	<b>+ 5·3</b>	<b>80·5</b>
Lancashire ...	4,408	— 1·8	84·3	8,104	— 5·7	80·3
West of England and Midlands ...	3,762	— 0·3	92·2	6,119	— 1·5	91·5
Scotland... ..	10,711	— 2·2	77·6	16,495	— 2·4	66·2
Wales ... ..	83	— 40·3	64·9	113	— 37·9	63·6
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,596</b>	<b>— 0·4</b>	<b>85·2</b>	<b>90,251</b>	<b>+ 2·2</b>	<b>77·8</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION...</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>— 3·1</b>	<b>110·7</b>	<b>19,064</b>	<b>— 3·1</b>	<b>112·2</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>129,079</b>	<b>— 1·3</b>	<b>84·8</b>	<b>212,399</b>	<b>— 1·3</b>	<b>71·9</b>

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th August, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1932:—

\* 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 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.

	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	- 1.1	- 4.3	- 2.2	- 2.3
Huddersfield ...	+ 4.7	+ 0.3	- 2.8	- 12.0	- 3.0
Halifax... ..	+ 1.8	- 0.6	- 1.9	+ 1.6	- 0.2
Leeds ...	—	- 4.3	- 5.2	- 0.3	- 3.7
Keighley ...	- 1.2	+ 0.8	- 1.6	- 1.3	- 0.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.4	—	- 0.7	+ 0.4
<i>Total, West Riding</i> ...	- 1.8	- 0.9	- 3.7	- 3.4	- 1.9
West of England and Midlands ...	- 2.6	+ 3.3	+ 2.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.4
Lancashire ...	—	+ 1.3	—	—	+ 0.6
Scotland ...	- 3.8	- 2.9	—	- 0.4	- 2.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	- 1.9	- 0.8	- 3.3	- 2.2	- 1.6

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>				
Huddersfield... ..	+ 5.6	- 0.6	- 2.0	+ 0.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1.9	+ 3.0	- 1.6	+ 1.1
Leeds... ..	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.2
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 2.3	- 3.5	+ 1.2	- 0.4
Bradford ...	- 5.1	- 7.0	+ 1.3	- 3.6
<i>Total, West Riding</i> ...	+ 2.8	+ 0.4	- 1.0	+ 0.6
Lancashire ...	- 2.4	- 2.0	+ 1.3	- 1.8
West of England and Midlands ...	- 1.4	+ 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Scotland ...	+ 2.2	- 3.3	- 3.5	- 2.2
Wales ...	- 41.9	- 51.9	- 24.4	- 40.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	+ 1.8	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.4

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd August, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.						
Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	318	6	324	512	5	517	841
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	750	636	1,386	657	323	980	2,366
Wool Combing ...	376	254	630	1,039	583	1,622	2,252
Wool Carding ...	689	141	830	811	96	907	1,737
Woollen Spinning ...	528	138	666	612	344	956	1,622
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	718	1,737	2,455	683	4,617	5,300	7,755
Wool Winding and Warping ...	124	33	157	400	143	543	700
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	157	304	461	475	1,385	1,860	2,321
Woollen Weaving ...	219	794	1,013	721	2,910	3,631	4,644
Worsted Weaving ...	171	1,083	1,254	358	5,646	6,004	7,258
Other Processes ...	1,373	94	1,467	1,417	160	1,577	3,044
TOTAL ...	5,423	5,220	10,643	7,685	16,212	23,897	34,540

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 43	- 1	+ 42	- 9	...	- 9	+ 33
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 28	+ 6	- 22	- 16	+ 6	- 10	- 32
Wool Combing ...	- 20	- 12	- 32	+ 86	+ 35	+ 121	+ 89
Wool Carding ...	- 24	+ 2	- 22	+ 16	- 66	- 50	- 72
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 54	- 12	+ 42	- 21	+ 4	- 17	+ 25
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 98	+ 241	+ 143	- 232	- 620	- 852	- 709
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 4	- 15	- 19	- 62	- 12	- 74	- 93
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 12	+ 9	+ 21	- 17	- 25	- 42	- 21
Woollen Weaving ...	- 27	- 73	- 100	+ 56	- 54	+ 2	- 98
Worsted Weaving ...	- 53	+ 156	+ 103	+ 6	- 71	- 65	+ 38
Other Processes ...	- 29	- 14	- 43	- 22	- 17	- 39	- 82
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 174</b>	<b>+ 287</b>	<b>+ 113</b>	<b>- 215</b>	<b>- 820</b>	<b>- 1,035</b>	<b>- 922</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 9,536,100 lbs., in August, 1932, compared with 23,626,000 lbs. in the previous month and 5,528,400 lbs. in August, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in August, 1932, were 3,520,600 lbs., compared with 3,715,200 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 3,097,700 lbs. in August, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1932, were 8,197,200 square yards, compared with 7,618,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,910,600 square yards in August, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,815 cwts., 2,333 cwts., and 1,770 cwts. in August, 1932, July, 1932, and August, 1931, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended by many firms. After the resumption of work, short time was general. Towards the end of the month there was a slight improvement in most districts, but employment generally remained bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 22.6 at 25th July, 1932, and with 20.0 at 24th August, 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 27th August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 27th August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.*
<b>England and Wales:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
London ...	1,655	+ 0.3	- 4.0	3,472	+ 1.5
Leicester ...	10,099	+ 2.1	- 3.0	21,833	+ 4.8
Leicester Country District... ..	3,830	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	7,754	+ 13.7
Northampton... ..	6,433	+ 0.7	- 11.4	14,096	- 0.7
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,336	+ 2.7	- 1.9	11,572	+ 2.9
Kettering and District ...	5,390	+ 1.0	- 2.0	11,955	- 0.1
Rest of Northants ...	1,390	+ 0.1	- 9.4	2,890	+ 7.0
Stafford and District ...	2,380	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	4,620	- 8.4
Norwich and District ...	5,466	+ 0.1	- 0.6	10,188	+ 0.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,854	- 2.0	- 10.5	2,856	- 8.5
Leeds and District ...	1,721	+ 1.8	+ 5.0	3,322	+ 2.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,014	- 2.1	+ 5.4	10,694	- 12.3
Birmingham and District... ..	914	+ 1.6	- 3.6	1,653	+ 0.9
Other parts of England and Wales ...	4,024	+ 1.3	+ 4.5	8,210	+ 3.3
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>56,506</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>115,115</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>
Scotland... ..	1,657	- 14.5	- 17.4	3,486	- 19.5
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>58,163</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>118,601</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>

Returns from firms employing about 56,800 workpeople in the week ended 27th August indicated that about 51 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Employment in London remained bad at most establishments, but a slight improvement was reported by some firms. At Leicester there was a reduction in the number of operatives temporarily stopped, but employment remained bad; in the week ended 27th August more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 11 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district also there was an improvement, but employment was still slack.

There was little general change at Northampton; employment remained slack, and was worse than a year ago; in the week ended 27th August nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing 10 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. Much short time continued to be worked in this district and at Kettering, though not in either case to quite the same extent as at Northampton. At Wellingborough employment remained bad; the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms, and short time was prevalent when the factories reopened. At Daventry employment was described as fair, and slightly better than in July.

At Stafford some firms extended the holiday stoppage. When the factories reopened, employment was moderate or fair at first, but there was some decline towards the end of the month. At Norwich employment showed little change and remained slack with most firms; nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August.

In Bristol and Kingswood employment declined and was very bad, and much worse than a year ago; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August, losing 12 hours each on the average. There was a slight improvement at Leeds, but employment remained bad; four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 13½ hours each on the average.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade declined, but was better than a year ago; short time was largely worked. At Bury, however, employment remained fairly good, and a few firms at Waterfoot and Bacup were well employed.

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

There was a marked decline in Scotland (except at Maybole, where a slight improvement was reported), and employment was much worse than a year ago. About 56 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August, losing over 12½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd August, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	233	49	282	216	57	273	555
Rough Stuff Depart- ment ...	573	57	630	531	66	597	1,227
Clicking Department	1,352	2	1,354	1,923	10	1,933	3,287
Closing Department	32	1,307	1,339	10	2,266	2,276	3,615
Making Department	2,909	43	2,952	3,051	54	3,105	6,057
Finishing Depart- ment ...	2,031	629	2,660	1,861	663	2,524	5,184
Slipper Making ...	325	122	447	823	506	1,329	1,776
Clog Making ...	17	3	20	6	2	8	28
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	745	4	749	81	...	81	830
TOTAL ...	8,217	2,216	10,433	8,502	3,624	12,126	22,559

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	- 26	- 9	- 35	- 120	- 20	- 140	- 175
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 11	+ 39	+ 50	- 10	+ 47	+ 37	+ 87
Clicking Department ...	+ 82	- 4	+ 78	- 350	+ 1	- 349	- 271
Closing Department ...	- 7	- 250	- 257	- 13	- 415	- 428	- 685
Making Department ...	+ 20	- 50	- 30	- 8	+ 12	+ 4	- 26
Finishing Department ...	+ 43	+ 53	+ 96	- 38	+ 15	- 23	+ 73
Slipper Making ...	- 9	- 29	- 38	+ 211	- 21	+ 190	+ 152
Clog Making ...	- 14	- 4	- 18	- 5	+ 1	- 4	- 22
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	- 113	- 1	- 114	- 7	- 1	- 8	- 122
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>- 13</b>	<b>- 255</b>	<b>- 268</b>	<b>- 340</b>	<b>- 381</b>	<b>- 721</b>	<b>- 989</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1932, amounted to 60,486 dozen pairs, or 12,998 dozen pairs less than in July, 1932, and 11,444 dozen pairs less than August, 1931.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole; in many cases the August holidays were extended and there was much short-time working. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working; and at Worcester also short-time working continued.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32·8 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 33·8 at 25th July, 1932, and 36·1 at 24th August, 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 27th Aug., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.	
<b>BRANCHES.</b>						
China Manufacture ...	1,547	+ 3·3	+ 12·1	2,589	- 0·9	+ 10·9
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,678	+ 5·0	+ 7·2	10,499	+ 4·1	+ 10·3
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,510	- 2·7	- 11·1	2,550	+ 5·0	- 12·2
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,735</b>	<b>+ 3·5</b>	<b>+ 4·6</b>	<b>15,638</b>	<b>+ 3·4</b>	<b>+ 6·0</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	7,572	+ 5·4	+ 7·2	11,207	+ 5·8	+ 9·7
Other Districts ...	2,163	- 2·9	- 3·6	4,431	- 2·1	- 2·5
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9,735</b>	<b>+ 3·5</b>	<b>+ 4·6</b>	<b>15,638</b>	<b>+ 3·4</b>	<b>+ 6·0</b>
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,934 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,744, or 53 per cent., were working on an average 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th August, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline on the whole and remained very slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21·7 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 20·8 at 25th July, 1932, and 16·8 at 24th August, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,279	- 3·5	- 5·6	3,098	- 3·4	+ 1·0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,311	- 0·2	- 23·5	13,107	+ 0·9	- 29·6
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,921	+ 1·1	- 4·8	4,168	- 1·0	- 7·6
Scotland ...	180	+ 1·1	+ 10·4	416	+ 7·8	+ 22·4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>8,691</b>	<b>- 0·4</b>	<b>- 17·1</b>	<b>20,789</b>	<b>+ 0·0</b>	<b>- 21·7</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,044 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 7 per cent. were working on an average about 15½ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th August, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very slack or bad; it showed a decline in the Midlands and North of England and in Scotland and Wales, but there was some improvement in Southern England and Northern Ireland. The most marked variation was an improvement in the London Division, due to some extent to activity in the painting and decorating section. Employment was reported as fair or fairly good at some centres, including Preston, St. Helens, Oxford and Southend-on-Sea. Compared with August, 1931, there was a considerable decline in each of the administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, there was some improvement with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters, and plumbers, but a decline with bricklayers and masons. Employment was very slack with masons and bad with other classes. Compared with August, 1931, it was much worse with all classes, the decline being most marked with bricklayers, slaters and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd August, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with August, 1931:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1931.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 22nd Aug., 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	32,448	1,088	24·8	- 0·5	+ 7·5
Bricklayers ...	79,010	20,344	1,053	25·7	+ 0·5	+ 15·1
Masons ...	21,620	4,909	332	22·7	+ 0·9	+ 9·4
Slaters ...	6,370	1,915	187	30·1	- 0·9	+ 12·2
Plasterers ...	26,500	7,744	335	29·2	- 0·6	+ 12·6
Painters ...	111,220	30,189	1,129	27·1	- 1·0	+ 5·0
Plumbers ...	35,500	9,163	497	25·8	- 0·7	+ 6·8
Labourers to above ...	245,110	65,921	1,866	26·9	- 0·3	+ 7·9
All other occupations ...	201,780	62,020	1,943	30·7	+ 0·2	+ 7·8
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>234,653</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>27·3</b>	<b>- 0·3</b>	<b>+ 8·2</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	182,790	51,253	128	28·0	- 1·6	+ 11·1
South-Eastern ...	137,690	27,753	196	20·2	- 0·8	+ 8·0
South-Western ...	105,180	25,682	480	24·4	- 0·7	+ 9·2
Midlands ...	104,260	27,159	2,102	26·0	+ 0·5	+ 8·4
North-Eastern ...	101,780	31,227	2,390	30·7	+ 0·7	+ 8·5
North-Western ...	103,410	31,723	1,752	30·7	+ 0·8	+ 5·4
Scotland ...	78,430	21,211	1,046	27·0	+ 1·0	+ 5·2
Wales ...	26,780	11,817	324	44·1	+ 0·5	+ 8·7
Northern Ireland ...	17,850	6,828	12	38·3	- 0·8	+ 3·1
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>858,170</b>	<b>234,653</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>27·3</b>	<b>- 0·3</b>	<b>+ 8·2</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,469,000, show that in August, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,289,700, as compared with £5,457,400 in July, 1932, and £3,156,800 in August, 1931. Of the total for August, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,439,500; factories and workshops for £232,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £159,900; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £457,400.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August in the paper-making industry remained moderate generally, though it declined slightly compared with July. It was better, however, than in August, 1931.

In the letterpress printing industry employment continued moderate on the whole, and remained about the same as during July. Compared with a year ago, it was worse. In London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Edinburgh, employment was described as slack or bad; but at Leeds and Glasgow and in some of the smaller centres, it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was again slack generally, and remained about the same as during July. It was reported as fair at Bristol, and at a number of the smaller towns. Employment with lithographic artists remained slack to fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment was slack. It was slightly better than in July, but worse than during August, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.6 at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 13.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 15.0 at 24th August, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.4 at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 10.2 at 25th July, 1932, and 10.1 at 24th August, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 8.9 at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 9.4 at 25th July, 1932, and 12.1 at 24th August, 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 August, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		August, 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ... ..	34,121	8.8	9.4	6.9	-0.6	+1.9
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,739	8.3	8.7	7.7	-0.4	+0.6
Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	7,639	7.6	7.5	5.3	+0.1	+2.3
Scotland ... ..	5,518	11.0	9.5	7.5	+1.5	+3.5
Other Districts ...	8,706	7.3	6.9	6.3	+0.4	+1.0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>69,723</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,588</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
<b>Bookbinding ... ..</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>25,145</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+0.8</b>

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August was slack generally, and worse than in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35.5 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 32.9 per cent. at 25th July, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was greater by 2.4 per cent. than at 24th August, 1931.

London.—Employment remained very slack.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers included in the returns.				
	Employed in Docks.			Employed at Wharves.	Grand Total.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th Aug., 1932 ...	3,332	1,660	4,992	5,699	10,691
13th " " ...	3,232	1,431	4,663	5,771	10,434
20th " " ...	3,377	1,829	5,206	5,824	11,030
27th " " ...	3,360	1,802	5,162	5,610	10,772
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Aug., 1932 ... ..	3,325	1,682	5,007	5,727	10,734
Average for July, 1932	3,759	1,854	5,613	6,093	11,706
Average for Aug., 1931	3,729	1,645	5,374	6,973	12,347

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during August was 697, compared with 648 in July, and with 666 in August, 1931.

