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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th July, 1933, showed, on the whole, little change as compared with a month before.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 19·6 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 19·5 at 26th June, 1933, and 22·8 at 25th July, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 24th July, 1933, was 22·8, and for females 11·0. At 26th June, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22·8 and 10·9.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 24th July, 1933, there were approximately 9,800,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of approximately 26,000 insured persons in Scotland, and in certain textile centres in Lancashire and Yorkshire, who, though registered at Employment Exchanges as temporarily stopped, were not at work solely on account of local holidays. The total of 9,800,000 was 8,000 more than a month before, and 549,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th July, 1933, there were 1,855,214 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 29,108 less than a month before, and 140,239 less than a year before. The total on 24th July, 1933, included 1,557,236 men, 44,744 boys, 219,679 women and 33,555 girls. It was made up of 526,479 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,011,378 applicants for transitional payments, 197,419 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 119,938 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th July, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 372,967 men, 10,024 boys, 113,283 women and 5,428 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, including the 26,000, referred to above, who were not at work solely on account of local holidays. The total of 501,702 was 37,990 more than a month before, but 219,850 less than a year before. It included 428,441 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 34,657 applicants for transitional payments, and 38,604 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th July, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 83,513 men, 91 boys, 1,647 women and 8 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 85,259 was 4,815 less than a month before, and 9,518 less than a year before. It included 55,566 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 28,864 applicants for transitional payments, and 829 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, in engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, glass, brick and tile, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, linen, hosiery, lace, and leather industries, and in the transport and hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, there was a further decline in the motor vehicle and clothing industries. Some decline also occurred in the boot and shoe and carpet industries, and in building and public works contracting. The numbers temporarily stopped showed an increase in the cotton and jute industries, owing mainly to local holidays, and there was also a slight increase in coal mining.

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 July resulted in an increase of £1,370 in the weekly full-time wages of 88,700 workpeople, and in a decrease of £565 in those of 6,250 workpeople.

The great majority of the workpeople whose wages were changed consisted of textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, whose wages were slightly increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August 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 39 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 38 per cent. a month earlier and 41 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 19 per cent., as compared with 18 per cent. a month earlier and 23 per cent. a year earlier.

The rise in the index-number at 1st August, as compared with that for a month earlier, was due mainly to increases in the prices of flour and bread, eggs and butter, which, however, were partly counterbalanced by reductions in the price of potatoes.

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 July was 23. In addition, 13 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in July was about 67,000 working days.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1932.

THE Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1932 has been issued.*

THE WORK OF THE FACTORY INSPECTORATE, 1833–1932.

As the present year is the centenary year of the first appointment of Government Inspectors of Factories in 1833, a large part of the Report is devoted to a series of surveys of the work of the factory inspectors during the years 1833 to 1932, under the headings of (i) employment; (ii) safety; (iii) health; (iv) welfare; (v) "truck" (*i.e.*, the payment of wages wholly or partly in goods instead of money); (vi) piecework particulars (*i.e.*, the requirement that pieceworkers shall know the basis and the rates at which they are to be paid); (vii) home work; (viii) the Government Wool Disinfecting Station; and (ix) the Home Office Industrial Museum.

The centenary is also referred to in the Chief Inspector's introduction to the Report. He points out that the number of inspectors originally appointed was only four, who were authorised to appoint a certain number of assistants. Their duties were at first mainly concerned with children and young persons, and included care for the children's education, as there was no national provision of education at that time or for many years after.

Women factory inspectors were first appointed in 1893; they formed a separate establishment until 1921, but have now been absorbed into the general staff. There are now also separate branches of the inspectorate dealing with specialised subjects: *e.g.*, a Medical Inspector was appointed in 1898, an Electrical Inspector in 1902, and an Inspector for Dangerous Trades in 1903.

Under the headings of *accident prevention* and of *health*, the Chief Inspector points out that new processes, new machines, and new sources of power are constantly being introduced, with the result that there are always new problems to be met. For example, the greater use of electricity has brought with it special dangers, unthought of even a quarter of a century ago. Again, as one industrial disease is conquered, or at least disarmed, another arises to be fought. The old prevalent scourges of lead poisoning, phosphorus necrosis, and anthrax have been largely overcome, only to be replaced by other diseases, such as occupational epithelioma and silicosis, the existence of which was only dimly appreciated until recent times.

On the subject of *accidents*, the Chief Inspector remarks:—"Accidents still exact far too heavy a toll, though there are signs that (leaving out of account the last two years, in which trade depression has materially affected the figures) the general level of fatal accidents is lower than formerly. From 1902 to 1914 the numbers varied from about 1,000 to 1,300 per annum, and in 1920 the highest number ever recorded (1,404) occurred; from 1921 to 1930 these were consistently fewer, the numbers ranging from about 840 to 980. Any similar comparison for non-fatal accidents is invalidated by the successive changes in the standard of notification . . . . Again the cases of poisoning notifiable by medical practitioners under section 73 of the Factory Act of 1901 are now far less numerous, notwithstanding successive extensions to new diseases and the presumably higher standard of reporting. From another aspect the fact that within recent years the number of prosecutions has greatly declined, and was, for 1932, one half of the number in 1902, may be taken as a favourable sign."

The Chief Inspector observes that the standard of factory conditions in this country was long in advance of, and is still equal to, that of any other country; this could never have been achieved by the efforts of a small body of Government officials alone, without the willing compliance, help, and friendliness of the employers and workers actually engaged in industry. "The main function of the [factory] inspector to-day is instruction (on matters within the law) and advice (on matters outside the law), rather than compulsion."

In conclusion, the Chief Inspector refers to the anomalies of the present principal Factory Act, the Act of 1901. He observes:—"Many developments have occurred during the last thirty-two years, which could not have been foreseen when it was drafted; and though it has been periodically amended by supplementary Acts since that time, there are still many anomalies both in application and in requirements which will call for consideration when the time arrives for further legislation. For example, buildings in course of construction are subject to certain provisions of the Acts but not buildings in course of demolition, buildings above ground but not excavations or engineering works below ground level, and ships under repair in dry docks but not ships under repair in wet docks. Even as regards buildings under construction the Acts only apply where and while mechanical power is used. Again, certain provisions, already contained in some foreign industrial codes, are wanting; there is, for example, no general requirement for efficient lighting in factories. Lastly, the provisions in the Acts dealing with hours of employment are in my submission no longer in consonance with modern practice and modern tendencies. On the one hand, they permit hours of work much longer than those now usual in industry; on the other hand, they require rigid adherence to specified time tables, and withhold the greater elasticity in arrangement of working hours which can now be justifiably claimed. In the dairy industry and in the canning of vegetables the strict enforcement of the Act has been realised to be so oppressive that rigid compliance with legal requirements has been found impracticable."

* Cmd. 4377. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND STATE OF TRADE, 1932.

At the end of the year 1932 there were 157,891 factories and 90,859 workshops on the registers of the Factory Department, showing an increase of 2,537 factories, but a decrease of 4,855 workshops, compared with 1931. ("Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; workshops are not so equipped.) This increase in factories and decrease in workshops has been going on for many years.

The Report mentions that the expansion in production at the end of 1931, following the abandonment of the gold standard, was not maintained in most industries, and that a relapse to the previous level of depression occurred during most of 1932, followed, however, by a distinct improvement towards the end of that year. There was much diversity, however, between one part of the country and another; in the southern counties, and particularly in the Metropolitan area, the situation throughout 1932 was distinctly more encouraging.

Among the depressed industries, which showed little or no improvement in 1932, were shipbuilding (which had the worst year ever known); the iron and steel industries; engineering (especially heavy engineering); and cotton. The herring fishery at Yarmouth and Lowestoft had a worse season even than that of 1931.

On the other hand, some industries, or sections of industries, were relatively prosperous in 1932; and some showed a considerable improvement over 1931. The electrical supply industry is one of the few major industries which has remained active during the past few years. Hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and the spinning of the yarn used for hosiery, were very much more active; the canning of fruit and vegetables (a new process), and the cinematograph film industry, expanded greatly; and the beet sugar factories in the Eastern Counties had a successful season. The Report gives instances of several other developments and improvements, some even in the depressed industries; and mentions the large number of factories established in this country by, or with the assistance of, foreign firms.

TWO-SHIFT SYSTEM, REST PAUSES, ETC.

The Report states that increasing use has been made of the system by which, under section 2 of the Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1920, women and young persons over 16 years of age can be employed in two separate shifts between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., subject to Order made by the Home Secretary. Two hundred and ninety-three such Orders were made during 1932, compared with 227 in 1931. Four applications for Orders were refused.

The custom of introducing short rest-pauses, generally of ten to fifteen minutes, about the middle of the working spell, appears to be increasing; and several instances are quoted where no reduction in output has resulted in spite of the loss of working time.

The Report also refers to the reduction of hours of work in a shipbreaking yard, from five days of 9 hours each to five days of 8½ hours each. It was found that the output in the re-arranged week of 42½ hours was equal to that of the former 45 hours.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of accidents in factories and workshops reported during the year 1932, with corresponding figures for 1931. Only fatal accidents, and accidents which disable the workers for more than three days from earning full wages, are included.

Industry.	All Accidents.		Fatal Accidents.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Cotton	5,567	5,114	17	30
Wool, worsted and shoddy	2,834	2,359	13	28
Other textile	1,878	1,708	7	5
Clay, stone and cement	2,904	3,717	22	39
Metal extracting and refining ...	1,270	1,399	9	13
Metal conversion, including rolling mills and tube making	10,104	10,416	47	47
Metal founding	5,662	6,446	13	21
Boiler making, constructional engineering	2,323	3,030	12	13
Electrical engineering	3,569	3,844	12	9
Locomotive building...	2,348	2,689	3	5
Railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicles ...	8,141	8,652	22	26
Shipbuilding	3,634	4,854	25	29
Other engineering and machine making; manufacture of ordnance and munitions of war; aircraft manufacture	7,887	9,079	13	29
Other metal trades	6,719	6,643	17	30
General woodwork; furniture and cabinet making	5,412	5,867	20	37
Chemicals, etc.	3,193	3,121	30	43
Paper making, etc., printing and photography	4,184	4,257	22	28
Food and drink	7,038	7,338	34	42
Gas works, electricity generating stations	2,508	2,753	33	36
Other non-textile industries ...	10,325	10,245	39	54
Docks and warehouses, buildings and railways, under sections 104–6 of the Factory Act, 1901 ...	8,664	9,718	192	191
Totals	106,164	113,249	602	755

It is stated in the Report that the continued depression, particularly in those industries which are usually responsible for the

largest numbers of accidents, is probably the main cause for the reduction; but there is clear indication in the reports received that the growth of the "Safety First" movement is also having its effect in reducing accidents in many works where safety organisations have been established and are maintaining a keen active interest in the work of accident prevention.

Of the total accidents reported, more than half (66,103, including 323 fatalities) were due to the use of hand tools, persons struck by a falling body, persons falling from a height, persons stepping on or striking against objects, and persons handling goods or articles. The "human element" is an important factor in the cause of many of these accidents, and much attention is being given at present to such accidents by works Safety Committees, with a view to reducing their number.

Industrial Poisoning and Industrial Diseases.

The following Table shows the number of cases of *industrial poisoning* reported during 1932, under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, with comparable figures for 1931:—

Disease.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Lead poisoning:—				
In factories, etc.	139	104	15	15
In painting of buildings	43	64	8	6
Mercurial poisoning	2	6	...	...
Arsenical poisoning	1	...	...	...
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	2	5	...	...
Aniline poisoning	24	30	...	...
Chronic benzene poisoning	...	1	...	1
Toxic jaundice	3	7	...	2
Anthrax	16	21	1	4
Epitheliomatous ulceration	131	156	44	46
Chrome ulceration	77	65	...	...
Totals	438	459	68	74

The figures in the Table are exclusive of cases (and deaths) of lead poisoning among house plumbers not employed under either of the Acts mentioned above; also of cases of anthrax among dock labourers, not reportable under the Acts. There were no cases of phosphorus poisoning in either year.

The Report also deals with cases of *industrial disease* (other than poisoning), including gassing accidents, dermatitis, silicosis and asbestosis. Particulars are given of 281 deaths from silicosis (114 from silicosis alone, and 167 from silicosis with tuberculosis), and of 42 deaths from asbestosis (27 from asbestosis alone, and 15 from asbestosis with tuberculosis). The silicosis cases were mainly found in the pottery industry (147 deaths), the sandstone industries (60), the grinding of metals (30), and sandblasting (23).

TRADE BOARDS ACTS: PROPOSED APPLICATION TO CUTLERY TRADE.

The Minister of Labour has given notice of his intention to apply the Trade Board Acts, by Special Order, to the cutlery trade. The text of the Draft Special Order is printed in full on page 309 of this issue of the Gazette.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1933.

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on 28th July, 1933.*

Section 16 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, provided, under certain conditions, compensation for loss of employment, etc., to employees of electricity supply undertakings deprived of employment (or reduced in salary, etc.) as the result of certain operations, including a regional scheme for the improvement of the existing supply organisation, effected under or in consequence of that Act. This section was amended by the Electricity (Supply) Acts of 1922 and of 1928.

Arising out of a claim for compensation under these provisions, with respect to redundant officers and servants, in connection with an improvement scheme, it was held by the Court that the time limit of five years during which a claim for compensation must arise ran from the date when the improvement scheme came into force, and not from the date of the particular happening under the scheme. The case referred to arose out of a scheme covering a large number of undertakings, and some redundant stations were not closed until after the expiration of the five years from the coming into force of the scheme. Consequently, certain claims for compensation were rejected.

The present Act provides, by various amendments to the wording of the relevant sections of the three previous Acts above-mentioned, that the time limit of five years shall date from the period when certain operations under a scheme with respect to an undertaking actually commence.

* 23 *and* 24 *Geo.* 5, *ch.* 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d., post free).

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1932.

The Ministry of Transport have issued a Report* upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1932. It should be noted that, while all accidents, however slight, to persons other than railway servants are included, only those accidents to railway servants which cause the servant injured to be absent from his ordinary work for at least one whole day are required to be reported.

The figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only.

The returns distinguish *train accidents* (collisions, derailments, etc.); *other accidents caused by the movement of trains or of railway vehicles* (shunting accidents, accidents to men attending to engines in motion, accidents to men working or standing on the line), etc.; and *accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles.* The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1932 were three, 167, and 41, respectively; the numbers injured were 59, 2,326, and 12,615, respectively.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1932:—

Class of Service.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Non-Movement Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine-drivers and motor-men	10	253	4	571	14	824
Firemen	10	373	2	694	12	1,067
Engine cleaners ...	1	22	...	274	1	296
Locomotive shedmen	1	19	...	390	1	409
Capstan men and capstan lads	2	72	...	37	2	109
Checkers	1	18	2	665	3	683
Guards (goods and mineral) and brakesmen	9	398	...	289	9	687
Loaders and sheeters	...	16	3	629	3	645
Porters (goods) ...	4	76	2	1,533	6	1,609
Shunters, yardsmen, etc.	16	542	...	274	16	816
Mechanics and artisans	7	42	9	760	16	802
Signal fitters and telegraph wiremen ...	5	11	2	165	7	176
Carriage and wagon examiners	4	12	...	70	4	82
Carriage cleaners ...	1	11	...	253	1	264
Carters and vanguards	...	7	2	544	2	551
Clerks	...	2	...	84	...	86
Guards (passenger) ...	...	69	...	121	...	190
Labourers	8	39	6	689	14	728
Permanent-way men	52	139	1	2,818	53	2,957
Porters (passenger) ...	9	85	1	799	10	884
Signalmen and signal box lads	7	16	1	209	8	225
All other classes ...	17	157	3	705	20	862
Total, railway servants	164	2,379	38	12,573	202	14,952
Contractors' servants	6	6	3	42	9	48
Total 1932 ...	170	2,385	41	12,615	211	15,000
Total *1931* ...	*159*	*2,714*	*35*	*14,016*	*194*	*16,730*

The number of persons employed by railway companies on 12th March, 1932, was 599,290, as compared with 616,919 in 1931; these figures are exclusive of contractors' servants. It will be seen that the *fatal* accidents in 1932 represented a rate of 3·37 per 10,000 railway servants employed, as compared with 3·10 in 1931. This, however, was the general rate for all classes of railway servants taken together; for some classes it was much higher, *e.g.*, signal fitters and telegraph wiremen (12·3 per 10,000), capstan men and capstan lads (11·9), shunters and yardsmen (9·5), permanent-way men (9·2), carriage and wagon examiners (9·1), goods and mineral guards and brakesmen (6·5); one or two other small groups, not separately shown in the Table, also had a high fatal accident rate in 1932.

The average rate for *all* accidents (fatal and non-fatal) was 253 per 10,000 railway servants employed in 1932, as compared with 274 per 10,000 in 1931. Here again, some classes had a much higher rate: *e.g.*, loaders and sheeters (1,049 per 10,000), goods porters (1,015), capstanmen and capstan lads (662), checkers (658), permanent-way men (520), goods and mineral guards and brakesmen (503), shunters and yardsmen (493).

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The eleventh annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics," which has recently been issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics, provides a key to the statistical information contained in the numerous surveys, periodicals, returns and reports, on a wide range of subjects, which are published each year by Government Departments. It gives a list of the titles and prices of official publications containing statistics, and an extensive alphabetical index showing the nature and scope of the information available on each subject.

The "Guide" is obtainable (price 1s. net, or 1s. 5d., post free) either direct from any of the sale offices of H.M. Stationery Office whose addresses are given on the cover of this Gazette, or through any bookseller.

* Cmd. 4370. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

THE HEAD MASTERS' AND HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1932.

London.—The Head Masters' and the Head Mistresses' Employment Committees were first formed in London in 1918, by the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, to advise, and to find employment for, boys and girls from the public and secondary schools. They are composed of representatives of the schools, together with panels of business and professional people. Each Committee also has the voluntary and much appreciated assistance of numerous "advisers," of standing in their particular professions, who are prepared to grant interviews to special candidates at the Committees' request.

Each Committee co-operates with about 220 schools, and has on its employers' register the names of several thousand firms. Only candidates who have continued secondary education until the end of the term or year in which they attain the age of 16, and are recommended by their head teachers, are eligible for assistance. The large majority are pupils who have passed the school certificate examination (often with such credit as to exempt from matriculation); and many of the older candidates, especially among the boys, are in possession of the higher certificate examination qualification (which exempts from the London Intermediate examination in arts, science, or commerce). While the majority of the Committees' candidates are of the school-leaving age (*i.e.*, between 16 and 18), both Committees have upon their registers numbers of qualified applicants who have had experience in various occupations and callings.

The Headmasters' Committee reports that some three or four thousand boys are advised each year; and of these upwards of 1,000, in some years as many as 1,300 to 1,500, are placed in suitable work. The Headmistresses' Committee reports that, during the twelve months ended December, 1932, the number of fresh applications for advice received from secondary school girls was 3,080; and that, despite the difficulties of the times, employment was found for 1,018, a slight increase on the preceding year's figures.

The Committees' officers periodically visit co-operating public and secondary schools, and discuss with head teachers, candidates and parents, the choice of, and prospects offered by, various careers, either by means of general addresses or of individual interviews. Candidates are interviewed at the Committees' offices, advised as to sources of further technical training, or registered for employment. Each Committee has a trained canvassing staff, which is constantly cementing and extending the Committees' contact with employers.

Many of the boys enter the offices of banks, insurance and shipping companies and brokers, stockbrokers, and large business houses of all kinds, including oil, tobacco, timber, tea, meat, fuel and light companies. For other boys, vacancies are found with the large textile, millinery, wool, etc., wholesalers; and those desiring openings of a scientific nature are placed in Government, municipal, scholastic, industrial and hospital laboratories. The engineering industry provides each year apprenticeships and learnerships for over a hundred boys from the Committee's register.

It is the experience of the Head Mistresses' Committee that the secondary school girls of to-day are not only giving more exact consideration to the choice of their future careers, but are seeking advice on a wider variety of occupations than formerly, including careers of a more individual character than the clerical work which formerly so large a proportion of them sought. As a result, girls are being placed in greater numbers through the Committee's agency, particularly in hospital nursing, in children's nurseries, in salesmanship, and in occupations requiring domestic science; indeed, the proportion of the non-clerical posts filled has risen, in the last two years, from 16 to 33 per cent. of the total placings. A similar tendency to seek other than purely clerical careers is apparent among boys, and is reflected in the figures of placings by the Head Masters' Committee during the past few years.

A popular feature of the Head Mistresses' Committee's work is a series of addresses on careers by professional and business experts, which are held at the Civil Service Commission each year, and are attended by upwards of 700 girls from the senior forms. Special meetings for parents are also held during the winter months.

The Head Masters' and Head Mistresses' Committees have at their disposal candidates of various ages, academic qualifications, and business and professional experience. It will be appreciated that, with their detailed knowledge of each boy's or girl's achievements both inside the school and in games, hobbies, and other activities, the Committees can offer employers invaluable assistance in filling their junior vacancies.

The Committees have their offices with the Ministry of Labour at 41, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, (telephone number Victoria 8020), and will be pleased to send a representative, at the request of any employer, to discuss questions of staff recruitment, or to give further information on the work of the organisations they represent.

Provinces.—Committees with somewhat similar purposes have been established in several broad regions in the provinces. Their secretarial work and general direction is undertaken from the appropriate Divisional Office of the Ministry, from which all necessary particulars can be obtained. (A list of the Divisional Offices is given on page 309 of this issue.)

Information on Careers.—There have been established at the headquarters, and at all the Divisional Offices of the Ministry, sections which are responsible for recording particulars of training facilities, and professional requirements and prospects, in careers suited to secondary school pupils. These sections are not only responsible for the collection of information to be included in the series of pamphlets* which the Ministry is compiling in conjunction with the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and of Head Mistresses, and for the answering of enquiries from school authorities and parents, but reciprocate with the Head Masters' and Head Mistresses' Committees in the supply of information on careers.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1933.

THE Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent on 18th July.†

Until this enactment, dwelling-houses built (or converted) before 3rd April, 1919, were subject to the control of the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920–5, except that, since the Act of 1923, they were decontrolled on becoming vacant.

Under the new Act, controlled dwelling houses (including parts of houses)‡ with rateable values not exceeding £20 in Greater London, £13 elsewhere in England and Wales, and £26 5s. in Scotland, cease to be subject to decontrol, though dwelling-houses already decontrolled may remain so; other dwelling-houses are to be decontrolled, in the case of intermediate values§ on becoming vacant (as hitherto), and in the case of higher values on 29th September, 1933 (28th November in Scotland), irrespective of vacancy, subject to notice being given.

If the landlord of a dwelling-house with rateable value not exceeding the limits stated above, which was let as a separate dwelling at the passing of this Act, wishes to claim that the dwelling has become decontrolled under the Act of 1923, he must, not later than 18th October, 1933, apply to the Local Authority for its registration; otherwise the house will be deemed to be controlled.‖ The Local Authority must keep a register of applications for registration, which must be open to public inspection. The fact that such a house appears on the register will not be evidence that it is decontrolled; but the fact that such a house is not on the register will show that it is controlled, unless it was not let at the date of the passing of the Act.

The permitted increases in controlled rents in respect of structural alterations and improvements are, conditionally, extended to cover improvements in fixtures and fittings.

As regards sublet parts of controlled houses, a tenant who sublets is required to notify the landlord of the rent(s) charged by him; if that rent is in excess of the maximum permitted controlled rent the landlord can, on proceedings, obtain possession of the house.

The Act also introduces a number of modifications of the restrictions on the landlord's right to possession, and makes various other alterations in the law. It empowers Local Authorities to publish information on the Rent Restrictions Acts (though not to offer advice on legal questions between individual landlords and tenants), and to furnish particulars as to the availability, extent, and character of alternative accommodation. It also empowers Local Authorities to prosecute offences under the Acts.

The Acts are to continue in force until 24th June, 1938 (28th May in Scotland), and no longer.

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

First Quarter of 1933.

A STATISTICAL summary¶ of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1933,** prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 54,021,254 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 49,852,898 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £32,672,471, equivalent to 13s. 1·29d. per ton, of which 8s. 9·02d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £34,685,641, equivalent to 13s. 10·98d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,013,170, or 9·69d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 755,964, and the number of man-shifts worked was 47,669,241. The average output per man-shift worked was 22·67 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1·83d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0·49d. to 4·26d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 11·87d. and 1s. 1·81d. respectively. For Great Britain as a

* The "Choice of Career" pamphlets are published by H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 1d. or 2d. each. Many of them have been re-issued, in a revised form, since their first publication. Each issue (or re-issue) is noted at the time of publication in the list of Official Publications appearing in this GAZETTE.

† 23 *and* 24 *Geo.* 5, *ch.* 32. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d., post-free).

‡ Sublet parts of houses where the rateable value of the whole house is higher than specified here continue to become decontrolled on vacancy.

§ *i.e.*, exceeding those just stated, but not exceeding £45 in Greater London and in Scotland and £35 elsewhere.

‖ There is provision for late registration, by permission of the County Court.

¶ Cmd. 4367. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

** In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 30th April, 1933.

whole the average value of such allowances was 4·74d. per shift

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (−) balance per ton.*	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.†
1930.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1·37	911,218	21·94	9 3·25
30th June	96	55,850,573	−0 1·94	886,229	21·32	9 3·26
30th Sept.	96	54,249,688	−0 2·40	853,477	21·34	9 3·85
31st Dec.	96	57,061,222	+0 6·20	849,344	21·84	9 3·79
1931.						
31st Mar.	96	56,723,277	+0 9·04	838,696	21·78	9 2·45
30th June	96	51,595,921	−0 1·34	818,718	21·44	9 2·18
30th Sept.	96	49,189,334	−0 2·05	787,749	21·35	9 2·43
31st Dec.	96	55,190,862	+0 7·06	799,374	21·86	9 2·22
1932.						
31st Mar.	96	53,916,267	+0 6·46	800,921	21·98	9 2·13
30th June	97	50,090,452	−0 1·91	781,704	21·78	9 1·92
30th Sept	96	44,480,618	−0 7·55	745,201	21·50	9 1·87
31st Dec.	96	52,985,962	+0 8·87	744,425	22·62	9 2·26
1933.						
31st Mar.	97	54,021,254	+0 9·69	755,964	22·67	9 1·83

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

THE following particulars relating to widows', orphans' and old age contributory pensions are taken from the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1932–3‡, as regards England and Wales, and from the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotland, 1932,§ as regards Scotland. Reference should be made to those Reports for fuller particulars.

—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Claims received and dealt with during year 1932 :—				
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions :—				
Claims received‖ ...	93,361	6,656	11,259	111,276
,, allowed ...	76,420	5.757	9,427	91,604
,, disallowed ...	12,365	1,037	1,573	14,975
Old Age Pensions (ages 65–70) :—				
Claims received‖ ...	187,776	12,359	21,046	221,181
,, allowed ...	151,197	10,480	18,524	180,201
,, disallowed ...	12,921	1,227	1,823	15,971
Old Age Pensions (over 70) in right of insurance¶ :—				
Claims received‖ ...	2,083	430	572	3,085
,, allowed ...	1,478	332	402	2,212
,, disallowed ...	499	21	52	572
Number of widows, dependent children, and orphans in respect of whom pensions or allowances were in force at end of year :—				
Widows	576,671	42,051	76,058	694,780
Children	252,310	22,176	41,308	315,794
Orphans	13,684	1,469	2,896	18,049
Total	842,665	65,696	120,262	1,028,623
Number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in respect of whom old age pensions were in force at end of year :—				
Men	357,230	26,639	45,775	429,644
Women	220,696	11,656	25,021	257,373
Total	577,926	38,295	70,796	687,017
Number of persons over age of 70 in respect of whom old age pensions *in right of insurance*¶ were payable at end of year :—				
Men	325,973	23,584	48,776	398,333
Women	275,381	16,290	38,314	329,985
Total	601,354	39,874	87,090	728,318
Amounts paid in pensions during year :—	£**	£**	£††	
Widows' pensions (including children's allowances)	17,722,000	1,333,000	1,796,711	Cannot be given.
Orphans' pensions ...	284,000	27,000	42,675	
Old Age pensions at ages 65–70	14,948,000	984,000	1,381,302	
Total	32,954,000	2,344,000	3,220,688	

* Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
† Excluding the value of allowances in kind.
‡ Cmd. 4372. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net (5s. 5d., post-free).
§ Cmd. 4338. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d., post-free).
‖ In addition to the claims allowed or disallowed, some claims were withdrawn, or were still under consideration at the end of the year.
¶ These pensions are payable *in right of insurance, i.e.*, by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts; they are payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, but are not subject to the conditions as to age, residence, and nationality laid down in those Acts.
** Figures for financial year ended 31st March, 1933.
†† The Scottish figures are estimated, and are for the nine months, 1st April to 31st December, 1932.

POOR RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1933.

ACCORDING to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women, and children) in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1933, was 1,375,645, as compared with 1,143,025 on 1st January, 1932, and with 1,014,933 on 1st January, 1931. These totals (which are exclusive, in all cases, of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals) correspond to 342; 286; and 254, respectively, per 10,000 of the estimated population.

The total numbers were higher in 1933 than in 1932 in all administrative counties and county boroughs with the exception of Cumberland, Burton-upon-Trent, Canterbury, Eastbourne and Great Yarmouth: in the few cases where the figures showed a reduction, it was generally very small.

The increases (in total numbers) were greatest in London (8,299); in the administrative counties of Durham (11,939), Middlesex (7,963), Lancashire (7,379), and the West Riding of Yorkshire (7,050); and in the county boroughs of Liverpool (22,817), Sheffield (13,998), Cardiff (13,333) and Manchester (11,931). Expressed as *percentages* of the numbers in receipt of relief a year earlier, the increases were greatest in the county boroughs of Cardiff (142 per cent.), Southampton (100 per cent.), Barnsley (84 per cent.), Dudley (76 per cent.), and Croydon (67 per cent.). The percentage increases were high also in Blackburn, Ipswich, Rotherham, Smethwick and Tynemouth.

The highest *county* rates per 10,000 of the population on 1st January, 1933, were 712 in Durham, and 630 in Glamorgan. The highest rates for *county boroughs* were: Lincoln (1,431); Sheffield (1,162); Cardiff (1,021); Merthyr Tydfil (993); Barnsley (915); Norwich (853); Bootle (798); Manchester and Gateshead (both 755); and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (741). Kingston-upon-Hull, Rotherham, Sunderland, and West Ham also had very high rates—ranging between 669 and 674 per 10,000.

At the other end of the scale, 36 counties and 29 county boroughs had rates of less than 250 per 10,000; and a further eleven counties and eight county boroughs had rates between 250 and 300 per 10,000. Among the county boroughs in this group (*i.e.*, with rates of less than 300 per 10,000) there were a fair number of large industrial towns, notably Birmingham, Coventry, and Wolverhampton; Bolton, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, and Warrington; Halifax and Huddersfield; and Leicester. The rate for London was 327 per 10,000, as compared with 307 a year earlier.

The main increase in the numbers on 1st January, 1933, as compared with 1932, occurred among those in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemployment, as will be seen from the following Table :—

—	1st January, 1933.	1st January, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1933 as compared with 1932.
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief :—			
On account of unemployment	418,172	263,053	+ 155,119
Not on account of unemployment	747,861	669,645	+ 78,216
Persons in receipt of institutional relief	209,612	210,327	− 715
Total	1,375,645	1,143,025	+ 232,620

The number of casuals included in the total for 1st January, 1933, was 15,939, as compared with 12,946 on 1st January, 1932.

