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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th September, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than in September, 1932, nearly every industry showing a reduction in the numbers unemployed as compared with a year ago.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 18·5 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 19·2 at 21st August, 1933, and 22·8 at 26th September, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 25th September, 1933, was 21·7, and for females 10·1. At 21st August, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22·5 and 10·5.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain (*see* * note below).—It is estimated that at 25th September, 1933, there were approximately 9,943,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 86,000 more than a month before, and 792,000 more than a year before, or about 660,000 more than a year before when allowance is made for the persons then directly involved in the trade dispute in the cotton manufacturing industry.

Numbers Unemployed (*excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment*).—At 25th September, 1933, there were 1,857,064 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 13,547 more than a month before, but 262,154 less than a year before. The total on 25th September, 1933, included 1,551,442 men, 50,517 boys, 218,773 women and 36,332 girls. It was made up of 519,471 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,001,855 applicants for transitional payments, 207,058 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 128,680 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 25th September, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 293,957 men, 6,461 boys, 89,609 women and 3,490 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 393,517 was 89,915 less than a month before, and 245,643 less than a year before. It included 346,468 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 27,361 applicants for transitional payments, and 19,688 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 25th September, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 84,497 men, 98 boys, 1,543 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 86,146 was 1,958 more than a month before, but 13,487 less than a year before. It included 55,723 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 29,476 applicants for transitional payments, and 947 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—The improvement since 21st August, 1933, was most marked in coal mining, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, engineering, vehicle building, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, textile and leather industries, boot and shoe, furniture, cocoa and chocolate manufacture, and the dress industries except tailoring.

On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in certain of the food manufacturing industries and transport services.

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 September resulted in an increase of about £6,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 64,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £125 in those of nearly 3,000 workpeople.

The workpeople whose wages were increased included hosiery workers in the Midlands, skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire, and certain female workers engaged in the elastic web industry in Leicester and Loughborough. Among those whose wages were reduced were the higher-paid men at blastfurnaces in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and freestone quarry workers in Northumberland and Durham.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. This figure was the same as that for a month earlier and slightly lower than that for a year earlier, when the corresponding percentage was 43. For food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. a month earlier and 25 per cent. a year earlier.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September was 31. In addition, 13 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 11,700, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in September was about 70,000 working days.

* These estimates have been compiled on the basis adopted throughout the past year. It appears probable, however, from information now becoming available from the numbers of unemployment books exchanged in July, 1933, that some reduction will be necessary in the estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment month by month since July, 1932. The statistics have not yet been completed, but revised estimates for the whole period will be published in the November issue of this GAZETTE.

PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1932.

ANALYSIS BY SAMPLE.

THE following article continues, from pages 314 to 318 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE, the summary of the results of an analysis, by sample, of the employment and insurance record of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at July, 1932. The previous article covered mainly the record for the eight years 1925 to 1932, while the following paragraphs relate chiefly to the years 1931 and 1932.

Unemployment in the 52 weeks ended 30th November, 1932.

About 8,836,000 males and 3,193,000 females were insured throughout this period, and of these numbers about 4,600,000 males, or 52·1 per cent., and 2,053,000 females, or 64·3 per cent., did not prove unemployment as claimants during the period in question. On the other hand about 333,000 males, or 3·7 per cent., and 17,000 females, or 0·5 per cent., proved unemployment on every day of the period. The persons who proved unemployment as claimants at some time during the period thus included about 4,236,000 males and 1,140,000 females, of whom 1,955,000 males and 311,000 females proved unemployment on 28th November, 1932.

The following Table gives an analysis of these figures, showing the numbers who were unemployed for various periods within the fifty-two weeks; the figures relate to persons insured throughout the period:—

Days of proved unemployment.	Males.				Females.			
	All cases.		Persons unemployed on 28th November, 1932.		All cases.		Persons unemployed on 28th November, 1932.	
	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.
1–24	630	14·9	71	3·6	293	25·7	29	9·3
25–48	482	11·4	97	5·0	194	17·0	34·5	11·1
49–72	393	9·3	106	5·4	143	12·5	33	10·6
73–96	364	8·6	119	6·1	119	10·4	33	10·6
97–120	350	8·3	151	7·7	93	8·2	35	11·3
121–144	302	7·1	141	7·2	83	7·3	31	10·0
145–168	262	6·2	137	7·0	65	5·7	25·5	8·2
169–192	213	5·0	117	6·0	40	3·5	17·5	5·6
193–216	184	4·3	121	6·2	29	2·6	15	4·8
217–240	160	3·8	110	5·6	16	1·4	7	2·3
241–264	175	4·1	127	6·5	15	1·3	9	2·9
265–288	153	3·6	121	6·2	14	1·2	9	2·9
289–311	235	5·5	204	10·5	19	1·7	15	4·8
312	333	7·9	333	17·0	17	1·5	17·5	5·6
Total...	4,236	100·0	1,955	100·0	1,140	100·0	311	100·0

These figures bring out certain points which have an important bearing on a correct appreciation of the monthly statistics of unemployment published in the Press and in this GAZETTE, and of the incidence of unemployment on particular individuals.