East Coast.—Except for a certain amount of activity with timber imports, employment at the North-East Coast ports remained only moderate. Employment continued moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich; but at Grimsby it was slack, and it showed a falling off at Goole and at Kings Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment was very slack and worse than in July. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1932, was 9,129, compared with 9,680 in July, 1932, and with 10,332 in August, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £17,741 in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1932, compared with £19,769 in July, 1932, and with £22,648 in August, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment showed some improvement at Swansea, Newport and Penarth, and continued fair at Cardiff. At Avonmouth it declined during the month. At Southampton and Plymouth employment was slack. It remained slack at Manchester.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Leith employment was moderate. It was fair at Grangemouth and Burntisland. At Belfast employment remained fair.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very slack. The demand was extremely quiet generally, and the supply of seamen was substantially in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, was 32.8, compared with 32.7 at 25th July, 1932, and 31.4 at 24th August, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames was slack, apart from a temporary improvement about the middle of the month. On the Tyne it was quiet to moderate in the first half of August, but became slacker thereafter; on the Wear it was generally poor. The demand on the Tees was very slack; at the Hartlepoons it was quiet, more particularly in the latter half of the month. At Hull it was poor throughout the month. At Southampton the demand was quiet to moderate, with signs of improvement towards the end of the month. At Bristol, apart from a fair period early in August, the demand was extremely slack; at Avonmouth it was moderate throughout the month. At Newport and at Cardiff the demand was very slack; at Swansea a fair demand was maintained throughout the month. The demand on the Mersey was quiet to moderate, but showed some decline towards the end of the month; at Manchester it was fair during the first week, but slack thereafter. The demand on the Clyde was quiet to moderate, and showed some improvement in the later stages of the month; at Leith it was very slack generally. At Belfast, the demand was very 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 August:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	August, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Eight Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	August, 1932.	August, 1931.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	8,138	- 2,395	- 2,634	68,235	75,023
Manchester ... ..	579	+ 17	- 52	4,955	4,882
London ... ..	7,618	- 873	+ 358	60,474	63,983
Southampton... ..	6,272	- 887	+ 3,218	50,155	68,358
Tyne Ports ... ..	1,936	+ 788	+ 249	13,320	15,858
Sunderland ... ..	163	- 87	- 154	2,117	1,869
Middlesbrough ...	210	+ 74	- 81	1,394	1,739
Hull ... ..	915	+ 84	+ 161	6,942	7,107
Bristol‡ ... ..	456	- 123	- 497	5,117	7,668
Newport, Mon. ...	242	- 80	- 169	2,606	3,110
Cardiff§ ... ..	1,008	- 504	- 1,081	11,739	14,940
Swansea ... ..	1,914	- 18	+ 1,252	11,495	4,583
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ... ..	233	- 18	- 73	1,760	1,989
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	251	- 150	- 10	2,911	3,063
Glasgow ... ..	2,185	- 341	- 144	18,626	21,446
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ... ..	58	- 192	- 93	1,403	1,395
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>32,178</b>	<b>- 4,705</b>	<b>- 6,186</b>	<b>263,249</b>	<b>297,013</b>

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

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 340 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 22nd August, 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 ...	2,008,415	30,055	302,664	13,871	2,355,005
2. Claims under consideration ...	64,879	2,973	25,161	1,768	94,781
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	177,627	14,609	72,925	8,663	273,824
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	38,124	36,100	29,521	32,473	136,218
5. Two months file ...	78,550	4,785	50,798	4,129	138,262
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,145	18	397	11	4,571
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,289,045	83,737	430,271	56,775	2,859,828
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,333,616	52,440	451,945	28,442	2,866,443

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 22ND AUGUST, AND FOR 25TH JULY, 1932.

—	22nd August, 1932.				25th July, 1932.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,672,677	517,526	98,842	2,289,045	2,259,057
Boys ...	67,108	16,505	124	83,737	76,120
Women	253,169	175,631	1,471	430,271	423,765
Girls ...	47,124	9,633	18	56,775	52,840
Total	2,040,078	719,295	100,455	2,859,828	2,811,782
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,715,441	520,929	101,409	2,337,779	2,307,085
Boys ...	68,330	16,642	124	85,096	77,415
Women	269,428	183,904	1,476	454,808	449,928
Girls ...	48,071	10,101	18	58,190	54,205
Total	2,101,270	731,576	103,027	2,935,873	2,888,633

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 22nd August, 1932.		Period, 29th December, 1931, to 22nd August, 1932.			
			Vacancies notified.		Vacancies filled.†	
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before. ‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before. ‡
Men ...	80,948	78,520	680,427	-195,800	658,424	-185,841
Boys ...	13,753	12,681	113,294	-11,858	100,715	-7,698
Women ...	42,622	37,855	341,457	-36,587	288,718	-25,244
Girls ...	15,492	13,812	121,911	+1,138	104,513	+1,137
Total	152,815	142,868	1,257,089	-243,107	1,152,370	-217,646

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

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,825 per week.

‡ The figures for 1931 cover 36 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 34 weeks.

# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd August, 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 22nd August, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	25th July, 1932.	24th Aug., 1931.
London Division ...	237,226	43,575	14,091	294,892	-	3,737 + 24,772
South-Eastern Division ...	109,101	13,061	6,849	129,011	+	1,240 + 26,954
Brighton ...	4,324	560	369	5,253	+	189 + 1,245
Chatham ...	5,291	627	648	6,566	+	497 + 1,422
Ipswich ...	4,609	318	284	5,211	+	612 + 1,107
Norwich ...	6,028	1,379	419	7,826	+	167 + 960
Rest of Division ...	88,849	10,177	5,129	104,155	-	225 + 22,220
South-Western Division ...	128,265	14,525	7,377	150,167	+	1,957 + 29,562
Bristol ...	21,454	3,617	1,967	27,038	+	2,352 + 3,432
Plymouth ...	8,428	1,172	397	9,997	+	100 + 974
Portsmouth ...	7,626	825	670	9,121	+	180 + 1,225
Reading ...	2,767	430	368	3,565	+	313 + 902
Southampton ...	11,565	939	728	13,232	+	99 + 2,970
Swindon ...	2,759	278	212	3,249	+	43 + 290
Rest of Division ...	73,666	7,264	3,035	83,965	-	1,130 + 19,769
Midlands Division ...	316,922	67,405	18,765	403,092	+	4,516 + 3,018
Birmingham ...	47,334	11,320	3,016	61,670	+	367 + 13,715
Coventry ...	10,792	1,537	540	12,869	-	668 + 2,628
Cradley Heath ...	7,736	1,412	308	9,456	+	532 + 74
Derby ...	6,855	1,040	519	8,414	+	44 + 2,224
Leicester ...	10,877	5,371	379	16,627	-	30 + 1,450
Northampton ...	4,468	1,400	322	6,190	-	121 + 242
Nottingham ...	14,222	3,230	820	18,272	+	177 + 2,848
Smethwick ...	5,564	1,216	287	7,067	+	125 + 1,971
Stoke-on-Trent ...	23,888	12,217	1,512	37,617	-	443 + 1,228
Walsall ...	9,888	1,433	792	12,113	+	333 + 932
West Bromwich ...	5,593	998	434	7,025	+	481 + 412
Wolverhampton ...	11,527	1,519	701	13,747	-	49 + 1,679
Rest of Division ...	158,178	24,712	9,135	192,025	+	3,768 + 29,101
North-Eastern Division ...	546,534	72,970	32,287	651,791	+	9,918 + 26,978
Barnsley ...	15,157	984	840	16,981	+	430 + 3,395
Bradford ...	17,416	7,576	1,078	26,070	-	559 + 9,811
Darlington ...	6,232	453	492	7,177	+	166 + 1,591
Dewsbury ...	3,422	1,117	332	4,871	-	960 + 18
Doncaster ...	11,826	630	926	13,382	+	455 + 7,733
Gateshead ...	11,735	1,231	929	13,895	-	120 + 407
Grimsby ...	4,836	549	348	5,733	+	92 + 1,415
Halifax ...	5,133	1,953	97	7,183	-	99 + 2,992
Hartlepool ...	10,604	527	656	11,787	+	331 + 599
Huddersfield ...	6,981	4,136	566	11,683	+	32 + 1,654
Hull ...	17,451	1,623	1,033	20,107	+	1,625 + 3,018
Leeds ...	28,984	10,781	1,253	41,018	+	2,283 + 1,191
Lincoln ...	5,909	482	630	7,021	+	346 + 1,879
Middlesbrough ...	20,756	857	1,103	22,716	+	1,454 + 3,091
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	24,052	3,262	1,870	29,184	+	320 + 1,549
Rotherham ...	11,039	445	649	12,133	+	1,403 + 172
Sheffield ...	50,614	6,751	3,421	60,786	+	876 + 1,397
South Shields ...	13,620	640	1,009	15,269	+	216 + 1,384
Stockton-on-Tees ...	13,248	657	786	14,691	+	572 + 1,933
Sunderland ...	24,591	1,764	1,423	27,778	+	667 + 2,735
Wakefield ...	7,750	1,310	609	9,669	+	683 + 1,095
York ...	4,319	583	355	5,257	+	368 + 947
Rest of Division ...	230,859	24,659	11,882	267,400	-	663 + 26,292
North-Western Division ...	422,491	154,729	59,232	606,452	+	37,706 + 50,270
Accrington ...	5,979	3,229	375	9,583	-	103 + 3,689
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	7,557	3,749	676	11,982	+	1,339 + 997
Barrow ...	7,018	390	520	7,928	+	275 + 1,901
Birkenhead ...	8,690	1,098	858	10,646	-	1,453 + 1,689
Blackburn ...	9,813	10,667	575	21,055	+	1,127 + 8,027
Blackpool ...	3,300	580	119	3,999	-	330 + 225
Bolton ...	13,884	7,343	867	22,094	+	1,315 + 3,391
Burnley ...	8,732	6,729	621	16,082	+	5,001 + 2,970
Bury ...	3,242	2,634	261	6,137	-	95 + 2,748
Chorley ...	4,791	2,222	326	7,339	+	649 + 618
Liverpool ...	80,296	10,451	6,334	97,081	+	3,667 + 203
Manchester ...	43,559	12,780	3,017	59,356	+	1,387 + 7,832
Nelson ...	2,994	2,376	182	5,552	+	859 + 2,673
Oldham ...	18,945	9,122	907	28,974	-	2,238 + 8,413
Preston ...	9,009	6,280	544	15,833	+	829 + 867
Rochdale ...	12,150	11,102	899	24,151	+	11,851 + 6,118
St. Helens ...	10,645	554	530	11,729	+	2,112 + 2,542
Salford ...	16,546	4,990	1,088	22,624	+	1,499 + 4,838
Stockport ...	6,536	5,097	338	11,971	+	673 + 445
Warrington ...	5,877	1,409	683	7,969	-	32 + 196
Wigan ...	12,398	3,291	767	16,456	+	1,061 + 524
Rest of Division ...	130,530	48,636	8,745	187,911	+	8,313 + 14,158
Scotland Division ...	303,915	54,890	21,039	379,844	+	10,492 + 10,925
Aberdeen ...	7,680	1,653	491	9,824	-	463 + 892
Clydebank ...	10,400	1,416	764	12,580	-	1,032 + 2,060
Dundee ...	13,386	10,058	892	24,336	-	12,977 + 2,413
Edinburgh ...	17,991	3,003	1,148	22,142	+	675 + 441
Glasgow ...	101,922	16,546	7,851	126,319	+	3,017 + 3,403
Greenock ...	13,605	1,556	904	16,065	-	364 + 989
Motherwell ...	9,615	654	632	10,901	-	324 + 1,277
Paisley ...	6,584	803	608	7,995	+	36 + 638
Rest of Division ...	122,732	19,201	7,749	149,682	+	940 + 6,892
Wales Division ...	224,591	9,116	10,872	244,579	+	6,938 + 44,107
Cardiff ...	15,630	1,919	1,145	18,694	+	469 + 770
Llanelli ...	6,298	451	457	7,206	+	620 + 1,079
Newport ...	9,511	581	484	10,576	+	292 + 228
Swansea ...	11,172	682	879	12,733	+	715 + 159
Rest of Division ...	181,980	5,483	7,907	195,370	+	4,842 + 41,871
Northern Ireland ...	48,734	24,537	2,774	76,045	+	806 + 4,411
Belfast ...	31,716	14,474	1,774	47,964	+	1,730 + 2,735
Londonderry ...	1,939	1,068	77	3,084	+	47 + 681
Lurgan ...	1,304	1,486	116	2,906	-	335 + 586
Lisburn ...	1,213	888	84	2,185	+	360 + 312
Newry ...	1,194	349	32	1,575	+	12 + 259
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	11,368	6,272	691	18,331	+	840 + 1,200
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	2,337,779	454,808	143,286	2,935,873	+	47,240 + 130,457

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

## 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 22nd August, 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 339 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 339.

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

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 128 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932.

It is estimated that at 22nd August, 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 170,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based.

## NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd AUGUST, 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 ... ..	5,812	113	5,925	1,085	54	1,139	6,897	167	7,064	6,885	167	7,052
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	236,193	802	236,995	197,675	712	198,387	433,868	1,514	435,382	433,832	1,514	435,346
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,193	3	4,196	1,364	—	1,364	5,557	3	5,560	5,526	3	5,529
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	2,630	7	2,637	60	—	60	2,690	7	2,697	2,690	7	2,697
Stone Quarrying and Mining	9,387	26	9,413	3,728	10	3,738	13,115	36	13,151	12,523	35	12,558
Slate Quarrying and Mining...	1,304	—	1,304	973	—	973	2,277	—	2,277	2,276	—	2,276
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,729	147	2,876	769	6	775	3,498	153	3,651	3,461	153	3,614
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,141	16	4,157	766	15	781	4,907	31	4,938	4,848	31	4,879
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,274	20	3,294	898	7	905	4,172	27	4,199	4,172	27	4,199
Artificial Stone and Concrete	4,241	105	4,346	1,588	32	1,620	5,829	137	5,966	5,775	137	5,912
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,330	97	3,427	824	4	828	4,154	101	4,255	4,095	101	4,196
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	13,084	976	14,060	4,624	355	4,979	17,708	1,331	19,039	17,237	1,331	18,568
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	5,654	5,718	11,372	6,038	8,422	14,460	11,692	14,140	25,832	11,666	14,140	25,806
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	3,965	466	4,431	1,272	83	1,355	5,237	549	5,786	5,216	549	5,765
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,395	164	3,559	1,277	86	1,363	4,672	250	4,922	4,671	250	4,921
Chemicals etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	13,389	1,218	14,607	1,273	279	1,552	14,662	1,497	16,159	14,528	1,492	16,020
Explosives ... ..	1,100	296	1,396	232	96	328	1,332	392	1,724	1,329	392	1,721
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,551	286	1,837	225	30	255	1,776	316	2,092	1,770	316	2,086
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	6,750	1,167	7,917	1,364	250	1,614	8,114	1,417	9,531	8,072	1,407	9,479
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	6,295	16	6,311	2,063	5	2,068	8,358	21	8,379	8,358	21	8,379
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	39,324	337	39,661	43,577	234	43,811	82,901	571	83,472	82,890	571	83,461
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	6,631	269	6,900	3,055	54	3,109	9,686	323	10,009	9,652	323	9,975
Tin Plates ... ..	4,198	406	4,604	8,468	786	9,254	12,666	1,192	13,858	12,665	1,192	13,857
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	6,290	153	6,443	5,383	77	5,460	11,673	230	11,903	11,672	230	11,902
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	2,766	357	3,123	3,336	194	3,530	6,102	551	6,653	6,101	551	6,652
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	116,450	3,263	119,713	43,804	2,353	46,157	160,254	5,616	165,870	158,221	5,600	163,821
Electrical Engineering	10,712	1,154	11,866	2,901	290	3,191	13,613	1,444	15,057	13,503	1,440	14,943
Marine Engineering, etc.	24,122	118	24,240	3,467	50	3,517	27,589	168	27,757	24,025	167	24,192
Constructional Engineering	7,795	105	7,900	2,438	30	2,468	10,233	135	10,368	10,175	135	10,310
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	39,070	1,855	40,925	13,993	567	14,560	53,063	2,422	55,485	52,761	2,411	55,172
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,332	210	3,542	497	52	549	3,829	262	4,091	3,765	262	4,027
	10,721	92	10,813	2,267	19	2,286	12,988	111	13,099	12,975	111	13,086

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.