The following Table classifies those in relief on 1st January, 1932 and 1933, according to the reported causes of relief. It should be noted that those receiving *institutional* relief on account of unemployment are not separately distinguished in the returns :—

Cause of Relief.	1st January, 1933.	1st January, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1933 as compared with 1932.
Sickness, accident, or bodily infirmity	395,430	367,610	+ 27,820
Mental infirmity	34,438	34,815	− 377
Ill-health of a dependant ...	10,332	7,186	+ 3,146
Unemployment (domiciliary relief)	418,172	263,053	+ 155,119
Other causes (including widowhood and orphanhood) ...	517,273	470,361	+ 46,912
Totals	1,375,645	1,143,025	+ 232,620

The total of 1,375,645 on 1st January, 1933, comprised 406,708 men, 470,733 women, and 498,204 children.

* *House of Commons Paper No.* 135 *of Session* 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post-free).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN BELGIUM.

A Royal Decree of 31st May, 1933, makes certain amendments in the system of voluntary unemployment insurance in Belgium. Under this system the rate of contribution payable by members of unemployment societies is fixed by the societies concerned. The new Decree provides that approved societies are to double the rates of contribution from the date of the publication of the Decree. The State subsidy, which is based upon the amount of the contributions of the members, is, however, to be reckoned on the contributions payable before the enactment of the Decree.

With regard to the payment of benefit, a waiting period of three days at the commencement of the claim to benefit is to be served in addition to the normal waiting period prescribed by the society.

The Decree contains new regulations concerning the rates of benefit payable by the National Emergency Fund, which, as before, is charged with the payment of benefit to members of unemployment societies in a state of need who have exhausted the benefit due from their societies, and with the payment of benefit to members of unemployment societies which are unable to meet their obligations.

Benefit paid by the National Emergency Fund consists of a basic daily allowance, a supplementary allowance and a family allowance. The basic daily allowances are 9 francs for heads of families, and for single persons and widowed or divorced persons of 25 years of age or over without children; 7 francs for single persons and widowed or divorced persons under 25 without children, and for partially unemployed married women who are not heads of families; 6 francs for juveniles from 16–18 years, and 3 francs for juveniles from 14–16 years. Supplementary allowances are graded according to whether the commune in which the unemployed worker lives is industrial and commercial, semi-industrial and semi-commercial, or agricultural, and are 3, 2 and 1 franc a day, respectively. The rates of family allowances (which are paid by the National Emergency Fund both during the period when the unemployed worker is receiving standard benefit from his approved society and when he has exhausted this benefit) are as follows: 4 francs a day for a wife who acts as housekeeper, and 3 francs a day for each child under 14 or between 14 and 16 if continuing education or physically incapable of work.

A further Royal Decree of 31st May, 1933, regulates the contributions of the State, the provinces, the communes and the approved societies to the National Emergency Fund. The State is to contribute up to the amount of the credit provided in the estimates of the Ministry of Industry and Labour. The provinces as a whole are to contribute an amount equal to one quarter of the State contribution, and the communes as a whole are to contribute an equal amount, subject, however, in each case, to a limit of 150 million francs. Provision is made in the Royal Decree for the distribution of these contributions over the several provinces and the different communes. Further, the communes are to refund 5 per cent. of the basic daily and the family allowances paid by the National Emergency Fund to unemployed workers living within their confines, and the approved societies are to refund 15 per cent. of the basic daily and family allowances paid by the National Emergency Fund to their members. Provinces and communes may no longer, as in the past, grant allowances supplementing the standard benefit of the approved societies or the allowances of the National Emergency Fund.

Unemployed workers receiving allowances from the National Emergency Fund may be required to accept employment on public works, inaugurated by provinces, communes or public undertakings, such as road construction and repair, clearing waterways and ditches, draining marshes, clearing undergrowth, etc.

In such cases the public authority or undertaking must increase by not more than 10 per cent. the allowance paid by the National Emergency Fund. The time spent on the work is to be regulated so that the unemployed worker shall receive remuneration equal to the wages payable in the district for similar work. Unemployed persons who refuse such work without just cause will be deprived of the allowances payable by the National Emergency Fund for a period of not less than one month and not more than six months.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

ITALY.

Silk Industry.—A dispute affecting about 30,000 operatives arose last January in the silk weaving industry in the provinces of Milan, Como and Varese, due to the employers' demand for wage reductions, rising, in some cases, to 33 per cent. As attempts at conciliation failed, the case was submitted to the Court of the Labour Magistracy at Milan, and the decision of the Court was promulgated on 11th July. The conditions of labour in each of the three provinces are to be regulated by three separate agreements. The reductions in wages vary from a minimum of 2 per cent. to a maximum of 11·43 per cent. In Milan, the reduction is less, and for some occupations the rates are increased in order to bring them into line with those payable in the provinces of Como and Varese. Piece-work rates are to be fixed so that the average earnings of a worker of average capacity are not less than 10 per cent. more than the basic wage. The agreements came into force on 15th July, 1933, and remain operative for one year.

POLAND.

Coal-mining Industry.—It is reported that the arbitration commission in Kattowice, on which the Ministry of Labour is represented, has decided that miners' wages shall be reduced as from 1st August. The rates of reduction vary for different mines, but the average reduction is said to be over 6 per cent. The new rates are to be effective until 1st July, 1934.

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The first code of fair competition to be approved by the President of the United States under the powers conferred by Title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act* is that for the cotton textile industry, which came into operation on 17th July, 1933.

The code provides that the minimum weekly wage for persons employed in the industry shall be at the rate of 12 dollars in the Southern States and 13 dollars in the Northern States, for 40 hours of work. These rates apply to all employees, except learners during a six weeks' apprenticeship, cleaners and outside workers. The working hours of all persons employed in the industry, except repair-shop staffs, engineers, electricians, firemen, office and supervisory staffs, despatching, watching and outside staffs, and cleaners, may not exceed 40 a week; and productive machinery, e.g., looms and spindles, may not be operated for more than two shifts of 40 hours each per week. The employment of minors under the age of 16 years is prohibited. The industry is defined as the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton woven fabrics, whether as a final process or as part of a larger or further process.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the code provides that persons employed in the industry shall have the right of freedom of organisation and collective bargaining, and that no worker or person seeking employment shall be required, as a condition of employment, to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labour organisation of his own choosing.

In order that the President shall be kept informed regarding the observance of the code, it is provided that all firms shall supply to the Cotton Textile Institute certified returns showing, at four-weekly intervals, minimum weekly wage rates and actual hours worked by occupational groups, the number of looms and spindles operated, and of loom and spindle hours and weekly shifts worked, together with weekly returns of production, stocks and unfilled orders.

The code also establishes a Cotton Textile Industry Committee to co-operate with the National Recovery Administration "as a planning and fair-practice agency for the cotton textile industry." It is empowered to submit to the Administration recommendations based on conditions in the industry as they develop. The subjects with which the Committee may deal include the supply by firms in the industry of statistical or other information required to ensure the proper observance of the code, and promote the balancing of production and consumption and the stabilisation of the industry and employment; the setting up of a bureau to aid the smaller firms in meeting the emergency; the conditions under which new machinery may be installed; exemptions to the provisions of the code regarding the working hours of machinery, which may be required to preserve the balance of production and consumption; conditions of trading, with a view to preventing destructive competition; the provision of necessary information to the suppliers of credit to the industry. Any recommendation approved by the National Recovery Administration is to have the same force and effect as the other provisions of the code. The Committee is also empowered to assist in the enforcement of the code, to obtain information regarding competitive imports, the entry of which into the United States can be regulated under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and to act as an agency for the adjustment of contracts entered into prior to the Act.

The President's approval of the code, which, under the provisions of the Act, may be cancelled or modified by him at any time, was given subject to certain interpretations and conditions, including the following:—(1) Approval of the minimum wage-rates "is not to be regarded as approval of their economic sufficiency", and is given on the understanding that they may be increased if conditions improve; (2) office employees are to be included in the benefits of the code; (3) the existing amounts by which wages of higher-paid workers, up to those receiving 30 dollars a week, exceed wages in the lowest-paid classes, are to be maintained†; (4) the exemption of repair shop staffs, engineers, electricians and watching staffs from the 40-hour week provision is approved on condition that time and one-half is paid for overtime; (5) the exclusion of cleaners and outside workers is approved on condition that the Cotton Textile Industry Committee prepares a schedule of hours and wages for these classes of workers; (6) the provision for a minimum wage is to be interpreted as establishing a guaranteed minimum rate of pay per hour of employment, both for time and piece-workers; (7) pending further provisions, any increase in the amount of work required per worker over that required on 1st July, 1933, must be approved by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee and by the National Recovery Administration; (8) opportunity is to be given for administrative consideration of the application of the code to any person directly affected who has not in person or by a representative agreed to its terms; (9) approval is limited to a four-months' period, with the right to ask for a modification at any time and subject to a request for renewal for another four months at any time before its expiration; and (10) the National Recovery Administration is to nominate three members of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee.

A large number of other industries have drawn up draft codes for the consideration of the National Recovery Administration. Some, including those for wool textiles, cotton thread, silk and artificial silk, shipbuilding and retail distribution, have, it is reported, already been approved by the President.

* *See* this Gazette for July, 1933, page 245.

† It is understood that this provision has since been modified by the President.

HOURS LEGISLATION IN ITALY.

THE *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for 5th June, 1933, publishes the text of an Act dated 16th March, 1933, which supersedes the Decree-law of 15th March, 1923, regulating hours of work in Italy.

Under the provisions of the Act, the normal maximum daily hours of actual work of wage-earning and salaried employees in industrial undertakings, both public and private, may not exceed 8 a day and 48 a week. The postal, telegraph and telephone services, sea, inland and aerial transport, the fishing industry and family undertakings are excluded from the scope of the Act, as are persons employed in positions of management, supervision or trust, and home-workers. Special regulations are to be issued with regard to employees of the State railways, public transport services operating under a concession, and industrial undertakings carried on by the State.

In cases where the normal maximum duration of work is less than 8 hours on one or more days of the week, the duration of work on the other days of the week may be prolonged to 9 hours, by collective agreement, subject to the retention of the weekly average of 48 hours.

The normal maximum duration of work may also be prolonged in the following cases:—(*a*) for shift-workers, provided that over a period of not more than three weeks the work does not exceed on an average 8 hours a day and 48 a week; (*b*) in continuous process industries, subject to a weekly limit of 56 hours on an average; (*c*) on preparatory and accessory processes necessarily performed outside normal hours of work; (*d*) in occupations where work is discontinuous; and (*e*) in cases in which the normal limits are inapplicable, provided that the weekly hours worked do not exceed 48 on an average calculated over a fixed period.

The industries, processes, occupations and cases falling under (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) above will be determined by schedules issued under a Royal Decree, after consultation with the trade associations concerned; and exemptions falling under (*e*) must also be subject to collective agreement, published as provided by law.

In cases of accident, urgent work to machinery or plant, and *force majeure*, hours may be extended to the degree necessary to avoid serious hindrance to normal working. Overtime to the extent of not more than 2 hours a day and 12 hours a week, or an equivalent average over a fixed period, is authorised, subject to collective agreement, in cases of exceptional influx of work. The overtime is to be paid for at an increased rate, which is not laid down in the Act, but is to be fixed by the collective agreement.

The scope of the Act is narrower than that of the Decree-law hitherto in force, which covers commerce and certain classes of agricultural workers, in addition to industry. Its object is officially stated to be the bringing of Italian legislation into line with the Washington Hours Convention. The provisions of the Act will come into operation two months after the promulgation of the schedules referred to above.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS IN COAL MINING IN GERMANY.

BY the Second Order of the Federal President, dated 5th July, 1931, for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure, the German Federal Government were empowered temporarily to exempt underground workers and their employers in the coal-mining industry from the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions, provided that the prices of coal were suitably reduced in consequence. This exemption was first applied to the Ruhr and Aix-la-Chapelle mining districts, and shortly after was more or less generally extended to all areas of the industry by a series of Orders, the validity of which has been periodically extended up to 30th June, 1933. Under an Act of 20th July, 1933, the powers of the Federal Government in this connection have been repealed, and the employers and workers concerned have again been made liable for the payment of contributions as from 1st July, 1933. The Act, however, provides that the full rate of contribution, viz., 6½ per cent. of the wage, borne half by the employer and half by the worker, shall be payable only as from 1st January, 1934, and that during the months of July to September, 1933, and October to December, 1933, contributions shall be levied at the reduced rates of 2 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively.

TRANSFER OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1933, page 13, an account was given of the appointment of a Federal Commissioner for Employment as the responsible official for promoting and accelerating the institution of co-ordinated measures for the expansion of employment in Germany. Dr. Gereke, the Commissioner originally appointed, was relieved of his post soon after the entry into office of the present Government, and, in the meantime, no new appointment to this office had apparently been made. Under an Act of the 13th July, 1933, respecting the Regulation of Competence in matters affecting the Expansion of Employment, the powers and duties of the Federal Commissioner have now been transferred to the Federal Minister of Labour, to whose offices the Committee appointed at the headquarters of the Federal Commissioner in Berlin, to decide on the principles governing the institution of measures for the expansion of employment, has also been transferred. The Act further provides that the former Federal Commissioner for Employment's duty of deputising for the Federal Chancellor on the Committee of members of the Federal Government set up to assist the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture in the discharge of his duties in securing unified and co-ordinated action in the promotion of agricultural settlement, shall devolve upon the Minister of Food and Agriculture himself.

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

IN the March and May, 1933, issues of *Maandschrift*, 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 1932 and at 1st January, 1933, 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 data relate to 86 undertakings employing 17,555 workers.

The following Table gives the figures at 1st January, 1933, for the highest-paid age-groups, which include 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.
Skilled:			
Average hourly time rate	65	60	58
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement	61	57	51
Average hourly earnings	77	69	63
Semi-skilled:			
Average hourly time rate	58	52	47
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement	54	50	43
Average hourly earnings	68	60	53
Unskilled:			
Average hourly time rate	51	49	40
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed by collective agreement	47	42	36
Average hourly earnings	59	55	44

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings, in the second half of 1932, of workers in the same age-groups in certain occupations and centres, and includes not only those employed by the *Metaalbond*, but also those employed by the Roman Catholic Association of Employers in the Metal Industry:—

Occupation.	Average hourly earnings in cents.						
	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Breda.	Gendringen.
Skilled workers:							
Fitters	83	73	71	67	69	64	54
Turners...	83	74	69	66	69	...	...
Boilermakers	80	73	...	67	...	...	...
Coppersmiths	83	71	74	63	...	...	...
Patternmakers ...	79	72	69	64	72	63	54
Platers (shipbuilding)...	80	75	...	...	...	...	...
Hand moulders ...	78	71	68	68	...	52	53
Smiths	81	71	71	64	72	...	...
Semi-skilled workers:							
Drilling machinists ...	76	64	60	58	62	...	...
Erectors (constructional ironwork)	72	68	57	60	56	54	...
Lathe hands	73	64	...	59	...	...	...
Riveters	76	72	65	...	57	...	...
Planing machinists ...	76	69	62	64	64	...	...
Grinding machinists ...	74	61	55	57	...	60	46
Machine moulders ...	66	...	53	57	...	57	48
Unskilled workers:							
Labourers	61	58	52	51	53	46	41

Particulars of the weekly hours of labour at 1st January, 1933, are given with regard to the same 17,555 workers, including both adults and minors; of these, 40 per cent. (7,019)* had a normal week of 48 hours or slightly less; 26 per cent. worked from 33 to 45 hours; 8 per cent. from 30 to 32 hours; and 7 per cent. less than 30 hours.

An article giving corresponding particulars for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for September, 1932 (page 328).

* This figure, it is stated, also includes about 400 persons on continuous work with a week of over 48 hours.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th July, 1933, showed, on the whole, little change as compared with a month before. There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, in engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, glass, brick and tile, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, linen, hosiery, lace and leather industries, and in the transport and hotel and boarding house services.

On the other hand there was a further decline in the motor vehicle and clothing industries. Some decline also occurred in the boot and shoe and carpet industries, and in building and public works contracting. The numbers temporarily stopped showed an increase in the cotton and jute industries, owing mainly to local holidays; and there was also a slight increase in coal mining.

There was a further reduction in the numbers unemployed in London and the Midlands and in North-East England, while an increase in the number in North-West England and in Scotland was due to local holidays. Employment continued fair in London and the South-East, moderate in the South-West, slack in the Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th July, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 19·6, as compared with 19·5 at 26th June, 1933, and with 22·8 at 25th July, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th July, 1933, was 15·6, as compared with 15·8 at 26th June, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4·0, as compared with 3·7. For males alone, the percentage at 24th July, 1933, was 22·8, and for females, 11·0; at 26th June, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22·8 and 10·9.

At 24th July, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,855,214 wholly unemployed, 501,702 temporarily stopped, and 85,259 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,442,175. This was 4,067 more than a month before, but 369,607 less than a year before. The total included 2,013,716 men, 54,859 boys, 334,609 women and 38,991 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,010,486 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); 1,074,899 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 236,852 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 119,938 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th July, 1933, was 2,507,215.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a slight decline and continued very bad, though it was slightly better than in July of last year. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, 1933, showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. as compared with 24th June, 1933, and of 3·8 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, was 3·95, a decrease of 0·34 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, but an increase of 0·16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment remained bad, with much short-time working; in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas the improvement previously reported was maintained. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed a further improvement and was fairly good. At chalk quarries it remained very slack. At china clay quarries it continued fair generally, while at tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was still very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of July was 69, compared with 72 at the end of June and 56 at the end of July, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 37·4 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 38·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 48·9 at 25th July, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment again showed an improvement, but was still bad on the whole. It remained bad also, though improving slightly, in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement in most sections, but continued bad on the whole. There was a further improvement in electrical engineering, and employment in that section was moderate. It improved slightly also in general and marine engineering, but continued bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In motor vehicle manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline and was slack. There was a slight decline also in the manufacture of cycles and aircraft, but employment in those sections was still fairly good. In textile and in constructional engineering employment remained very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship repairing employment showed an improvement on the North-East Coast and in Scotland, but was still very bad.

In the other metal trades employment showed a further improvement, but was still moderate on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware, wire manufacturing, and file trades; moderate in the tube, brass-working, edge-tool, needle and fishing tackle, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; slack in the ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), and sheet metal trades; and bad in the cutlery, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little change, and remained bad generally in the spinning department, and very bad in the weaving department. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 25·4 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 24·3 at 26th June, 1933, and 33·0 at 25th July, 1932.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change in the worsted section, but a considerable improvement in the woollen section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 12·9 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 14·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 27·2 at 25th July, 1932. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good.

In the hosiery trade employment continued to improve, and was good on the whole. There was an improvement also in the lace trade, and employment was moderate. Employment in the silk industry showed little change and remained slack on the whole; in artificial silk yarn manufacture it continued to improve, and was good at most centres. In the linen industry employment was slack. In the jute industry it was bad; the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed showed a heavy increase, but this was due largely to holiday stoppages at the principal centres. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed little change and remained 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 trades there was a decline, but employment generally was fair to moderate. In the shirt and collar trade it showed little change, and remained moderate. It continued moderate also in the corset trade. In the glove trade it was fair. In the hat trade employment was fair to moderate; there was a seasonal improvement in felt-hat manufacture, but in straw-hat manufacture employment declined.

In the boot and shoe industry there was a seasonal decline, which, however, was less marked than in some years; and employment was still moderate on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18·3 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 13·6 at 26th June, 1933, and 22·6 at 25th July, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment continued to improve in all sections of the leather trades, and was moderate on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with bricklayers and plasterers, and slack or bad with other classes of operatives; there was a decline with painters, but with most of the other classes a slight improvement was reported. Employment in brick manufacture showed a further slight improvement and was fair on the whole.

In the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders employment showed little change and remained slack on the whole.

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

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole; there was a further slight improvement in the chinaware and glazed tile sections, but in the earthenware section employment continued to decline. At Bristol it continued good. At Worcester it showed a further improvement and was good on the whole.

In the glass trades employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued to improve slightly, but was still slack generally. With seamen it was very slack on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during July 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 July, 1933.	July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	758,359	3·95	− 0·34	+ 0·16
Iron "	4,574	5·17	+ 0·04	+ 0·62
Shale "	2,050	5·88	− 0·09	+ 0·15
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron	...	69	−3	+13
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	425	+7	+74
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	44,610	241,530	− 0·4	+13·2

(*b*) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed. Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Year before.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles :—						
Cotton	62,373	− 0·2	+ 1·9	98,315	− 0·9	− 0·4*
Woollen ...	50,228	+ 2·1	+ 4·7	98,148	+ 6·7	+16·9*
Worsted ...	73,796	− 0·4	+ 5·2	126,954	− 1·8	+17·1*
Carpet	9,813	− 0·8	− 0·1	18,857	− 0·6	+ 1·2
Boot and Shoe ...	60,116	− 1·3	+ 6·9	127,099	− 5·2	+10·5
Pottery	8,523	− 1·0	− 2·0	14,681	+ 0·7	+ 2·9
Brick	10,930	+ 1·4	+24·0	28,275	+ 0·5	+32·6

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th July, 1933, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 24th July, 1933. Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
London	2,366,200	13·4	6·4	11·1	− 0·3	− 2·0
South-Eastern ...	996,220	11·0	5·2	9·7	+ 0·1	− 3·4
South-Western....	907,580	16·4	6·7	14·3	...	− 2·1
Midlands ...	1,892,350	20·9	9·8	17·7	− 0·1	− 3·9
North-Eastern ...	2,084,770	30·0	10·4	25·7	− 0·2	− 4·9
North-Western...	2,193,800	26·1	18·0	23·4	+ 0·3	− 2·9
Scotland ...	1,340,310	30·3	14·3	25·9	+ 1·1	− 3·1
Wales	618,770	37·2	12·6	34·6	+ 0·3	− 3·4
Northern Ireland	265,000	31·3	18·0	26·2	+ 0·3	− 4·6
Special Schemes	143,000	3·5	0·6	2·5	− 0·1	− 0·7
Total ...	12,808,000	22·8	11·0	19·6	+ 0·1	− 3·2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

The percentages for each month, from July, 1932, inclusive, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of June, 1932, no allowance having been made for the changes in the insured population since that date.

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople. Males.	Females.	Males and Females. Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges etc. Date.	Number.
1932.						1932.	
25 July ...	26·0	14·4	17·1	5·7	22·8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August ...	26·2	14·5	17·3	5·7	23·0	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September	26·2	13·9	17·8	5·0	22·8	26 Sept.	2,930,000
24 October	25·5	12·5	17·9	4·0	21·9	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November	25·7	13·0	18·2	4·0	22·2	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December	25·1	12·6	18·1	3·6	21·7	19 Dec.	2,796,000
1933.						1933.	
23 January...	26·4	14·3	18·9	4·2	23·1	23 Jan.	2,979,000
20 February	26·0	14·1	18·7	4·1	22·8	20 Feb.	2,932,000
20 March ...	25·1	13·8	18·0	4·0	22·0	20 Mar.	2,851,000
24 April ...	24·4	13·3	17·2	4·2	21·4	24 Apr.	2,771,000
22 May ...	23·7	12·1	16·6	3·9	20·5	22 May	2,654,000
26 June ...	22·8	10·9	15·8	3·7	19·5	26 June	2,504,000
24 July ...	22·8	11·0	15·6	4·0	19·6	24 July	2,507,000

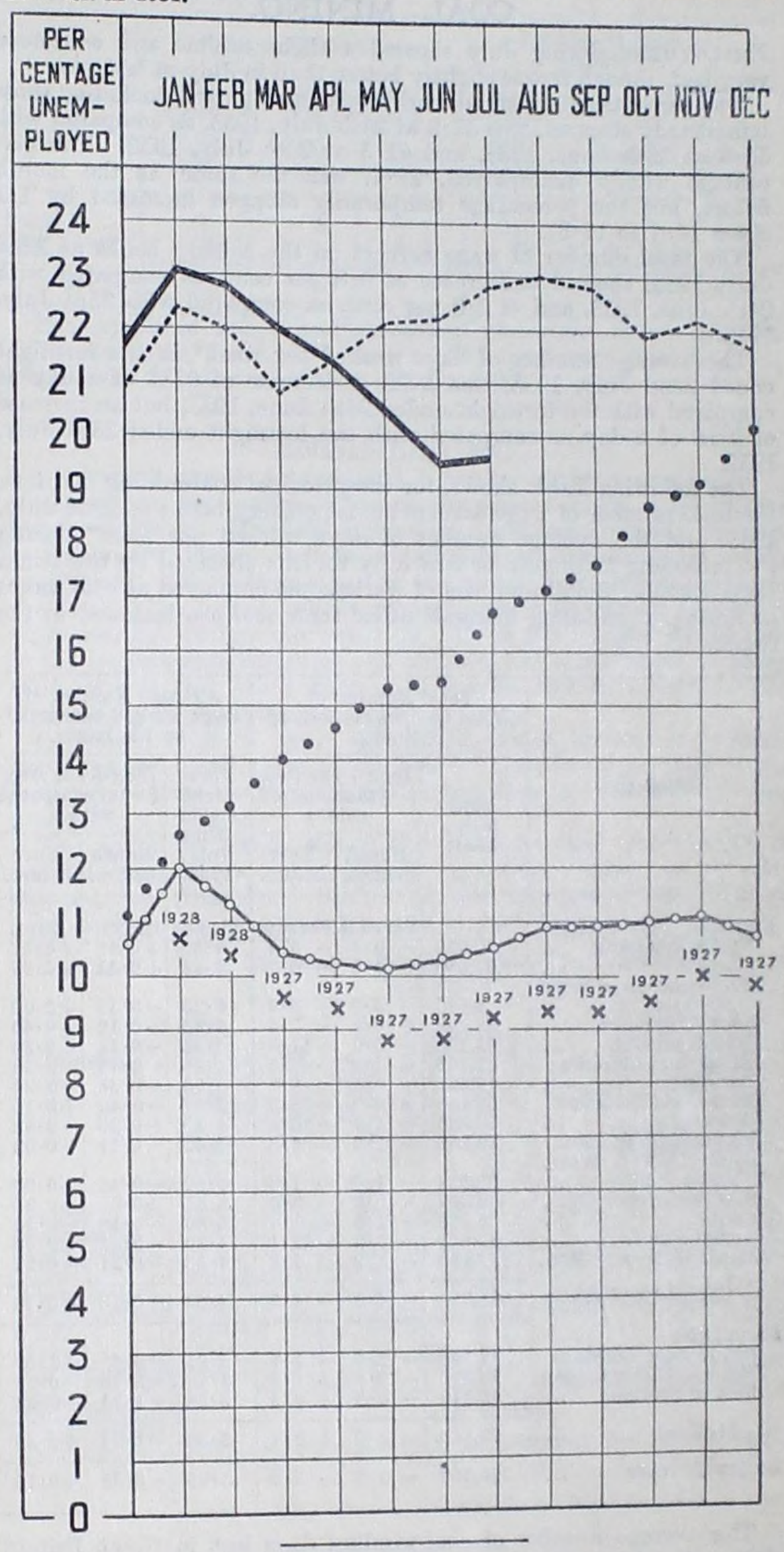
* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - ——— = 1933.
Broken Curve - - - - - - - - - - = 1932.
Dotted Curve - - • • • • • • • = 1930.
Chain Curve - - o—o—o—o—o—o = { *Mean for* 1923–25 *and* 1927–29.

X The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923–25 and 1927–32. The maximum percentages in those years were recorded in 1932, except for March, when the maximum of 21·5 fell in 1931.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total. Numbers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
London	1,732	3,758	2,442	3,710	11,642	0·49
South-Eastern ...	1,045	2,323	1,426	1,873	6,667	0·67
South-Western ...	838	1,828	1,089	1,488	5,243	0·58
Midlands	710	3,279	976	3,071	8,036	0·42
North-Eastern ...	865	3,734	1,331	2,710	8,640	0·41
North-Western ...	973	3,244	1,136	3,228	8,581	0·39
Scotland	931	2,367	1,118	2,019	6,435	0·48
Wales...	436	1,307	577	663	2,983	0·48
GREAT BRITAIN ...	7,530	21,840	10,095	18,762	58,227	0·47

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—*The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 294 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.*

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight decline and continued very bad, though it was slightly better than in July of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37·9 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 36·8 at 26th June, 1933, and 41·3 at 25th July, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed, 22·4, was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1·1 (from 14·4 to 15·5).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, 1933, showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. as compared with 24th June, 1933, and of 3·8 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, was 3·95, a decrease of 0·34 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, but an increase of 0·16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd July, 1933, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.			Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
	22nd July, 1933.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	40,519	− 0·4	− 0·4	4·85	+0·42	+0·87
Durham	97,838	− 0·6	− 1·7	4·62	+0·31	+0·55
Cumberland and Westmorland	5,870	− 5·9	− 5·8	4·75	−0·39	+0·09
South Yorkshire ...	95,945	− 0·7	− 7·4	3·83	−0·18	+0·40
West Yorkshire ...	43,322	− 0·0	−11·7	3·33	−0·21	+0·34
Lancs. and Cheshire	62,743	− 1·2	− 5·2	2·95	−0·72	−0·30
Derbyshire	45,402	+ 0·1	− 8·3	3·00	−0·38	−0·24
Notts. and Leicester	55,124	− 0·7	− 6·5	3·47	−0·40	+0·14
Warwick	16,858	− 1·7	− 0·8	4·19	−0·25	−0·48
North Staffordshire...	22,249	− 1·5	− 0·3	3·45	−0·21	−0·02
South Staffs†, Worc. and Salop	29,332	− 1·0	− 1·4	3·60	−0·11	+0·06
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,347	− 0·2	− 2·0	3·81	+0·04	+0·25
Kent	6,458	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	5·40	−0·16	−0·10
North Wales... ...	11,611	+ 0·2	−11·1	4·20	−0·61	+0·04
South Wales and Mon.	139,158	− 1·2	− 0·7	4·83	−0·21	−0·21
England and Wales	681,776	− 0·8	− 4·2	4·02	−0·18	+0·14
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians	12,159	− 1·4	− 1·7	5·01	−0·40	+2·20
Fife and Clackmannan	19,275	− 0·6	+ 0·9	2·79	−2·76	−0·06
Rest of Scotland ...	45,149	− 0·9	+ 0·3	3·06	−1·74	+0·02
Scotland	76,583	− 0·9	+ 0·1	3·30	−1·78	+0·35
GREAT BRITAIN ...	758,359	− 0·8	− 3·8	3·95	−0·34	+0·16

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, was 1·85 days per week, of which 1·48 days were due to want of trade, and 0·34 of a day to holidays. The figure for the fortnight ended 24th June, 1933, was 1·51 days per week, of which 1·40 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding 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 and 0·30 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time for the July and June, 1933, periods was about one-fifth of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the July, 1932, period.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 14,692,300 tons, as compared with 14,150,300 tons in the four weeks ended 24th June, 1933 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), and 14,218,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th July, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th June, 1933, and 25th July, 1932, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.				
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	233,997	161,823	22·4	15·5	37·9	+ 1·1	− 3·4
England and Wales ...	202,041	152,564	21·8	16·5	38·3	+ 0·9	− 3·7
Scotland ...	31,956	9,259	26·8	7·8	34·6	+ 2·6	− 1·5
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland... ...	10,696	787	20·8	1·5	22·3	−10·7	−18·1
Durham ...	45,064	10,448	30·6	7·1	37·7	+ 1·5	− 3·7
Cumberland and Westmorland... ...	4,339	748	38·2	6·6	44·8	− 1·7	−11·1
Yorkshire ...	30,177	49,901	17·0	28·1	45·1	+ 3·8	− 1·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	17,325	17,713	19·9	20·4	40·3	− 0·1	+ 1·3
Derbyshire ...	9,627	7,684	14·6	11·6	26·2	+ 1·7	− 9·8
Notts. and Leicestershire	11,337	13,005	17·8	20·5	38·3	+ 2·8	− 0·3
Warwickshire	1,294	389	9·9	3·0	12·9	+ 0·6	+ 2·5
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	9,597	16,603	13·6	23·6	37·2	− 0·2	+ 1·5
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,535	3,220	13·5	28·2	41·7	− 4·7	− 1·9
Kent... ...	494	97	7·6	1·5	9·1	+ 0·2	+ 4·8
Wales and Monmouth...	59,017	31,934	26·9	14·6	41·5	+ 1·3	− 5·1

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 4,770,100 tons in July, 1933, as compared with 4,507,400 tons in June, 1933, and with 4,812,300 tons in July, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 38·6 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 42·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 43·8 at 25th July, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	1,597	+ 0·4	− 23·6	4·79	+ 0·16	+ 0·30
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,517	− 1·4	− 7·3	5·75	− 0·01	+ 1·16
Other Districts ...	1,460	− 1·6	+ 7·4	4·97	− 0·04	+ 0·38
ALL DISTRICTS	4,574	− 0·8	− 10·1	5·17	+ 0·04	+ 0·62

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,050, the same as in June, 1933, showing an increase of 28·8 per cent. as compared with July, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5·88 in July, 1933, as compared with 5·97 in June, 1933, and 5·73 in July, 1932.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35·3 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 36·6 at 26th June, 1933, and 44·6 at 25th July, 1932.