INDUSTRY.	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.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	111,250	560	111,810	4,874	90	4,964	116,124	650	116,774	107,654	576	108,230
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	16,729	814	17,543	10,289	624	10,913	27,018	1,438	28,456	26,895	1,438	28,333
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,390	61	4,451	353	2	355	4,743	63	4,806	4,635	63	4,698
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	8,421	3,047	11,468	1,286	514	1,800	9,707	3,561	13,268	9,692	3,561	13,253
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,583	1,400	6,983	4,611	790	5,401	10,194	2,190	12,384	10,178	2,190	12,368
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,531	1,358	3,889	1,966	899	2,865	4,497	2,257	6,754	4,497	2,257	6,754
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	3,321	1,096	4,417	1,078	364	1,442	4,399	1,460	5,859	4,378	1,460	5,838
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,630	21	1,651	268	65	333	1,898	86	1,984	1,883	83	1,966
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,345	2,003	5,348	1,417	998	2,415	4,762	3,001	7,763	4,740	2,999	7,739
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	22,986	7,255	30,241	8,143	3,424	11,567	31,129	10,679	41,808	30,980	10,671	41,651
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	34,308	56,850	91,158	34,104	59,091	93,195	68,412	115,941	184,353	68,403	115,907	184,310
Woolen and Worsted ...	10,724	10,714	21,438	16,080	26,582	42,662	26,804	37,296	64,100	26,655	37,179	63,834
<b>Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk</b>												
Weaving ...	2,652	1,639	4,291	1,399	4,576	5,975	4,051	6,215	10,266	4,049	6,211	10,260
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	1,988	845	2,833	571	895	1,466	2,559	1,740	4,299	2,558	1,740	4,298
Linen ...	5,859	10,878	16,737	2,324	6,713	9,037	8,183	17,591	25,774	1,300	3,014	4,314
Jute ...	4,295	8,096	12,391	1,313	2,809	4,122	5,608	10,905	16,513	5,608	10,904	16,512
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,247	1,827	3,074	433	992	1,425	1,680	2,819	4,499	1,476	2,423	3,899
Hosiery ...	1,783	5,429	7,212	1,785	7,953	9,738	3,568	13,382	16,950	3,545	13,282	16,827
Lace ...	724	494	1,218	780	1,119	1,899	1,504	3,117	4,621	1,503	3,016	4,519
Carpets ...	670	640	1,310	728	1,338	2,066	1,398	1,978	3,376	1,398	1,978	3,376
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,749	3,015	4,764	872	2,112	2,984	2,621	5,127	7,748	2,409	4,277	6,686
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	11,005	3,708	14,713	15,593	4,712	20,305	26,598	8,420	35,018	24,963	6,993	31,956
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,225	947	5,172	1,372	442	1,814	5,597	1,389	6,986	5,596	1,389	6,985
Leather Goods ...	2,015	1,181	3,196	441	527	968	2,456	1,708	4,164	2,432	1,663	4,095
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	11,951	10,402	22,353	2,742	15,626	18,368	14,693	26,028	40,721	14,118	24,973	39,091
Dress Making and Millinery ...	1,395	6,145	7,540	125	2,916	3,041	1,520	9,061	10,581	1,499	8,603	10,102
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,154	1,388	2,542	743	1,581	2,324	1,897	2,969	4,866	1,894	2,968	4,862
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	971	6,852	7,823	179	5,569	5,748	1,150	12,421	13,571	902	6,993	7,895
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	942	832	1,774	441	563	1,004	1,383	1,395	2,778	1,373	1,393	2,766
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	12,046	3,547	15,593	10,498	4,986	15,484	22,544	8,533	31,077	22,282	8,505	30,787
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	12,022	4,004	16,026	731	436	1,167	12,753	4,440	17,193	12,176	4,369	16,545
Grain Milling ...	2,578	190	2,768	317	55	372	2,895	245	3,140	2,783	221	3,004
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,602	3,897	7,499	633	1,651	2,284	4,235	5,548	9,783	4,203	5,537	9,740
Food Industries not separately specified ...	8,760	7,178	15,938	520	1,094	1,614	9,280	8,272	17,552	9,158	8,138	17,296
Drink Industries ...	11,608	2,339	13,947	986	333	1,319	12,594	2,672	15,266	12,192	2,639	14,831
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,222	1,859	3,081	78	456	534	1,300	2,315	3,615	1,247	2,175	3,422
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	11,070	201	11,271	1,418	111	1,529	12,488	312	12,800	12,196	311	12,507
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,655	206	2,861	493	55	548	3,148	261	3,409	3,088	260	3,348
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	22,212	2,453	24,665	3,097	728	3,825	25,309	3,181	28,490	24,874	3,127	28,001
Woodworking not separately specified ...	3,473	602	4,075	938	375	1,313	4,411	977	5,388	4,209	958	5,167
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,755	689	3,444	3,113	1,189	4,302	5,868	1,878	7,746	5,848	1,873	7,721
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,890	2,442	4,332	220	971	1,191	2,110	3,413	5,523	2,068	3,263	5,331
Wall Paper Making ...	384	101	485	85	30	115	469	131	600	469	131	600
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	393	241	634	22	68	90	415	309	724	415	309	724
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	19,573	6,932	26,505	1,278	1,178	2,456	20,851	8,110	28,961	20,468	7,850	28,318
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>												
Building ...	225,852	371	226,223	8,409	21	8,430	234,261	392	234,653	227,438	387	227,825
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	114,292	57	114,349	2,446	3	2,449	116,738	60	116,798	114,387	60	114,447
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	6,813	2,579	9,392	1,269	1,124	2,393	8,082	3,703	11,785	8,048	3,691	11,739
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,681	186	1,867	582	42	624	2,263	228	2,491	2,262	228	2,490
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,247	385	1,632	469	328	797	1,716	713	2,429	1,664	710	2,374
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,608	407	2,015	511	303	814	2,119	710	2,829	2,116	708	2,824
Musical Instruments ...	4,830	464	5,294	786	172	958	5,616	636	6,252	5,609	635	6,244
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	954	587	1,541	348	167	515	1,302	754	2,056	1,302	750	2,052
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	18,109	209	18,318	807	14	821	18,916	223	19,139	18,598	223	18,821
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	20,042	435	20,477	1,186	28	1,214	21,228	463	21,691	21,035	460	21,495
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	8,594	478	9,072	412	9	421	9,006	487	9,493	8,804	487	9,291
Road Transport not separately specified ...	42,382	495	42,877	3,040	13	3,053	45,422	508	45,930	44,377	502	44,879
Shipping Service ...	51,970	539	52,509	416	40	456	52,386	579	52,965	51,442	574	52,016
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	59,496	207	59,703	1,679	83	1,762	61,175	290	61,465	59,491	290	59,781
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,113	118	3,231	134	12	146	3,247	130	3,377	3,196	130	3,326
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	162,018	53,661	215,679	8,158	5,194	13,352	170,176	58,855	229,031	165,334	57,571	222,905
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	11,060	1,824	12,884	190	31	221	11,250	1,855	13,105	11,080	1,839	12,919
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	12,968	960	13,928	344	46	390	13,312	1,006	14,318	12,835	977	13,812
Local Government ...	57,938	650	58,588	1,439	31	1,470	59,377	681	60,058	58,043	674	58,717
Professional Services ...	5,976	2,051	8,027	206	76	282	6,182	2,127	8,309	5,806	2,093	7,900
Entertainments and Sports ...	13,894	4,087	17,981	402	171	573	14,296	4,258	18,554	13,881	4,214	18,095
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service	25,830	27,883	53,713	333	708	1,041	26,163	28,591	54,754	25,623	28,289	53,912
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified ...	3,626	6,908	10,534	209	1,807	2,016	3,835	8,715	12,550	3,745	8,476	12,221
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	1,901,604	314,100	2,215,704*	537,208	193,896	731,104	2,438,812	507,996	2,946,808	2,386,056	480,387	2,866,443

\* Including 102,983 Casuals (Males, 101,496; Females, 1,487).

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND AUGUST, 1932.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND AUG., 1932.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JULY, 1932.	24TH AUG., 1931.	25TH AUG., 1930.	
Fishing ... ..	29,800	950	30,750	19.5	11.9	19.3	3.6	5.7	3.7	23.1	17.6	23.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.1	+13.2	23.
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,041,120	5,750	1,046,870	22.7	13.9	22.6	19.0	12.4	19.0	41.7	26.3	41.6	+ 0.4	+10.1	+17.9	41.6
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,860	20	12,880	32.6	15.0	32.6	10.6	—	10.6	43.2	15.0	43.2	+ 1.1	+ 5.2	+20.4	43.1
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,830	40	4,870	54.5	17.5	54.1	1.2	—	1.3	55.7	17.5	55.4	+ 0.9	+ 9.5	+22.4	55.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,020	410	46,430	20.4	6.3	20.3	8.1	2.5	8.0	28.5	8.8	28.3	+ 4.4	+12.8	+15.3	28.2
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	10,340	10	10,350	12.6	—	12.6	9.4	—	9.4	22.0	—	22.0	+ 8.1	+ 9.6	+ 2.7	22.0
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	14,220	1,650	15,870	19.2	8.9	18.1	5.4	0.4	4.9	24.6	9.3	23.0	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+10.5	23.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,770	250	17,020	24.7	6.4	24.4	4.6	6.0	4.6	29.3	12.4	29.0	+ 0.7	+ 7.9	+18.0	29.0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,410	120	11,530	28.7	16.7	28.6	7.9	5.8	7.8	36.6	22.5	36.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+11.1	36.4
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	18,070	1,560	19,630	23.5	6.7	22.1	8.8	2.1	8.3	32.3	8.8	30.4	+ 0.9	+ 8.3	+11.1	30.3
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	17,050	870	17,920	19.5	11.1	19.1	4.9	0.5	4.6	24.4	11.6	23.7	+ 1.2	+ 6.9	+12.9	24.0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	80,220	7,400	87,620	16.3	13.2	16.0	5.8	4.8	5.7	22.1	18.0	21.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.9	+ 8.8	21.5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	35,310	43,400	78,710	16.0	13.2	14.4	17.1	19.4	18.4	33.1	32.6	32.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	+ 5.9	32.8
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	21,000	6,470	27,470	18.9	7.2	16.1	6.0	1.3	5.0	24.9	8.5	21.1	+ 0.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.3	21.0
Glass Bottles ... ..	16,680	2,260	18,940	20.4	7.3	18.8	7.6	3.8	7.2	28.0	11.1	26.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 2.0	26.0
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals ... ..	73,510	25,430	98,940	18.2	4.8	14.8	1.7	1.1	1.5	19.9	5.9	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	16.3
Explosives ... ..	11,320	5,430	16,750	9.7	5.5	8.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	11.8	7.2	10.3	+ 0.3	+ 6.3	+ 1.0	10.3
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,310	5,200	20,510	10.1	5.5	9.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	11.6	6.1	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	10.2
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	54,760	22,910	77,670	12.3	5.1	10.2	2.5	1.1	2.1	14.8	6.2	12.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	12.3
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	19,330	150	19,480	32.6	10.7	32.4	10.6	3.3	10.6	43.2	14.0	43.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+12.3	43.0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	165,080	4,270	169,350	23.8	7.9	23.4	26.4	5.5	25.9	50.2	13.4	49.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	+12.5	49.3
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,720	3,470	38,190	19.1	7.8	18.1	8.8	1.5	8.1	27.9	9.3	26.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.8	+ 9.2	26.3
Tin Plates ... ..	26,950	3,440	30,390	15.6	11.8	15.2	31.4	22.9	30.4	47.0	34.7	45.6	+ 0.7	+ 7.3	+13.7	45.6
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	28,050	1,770	29,820	22.4	8.6	21.6	19.2	4.4	18.3	41.6	13.0	39.9	+ 3.6	+ 1.9	+15.6	39.9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,710	4,060	22,770	14.8	8.8	13.7	17.8	4.8	15.5	32.6	13.6	29.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	+ 6.7	29.2
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	528,910	47,470	576,380	22.0	6.9	20.8	8.3	4.9	8.0	30.3	11.8	28.8	...	+ 0.3	+10.5	28.8
Electrical Engineering ... ..	71,960	20,510	92,470	14.9	5.6	12.8	4.0	1.4	3.5	18.9	7.0	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 7.8	16.3
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	54,180	1,060	55,240	44.5	11.1	43.9	6.4	4.7	6.3	50.9	15.8	50.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	+31.4	48.0
Constructional Engineering ... ..	28,310	1,270	29,580	27.5	8.3	26.7	8.6	2.3	8.4	36.1	10.6	35.1	+ 0.9	+ 9.8	+16.3	35.1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	225,710	25,610	251,320	17.3	7.2	16.3	6.2	2.3	5.8	23.5	9.5	22.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	+ 4.6	22.2
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	15,850	2,480	18,330	21.0	8.5	19.3	3.2	2.1	3.0	24.2	10.6	22.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 7.5	22.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	49,990	1,560	51,550	21.4	5.9	21.0	4.6	1.2	4.4	26.0	7.1	25.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	+11.6	25.5
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	83,200	9,240	92,440	20.1	8.8	19.0	12.4	6.8	11.8	32.5	15.6	30.8	+ 1.0	+ 5.9	+12.0	30.7
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	20,780	1,680	22,460	21.1	3.6	19.8	1.7	0.2	1.6	22.8	3.8	21.4	+ 1.7	+ 6.4	+10.3	21.2
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps... ..	64,910	43,430	108,340	13.0	7.0	10.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	15.0	8.2	12.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	+ 2.8	12.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,500	11,080	34,580	23.8	12.6	20.2	19.6	7.2	15.6	43.4	19.8	35.8	...	+ 5.7	+ 2.9	35.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,420	11,830	26,250	17.6	11.5	14.8	13.6	7.6	10.9	31.2	19.1	25.7	+ 0.9	+12.2	+ 6.6	25.7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	16,930	10,670	27,600	19.6	10.3	16.0	6.4	3.4	5.2	26.0	13.7	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	21.2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,470	700	9,170	19.2	3.0	18.0	3.2	9.3	3.6	22.4	12.3	21.6	+ 0.8	+ 6.4	+12.9	21.7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,390	19,710	42,100	14.9	10.2	12.7	6.4	5.0	5.7	21.3	15.2	18.4				

1932-33

343

INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1931.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND AUGUST, 1932.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND AUG. 1932.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	25TH JULY, 1932.	24TH AUG. 1931.	25TH AUG., 1930.	
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ...	41,380	15,710	57,090	6.7	4.4	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	14.2	12.0	13.6	+ 0.5	- 1.4	+ 5.2	13.6
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	20,870	40,960	61,830	9.1	6.0	7.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	10.1	8.3	8.9	- 0.5	- 3.2	+ 0.8	8.8
Wall Paper Making ...	4,370	2,130	6,500	8.8	4.7	7.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	10.7	6.2	9.2	- 0.7	- 4.8	+ 2.1	9.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	2,740	3,710	6,450	14.3	6.5	9.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	15.1	8.3	11.2	- 1.2	- 1.6	+ 3.6	11.2
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	181,440	97,530	278,970	10.8	7.1	9.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	11.5	8.3	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	10.3
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>																
Building ...	848,250	9,920	858,170	26.6	3.7	26.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	27.6	4.0	27.3	- 0.3	+ 8.2	+ 13.1	27.1
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	269,330	1,300	270,630	42.4	4.4	42.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	43.3	4.6	43.2	+ 0.7	+ 13.1	+ 17.5	43.4
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
Rubber ...	39,190	28,140	67,330	17.4	9.2	13.9	3.2	4.0	3.6	20.6	13.2	17.5	+ 0.3	- 2.6	+ 1.6	17.5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	11,580	2,170	13,750	14.5	8.6	13.6	5.0	1.9	4.5	19.5	10.5	18.1	- 5.3	+ 0.7	+ 6.5	18.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	6,470	4,990	11,460	19.3	7.7	14.2	7.2	6.6	7.0	26.5	14.3	21.2	- 3.1	- 1.0	+ 3.3	21.0
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	16,600	9,430	26,030	9.7	4.3	7.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	12.8	7.5	10.9	- 0.3	- 0.9	+ 5.6	10.9
Musical Instruments ...	17,500	7,240	24,740	27.6	6.4	21.4	4.5	2.4	3.9	32.1	8.8	25.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0	+ 10.2	25.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,070	6,990	14,060	13.5	8.4	11.0	4.9	2.4	3.6	18.4	10.8	14.6	+ 1.0	- 1.4	+ 5.2	14.6
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	166,290	7,580	173,870	10.9	2.8	10.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	11.4	2.9	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	11.0
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																
Railway Service ...	132,560	7,460	140,020	15.1	5.8	14.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	16.0	6.2	15.5	+ 0.3	+ 4.5	+ 6.8	15.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	166,370	7,490	173,860	5.2	6.4	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	5.4	6.5	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	5.5
Road Transport not separately specified ...	195,960	9,430	205,390	21.6	5.2	20.9	1.6	0.2	1.5	23.2	5.4	22.4	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 6.7	22.2
Shipping Service ...	154,860	6,570	161,430	33.6	8.2	32.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	33.8	8.8	32.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 9.2	32.9
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	170,740	2,350	173,090	34.8	8.8	34.5	1.0	3.5	1.0	35.8	12.3	35.5	+ 2.6	†	†	35.4
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	16,290	2,040	18,330	19.1	5.8	17.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	19.9	6.4	18.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 2.5	18.3
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	14.3	7.3	11.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.0	8.0	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	12.1
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	160,480	75,170	235,650	6.9	2.4	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	2.5	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	5.5
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																
National Government ...	99,200	22,200	121,400	13.1	4.3	11.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	13.4	4.5	11.8	- 0.2	+ 1.6	+ 3.3	11.7
Local Government ...	310,410	21,510	331,920	18.7	3.0	17.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	19.1	3.2	18.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.7	+ 7.1	18.1
Professional Services ...	76,180	56,970	133,150	7.8	3.6	6.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	8.1	3.7	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 2.1	6.2
Entertainments and Sports ...	60,950	31,660	92,610	22.8	12.9	19.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	23.5	13.4	20.0	- 0.6	- 0.1	+ 3.5	19.9
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service	135,810	248,480	384,290	19.0	11.2	14.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	19.3	11.5	14.2	- 0.3	- 1.3	+ 2.9	14.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	31,310	117,670	148,980	11.6	5.9	7.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	12.2	7.4	8.4	+ 0.2	- 1.7	+ 1.0	8.3
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	106,240	36,790	143,030	44.6	6.0	34.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	45.9	8.0	36.2	- 0.2	+ 4.4	+ 10.0	35.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	9,187,000	3,583,000	12,770,000	20.7	8.8	17.4	5.8	5.4	5.7	26.5	14.2	23.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 6.0	22.9

\* The percentages at each date have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year. The estimated numbers insured at the end of June, 1932, will not be available until November next.

† See note \* on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 22nd August, 1932, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 2.4 than at 24th August, 1931, and was greater by 6.2 than at 25th August, 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 ...	5,812	0.3	1,085	0.2	113	0.0	54	0.0
Mining ...	260,577	13.7	205,335	38.2	1,001	0.3	743	0.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	10,845	0.6	3,310	0.6	222	0.1	43	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	13,084	0.7	4,624	0.9	976	0.3	355	0.2
Pottery ...	5,654	0.3	6,038	1.1	5,718	1.8	8,422	4.3
Glass Trades ...	7,360	0.4	2,549	0.5	630	0.2	169	0.1
Chemicals ...	22,790	1.2	3,094	0.6	2,967	0.9	655	0.3
Metal Manufacture	65,504	3.4	65,882	12.3	1,538	0.5	1,350	0.7
Engineering ...	159,079	8.4	52,610	9.8	4,640	1.5	2,723	1.4
Vehicles ...	53,123	2.8	16,757	3.1	2,157	0.7	638	0.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	111,250	5.8	4,874	0.9	560	0.2	90	0.1
Metal Trades ...	68,936	3.6	29,411	5.5	17,055	5.4	7,680	4.0
Textile Trades ...	77,004	4.0	75,982	14.1	104,135	33.2	118,892	61.3
Leather ...	6,240	0.3	1,813	0.3	2,128	0.7	969	0.5
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	12,046	0.6	10,498	2.0	3,547	1.1	4,986	2.6
Clothing Trades ...	16,413	0.9	4,230	0.8	25,619	8.2	26,255	13.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	39,792	2.1	3,265	0.6	19,467	6.2	4,025	2.1
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...	39,410	2.1	5,946	1.1	3,462	1.1	1,269	0.7
Printing and Paper	24,995	1.3	4,718	0.9	10,405	3.3	3,436	1.8
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	340,144	17.9	10,855	2.0	428	0.1	24	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	17,133	0.9	3,965	0.7	4,608	1.5	2,136	1.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	18,109	1.0	807	0.2	209	0.1	14	0.0
Transport and Communication	185,597	9.8	6,867	1.3	2,272	0.7	185	0.1
Distributive Trades	162,018	8.5	8,158	1.5	53,661	17.1	5,194	2.7
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	11,060	0.6	190	0.0	1,824	0.6	31	0.0
Miscellaneous ...	167,629	8.8	4,345	0.8	44,758	14.2	3,558	1.8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	1,901,604	100.0	537,208	100.0	314,100	100.0	193,896	100.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, differed from the figures for 25th July, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 25th July, 1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Road Transport not separately specified ...	+ 1,062	- 33	+ 1,029
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	+ 260	+ 1,037	+ 1,297
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ...	+ 1,295	+ 72	+ 1,367
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 490	+ 930	+ 1,420
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 1,663	- 2	+ 1,661
Dress Making and Millinery ...	+ 47	+ 1,714	+ 1,761
Stone Quarrying and Mining	+ 2,033	+ 8	+ 2,041
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	+ 2,978	+ 303	+ 3,281
Distributive Trades ...	+ 2,266	+ 1,395	+ 3,661
Coal Mining ...	+ 3,619	+ 180	+ 3,799
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	+ 4,587	- 14	+ 4,573
Tailoring ...	+ 1,103	+ 5,259	+ 6,362
Cotton ...	+ 5,836	+ 7,659	+ 13,495
Jute ...	- 3,998	- 8,495	- 12,493
Linen ...	- 1,292	- 3,374	- 4,666
Building ...	- 1,803	- 13	- 1,816
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	- 468	- 822	- 1,290
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	- 1,087	+ 13	- 1,074
<b>Net Variation for above Industries</b>	<b>+ 18,591</b>	<b>+ 5,817</b>	<b>+ 24,408</b>
<b>Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries</b>	<b>+ 22,993</b>	<b>+ 2,871</b>	<b>+ 25,864</b>

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND AUGUST, 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 ...	4,666	4,158	8,824	1,980	3,287	5,267
South-Eastern ...	1,825	2,067	3,892	1,123	1,834	2,957
South-Western ...	2,096	2,062	4,158	1,048	2,171	3,219
Midlands ...	6,664	4,688	11,352	3,634	3,779	7,413
North-Eastern ...	11,943	7,938	19,881	4,592	7,814	12,406
North-Western ...	9,084	7,205	16,289	6,853	6,090	12,943
Scotland ...	6,314	5,491	11,805	4,143	5,091	9,234
Wales ...	5,045	2,491	7,536	929	2,407	3,336
Great Britain ...	47,637	36,100	83,737	24,302	32,473	56,775

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND AUGUST, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	4,946	5,179	10,125	2,010	2,078	4,088
South-Western ...	954	959	1,913	393	470	863
Midlands ...	1,196	1,908	3,104	710	1,207	1,917
North-Eastern ...	2,839	2,416	5,255	776	756	1,532
North-Western ...	1,683	1,956	3,639	862	840	1,702
Scotland ...	729	1,073	1,802	275	373	648
Wales ...	313	301	614	126	143	269
Great Britain ...	12,660	13,792	26,452	5,152	5,867	11,019

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1931.		Percentage Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,260	98,150	5.2	0.1	5.3	2.8	0.1	2.9
South-Eastern ...	48,790	32,960	4.1	0.3	4.4	3.4	0.9	4.3
South-Western ...	43,060	29,640	4.8	0.6	5.4	3.5	0.8	4.3
Midlands ...	88,610	73,940	4.1	3.9	8.0	2.6	2.9	5.5
North-Eastern ...	99,650	60,060	7.7	5.0	12.7	5.6	3.2	8.8
North-Western ...	87,870	78,960	7.3	4.0	11.3	5.1	4.5	9.6
Scotland ...	64,260	51,570	9.3	1.8	11.1	7.1	2.1	9.2
Wales ...	32,500	9,720	7.7	8.8	16.5	9.2	2.7	11.9
Special Schemes...	4,000	3,000	0.5	—	0.5	0.4	—	0.4
Great Britain ...	579,000	438,000	6.2	2.9	9.1	4.3	2.2	6.5

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average daily attendance.								Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1932.		
	Week ended 24.8.32.						Month ended 24.8.32.				
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (claimants).		J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	
	Claimants.		Non-claimants.		Total.						
	Boys.*	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
London ...	1,040	170	—	—	1,040	170	—	—	7,451	—	
S. Eastern	358	155	2	13	360	168	1	—	2,692	7	
S. Western	203	89	13	4	216	93	10	—	2,185	139	
Midlands	1,040	369	47	9	1,087	378	—	—	6,464	173	
N. Eastern	2,390	574	1,358	57	3,748	631	—	1	14,990	94	
N. Western	1,896	1,291	218	184	2,114	1,475	—	1	16,900	11	
Scotland	1,224	718	431	58	1,655	776	—	—	10,827	21	
Wales ...	334	5	394	129	728	134	—	—	7,278	19	
Great Britain...	8,485	3,371	2,463	454	10,948	3,825	11	2	68,787	464	

There were 56 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 23 for girls and 16 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 6 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, and 2 for girls. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 1 for boys, 2 for girls, 1 mixed; the attendances at these institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

## PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd August, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 719,295 temporarily stopped, 100,455 normally in casual employment, and 709,157 wholly unemployed. Of the last-mentioned group 297,180 (or 14.6 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 217,331 (or 10.7 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 194,646 (or 9.5 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

—	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 ...	1,216,778	244,744	168,545	147,064	383,838	2,160,969
Boys ...	29,209	3,418	579	65	61	33,332
Women ...	268,374	33,039	15,973	9,379	28,407	355,172
Girls ...	14,546	1,037	161	30	11	15,785
Total ...	1,528,907	282,238	185,258	156,538	412,317	2,565,258
PERCENTAGES.						
Men ...	56.3	11.3	7.8	6.8	17.8	100.0
Boys ...	87.6	10.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0
Women ...	75.6	9.3	4.5	2.6	8.0	100.0
Girls ...	92.1	6.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total ...	59.6	11.0	7.2	6.1	16.1	100.0

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd August, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance 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 1,634,553 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 22nd August, 1932, there were 580,694 with claims to insurance benefit, and 932,133 with applications for transitional payments; while 121,726 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 517,526 men temporarily stopped were 445,225, 40,225 and 32,076, respectively.

Among the 223,648 wholly unemployed insured women, 96,299 had claims for insurance benefit, 72,918 were applicants for transitional payments, and 54,431 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 175,631 women temporarily stopped were 149,757, 9,610 and 16,264, respectively.

## ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	580,694 445,225 61,885	96,299 149,757 1,212
	Total ... ..	1,087,804	247,268
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	932,133 40,225 35,928	72,918 9,610 215
	Total ... ..	1,008,286	82,743
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment ... ..	...	929,461	60,358
(b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ... ..	...	78,825	22,385
Total ... ..	...	1,008,286	82,743
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	89,952	45,578
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	31,774 32,076 1,029	8,853 16,264 44
	Total ... ..	64,879	25,161
Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	1,634,553 517,526 98,842	223,648 175,631 1,471
	Total ... ..	2,250,921	400,750

## JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS.)

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	15,499 14,739 121	5,553 8,447 17
	Total ... ..	30,359	14,017
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ... ..	...	12,713	8,031
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ... ..	...	1,592	486
Total ... ..	...	14,305	8,517
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	1,204 1,766 3	581 1,186 1
	Total ... ..	2,973	1,768
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	31,008 16,505 124	14,651 9,633 18
	Total ... ..	47,637	24,302

## APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

## DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities on applications submitted to them during the period 4th July to 6th August, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-novels and Re-visions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ... ..	52,040	388,717	4,436	20,633	56,476	409,350
Lower rates ... ..	33,128	243,839	3,471	17,664	36,599	261,503
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ... ..	17,399	25,752	4,733	4,769	22,132	30,521
Total ... ..	102,567	658,308	12,640	43,066	115,207	701,374

## ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST AUGUST, 1932, GREAT BRITAIN.

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

## A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	107 11 20	259 72 743	366 83 763
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment { Men ... Women ...	4,892 1,615	7,801 2,461	12,693 4,076
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	45 51 —	66 132 3	111 183 3
Class (c) ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	42 34 2	66 78 11	108 112 13
Class (d) ...	2,060	4,942	7,002
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,494 1,073 196	2,272 2,361 554	3,766 3,434 750
Employment lost through misconduct { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	1,477 673 209	2,208 916 526	3,685 1,589 735
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	190 447 24	452 1,962 168	642 2,409 192
Not unemployed ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	540 65 15	2,260 731 177	2,800 796 192
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	303 187 16	1,168 942 111	1,471 1,129 127
Other grounds ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	586 123 23	3,228 913 185	3,814 1,036 208
Total ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	9,676 6,339 505	19,780 15,510 2,478	29,456 21,849 2,983
Grand Total ...	16,520	37,768	54,288

## B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	856	1,347	2,203
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... { Men ... Women ... Juveniles ...	38 9 —	138 139 1	176 148 1
Total Appeals ...	47	278	325

## C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	471	316	787
Appeals by Associations ...	144	180	324
Appeals by Claimants ...	208	502	710
Total ...	823	998	1,821

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

† There were no cases under class (a); see note \* on page 346.

‡ See note † on page 346.

## CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1932.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ...	829	5,098	5,927
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	56,789	97,019	153,808
Anomalies Regulations* ...	Class (a) Class (b) Class (c) Class (d)	1 8,462 1,902 41,703	1 11,780 2,889 60,309
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	20,651	38,160	58,811
Employment lost through misconduct ...	17,816	27,430	45,246
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	5,245	20,094	25,339
Not unemployed ...	4,577	25,075	29,652
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	3,232	10,882	14,114
Other grounds ...	4,764	33,480	38,244
Total ...	136,814	309,306	446,120
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	2,191	6,376	8,567
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	338	1,346	1,684
<i>Decisions by Umpire.†</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	3,627	3,679	7,306
Appeals by Associations ...	1,780	2,957	4,737
Appeals by Claimants ...	2,044	4,841	6,885
Total ...	7,451	11,477	18,928

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.  
GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Four weeks ended 27th August, 1932.	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1932.	Five weeks ended 29th August, 1931.
<i>I. Insurance Account.</i>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ...	1,370,000	2,047,000	1,481,000
Employed persons ...	1,357,000	2,014,000	1,269,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,362,000	2,031,000	1,367,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,000	3,000	2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer§ ...	4,091,000	6,095,000	4,119,000
Total Income ...	5,280,000	6,314,000	4,119,000
Insurance Benefit ...	4,474,000	5,390,000	9,235,000
Cost of Administration ...	379,000	390,000	484,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	416,000	520,000	425,000
Miscellaneous Payments ...	11,000	14,000	43,000
Total Expenditure ...	5,280,000	6,314,000	10,187,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding...	115,000,000	115,000,000	97,550,000
<i>II. Transitional Payments Account.</i>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof   ...	3,920,000	4,720,000	2,440,000

\* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal.)