According to returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 69 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, 1933, compared with 72 at the end of June, 1933,

* 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.

* *See* footnote * in previous column.

and 56 at the end of July, 1932. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,060 workpeople at the end of July, 1933, the returns showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with June, 1933, and of 13·2 per cent. compared with July, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		July, 1933.	June, 1933.	July, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	18	19	15	− 1	+ 3
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	37	6	5	3	+ 1	+ 3
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	5	5	5	...	...
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	16	16	18	...	− 2
Lincolnshire	23	9	9	6	...	+ 3
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick	38	8	7	5	+ 1	+ 3
South Wales and Monmouthshire	19	4	4	3	...	+ 1
England and Wales	273	66	65	55	+ 1	+11
SCOTLAND	77	3	7	1	− 4	+ 2
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	69	72	56	− 3	+13

The production of pig iron in July, 1933, amounted to 343,900 tons, compared with 345,600 tons in June, 1933, and 292,600 tons in July, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further slight improvement, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37·4 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 38·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 48·9 at 25th July, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 44,610 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd July, 1933, 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 0·4 per cent., as compared with the week ended 24th June, 1933, but increased by 13·2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·4 in the week ended 22nd July, 1933, the same as in June, 1933, compared with 5·2 in July, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

—	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,052	− 6·2	+11·9	23,744	− 5·7	+ 16·5
Puddling Forges ...	544	− 2·5	+33·3	2,358	+ 2·2	+ 41·1
Rolling Mills ...	16,194	− 1·6	+ 4·6	82,395	− 2·2	+ 14·4
Forging & Pressing	976	− 8·6	+13·4	5,116	− 8·5	+ 24·0
Founding	5,738	+ 0·4	+ 1·6	31,097	+ 2·4	+ 6·8
Other Departments	8,761	+ 3·6	+14·4	48,541	+ 3·8	+ 14·1
Mechanics, Labourers ...	8,345	+ 0·3	+ 9·7	48,279	+ 0·6	+ 11·2
TOTAL ...	44,610	− 0·6	+ 8·1	241,530	− 0·4	+ 13·2
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	10,296	+ 2·1	+ 5·4	56,131	+ 1·0	+ 9·3
Sheffield & Rotherham	14,720	− 0·8	+ 6·0	77,925	− 0·8	+ 9·6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	311	+ 5·4	+ 4·0	1,323	+ 0·5	− 6·5
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,074	−10·9	+ 7·6	21,220	−10·8	+ 4·4
Staffordshire ...	5,120	+ 0·1	+15·3	28,542	+ 1·4	+ 23·7
Other Midland Counties ...	2,983	+ 0·1	− 0·3	16,687	+ 3·4	+ 19·6
Wales and Monmouth	7,106	+ 1·4	+16·2	39,702	+ 2·0	+ 23·6
Scotland	†	†	†	†	†	†
TOTAL ...	44,610	− 0·6	+ 8·1	241,530	− 0·4	+ 13·2

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 567,500 tons in July, 1933, as compared with 568,800 tons in June, 1933, and 438,400 tons in July, 1932.

* 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.

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 22nd July, 1933, and 23rd July, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment again showed an improvement but was still bad on the whole. In the week ended 22nd July, 1933, 346 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, the same as in the week ended 24th June, 1933, as compared with 289 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·0 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 27·3 at 26th June, 1933, and 44·4 at 25th July, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but continued bad. In the week ended 22nd July, 1933, 79 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 72 in the week ended 24th June, 1933, and with 62 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	60	− 3	+ 7	346	...	+ 57
Steel Sheet	8	...	+ 2	79	+ 7	+ 17
TOTAL ...	68	− 3	+ 9	425	+ 7	+ 74

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1933, amounted to 62,168 tons, or 4,261 tons more than in June, 1933, and 6,231 tons more than in July, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further slight improvement in most sections, but continued bad on the whole. There was a further improvement in electrical engineering, and employment in that section was moderate It improved slightly also in general and marine engineering, but continued bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In motor vehicle manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline and was slack. There was a slight decline also in the manufacture of cycles and aircraft, but employment in those sections was still fairly good. In textile and in constructional engineering employment remained very bad.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a distinct improvement in all parts of the country and in all sections of the industry, except constructional engineering, in which there was practically no change.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th July, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.							
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with a	
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	9,503	1,609	232	739	4,381	16,464	− 378	− 4,135
South-Eastern	4,742	734	331	273	2,659	8,739	− 121	− 5,090
South-Western	4,232	286	517	269	4,803	10,107	+ 159	− 2,742
Midlands ...	14,126	3,677	189	2,213	22,510	42,715	+1,224	− 10,617
North-Eastern	32,248	1,796	9,084	2,554	2,093	47,775	−1,561	− 11,444
North-Western	38,466	3,882	378	1,036	4,766	48,528	−1,600	− 8,781
Scotland ...	22,714	746	7,996	2,524	1,957	35,937	− 50	− 12,672
Wales... ...	1,687	103	63	262	648	2,763	− 78	− 545
Northern Ireland	2,024	175	3,043	132	351	5,725	+ 205	− 308
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	129,742	13,008	21,833	10,002	44,168	218,753	−2,200	−56,334
	Percentages Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.							
London ...	11·5	10·9	34·6	19·8	10·1	11·4	− 0·2	− 2·8
South-Eastern	11·1	8·2	16·8	31·7	9·1	10·5	− 0·1	− 6·0
South-Western	12·0	7·6	7·9	46·4	17·2	13·7	+ 0·2	− 3·7
Midlands ...	17·3	12·1	14·1	30·9	22·4	19·3	+ 0·5	− 4·8
North-Eastern	29·9	17·1	49·3	34·3	14·0	30·0	− 1·0	− 7·2
North-Western	32·0	18·4	45·5	35·4	23·7	29·4	− 0·9	− 5·3
Scotland ...	32·7	21·4	51·0	47·6	16·9	34·1	...	− 12·0
Wales... ...	32·3	19·1	42·0	28·5	24·9	29·3	− 0·8	− 5·7
Northern Ireland	30·5	35·7	61·6	37·7	15·9	39·2	+ 1·4	− 2·1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	23·5	13·8	43·2	34·1	17·5	22·4	− 0·2	− 5·8
Ditto, June, 1933	*23·9*	*14·6*	*45·5*	*34·3*	*16·8*	*22·6*	—	—
Ditto, July, 1932	*30·1*	*16·1*	*55·1*	*34·5*	*22·1*	*28·2*	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment in marine engineering again showed an improvement, but in this section, and in general engineering, it was still very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering continued very bad on the whole. There was a slight inprovement at some of the principal centres of general engineering in Lancashire and Cheshire, but employment continued very bad in that section and also in textile engineering. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment showed some improvement in general engineering, but was still very slack; there was also a slight improvement in electrical engineering, and employment in that section was fair; there was a decline on the whole in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment was very slack; in the cycle section it was

fairly good, although showing a slight decline. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district remained fair or moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment continued fairly good on the whole, although there was a slight seasonal decline in motor vehicle and aircraft manufacture.

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

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed an improvement on the North-East Coast and in Scotland, but there was some decline in other districts. On the whole employment showed an improvement at 24th July, as compared with the position at 26th June, but it was still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th July, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th June, 1933, and 25th July, 1932. These percentages have been calculated with reference to the estimated numbers of insured persons in the industry at July, 1932, for all the dates referred to.

As compared with a year ago, employment was better in all districts. The improvement was relatively greatest in Scotland, North-East England and Northern Ireland; but unemployment in these areas still remained at a very high level.

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th July, 1933	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,074	+ 17	− 640	34·6	+ 0·2	− 7·2
South-Eastern...	1,062	+ 47	− 471	15·3	+ 0·7	− 6·7
South-Western	6,464	+ 175	− 190	30·2	+ 0·8	− 0·9
Midlands ...	210	+ 26	+ 7	80·8	+10·0	+ 2·7
North-Eastern	33,622	− 1,929	− 4,829	65·3	− 3·8	− 9·4
North-Western	13,034	+ 321	− 615	50·4	+ 1·3	− 2·4
Scotland ...	32,945	− 686	− 6,539	65·9	− 1·4	−13·1
Wales	4,080	+ 75	− 334	61·8	+ 1·1	− 5·1
Northern Ireland	7,227	+ 285	− 833	68·9	+ 2·7	− 7·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	101,718	− 1,669	− 14,444	55·9	− 0·9	− 7·9

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change in July, and remained bad generally in the spinning department, and very bad in the weaving department. Spinning mills were reported to be working at about 65 per cent. of capacity.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·4 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 24·3 at 26th June, 1933, and with 33·0 at 25th July, 1932. In the preparing and spinning department the percentages were 24·5 at 24th July, 1933, 23·0 at 26th June, 1933, and 35·1 at 25th July, 1932; in the manufacturing department (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 26·2, 25·4, and 31·0. The figures for 24th July, 1933, include a considerable number of workpeople who, though registered at Employment Exchanges as temporarily stopped, were not at work solely on account of local holidays.

At Ashton-under-Lyne short time continued to be largely worked; there was little change in the mills spinning American cotton, the improvement in the fine spinning branch was maintained, and fairly regular time was worked in the doubling mills and in the weaving department. At Stalybridge the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Stockport there was little change; short time continued to be largely worked. At Glossop there was a slight improvement in the weaving department. There was also a slight improvement at Hyde, but the mills were still working below capacity, and short time was worked in all sections.

At Oldham employment with spinners was very bad, about the same as in June, but worse than in July of last year. Many mills were stopped, without any prospect of restarting; and in the mills that were still working there was a good deal of idle machinery. Many of the operatives were seriously under-employed. In the manufacturing department there was some improvement with those engaged on velvets; but with that exception employment remained very bad, especially with weavers of fustians, calicoes, and sheetings. At Shaw, the number of idle spindles increased in the section spinning American cotton. At Royton there was an increase in the number of spinners temporarily stopped, owing to the reduced demand for yarn from the manufacturing districts on account of local holidays. At Middleton there was a decline in the American spinning section, but the Egyptian spinning mills continued working full time.

At Bolton there was a further slight improvement in the spinning department. Employment was described as bad with spinners, moderate with cardroom workers, and fairly good with weavers, winders, and warpers. At Leigh employment with spinners was fair, and again showed a slight improvement. At Bury a large number of operatives in the weaving department were working with less than their full complement of looms. At Rochdale there was a slight improvement in the spinning department.

At Preston there was a considerable improvement in the spinning department; in the weaving department there was no improvement with those working on plain cloths, but firms engaged on fancy goods were fairly busy. At Chorley also firms engaged on fine and fancy cloths were providing regular employment, but operatives accustomed only to the weaving of the coarser fabrics were poorly employed.

At Blackburn there was a progressive improvement in employment until the end of the month, when some of the mills extended the holiday stoppage. There was also an improvement at Great Harwood. At Accrington also there was a slight improvement at some mills, but there was still a good deal of short time and under-employment. At Darwen there was a considerable improvement, some 300 workpeople having been re-absorbed during the month; but under-employment was still prevalent, and irregular working continued in the preparatory processes.

At Burnley employment was bad, worse than in June and worse also than in July of last year; several mills extended the stoppage at the local holidays. Employment was very bad at Colne. At Nelson it remained slack with weavers; with preparatory workers it was described as fairly good. In the Rossendale Valley it remained very bad, and was much worse than in July of last year.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad generally, though some individual firms were well employed. At Todmorden employment remained fairly good on the whole, though several firms extended the stoppage at the local holidays.

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

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	10,632	+ 1·2	+ 5·3	16,045	+ 0·9	+ 6·6
Spinning	23,243	+ 2·2	+10·2	33,862	+ 1·2	+ 7·7
Weaving	21,781	− 2·9	− 6·0	33,997	− 3·8	− 7·5
Other	6,717	− 1·4	− 1·8	14,411	− 1·0	− 7·0
TOTAL	62,373	− 0·2	+ 1·9	98,315	− 0·9	− 0·4
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,614	+11·9	+25·6	6,902	+18·1	+32·0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	5,092	− 2·5	− 8·8	7,868	− 0·1	− 8·7
Oldham	9,258	+ 3·7	+13·0	14,932	− 0·5	+12·4
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,865	+ 1·2	+ 7·3	20,200	+ 1·5	+ 5·2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden	6,017	− 8·0	− 6·7	9,924	− 7·7	− 9·5
Manchester	3,315	− 7·9	−10·1	4,817	− 9·4	−16·7
Preston and Chorley ...	4,799	+ 2·6	+ 4·1	7,479	+ 1·2	+ 3·5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,435	+12·7	−15·8	5,725	+15·2	−11·3
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,272	−26·5	−27·3	3,679	−31·4	−32·4
Colne and Nelson ...	2,726	− 1·1	−10·0	5,652	− 1·2	−15·7
Other Lancashire Towns	2,917	+ 5·4	+38·1	3,394	+ 3·6	+31·7
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,941	− 3·0	+ 1·8	2,922	− 8·7	− 4·4
Other Districts	3,122	+ 2·6	+12·7	4,821	+ 4·5	+15·3
TOTAL	62,373	− 0·2	+ 1·9	98,315	− 0·9	− 0·4

Returns from firms employing about 61,000 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July showed that about 9½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 17½ 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 24th July, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 24th July, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	2,024	5,710	7,734	1,385	5,642	7,027	14,761
Spinning ...	11,395	4,237	15,632	8,162	5,187	13,349	28,981
Beaming, Winding and Warping	1,933	6,442	8,375	1,448	7,624	9,072	17,447
Weaving ...	8,582	22,210	30,792	3,125	8,185	11,310	42,102
Other Processes	1,444	286	1,730	432	206	638	2,368
Total ...	25,378	38,885	64,263	14,552	26,844	41,396	105,659

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th June, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 60	− 663	− 603	+ 297	+ 1,137	+ 1,434	+ 831
Spinning ...	− 176	− 284	− 460	+ 1,105	+ 665	+ 1,770	+ 1,310
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 10	− 308	− 298	− 250	+ 100	− 150	− 448
Weaving ...	− 26	− 711	− 737	− 464	− 543	− 1,007	− 1,744
Other Processes ...	+ 296	+ 28	+ 324	+ 2	+ 42	+ 44	+ 368
Total ...	+ 164	− 1,938	− 1,774	+ 690	+ 1,401	+ 2,091	+ 317

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 128,893,300 lbs. in July, 1933, compared with 115,706,000 lbs. in June, 1933, and with 65,486,200 lbs. in July, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 10,412,800 lbs. in July, 1933, compared with 10,582,100 lbs. in June, 1933, and with 9,527,900 lbs. in July, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in July, 1933, were 154,678,100 square yards, compared with 141,556,300 square yards in the previous month, and 198,278,700 square yards in July, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July showed little general change in the worsted section, but a considerable improvement in the woollen section. In both sections employment was markedly better than in July of last year. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good; it showed a slight decline as compared with a month before, but little change as compared with July of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 12·9 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 14·0 at 26th June, 1933, and with 27·2 at 25th July, 1932. In the carpet industry the corresponding figures were 10·5, 9·3 and 10·8.

Worsted Section.—The pressure on the woolcombing section was slightly reduced; much overtime was worked, but not quite to the same extent as in June. Employment in the worsted spinning department remained generally good, and even showed a further slight improvement, with a considerable amount of overtime. There was a further slight decline in the weaving department. Taking the worsted section as a whole, there was little general change.

At Bradford employment remained good in the woolcombing and in the spinning departments, though some firms had stopped the night shift in the woolcombing department; it remained fair, especially with dress goods manufacturers, in the weaving department, but there was a further slight decline in that department. There was a slight decline in the woolcombing department at Shipley. At Huddersfield most of the fine worsted mills were still poorly employed, with much short time. At Keighley there was a slight decline with spinners.

Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 17 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time* in that week, losing 13¼ hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment was fair; not quite so good as in June, but better than in July of last year. With woolcombers employment remained good in all sections. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, there was less overtime, and more short time, than in June; though overtime still, as for several months past, exceeded short time. Twenty-five per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on overtime in the week ended 22nd July, to the extent of 8¾ hours each, on the average; while 13½ per cent. were on short time, losing 14 hours each, on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment remained generally good; here also overtime exceeded short time. Nearly 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked overtime in the week ended 22nd July, to the extent of 5½ hours each; while 11 per cent. were on short time, to the extent of 12½ hours each, on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further slight decline; much short time was worked at Huddersfield, the principal centre of the fine worsted (men's wear) trade, and in almost all districts short time greatly exceeded overtime. Twenty-two per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd July, losing 14½ hours each on the average; while 13 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 5¾ hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment showed a further improvement, in some districts of quite considerable extent. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd July showed that about 18 per cent. of the operatives, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, were on short time* in that week, losing 9 and 11½ hours each, respectively, on the average; while 31½ per cent. of those in the spinning department, and 15½ per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on overtime, to the extent of 9 and 6¾ hours each, respectively, on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, the proportion of those on short time was 18 per cent., losing 10¾ hours each on the average; while more than 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment improved, and was fairly good; overtime and night shifts were worked in the Colne Valley. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was a considerable further improvement, and employment was fair or good; night shifts were again reported at many mills in the Dewsbury district. There was also a considerable further improvement at Leeds, Otley, and Guiseley; and employment remained good at Morley.

* 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.

There was a further improvement in the rag and shoddy trade, and employment was described as fair. In the blanket and rug trade employment in Yorkshire remained poor, except at Hebden Bridge, where full time was worked. At Witney employment in the blanket trade was very good.

Employment with woollen workers at Stockport was described as moderate; short time was very largely worked. At Rochdale employment was moderate to fair.

In the West of England employment was generally good.

In Scotland employment remained bad in the tweed industry, but showed a very slight improvement; almost 70 per cent. of the operatives belonging to the principal trade union were suffering from under-employment in a variety of forms. Employment at Alloa continued to be slack.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained good at Kidderminster, and good or fair at most of the other principal centres. Returns from employers for the week ended 22nd July showed that less than 5 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing 15¾ hours each, on the average. There was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)*
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,326	− 2·8	91·9	23,362	− 7·8	80·0
Spinning... ...	36,005	+ 0·6	88·4	51,728	+ 1·4	80·6
Weaving... ...	16,555	− 1·7	82·7	29,097	− 3·4	72·2
Other Depts. ...	9,260	+ 0·9	92·4	19,991	+ 0·2	75·0
Not specified ...	1,650	+ 0·8	93·5	2,776	− 4·6	60·9
Total—Worsted	73,796	− 0·4	87·7	126,954	− 1·8	77·3
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	803	+ 4·3	66·5	1,715	+ 6·5	66·3
Spinning... ...	12,009	+ 2·9	88·2	25,260	+ 9·2	94·1
Weaving... ...	20,701	+ 2·0	93·9	35,796	+ 6·3	91·7
Other Depts. ...	14,546	+ 1·8	87·6	31,303	+ 5·8	86·7
Not specified ...	2,169	− 0·1	79·1	4,074	+ 3·6	77·1
Total—Woollen	50,228	+ 2·1	89·5	98,148	+ 6·7	89·1
CARPET SECTION...	9,813	− 0·8	114·2	18,857	− 0·6	117·2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,837	+ 0·5	89·8	243,959	+ 1·6	84·2
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	32,640	− 1·6	87·8	58,931	− 4·8	74·9
Huddersfield ...	7,627	− 0·1	87·3	13,429	− 0·6	71·0
Halifax	7,929	+ 0·8	79·8	12,209	+ 0·7	68·0
Leeds	7,871	+ 0·7	90·6	13,415	+ 1·0	87·1
Keighley ...	7,138	− 0·2	88·0	11,942	− 0·2	84·8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,294	− 0·6	100·0	4,424	+ 0·1	88·3
Total, West Riding ...	66,499	− 0·7	87·3	114,350	− 2·4	76·1
West of England and Midlands ...	5,098	+ 3·7	94·0	9,268	+ 5·4	88·4
Lancashire ...	381	− 2·3	130·7	733	+ 19·0	128·1
Scotland... ...	1,818	− 0·4	82·3	2,603	− 3·1	94·8
Total—Worsted	73,796	− 0·4	87·7	126,954	− 1·8	77·3
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,632	+ 2·8	92·8	27,440	+ 7·8	88·2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	7,323	+ 4·3	86·9	14,328	+ 12·6	95·5
Leeds	8,194	+ 4·5	103·1	17,200	+ 11·9	107·8
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,281	+ 1·2	90·5	4,593	+ 2·7	76·9
Bradford ...	1,138	+ 0·5	92·9	2,405	+ 3·2	82·6
Total, West Riding ...	31,568	+ 3·4	94·0	65,966	+ 9·3	95·3
Lancashire ...	4,511	+ 1·9	87·2	8,724	+ 5·3	87·4
West of England, Midlands and Wales	3,767	− 1·3	89·2	6,546	− 1·1	95·2
Scotland ...	10,382	− 0·3	79·0	16,912	+ 1·3	70·8
Total—Woollen	50,228	+ 2·1	89·5	98,148	+ 6·7	89·1
CARPET SECTION	9,813	− 0·8	114·2	18,857	− 0·6	117·2
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	133,837	+ 0·5	89·8	243,959	+ 1·6	84·2

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made at various dates since January, 1926.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principa towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd July, 1933, by those firms who supplied particulars for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th June, 1933:—

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (...*signifies "no change."* —*without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned."*)				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford	− 3·3	+ 0·1	− 3·1	− 1·4	− 1·6
Huddersfield	+ 2·4	+ 1·6	− 2·9	+ 3·1	− 0·1
Halifax...	− 1·6	+ 1·0	+ 1·8	...	+ 0·8
Leeds	—	+ 0·7	+ 1·3	− 1·1	+ 0·7
Keighley	− 0·2	+ 0·2	− 0·5	− 1·7	− 0·2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0·4	—	− 0·4	− 0·6
Total, West Riding	*− 3·1*	*+ 0·5*	*− 1·9*	*− 0·1*	*− 0·7*
West of England and Midlands	+ 8·1	+ 2·4	+ 1·7	+ 5·4	+ 3·7
Lancashire	—	...	—	—	− 2·3
Scotland	− 7·6	+ 0·4	—	+ 2·6	− 0·4
TOTAL	− 2·8	+ 0·6	− 1·7	+ 0·9	− 0·4

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified)
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield	+ 3·6	+ 2·9	+ 2·3	+ 2·8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	+ 2·0	+ 8·3	+ 2·3	+ 4·3
Leeds...	+ 8·7	+ 3·5	+ 4·0	+ 4·5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1·4	+ 1·0	+ 1·5	+ 1·2
Bradford	+ 1·4	− 1·4	+ 1·4	+ 0·5
Total, West Riding ...	*+ 4·1*	*+ 3·8*	*+ 2·6*	*+ 3·4*
Lancashire	− 0·5	+ 2·3	+ 2·4	+ 1·9
West of England, Midlands and Wales...	+ 1·1	− 2·7	− 2·3	− 1·3
Scotland	+ 0·8	− 2·0	+ 1·0	− 0·3
TOTAL	+ 2·9	+ 2·0	+ 1·8	+ 2·1

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 24th July, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th July, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	148	3	151	319	—	319	470
Wool Washing and Preparing... ...	500	210	710	267	101	368	1,078
Wool Combing ...	292	153	445	570	265	835	1,280
Wool Carding ...	467	87	554	312	79	391	945
Woollen Spinning ...	235	67	302	191	124	315	617
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	555	924	1,479	254	1,010	1,264	2,743
Woollen Winding and Warping	134	43	177	277	47	324	501
Worsted Winding and Warping	91	189	280	242	518	760	1,040
Woollen Weaving ...	122	244	366	309	929	1,238	1,604
Worsted Weaving ...	166	269	435	144	1,896	2,040	2,475
Other Processes ...	1,124	94	1,218	785	167	952	2,170
Total	3,834	2,283	6,117	3,670	5,136	8,806	14,923

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th June, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	− 5	+ 2	− 3	+ 111	...	+ 111	+ 108
Wool Washing and Preparing	− 38	− 118	−156	+ 60	+ 6	+ 66	− 90
Wool Combing...	+ 74	+ 21	+ 95	+ 470	+ 183	+ 653	+ 748
Wool Carding ...	+ 69	− 17	+ 52	+ 70	+ 12	+ 82	+ 134
Woollen Spinning	− 67	− 38	−105	− 68	− 11	− 79	− 184
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	− 18	− 57	− 75	− 7	− 559	− 566	− 641
Woollen Winding and Warping	+ 60	+ 18	+ 78	+ 34	− 23	+ 11	+ 89
Worsted Winding and Warping	− 14	+ 13	− 1	+ 17	− 155	− 138	− 139
Woollen Weaving	− 19	− 136	−155	+ 12	− 663	− 651	− 806
Worsted Weaving	+ 27	+ 45	+ 72	+ 23	− 44	− 21	+ 51
Other Processes	+ 10	− 10	...	− 67	− 19	− 86	− 86
Total ...	+ 79	− 277	−198	+ 655	−1,273	− 618	− 816

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 24,785,000 lbs., in July, 1933, compared with 23,409,300 lbs. in the previous month and 23,626,000 lbs. in July, 1932.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in July, 1933, were 4,231,500 lbs., compared with 3,221,100 lbs. in June, 1933, and with 3,715,200 lbs. in July, 1932.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in July, 1933, were 8,912,400 square yards, compared with 6,626,700 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,618,900 square yards in July, 1932.

The *exports* of blankets were 1,697 cwts., 961 cwts., and 2,333 cwts., in July, 1933, June, 1933, and July, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

A seasonal decline in employment occurred in July; but the decline was less marked than in some years. Employment was still moderate on the whole, and considerably better than a year ago in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·3 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 13·6 at 26th June, 1933, and with 22·6 at 25th July, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	1,685	− 1·9	+11·1	3,725	− 3·8	+15·4
Leicester	9,838	− 3·9	+13·4	21,033	−10·3	+15·3
Leicester Country District	4,040	− 0·9	+12·5	8,608	− 5·4	+30·6
Northampton... ...	6,044	− 0·7	− 1·5	13,767	− 4·5	+ 1·5
Higham, Rushden and District	5,999	− 0·3	+11·4	13,595	− 1·2	+17·6
Kettering and District	5,351	− 0·1	+ 6·4	12,518	+ 0·1	+11·4
Rest of Northants ...	1,481	− 1·9	+ 6·7	3,255	− 5·2	+20·6
Stafford and District	2,599	− 1·7	+ 3·9	4,620	−20·2	−12·2
Norwich and District	5,808	− 4·8	+ 6·4	10,681	−12·6	+ 5·1
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,875	+ 4·9	− 0·3	3,511	+ 4·1	+13·0
Leeds and District ...	1,659	− 1·1	− 1·8	3,115	− 5·4	− 4·3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,706	+ 1·3	+ 9·2	14,561	+ 0·9	+19·4
Birmingham and District	903	+ 0·2	+ 0·3	1,681	+ 3·0	+ 2·6
Other parts of England and Wales	4,175	− 0·9	+ 5·2	8,306	− 5·8	+ 4·6
England and Wales ...	58,163	− 1·3	+ 7·2	122,976	− 5·5	+11·1
Scotland	1,953	+ 0·8	− 0·3	4,123	+ 4·3	− 5·8
Great Britain	60,116	− 1·3	+ 6·9	127,099	− 5·2	+10·5

Returns from firms employing about 59,200 workpeople in the week ended 22nd July indicated that about 35 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing over 10 hours each on the average; while about 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight decline, but was still fair or moderate, and much better than a year ago. An unsatisfied demand for women shoe machinists was reported in North London, owing to the opening of new factories. At Leicester also employment declined, but not to the extent that is usual at this time of year; it was slack with some firms and moderate generally; in the week ended 22nd July, over 44 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 11 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district showed a slight decline, but was still fair.

Employment at Northampton declined slightly, but remained fair or moderate; in the week ended 22nd July nearly 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 7¾ hours each on the average. Employment in most of the Northamptonshire country centres (Higham and Rushden, Kettering, and Wellingborough) showed little change, or in some cases a slight decline; it continued fair generally.

There was a further decline at Stafford; employment was moderate or slack, and below the level of a year ago. At Norwich also there was a further considerable decline, and employment was moderate, though better than a year ago; in the week ended 22nd July, 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 9½ hours each on the average.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district again improved, and was moderate or fair, except with some of the smaller firms, engaged on heavy footwear, who remained slack; it was much better than a year ago. At Leeds employment showed a further decline, and was bad, with much short-time working.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed little change and remained good; it was much better than a year ago; there was little short-time working, and a large amount of overtime.

Employment improved slightly in Scotland. It improved, and was fair, at Kilmarnock; it declined, and was moderate, at Glasgow; it was moderate also at Maybole, but improved a little towards the end of the month.