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

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

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

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1932 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)

§ The payment of Deficiency Grant by the Exchequer commenced in March, 1932, on the exhaustion of the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund; prior to this the deficiency of the Fund was met by Treasury advances.

|| The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given in the line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

## POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST, 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 August, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 721,679, or 1.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 28.5 per cent. more than in August, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 432, 425, and 337 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in August, 1932, was 595,552, an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 28.6 per cent. as compared with August, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 126,127, or 2.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 28.1 per cent. more than in August, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August, 1932, numbered 96,687, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 5.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 624,992, or 1.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 36.0 per cent. more than in August, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-eight showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in August, 1932, as compared with July, 1932, while seventeen showed decreases. In two areas there was no change. Compared with August, 1931, forty-five showed increases, including Sheffield (504 per 10,000), Norwich (288 per 10,000), Glasgow (205 per 10,000), Liverpool and Manchester (190 per 10,000), and Newcastle (181 per 10,000); while two, Edinburgh and Wallasey, showed small decreases.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in August, 1932.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month	Year
					ago.	ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	35,501	101,425	136,926	313	+ 4	+ 34
Birkenhead ...	810	5,619	6,429	433	— 2	+ 89
Birmingham ...	5,174	15,959	21,133	209	— 2	+ 31
Blackburn ...	793	3,719	4,512	364	— 4	+ 111
Bolton ...	885	3,187	4,072	227	— 1	+ 43
Bradford ...	1,229	11,269	12,498	415	+ 76	+ 103
Brighton ...	1,094	2,106	3,200	221	...	+ 28
Bristol ...	2,210	11,709	13,919	348	— 57	+ 133
Burnley ...	467	3,373	3,840	387	+ 89	+ 176
Cardiff ...	1,562	8,145	9,707	434	+ 2	+ 52
Coventry ...	450	1,824	2,274	135	— 1	+ 17
Croydon ...	893	3,216	4,109	176	+ 7	+ 56
Derby ...	567	6,732	7,299	508	— 2	+ 59
East Ham ...	641	3,626	4,267	299	+ 2	+ 78
Gateshead ...	745	8,247	8,992	727	+ 17	+ 156
Huddersfield ...	516	1,768	2,284	200	+ 13	+ 27
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,668	16,929	18,597	590	— 9	+ 54
Leeds ...	2,804	14,800	17,604	362	+ 14	+ 76
Leicester ...	802	4,705	5,507	228	— 1	+ 18
Liverpool ...	6,051	58,814	64,865	752	+ 19	+ 190
Manchester ...	3,709	45,611	49,320	637	+ 12	+ 190
Middlesbrough ...	540	4,027	4,567	329	+ 20	+ 51
Newcastle-on-Tyne	918	18,150	19,068	670	+ 9	+ 181
Norwich ...	812	8,679	9,491	749	+ 28	+ 288
Nottingham ...	1,826	10,900	12,726	470	+ 6	+ 94
Oldham ...	959	1,997	2,956	208	...	+ 53
Plymouth ...	530	6,204	6,734	325	+ 5	+ 45
Portsmouth ...	1,258	2,528	3,786	152	— 1	+ 12
Preston ...	544	1,209	1,753	146	+ 11	+ 29
St. Helens ...	490	4,419	4,909	453	+ 9	+ 101
Salford ...	1,696	5,854	7,550	334	— 32	+ 67
Sheffield ...	1,820	52,617	54,437	1,052	+ 20	+ 504
Southampton ...	1,355	3,126	4,481	255	— 1	+ 39
Southend-on-Sea ...	261	1,886	2,147	181	— 14	+ 62
South Shields ...	748	3,370	4,118	361	+ 7	+ 49
Stockport ...	571	2,090	2,661	210	+ 43	+ 59
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,748	7,410	9,158	327	— 2	+ 79
Sunderland ...	865	9,353	10,218	545	+ 4	+ 79
Swansea ...	677	6,153	6,830	413	+ 4	+ 58
Wallasey ...	247	1,087	1,334	137	— 9	— 2
Walsall ...	592	4,030	4,622	443	— 6	+ 64
West Ham ...	2,222	15,815	18,037	608	+ 12	+ 172
Wolverhampton ...	558	2,057	2,615	195	+ 1	+ 20
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...	54,307	404,319	458,626	440	+ 6	+ 113
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...	89,808	505,744	595,552	402	+ 5	+ 89
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,025	93,642	98,667	892	+ 23	+ 205
Edinburgh ...	773	16,084	16,857	379	+ 20	— 3
Dundee ...	670	4,595	5,265	297	— 4	+ 73
Aberdeen ...	411	4,927	5,338	317	+ 1	+ 140
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,879	119,248	126,127	665	+ 18	+ 138
Total for above 47 areas in August, 1932...	96,687	624,992	721,679	432	+ 7	+ 95

\* 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.

† 20th August in London, 27th August in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th August in Scotland.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 330–331 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during July, partly due to the non-registration of unemployed workers now excluded from any form of benefit by the more stringent regulations introduced by the Emergency Order of 14th June, 1932.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of July, 1932, was 5,525,604, as compared with 5,600,029 at the end of June, and 4,111,204 at the end of July, 1931. At 31st August, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,370,541.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,392,248 at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 5,475,778 at the end of June, and 3,989,686 at the end of July, 1931. At 31st August, 1932, the provisional total was 5,224,710.

On the last day of July, 1932, 757,294 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,354,048 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,111,342, as compared with 2,484,750 at the end of June and 2,231,513 at the end of July, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st August, 1932, was 1,995,697 (provisional total).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 43.1 per cent. at the end of June, and 31.0 per cent. at the end of July, 1931. In addition, 23.0 per cent. were working short time at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 22.4 per cent. at the end of June and 19.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of July, 1932.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		July, 1932.	June, 1932.	July, 1932.	June, 1932.
Mining ... ..	139,800	17.8	18.2	36.5	35.3
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	97,800	61.3	61.1	5.2	4.5
Other workers	72,600	49.9	48.1	21.8	23.8
Engineering and metal	793,900	46.3	45.0	27.9	27.8
Chemical ... ..	90,000	33.7	32.5	33.9	32.8
Textile ... ..	269,200	33.8	33.0	43.3	45.0
Paper ... ..	95,400	35.8	34.2	31.3	32.4
Leather ... ..	45,900	48.5	46.9	19.3	21.5
Wood ... ..	248,600	66.1	65.5	10.3	9.7
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	227,700	29.8	29.8	33.5	31.8
Clothing, boots and shoes	126,700	42.7	42.0	36.6	33.4
Building ... ..	511,900	77.2	78.0	0.3	0.3
Printing... ..	143,800	36.2	35.7	16.1	16.0
Miscellaneous ... ..	645,800	21.7	20.4	23.8	21.8
	3,509,100	43.9	43.1	23.0	22.4

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a slight increase during August. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 298,479 (216,514 men and 81,965 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 297,130 and at the end of August, 1931, 54,128.

At the beginning of August, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 12.73 per cent. as compared with August, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 49.26, as compared with 31.73 at the beginning of August, 1931. In July, 18.40 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 30.86 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment increased during June. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 173 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 819,972, show that 18.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month: in the preceding month, 17.8 per cent. were unemployed and in June, 1931, 9.0 per cent. In addition, 21.2 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In June, 1932, 23.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month, the percentage was 22.5 and in June, 1931, 11.2.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th August, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 7th September, 1932. Berlin.  
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd September, 1932. Paris.  
‡ Revue de Travail, August, 1932. Brussels.

## AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a slight increase during July. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 266,365 (108,638 in Vienna), as compared with 265,040 (106,990 in Vienna) at the end of June, and 194,364 (88,611 in Vienna) at the end of July, 1931.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment showed a slight decline during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 459,406, as compared with 457,207 at the end of July, and 215,040 at the end of August, 1931.

## ITALY.‡

There was an increase in the number of unemployed during July. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 931,291 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 905,097 at the end of June, 1932, and 637,531 at the end of July, 1931. In addition, 33,218 were partially unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 31,710 at the end of June, and 25,821 at the end of July, 1931.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July; in Sweden it showed no change; in Norway during June it showed a decrease.

*Denmark.*§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that, out of 314,300 workpeople, 29.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 24.9 at the end of June, and 11.8 at the end of June, 1931.

*Norway.*||—Out of 23,416 members of trade unions making returns, 23.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 24.6 per cent. at the end of May, and 18.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1931.

*Sweden.*¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st July, 1932, was 19.1, the same percentage as at the end of June, compared with 11.8 at the end of July, 1931.

## SWITZERLAND.\*\*

Unemployment showed an increase during July. At the end of the month, 45,448 applications for employment (34.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 41,441 at the end of June, and 17,975 at the end of July, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,743, 2,042 and 2,499 respectively.

Returns from 189 unemployment funds, show that, out of an aggregate of 469,873 members, 7.1 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 11.3 per cent. partially so, at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 9.0 per cent. and 14.0 per cent. at the end of March, and 3.6 per cent. and 9.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1931.

## UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 63,417 establishments in 16 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,100,425 workpeople in July, 1932, showing a decrease of 3.0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 6.1 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1932 (based on returns relating to 17,873 establishments employing 2,474,141 workpeople), was 55.2, as compared with 57.5 in June, and 71.7 in July, 1931.

## CANADA.‡‡

Employment during July showed a further decrease. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms with an aggregate of 791,622 workpeople on their pay roll at 1st August, 1932, as compared with 812,871 at 1st July, 1932. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for August, 1932, was 86.3, as compared with 88.7 at the beginning of July, and 105.2 at the beginning of July, 1931.

At the end of July, 1932, 21.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 21.9 per cent. at the end of June, and 16.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1931.

## NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during July. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 25th July, 1932, was 55,203, as compared with 54,342 at the end of June, and 47,772 at the end of July, 1931.

\* Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1932. Vienna.  
† Prager Tagblatt, 10th September, 1932.  
‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, August, 1932. Rome.  
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, August, 1932. Copenhagen.  
|| Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.  
¶ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm.  
\*\* La Vie Economique, August, 1932. Berne.  
†† Trend of Employment, July, 1932. Washington.  
‡‡ The August Employment Situation, 1932, and information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.  
§§ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th July, 1932. Wellington.

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

## 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 August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £10,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 149,500 workpeople and in an increase of £750 in those of 10,000 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 ...	...	15,000	£ ...	£ 400
Metal ...	200	87,500	10	5,200
Public Administration ...	...	...	...	...
Services ...	...	20,000	...	2,000
Other ...	9,800	27,000	740	3,300
Total ...	10,000	149,500	750	10,900

The principal decrease which took effect in August in the mining and quarrying group concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom there was a small reduction in the percentage addition to basis rates (equivalent to less than 1½ per cent. on the total wages).

The decreases in the metal group mainly affected men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of about 2 per cent. or slightly less on current rates.

The main body of workpeople concerned in the reductions in the public administration services were manual workers employed by local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire, whose wages were reduced in most cases by ½d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups, workpeople affected by reductions included the employees of London underground railways, whose total earnings were made subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. with a further deduction of 2½ per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week, with a condition that the earnings of no adult worker were to be reduced by this means below 50s. per week. Other reductions included those affecting the crews of steam trawlers operating from Aberdeen and North Shields, cotton spinners and doublers in Yorkshire, furniture trade operatives at Hull, Sheffield, and a number of towns in North-East Lancashire, tramway and omnibus drivers and conductors at Glasgow, and the transport staff of certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments in London. Under the Trade Boards Acts there was an increase, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in the wages of workers in the brush and broom trade.

Of the estimated total decrease of £10,900 per week, nearly £5,000 was due to the operation of selling-price sliding scales; about £2,000 took effect under arrangements (apart from cost-of-living sliding scales) made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies; about £250 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £100 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £400 was the result of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £250 of the total.

Nearly the whole of the estimated total increase of £750 was the result of cost-of-living sliding scales.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–AUGUST, 1932.

THE following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the first eight completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	20,000	15,250	£ 980	£ 650
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	2,300	9,250	50	1,150
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	100	15,000	10	1,325
Iron and Steel ...	2,700	104,000	90	6,150
Engineering‡ ...	...	8,000	...	1,800
Shipbuilding ...	...	28,000	...	4,850
Other Metal ...	900	52,000	50	5,100
Textile ...	500	161,000	50	14,200
Clothing ...	...	43,000	...	5,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	14,000	...	1,950
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	...	22,500	...	3,400
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	3,000	...	650
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,700	518,000	330	48,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	1,100	47,000	30	5,500
Transport‡ ...	625	336,000	85	63,500
Public Administration Services ...	175	73,000	10	7,500
Other ...	1,000	19,000	40	2,575
Total ...	31,100	1,468,000	1,725	174,000

In the corresponding eight months of 1931, there were net increases of £3,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 30,550 workpeople, and net decreases of £334,750 in those of 2,589,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in August.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Fishing	North Shields ...	15 Aug.	Crews of steam trawlers ...	Decrease of 1d. in the £ on net earnings of vessel for chief engineers, second engineers and third hands, the poundage for other ratings and the daily rates for all classes remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows:—At sea—chief engineers, 12s. 6d. per day, plus 1d. in the £; second engineers, 11s., plus 1d. in the £; third hands, 8s. 6d. per day, plus 2d. in the £ if qualified mender; firemen, deck hands and cooks, 8s. 6d., plus 1d. in the £; in harbour—chief engineers, 10s. per day; second engineers, 8s. 6d.; others, 6s.
	Aberdeen ...	1 Aug.	Crews of steam trawlers ...	Decrease of 1s. 2d. per day for engineers and of 8d. per day for other classes (except skippers and mates); shore pay during boiler cleaning, repairs, etc., reduced by 6d. per day for skippers and mates, 1s. 6d. per day for engineers and 9d. per day for other ratings. Rates after change: at sea—chief engineers, 12s. 10d. per day; second engineers, 11s. 4d.; second fishermen, 8s. 10d., plus 3d. in the £ on net proceeds; deckhands, deckhand trimmers and cooks, 8s. 10d.; shore pay—skippers and chief engineers, 9s.; mates and second engineers, 8s.; other ratings, 7s.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 4s. 6d. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ¼d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. at the majority of the collieries).
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire...	7 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Decrease¶ of 2 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 1s. 0½d. to 1½d. per shift for day-wage men on basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 14 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 0½d. per shift.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 13,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ In addition, bonuses varying from 5s. to 10s., according to average daily gross earnings, are given at each settling day covering a period of 7 days or over, together with all livers and half roes, etc.

|| At three collieries where a lower percentage than 46 is payable the percentage was reduced by 2 per cent. to 41 per cent. at one colliery, and by 1 per cent. to 36 and 38 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

¶ The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 12 per cent. on standard rates, but it was agreed at a joint meeting of the employers and workpeople that the percentage payable on standard rates for the first seven weeks of the current quarter should be 14 per cent., and for the last six weeks 13 per cent.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire...	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard: men in receipt of a basis rate of 5s. 4d. per shift to be paid a special make-up of 2½d. per shift. Percentage payable on basis rates reduced† from 30 to 27½ for workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 25 to 22½ for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.†
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	8 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	
	England§ and West of Scotland.	7 Aug.	Men employed in steel melting shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and labourers.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard (acid process).
	North-East Coast Area.	7 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard. Decrease† of 1½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total net decrease of 1½ of such advance.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead).	7 Aug.	Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
	Workington ...	7 Aug.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
		7 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel works:— Rail millmen ... ..	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 13½ per cent. above the standard.
	Barrow-in-Furness	8 Aug.	Merchant millmen, enginemen, crane-men, etc. Wire and hoop millmen ... ..	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard. Percentage payable on basis rates reduced† from 30 to 27½ for workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 25 to 22½ for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.†
	Scunthorpe ...	7 Aug.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ...	7 Aug.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, crane-men, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
Railway Workshops.	See entry on page	350 under	"Railway Service."	
Cotton Spinning and Doubling.	Yorkshire   ... ..	24 or 29 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the cotton spinning and doubling industry.	Decrease of 9 per cent. on current wages.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ... ..	19 Aug.	Male workers ... ..	Bonus reduced¶ from 10s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Sept.**	Machine calico printers ... ..	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced¶ from 19.35 per cent. to 18.45 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ... ..	Pay day in week ending 13 Aug.	Male workers ... .. Female workers 18 years and over	Decreases¶ of from 1d. to 4d. per week. Rates after change: 13s. 4d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 44s. 8d. at 21. Decrease¶ of 2d. per week (26s. 6d. to 26s. 4d.).
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 27 Aug.	Male pieceworkers ... ..	Bonus of 20 per cent. on list prices reduced¶ to 17½ per cent.
			Junior male workers ... ..	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 15s. at 16 and increasing each year to 52s. at 22 (adult rates to apply at 23 and over instead of at 21 and over as previously), resulting in decreases ranging from 7d. to 10s. 4d. per week for those under 21.
Baking and Confectionery.	Nottingham and District.	1 Aug.	Female workers ... ..	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 15s. at 16, increasing each year to 42s. at 21 and over, resulting in decreases ranging from 4s. to 9s. 3d. per week for skilled workers and from 3d. to 6s. 8d. per week for semi-skilled workers under 21, and in an increase of 3d. per week for semi-skilled workers 21 and over. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 6d.
	Hull ... ..	1st full pay day after 12 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, skilled carpet planners, and blind fitters and fixers.	Decrease¶ of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 5½d.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Lancashire†† and Todmorden.	1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitters, 1s. 4d.; other classes, 1s. 6d. (spindle hands, 1d. per hour more).
	Sheffield ... ..	1st full pay day after 1 Aug.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, and carpet planners and fitters.	Decrease¶ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: Industrial areas—labourers, 1s. 0½d., pipe jointers, 1s. 2½d., enginemen, 1s. 3½d., stokers, 1s. 2½d., engine cleaners, 1s. 1½d.; rural areas and small urban areas—varying lower rates, but in no cases more than 1½d. per hour below the above rates.
	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.††	1st full pay week in Aug.	Adult male manual workers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Class I undertakings, 1s. 2d., Class II, 1s. 1d., Class III, 1s.
Waterworks Industry.	Certain undertakings in South Wales and Monmouthshire.§§	4 Aug.	Casual labourers ... ..	