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 24th July, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th July, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	205	35	240	96	29	125	365
Rough Stuff Department	484	14	498	271	9	280	778
Clicking Department	878	3	881	1,217	5	1,222	2,103
Closing Department	21	576	597	11	1,538	1,549	2,146
Making Department	2,628	53	2,681	2,039	12	2,051	4,732
Finishing Department	1,774	326	2,100	1,159	341	1,500	3,600
Slipper Making ...	303	75	378	208	294	502	880
Clog Making ...	28	2	30	8	—	8	38
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	936	2	938	78	—	78	1,016
TOTAL ...	7,257	1,086	8,343	5,087	2,228	7,315	15,658

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th June, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	− 13	...	− 13	+ 3	+ 14	+ 17	+ 4
Rough Stuff Department	+ 68	+ 2	+ 70	+ 64	− 2	+ 62	+ 132
Clicking Department	+115	...	+115	+204	+ 2	+206	+ 321
Closing Department	− 3	+ 80	+ 77	− 8	+ 667	+659	+ 736
Making Department	+313	+ 6	+319	+708	− 36	+672	+ 991
Finishing Department	+215	+ 86	+301	+470	+ 155	+625	+ 926
Slipper Making ...	− 60	− 15	− 75	+ 23	+ 90	+113	+ 38
Clog Making... ...	− 4	...	− 4	− 3	...	− 3	− 7
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 83	+ 1	+ 84	+ 13	...	+ 13	+ 97
TOTAL ...	+714	+ 160	+874	+1,474	+ 890	+2,364	+3,238

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in July, 1933, amounted to 45,182 dozen pairs, as compared with 45,672 dozen pairs in June, 1933, and with 55,089 dozen pairs in July, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained bad on the whole; there was a further slight improvement in the china ware and glazed tile sections, but in the earthenware section employment continued to decline. At Bristol it continued good; at Worcester it showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·0 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 29·3 at 26th June, 1933, and 35·5 at 25th July, 1932.

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 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,585	+ 1·5	+ 5·8	2,686	+ 1·4	+ 2·8
Earthenware Manufacture	5,257	− 3·0	− 6·9	8,916	− 1·0	− 3·4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,681	+ 3·4	+ 8·3	3,079	+ 5·2	+26·8
TOTAL	8,523	− 1·0	− 2·0	14,681	+ 0·7	+ 2·9
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	6,677	− 1·5	− 2·5	10,410	+ 0·3	+ 1·3
Other Districts	1,846	+ 1·2	+ 0·1	4,271	+ 1·4	+ 6·9
TOTAL	8,523	− 1·0	− 2·0	14,681	+ 0·7	+ 2·9

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,226 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,740, or 33 per cent., were working on an average 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd July, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further slight improvement, and was fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 14·4 at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 15·4 at 26th June, 1933, and 20·8 at 25th July, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 22nd July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,681	− 0·2	+ 6·2	4,213	− 0·6	+12·3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,336	+ 2·3	+37·9	19,724	+ 2·5	+51·9
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,738	− 0·4	+ 0·1	3,883	− 8·4	− 7·7
Scotland	175	...	− 1·7	455	+10·4	+17·9
TOTAL	10,930	+ 1·4	+24·0	28,275	+ 0·5	+32·6

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,930 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 6 per cent. were working on an average about 18 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd July, 1933; on the other hand, 5½ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline during July, and remained slack on the whole. At some centres, however, it was reported as fair or fairly good. Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement, which was most marked in London, and South-East England.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate with bricklayers and plasterers and slack or bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was a decline with painters, but in most of the other sections of the industry a slight improvement was reported. Compared with July, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most marked with bricklayers 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 24th July, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with July, 1932:—

—	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage as compared with a Month before.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage as compared with a Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	134,250	20,527	678	15·3	− 0·3	− 9·4
Bricklayers ...	81,310	8,393	537	10·3	− 0·5	−14·2
Masons... ...	22,290	3,915	265	17·6	...	− 3·5
Slaters	6,940	1,159	123	16·7	− 0·9	−11·8
Plasterers ...	28,120	3,529	166	12·5	− 2·8	−15·6
Painters ...	114,090	25,404	779	22·3	+ 3·1	− 5·0
Plumbers ...	37,180	6,798	416	18·3	− 0·4	− 7·0
Labourers to above ...	239,390	52,637	1,396	22·0	− 0·2	− 5·8
All other occupations ...	193,340	55,763	1,653	28·8	+ 0·7	− 3·1
Total ...	856,910	178,125	6,013	20·8	+ 0·3	− 6·8
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	176,920	38,193	154	21·6	− 0·3	− 9·0
South-Eastern	134,260	15,855	127	11·8	+ 0·7	− 9·7
South-Western	106,210	19,429	363	18·3	+ 1·0	− 6·5
Midlands ...	102,790	20,257	1,293	19·7	− 0·4	− 6·2
North-Eastern	104,540	24,063	1,633	23·0	+ 0·1	− 6·2
North-Western	106,030	24,923	1,071	23·5	− 0·1	− 5·7
Scotland ...	81,370	18,996	1,095	23·3	+ 1·8	− 1·7
Wales	27,580	10,030	261	36·4	− 0·3	− 6·0
Northern Ireland	17,210	6,379	16	37·1	+ 0·6	− 3·5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	856,910	178,125	6,013	20·8	+ 0·3	− 6·8

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 143 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 17,349,000, show that in July, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,631,800, as compared with £7,039,900 in June, 1933, and £5,453,500 in July, 1932. Of the total for July, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £6,012,000; factories and workshops for £234,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £364,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,020,500.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during July continued fair generally, and was much better than in July, 1932.

In the letterpress printing industry employment showed little change and remained fair on the whole. In some of the larger centres, including London, Leeds, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was reported as slack; but at Derby it was fairly good, and at Watford and a number of the smaller towns it was described as good. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry the improvement noted during June continued during July, though employment remained moderate generally; it was better than during July, 1932. In London and at Birmingham and Manchester employment was again reported as bad; but in some of the smaller centres it was described as fair and in a few others as good. With lithographic artists employment showed some improvement during the month and was fair generally.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed a slight decline and was moderate on the whole, though it was better than in July, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 9·1 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 8·8 at 26th June, 1933, and 12·7 at 25th July, 1932. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 9·3 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 9·5 at 26th June, 1933, and 10·0 at 25th July, 1932. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7·8 at 24th July, 1933, compared with 8·3 at 26th June, 1933, and 9·4 at 25th July, 1932.

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

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a	
		July, 1933.	June, 1933.	July, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	32,702	7·8	7·7	9·4	+0·1	− 1·6
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,972	8·4	8·1	8·7	+0·3	− 0·3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,519	7·5	7·2	7·5	+0·3	...
Scotland	5,507	9·5	11·3	9·5	−1·8	...
Other Districts ...	8,921	6·7	6·5	6·9	+0·2	− 0·2
Total	68,621	7·9	7·8	8·7	+0·1	− 0·8
Lithographic Printing	11,738	9·2	9·9	10·4	−0·7	− 1·2
Bookbinding	8,127	11·8	10·1	13·1	+1·7	− 1·3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,781	4·8	4·5	6·8	+0·3	− 2·0

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July was still slack generally, but it was somewhat better than in June.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29·9 per cent. were unemployed at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 32·4 per cent. at 26th June, 1933, and with 33·7 per cent. at 25th July, 1932. The estimated total of 165,000 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1932, included 17,400 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 147,600 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 24th July, 1933, was 22·0, as compared with 21·7 at 26th June, 1933, and 21·6 at 25th July, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 30·6 at 24th July, 1933, 33·5 at 26th June, 1933, and 34·9 at 25th July, 1932.

London.—Employment remained 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 employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Shipowners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
1st July, 1933 ...	3,543	1,413	4,956	5,934	10,890
8th " " ...	4,125	1,718	5,843	6,132	11,975
15th " " ...	4,051	1,746	5,797	5,867	11,664
22nd " " ...	4,196	1,652	5,848	5,824	11,672
29th " " ...	3,725	1,621	5,346	5,791	11,137
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th July, 1933	*3,928*	*1,630*	*5,558*	*5,910*	*11,468*
Average for June, 1933	*3,450*	*1,735*	*5,185*	*6,225*	*11,410*
Average for July, 1932	*3,759*	*1,854*	*5,613*	*6,093*	*11,706*

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during July was 694, compared with 659 in June, and with 648 in July, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment continued slack at most of the North-East Coast ports, though activity in timber imports provided a considerable amount of work. Employment at the Hartlepools improved and was moderate, but at Middlesbrough it continued bad. At North Shields it showed some improvement and was fair. At Hull, Grimsby and Boston employment showed an improvement and was moderate, but at Goole it remained poor. At Ipswich it continued fair.

Mersey.—Employment remained slack at Liverpool, though good at Garston. At Manchester and Salford it was good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1933, was 9,792, compared with 9,949 in June, 1933, and with 9,680 in July, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £20,836 in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1933, compared with £21,113 in June, 1933, and with £19,769 in July, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained slack generally at the South Wales ports, but was fair with coal trimmers at Swansea. Conditions at Cardiff and Newport showed little variation and were poor. At Bristol employment continued fair. A slight improvement was reported at Plymouth and at Southampton, where employment was moderate and good respectively. At Falmouth it remained moderate, but at Penzance and at Fowey it was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained bad. It continued fair at Greenock. At Leith conditions improved during the month and employment was fair; it improved at Grangemouth and was good, but it remained slack at Dundee and fair at Burntisland. At Belfast employment remained fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during July continued very slack on the whole. The demand for ratings remained dull, and the supply of men was considerably in excess of requirements at the majority of the ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th July, 1933, was 30·7, compared with 32·1 at 26th June, 1933, and 32·8 at 25th July, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames showed little variation and was quiet to moderate. On the Tyne the demand declined in the first three weeks but recovered in the last week, and at the end of July was moderate; on the Wear it was fair in the first half of the month and poor thereafter. The demand on the Tees was slack, more particularly in the early part of the month; at the Hartlepools the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the last week. The demand at Hull was slack, with slight improvement in the latter part of the month. At Southampton the demand was fair in the first and last weeks of the month; in the middle weeks it was quiet. At Bristol there was a fair demand for men in the first week of July, but thereafter it was extremely quiet; at Avonmouth the demand was fair in the first and third weeks of the month; during the rest of July it was dull, with further slackening in the last week. The demand at Cardiff was slack, particularly in the second and last weeks of July; at Newport it was quiet, apart from a period of activity in the third week; at Swansea there was a good demand for men, though some falling-off was noted late in the month. The demand for men on the Mersey was moderate up to the middle of the month, but it declined thereafter, and at the end of July was slack. At Manchester the demand was moderate to fair throughout the month. On the Clyde the demand was moderate in the early part of July, but became slack later in the month. At Leith there was a quiet demand until the last week, when some improvement was noted. At Belfast the demand was fair up to the middle of July; thereafter it declined, and at the end of the month was dull.

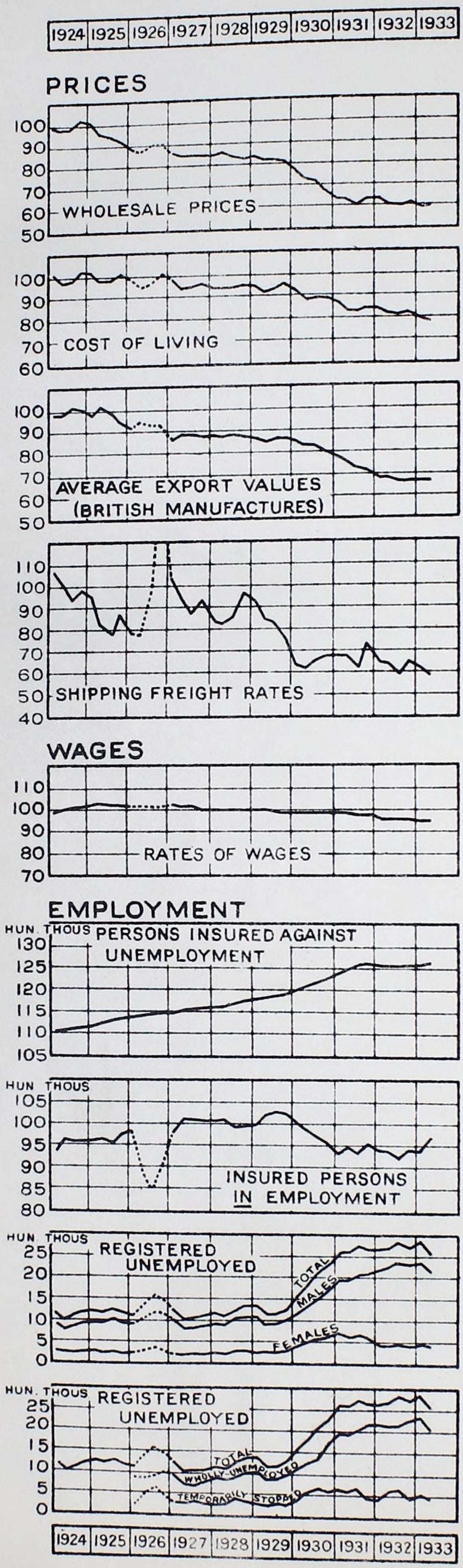
The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July :—

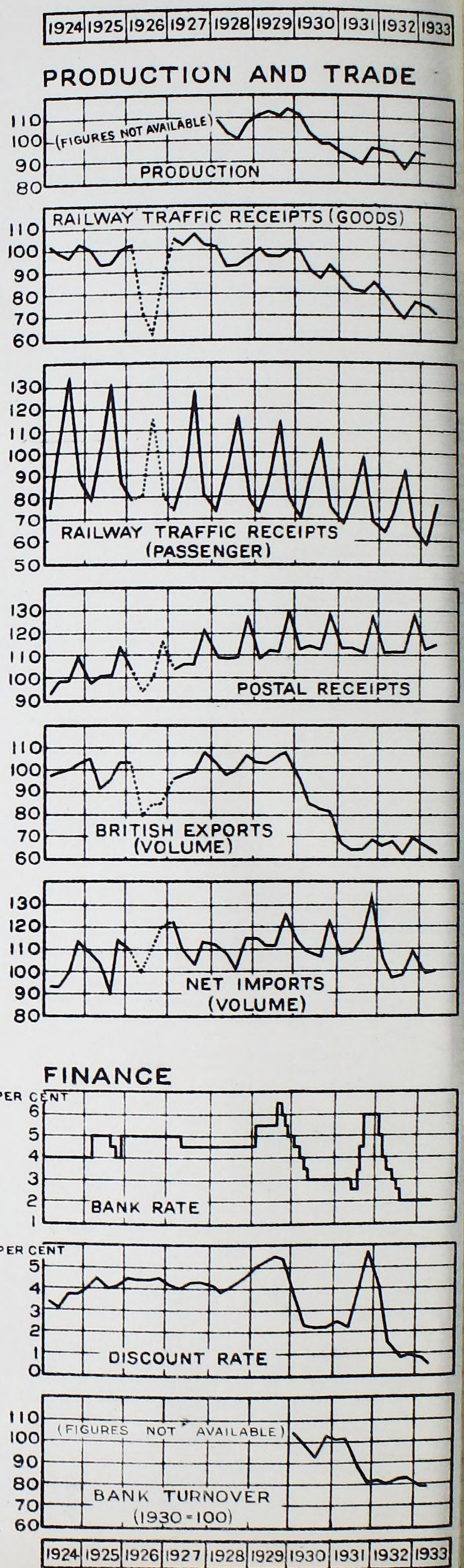
Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	July, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Seven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1933.	July, 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	7,420	− 3,735	− 3,113	56,714	60,097
Manchester	705	+ 320	+ 143	3,948	4,376
London	8,804	+ 150	+ 313	55,816	52,856
Southampton... ...	8,457	+ 1,661	+ 1,298	43,210	43,883
Tyne Ports	2,003	+ 650	+ 855	10,356	11,384
Sunderland	309	− 51	+ 59	1,935	1,954
Middlesbrough ...	252	− 25	+ 116	1,477	1,184
Hull	1,032	+ 281	+ 201	5,470	6,027
Bristol‡	663	+ 49	+ 84	4,728	4,661
Newport, Mon. ...	338	+ 75	+ 16	2,093	2,364
Cardiff§	1,357	+ 54	− 155	9,386	10,731
Swansea	1,568	+ 223	− 364	7,980	9,581
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	335	+ 78	+ 84	1,700	1,527
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	454	− 58	+ 53	2,351	2,660
Glasgow	2,136	− 738	− 390	13,753	16,441
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	195	− 33	− 55	1,158	1,345
TOTAL for above Ports	36,028	−1,099	− 855	222,075	231,071

* 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.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE

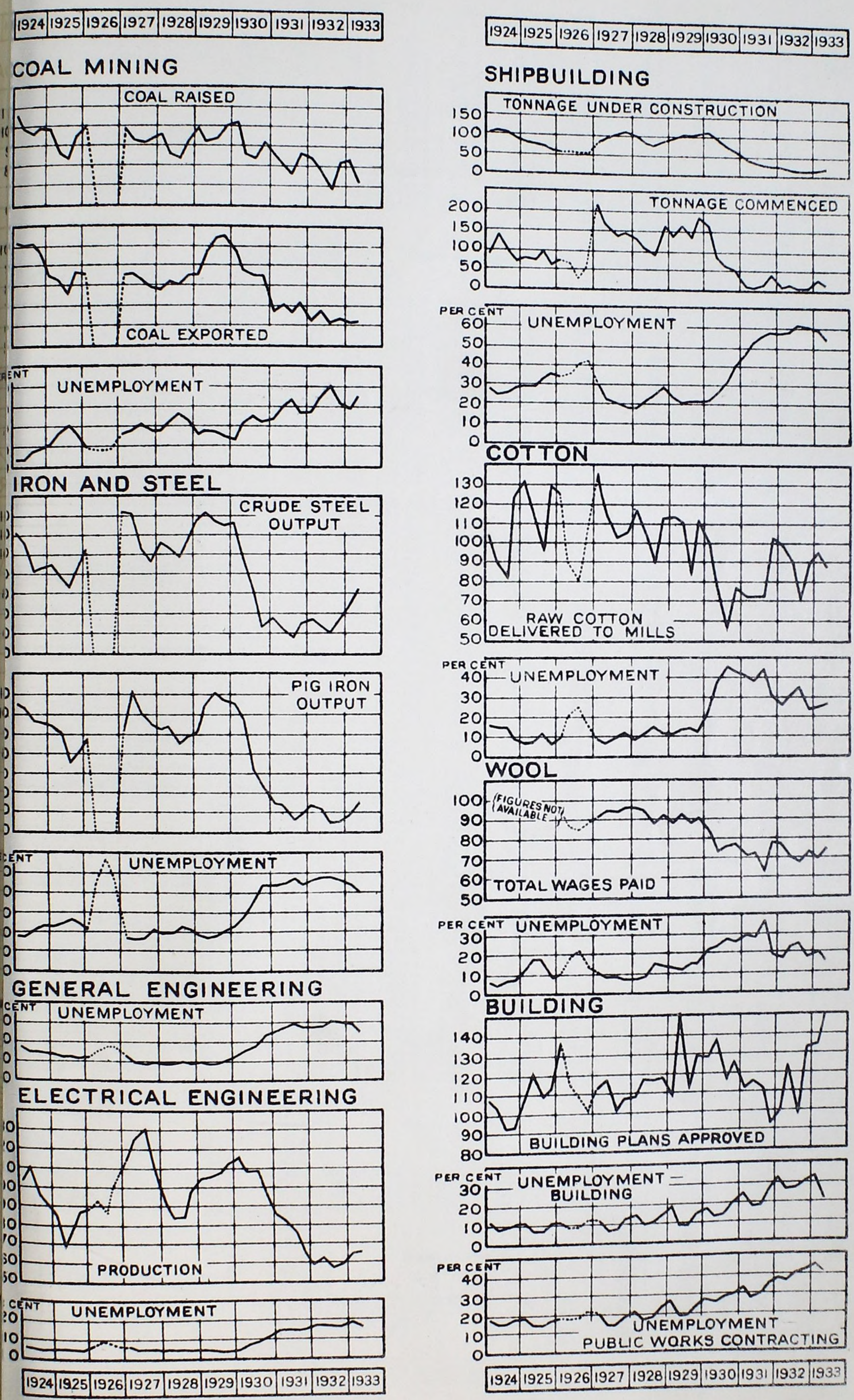
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE





PUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

ERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)



STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

	—	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99·9	101·4	88·6	85·7	84·6	83·6	76·9	64·0	63·4	59·5
	2nd ,,	98·6	95·8	87·3	84·9	86·1	82·2	73·4	62·8	60·4	59·8
	3rd ,,	99·3	93·9	90·2	85·3	83·8	82·1	70·7	60·3	60·0	
	4th ,,	102·4	92·0	90·4	84·9	83·1	80·7	67·0	63·5	60·8	
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	177·3	178·5	172·2	171·0	165·3	165·2	162·2	150·7	146·2	139·8
	2nd ,,	170·5	173·0	168·0	164·2	164·5	160·8	155·0	146·3	142·8	136·5
	3rd ,,	172·0	173·8	171·3	165·2	165·2	163·3	156·5	145·3	141·7	
	4th ,,	179·7	176·2	177·5	168·5	167·2	166·5	155·5	146·7	143·0	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	101·4	102·1	98·5	97·8	94·5	94·5	92·7	86·2	83·6	79·9
	2nd ,,	97·5	98·9	96·1	93·9	94·1	91·9	88·6	83·6	81·6	78·0
	3rd ,,	98·3	99·4	97·9	94·5	94·5	93·4	89·5	83·1	81·0	
	4th ,,	102·7	100·7	101·5	96·3	95·6	95·2	88·9	83·9	81·8	
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	148·2	165·7	152·7	134·3	147·2	145·1	128·4	78·4	70·2	69·0
	2nd ,,	153·2	147·0	122·8	136·7	139·4	138·9	110·3	72·0	72·8	65·7
	3rd ,,	159·2	149·9	135·2	141·3	144·6	146·2	104·8	70·7	63·9	
	4th ,,	158·4	154·0	128·7	151·6	147·7	143·5	96·3	71·0	68·8	
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	124·1	Figures not available.†					124·7	83·8	84·9	85·4
	2nd ,,	128·2						110·0	79·2	87·8	82·0
	3rd ,,	130·2						105·1	81·5	79·2	
	4th ,,	130·9						100·2	83·5	85·1	
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99·1						85·4	77·7	68·6	67·0
	2nd ,,	99·1						83·2	75·4	68·8	66·5
	3rd ,,	101·4						82·7	72·0	66·9	
	4th ,,	100·3						80·0	70·5	67·1	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	106·3	95·5	78·6	103·6	84·2	93·6	63·6	67·0	65·4	62·0
	2nd ,,	101·6	82·4	77·8	95·1	82·4	85·1	61·7	66·8	64·0	59·4
	3rd ,,	94·0	77·6	97·7	86·9	85·6	83·4	66·2	62·4	59·9	
	4th ,,	98·6	87·3	138·0	92·5	96·2	75·0	66·8	72·6	64·6	
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr.	99	102	101½	102	100	100	99	98½	96	95
	2nd ,,	100	102½	101½	101	100	100	99	98	96	94½
	3rd ,,	100½	102	101½	101	100	99½	99	97	96	
	4th ,,	101	102	101½	100	100	99	99	97	95½	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16–64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,006	11,200	11,372	11,493	11,599	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572	12,620
	2nd ,,	11,048	11,254	11,409	11,518	11,624	11,822	12,115	12,467	12,545	12,655
	3rd ,,	11,092	11,300	11,443	11,541	11,694	11,870	12,197	12,550	12,560	
	4th ,,	11,146	11,336	11,468	11,565	11,750	11,923	12,290	12,620	12,590	
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	9,368	9,574	9,812	9,851	10,028	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421	9,356
	2nd ,,	9,629	9,624	8,900	10,094	10,073	10,277	9,880	9,487	9,375	9,661
	3rd ,,	9,545	9,524	8,473	10,076	9,978	10,309	9,724	9,353	9,204	
	4th ,,	9,562	9,720	9,064	10,038	9,997	10,245	9,552	9,525	9,409	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Total	1st Qr.	1,178	1,240	1,140	1,259	1,149	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666	2,845
	2nd ,,	1,030	1,225	1,390	1,031	1,119	1,133	1,762	2,574	2,714	2,573
	3rd ,,	1,112	1,294	1,584	1,050	1,288	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843	
	4th ,,	1,204	1,197	1,493	1,107	1,355	1,281	2,297	2,668	2,757	
Males	1st Qr.	907	982	928	1,034	956	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197	2,362
	2nd ,,	800	986	1,084	859	933	916	1,302	1,956	2,251	2,157
	3rd ,,	875	1,046	1,232	865	1,045	919	1,508	2,068	2,363	
	4th ,,	951	996	1,199	919	1,103	1,020	1,720	2,118	2,319	
Females	1st Qr.	271	258	212	225	193	248	368	649	469	483
	2nd ,,	230	239	306	172	186	217	460	618	463	416
	3rd ,,	237	248	352	185	243	233	537	666	480	
	4th ,,	253	201	294	188	252	261	577	550	438	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	Figures not available.		925	965	884	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197	2,332
	2nd ,,			900	746	837	885	1,260	1,966	2,102	2,079
	3rd ,,			958	740	916	869	1,411	2,061	2,150	
	4th ,,			1,011	827	1,031	1,007	1,726	2,198	2,265	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr.	Figures not available.		215	294	265	269	364	629	469	513
	2nd ,,			490	285	282	248	502	608	612	494
	3rd ,,			626	310	372	283	634	673	693	
	4th ,,			482	280	324	274	571	470	492	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr.	100	Figures not available.		106·8	109·3	110·6	111·0	94·6	95·0	94·0
	2nd ,,					103·6	112·0	103·1	92·1	94·3	‡
	3rd ,,					100·2	110·7	99·5	89·3	87·4	
	4th ,,					108·4	114·0	99·0	97·3	95·0	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	2,002	1,759	1,614	1,513
	2nd ,,	1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,809	1,657	1,493	1,415
	3rd ,,	1,962	1,892	1,222	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,748	1,627	1,389	
	4th ,,	2,055	2,016	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,861	1,709	1,542	
Percentage of 1924 Average ...	1st Qr.	101·4	100·5	102·3	105·8	101·1	100·3	99·6	87·5	80·3	75·2
	2nd ,,	98·9	93·7	72·4	102·3	92·8	97·6	90·0	82·4	74·2	70·4
	3rd ,,	97·6	94·1	60·8	108·4	93·4	97·2	86·9	80·9	69·1	
	4th ,,	102·2	100·2	86·4	102·0	97·2	100·2	92·5	85·0	76·7	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,205	1,163	1,090	1,010
	2nd ,,	1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,504	1,390	1,270	1,316
	3rd ,,	2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,841	1,693	1,590	
	4th ,,	1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,355	1,300	1,184	1,141	
Percentage of 1924 Average ...	1st Qr.	74·9	77·7	78·5	74·2	73·3	73·3	70·2	67·8	63·5	58·9
	2nd ,,	102·3	100·0	80·5	92·9	90·5	87·7	87·6	81·0	74·0	76·7
	3rd ,,	134·4	131·1	115·6	128·4	117·0	114·3	107·3	98·7	92·7	
	4th ,,	88·4	86·6	80·6	81·2	79·0	79·0	75·8	69·0	66·5	
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	106·9	113·0	118·4	119·4	125·7	124·3	129·0	129·7	127·1	129·1
	2nd ,,	112·4	115·4	108·2	122·0	124·9	128·6	130·8	129·9	127·7	131·0
	3rd ,,	113·0	116·1	114·2	121·7	125·4	127·8	129·0	127·0	127·2	
	4th ,,	126·2	131·1	133·7	139·0	146·3	149·3	148·5	147·3	147·9	
Percentage of 1924 Average ...	1st Qr.	93·3	98·6	103·3	104·2	109·7	108·4	112·5	113·2	110·9	112·6
	2nd ,,	98·1	100·7	94·4	106·5	108·9	112·2	114·2	113·3	111·4	114·3
	3rd ,,	98·6	101·3	99·7	106·1	109·4	111·5	112·5	110·8	111·0	
	4th ,,	110·1	114·3	116·6	121·3	127·7	130·3	129·6	128·5	129·0	
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	194·7	208·7	189·6	170·5	181·9	181·2	164·1	103·3	92·3	89·7
	2nd ,,	196·5	184·0	148·6	171·9	173·3	177·6	140·7	95·8	94·7	85·6
	3rd ,,	201·9	186·6	157·7	176·2	179·7	184·7	136·3	93·2	84·1	
	4th ,,	207·8	194·1	157·1	190·6	188·6	185·9	129·6	98·2	94·0	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	162·0	Figures not available.†					159·0	110·9	109·7	109·2
	2nd ,,	163·6						140·2	105·6	112·3	105·4
	3rd ,,	166·0						137·0	106·2	102·5	
	4th ,,	171·6						134·5	114·1	113·9	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	97·7						95·9	66·9	66·2	65·8
	2nd ,,	98·6						84·6	63·7	67·7	63·6
	3rd ,,	100·1						82·6	64·0	61·8	
	4th ,,	103·5						81·1	68·8	68·7	
Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	262·3	312·0	284·4	289·5	276·5	275·9	259·0	192·5	177·3	146·6
	2nd ,,	261·8	288·1	251·6	261·5	261·3	268·3	233·4	189·6	153·3	148·5
	3rd ,,	282·3	252·5	276·6	258·1	256·7	268·6	224·9	191·0	150·5	
	4th ,,	331·0	314·1	303·2	286·3	280·8	298·3	239·8	224·3	171·0	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £ ...	1st Qr.	196·2	Figures not available.†					240·4	227·8	226·1	209·3
	2nd ,,	196·3						230·2	231·2	203·8	211·5
	3rd ,,	210·3						226·7	241·5	207·1	
	4th ,,	239·7						259·7	283·9	229·6	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	93·2						114·2	108·1	107·3	99·4
	2nd ,,	93·2						109·3	109·8	96·8	100·4
	3rd ,,	99·9						107·6	114·7	98·3	
	4th ,,	113·8						123·3	134·8	109·0	
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		No change. 4	5 Mch. 5; 6 Aug. 4½; 1 Oct. 4; 3 Dec. 5	No change. 5	21 Apr. 4½	No change. 4½	7 Feb. 5½; 26 Sep. 6½; 31 Oct. 6; 21 Nov. 5½; 12 Dec. 5	6 Feb. 4½; 6 Mch. 4; 20 Mch. 3½; 1 May 3	14 May 2½; 23 July 3½; 30 July 4½; 21 Sep. 6	18 Feb. 5; 10 Mch. 4; 17 Mch. 3½; 21 Apr. 3; 12 May 2½; 30 June 2	No change. 2

* Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.
† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.
‡ Figures not yet available.

—	—	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3 5/16	4	4 1/2	4 3/16	4 1/8	5	3 3/16	2 7/16	4 1/8	3/4
	2nd „	3 1/16	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 1/16	3 7/8	5 1/4	2 5/16	2 1/4	1 1/2	1/2
	3rd „	3 3/4	4	4 7/16	4 5/16	4 1/8	5 3/16	2 3/16	3 11/16	13/16	
	4th „	3 3/4	4 1/8	4 3/8	4 5/16	4 3/8	5 3/8	2 3/16	5 11/16	7/16	
Bank Turnover (less Town Clearings)* Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	Figures not available.						88·0	84·7	68·5	67·2
	2nd „							83·8	85·0	67·6	66·9
	3rd „							78·5	74·0	69·2	
	4th „							86·7	67·9	70·1	
Percentage of *1930* average ...	1st Qr.							104·5	100·6	81·4	79·9
	2nd „							99·5	101·0	80·3	79·5
	3rd „							93·2	87·9	82·2	
	4th „							103·0	80·6	83·3	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	23·8	21·9	22·3	22·0	21·4	22·0	22·6	19·2	18·7	18·7
	2nd „	21·9	19·3	7·3	20·5	18·9	20·5	19·3	17·9	17·4	16·0
	3rd „	21·3	18·7	1·2	20·3	18·4	20·8	18·8	17·1	15·5	
	4th „	22·0	21·2	11·1	20·9	20·4	22·2	20·5	19·3	18·2	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	106·7	98·6	100·0	98·8	96·3	98·9	101·7	86·1	83·8	84·1
	2nd „	98·5	86·5	32·7	92·3	85·1	92·0	86·8	80·4	78·1	72·0
	3rd „	95·7	84·0	5·4	91·4	82·9	93·6	84·4	76·6	69·5	
	4th „	98·9	95·0	49·9	93·7	91·8	99·8	92·1	86·6	81·9	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.† Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5·2	4·4	4·4	4·4	4·0	4·4	5·0	3·5	3·2	3·1
	2nd „	5·1	4·2	1·9	4·4	4·2	5·0	4·5	3·6	3·5	3·2
	3rd „	5·2	3·9	...	4·2	4·1	5·3	4·4	3·4	3·1	
	4th „	5·0	4·5	0·5	4·1	4·3	5·4	4·4	3·7	3·2	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	101·9	85·0	85·6	84·9	78·0	85·2	97·4	67·6	61·4	61·2
	2nd „	100·1	82·7	37·5	85·8	81·5	97·1	87·8	70·5	67·2	61·8
	3rd „	101·6	75·4	0·1	82·2	80·7	104·0	85·8	67·1	60·6	
	4th „	96·4	86·6	10·5	78·9	84·6	104·7	85·1	72·2	63·2	
Coal Mining—Unemployme . Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	3·1	10·1	9·7	16·4	17·9	15·9	13·5	23·1	27·6	29·4
	2nd „	3·3	17·5	8·9	18·0	21·6	17·6	20·8	29·8	35·3	35·9
	3rd „	7·6	20·4	8·8	20·3	26·1	16·7	24·9	33·0	40·6	
	4th „	9·1	15·6	9·2	18·2	23·2	14·8	22·4	26·9	32·5	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	1st Qr.	759·6	647·4	709·4	835·7	728·0	799·8	793·5	462·9	457·7	501·6
	2nd „	724·2	611·5	247·1	827·3	701·9	827·8	665·0	420·5	436·5	559·3
	3rd „	621·9	569·2	60·0	702·4	677·9	802·0	553·4	395·5	410·1	
	4th „	634·6	637·7	170·3	667·5	733·9	788·7	430·1	447·3	448·0	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	111·2	94·7	103·8	122·3	106·5	117·0	116·1	67·7	67·0	73·4
	2nd „	106·0	89·5	36·2	121·1	102·7	121·1	97·3	61·5	63·9	81·8
	3rd „	91·0	83·3	8·8	102·8	99·2	117·4	81·0	57·9	60·0	
	4th „	92·9	93·3	24·9	97·7	107·4	115·4	62·9	65·5	65·6	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	639·3	574·8	534·7	559·2	568·0	558·0	640·6	337·5	329·7	296·5
	2nd „	625·7	551·6	223·2	683·8	572·8	641·3	598·7	331·2	314·5	336·7
	3rd „	591·2	462·0	14·7	611·1	503·9	672·8	442·2	280·3	270·8	
	4th „	583·4	490·4	41·3	577·1	542·8	654·4	382·6	303·7	275·9	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	105·0	94·4	87·8	91·8	93·3	91·6	105·2	55·4	54·1	48·7
	2nd „	102·8	90·6	36·7	112·3	94·1	105·3	98·3	54·4	51·7	55·3
	3rd „	97·1	75·9	2·4	100·3	85·4	110·5	72·6	46·0	44·5	
	4th „	95·8	80·5	6·8	94·8	89·1	107·5	62·8	49·9	45·3	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18·2	22·8	20·8	17·5	19·5	18·8	22·9	44·1	46·5	43·9
	2nd „	17·7	24·3	45·3	16·5	20·0	17·8	29·1	45·0	48·2	40·5
	3rd „	22·3	26·5	57·3	17·6	23·2	18·6	35·5	47·2	48·2	
	4th „	23·9	24·0	47·0	20·7	21·2	20·5	44·4	44·7	46·5	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17·6	13·3	12·1	12·7	9·7	10·0	12·7	25·8	27·8	29·4
	2nd „	14·9	12·4	15·5	9·9	9·6	9·1	15·1	27·4	28·3	25·7
	3rd „	14·8	12·4	17·7	9·4	10·0	9·5	18·4	29·4	30·3	
	4th „	14·5	11·8	17·5	9·7	9·9	10·1	22·8	27·7	29·8	
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity expressed as percentage of 1924 average.‡	1st Qr.	103·4	85·2	88·0	113·6	92·5	104·1	116·4	84·1	59·9	64·1
	2nd „	110·4	68·7	92·5	124·8	84·4	105·4	109·0	82·0	62·8	65·2
	3rd „	96·0	78·9	86·6	131·1	84·1	107·6	109·4	75·7	56·8	
	4th „	90·1	86·9	101·3	109·0	98·1	111·1	97·5	65·2	58·9	
Electrical Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5·8	5·6	6·6	6·5	4·7	5·1	5·7	14·5	17·2	18·9
	2nd „	5·4	5·6	9·6	5·2	4·8	4·6	7·2	14·6	16·3	16·5
	3rd „	5·0	5·5	8·0	4·7	5·1	4·0	9·1	14·6	16·0	
	4th „	5·3	5·5	6·7	4·4	5·0	4·2	10·9	15·0	16·2	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons	1st Qr.	1·47	1·17	0·84	1·22	1·44	1·36	1·61	0·69	0·37	0·25
	2nd „	1·52	1·09	0·84	1·39	1·20	1·45	1·39	0·56	0·28	0·29
	3rd „	1·47	1·01	0·77	1·54	1·09	1·45	1·12	0·42	0·24	
	4th „	1·30	0·89	0·76	1·58	1·24	1·56	0·91	0·40	0·23	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	102·4	81·0	58·6	84·6	100·1	94·3	112·2	48·2	25·9	17·5
	2nd „	105·4	76·0	58·5	96·6	83·6	101·0	96·7	38·6	19·5	20·0
	3rd „	102·0	70·1	53·8	106·8	75·7	100·7	77·6	29·0	16·6	
	4th „	90·1	61·5	52·8	109·8	86·4	108·4	63·2	27·8	15·7	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	227·8	202·4	193·1	579·8	341·8	362·4	426·6	32·7	25·7	77·3
	2nd „	375·2	189·8	168·5	437·1	279·0	428·4	230·5	23·4	28·0	50·1
	3rd „	252·7	260·6	68·3	370·1	244·6	360·1	160·7	38·7	10·8	
	4th „	194·6	161·0	152·4	377·5	431·8	499·0	132·0	104·8	7·4	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	86·7	77·1	73·5	220·8	130·2	138·0	162·5	12·4	9·8	29·4
	2nd „	142·9	72·3	64·2	166·5	106·2	163·1	87·8	8·9	10·6	19·1
	3rd „	96·3	99·2	26·0	140·9	93·1	137·1	61·2	14·7	4·1	
	4th „	74·1	61·3	58·0	143·8	164·4	190·0	50·3	39·9	2·8	
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28·1	29·3	34·3	30·1	18·4	23·5	22·4	46·8	57·2	59·6
	2nd „	25·1	29·2	35·3	22·0	21·5	20·1	26·1	52·0	58·0	55·4
	3rd „	25·9	33·1	40·4	20·1	24·1	20·5	31·9	55·8	60·9	
	4th „	28·3	35·3	41·9	19·0	28·8	21·0	40·2	57·7	60·4	
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr.	122·7	155·8	147·8	160·2	137·7	134·6	118·7	85·1	117·1	112·1
	2nd „	106·4	134·7	106·2	134·5	124·6	129·7	90·8	85·4	108·6	103·5
	3rd „	96·7	113·0	94·1	121·8	105·6	98·3	65·1	85·5	82·5	
	4th „	146·7	152·9	129·1	124·9	133·4	135·5	90·8	122·1	105·4	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	104	132	125	136	117	114	101	72	99	95
	2nd „	90	114	90	114	105	110	77	72	92	88
	3rd „	82	96	80	103	89	83	55	72	70	
	4th „	124	129	109	106	113	113	77	103	89	
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15·8	6·6	9·1	8·6	9·2	11·6	23·8	40·6	25·9	24·8
	2nd „	15·4	7·7	20·6	6·9	10·9	13·8	37·3	38·8	30·2	26·2
	3rd „	15·1	11·6	25·4	9·6	15·4	14·0	45·5	44·0	34·5	
	4th „	8·9	6·8	17·4	11·1	12·3	13·3	43·0	30·4	24·4	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	100	Figures not available.		92·0	91·6	96·2	88·8	83·9	70·6	77·1	69·1
	2nd „				86·8	95·6	95·0	93·3	73·8	72·0	70·5	75·1
	3rd „				84·9	94·9	88·0	88·5	75·7	62·8	67·9	
	4th „				89·2	96·7	91·6	90·6	76·7	78·6	73·8	
Wool Textile Industry — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	7·1	13·1	10·8	10·6	7·7	13·1	21·2	29·5	16·5	19·7
	2nd „	5·1	17·9	18·6	9·2	9·3	12·0	22·8	28·6	23·5	15·9
	3rd „	7·5	17·7	20·7	9·0	15·6	15·2	26·5	36·3	25·3	
	4th „	8·5	9·7	13·9	7·1	14·3	15·1	25·9	18·8	17·9	
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, Million £	1st Qr.	15·9	16·0	20·1	16·6	15·9	15·7	18·8	16·3	14·5	19·6
	2nd „	15·1	17·9	16·9	17·2	17·2	22·1	20·2	16·9	18·1	21·9
	3rd „	13·6	16·0	15·9	14·7	17·1	16·4	17·2	16·3	14·3	
	4th „	13·7	16·6	14·8	15·8	17·2	18·9	18·4	13·6	19·4	
Percentage of 1924 average ...	1st Qr.	108·9	109·6	137·7	113·7	108·9	107·5	128·8	111·6	99·3	134·2
	2nd „	103·4	122·6	115·8	117·8	117·8	151·4	138·4	115·8	124·0	150·0
	3rd „	93·2	109·6	108·9	100·7	117·1	112·3	117·8	111·6	97·9	
	4th „	93·8	113·7	101·4	108·2	117·8	129·5	126·0	93·2	132·9	
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12·5	11·1	11·3	12·1	14·5	19·1	17·5	24·9	31·3	32·8
	2nd „	8·3	7·4	8·4	6·8	9·7	9·0	12·9	18·2	26·3	21·0
	3rd „	9·8	7·7	9·3	7·6	10·6	9·3	14·5	19·1	27·6	
	4th „	10·9	11·0	12·4	13·4	14·2	15·2	20·4	26·5	30·6	
Public Works Contracting — Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18·4	18·9	18·8	20·1	21·1	26·9	26·9	32·9	37·8	45·0
	2nd „	16·2	16·1	18·1	15·1	17·8	19·5	26·0	27·8	36·9	41·5
	3rd „	16·5	15·0	18·8	15·1	19·2	19·8	28·5	30·0	40·8	
	4th „	18·6	17·9	21·7	19·0	23·2	23·8	29·8	35·1	43·6	

* The figures represent the value of cheques drawn on customers' accounts cleared through the London Bankers' Clearing House, excluding the "town" clearings, which are mainly on account of financial (*e.g.* Stock Exchange), as distinct from business, transactions. (These figures are in substitution for those previously published relating to Bank Clearings.) † Coal shipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included. ‡ Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 294 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 24th July, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :—

—	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,731,132	17,320	232,289	7,776	1,988,517
2. Claims under consideration	51,970	2,341	17,148	1,695	73,154
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments	187,283	10,367	56,622	6,294	260,566
4. Uninsured persons on Register	43,331	24,831	28,550	23,226	119,938
5. Two months' file ...	64,392	3,370	41,711	3,126	112,599
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,362	15	250	5	3,632
Persons on Register (lines 1–4)	2,013,716	54,859	334,609	38,991	2,442,175
Books Lodged (lines 1–3, 5 and 6) ...	2,038,139	33,413	348,020	18,896	2,438,468

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

Analysis of Figures for 24th July, 1933, and 26th June, 1933.

—	24th July, 1933.				26th June, 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,557,236	372,967	83,513	2,013,716	2,016,341
Boys ...	44,744	10,024	91	54,859	51,709
Women ...	219,679	113,283	1,647	334,609	334,379
Girls ...	33,555	5,428	8	38,991	35,679
Total ...	1,855,214	501,702	85,259	2,442,175	2,438,108
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,599,556	375,169	86,102	2,060,827	2,063,075
Boys ...	45,643	10,057	91	55,791	52,757
Women ...	233,068	116,296	1,647	351,011	351,688
Girls ...	34,036	5,542	8	39,586	36,378
Total ...	1,912,303	507,064	87,848	2,507,215	2,503,898

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

—	Four weeks ended 24th July, 1933.		Period 26th July, 1932, to 24th July, 1933.			
			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 ...	96,436	92,049	1,316,624	+ 194,527	1,268,682	+ 179,492
Boys ...	18,348	15,049	201,711	+ 30,822	175,353	+ 24,344
Women	61,289	54,033	594,225	+ 100,573	507,478	+ 89,111
Girls ...	17,054	13,873	207,268	+ 28,128	174,981	+ 20,957
Total	193,127	175,004	2,319,828	+ 354,050	2,126,494	+ 313,904

* 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 24th July, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,775 per week.

‡ The figures for the period 26th July, 1932, to 24th July, 1933, cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 51 weeks.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th July, 1933. In certain cases (*e.g.*, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 24th July, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	26th June, 1933.	25th July, 1932.
London Division ...	*203,900*	*41,489*	*6,442*	*251,831*	— *7,954*	— *46,798*
South-Eastern Division ...	*82,064*	*11,129*	*4,036*	*97,229*	+ *379*	— *30,542*
Brighton ...	3,941	601	126	4,668	— 2	— 396
Chatham ...	4,032	503	494	5,029	+ 17	— 1,040
Ipswich ...	3,176	270	94	3,540	+ 59	— 1,059
Norwich ...	5,293	986	133	6,412	+ 641	— 1,247
Rest of Division	65,622	8,769	3,189	77,580	— 336	— 26,800
South-Western Division ...	*113,199*	*13,200*	*5,142*	*131,541*	— *147*	— *16,669*
Bristol	18,951	3,200	1,344	23,495	— 111	— 1,191
Plymouth ...	8,155	1,078	315	9,548	+ 282	— 349
Portsmouth ...	6,699	778	429	7,906	— 516	— 1,035
Reading... ...	2,866	336	115	3,317	+ 176	+ 65
Southampton ...	10,083	916	656	11,655	— 793	— 1,478
Swindon ...	2,916	288	281	3,485	+ 20	+ 279
Rest of Division	63,529	6,604	2,002	72,135	+ 795	— 12,960
Midlands Division	*272,811*	*46,316*	*8,487*	*327,614*	— *2,453*	— *70,962*
Birmingham ...	38,517	7,575	765	46,857	— 209	— 14,446
Coventry ...	10,780	1,442	398	12,620	+ 1,236	— 917
Cradley Heath ...	5,075	667	81	5,823	— 408	— 3,101
Derby	4,657	641	466	5,764	— 375	— 2,606
Leicester ...	8,494	3,332	99	11,925	— 105	— 4,732
Northampton ...	4,135	654	76	4,865	+ 192	— 1,446
Nottingham ...	14,474	2,265	317	17,056	— 155	— 1,039
Smethwick ...	4,466	782	43	5,291	— 253	— 1,651
Stoke-on-Trent...	22,029	9,672	612	32,313	— 1,269	— 5,747
Walsall	8,396	1,127	373	9,896	— 756	— 1,884
West Bromwich	4,057	620	64	4,741	— 211	— 1,803
Wolverhampton	9,903	1,292	298	11,493	— 699	— 2,303
Rest of Division	137,828	16,247	4,895	158,970	+ 559	— 29,287
North-Eastern Division ...	*480,012*	*46,102*	*22,302*	*548,416*	— *4,737*	— *93,457*
Barnsley ...	12,597	558	668	13,823	— 2,423	— 2,728
Bradford ...	12,891	3,609	126	16,626	+ 1,049	— 10,003
Darlington ...	5,440	415	393	6,248	— 19	— 763
Dewsbury ...	3,543	890	382	4,815	+ 749	— 1,016
Doncaster ...	14,967	493	877	16,337	+ 4,706	+ 3,410
Gateshead ...	11,096	1,095	832	13,023	— 94	— 992
Grimsby ...	4,065	536	282	4,883	— 724	— 758
Halifax	3,570	1,049	45	4,664	— 334	— 2,618
Hartlepools ...	10,671	474	559	11,704	— 695	+ 248
Huddersfield ...	4,300	1,797	264	6,361	— 124	— 5,290
Hull	14,907	1,748	754	17,409	— 1,611	— 1,073
Leeds	23,845	5,555	321	29,721	+ 165	— 9,014
Lincoln	5,327	473	407	6,207	— 66	— 468
Middlesbrough ...	18,390	835	909	20,134	— 428	— 1,128
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	22,686	2,771	1,809	27,266	— 205	— 1,598
Rotherham ...	10,987	385	500	11,872	+ 1,980	+ 1,142
Sheffield ...	43,343	5,532	1,628	50,503	— 449	— 9,407
South Shields ...	12,566	656	926	14,148	— 429	— 905
Stockton-on-Tees	11,299	579	682	12,560	— 313	— 1,559
Sunderland ...	23,466	1,494	1,017	25,977	— 396	— 1,134
Wakefield ...	7,949	735	251	8,935	+ 1,248	— 51
York	3,800	441	172	4,413	— 452	— 476
Rest of Division	198,307	13,982	8,498	220,787	— 5,872	— 47,276
North-Western Division ...	*371,465*	*119,491*	*21,270*	*512,226*	+ *6,463*	— *56,520*
Accrington ...	5,667	3,306	342	9,315	+ 646	— 371
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5,739	2,679	240	8,658	+ 604	— 1,985
Barrow	6,956	368	438	7,762	+ 264	+ 109
Birkenhead ...	8,381	975	848	10,204	+ 342	— 1,895
Blackburn ...	9,788	9,775	398	19,961	— 431	+ 33
Blackpool ...	2,868	695	156	3,719	— 287	— 610
Bolton	9,979	3,999	376	14,354	+ 291	— 6,425
Burnley ...	5,826	5,598	368	11,792	— 348	+ 711
Bury	2,949	2,275	82	5,306	+ 216	— 926
Chorley	3,608	1,399	174	5,181	— 64	— 1,509
Liverpool ...	78,680	9,998	5,530	94,208	+ 196	+ 794
Manchester ...	41,313	11,691	2,584	55,588	+ 607	— 2,381
Nelson	2,170	1,892	101	4,163	— 88	— 530
Oldham ...	17,737	7,252	645	25,634	+ 1,019	— 5,578
Preston	6,522	3,615	248	10,385	— 679	— 4,619
Rochdale ...	6,207	3,203	275	9,685	— 663	— 2,615
St. Helens ...	10,459	552	496	11,507	— 368	+ 1,890
Salford	13,777	3,802	711	18,290	— 617	— 2,835
Stockport ...	4,537	3,798	197	8,532	— 126	— 2,766
Warrington ...	4,222	613	248	5,083	— 90	— 2,918
Wigan	11,915	2,256	513	14,684	— 136	— 711
Rest of Division	112,165	39,750	6,300	158,215	+ 6,175	— 21,383
Scotland Division...	*288,442*	*49,062*	*17,482*	*354,986*	+ *10,834*	— *35,350*
Aberdeen ...	7,604	1,668	427	9,699	+ 460	— 588
Clydebank ...	8,203	610	446	9,259	— 424	— 4,353
Dundee	14,254	11,178	1,325	26,757	+ 7,344	— 10,556
Edinburgh ...	17,676	2,532	549	20,757	+ 236	— 710
Glasgow ...	97,031	13,896	6,028	116,955	— 1,914	— 6,347
Greenock ...	8,665	894	673	10,232	+ 295	— 1,423
Motherwell ...	10,022	585	588	11,195	+ 869	— 30
Paisley	6,213	695	571	7,479	— 187	— 480
Port Glasgow ...	3,784	394	155	4,333	— 2	— 441
Rest of Division	114,990	16,610	6,720	138,320	+ 4,157	— 10,422
Wales Division ...	*201,823*	*7,820*	*8,689*	*218,332*	+ *1,682*	— *19,309*
Cardiff	15,810	1,836	876	18,522	+ 39	+ 297
Llanelly... ...	3,100	200	173	3,473	— 620	— 3,113
Newport ...	8,913	418	346	9,677	— 260	— 607
Swansea ...	9,236	710	1,068	11,014	— 28	— 1,004
Rest of Division	164,764	4,656	6,226	175,646	+ 2,551	— 14,882
Northern Ireland ...	*47,111*	*16,402*	*1,527*	*65,040*	— *750*	— *11,811*
Belfast	31,885	9,653	987	42,525	— 402	— 7,169
Londonderry ...	1,902	911	79	2,892	+ 75	— 145
Lurgan	793	1,320	45	2,158	+ 59	— 1,083
Lisburn	1,021	402	23	1,446	— 50	— 379
Newry	1,206	218	25	1,449	— 25	— 114
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	10,304	3,898	368	14,570	— 407	— 2,921
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*2,060,827*	*351,011*	*95,377*	*2,507,215*	+ *3,317*	— *381,418*

[*Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 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 24th July, 1933, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 293 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 293.

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

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th JULY, 1933.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,587	133	5,720	89	32	121	**5,676**	**165**	**5,841**	5,638	165	5,803
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	233,421	601	234,022	161,450	373	161,823	**394,871**	**974**	**395,845**	394,846	974	395,820
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,951	1	3,952	828	—	828	**4,779**	**1**	**4,780**	4,750	1	4,751
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,537	6	1,543	44	—	44	**1,581**	**6**	**1,587**	1,576	6	1,582
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	8,725	15	8,740	2,619	7	2,626	**11,344**	**22**	**11,366**	10,845	22	10,867
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ...	877	1	878	108	—	108	**985**	**1**	**986**	982	1	983
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,003	132	2,135	1,155	10	1,165	**3,158**	**142**	**3,300**	3,115	142	3,257
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,797	14	2,811	393	10	403	**3,190**	**24**	**3,214**	3,150	24	3,174
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,979	16	2,995	414	5	419	**3,393**	**21**	**3,414**	3,393	21	3,414
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,013	95	4,108	1,103	22	1,125	**5,116**	**117**	**5,233**	5,073	117	5,190
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	2,365	51	2,416	635	5	640	**3,000**	**56**	**3,056**	2,942	55	2,997
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	9,808	659	10,467	1,961	200	2,161	**11,769**	**859**	**12,628**	11,449	859	12,308
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	5,667	4,464	10,131	4,349	6,519	10,868	**10,016**	**10,983**	**20,999**	9,995	10,982	20,977
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,247	346	3,593	1,022	77	1,099	**4,269**	**423**	**4,692**	4,265	423	4,688
Glass Bottles	3,184	182	3,366	561	17	578	**3,745**	**199**	**3,944**	3,742	199	3,941
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	11,513	1,062	12,575	1,081	158	1,239	**12,594**	**1,220**	**13,814**	12,455	1,212	13,667
Explosives	860	208	1,068	145	108	253	**1,005**	**316**	**1,321**	1,004	315	1,319
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,356	253	1,609	69	34	103	**1,425**	**287**	**1,712**	1,423	287	1,710
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	6,645	1,084	7,729	2,019	234	2,253	**8,664**	**1,318**	**9,982**	8,627	1,302	9,929
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	5,037	11	5,048	1,333	6	1,339	**6,370**	**17**	**6,387**	6,368	17	6,385
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	34,485	217	34,702	27,884	109	27,993	**62,369**	**326**	**62,695**	62,363	326	62,689
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	5,386	200	5,586	1,092	57	1,149	**6,478**	**257**	**6,735**	6,446	257	6,703
Tin Plates	3,499	233	3,732	3,670	274	3,944	**7,169**	**507**	**7,676**	7,169	507	7,676
Iron and Steel Tubes...	5,404	85	5,489	3,893	43	3,936	**9,297**	**128**	**9,425**	9,295	128	9,423
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,498	270	2,768	1,717	134	1,851	**4,215**	**404**	**4,619**	4,215	404	4,619
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	100,474	2,186	102,660	26,004	1,078	27,082	**126,478**	**3,264**	**129,742**	124,466	3,252	127,718
Electrical Engineering	9,934	1,197	11,131	1,640	237	1,877	**11,574**	**1,434**	**13,008**	11,404	1,429	12,833
Marine Engineering, etc.	20,265	59	20,324	1,498	11	1,509	**21,763**	**70**	**21,833**	18,721	69	18,790
Constructional Engineering	8,189	77	8,266	1,721	15	1,736	**9,910**	**92**	**10,002**	9,778	92	9,870
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	30,621	1,387	32,008	11,413	747	12,160	**42,034**	**2,134**	**44,168**	41,691	2,126	43,817
Carriages, Carts, etc.	2,507	154	2,661	390	49	439	**2,897**	**203**	**3,100**	2,838	202	3,040
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	8,312	77	8,389	1,369	12	1,381	**9,681**	**89**	**9,770**	9,668	89	9,757
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	97,478	332	97,810	3,864	44	3,908	**101,342**	**376**	**101,718**	94,139	352	94,491

INDUSTRY	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). Males.	Females.	Total.	Temporary Stoppages. Males.	Females.	Total.	Total. Males.	Females.	Total.	Great Britain only. Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, and Casuals. Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	13,030	510	13,540	5,455	233	5,688	**18,485**	**743**	**19,228**	18,416	743	19,159
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,708	54	4,762	439	3	442	**5,147**	**57**	**5,204**	5,021	56	5,077
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	9,419	4,095	13,514	1,397	932	2,329	**10,816**	**5,027**	**15,843**	10,793	5,027	15,820
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,125	1,121	6,246	2,576	533	3,109	**7,701**	**1,654**	**9,355**	7,684	1,652	9,336
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,346	854	3,200	1,083	389	1,472	**3,429**	**1,243**	**4,672**	3,426	1,243	4,669
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	2,627	738	3,365	557	278	835	**3,184**	**1,016**	**4,200**	3,163	1,016	4,179
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,411	22	1,433	164	10	174	**1,575**	**32**	**1,607**	1,567	32	1,599
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,064	1,332	4,396	1,003	611	1,614	**4,067**	**1,943**	**6,010**	4,038	1,943	5,981
Metal Industries not separately specified	19,912	5,006	24,918	6,245	2,076	8,321	**26,157**	**7,082**	**33,239**	25,961	7,071	33,032
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	17,020	15,738	32,758	12,502	17,108	29,610	**29,522**	**32,846**	**62,368**	29,522	32,846	62,368
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	13,699	32,207	45,906	6,626	16,540	23,166	**20,325**	**48,747**	**69,072**	20,317	48,745	69,062
Total, Cotton	*30,719*	*47,945*	*78,664*	*19,128*	*33,648*	*52,776*	*49,847*	*81,593*	*131,440*	*49,839*	*81,591*	*131,430*
Woollen and Worsted...	7,761	5,393	13,154	7,103	9,834	16,937	**14,864**	**15,227**	**30,091**	14,784	15,177	29,961
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	1,927	1,324	3,251	1,105	2,728	3,833	**3,032**	**4,052**	**7,084**	3,026	4,002	7,028
Artificial Silk Yarn	1,615	605	2,220	233	143	376	**1,848**	**748**	**2,596**	1,847	748	2,595
Linen	4,708	7,494	12,202	1,066	2,112	3,178	**5,774**	**9,606**	**15,380**	1,098	2,623	3,721
Jute	3,763	5,229	8,992	3,360	6,586	9,946	**7,123**	**11,815**	**18,938**	7,123	11,814	18,937
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,164	1,431	2,595	346	856	1,202	**1,510**	**2,287**	**3,797**	1,278	1,872	3,150
Hosiery	1,736	4,294	6,030	1,377	4,536	5,913	**3,113**	**8,830**	**11,943**	3,084	8,736	11,820
Lace	489	510	999	737	814	1,551	**1,226**	**1,324**	**2,550**	1,226	1,324	2,550
Carpets	564	660	1,224	436	1,214	1,650	**1,000**	**1,874**	**2,874**	1,000	1,874	2,874
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,603	2,573	4,176	556	1,836	2,392	**2,159**	**4,409**	**6,568**	1,933	3,460	5,393
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	9,483	3,393	12,876	11,465	3,424	14,889	**20,948**	**6,817**	**27,765**	19,644	5,434	25,078
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,520	818	4,338	768	190	958	**4,288**	**1,008**	**5,296**	4,284	1,008	5,292
Leather Goods	1,529	974	2,503	261	325	586	**1,790**	**1,299**	**3,089**	1,766	1,281	3,047
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring	11,872	7,727	19,599	1,908	9,050	10,958	**13,780**	**16,777**	**30,557**	13,372	16,386	29,758
Dress Making and Millinery... ...	1,144	4,934	6,078	70	2,497	2,567	**1,214**	**7,431**	**8,645**	1,201	7,039	8,240
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,194	1,435	2,629	494	1,169	1,663	**1,688**	**2,604**	**4,292**	1,687	2,604	4,291
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	876	5,673	6,549	77	2,630	2,707	**953**	**8,303**	**9,256**	692	3,810	4,502
Dress Industries not separately specified	785	769	1,554	230	559	789	**1,015**	**1,328**	**2,343**	1,008	1,327	2,335
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,497	1,862	12,359	8,427	4,476	12,903	**18,924**	**6,338**	**25,262**	18,667	6,311	24,978
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	12,363	3,573	15,936	602	430	1,032	**12,965**	**4,003**	**16,968**	12,218	3,906	16,124
Grain Milling	2,254	178	2,432	450	53	503	**2,704**	**231**	**2,935**	2,528	219	2,747
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	3,529	3,889	7,418	706	2,690	3,396	**4,235**	**6,579**	**10,814**	4,212	6,549	10,761
Food Industries not separately specified	8,257	7,023	15,280	468	1,200	1,668	**8,725**	**8,223**	**16,948**	8,593	8,124	16,717
Drink Industries	9,788	1,969	11,757	504	356	860	**10,292**	**2,325**	**12,617**	9,908	2,301	12,209
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,108	1,496	2,604	90	490	580	**1,198**	**1,986**	**3,184**	1,126	1,879	3,005
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,298	165	9,463	809	41	850	**10,107**	**206**	**10,313**	9,747	203	9,950
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,303	189	2,492	395	72	467	**2,698**	**261**	**2,959**	2,628	261	2,889
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	19,179	1,862	21,041	2,260	436	2,696	**21,439**	**2,298**	**23,737**	21,046	2,264	23,310
Woodworking not separately specified	2,981	563	3,544	758	348	1,106	**3,739**	**911**	**4,650**	3,593	893	4,486
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper and Paper Board	2,546	600	3,146	1,612	649	2,261	**4,158**	**1,249**	**5,407**	4,121	1,244	5,365
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,793	2,129	3,922	177	727	904	**1,970**	**2,856**	**4,826**	1,918	2,749	4,667
Wall Paper Making	388	124	512	31	34	65	**419**	**158**	**577**	419	158	577
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	297	229	526	16	96	112	**313**	**325**	**638**	313	325	638
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	18,450	6,105	24,555	1,012	936	1,948	**19,462**	**7,041**	**26,503**	19,098	6,829	25,927
Building and Public Works Contracting :—												
Building	171,811	301	172,112	5,984	29	6,013	**177,795**	**330**	**178,125**	171,423	323	171,746
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	122,183	28	122,211	2,129	1	2,130	**124,312**	**29**	**124,341**	121,656	27	121,683
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber...	5,537	1,867	7,404	874	604	1,478	**6,411**	**2,471**	**8,882**	6,387	2,466	8,853
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	1,477	119	1,596	328	35	363	**1,805**	**154**	**1,959**	1,797	154	1,951
Brushes and Brooms	1,216	302	1,518	372	275	647	**1,588**	**577**	**2,165**	1,520	575	2,095
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	1,530	369	1,899	186	87	273	**1,716**	**456**	**2,172**	1,710	456	2,166
Musical Instruments	3,798	560	4,358	725	96	821	**4,523**	**656**	**5,179**	4,502	656	5,158
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	859	527	1,386	204	298	502	**1,063**	**825**	**1,888**	1,062	825	1,887
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	17,706	164	17,870	748	8	756	**18,454**	**172**	**18,626**	18,081	166	18,247
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service	16,951	245	17,196	722	9	731	**17,673**	**254**	**17,927**	17,205	245	17,450
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	8,603	438	9,041	495	8	503	**9,098**	**446**	**9,544**	8,841	442	9,283
Road Transport not separately specified	40,022	389	40,411	2,380	16	2,396	**42,402**	**405**	**42,807**	41,378	402	41,780
Shipping Service	48,631	520	49,151	367	56	423	**48,998**	**576**	**49,574**	47,854	574	48,428
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	48,904	169	49,073	1,506	19	1,525	**50,410**	**188**	**50,598**	48,795	188	48,983
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,468	142	3,610	103	12	115	**3,571**	**154**	**3,725**	3,514	153	3,667
Distributive Trades	164,386	48,258	212,644	8,007	3,961	11,968	**172,393**	**52,219**	**224,612**	166,436	50,862	217,298
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	9,962	1,393	11,355	187	34	221	**10,149**	**1,427**	**11,576**	9,912	1,409	11,321
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government	13,711	799	14,510	316	69	385	**14,027**	**868**	**14,895**	13,477	853	14,330
Local Government	62,005	606	62,611	1,530	35	1,565	**63,535**	**641**	**64,176**	61,858	620	62,478
Professional Services	5,830	1,751	7,581	191	66	257	**6,021**	**1,817**	**7,838**	5,855	1,788	7,643
Entertainments and Sports	15,724	4,625	20,349	472	247	719	**16,196**	**4,872**	**21,068**	15,720	4,826	20,546
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	25,202	26,520	51,722	345	710	1,055	**25,547**	**27,230**	**52,777**	24,848	26,836	51,684
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,577	6,561	10,138	175	1,542	1,717	**3,752**	**8,103**	**11,855**	3,641	7,885	11,526
Industries and Services not separately specified	46,454	2,297	48,751	1,409	512	1,921	**47,863**	**2,809**	**50,672**	46,153	2,720	48,873
TOTAL	1,737,296	263,627	2,000,923*	385,244	121,606	506,850	**2,122,540**	**385,233**	**2,507,773**	2,071,552	366,916	2,438,468

* Including 87,834 Casuals (Males, 86,184; Females, 1,650).