\* The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 12 per cent. on standard rates, but it was agreed at a joint meeting of the employers and workpeople that the percentage payable on standard rates for the first seven weeks of the current quarter should be 14 per cent., and for the last six weeks 13 per cent.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
‡ In addition to the above percentages on basis rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from ½d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a basis rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. for other men on the same rates.

§ Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Midlands.  
|| The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Master Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd. The above reduction is to operate for one month, after which the deduction from current wages is to be 10 per cent., subject to any general settlement arrived at as a result of negotiations now pending. At some firms the change took effect from an earlier date.

¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

†† Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.  
‡‡ The reduction was the result of an agreement made by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The rates of wages resulting are to remain in operation until the first pay week in February, 1933. The undertakings affected include:—Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield District, Bacup (from 17th August), Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bolton, Bury, Darwen, Heywood and Middleton, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens, Stockport, Warrington, and West Cheshire Water Board.

§§ The undertakings affected are mainly those affiliated to the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, and include:—Aberdare, Cardiff, Merthyr, Newport, Pontypridd and Rhondda, Taf Fechan Water Supply Board, and St. Mellons.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply Industry.	See entry below under	" Railway	Service."	
Omnibus and Tramway Undertakings.	Glasgow ... ..	21 Aug.	Drivers and conductors employed in the transport department of the Corporation.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change: omnibus—drivers, 58s. to 65s., conductors, 53s. to 59s.; tramway—drivers and conductors, 54s. to 62s.
Railway Service.	London ... ..	Week ending 3 Sept.*	Employees on underground railways.†	Deduction of 2½ per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of 2½ per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week, and a further deduction of 2½ per cent. (in the case of salaried staff) from earnings in excess of £750 per annum, subject to such deductions not reducing the earnings of any adult employee below 50s. per week.†
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Hartlepool ... ..	1 Aug.	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease† of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 1s. 0½d., per hour, roadmen, 1s. 3½d., refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d., street sweepers, 1s.
	Various Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st full pay day after 4 Aug.	Road, etc., workers§ ... ..	Decrease of ¼d. per hour for those employed by Authorities in Zones A and B, the rates in Zone C remaining unchanged. Hourly rates after change for road labourers:—Zone A, 1s. 1½d., Zone B, 1s. 1d., Zone C, 1s. 0½d., with higher differential rates for other classes, e.g., timbermen (2½d. extra); steam roller drivers and concrete levellers, etc. (2d. extra); crane drivers under 5 tons (2½d. extra).§
			Other classes of workpeople, excluding tradesmen, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.§	Decrease of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates, making a reduction on weekly rates varying from 11d. to 1s. 9d. per week for the majority of adult male workers, with lower amounts for female workers; no reduction to exceed 1s. 11d. per week for male workers or 1s. 5d. per week for female workers. Scheduled weekly rates after change for labourers and street sweepers respectively in each Zone:—A, 49s. 4d., 45s. 10d.; B, 45s. 10d., 42s. 4d.; C, 44s. 1d., 40s. 6d.; D, 40s. 6d. (one rate only); E, 37s. (one rate only).§
		1 July	Paviors and masons   ... ..	Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Scheduled hourly rates after change: District I, 1s. 6d.; District II, 1s. 5½d.; District III, 1s. 5d.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain¶ ... ..	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates reduced¶ from 47 to 46 for time-workers and pieceworkers.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d. per hour; semi-skilled 6d. or 7½d.; women—5d., plus, in each case, 45 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Aug.	Skip and basket makers ... ..	Increase† of 1 per cent. on price list, leaving wages 70½ per cent. and 60½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain ... ..	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively**:
			Certain classes of male time-workers.††	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0¾d.).**
			All other male timeworkers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for those 21 and over, and ¼d. per hour for those 15 and under 21 (except those 16½ and under 17, and 17½ and under 18, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates as follows:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 10½d. at 21 and over.**
			Female pan hands ... ..	Increase of ¼d. per hour.**
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase in time rates of ¼d. per hour (except for those under 15, 16½ and under 17, and 17½ and under 18, for whom there was no change), and in piecework basis time rate of ¼d. per hour, leaving minimum rates as follows:—time, 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6½d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time rate, 6½d.**
			Female pan-setting learners ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (3d. to 3½d.).**
			Male and female pieceworkers	Increase in minimum piece rates of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 26½ per cent. below the list.**
			Apprentices ... ..	Increases proportionate to the above.**
Distributive Trades.	London District†† ... ..	Pay day in week ending 3 Sept.*	Road transport workers employed by certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments.	Decrease of 3s. per week for drivers of 3 and 4-horse vehicles, petrol vehicle drivers and steam wagon drivers, of 1s. or 2s. per week for vanguards, and of 2s. per week for other workers. Minimum rates after change:—horse drawn vehicles—drivers: 25 cwt. (light singles), 56s.; 50 cwt. (light pairs), 60s.; cob and pony vehicles (15 cwt.), 28s. to 33s.; 1-horse (heavy singles), 57s.; 2-horse (heavy pairs), 61s.; 3-horse, 63s.; 4-horse, 67s.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 57s.; vanguards, 1st year, 18s.; 2nd year, 19s.; 3rd year, 22s.; petrol vehicle drivers—up to 15 cwt. cars, 54s.; over 15 cwt. to 30 cwt., 60s.; over 30 cwt. to 40 cwt., 64s.; over 40 cwt., 70s.; steam wagon drivers, 74s.; mates, 60s.††
	Kent§§ ... ..	15 Aug.	Juniors employed by retail distributive co-operative societies.	Decreases of 6d. or 1s. 6d. per week for male workers 16 and under 19 years, and 6d. per week for female workers 18 and under 19, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows:—male workers, 11s. at 14, increasing each year to 40s. at 20; female workers, 11s. at 14, increasing each year to 28s. 6d. at 20.

\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

† The deduction applied to the traffic staff, the workshop staff, and the power-house and sub-station staff, with the exception of certain temporary electricians and mates, employed by the Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, and Central London Railway Companies. In the case of the salaried staff, the deduction was made on 10th September in respect of salaries due for the preceding two weeks.

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

§ The reductions described are in accordance with a decision made by the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. The new rates of wages are to remain in operation for twelve months and are to affect all employees, except those manual workers transferred from the late Boards of Guardians.

|| The change described took effect from the date shown and the rates are to remain in operation for twelve months. In the case of those Authorities who applied the reductions in wages which operated in the building trade from 1st February last, the rates for these classes remain as in February, viz.—paviors and masons, 1s. 6d., labourers, 1s. 1½d.

¶ The change affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers, and took effect under a cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement. No actual change took place in the gross hourly rates for time workers as calculated to the nearest ¼d., which remain as follows: skilled—London, 1s. 1½d.; Provinces, 1s. 1¼d.; semi-skilled—London, 10½d.; Provinces, 10¼d.

\*\* The above increases took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Decreases of corresponding amounts have taken effect under the scale from 1st September, restoring the minimum rates to those in force prior to 1st August.

†† Viz., those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

‡‡ The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the London Employers' Association, Ltd.

§§ The change affected workers employed by societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.

## TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 37, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and 36 in August, 1931. In these new disputes about 114,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 12,000 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 28,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 52, involving about 154,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, of about 1,281,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in August 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.		
Fishing ... ..	1	1	2	1,300	28,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	...	10	10	3,700	10,000
Textile ... ..	13	13	26	148,600	1,228,000
Other ... ..	1	13	14	1,300	15,000
Total, Aug., 1932 ...	15	37	52	154,900	1,281,000
Total, July, 1932 ...	19	30	49	40,400	248,000
Total, Aug., 1931 ...	14	36	50	63,900	349,000

The principal dispute of the month was that which began on 29th August in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

**Causes.**—Apart from the extensive dispute in the cotton manufacturing industry, in regard to which see footnote \*\*, 36 disputes began in August. Of these, 19, directly involving 19,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions and other wage questions; 10, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 7, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 4, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were compromised.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1931 AND 1932.†

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

Industry Group.	January to August, 1931.			January to August, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing ... ..	1	100	500	4	1,500	30,000
Coal Mining ... ..	109	262,800	2,782,000	71	36,400	130,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	200	4,000	3	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	10	1,000	19,000	6	400	5,000
Chemical ... ..	5	800	2,000	1	200	1,000
Engineering ... ..	6	500	9,000	2	200	1,000
Shipbuilding ... ..	7	500	10,000	9	900	9,000
Other Metal ... ..	31	7,800	47,000	20	1,900	33,000
Textile ... ..	22	159,100	3,641,000	93	172,100	1,700,000
Clothing ... ..	13	1,000	4,000	17	1,700	29,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	2	100	500	5	400	1,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	10	5,200	72,000	9	600	7,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	4	400	1,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	42	10,300	137,000	22	2,600	29,000
Transport ... ..	15	5,000	13,000	22	12,000	195,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... ..	4	200	500	3	300	1,000
Other ... ..	12	1,000	11,500	4	300	2,000
Total ... ..	298	456,000	6,754,000	291	231,700	2,178,000

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

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
FISHING INDUSTRY:— Trawler skippers and mates, deck hands, enginemen and firemen— Milford Haven.	216	1,000	1932. 2 Aug.	1932. 14 Sept.	Against proposed revised terms of employment involving wage reductions.	Work resumed pending arbitration.
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—South Shields	1,146	...	5 Aug.	6 Aug.	Closure of colliery owing to restriction of output on the part of putters.	Restriction of output withdrawn.
COTTON INDUSTRY:— Cotton weavers, etc.—Blackburn (one firm). Workpeople in cotton spinning and doubling industry—Halifax, Huddersfield, Brighouse and Calder Valley Districts (certain firms). Workpeople in cotton manufacturing industry— Burnley District ... .. Earby ... .. Preston District ... .. Haslingden ... .. Cotton spinners, card room workers, reelers, labourers, etc.—Reddish. Workpeople in cotton manufacturing industry—Lancashire and Yorkshire (various Districts).	822 1,500 25,000 686 13,000 3,600 712	... ... ... 358 ... 63	16 June 14–23 July. 25 July 25 July 15–18 Aug. 18 Aug. 22 Aug. 29 Aug.	§ 23–24 Aug.    ... ... ... ... ... ...	Against proposed reduction in wages. Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent. Against proposed reductions in wages or changes in system of working. Against proposed reduction in wages. Against proposed reduction in wages. Against proposed reduction in wages. Against proposed introduction of Bolton piece price list for spinners, involving a reduction in wages. See footnote** ... ..	§ Reduction of 10 per cent., to take effect in two instalments, accepted pending a general settlement in the industry.    (See also page 349.) — — — — — — —

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

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

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

§ By 10th August the dispute was confined to one mill, reductions having been accepted at other mills on various dates.

|| In the case of some mills settlements were effected on earlier dates and on varying terms.

\*\* Full particulars as to the numbers involved are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated for the purpose of the statistics given above that, excluding those unemployed and those already involved in disputes (notably those in the Burnley and Preston Districts) when this stoppage began, about 100,000 workpeople were involved in this dispute in August.

The termination by the employers' organisation, in June last, of the wages and hours agreements, and wage reductions at some mills, were followed, in July and August, by the failure of joint negotiations between employers' and workers' representatives to reach agreement on demands made by the employers for general wage reductions and by the operatives for re-instatement of workers displaced through participation in certain local stoppages of work.

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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	41%
Food only	...	...	23%

## FOOD.

At 1st September the level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was, on the average, about the same as a month earlier. Between the two dates there were further considerable reductions in the prices of potatoes; prices of mutton were also lower on 1st September than at the beginning of August. On the other hand, there were increases in the prices of eggs and bacon.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 23 per cent. at 1st September, 1932, as compared with 23 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932, and 28 per cent. at 1st September, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 2nd August, 1932, and 1st September, 1932:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Sept., 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	2nd August, 1932.	1st Sept., 1932.	July, 1914.	2nd Aug., 1932.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 3	+ 5	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 8	0 8	+ 1½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 4½	— 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 8	0 7½	+ 1½	— 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	— 0½
Breast ...	0 4	0 4	0 4	...	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	0 10	0 10½	— 0½	+ 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7	0 7½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 2	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 1	...
Salt ...	1 2½	1 2	1 2	— 0½	...
Cheese†	0 8½	0 10	0 10	+ 1½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	— 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0½	+ 0½
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 8½	0 6½	+ 1½	— 1½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) at 1st Sept., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 2nd Aug., 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	51	49	50	51
Thin Flank ...	19	22	20	21
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	24	27	26	27
Thin Flank ...	— 7	1	— 3	— 2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	42	48	45	47
Breast ...	19	21	20	23
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	38	35	37	39
Breast ...	— 10	— 5	— 5	— 3
Bacon (streaky)*	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 10
Fish ...	111	88	100	98
Flour ...	11	12	11	10
Bread ...	25	24	24	23
Tea ...	10	24	17	17
Sugar (granulated) ...	20	13	16	14
Milk ...	57	64	60	59
Butter—				
Fresh ...	4	11	7	7
Salt ...	— 2	...	— 1	— 1
Cheese†	15	17	16	16
Margarine ...	— 1	— 7	— 4	— 4
Eggs (fresh) ...	41	34	37	24
Potatoes ...	44	27	36	69
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	23	23	23	23

\* 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 September was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September 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 between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at the beginning of September were frequently higher than a month earlier and averaged about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately 70 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1932, is approximately **41 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932, and 45 per cent. at 1st September, 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, a compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932:—

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

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

## NOTE.

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

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 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	23		1932. 1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	...	...	32†	18†	9†		July
Denmark ...	53	49	37	19	15		July
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	44	40	32	16	14		Mar.
Finland ...	1,016	979	837	718	756		July
France (Paris)† ...	...	522	503	517	427		Aug.
„ (other towns)† ...	...	503**	514**	502**	434		May
Germany ...	54	56	46	30	12		Aug.
Italy ...	416	458	407	342	318		July
Norway ...	73	58	51	40	34		July
Spain (Madrid)† ...	73	77	80	93	79		June
„ (Barcelona)† ...	65	73	72	77	70		June
Sweden† ...	57	51	40	30	27		Aug.
Switzerland ...	57	55	52	40	24		July
United States ...	50	55	41	17	-1		July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	52	60	47	25	23		July
Canada ...	47	50	49	10	-4		Aug.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	43	45	36	0	2		Aug.
Irish Free State ...	66	66	56	43**	44		May
New Zealand ...	46	46	43	18†	8†		July
South Africa ...	16	16	9	4	-6		July

## 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	41		1932. 1 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	608		July
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	12†	7†	2†		July
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54		July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	51	50	48	34	30		June
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	894		July
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	419¶	455¶	492¶	465¶	435		2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	20		Aug.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	41		June
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	276†		Jan-June
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	372		June
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	352	338		June
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	66	61	52	49		July
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	0†	-10†		Aug.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58	56		July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	61	59	50	38		July
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67§	50§	36		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	50¶	41¶	25¶	23		1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	26		Aug.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	47	48	39	8	9		Aug.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	53		Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45†	39†		Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	17		July

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ New series.