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1932. Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages Unemployed at 24th July, 1933. Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). Males	Females.	Total.	Temporary Stoppages. Males	Females.	Total.	Total. Males	Females.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages* as compared with 26th June, 1933.	25th July, 1932.	27th July, 1931.	Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 24th July, 1933.
Fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	18·6	12·8	18·4	0·3	3·1	0·4	**18·9**	**15·9**	**18·8**	− 2·4	− 1·6	+ 4·5	18·7
Mining :—																
Coal Mining	1,039,840	5,080	1,044,920	22·4	11·8	22·4	15·6	7·4	15·5	**38·0**	**19·2**	**37·9**	+ 1·1	− 3·4	+ 0·7	37·9
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,340	40	12,380	32·0	2·5	31·9	6·7	—	6·7	**38·7**	**2·5**	**38·6**	− 3·4	− 5·2	− 0·2	38·5
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,300	30	4,330	35·7	20·0	35·6	1·1	—	1·1	**36·8**	**20·0**	**36·7**	−14·0	−26·6	−28·5	36·5
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	45,960	400	46,360	19·0	3·8	18·9	5·7	1·7	5·6	**24·7**	**5·5**	**24·5**	+ 0·6	+ 0·5	+11·2	24·5
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ...	10,200	10	10,210	8·6	10·0	8·6	1·1	—	1·1	**9·7**	**10·0**	**9·7**	− 2·3	− 4·4	−21·4	9·6
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	13,260	1,420	14,680	15·1	9·3	14·5	8·7	0·7	8·0	**23·8**	**10·0**	**22·5**	− 1·0	− 1·3	+ 3·2	22·5
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,370	190	16,560	17·1	7·4	17·0	2·4	5·2	2·4	**19·5**	**12·6**	**19·4**	...	− 9·7	− 0·3	19·3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,500	90	11,590	25·9	17·8	25·8	3·6	5·5	3·7	**29·5**	**23·3**	**29·5**	− 1·8	− 5·5	− 7·3	29·5
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,240	1,670	21,910	19·8	5·7	18·7	5·5	1·3	5·2	**25·3**	**7·0**	**23·9**	− 0·7	− 2·5	+ 1·8	23·8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,000	740	16,740	14·8	6·9	14·4	4·0	0·7	3·9	**18·8**	**7·6**	**18·3**	...	− 5·7	+ 2·0	18·3
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	81,180	6,470	87,650	12·1	10·2	11·9	2·4	3·1	2·5	**14·5**	**13·3**	**14·4**	− 1·0	− 6·4	− 1·4	14·2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	36,120	38,760	74,880	15·7	11·5	13·5	12·0	16·8	14·5	**27·7**	**28·3**	**28·0**	− 1·3	− 7·5	− 8·9	28·1
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	20,820	5,930	26,750	15·6	5·8	13·4	4·9	1·3	4·1	**20·5**	**7·1**	**17·5**	− 1·4	− 4·4	− 8·2	17·6
Glass Bottles	16,640	2,330	18,970	19·1	7·8	17·7	3·4	0·7	3·1	**22·5**	**8·5**	**20·8**	− 0·7	− 4·8	− 4·2	20·8
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals	73,710	25,410	99,120	15·6	4·2	12·7	1·5	0·6	1·2	**17·1**	**4·8**	**13·9**	− 0·6	− 2·2	− 4·2	13·8
Explosives	11,390	4,730	16,120	7·6	4·4	6·6	1·2	2·3	1·6	**8·8**	**6·7**	**8·2**	− 0·5	− 2·2	− 8·6	8·2
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,300	4,780	20,080	8·9	5·3	8·0	0·4	0·7	0·5	**9·3**	**6·0**	**8·5**	+ 0·3	− 2·1	− 1·5	8·5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	59,830	21,170	81,000	11·1	5·1	9·5	3·4	1·1	2·8	**14·5**	**6·2**	**12·3**	− 0·7	− 0·1	− 0·2	12·3
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,890	190	18,080	28·2	5·8	27·9	7·4	3·1	7·4	**35·6**	**8·9**	**35·3**	− 1·3	− 9·3	− 3·7	35·3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	163,640	4,120	167,760	21·1	5·3	20·7	17·0	2·6	16·7	**38·1**	**7·9**	**37·4**	− 0·6	−11·5	− 8·3	37·4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,430	3,390	37,820	15·6	5·9	14·8	3·2	1·7	3·0	**18·8**	**7·6**	**17·8**	− 1·9	−10·9	− 9·8	17·9
Tin Plates	27,480	3,240	30,720	12·7	7·2	12·1	13·4	8·4	12·9	**26·1**	**15·6**	**25·0**	− 2·3	−19·4	− 8·2	25·0
Iron and Steel Tubes...	27,000	1,470	28,470	20·0	5·8	19·3	14·4	2·9	13·8	**34·4**	**8·7**	**33·1**	+ 1·3	−12·5	−11·0	33·1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,600	3,870	22,470	13·4	7·0	12·3	9·3	3·4	8·3	**22·7**	**10·4**	**20·6**	− 1·7	− 9·2	− 9·3	20·6
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	507,690	43,510	551,200	19·8	5·0	18·6	5·1	2·5	4·9	**24·9**	**7·5**	**23·5**	− 0·4	− 6·6	− 5·6	23·5
Electrical Engineering	73,140	20,940	94,080	13·6	5·7	11·8	2·2	1·1	2·0	**15·8**	**6·8**	**13·8**	− 0·8	− 2·3	− 0·5	13·7
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,670	860	50,530	40·8	6·9	40·2	3·0	1·2	3·0	**43·8**	**8·1**	**43·2**	− 2·3	−11·9	− 4·3	41·2
Constructional Engineering	28,100	1,200	29,300	29·1	6·4	28·2	6·2	1·3	5·9	**35·3**	**7·7**	**34·1**	− 0·2	− 0·4	+10·1	34·1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	226,680	25,400	252,080	13·5	5·5	12·7	5·0	2·9	4·8	**18·5**	**8·4**	**17·5**	+ 0·7	− 4·6	− 5·4	17·5
Carriages, Carts, etc.	15,440	2,780	18,220	16·2	5·5	14·6	2·6	1·8	2·4	**18·8**	**7·3**	**17·0**	+ 0·6	− 4·3	− 5·1	17·0
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	47,610	1,520	49,130	17·5	5·1	17·1	2·8	0·8	2·8	**20·3**	**5·9**	**19·9**	− 0·7	− 6·0	− 2·7	19·9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	179,120	2,810	181,930	54·4	11·8	53·8	2·2	1·6	2·1	**56·6**	**13·4**	**55·9**	− 0·9	− 7·9	− 1·2	55·1
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding	83,920	8,630	92,550	15·5	5·9	14·6	6·5	2·7	6·2	**22·0**	**8·6**	**20·8**	− 0·4	− 8·9	− 3·8	20·8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	23,290	1,760	25,050	20·2	3·1	19·0	1·9	0·1	1·8	**22·1**	**3·2**	**20·8**	+ 1·2	+ 0·1	+ 3·5	20·6
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	69,440	48,050	117,490	13·6	8·5	11·5	2·0	2·0	2·0	**15·6**	**10·5**	**13·5**	− 1·4	+ 1·1	− 1·3	13·5
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,790	10,270	34,060	21·5	10·9	18·3	10·9	5·2	9·2	**32·4**	**16·1**	**27·5**	− 0·8	− 8·9	−13·3	27·5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,410	10,680	25,090	16·3	8·0	12·8	7·5	3·6	5·8	**23·8**	**11·6**	**18·6**	− 1·1	− 7·4	−11·0	18·6
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	16,800	10,170	26,970	15·6	7·3	12·5	3·4	2·7	3·1	**19·0**	**10·0**	**15·6**	− 0·3	− 6·3	− 8·7	15·5
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,850	730	9,580	15·9	3·0	15·0	1·9	1·4	1·8	**17·8**	**4·4**	**16·8**	− 1·3	− 4·7	+ 0·7	17·1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,180	18,280	40,460	13·8	7·3	10·9	4·5	3·3	4·0	**18·3**	**10·6**	**14·9**	− 1·0	− 5·1	− 7·7	14·9
Metal Industries not separately specified	130,230	73,770	204,000	15·3	6·8	12·2	4·8	2·8	4·1	**20·1**	**9·6**	**16·3**	− 0·1	− 4·2	− 6·6	16·2
Textile Trades :—																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	102,380	152,110	254,490	16·6	10·3	12·9	12·2	11·3	11·6	**28·8**	**21·6**	**24·5**	+ 1·5	−10·6	†	24·5
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	84,190	179,270	263,460	16·3	18·0	17·4	7·8	9·2	8·8	**24·1**	**27·2**	**26·2**	+ 0·8	− 4·8	†	26·2
Total, Cotton	*186,570*	*331,380*	*517,950*	*16·5*	*14·5*	*15·2*	*10·2*	*10·1*	*10·2*	*26·7*	*24·6*	*25·4*	*+ 1·1*	*− 7·6*	*−17·1*	*25·4*
Woollen and Worsted...	96,390	137,220	233,610	8·1	3·9	5·6	7·3	7·2	7·3	**15·4**	**11·1**	**12·9**	− 1·1	−14·3	−23·4	12·9
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	15,490	28,460	43,950	12·4	4·7	7·4	7·2	9·5	8·7	**19·6**	**14·2**	**16·1**	− 1·0	− 4·3	−15·2	16·0
Artificial Silk Yarn	14,640	11,730	26,370	11·0	5·2	8·4	1·6	1·2	1·4	**12·6**	**6·4**	**9·8**	− 2·9	− 6·3	−17·0	9·9
Linen	23,170	51,390	74,560	20·3	14·6	16·4	4·6	4·1	4·2	**24·9**	**18·7**	**20·6**	− 0·8	−20·2	−11·8	29·0
Jute	12,800	24,390	37,190	29·4	21·4	24·2	26·2	27·0	26·7	**55·6**	**48·4**	**50·9**	+21·1	−27·1	−26·2	50·9
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,780	11,730	18,510	17·2	12·2	14·0	5·1	7·3	6·5	**22·3**	**19·5**	**20·5**	− 0·3	− 6·7	− 7·5	20·3
Hosiery	25,210	88,990	114,200	6·9	4·8	5·3	5·4	5·1	5·2	**12·3**	**9·9**	**10·5**	− 2·0	− 4·0	−11·1	10·4
Lace	6,520	10,100	16,620	7·5	5·0	6·0	11·3	8·1	9·3	**18·8**	**13·1**	**15·3**	− 1·7	− 3·3	− 8·1	15·3
Carpets	11,130	16,230	27,360	5·1	4·1	4·5	3·9	7·4	6·0	**9·0**	**11·5**	**10·5**	+ 1·2	− 0·3	−13·5	10·5
Textiles not separately specified ...	13,820	32,070	45,890	11·6	8·0	9·1	4·0	5·7	5·2	**15·6**	**13·7**	**14·3**	...	− 3·3	− 8·6	12·7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,640	32,450	112,090	11·9	10·5	11·5	14·4	10·5	13·3	**26·3**	**21·0**	**24·8**	+ 0·4	− 3·5	−12·0	24·2
Leather and Leather Goods :—																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	32,400	10,080	42,480	10·9	8·1	10·2	2·3	1·9	2·3	**13·2**	**10·0**	**12·5**	− 1·4	− 5·4	− 5·6	12·5
Leather Goods	11,450	13,910	25,360	13·4	7·0	9·9	2·2	2·3	2·3	**15·6**	**9·3**	**12·2**	− 1·6	− 5·0	−10·1	12·1
Clothing Trades :—																
Tailoring	69,870	141,790	211,660	17·0	5·5	9·3	2·7	6·3	5·1	**19·7**	**11·8**	**14·4**	+ 2·8	− 1·8	− 0·5	14·4
Dress Making and Millinery... ...	11,280	91,690	102,970	10·1	5·4	5·9	0·7	2·7	2·5	**10·8**	**8·1**	**8·4**	+ 1·6	− 0·2	+ 0·4	8·1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	13,690	21,880	35,570	8·7	6·6	7·4	3·6	5·3	4·7	**12·3**	**11·9**	**12·1**	+ 1·8	− 1·0	− 3·5	12·1
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	8,940	79,990	88,930	9·8	7·1	7·4	0·9	3·3	3·0	**10·7**	**10·4**	**10·4**	+ 0·8	− 4·1	− 5·1	6·4
Dress Industries not separately specified	8,690	19,550	28,240	9·0	3·9	5·5	2·7	2·9	2·8	**11·7**	**6·8**	**8·3**	− 0·2	− 1·5	− 4·7	8·3
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	84,850	53,120	137,970	12·4	3·5	9·0	9·9	8·4	9·3	**22·3**	**11·9**	**18·3**	+ 4·7	− 4·3	− 4·8	18·2
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—																
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	98,260	60,990	159,250	12·6	5·9	10·0	0·6	0·7	0·7	**13·2**	**6·6**	**10·7**	− 0·5	− 0·1	− 0·8	10·5
Grain Milling	26,430	3,800	30,230	8·5	4·7	8·0	1·7	1·4	1·7	**10·2**	**6·1**	**9·7**	+ 0·1	− 0·4	− 1·2	9·4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	25,290	46,780	72,070	14·0	8·3	10·3	2·7	5·8	4·7	**16·7**	**14·1**	**15·0**	− 0·6	+ 0·1	− 1·1	15·0
Food Industries not separately specified	60,960	57,810	118,770	13·5	12·1	12·9	0·8	2·1	1·4	**14·3**	**14·2**	**14·3**	− 0·2	+ 0·7	− 1·5	14·2
Drink Industries	85,730	22,350	108,080	11·4	8·8	10·9	0·6	1·6	0·8	**12·0**	**10·4**	**11·7**	− 0·5	− 2·0	− 1·2	11·5
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,820	31,590	47,410	7·0	4·7	5·5	0·6	1·6	1·2	**7·6**	**6·3**	**6·7**	− 0·4	− 1·3	− 6·2	6·7
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	55,940	3,110	59,050	16·6	5·3	16·0	1·5	1·3	1·5	**18·1**	**6·6**	**17·5**	− 0·6	− 3·4	+ 0·7	17·2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	10,500	2,250	12,750	21·9	8·4	19·5	3·8	3·2	3·7	**25·7**	**11·6**	**23·2**	− 0·7	− 4·0	− 2·4	23·0
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	110,900	22,970	133,870	17·3	8·1	15·7	2·0	1·9	2·0	**19·3**	**10·0**	**17·7**	+ 0·3	− 4·1	− 0·7	17·6
Woodworking not separately specified	18,060	5,220	23,280	16·5	10·8	15·2	4·2	6·7	4·8	**20·7**	**17·5**	**20·0**	+ 0·8	− 2·3	− 2·2	19·6

For notes *see* page 297.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1932.			Percentages Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.									Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages* as compared with			Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 24th July, 1933.
				Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	26th June, 1933.	25th July, 1932.	27th July, 1931.	
Printing and Paper Trades :—																
Paper and Paper Board	43,580	15,570	59,150	5·8	3·9	5·3	3·7	4·1	3·8	9·5	8·0	9·1	+ 0·3	− 3·6	− 6·4	9·1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	21,370	40,280	61,650	8·4	5·3	6·4	0·8	1·8	1·4	9·2	7·1	7·8	− 0·5	− 1·6	− 4·4	7·7
Wall Paper Making	4,250	1,670	5,920	9·1	7·4	8·6	0·8	2·1	1·1	9·9	9·5	9·7	+ 0·3	− 1·1	− 1·7	9·7
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,830	3,740	6,570	10·5	6·1	8·0	0·6	2·6	1·7	11·1	8·7	9·7	− 0·7	− 2·5	− 4·9	9·7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,990	96,780	284,770	9·8	6·3	8·6	0·6	1·0	0·7	10·4	7·3	9·3	− 0·2	− 0·7	− 0·3	9·2
Building and Public Works Contracting :—																
Building	846,830	10,080	856,910	20·3	3·0	20·1	0·7	0·3	0·7	21·0	3·3	20·8	+ 0·3	− 6·8	+ 2·4	20·5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	289,150	1,220	290,370	42·3	2·3	42·1	0·7	0·1	0·7	43·0	2·4	42·8	+ 1·6	+ 3·1	+14·1	42·9
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber...	38,240	25,860	64,100	14·5	7·2	11·6	2·3	2·4	2·3	16·8	9·6	13·9	− 0·2	− 4·2	− 5·0	13·8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,600	1,920	13,520	12·7	6·2	11·8	2·9	1·8	2·7	15·6	8·0	14·5	+ 0·6	− 9·3	− 2·0	14·4
Brushes and Brooms	6,560	5,310	11,870	18·5	5·7	12·8	5·7	5·2	5·4	24·2	10·9	18·2	+ 0·8	− 5·3	− 4·7	17·8
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,540	8,930	25,470	9·3	4·1	7·5	1·1	1·0	1·0	10·4	5·1	8·5	− 1·0	− 2·9	− 3·5	8·5
Musical Instruments	18,660	6,760	25,420	20·4	8·3	17·1	3·8	1·4	3·3	24·2	9·7	20·4	− 2·3	− 5·9	− 4·4	20·3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,850	7,010	13,860	12·5	7·5	10·0	3·0	4·3	3·6	15·5	11·8	13·6	− 0·2	− 0·2	− 1·7	13·6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,940	7,270	174,210	10·6	2·3	10·3	0·5	0·1	0·4	11·1	2·4	10·7	...	− 0·2	+ 2·0	10·6
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service	127,690	6,760	134,450	13·3	3·6	12·8	0·5	0·2	0·5	13·8	3·8	13·3	− 1·3	− 2·5	+ 2·3	13·1
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	173,040	7,470	180,510	5·0	5·9	5·0	0·3	0·1	0·3	5·3	6·0	5·3	− 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 0·9	5·2
Road Transport not separately specified	200,330	8,830	209,160	20·0	4·4	19·3	1·2	0·2	1·2	21·2	4·6	20·5	− 0·3	− 1·0	+ 2·9	20·3
Shipping Service	155,200	6,130	161,330	31·3	8·5	30·5	0·3	0·9	0·2	31·6	9·4	30·7	− 1·4	− 2·1	− 0·8	30·7
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	166,410	2,660	169,070	29·4	6·4	29·0	0·9	0·7	0·9	30·3	7·1	29·9	− 2·5	− 3·8	‡	29·7
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	17,580	1,960	19,540	19·7	7·2	18·5	0·6	0·7	0·6	20·3	7·9	19·1	+ 1·4	+ 2·1	+ 0·3	19·0
Distributive Trades	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	13·7	6·4	10·9	0·6	0·6	0·6	14·3	7·0	11·5	...	− 0·1	+ 0·5	11·4
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	165,310	77,820	243,130	6·0	1·8	4·7	0·1	0·0	0·1	6·1	1·8	4·8	+ 0·1	− 0·7	− 0·5	4·7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government	100,410	21,430	121,840	13·7	3·7	11·9	0·3	0·4	0·3	14·0	4·1	12·2	+ 0·2	+ 0·3	+ 2·3	12·1
Local Government	317,120	22,670	339,790	19·6	2·7	18·4	0·4	0·1	0·5	20·0	2·8	18·9	+ 0·8	+ 1·4	+ 6·2	18·7
Professional Services	79,080	58,080	137,160	7·4	3·0	5·5	0·2	0·1	0·2	7·6	3·1	5·7	...	− 0·2	...	5·7
Entertainments and Sports	64,960	32,570	97,530	24·2	14·2	20·9	0·7	0·8	0·7	24·9	15·0	21·6	+ 0·1	+ 2·0	+ 1·1	21·4
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	140,480	241,450	381,930	17·9	11·0	13·5	0·3	0·3	0·3	18·2	11·3	13·8	− 0·8	− 0·8	− 1·4	13·7
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	33,180	115,350	148,530	10·8	5·7	6·8	0·5	1·3	1·2	11·3	7·0	8·0	− 0·2	− 0·2	− 1·5	7·9
Industries and Services not separately specified	112,720	38,610	151,330	41·2	5·9	32·2	1·3	1·4	1·3	42·5	7·3	33·5	− 1·0	− 0·9	+ 2·3	33·0
Total	9,302,300	3,505,700	12,808,000	18·7	7·5	15·6	4·1	3·5	4·0	22·8	11·0	19·6	+ 0·1	− 3·2	− 2·4	19·4

* See last paragraph of text on page 294.
† For 27th July, 1931, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.
‡ See note * on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 24th July, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 3·0 than at 27th July, 1931.

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	5,587	0·3	89	0·0	133	0·1	32	0·0
Mining	253,311	14·6	166,597	43·2	770	0·3	400	0·3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	9,357	0·5	2,152	0·6	162	0·1	32	0·0
Brick, Tile, etc....	9,808	0·6	1,961	0·5	659	0·2	200	0·2
Pottery	5,667	0·3	4,349	1·1	4,464	1·7	6,519	5·4
Glass Trades ...	6,431	0·4	1,583	0·4	528	0·2	94	0·1
Chemicals ...	20,374	1·2	3,314	0·9	2,607	1·0	534	0·4
Metal Manufacture	56,309	3·2	39,589	10·3	1,016	0·4	623	0·5
Engineering	138,862	8·0	30,863	8·0	3,519	1·3	1,341	1·1
Vehicles	41,440	2·4	13,172	3·4	1,618	0·6	808	0·7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	97,478	5·6	3,864	1·0	332	0·1	44	0·0
Metal Trades ...	61,642	3·6	18,919	4·9	13,732	5·2	5,065	4·2
Textile Trades ...	65,532	3·8	46,912	12·2	80,851	30·7	67,731	55·7
Leather	5,049	0·3	1,029	0·3	1,792	0·7	515	0·4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,497	0·6	8,427	2·2	1,862	0·7	4,476	3·7
Clothing Trades...	15,871	0·9	2,779	0·7	20,538	7·8	15,905	13·1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	37,299	2·1	2,820	0·7	18,128	6·9	5,219	4·3
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	33,761	1·9	4,222	1·1	2,779	1·0	897	0·7
Printing and Paper	23,474	1·4	2,848	0·7	9,187	3·5	2,442	2·0
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	293,994	16·9	8,113	2·1	329	0·1	30	0·0
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	14,417	0·8	2,689	0·7	3,744	1·4	1,395	1·2
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply industries ...	17,706	1·0	748	0·2	164	0·1	8	0·0
Transport and Communication	166,579	9·6	5,573	1·5	1,903	0·7	120	0·1
Distributive Trades	164,386	9·5	8,007	2·1	48,258	18·3	3,961	3·3
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	9,962	0·6	187	0·0	1,393	0·5	34	0·0
Miscellaneous ...	172,503	9·9	4,438	1·2	43,159	16·4	3,181	2·6
Total ...	1,737,296	100·0	385,244	100·0	263,627	100·0	121,606	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 24th July, 1933, differed from the figures for 26th June, 1933, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th July, 1933, as compared with 26th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining	+ 11,422	− 191	+ 11,231
Jute	+ 2,920	+ 4,930	+ 7,850
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+ 3,854	+ 2,620	+ 6,474
Tailoring	+ 1,646	+ 4,371	+ 6,017
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 4,828	− 11	+ 4,817
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	+ 1,456	+ 2,310	+ 3,766
Local Government	+ 2,797	− 41	+ 2,756
Building	+ 2,663	− 39	+ 2,624
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	+ 493	+ 1,533	+ 2,026
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	+ 1,650	+ 131	+ 1,781
Dress Making and Millinery ...	− 100	+ 1,712	+ 1,612
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	− 935	− 74	− 1,009
Marine Engineering, etc.	− 1,112	− 24	− 1,136
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	− 572	− 1,086	− 1,658
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	− 1,697	+ 28	− 1,669
Railway Service	− 1,694	− 11	− 1,705
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	− 1,505	− 569	− 2,074
Shipping Service	− 2,224	+ 1	− 2,223
Hosiery	− 179	− 2,191	− 2,370
Woollen and Worsted	− 100	− 2,542	− 2,642
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	− 1,574	− 1,596	− 3,170
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	− 4,119	+ 2	− 4,117
Net variation for above Industries	+ 17,918	+ 9,263	+ 27,181
Total net variation for all Insured Industries	+ 5,235	+ 4,485	+ 9,720

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH JULY, 1933.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London	2,243	1,456	3,699	1,378	1,365	2,743
South-Eastern ...	1,157	966	2,123	800	1,113	1,913
South-Western ...	1,387	1,370	2,757	829	1,556	2,385
Midlands ...	4,004	1,540	5,544	1,586	1,357	2,943
North-Eastern ...	7,254	6,091	13,345	2,811	6,146	8,957
North-Western ...	6,165	5,738	11,903	4,416	4,951	9,367
Scotland ...	4,608	5,149	9,757	3,235	4,490	7,725
Wales	3,210	2,521	5,731	710	2,248	2,958
Great Britain ...	30,028	24,831	54,859	15,765	23,226	38,991

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 24TH JULY, 1933.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	5,412	4,332	9,744	884	743	1,627
South-Western ...	1,037	894	1,931	285	266	551
Midlands	1,784	1,512	3,296	414	546	960
North-Eastern ...	2,782	3,129	5,911	540	574	1,114
North-Western ...	2,442	2,212	4,654	870	821	1,691
Scotland	1,159	1,378	2,537	518	591	1,109
Wales	413	389	802	122	186	308
Great Britain ...	15,029	13,846	28,875	3,633	3,727	7,360

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentages Unemployed at 24th July, 1933.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped	Total.
London	108,740	96,460	2·6	0·0	2·6	2·0	0·1	2·1
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	2·6	0·2	2·8	2·7	0·4	3·1
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	3·1	0·6	3·7	2·9	0·7	3·6
Midlands	82,920	70,230	2·4	2·7	5·1	1·4	1·2	2·6
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	5·3	2·8	8·1	4·2	1·4	5·6
North-Western ...	83,000	74,200	6·0	2·3	8·3	4·0	2·7	6·7
Scotland	61,180	51,130	6·9	1·9	8·8	5·2	2·4	7·6
Wales	31,850	9,820	5·5	5·2	10·7	7·6	1·3	8·9
Special Schemes...	2,800	2,700	0·5	—	0·5	0·2	—	0·2
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	4·2	1·8	6·0	3·2	1·2	4·4

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.								Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1933.	
	Week ended 19.7.33.						Monthended 19.7.33.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).			
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London ...	416	140	3	2	419	142	...	...	4,366	...
S.-Eastern	230	83	16	11	246	94	24	25	2,219	333
S.-Western	225	92	31	24	256	116	29	2	1,692	283
Midlands	531	157	51	7	582	164	34	17	3,634	228
N.-Eastern	1,635	463	1,992	101	3,627	564	15	17	11,512	262
N.-Western	1,602	753	202	76	1,804	829	...	...	12,039	68
Scotland...	100	33	62	3	162	36	9	13	7,722	54
Wales ...	750	79	1,275	299	2,025	378	...	...	5,966	111
Great Britain...	5,489	1,800	3,632	523	9,121	2,323	111	74	49,150	1,339

There were 54 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 18 for girls, and 20 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 12 Junior Instruction Classes for boys and 1 for girls. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 6 for boys, 5 for girls, 13 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening. 40 Centres and 5 Classes were closed for holidays.

* 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, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 24th July, 1933. 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 501,702 temporarily stopped, 85,259 normally in casual employment, and 585,543 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 270,062 (or 14·6 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 166,139 (or 9·0 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 149,342 (or 8·0 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 ...	954,866	199,570	134,845	113,961	459,192	1,862,434
Boys ...	17,678	1,843	231	36	22	19,810
Women ...	191,321	33,028	13,614	7,340	21,439	266,742
Girls ...	8,639	784	112	8	10	9,553
Total ...	1,172,504	235,225	148,802	121,345	480,663	2,158,539
	PERCENTAGES.					
Men ...	51·3	10·7	7·2	6·1	24·7	100·0
Boys ...	89·2	9·3	1·2	0·2	0·1	100·0
Women ...	71·7	12·4	5·1	2·8	8·0	100·0
Girls ...	90·4	8·2	1·2	0·1	0·1	100·0
Total ...	54·3	10·9	6·9	5·6	22·3	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 24th July, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

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

The Table shows that of the 1,513,905 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 24th July, 1933, there were 427,328 with claims to insurance benefit, and 953,419 with applications for transitional payments; while 133,158 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 372,967 men temporarily stopped were 316,942, 30,054 and 25,971 respectively.