§ Figure for June.

¶ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;

§ = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\*\* Figure for August.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 131, as compared with 124 in the previous month and with 122 in August, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1932, numbered 19, as compared with 26 in the previous month and with 29 in August, 1931.

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	2
Firemen ...	1
Guards (Passenger)...	...
Permanent Way Men	1
Porters ...	...
Shunters ...	1
Mechanics ...	1
Labourers ...	1
Other Grades ...	7
Contractors' Servants	1

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 16

## MINES.

Underground ...	62
Surface ...	3

TOTAL, MINES 65

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ...

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	...
Other Textiles ...	...
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	1
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	...
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	6
Metal Founding ...	3
Engineering and Machine Making ...	3
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	...
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	1

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

(continued).

Other Metal Trades ...	...
Shipbuilding ...	2
Wood ...	3
Gas ...	1
Electric Generating Stations	3
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	2
Chemicals, etc. ...	3
Food and Drink ...	1
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades ...	...
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	1

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	4
Buildings ...	11
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	2

TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 48

CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR of Railway\* ... 1  
USE OR WORKING of Tramway ... 1

Total (excluding Seamen) 131

## SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
„ „ Steam ...	18
Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
„ „ Steam ...	...

TOTAL, SEAMEN 19

Total (including Seamen) 150

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38; the total number of deaths† reported was 4. In addition two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

## I. Cases.

## (a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	1
Plumbing and Soldering... 1	
Shipbreaking ...	3
Printing ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	...
Pottery ...	...
Vitreous Enamelling ...	2
Electric Accumulator Works ...	2
Paint and Colour Works... 2	
Indiarubber Works ...	1
Coach and Car Painting... 1	
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	6

TOTAL, LEAD POISONING 19

## (b) OTHER POISONING.

Aniline ...	2
-------------	---

## I. Cases (continued).

## (c) ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	3
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1

TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4

## (d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	3
Oil ...	5

TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION 8

## (e) CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Chrome Tanning ...	...
Chromium Plating ...	2
Other Industries ...	...

TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 5

## II. Deaths.

## LEAD POISONING.

Painting of Buildings ...	2
---------------------------	---

## EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Oil ...	2
---------	---

\* Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service."

† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1932.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ... ..	Apr.-June	52 8½	— 0 6	— 2 5½
Cumberland ... ..	May-June	64 1½	+ 0 5½	— 1 4½
(Hematite mixed numbers)	Apr.-June	54 7½	— 1 7½	— 7 0
Lincolnshire ... ..	Apr.-June	54 10½	+ 0 11½	— 2 11½
Nottinghamshire ... ..	Apr.-June	55 2½	— 2 0½	— 7 0½
North Staffordshire ... ..	Apr.-June	48 10½	+ 0 4½	— 2 5½
Northamptonshire ... ..	Apr.-June	68 2	— 0 5	— 3 6
West of Scotland ... ..	Apr.-June	68 2	— 0 5	— 3 6
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England ... ..	May-June	179 8½	+ 1 9½	— 9 3½
(Bars.)				
West of Scotland ... ..	May-June	200 2½	— 0 7	— 8 9
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)				
Steel:				
South-West Wales ... ..	Apr.-June	92 1½	— 0 3½	— 2 3½
(Steel tin bars.)				

In the case of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, where the ascertained price remained below the standard, there was nevertheless no change in wages. The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in an increase in July of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, but this was only applied to the higher-paid workpeople, those with average base earnings of 6s. 4d. or less per shift already being in receipt of a percentage addition higher than that warranted by the sliding scale. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire warranted a reduction in August of 4 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area; but it was mutually agreed by the employers and the workpeople that the reduction should be modified to 2 per cent. for the first seven weeks of the current quarter, with a further reduction of 1 per cent. for the last six weeks. The ascertained price in Nottinghamshire still remained below the standard, but the wages of blastfurnacemen were not reduced below the figure of 16 per cent. above standard, which has operated continuously since 1925.

In North Staffordshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in July of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but the employers agreed, without prejudice, to make no alteration in wages during the current quarter. The Northamptonshire ascertainment resulted in an increase at the end of July of ¼ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of July of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to the lower-paid day-wage workers, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925.

In the case of manufactured iron the ascertainments for the North of England and West of Scotland did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen, etc., in those areas.

As regards Siemens steel workers in South West Wales the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages.

Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 307 of the August GAZETTE and page 349 of the present issue.

## BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

### Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

EXAMINATIONS for first and second-class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 23rd and 24th November, 1932, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 24th November, 1932.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 11th October, 1932. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examinations.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

### Truck Acts, 1831 to 1887.

THE following charges under the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1887, were brought against a co-operative society:—(i) for making provision that part of the wages due to a worker should be expended upon the purchase of goods from the employer; (ii) for imposing as a condition for the employment that the worker should expend a portion of the wages paid upon the purchase of goods from the employer; (iii) for dismissing the worker for or on account of the place at which, or the person with whom, the wages paid by the employer were expended.

The worker, giving evidence, said that he had been employed as a shoemaker and repairer by the society for 38 years, and was dismissed in May of this year. Following his dismissal, he attended a meeting of the board of management of the society, and was told by the chairman that the society was reorganising, and that it had been decided to give notice to those who were being disloyal to the society in not spending sufficient.

For the defence it was urged that, whilst technically the society might have been in the wrong, there was no moral wrong in their action. The society was entitled to expect loyalty from its members and in operating the system the board of management was acting in what it considered was the best interests of the society. The dismissal was made on the grounds of economy, after a fire which had destroyed the society's central premises.

The society was fined £5 on charges (i) and (ii) respectively, and ten guineas costs. Charge (iii) was dismissed.—*Rex v. Chester-le-Street Co-operative and Industrial Society. Chester-le-Street Police Court. 17th August, 1932.*

### Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929.

An appeal was made from a decision of the Minister of Health that a widow over 55 was not entitled to a pension under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, in respect of the employment of her late husband.

The husband had been employed in Dublin, for three years before his death in 1905, as a solicitor's clerk, at a salary under £160 a year; and the question involved was whether employment in Southern Ireland before the coming into force of the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922, was employment to which the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, applied.

The Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, section 1 (1), provides:—

“A widow shall . . . be entitled to a widow's pension, payable in accordance with the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 . . . if she has attained the age of 55 and is the widow of a man

(a) who died before the fourth day of January, 1926, and as respects whom it is shown . . .

(ii) that his normal occupation was at some time within the period (i.e., three years before his death) employment in respect of which contributions under the principal Act would have been payable if that Act had been in force at that time.”

Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, said that the Act of 1929 provided for pensions becoming payable not merely to widows whose husbands were contributors under the earlier Act, but also, by means of what might be described as a relationship back, to widows whose husbands would have been paying contributions if the principal Act had been in force at the time of their death.

The Acts of 1925 and 1929 had both been passed after the Irish Free State came into being, and the argument was that the matter should be treated as if they had been passed before that event. That argument was fortified by the further argument that the deceased man would have been an insured person within the National Health Insurance Act, as that Act did relate to Ireland. But the real point for decision was whether the husband was, between 1902 and 1905, employed in an employment in respect of which contributions under the Act of 1925 would have been payable if that Act had then been in force.

In his view the Act of 1925 could only be extended back in point of time, and not in point of place. To hold otherwise would be to make applicable to Ireland an Act which Parliament did not intend should apply to that country. He therefore thought that the decision of the Minister was correct. The appeal would be dismissed.—*In re Echlin. King's Bench Division. 29th July, 1932.*

### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

#### FUR TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying one male worker and causing a false record of wages to be made. She was fined £1 and £3, respectively, with £3 3s. costs, and was ordered to pay arrears of £19 0s. 8d.—*Rex v. Delmer Price. Marylebone Police Court. 31st August, 1932.*

### Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

#### DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE BOARD (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Criminal proceedings were brought against an employer in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade for (i) failure to keep records; (ii) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate to two workers; and (iii) furnishing false information to an inspector. The Court imposed fines amounting to 6s., and directed arrears of wages amounting to £6 4s. 4d. to be paid. In addition, £2 2s. costs were allowed.—*J. H. Craig v. Lena Carrick. Hillsborough Petty Sessions. 27th August, 1932.*

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-1932.

## DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decision is of general interest :—

### Case No. 16768/32. (5.8.32.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—TRADE DISPUTE—DRAWER VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED PART OF HER WAGES TO PURCHASE SHARES IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS—SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDREW OWING TO HER UNION'S OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME—DISPUTE HELD NOT TO BE ABOUT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT BUT CONNECTED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OR NON-EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WHO WERE WILLING TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE SCHEME.

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 is a drawer who lost her employment at a mill at Oswaldtwistle on 11th April, 1932. Her claim for unemployment benefit was referred to the Court of Referees for determination whether she was disqualified for receiving such benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"The secretary of the mill in question informed the workpeople that the mill would have to close unless there was more capital forthcoming, and he proposed to the workpeople that they should contribute 2s. 6d. in the £ from their earnings, and that this contribution should be expended in the purchase of £1 preference shares in the company bearing interest at the rate of 7½ per centum per annum when trade warranted the payment of such a dividend.

"After this proposal had been made the company issued to each of its workpeople a circular, which stated that 'in consequence of the tightness of money it was necessary to immediately find more working capital if we are to run these mills.' The circular then set out the proposed scheme, and concluded with a request that the operative should return the circular with a written intimation thereon whether he or she was prepared 'to contribute.'

"Of the 268 circulars which were issued, 264 were returned with an intimation that the recipients thereof were willing to subscribe to the scheme, 4 were returned with an intimation that the scheme was not acceptable. The four who had not accepted the scheme subsequently signed circulars expressing their willingness 'to contribute.'

"The scheme was thereupon put into operation, and on each pay day each operative was handed two envelopes, one of which contained his or her wages less the amount agreed to be subscribed to the purchase of shares, the other contained the amount of the weekly subscription towards the purchase of such shares. The contents of this second envelope were handed by the operative to a representative of the company.

"After the scheme had been in operation for a few weeks the company received an intimation from its employees that they had held a meeting and had decided to discontinue the scheme. The meeting, I was informed, was held on 23rd March. After the receipt of this intimation the operatives, according to the evidence given to me, continued at work, some of them subscribing each week one-eighth of their wages under the scheme, others not making any further subscription to the purchase of shares.

"On the morning of Saturday, 9th April, the officials of the claimant's union endeavoured to get in touch with the secretary or some other official of the mill company, but were unable to do so, and according to the evidence given to me every obstacle was placed in their way to prevent them doing so. Eventually they spoke to a director of the company on the telephone, who told them that he could do nothing and that they must see the manager of the company. They informed the director that they would wait at the weavers' office until 12 noon that day in order that they might be told whether or not the company had withdrawn the scheme to which they were opposed, and they informed the director that unless the scheme were withdrawn the operatives would not continue at work. No intimation was given to them that the scheme had been withdrawn, and at a meeting of the operatives held after 12 o'clock, it was decided not to commence work on Monday, 11th April, if the scheme was still in operation.

"On Monday, 11th April, the mill opened as usual, when one quarter of the total number of the operatives presented themselves

for work; and it has worked since with a depleted staff until 18th May, on which date the employers have stated that they had all the operatives which they required.

"The operatives who ceased work on 11th April, and from whom contributions had been received for the purchase of preference shares, had their contributions returned. Every operative who has been employed since 11th April has contributed to the scheme.

"On these facts the Court of Referees has found that there was no stoppage of work, that the scheme was voluntary and was meant so to be, and that the claimant did not lose work by reason of a trade dispute, and on these findings the Court allowed benefit.

"The finding with regard to the stoppage of work appears to be contrary to the evidence given both to the Court of Referees and to me, and with that finding I am unable to agree (*see* Decision 1480/27\*).

"If it was made a condition of employment that the persons who were employed at the mill should be required to expend one-eighth of their wages each week towards the purchase of preference shares in the company, the offer of employment on 11th April would be illegal under Sections 6 and 11 of the Truck Amendment Act, 1887, and no disqualification of benefit would ensue from the refusal to undertake employment on these terms (*see* Umpire's Decision 15162/32†).

"The burden of proving that she is not disqualified by reason of the illegality of the offer of employment rests upon the claimant (Umpire's Decision 306/29‡). The Court of Referees has found that subscription to the scheme was voluntary, and there is evidence to support that finding in the fact that, from 23rd March to 9th April, one-third of the operatives who were working were not subscribers to the scheme. Further there is the evidence given to the Court of Referees by the secretary of the company, and the notice posted in the mill on 11th April, which thanks those employees who have continued to subscribe to the scheme, and stating that the scheme is voluntary. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that it has been proved that subscription to the scheme was a condition of employment, from which it follows that this case cannot be decided on the grounds on which Case 15162/32† was decided.

"The next question to be determined is whether there was a 'trade dispute' within the definition of those words in Section 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"A trade dispute is therein defined as 'any dispute between employers and employees, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of employment, of any persons, whether employees of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not.'

"From what I have already said it follows that this was not a dispute connected with the terms of employment or with the conditions of employment, because it was neither a term nor a condition of the employment that the workpeople should subscribe to the scheme.

"There was, however, a dispute which was connected with the employment or non-employment of persons who were willing to subscribe to the voluntary scheme. The scheme was opposed by the claimant's Association as being in effect a reduction in wages below the standard agreed between her Association and that of the employers. The Association and its members objected to persons being employed who were prepared voluntarily to expend an eighth of their wages on the purchase of shares; and it was this dispute, which called into being the earlier meeting of the operatives in March, and which culminated in the agreement come to at the meeting on 9th April, whereat it was unanimously agreed that labour should be withdrawn unless the scheme was abandoned by the employers; in other words, unless they agreed to cease to employ persons who were willing to subscribe to the scheme. This withdrawal of labour resulted in a stoppage of work, and the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 11th April to 17th May, on which latter date the stoppage of work ceased."

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

### Recent Proceedings.

### INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISION.

MOTOR DRIVERS, LONDON.—*Triple Tipping Transport, Ltd. v. Transport and General Workers' Union.*—Following the termination of an agreement of 1st November, 1929, the employers proposed to introduce a wages bonus scheme, based on the gross standard daily earnings of the various types of lorries. They contended that a reduction of costs was necessary, and that wages costs were higher under the 1929 agreement than previously, when a bonus scheme had operated. The trade union contended that the men's present earnings were not unduly high in relation to those paid by other firms of ballast merchants, and that the proposed bonus scheme did not afford the men adequate protection in respect of hours, wages or working conditions.

The Court decided in favour of the employers' proposal, subject to the rates of wages for drivers of all classes being raised to 1s. 4d. an hour for day work and to 1s. 6d. an hour for night work, the minimum wage for drivers to be 8s. for the first five days of the week and 4s. on Saturdays. (Award No. 1541; issued 12th August, 1932.)

\* *See* U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 893.

† Not published.

‡ *See* U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 196.

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

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES  
DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-  
OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st September, 1932, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 41 and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain), M. (46) and (47), column 16.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Essex. Part I. County of Surrey. Part I. County of Kent. Part I.* (S.O. publications; price 4s., 3s., and 4s., respectively). (ii) *Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. I. Part 5. County of Aberdeen. Part 6. County of Angus. Part 7. County of Argyll.* (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—*Report of the Committee on New Industrial Development, 28th June, 1932.* Treasury. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.—*An Industrial Survey of the North East Coast Area made for the Board of Trade by Armstrong College (University of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.): see page 324 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—*Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1931, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period.* Mines Department (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.): see page 325 of this GAZETTE.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932.* (Cmd. 4143; price 6d.)

POOR RELIEF.—*Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1932, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—*Railway Companies Staff. Return of (A) the number of persons employed by the railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 12th March, 1932; (B) the rates of pay, and the average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades, during the week ended 12th March, 1932, compared with the week ended 7th March, 1931.* Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.): see page 321 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1932.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 7/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 12: Banking and the Money Market.* Revised August, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1932.

## ADMIRALTY.

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

*Shotley: Dredging:* Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co., Felixstowe.

## (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Bolts and Nuts, Steel:** Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Boxes, Junction:** Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Breakers, Branch:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Brisling, Tinned:** Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—**Cocks, Steam, Gun-Metal and Valves:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; S. Smith & Sons (Notts), Ltd., Nottingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—**Compressor, Motor-driven Air:** Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Crane, Electric Travelling:** Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—**Drawers, Short, Cellular:** E. H. P. Hadleigh, Ltd., Suffolk.—**Drill, Brown:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Engines, for Motor Boats:** Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Flour:** J. Rank, Ltd.,

London, E.C.—**Generators, "Phomene" Foam:** Pyrene Co., Ltd. London, S.W.—**Heaters, Feed:** Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham.—**Herrings, Tinned:** Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Hoists, Ammunition:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd. Norwich.—**Ingots, Aluminium:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd. London, E.C.—**Iron, Bar:** N. Kinglsey & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Jam, Apricot:** C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jam, Plum: Raspberry and Redcurrant:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Jam, Red Gooseberry:** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathes, Capstan:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lathes, 8½ in. and 9 in. and 10½ in.:** George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, Motor-driven:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathe, Relieving:** Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—**Locomotive, Steam:** R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Machine, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Drilling and Tapping:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—**Oil Paste, Natural Oxide of Iron:** Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol.—**Plates, Steel, "D" and "D.1" Quality:** Appleby Iron Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Reels, Non-purchase:** West Moor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Refrigerators:** British Automatic Refrigerators Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rivets, D.R.:** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Shafts, Propeller Tail:** Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Sild, Tinned:** Norseland Canning Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Singlets, Cellular:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switches:** Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switchboards and Spares:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Tin in Block:** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Travellers, Electric Overhead:** Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Vests, Cellular:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Acetylene Gas:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Asbestos-Cement Slates, etc.:** Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., Manchester.—**Baths, Slipper:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Battery, Secondary:** Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Boilers, Independent:** Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Lumby, Ltd., Halifax.—**Bottles, Water:** Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable and Line Material:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Casks, Vat:** W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—**Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea:** J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—**Cranes, Overhead Electric Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Curtains, Sandfly:** T. Briggs, Ltd., Derby.—**Flannelette:** J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelson), Ltd., Nelson.—**Generators:** Electro-Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Glazing Bars, Steel:** W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Jerseys, Pullover:** J. Haines & Co., Leicester.—**Lathes, Automatic, Turret:** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Machines, Automatic, Four-Spindle:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Metal Rod:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines, Horizontal:** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Puttees:** Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—**Sheets, Cotton:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Shirts, Angola, Drab:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—**Silk Cloth:** S. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—**Steam Receiving Drum:** Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Travelling Kitchen Bodies:** Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich.—**White Spirit:** H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull.—**Building Works Services:** *Aldershot:* Erection of Regimental Institute, Beaumont Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Field Stores—Provision of Horse Rug Store: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot; Surface Spraying of Roads: W. & G. Glossop, Ltd., London, S.W.; Albuhera & Barrosa Barracks—Erection of two "B" type Married Soldiers Quarters: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. *Bradford:* Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. *Brighton:* Repairs to roads, Preston Barracks: William F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. *Chatham:* Road repairs: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. *Chichester:* External Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. *Colchester and Landguard:* Road Repairs: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. *Didcot:* R.A.O.C. Depot, Alterations and Additions: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. *Dover:* Citadel Barracks, Internal rendering: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Exeter:* Drill Shed at Town Barracks: Ham & Passmore, Exeter; Town and Topsham Barracks, Periodical Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. *Fort George:* Artificers' Work: C. Young, Ardersier. *Hilsea:* Re-roofing Sheds: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. *Hounslow and Feltham:* Road Repairs: William F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. *Isle of Grain:* Three Concrete Buildings: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. *Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Hilsea, Winchester, Netley, Gosport and Dorset:* Repairs to Roads: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W. *Mill Hill Barracks:* Repairs to Roads: William W. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* Fenham Barracks, Periodical Services; *Plymouth and Devonport:* Periodical Painting: Arundels (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. *Shorncliffe:* Three Double-

Storied Barrack Blocks; *Shorncliffe and Hythe*: Tar Spraying: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Woolwich*: Road Repairs: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. *Woolwich, Enfield and Waltham Abbey*: Factories, Felt Work: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. *Woolwich, Enfield and Waltham Abbey*: Factories, Glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Willows & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft**: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Modifications**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Parts**: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—**Aircraft, Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Airscrews**: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Bodies and Cabs for Crossley Vehicles**: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.—**Bombs**: Projectile & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Boots, Ankle**: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Aeroplane Shed (Lee-on-Solent): Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Morriston. Artificers' Works (Henlow): C. Miskin & Sons, Ltd., St. Albans. Artificers' Works (Peterborough): W. Gellings, Peterborough. Barrack Block (Lee-on-Solent): John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Barrack Blocks & External Services (Hendon): Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Motor Control Gear (Farnborough): British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Re-roofing Sheds (Lee-on-Solent): W. & R. Brownlee, Ltd., Dundee. Regimental & Technical Bldgs. (Kenley): J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W. Reservoir & Water Tank (Beck Row): F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Various Buildings (Abingdon): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crane**: Ransomes & Rapiers, Ltd., Norwich.—**Crossley Vehicles**: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Dress, Wading, Seaplane**: C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Flight Test**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Parts**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning and Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running**: Ricardo & Co. Engineers (1927), Ltd., Shoreham.—**Engines, Aircraft, Tools**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Work on**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Generators**: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Motor Rollers**: Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Parachutes, Conversion**: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Plates, Photographic**: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Suits, Combination**: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Yarmouth.—**Trousers and Shorts, Khaki Drill**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Valves, W/T**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Aero.**: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Amoa Agents**: Amoa Chemical Co., London, S.E.—**Boots**: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Breeches**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coal**: Maris Export and Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coal Tar**: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Conveying Machinery**: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Currency Notes**: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.—**Dredging Buckets**: Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drugs**: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generating Plant**: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Locomotive Boilers**: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Locomotive Tyres**: Taylor Bros., & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Paper**: Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch.—**Pipes**: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Quinine**: Howards & Son, Ltd., Ilford.—**Sleepers**: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Steel Sleepers**: United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.—**Steel Tank**: Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork**: William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Telephone Materials**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tents**: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Waterworks Materials**: Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**India Rubber Stamps** (London Contract): E. M. Richford, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Savage, Ltd., London, E.C.—**India Rubber Stamps** (Northern Area Contract): J. Waller & Co., London, E.C.—**Paper**: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 154 (1932) Scotland, Scottish Journal of Agriculture: Turnbull & Spears, Edinburgh. Annual Motor Licences, 1933: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden. 3,000,000 Copies U.I. 80B: Charles Birchall, Ltd., Liverpool. 33,200 Books of Income Tax and Land Tax Receipts: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 53,500 Books of Income Tax and Land Tax Receipts: Receivable Order Cheques (Inland Revenue): H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Posters

(Empire Marketing Board): St. Michaels Press, London, S.E. 450,000 Books "The Army of To-day": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Posters for British Industries Fair, 1933: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—**Waste Paper** (London): London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Kerson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Arms, Wood**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Battery Charging Sets**: New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Blocks, Wood**: A. Bailey, Stone.—**Buttons for Post Office Clothing**: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cells, Secondary**: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Coils, Loading**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Condensers**: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Elmers End.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Insulators**: T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley.—**Kiosks**: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.—**Lamps, Electric**: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., London, N.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Motor Cycle Combinations**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Petrol Installations**: S. F. Bowser, London, S.W.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rectifiers**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—**Spindles, Insulator**: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—**String, Twine, etc.**: J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tables, Telex Installation**: Roneo, Ltd., Romford.—**Tube, Brass, Pneumatic**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Wire, Flame-proof**: Erewash Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alport; Macintosh Cables Co., Ltd., Derby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wire, Switchboard**: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley.

**Alterations to Bradford T.S.O., Manchester**: Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford, Lancs.—**Battery, Replating and Enlargement**: Hanley Telephone Exchange: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton.—**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing**: Salisbury-Southampton: Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd., Southampton.—**Conduit-Laying**: Brighton-Burgess Hill, Brighton-Eastbourne and Uckfield-Lewes-Seaford: W. Dobson (Edin.), Ltd., Edinburgh; Tulse Hill-Battersea: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.; Hammer-smith, etc.: Electra House-1A, Fenchurch St., E.C. and Cornhill-Gresham House, E.C., pneumatic tube: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Failsworth (Manchester): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Wednesbury-Tipton Junction, Dudley-Kingswinford: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Battersea, etc., Belfast-Banbridge-Portadown: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham; Camberwell, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Kilmarnock-Darvel-Cumnock (Ayrshire), Sterling-Perth-Dundee (Auchterarder-Perth, Auchterarder-Crieff and Perth-Dundee Sections: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Glasgow, Central (East): Adam Duncan, Glasgow.—**Escalators and Lifts**: G.P.O., Mount Pleasant, E.C.1: Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, E.C.; G.P.O. (S), Queen Victoria St., E.C.4: W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Magnetic Compass and Repeater Equipment**: H.M. Cable Ship "Monarch": Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd., London.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Edinburgh Trunk Exchange: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Willaston (Crewe Area), Heswall (Cheshire): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; Liverpool (Cheshire): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Belfast, Dublin, Fenny Stratford: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; St. Margaret's Bay: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works**: Bassett, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Blackpool Telephone Exchange—W.I. Gates, etc.: J. S. Gardner, Ltd., London, S.W. Broadmoor Asylum—Fitter Beds: Pool & Sons, Hartley Wintney, Camberwell Green, S.E., P.O.—Glazier: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Canonbury, N., Telephone Exchange—Steel Casements: Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Chesterfield Head P.O.—Glazier: Mellows & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Croydon P.O., Engineer's Office—Glazier: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plumber: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W. Dagenham P.O.—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Plumber: H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Roofing: Caxton Floors, Ltd., London, S.W. Ealing, W., Inland Revenue Office—Alterations: J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Edinburgh Home Street P.O.—Glazier: A. Cunningham & Co., Edinburgh;

Mason : G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh; Plasterer : D. & J. Borthwick; Edinburgh; Plumber : Steel & Wilson, Glasgow; Polisher : J. Dickson & Son, Edinburgh. Fakenham P.O.—Erection : S. S. Ambrose & Son, Cambridge. Geological Museum, S.W.—Finishing Work : J. G. Wolff & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Great Cumberland Place, W., P.O.—Alterations : J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Greenwich, S.E., R.N. College—Scaffolding, etc. : Altitude, Ltd., London, S.W. Harlow P.O.—Plasterer : S. Gale, Harlow. Hartlepool Employment Exchange—Joiner : J. Bottomley, Ltd., West Hartlepool; Painter : Stokell, Ltd., West Hartlepool. Higham's Park, E., "Larkwood" Telephone Exchange—Glazier : A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E. Hollinwood, H.M. Stationery Office—Roof Completion : Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Houses of Parliament, S.W.—Stone Carving : E. J. and A. T. Bradford, London, S.E. Invergordon P.O.—Alterations : J. Stevenson, Glasgow. Leeds, Oakwood Telephone Exchange—Plasterer : W. G. Crotch, Ltd., Birkdale. Leicester Employment Exchange—Steel Casements : Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Leigh-on-Sea Postmen's Office—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork : Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Stone Working : S. Bysouth & Sons, Ltd., Enfield. Liverpool, North P.O. Garage—Alterations : Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Liverpool, Smithdown Lane P.O.—Alterations : Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Llandaff, Ministry of Pensions Hospital—Plumber : Hampton's Heating Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Maesteg Employment Exchange—Erection : Bowen & Thomas, Maesteg. Maldon Telephone Exchange—Plasterer : Nolan & Terry, Marks Tey. Mexborough Employment Exchange—Roofing : Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Newcastle-on-Tyne Custom House—Glazier : H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. Newington, Edinburgh, P.O.—Plasterer : Robertson & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Northampton P.O. Garage—Painter : F. Wells, Northampton; Plasterer : M. W. Smith, Northampton; Plumber : Bondfield & Hooke, Northampton; Steelwork : W. Richards & Son, Leicester. Notting Hill Gate, W., P.O.—Improvements : J. Woollard & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Reading Employment Exchange—Glazier : W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Painter : C. and T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plumber : D. Wiseman & Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Steelwork : E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Tiler : Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. Reading Telephone Exchange—Asphalter : Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer : T. Harmer & Sons, London, W.; Roofing : Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Rugby Head P.O.—Erection : T. Bates & Son, Ltd., Coventry. Rugby P.O. Radio Station—Roofs : Kleine Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sheffield Head P.O.—Steelwork : C. Ross, Ltd., Sheffield. Southampton Telephone Exchange—Erection : Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton. Stafford Telephone Exchange—Plasterer : J. H. Smith & Sons, Rugeley. Stamford Hill, N., Telephone Exchange—Plumber, etc. : A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford. Stone, Staffs, P.O.—Plasterer : J. Day, Stafford. Teddington Laboratory—Erection of Wind Tunnel, etc. : W. Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Victoria Docks, E., P.O.—Pavior : Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Westbury-on-Trym P.O.—Joiner : Robbins, Ltd., Bristol; Slater : C. Cornish & Co., Ltd., Bristol. West End, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Erection : J. Drewitt & Son, Bournemouth. Yiewsley P.O.—Erection : A. H. Winter & Son, Harpenden; Steelwork : A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. **Maintenance Work** : Aldershot : Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot; Bristol : T. Weeks & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Cambridge : H. E. Ambrose, Cambridge; Cardiff : Tucker Bros., Cardiff; Cheltenham : T. E. G. White, Cheltenham; Colwyn Bay : J. W. Owen & Hughes, Ltd., Deganwy;

Coventry : E. Harris & Son, Coventry; Grimsby : J. Borrill, Grimsby; Keighley : E. Turner, Ltd., Keighley; Kingston-on-Thames : T. Johnson & Sons, Surbiton; Leafield : Bartlett Bros., Witney; Lincoln : E. Scarborough, Lincoln; Lowestoft : W. J. Croft, Ltd., Lowestoft; Neath : T. Cole & Sons, Ltd., Neath; Newcastle-on-Tyne : Nordmann & Sons, Ltd., Dunston; Newcastle-on-Tyne—Plumber, etc. : M. Aynsley & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle; Northampton : Chowns, Ltd., Northampton; Norwich : H. Barnes & Son, Norwich; St. Albans : Blow & Peters, St. Albans; St. Helens : F. Brown & Son, Ltd., St. Helens; Salisbury : Wort & Way, Salisbury; Stockport : D. Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport; Tunbridge Wells : W. R. Jury & Sons, Tunbridge Wells. **Engineering Services** : Belfast Law Courts—Ventilation : Standard & Pochin Bros., Ltd., Leicester. Dollis Hill, N.W., Research Station—Alterations to Fire Service, etc. : Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E. Plymouth Head P.O.—Insulation : W. J. Tranter, Ltd., Tipton. York, P.O. District Manager's Office—Heating : J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. **Painting** : A. Allsop & Co., Liverpool; G. E. Cave, Windsor; Cowtan & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Decra, Ltd., London, W.; J. S. Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. Jones & Son, London, W.; A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. **Miscellaneous** : Furniture and Fittings : J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Greenwood, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.; R. Palmer & Co., Bristol; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton. Ropes (Lift) : Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham. Springs (Door) : R. Adams, London, W.C.

#### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Paper—M.F. Printing Double Imperial** : Johnston Horsburgh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

*Wotton Estate, Bucks* : **General Repairs and Improvements at Muswell Hill Farm** : W. W. Howland & Son, Thame. *Regent's Park, London* : **Erection of Block of Tenement Buildings, Windsor House, Cumberland Market** : R. J. Rowley, Ltd., London, N.

#### PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

**Coal, etc.** : Niddrie and Benhar Coal Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; James Forsyth, Ltd., Glasgow; David High & Son, Perth; James Waldie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

### NOTICE.

*The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.*

*All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.*

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.