Among the 191,129 wholly unemployed insured women, 86,782 had claims for insurance benefit, 57,959 were applicants for transitional payments, and 46,388 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 113,283 women temporarily stopped were 98,637, 4,603 and 10,043 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

—	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	427,328	86,782
	Temporarily Stopped	316,942	98,637
	Casuals	54,113	1,357
	Total	798,383	186,776
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	953,419	57,959
	Temporarily Stopped	30,054	4,603
	Casuals	28,608	256
	Total	1,012,081	62,818
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	939,753	47,953
(b) Needs of applicants held not to justify payment...	...	72,328	14,865
Total	...	1,012,081	62,818
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	107,951	39,317
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	25,207	7,071
	Temporarily Stopped	25,971	10,043
	Casuals	792	34
	Total	51,970	17,148
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,513,905	191,129
	Temporarily Stopped	372,967	113,283
	Casuals	83,513	1,647
	Total	1,970,385	306,059

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	8,731	3,638
	Temporarily Stopped	8,650	4,212
	Casuals	88	8
	Total	17,469	7,858
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	9,315	5,888
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	903	324
Total	...	10,218	6,212
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	964	479
	Temporarily Stopped	1,374	1,216
	Casuals	3	—
	Total	2,341	1,695
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	19,913	10,329
	Temporarily Stopped	10,024	5,428
	Casuals	91	8
	Total	30,028	15,765

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 5th June to 1st July, 1933, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates	26,418	303,288	2,454	14,266	28,872	317,554
Lower rates ...	18,767	205,671	2,019	11,952	20,786	217,623
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	8,055	19,119	2,309	2,652	10,364	21,771
Total	53,240	528,078	6,782	28,870	60,022	556,948

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

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

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

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions*	Men ...	113	203	316
	Women	14	58	72
	Juveniles	6	168	174
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ...	5,549	6,284	11,833
	Women	1,092	1,531	2,623
Anomalies Regulations†:—				
Class (b)	Men ...	28	122	150
	Women	49	195	244
	Juveniles	—	2	2
Class (c)	Men ...	47	62	109
	Women	28	65	93
	Juveniles	2	5	7
Class (d)		1,204	3,237	4,441
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men ...	1,588	2,455	4,043
	Women	1,087	2,443	3,530
	Juveniles	190	567	757
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ...	1,316	2,047	3,363
	Women	489	816	1,305
	Juveniles	151	413	564
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ...	257	471	728
	Women	491	1,978	2,469
	Juveniles	26	224	250
Not unemployed	Men ...	532	1,905	2,437
	Women	57	651	708
	Juveniles	5	111	116
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men ...	212	621	833
	Women	194	860	1,054
	Juveniles	7	46	53
Other grounds	Men ...	429	2,393	2,822
	Women	84	769	853
	Juveniles	20	210	230
Total	Men ...	10,071	16,563	26,634
	Women	4,789	12,603	17,392
	Juveniles	407	1,746	2,153
Grand Total		15,267	30,912	46,179

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

—		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		149	313	462
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	Men ...	19	219	238
	Women	1	4	5
	Juveniles	2	—	2
Total Appeals		22	223	245

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	230	383	613
Appeals by Associations	111	190	301
Appeals by Claimants	104	302	406
Total	445	875	1,320

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

† *See* note * in first column on page 300. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ *See* note † in first column on page 300.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST AUGUST, 1932, TO 31ST JULY, 1933.

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions	1,676	8,907	10,583
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	87,004	113,004	200,008
Anomalies Regulations* ... ... Class (*a*)	—	—	—
Class (*b*)	6,503	18,848	25,351
Class (*c*)	944	1,851	2,795
Class (*d*)	19,661	45,654	65,315
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	31,480	57,919	89,399
Employment lost through misconduct ...	24,758	38,294	63,052
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	8,541	28,750	37,291
Not unemployed	6,514	37,700	44,214
Not capable of work, or not available for work	4,831	17,891	22,722
Other grounds	7,821	54,657	62,478
Total	199,733	423,475	623,208
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	7,983	11,305	19,288
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	1,180	3,203	4,383
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	3,431	4,111	7,542
Appeals by Associations	1,285	2,213	3,498
Appeals by Claimants	1,885	4,998	6,883
Total	6,601	11,322	17,923

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 29th July, 1933, four weeks ended 24th June, 1933, and five weeks ended 30th July, 1932‡ :—

—	Five weeks ended 29th July, 1933.	Four weeks ended 24th June, 1933.	Five weeks ended 30th July, 1932.
I. *Insurance Account.*	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	2,152,000	1,604,000	2,047,000
Employed persons	2,117,000	1,576,000	2,014,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	2,126,000	1,592,000	2,031,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	2,000	3,000
	6,398,000	4,774,000	6,095,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer§	—	—	219,000
Total Income	6,398,000	4,774,000	6,314,000
Insurance Benefit	4,006,000	3,359,000	5,390,000
Cost of Administration	385,000	308,000	390,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	515,000	413,000	520,000
Miscellaneous Payments	21,000	6,000	14,000
Total Expenditure‖ ...	4,927,000	4,086,000	6,314,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding...	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. *Transitional Payments Account.*			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶ ...	5,060,000	4,145,000	4,720,000

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

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

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

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

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

‡ A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (*See* House of Commons Paper No. 13 of 1933 for the period ended 31st March, 1932.)

§ 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.

‖ Owing to seasonal increase in income and improved employment, the Insurance Account shows a surplus of £1,471,000 for the five weeks ended 29th July, 1933. The surplus will be available to meet deficiencies in the Insurance Account should such occur in the subsequent months of 1933/34.

¶ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY.

(*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 July, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 779,073, or 0·5 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 9·7 per cent. more than in July, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 468, 470 and 425 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July, 1933, was 626,311, a decrease of 0·8 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 6·6 per cent. as compared with July, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 152,762, or 0·6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 24·4 per cent. more than in July, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in July, 1933, numbered 90,954, or 0·4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5·7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 688,119, or 0·5 per cent. less than in the previous month but 12·1 per cent. more than in July, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, 1933, as compared with June, 1933, twenty-one showed decreases, while in two areas there was no change. Compared with July, 1932, forty areas showed increases including Glasgow (218 per 10,000), Liverpool (123 per 10,000), Blackburn (117 per 10,000), Sheffield (114 per 10,000), and Norwich (108 per 10,000); the other seven areas showed decreases.

—	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in July, 1933.				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 before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	32,356	96,713	129,069	296	— 7	— 13
Birkenhead ...	887	6,580	7,467	506	+ 7	+ 71
Birmingham ...	4,374	17,640	22,014	218	+ 2	+ 7
Blackburn ...	766	5,158	5,924	485	+ 17	+117
Bolton	862	3,569	4,431	249	...	+ 21
Bradford	1,161	9,465	10,626	359	+ 11	+ 20
Brighton	1,030	1,917	2,947	203	— 6	— 18
Bristol	2,113	11,660	13,773	341	— 5	— 64
Burnley	418	2,969	3,387	348	+ 16	+ 50
Cardiff	1,498	9,918	11,416	513	+ 8	+ 81
Coventry	431	1,798	2,229	124	— 1	— 12
Croydon	782	3,890	4,672	197	— 1	+ 28
Derby	576	6,426	7,002	492	— 12	— 18
East Ham ...	648	3,918	4,566	323	+ 3	+ 26
Gateshead ...	679	8,585	9,264	756	+ 27	+ 46
Huddersfield ...	563	2,047	2,610	229	+ 7	+ 42
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,635	17,658	19,293	606	— 19	+ 7
Leeds	2,812	17,099	19,911	411	+ 9	+ 63
Leicester	823	4,924	5,747	239	+ 2	+ 10
Liverpool	5,921	67,663	73,584	856	— 6	+123
Manchester ...	3,566	51,035	54,601	716	— 23	+ 91
Middlesbrough ...	471	4,476	4,947	353	— 8	+ 44
Newcastle-on-Tyne	879	20,236	21,115	741	+ 21	+ 80
Norwich	739	9,760	10,499	829	+ 20	+108
Nottingham ...	1,840	12,389	14,229	526	— 2	+ 62
Oldham	956	3,100	4,056	292	— 9	+ 84
Plymouth	526	5,577	6,103	293	+ 1	— 27
Portsmouth ...	1,195	2,851	4,046	160	+ 1	+ 7
Preston	498	1,293	1,791	151	— 3	+ 16
St. Helens ...	452	5,319	5,771	536	+ 7	+ 92
Salford	1,693	7,016	8,709	395	— 19	+ 29
Sheffield	1,700	57,107	58,807	1,146	— 17	+114
Southampton ...	1,318	3,722	5,040	284	+ 5	+ 28
Southend-on-Sea ...	270	2,204	2,474	205	...	+ 10
South Shields ...	743	3,341	4,084	358	— 5	+ 4
Stockport	555	1,831	2,386	188	— 12	+ 21
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,718	8,154	9,872	357	— 1	+ 28
Sunderland ...	866	10,842	11,708	622	+ 2	+ 81
Swansea	515	6,606	7,121	432	+ 1	+ 23
Wallasey	248	1,463	1,711	176	+ 4	+ 30
Walsall	549	3,770	4,319	413	— 7	— 36
West Ham ...	2,312	17,639	19,951	690	+ 9	+ 94
Wolverhampton ...	546	2,493	3,039	228	+ 1	+ 34
Total of 42 above-named County Boroughs ...	52,134	445,108	497,242	478	— 2	+ 44
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	84,490	541,821	626,311	424	— 4	+ 27
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	4,691	115,569	120,260	1,087	+ 7	+218
Edinburgh ...	707	18,501	19,208	431	+ 6	+ 72
Dundee	667	6,134	6,801	384	— 2	+ 83
Aberdeen	399	6,094	6,493	385	— 1	+ 69
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,464	146,298	152,762	805	+ 5	+158
Total for above 47 areas ...	90,954	688,119	779,073	468	— 2	+ 43

* 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.

† 15th July in London, 29th July in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th July 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. 284–285 to compare the actual level of employment in Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.*]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a further decrease in July.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as *unemployed* at 31st July, 1933, was 4,468,518 (provisional figure), as compared with 4,856,942 at the end of June and 5,392,248 at the end of July, 1932.

At 31st July, 1933, 394,115 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,251,804 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,645,919 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,726,676 at the end of June and 2,111,342 at the end of July, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,895,707 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st July, 1933; the corresponding total at the end of June was 2,062,650 and at the end of July, 1932, 2,229,008.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment decreased in July. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 269,830 (204,370 men and 65,460 women). At the end of June, the corresponding total was 281,579 and at the end of July, 1932, 297,130.

At the beginning of July, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 1.33 per cent. as compared with July, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 36·71, as compared with 48·23 at the beginning of July, 1932. At 1st July, 1933, 17·82 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 18·89 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 174 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 992,611, show that 16·4 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 18·2 per cent. at the end of April and 18·9 per cent. at the end of May, 1932. In addition, 17·7 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 22·5 per cent. in May, 1932. In May, 1933, 19·3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23·6, and in May, 1932, 22·5.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 523,951 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th June, 1933, 22·5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·0 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 23·5 and 5·2, respectively, and in the last week of June, 1932, 22·8 and 7·5, respectively. At the end of June, 1933, 300,900 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 275,500 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.‖

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 53,860 applications for employment (41·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 57,163 at the end of May and 41,441 at the end of June, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,695, 3,680 and 2,042, respectively.

ITALY.¶

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. According to statistics furnished by the National Fascist Institute of Social Welfare, 883,621 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,000,128 at the end of May and 905,097 at the end of June, 1932. In addition, 38,815 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of June, 1933, as compared with 45,183 at the end of May and 31,710 at the end of June, 1932.

* *Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger*, August, 1933. Berlin.
† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 4th August, 1933. Paris.
‡ *Le Peuple*, 26th July, 1933. Brussels.
§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st July, 1933, The Hague.
‖ *La Vie Economique*, July, 1933. Berne.
¶ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, July, 1933. Rome.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 307,873 (126,682 in Vienna), a decrease of 4·1 per cent. as compared with May but an increase of 16·2 per cent. as compared with June, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased during May in Norway and during June in Sweden.

Norway.†—Out of 23,582 members of trade unions making returns, 25·5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1933, as compared with 29·3 per cent. at the end of April and 24·6 per cent. at the end of May, 1932.

Sweden.‡—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of June, 1933, was 20·7, as compared with 21·9 at the end of May and 19·3 at the end of June, 1932.

POLAND.§

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 239,542, as compared with 258,599 at the end of April and 306,801 at the end of May, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‖

Unemployment showed a further decrease during July. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 636,000, as compared with 674,500 at the end of June and 453,000 at the end of July, 1932.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 17,952 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the wage earners employed in all manufacturing industries, 2,802,711 workpeople were on their pay-rolls at or near 15th June, an increase of 7·0 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 10·8 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June, 1933, was 62·8, as compared with 58·7 for May and 57·5 for June, 1932.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 31 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in July, 1933, as compared with 31 per cent. in June and 34 per cent. in July, 1932.

HUNGARY.**

Unemployment showed a decrease during April. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 65,793, as compared with 69,207 at the end of March, and 68,459 at the end of April, 1932.

IRISH FREE STATE.**

Unemployment showed a further decrease in June. The total number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges was 60,578, as compared with 65,296 in the preceding month.

CANADA.††

Employment at the beginning of July showed a further marked improvement. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,125 firms gave an aggregate of 778,148 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st July, 1933, as compared with 742,750 at 1st June. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st July, 1933, was 84·5, as compared with 80·7 at the beginning of June and 88·7 at the beginning of July, 1932.

At the end of June, 1933, 21·8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 23·8 per cent. at the end of May and 21·9 per cent. at the end of June, 1932.

NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment continued to increase during May. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 27th May, 1933, was 55,477, as compared with 53,171 at the end of April and 53,543 at the end of May, 1932.

* *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th July, 1933. Vienna.
† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
‡ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
§ *Wiadomosci Statystyczne*, 15th July, 1933. Warsaw.
‖ *Prager Tagblatt*, 6th August, 1933. Prague.
¶ *Trend of Employment*, June, 1933, and *American Federationist*, August, 1933. Washington.
** *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, July, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.
†† *The July Employment Situation*, 1933, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.
‡‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, June, 1933. Wellington.

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

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 July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £1,370 in the weekly full-time wages of 88,700 workpeople and in a decrease of £565 in those of 6,250 workpeople.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Metal	6,500	...	270	...
Textile	80,550	2,050	975	75
Other	1,650	4,200	125	490
Total	88,700	6,250	1,370	565

In the metal group the increases mainly concerned blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Cumberland. In the former district it was arranged that during the ensuing quarter an advance of 2½ per cent. on basis rates should be paid; while in the latter district the percentage paid on the basis rates of the higher-paid workers was raised by ¾ per cent. under the operation of a selling-price sliding scale.

The increases in the textile group were almost entirely confined to workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries, whose wages were increased under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements; in Yorkshire the increases amounted to about ¾ per cent. on current rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 4d. per week for men and 2d. per week for women.

In other industrial groups the principal changes consisted of an increase, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, of 2s. per week for bakers in the Liverpool district, and decreases of various amounts for quarryworkers at Portland and in Cornwall.

Of the estimated total increase of £1,370 per week, about £1,070 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, and about £20 under a selling-price sliding scale; about £230 was due to an agreement arrived at by a conciliation board; and the remaining sum was mainly the outcome of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

Of the estimated total decrease of £565 per week, about £225 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, and the remaining sum mainly to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or independent action on the part of the employers.

Summary of Changes reported in January-July, 1933.

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

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Coal Mining	50	13,000	5	410
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,850	8,200	220	1,100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	20,000	1,000	2,600	100
Iron and Steel	76,000	15,400	10,720	850
Engineering	1,100	5,100	330	1,600
Shipbuilding	...	1,800	...	660
Other Metal	350	32,900	50	2,800
Textile	20,500	221,300	2,000	18,050
Clothing	50	9,800	5	770
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	2,600	...	220
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	10,400	15	1,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,500	...	2,400
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	...	533,000	...	48,000
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	150	1,500	30	180
Transport	17,700	38,900	900	5,000
Public Administration Services	750	10,800	65	810
Other	100	33,300	10	3,950
Total	138,650	955,500	16,950	87,900

In the corresponding seven months of 1932, there were net increases of £3,625 in the weekly full-time wages of 94,500 workpeople, and net decreases of £165,500 in those of 1,332,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

Under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board the number of weekly hours beyond which overtime rates become payable to agricultural workers in Norfolk was reduced.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Quarrying	Portland	1 July	Limestone quarry workers:— Quarrymen	*Decrease‡ of 1d. in the 1s. on piece-work earnings, of 1s. per day in the minimum wage for pieceworkers, and of 1s. per day for timeworkers. Rates after change: timeworkers, 11s. 1d. per day; pieceworkers' minimum, 10s. 9d. per day.*
			Labourers, craftsmen, crane and wagon drivers.	*Decrease of 10d. per day for labourers and electric crane drivers, and of 11d. or 1s. per day for other classes. Rates after change: labourers, 8s. 10d.; carpenters and blacksmiths, 10s.; crane drivers—steam, 10s. 1d.; electric, 9s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 10s. 1d. per day.*
	Cornwall	1 July	Granite quarry workers	*Decrease of ½d. per hour for masons and cutters, and of ¾d. per hour for quarrymen. Rates after change: masons and cutters, 1s. 4½d.; quarrymen, 1s. 0⅝d. per hour.§*
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham.	23 July	Blastfurnacemen	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 2½ per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum "all-in" rate for blastfurnace labourers, 6s. 6d. per shift.‖
	Tees-side		Cokemen and by-product workers	
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase¶ of ¾ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week are over 6s. 4d. per shift, making their wages 13¾ per cent. above the standard.**
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Scotland	10 June	Workpeople employed in the bobbin and shuttle-making industry.	*Decrease of 10 per cent. on current rates. Weekly rates after change: men—skilled, 49s.; semi-skilled, 43s. 3d.; labourers, 37s. 4d.; women, 22s.; boys and girls, 11s. 3d.*
Typefounding	London	July	Workpeople employed in type foundries.	Increase‡ (for workers on full time only) of 1s. per week for male workers and of 6d. per week for female workers. Weekly rates after change: mould makers, 79s.; engineers and justifiers, 71s.; rubbers, 54s.; other male workers, 59s.; female workers, 29s. 6d.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning	Leicester	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	*Bonus reduced‡ from 1d. to ¾d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d. per week; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, ¾d. in the shilling.*
Elastic Web Weaving	Leicester	21 July	Male workers	Bonus increased‡ from 9s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 3,600 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ This reduction is the result of an agreement between the employers and the trade unions concerned, under the terms of which a decrease of ½d. per hour operated on 1st April, 1933, for masons and cutters, and a further reduction, which applied to all classes, from the date shown above.

‖ This increase is the result of an arrangement between the employers and the trade union concerned, by which wages during the ensuing quarter are to be subject to an advance of 2½ per cent. on base rates, as compared with a deduction of 3½ per cent. from base rates warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

** The wages of workpeople whose total earnings, without scale percentage, for a normal week average 6s. 4d. or less per shift, remain unaltered at 20 per cent. above the standard, plus bonuses up to 10d. per shift.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.*	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 37 per cent. to 38 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 29½ per cent. to 30½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 22¼ per cent. to 22¾ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent. plus 38 per cent. on total; Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 38 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 38 per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‖; also Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 11s. 2d. per week to 11s. 6d. per week for men 21 and over, from 6s. 8d. per week to 6s. 10d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 11s. 6d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 6s. 10d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 11s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 15s. plus 6s. 10d.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Aug.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades (except reelers).	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 11s. 3d. per week to 11s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over, from 6s. 11d. per week to 7s. 1½d. per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.§
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 19s. 1d. per week to 19s. 5d. per week for engravers, and from 11s. 2d. per week to 11s. 6d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Aug.†	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 19s. 1d. per week to 19s. 5d. per week for men, from 12s. 1d. per week to 12s. 3d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.
	Great Britain ...	3 July	Workpeople employed in the machine-made lace and net finishing trade.	General minimum piece-rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts cancelled in their application to the finishing of lace produced on Barmen lace machines; also variation in the definition of "roving" for the purpose of the application of the general minimum piece rates. (*See* Notice of Order on page 273 of July GAZETTE.)
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 22 July.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 15 per cent. on list prices increased‡ to 17½ per cent.
Baking and Confectionery	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	24 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase‡ of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovensmen, 64s.; table-hands, 58s.; juniors—factories: 18s. at 17, increasing each year to 38s. at 20; small shops—15s. at 17, increasing each year to 35s. at 20.
Furniture Manufacture.	Swansea (certain firms).	1 July	Furniture trade operatives ...	*Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).*
Waterworks Undertakings	Certain undertakings in the South Midland Area.¶	1st pay week in July.	Adult male manual workers ...	*Decrease‡ of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 46s. 9d.; Grade C, 45s. 9d.; Grade B, 44s. 2d.; Grade A, 38s. 5d.*
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Peterhead	26 June	Fish dock workers and dock workers.	*Decrease of 1d. per ton for loading and discharging coal,* and an increase of ½d. per hour on time rates. Time rate after change: 1s. 3½d. per hour.
	Fraserburgh ...	23 June	Fish dock workers	Increase of ½d. per hour on time rates, and adoption of a price list for piece work.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Bedlingtonshire ...	1 July	Manual workers employed by Urban District Council.	*Bonus decreased‡ from 40⅔ per cent. to 36½ per cent. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 30s. 6d. per week, plus 36½ per cent.*
	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in July.	Manual workers employed by Rural District Council.	*Bonus decreased‡ from 37 per cent. to 36 per cent., leaving, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 41 per cent. above basic rates. Weekly rate after change for scavengers, 51s. 9d. (inclusive of bonus).*
	Scarborough ...	1 July	General yard and road labourers, road scavengers or sweepers, and refuse collectors.	Discontinuance of temporary deduction of 2s. per week made in January, 1932.
	Oxford	25 May	Road scavengers	Increase of 1s. 9d. per week (42s. 3d. to 44s.).
	Hampshire	1 July	Road workers	*Decrease‡ of 1/20th of basic rates. Weekly rates after change: road labourers, 34s. 5d.; lengthmen, 35s. 10d.*
	Dunfermline ...	15 May	Manual workers	*Decrease‡ of 1s. per week. Rates after change: scavengers, 48s.; carters, 50s.; labourers—unskilled, 1s. 0½d.; skilled, 1s. 1d. per hour.*
Leather Goods Manufacture.	London**	10 July	Workpeople employed in the fancy and solid leather goods trade.	*New scales of minimum weekly rates adopted for juvenile workers, starting at 14s. and 12s. for male and female workers respectively at 16, and increasing each year to 35s. and 24s. respectively at 20; the minimum rates for skilled adult workers remaining unchanged at 1s. 2d. per hour for males and 7d. per hour for females.***
Retail Distribution.	Bolton district ...	Pay day in week beginning 10 July.	Butchery workers employed by co-operative societies:— Branch managers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 65s. per week for sales under £20, increasing according to weekly sales.*
			Slaughtermen and pork butchers	*Decreases varying from 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. per week.*
			Other workers	*Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 4d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. at 16, increasing each year to 61s. at 23; first assistants, 3s. or 5s. over rate for age.*
	Crewe, Burslem and Winnington.	Pay day in week beginning 3 July.	Butchery workers employed by co-operative societies:— Branch managers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 66s. per week for sales under £30, increasing according to weekly sales.*
			Slaughtermen and pork butchers	*Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.*
			Other workers	*Decrease of 2s. or 3s. per week for those 16 and over. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14, increasing each year to 62s. at 23; first assistants, 3s. or 5s. over rate for age.*
	Macclesfield, Crewe and district.	Pay day in week beginning 24 July.	Road transport workers employed by co-operative societies:— Adult workers	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 55s. for stablemen, carriers and coal fillers, 57s. for one-horse carters, 61s. for drivers of mechanical wagons 2 tons and under, and 63s. for drivers of wagons over 2 tons.
			Juniors	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 11s. 9d. at 14, increasing each year to 40s. at 20.

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

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

‖ This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge, the increases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (*see* above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 32 per cent. to 33 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 24 per cent. to 25 per cent. for menders, and from 27 per cent. to 28 per cent. for all other pieceworkers (except hand cutters, for whom there was no change).

¶ This reduction is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South Midland District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The undertakings reported to have put the change into operation include Portsmouth (new entrants only) and Reading.

** This change took effect under an agreement made between the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association (London Branch) and the National Union of Leather Workers, in which it was stipulated that the above minimum rates should not apply to workers engaged in the production of the cheapest class of travelling goods and suit cases (mass production or machine made).

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Retail Distribution.	Manchester and district.	Pay day in week beginning 17 July.	Butchery workers employed by co-operative societies:— Branch managers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 66s. per week for sales up to and including £25 per week, increasing according to weekly sales.*
			Slaughtermen and pork butchers	*Decrease of 1s. 9d. or 2s. per week for slaughtermen and first and second hands in pork section, the rate for machinemen in pork section remaining unchanged.*
			Other workers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 3s. 6d. per week (except for those 17 and under 19, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates: 16s. at 16, increasing each year to 61s. 6d. at 23; first assistants, 3s. or 5s. over rate for age.*
	South Yorkshire district.	Pay day in week beginning 10 July.	Butchery workers employed by co-operative societies:— Branch managers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted starting at 66s. per week for sales up to £25 per week, increasing according to weekly sales.*
			Other workers	*New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 3d. to 5s. 6d. per week for those 15 and under 23,* and in an increase of 6d. per week for those 23 and over. *Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 61s. at 23; first hands, 3s. or 5s. over rate for age.*
	Glasgow district and Perth.	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed by retail co-operative societies.	*Decrease of 2½ per cent. on rates in operation prior to January, 1933, making a total reduction of 5 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: male workers (general scale)—12s. 7d. in first year, increasing each year to 27s. 7d. in 5th year, and to 57s. 1d. in 10th year; female workers (general scale)—11s. 7d. in 1st year, increasing to 24s. 6d. in fifth year and to 38s. 1d. in tenth year; branch managers, 66s. 4d. for weekly trade under £60, increasing according to weekly sales; branch manageresses—two-thirds of rate for managers.*

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY, 1933.

Agriculture	Norfolk	2 July	Male and female workers	Number of hours per week beyond which overtime rates become payable fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, at 50 in summer and 48 in winter, instead of 53 in summer and 48 in winter as previously.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 139, as compared with 119* in the previous month and with 126* in July, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1933, numbered 24, as compared with 21 in the previous month and with 26 in July, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards ...	
Engine Drivers, Motormen	1
Firemen	
Guards (Passenger)	
Permanent Way Men ...	4
Porters	1
Shunters	
Mechanics	
Labourers	1
Other Grades	3
Contractors' Servants	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	10
MINES.	
Underground	62
Surface	6
TOTAL, MINES ...	68
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	2
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton	3
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	4
Other Textiles	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	1
Metal Extracting and Refining	2
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making	4
Metal Founding	
Engineering and Machine Making	3
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (*continued*).	
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft	2
Other Metal Trades ...	4
Shipbuilding	5
Wood	4
Gas	2
Electric Generating Stations ...	
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	3
Chemicals, etc.	2
Food and Drink	
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Tanning, Currying, etc.	
Rubber Trades	1
Other Non-Textile Industries	3
PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	9
Buildings	4
Warehouses and Railway Sidings	1
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	58
USE OR WORKING of:— Tramway	1
Total (excluding Seamen)	139
SEAMEN.	
Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor	21
Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor	3
TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	24
Total (including Seamen)	163

* The figures previously published for June, 1933, and July, 1932, have been revised.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41; the total number of *deaths** reported was 7.

I. Cases.

(*a*) LEAD POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	1
Plumbing and Soldering... ...	
Shipbreaking	3
Printing	
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead Works	
Pottery	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	4
Electric Accumulator Works	
Paint and Colour Works...	2
Indiarubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting... ...	
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries	
Other Industries	1
Painting of Buildings ...	4
TOTAL ...	16
(*b*) OTHER POISONING.	
Aniline	1
(*c*) ANTHRAX.	
Handling of Horsehair ...	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
TOTAL ...	2

I. Cases (*continued*).

(*d*) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	10
Tar	5
Paraffin	
Oil	2
TOTAL ...	17
(*e*) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Chromium Plating ...	5
Total, Cases	41

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Pottery	1
Painting of Buildings ...	2
TOTAL ...	3
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Tar	3
Oil	1
TOTAL ...	4
Total, Deaths	7

* *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.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 23, as compared with 42 in the previous month, and 30 in July, 1932. In these new disputes about 6,100 workpeople were directly involved and 800 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 36, involving about 10,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, estimated at about 67,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	8	11	4,600	33,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc.	1	2	3	300	4,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	2	1	3	300	3,000
Transport	2	3	5	2,800	6,000
Other	5	9	14	2,400	21,000
Total, July, 1933 ...	13	23	36	10,400	67,000
Total, June, 1933 ...	*9*	*42*	*51*	*18,600*	*98,000*
Total, July, 1932 ...	*19*	*30*	*49*	*40,400*	*248,000*

Causes.—Of the 23 disputes beginning in July, 3, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, in questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, in other questions as to working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, were settled by compromise.

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

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Brita ' nd Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1933, as c with the corresponding period of 1932 :—

Industry Group.	January to July, 1933.			January to July, 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.
Coal Mining ...	65	30,200	175,000	62	32,700	121,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	500	9,000	2	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	9	700	7,000	5	300	4,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	13	7,800	22,000	10	700	5,000
Other Metal ...	31	5,100	76,000	20	1,900	33,000
Textile	24	3,400	36,000	78	51,700	475,000
Clothing ...	14	1,800	4,000	14	1,600	28,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	14	1,900	31,000	9	600	7,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	4	3,300	26,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc....	11	400	7,000	17	2,400	28,000
Transport ...	25	24,100	257,000	20	11,700	188,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	2	100	1,000	3	300	1,000
Other	7	4,500	43,000	12	1,000	6,000
Total ...	223	83,800	694,000	252	105,100	901,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY, 1933.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
			1933.	1933.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliers, *and other underground workers and surface workers*—near Pontefract (one firm).	685	790	7 June	...	Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.
GLASS MANUFACTURE :—						
Pressed glass makers, *coopers, labourers, etc., and female workers employed in grinding and warehousing departments*—Gateshead (one firm).	46	159	19 June	13 July	Refusal to work under a certain official.	Change effected in duties of official in question.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE :—						
Cabinet makers, polishers and machinists—East London (one firm).	165	...	24 July	25 July	Dispute arising out of dismissals of certain workpeople.	Amicable settlement effected.
TRANSPORT :—						
Crews of certain vessels on Irish cross-channel services—Various ports, including Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry.	500§	...	28–30 June.	*See* note ‖.	Refusal to accept terms of an agreement negotiated between the National Union of Seamen and Irish cross-channel shipping companies.	Opposition to new terms withdrawn‖.
Dock workers—Various ports, as above.	700§	...	29 June–3 July.	4–7 July	Refusal to handle cargoes on Irish cross-channel vessels, in sympathy with crews who had stopped work.	Work resumed.
Dock labourers, coal trimmers and tippers, checkers, etc.—Garston, Liverpool.	1,076	...	17 July	18 July	Against employment of non-union foremen, and for alteration of certain working conditions.	Amicable settlement effected.
Motor vehicle drivers and conductors—Romford.	400	...	29 July	*See* note ¶	Dispute arising out of certain dismissals and other alleged grievances.	*See* note ¶.
RUBBER INDUSTRY :—						
Workpeople employed in rubber tyre manufacture — Brentford (one firm).	800		7 July**	8 August	Against revision of piece-work rates in curing department, following factory reorganisation.	Work resumed.

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

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

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

§ Estimated number.

‖ It is understood that in the case of each vessel affected substitute crews were engaged within short periods; some of the strikers have since been reinstated on terms of the agreement and others will be re-engaged as vacancies occur.

¶ The workpeople on strike were discharged on the first day of the stoppage and their places were filled during following days.

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

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	**39%**
Food only	**19%**

FOOD.

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was slightly higher than at 1st July. This was due mainly to increases in the prices of flour and bread, eggs and butter, which, however, were partly counterbalanced by reductions in the prices of potatoes.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 19 per cent. at 1st August, 1933, as compared with 18 per cent. at 1st July, 1933, and 23 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 1st Aug., 1933, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1933.	1st August, 1933.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs	0 10	1 2	1 2	+ 4	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7¼	0 8¾	0 8¾	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4¾	0 4½	0 4½	− 0¼	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 2¾	1 2½	+ 4	− 0¼
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6¾	0 9¼	0 9¼	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3¾	0 3¾	− 0¼	...
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11¼	0 11¼	0 11½	+ 0¼	+ 0¼
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	1 0½	+ 2	+ 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5¾	0 7¼	0 7½	+ 1¾	+ 0¼
Tea	1 6¼	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3¼	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2¼	0 2¼	+ 0¼	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 2	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 1¼	1 1½	− 1	+ 0¼
Salt	1 2¼	0 11½	0 11¾	− 2½	+ 0¼
Cheese†	0 8¾	0 9	0 9	+ 0¼	...
Margarine	0 7	0 6	0 6	− 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1¼	0 1¼	0 1½	+ 0¼	+ 0¼
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4¾	0 7½	0 6¼	+ 1½	− 1¼

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 August, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st July, 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	41	39	40	41
Thin Flank	13	12	12	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	19	23	21	21
Thin Flank	−10	− 3	− 7	− 7
Mutton, British—				
Legs	38	39	39	40
Breast	13	12	13	13
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	37	29	33	33
Breast	−14	− 9	−11	−11
Bacon (streaky)*	...	3	1	...
Fish	107	82	94	93
Flour	19	18	18	14
Bread	35	30	32	27
Tea	9	24	17	17
Sugar (granulated)	20	12	16	15
Milk	53	57	55	55
Butter—				
Fresh	−11	− 3	− 7	− 9
Salt	−18	−17	−17	−19
Cheese†	1	5	3	3
Margarine	−12	−15	−13	−14
Eggs (fresh)	17	12	15	7
Potatoes	33	21	27	53
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	19	18	19	18

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

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, boots and shoes, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st August the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 80 and 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st August were on the average about 75 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 August, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August, 1933, is approximately **39 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st July, 1933, and 41 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

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

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

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

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.*					
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	49	41	30	25	19	1933. 1 Aug.
Foreign Countries.						
Czechoslovakia ...	...	32	18	9	5	May
Denmark	49	37	19	15	17	July
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	40	32	16	8	1	May
Finland	979	837	718	756	752	June
France (Paris)† ...	522	503	517	443	407	July
„ (other towns)†...	503**	514**	502**	428**	391	May
Germany	56	46	30	14	11	July
Italy	458	407	342	318	298	June
Norway	58	51	40	34	30	June
Spain (Madrid)† ...	77	80	93	79	84	Mar.
„ (Barcelona)† ...	73	72	77	71	67	Mar.
Sweden†	51	40	30	28	22	July
Switzerland	55	52	40	24	16	June
United States	59	44	19	1	−3††	June
British Dominions, &c.						
Australia	60	47	25	23	17	June
Canada	50	49	10	−8	−5††	July
India (Bombay):						
Native families ...	45	36	0	2	−5††	July
Irish Free State ...	66	56	43**	34**	26	May
New Zealand	46	43	18‡	8‡	4‡	July
South Africa	16	9	4	−6	−1††	June

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.*					
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Latest figures available.	
						Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	39	1933. 1 Aug.
Foreign Countries.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	597	June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	2	May
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	60	July
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,E	50	48	34	28	26	May
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	867	June
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	455¶	492¶	465¶	417¶	416	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	19	July
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	37	June
Italy	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	259	Jan.–June
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	344	May
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	314	May
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	47	June
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0‡	−9‡	−16††	June
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	53	July
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	31	June
United States...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	32	Dec., '32
British Dominions, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	50¶	41¶	25¶	20¶	16	1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	20	July
India (Bombay):							
Native families	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	3	July
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	48	May
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45‡	31**	27	July
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	15	June

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ New series.

§ Figure for June.

‖ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. ** Figure for August. †† Decrease.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Master and Servant.

BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY: COMMON LAW ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE: EFFECT OF SECTION 29 OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal from a decision of the Court of Session, which reversed a decision by the Lord Ordinary (Lord Mackay) that a common law action for damages for negligence brought by the father of a deceased workman was not competent.

The father brought an action against the company by which his son had been employed, alleging that his son was killed while working at their colliery owing to the negligence of the company in failing to make secure the roof of the place where he was working. The negligence of the company was alleged to consist in failure to carry out certain provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. The company contended that the common law action was excluded by section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, the relevant portions of which are as follows:—

> When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer . . . ; but the employer . . . shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid.

Lord Atkin, in giving judgment, said that the provisions of section 29 were not directed to forms of action. They dealt with substance; and whatever the form of action, if it were based on the fact that injury was caused by personal negligence, etc., it was not affected by the section.

The pleadings expressly alleged fault and negligence. The fault and negligence complained of was failure to observe the provisions of the Coal Mines Act. It was beyond question that those provisions imposed a special duty on the employer towards those for whose safety they were designed, so that, unless section 29 of the Act of 1925 intervened, an action would lie against the employer by such a person if injured by a breach of such duty. In an action founded on a breach of such a duty the doctrine of common employment had no application; for the duty was imposed on the employer, and it was irrelevant whether his servants had disregarded his instructions, or whether he knew or not of the breach.

The employer was alleged to have committed a breach of a duty owed by him to his servant to take a particular precaution (namely, support of the roof) for his servant's safety. In his opinion that state of facts constituted negligence of the employer, and he was unable to conceive of any accurate definition of negligence which could exclude it.

All the essentials of negligence were present. He could not think that the true position was, as appeared to be suggested, that in such cases negligence only existed where the tribunal of fact agreed with the legislature that the precaution was one that ought to be taken. The very object of the legislation was to put that particular precaution beyond controversy.

It was contended that the employer could not be liable unless he himself was guilty of the act or omission complained of, or had ordered it, or in some other way was privy to it. He could not so read the section. The words "personal negligence" applied both to the employer and to the person for whom he was responsible. They appeared to denote no more than negligence. Where the duty to take care was expressly imposed on the employer and not discharged, then the employer was guilty of negligence and of "personal negligence."

There was another view of the section, which appeared to make unnecessary even the imputation of negligence to the employer. If in violation of the statute the roof was not made secure, the failure to perform the statutory duty was negligence either of the employer or of his servants. No one could, he thought, doubt that if the obligation to observe statutory precaution was imposed on a servant, the servant's breach was negligence. The servant would be liable to his fellow-servant for injuries caused by such breach. It could therefore be affirmed that in such a case as the present the injury was caused by the negligence of some person for whom the employer was responsible, which was all that was necessary to defeat the operation of the latter part of section 29 (1). Subject, therefore, to appropriate pleading, there was no difficulty in establishing the employers' liability in such a case.

He was not pressed by the challenge to point out from what "proceedings independently of this Act" the employer was intended to be relieved by the latter words of the Section. It might be that the section merely meant to make clear that the Act did not intend to abolish the doctrine of common employment. It might be that there were obscure obligations in Acts public or private regulating the rights and duties of employers to their servants. He ventured to think that the most improbable of all constructions was that Parliament deliberately meant to take away the right of a workman to sue for breach of express statutory provisions enacted for his safety. It was remarkable that the section had been in one or other Workmen's Compensation Acts since the first in 1897. The appeal must therefore be dismissed.—Lord Warrington of Cliffe, Lord Thankerton, Lord MacMillan and Lord Wright also gave judgments dismissing the appeal.—*Lochgelly Iron and Coal Company, Limited* v. *McMullan. House of Lords.* July 10th, 1933.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

HAT, CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Two partners were charged with underpaying one male and eight female workers, and with failing to keep adequate records. One partner was fined £2 on each charge of underpayment, and £1 on the charge relating to records; the other was fined 5s. on each of the ten charges. Arrears of £111 7s. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex* v. *Nathan Ernstone* and *Sheila Frances Ernstone*. *Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court*. 28th July, 1933.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer and his agent were charged with underpaying two male workers, and with failing to keep adequate records.

The agent was fined £10 and £5, respectively, on the charges of underpayment, and £2 on the charge relating to records. The charges against the employer were dismissed. Costs of £3 3s. were awarded against the agent.—*Rex* v. *Ernest John Rose* and *Henry Oliver Berrett*. *Greenwich Police Court*. 14th July, 1933.

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

An employer in the retail bespoke tailoring trade was prosecuted for (i) failure to post notices issued by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland), and (ii) failure to keep time records. The Court imposed a fine of 5s. in each case and allowed 22s. 6d. costs.—*W. N. McWilliam* v. *Hugh Fulton*. *Ballymena Petty Sessions*. 21st July, 1933.

An employer in the retail bespoke tailoring trade was prosecuted for failure to keep records of time worked and wages paid in respect of two workers. The Court imposed a fine of 3s. 6d. in each case and awarded 10s. costs.—*W. N. McWilliam* v. *Thomas Letters*. *Ballymena Petty Sessions*. 21st July, 1933.

An employer in the retail bespoke tailoring trade was prosecuted for failure to keep records of time worked and wages paid in respect of two workers. The Court imposed a fine of 3s. 6d. in each case and allowed 10s. costs.—*W. N. McWilliam* v. *David Armstrong*. *Ballymena Petty Sessions*. 21st July, 1933.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920–33.

BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1933.

The Minister of Labour has made a Special Order* dated 5th July, 1933, under section 18 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, amending the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) Orders, 1924 to 1932.

The effect of the new Order is to enable the payment of "transitional benefit" under the Scheme, which would otherwise have ceased on 30th June, 1933, to continue until 30th June, 1934.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

WATCHMEN, ROYAL AIRSHIP WORKS, CARDINGTON.—The Court were asked to consider a claim by the Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments that the rate of pay of watchmen employed at the Royal Airship Works, Cardington, should be 50s. a week of 48 hours, and that payment at the rate of time-and-a-half should be made for Sunday work. In support of their claim, the Trade Union Side submitted that the work is of a responsible nature, that it is the practice in industry to pay a higher remuneration for shift work, and that the present rate of pay of the men concerned, viz., 42s. a week, was inadequate for the maintenance of a proper standard of living. In regard to the enhanced rate of pay for Sunday work, it was contended that it is the common practice in industry to give an extra payment for Sunday work. In opposing the claim the Official Side pointed out that the rate of 42s. a week was fixed by analogy with the ordinary labourer's rate at Cardington, and in so doing the Air Ministry had followed what was understood to be the general practice in other Government Departments and outside the service, and it was submitted that the rates of pay and conditions of employment of the men concerned compare very favourably with those of watchmen outside the Air Ministry service.

The Court decided that, having regard to the fact that the men are employed on rotating shifts, including Sundays, the watchmen concerned should be paid an inclusive rate of 45s. a week of 48 hours, the decision to operate as from the beginning of the first pay week following 18th July, 1933.—*Award No.* 1568; issued 18th July, 1933.

MOTOR OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, Redcar Services, Limited, Tunbridge Wells.—The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, persons employed by the above-named firm are not in accordance with section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. This section provides that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, any person employed by the holder of a road service licence in connection with the operation of a public service vehicle shall not be less favourable than those which would have to be observed by a contractor under the Fair Wages Clause in Government contracts.

The Union contended that Redcar Services, Limited, are acting in contravention of section 93, sub-section 1, of the Act, in that the wages, hours and conditions of service of drivers and conductors on their stage carriage services are less favourable than those recognised by employers and trade societies in the district as defined by them, or alternatively, that they are less favourable than those recognised or prevailing in the South-Eastern Traffic Area, as defined in the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

Redcar Services, Limited, submitted that the Union had failed to establish that the rates of wages, hours or other conditions of employment of the company are in any way in breach of the Fair Wages Resolution, and that the company were, in fact, good employers.

The Court found that the company are not observing the provisions of the Fair Wages Resolution, and are in breach of section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, in so far as; (*a*) the rates of wages of their drivers are less than 1s. 3d. an hour; (*b*) the rates of wages of their conductors are less than 1s. an hour; (*c*) all time worked in excess of 48 hours in a week is not paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter; (*d*) all time worked on rest days, Good Friday and public Bank Holidays is not paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter; (*e*) the payment of a full week's wage calculated on the basis of an average 48-hours week is not guaranteed to regular drivers and conductors, except in cases where failure to complete their daily or weekly scheduled hours of duty is due to circumstances within the control of the drivers and conductors concerned, or to circumstances beyond the control of the company.—*Award No.* 1569; issued 18th July, 1933.

MOTOR OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, Thames Valley Traction Company, Limited, Reading.—On 8th April, 1933, the Court issued Award No. 1563* which dealt with an application submitted by the Transport and General Workers' Union, that the wages and conditions of employment of persons employed by the above-named company were not in accordance with section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. In that Award the Court decided *inter alia* that in so far as drivers employed by the company were paid at a rate less than 1s. 2d. an hour, the company were in breach of section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. After the issue of the Court's Award, the rates of wages of the company's drivers below 1s. 2d. an hour were brought up to that figure, and the rates of wages of those which had previously been in excess of 1s. 2d. an hour were brought down to that figure.

The Union submitted that the reductions so made were not in accordance with the Court's decision, and referred the difference to the Court as a matter of interpretation of the Award.

The Court ruled that their decision does not preclude the company from paying higher wages than those referred to in the decision, nor does it require that such higher rates, if paid, shall continue to be paid, for in this regard the decision does not affect the right of the company as employers.—*Award No.* 1570; issued 18th July, 1933.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal S.B. (10) dated 31st July, 1933, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers.

Objection period expires 25th September, 1933.

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

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st August, 1933, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 38, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

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

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 6.

* *The Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order*, 1933. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1933. No. 687. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

* *See* the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1933, page 193.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER.

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

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

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

Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within forty-two days from the sixteenth day of August, 1933, that is to say, on or before the twenty-seventh day of September, 1933. Every objection must be in writing and must state (*a*) the specific grounds of objection; and (*b*) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for.

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

(L.S.) F. L. C. FLOUD,
Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION.

DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

TRADE BOARDS.

Cutlery Trade.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(L.S.)

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

DRAFT DEFINITION OF THE CUTLERY TRADE.

The cutlery trade (that is to say):—

(i) the manufacture of (*a*) knives of any kind with one or more than one blade, or one or more than one blade and any other components, including fish and dessert knives; (*b*) carving forks and all other hafted forks, including fish and dessert forks; (*c*) steels and hafted knife sharpeners; (*d*) scissors, including tailors' and similar shears; (*e*) razors; (*f*) parts of any of the above articles including blades and components; (*g*) blanks for any of the above parts or articles;

but excluding

(ii) the manufacture of (*a*) parts when made by workers mainly engaged on work other than work specified in para. (i) hereof; (*b*) knives for use in machines; (*c*) garden shears, sheep shears, metal cutting shears or secateurs; (*d*) safety razors and component parts thereof; (*e*) surgical instruments; (*f*) fish, dessert, or butter knives of the spoon-handled type.

(iii) The expression "manufacture" includes hafting and finishing, and all other operations and processes incidental or appertaining to manufacture.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR: DIVISIONAL OFFICES.

THE following is a list of the Divisional Offices of the Ministry of Labour. The areas covered by each of the administrative divisions are indicated in each case:—

South-Eastern Division (comprising London, Bedford, Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex):—
59, Queen's Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.2.
(*Tel. No.:* Paddington 5010.)

South-Western Division (comprising Berks, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Oxford, Somerset, Wilts):—
The Grange, Woodland Road, Bristol, 8.
(*Tel. No.:* Bristol 35046.)

Midlands Division (comprising Derby (except Glossop and New Mills), Hereford, Huntingdon, Leicester, Northants, Notts, Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Soke of Peterborough, Stamford district of Lincoln):—
281–289, Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
(*Tel. No.:* Aston Cross 3081.)

North-Eastern Division (comprising Durham, Lincoln (except Stamford district), Northumberland (except Berwick), Yorks):—
Quebec Chambers, Quebec Street, Leeds, 1.
(*Tel. No.:* Leeds 29691–6.)

North-Western Division (comprising Cheshire, Cumberland, Lancs, Westmorland, and the Glossop and New Mills district of Derby):—
Sunlight House, Quay Street, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.
(*Tel. No.:* Blackfriars 8821–7.)

Scotland Division (comprising Scotland and the Berwick district):—
44, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
(*Tel. No.:* Edinburgh 21061.)

Wales Division (comprising Wales and Monmouth):—
Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff.
(*Tel. No.:* Cardiff 3834.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

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

FOLLOWING the adoption by the International Labour Conference in 1929 of a draft Convention relating to the prevention of accidents in docks, a series of conferences was held between representatives of the employers and workers concerned, and of the Home Office, to consider the Convention in detail, and to report what alterations would be necessary in the existing British Code, should H.M. Government decide to ratify the Convention. Examination showed that, though the draft Convention followed closely the lines of the British Regulations, the points of difference were so serious as to render ratification impossible, without upsetting long-established methods of working which experience had proved to be satisfactory. Moreover, the precise meaning of certain requirements in the Convention was obscure.

These points were brought to the notice of the International Labour Organisation; and at the General Conference held in April, 1932, a revised draft Convention was adopted. The conferences between the representatives of the industry and the Home Office were then resumed, and as a result a report was presented containing unanimous proposals for such alterations in the Docks Regulations, 1925,* as would enable H.M. Government to ratify the revised Convention.

These alterations (together with a further amendment, intended to meet a difficulty which became apparent in a recent case in the High Court) have been embodied in draft Regulations, issued on 21st July, 1933, which will, if finally approved, supersede the Docks Regulations, 1925.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W.1); and any objection in respect of them must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 30 days from the date of the notice (21st July, 1933). Every such objection must be in writing, and must state (*a*) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (*b*) the specific grounds of objection; and (*c*) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION.

THE Home Secretary issued, on 1st July, 1933, an Order† bringing into operation on 1st November next the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 (except section 51), so far as not already in operation.

The effect of the Order is that the consolidating Act (the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933) will, as provided by section 109 (2) of that Act, come into force, with the exception of section 19, on 1st November, 1933.

Section 19 of the Act of 1933 (*i.e.*, section 51 of the Act of 1932), which permits local authorities to make bye-laws with respect to the employment of young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, in certain occupations not at present regulated by statute, is not to come into operation until a resolution to that effect has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

* *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1925, *No.* 231. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

† *The Children and Young Persons Act*, 1932 (*Date of Commencement*) *Order*, 1933. *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1933, *No.* 663. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ACCIDENTS.—*Factory and Workshop Acts. An illustrated series of abstracts from reports of industrial accidents reported to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.* Vol. I. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order,* 1920. *A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30th,* 1933. Home Office. (Cmd. 4328. I; price 1d.)

CENSUS.—*Census of England and Wales,* 1931. *Counties of Denbigh and Flint. Part I. Counties of Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor. Part I.* (S.O. publications; price 3s. and 3s. 6d.)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year* 1932 (*including a review of the years* 1833 *to* 1932). Home Office. (Cmd. 4377; price 2s.): *see* page 278 of this GAZETTE.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ORDERS.—*Factory and workshop orders :* 1933 *edition.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

FORESTRY COMMISSION.—*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners for the year ending 30th September,* 1932. (H.C. 113; price 9d.)

Contains references to Ministry of Labour training camps, apprentices' schools, and forest workers' holdings; and gives a table of the number of manual workers employed in the Commission's forests from 1920 to 1932–3.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(i) *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year* 1932. *Part I. General.* (H.C. 139; price 9d.) (ii) *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year* 1931. *Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

HEALTH INSURANCE, PENSIONS, HOUSING, POOR RELIEF, ETC. —*Fourteenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health,* 1932–33. (Cmd. 4372; price 5s.): *see* page 281 of this GAZETTE, as regards contributory pensions.

HOUSING.—*Report of the Departmental Committee on Housing.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 4397; price 1s. 3d.)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board to 30th June,* 1933. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 8th June—30th June,* 1933. *Report of the Committee on reduction of hours of work.* (Cmd. 4389; price 4d.)

MINING.—(i) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March,* 1933. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (ii) *Safety in Mines Research Board, 11th Annual Report,* 1932, *including a Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee.* (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—*Guide to current official statistics.* Vol. XI. 1932. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. (S.O. publication; price 1s.): *see* page 279 of this GAZETTE.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.—*Non-contributory pensions.* Studies and Reports, Series M. (Social Insurance) No. 9. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 3s.).

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period 1st April,* 1932, *to 31st March,* 1933. (Cmd. 4391; price 3d.)

POOR RELIEF.—*Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January,* 1933. Ministry of Health. (H.C. 135; price 9d.): *see* page 281 of this GAZETTE.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Holton Heath : **Supply of Two Locomotives :** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., London, W.C.—*Portsmouth :* **Railway Materials :** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—*Dartmouth :* **Heating and Hot Water Services :** E. Deane & Beale, Ltd., London, E.C.—*H.M. Naval Establishment Abroad :* **Steelwork for Transit Shed :** E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Anchor, Lugless and Joining Shackles : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Carron Company, Carron; Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Boats, Pulling and Sailing :** R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; Mashford Bros., Plymouth; T. Diamond & Co., Ltd., Cardiff.—**Cable, Electric P.I. :** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Electric, R.I. :** W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable, Chain and Gear :** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Chain, Rigging, Iron and Pitched :** Old Hill Co. (Powke Lane), Ltd., Old Hill; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—**Compressing Equipment, H.P. Air :** G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart.—**Compressors, Motor-Driven Air :** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Crane, 6-ton Petrol Electric Mobile :** Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Crane, 8-ton Steam Travelling :** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cutters, Motor, 32 ft. :** C. Lallow, Cowes.—**Cylinders, Steel :** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Cylinders and Tube Boxes :** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wilkie & Paul, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Engines for Motor Boats :** Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Engine, Motor Fire :** Halley Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Flour :** F. A. Bird (Downham Mills, Ltd.), Norfolk; Philip Trant & Sons, Ltd., Kingsbridge, Devon.—**Fire Extinguishers :** Pyrene Company, Ltd., Brentford.—**Generators, Motor, L.P. :** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Generators, Steam-Driven :** Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—**Generators, Welding :** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.—**Golden Syrup :** Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock; Macfie & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Hoists, Ammunition :** Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Hoses, Bronze :** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Installation of E.H.P. Cables :** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jam, Blackcurrant :** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jam, Raspberry and Redcurrant :** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Jam, Red Gooseberry :** Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, W.—**Kingstons and Panels, Telemotor Operated :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. —**Lamps, Electric Incandescent :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., Preston; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Lathe, Combination Turret :** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak.—**Lathes, 6-in., 10½-in., 15-in. and 16-in. Centres :** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—**Launch, Steam, 60 ft. :** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes.—**Leather for Boots, etc. :** Dickens Bros., Ltd., Northampton; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; H. Densham & Son, Ltd., Bristol; Richard Nickols (Exors. of), Leeds; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; Whitehall Curriers, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machines, Drilling :** Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Machines, Milling :** J. Parkinson & Sons, Shipley, Yorks.—**Machines, Screwing:** Maiden & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Machines, Shaping:** Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Machine, Stretching :** Scriven & Co., Leeds.—**Machine, Surfacing, Boring, etc. :** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Oils, Linseed :** Union Oil & Cake Mills (Branch of British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd.), Erith; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Worringham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Overcoats and Watchcoats :** Briggs, Jones & Gibson (1924), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; John Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Peas, Split :** White Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Plates, Triggers and Holders :** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Bilge :** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Receivers, Telephone :** A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Refrigerator, Domestic Automatic :** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery :** Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—**Release Gear Equipment, Hydraulic :** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Ropes, Towing, Steel Wire :** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Sausages, Tinned :** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Shafts, Rough Turned :** Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Shaft Tubes, Cast Steel :** Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—**Shirting, Twill :** Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Nelson, Lancs.—**Submarine Main Motors :** Laurence Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Suet, Beef, Refined :** Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Telephones : Transmitters, Telephone :** Telephone Manufacturing Co., London, S.E.—**Valves, Telemotor Operated Vent :** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Winches and Spare Gear, Paravane :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Winches, Electrically-driven, 2-ton : Winches, Steam-driven :** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Windlasses, Steam-driven :** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Windlasses, Steam and Hand :** Thos. Reid & Sons (Paisley), Ltd., Paisley.—**Wire Measuring Gear and Wire :** Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

WAR OFFICE.

Barge, Dumb : J. Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., Faversham.—**Baths, Slipper :** Morrison, Ingram & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Batteries and Cells :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Grosvenor Electric Batteries, Ltd., Watford.—**Blankets, Saddle :** J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.—**Brushes, Hair, and Horse :** C. H. Leng & Son, Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield.—**Caps, Glengarry :** J. L. Currie & Co., Kilmarnock; R. Mackie & Co., Stewarton.—**Chassis, Medium, 6-Wheeled and Cabs :** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clothing, Discharged**

Soldiers' : Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Clothing, Messengers' :** J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Coats, Great :** F. W. Harman, Norwich.—**Engines :** Hy. Meadows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Engines, 90 h.p. Crankcases :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Felt Work at Ordnance Factories :** F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Film, Production of :** British Instructional Films, Ltd., Welwyn.—**Frocks and Trousers, drill :** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—**Fuel Economiser :** Wm. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield.—**Gauze, Absorbent :** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Glycerine :** U.K. Glycerine Producers Association, Ltd., Warrington.—**Hessian, Packing :** David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—**Jackets, S.D. :** L. Silberton & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; Manclark & Son, Edinburgh; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—**Lathes :** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Lorries, 5-ton, Oil Engined :** Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Lorry, 3-ton, 4-wheeled :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Nickel :** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach.—**Nitrate of Soda :** I.C.I., Ltd., Billingham.—**Oil, Lubricating :** Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Radiators, Cast-Iron :** National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Rugs, Horse :** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—**Shalloon :** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—**Shaping Machine :** Butler Machine Tool Co., Halifax.—**Shoes, Horse :** Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stable Fitments :** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel Billets :** Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Carbon Tool :** W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stoves, Ranges and Portable Boilers :** Dobbie Forbes & Co., Ltd., Larbert.—**Tin :** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tyres :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; India Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., Inchinnan.—**Valves, W.T. :** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Wheels, Bogie, with Rubber Tyres :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Works Services :** Aldershot, Sanitary annexes : Enticknap Bros., Godalming; Surface spraying of roads, etc. : W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham; Repointing and repairs to chimneys : J. Chuter, Farnham. Arborfield Cross, Married soldiers' quarter : Spear & King, Crowthorne. Bordon and Longmoor, Periodical services : A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Reception station and Medical inspection room : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Colchester Bath annexes : Chambers & Sons, Colchester. Dover, Road repairs and tar spraying : Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Aylesford; Periodical services : G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Exeter, Married soldiers' quarters : Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Glasgow, Road repairs : Darroch, Newell & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, E. Larkhill, Reconstruction of stables : A. E. Guest, Ltd., London, N.W. Porton, Regimental Institute and shop : Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sandhurst, Sanitary annexes : E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Sandhurst and Bramley, Periodical services : Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Shorncliffe, Hythe and Maidstone, Road repairs and tar spraying : Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Aylesford. Warley, Periodica painting : Lupton & Sons, Colchester. Woolwich, Renewal of wooden floors : E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Renewal of sashes and frames : Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester; Repairs to stone and brickwork : E. J. Logan, London, W.C.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Conversion, etc. :** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Fitting Auto Controls :** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—**Aircraft, Floats :** Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester, Kent.—**Aircraft, Overhaul and Parts :** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning and Spares :** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Spares :** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Airscrews :** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Bath Artcraft, Ltd., Bath; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—**Battery Charging Boards :** Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bombs and Filling of :** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bombs, Practice :** Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Buildings and Works Services :** Barrack Block (Hawkinge) : J. B. Sharman, Ramsgate. Barrack Block (Usworth) : G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Clothing Shed (Lee-on-Solent) : J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport.—**Cameras :** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Celluloid :** British Xylonite Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cine Film :** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Conversion Sets for Bomb Carriers :** Aircraft Patents, Ltd., London, N.—**Dissolved Acetylene :** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drogue Targets :** Geo. Parnall & Co., Yate.—**Engines, Aero :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero and Spares :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aero, Magnetos :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Receiver & Manager, North & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—**Engines, Aero, Modifications :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aero, Parts and Rebuilding :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Spares :** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd. London, W.—**Engines, Aero, Spares and Development Running :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Fire Extinguishers and Charger :** General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Fire Extinguisher Refills :** National Fire Protection Co., Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.—**Flotation Gear :** Walter Kidde Co., Ltd., Hanwell.—**Generators :** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Generating Sets :** Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generating Testing Sets :** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Generator Testers :** Mortley Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—**Gloves, Silk :** I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—**Hose, Petrol :** Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—**Ice-making Plant :** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Locomotive, Diesel :** R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Machines, Valve Grinding :** V. L. Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Marine Craft Engines :** British Power Boat Co., Southampton.—**Portable Test Compressors :** Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Great Bookham.—**Receivers, Telephone :** Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Small Steam Coal (Farnborough) :** Judd Budd, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Wire :** Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Beverley.—**Tanks, Oil Heating :** Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Thermometers, Radiator :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Turn Indicators, Repair :** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Blankets : T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Cables :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Camp Equipment :** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cement :** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—**Chassis :** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Coal :** Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cooking Ranges :** Carron Co., Carron.—**Dredger :** Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.—**Drill :** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Engines :** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Fire Engines :** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gunmetal :** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hot Water Apparatus :** Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—**Linotype Machine :** Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Locomotive Boilers to be Reconditioned :** Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Lymph :** Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Marazion.—**Motor Rollers :** Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Rochester.—**Moulding Machine :** J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Paint :** Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—**Paper :** Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—**Patent Fuel :** D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Phosphor Bronze :** Billington & Newton, Ltd., Longport.—**Pipes :** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Poles :** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Newport.—**Quinine :** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rail Anchors :** P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rails and Fishplates :** Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Rock Drilling Plant :** Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel Plates :** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Ribs :** E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Tyres :** T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Train Lighting Spares :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Transformer :** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—**Tubes :** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tug :** James Dredging, Towage and Transport Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres :** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Varnish :** R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.—**Water Meters :** Manchester Water Meter Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Windings for Transformers :** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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