In the first place it will be observed that the total number of insured persons who experienced unemployment as claimants at some time during the year was approximately 5,376,000; but of this number only 42 per cent., or about 2,266,000, were unemployed on 28th November, 1932. While this proportion would be lower in a year of good employment, it is somewhat remarkable that such a considerable change in the personnel of the unemployed, in the course of a year, should be disclosed in a year of acute depression. The figures give only a general indication of the extent to which these changes occur, and it is obvious that the change is much more rapid and extensive in some sections of the register, and in certain localities, than in others. It also varies to some extent at different periods of the year. At the present time the number of insured persons who lodge new claims each week is approximately 220,000 (excluding persons who are working short time on a systematic basis, and, generally speaking, persons whose last spell of employment continued for less than three days). On the other hand, as the total number unemployed is decreasing, the 220,000 new claimants, who constitute the present weekly addition to the numbers on the register, are counterbalanced by a larger number who cease to register because they have found employment. Thus in a single week approximately 10 per cent. of the personnel of the unemployed changes; but, as unemployment is a recurring experience for large numbers of workers, and as some are unemployed for the whole year, it is obvious that there is no complete change of personnel even in the course of a year. The variations in the amount of unemployment experienced are shown by the analysis given in the foregoing Table.

Of the total of 4,236,000 males included, over one-seventh were unemployed for only four weeks or less in the year; over one-third were unemployed for twelve weeks or less; while only about one in thirteen was unemployed for the whole period. Of the 1,140,000 females, over one-quarter were unemployed for only four weeks or less; over half for twelve weeks or less; while only 1·5 per cent. were unemployed for the whole period.

These proportions do not hold good in respect of the persons who were unemployed on 28th November, 1932. In the nature of things, this section of the total number who experienced unemployment during the year must consist to a greater extent of those with long periods of unemployment, and to a less extent of those with short periods. Whilst this section can include only a fraction of the total number who experience only short periods of unemployment during the year, it is bound to include all those whose unemployment covered the whole period. It would normally be expected that of the total number who were unemployed for 26 weeks in the year, only about one-half would be unemployed on a particular date; and this is borne out by the fact that, on the line indicated by the range 145–168 in the first column of the foregoing Table, the number in the fourth column is about half the number in the second column, while approximately the same ratio is found in the sixth and eighth columns. For various reasons the corresponding arithmetical relations do not exist in the upper lines of the Table, and the unemployment register at a particular date appears to include a rather higher proportion than might be expected of persons who, during the preceding twelve months, had been unemployed for very short periods. Previous analyses of unemployment experience have shown that, when once a man becomes unemployed, there is a tendency for the condition to recur. Investigation of the record in the sample shows that, as might be expected, those with short periods of unemployment in the whole period consist mainly of persons whose spell of unemployment began in the second half of the period. These persons would thus tend to be represented in a somewhat abnormal degree among those who were unemployed at the very end of the period. They include persons who, when the period of survey is extended to later dates, are found to have experienced further unemployment at those dates. It is clear from the foregoing that, while an analysis of the past unemployment experience of persons unemployed on a particular date serves a useful purpose, it requires adjustment in order to yield information applicable to the whole body of insured persons who experience unemployment during the period surveyed; and this adjustment is entirely in the direction of increasing the numbers and proportions who experience unemployment for less than half of the period. An analysis of those unemployed on a particular day gives, on the whole, too unfavourable a view of the composition, as regards duration of unemployment, of the whole body of persons who experience unemployment during a year.

It has been possible, from this sample, to extend beyond a period of one year the analysis of those who were unemployed throughout the fifty-two weeks 3rd December, 1931, to 30th November, 1932. Of the 333,000 men in this category, 98,000, or about 30 per cent., were continuously unemployed for two years or more, but none were continuously unemployed for three years.* Less than 2,000 were unemployed continuously for a period which was only about one month short of three years.

Among the 17,000 women who were unemployed for the whole period of twelve months ended 30th November, 1932, about 5,400, or just over 30 per cent., were unemployed for two years, but very few were continuously unemployed for more than two and a half years. Further reference to these cases is made below in connection with the analysis based on the last spell of continuous unemployment.

In making further analysis of these cases according to industry, it has been thought advisable to include the men and women who had been unemployed for more than 48 weeks, but less than one year, in order to furnish a sufficient total number of cases to enable subdivision to be made with reasonable accuracy. It is unlikely that this extension of the group in question would appreciably affect the distribution among the various industries.

The sample showed that, of those who were unemployed at 28th November, 1932, about 538,000 men and 33,000 women had been unemployed for over 48 weeks in the preceding twelve months, of whom 333,000 men and 17,000 women had been continuously unemployed for twelve months or more.

The industries in which the largest numbers with this record were classified are shown in the following Table:—

Persons unemployed at 28th November, 1932.

Industry.	Men.		Women.	
	Number unemployed for over 48 weeks in twelve months.	Per cent. of total number of claimants.	Number unemployed for over 48 weeks in twelve months.	Per cent. of total number of claimants.
Coal mining	98,000	30·7	—	—
Iron and steel	22,000	34·4	—	—
Engineering	55,000	31·7	1,000	9·5
Shipbuilding and shiprepairing	46,000	48·4	—	—
Building	39,000	18·0	—	—
Public works contracting	42,000	38·9	—	—
Transport and communication	27,000	22·1	—	—
Dock and harbour service	7,000	13·3	—	—
Distributive trades ...	35,000	25·1	3,000	7·6
Miscellaneous trades and services	45,000	28·7	4,000	5·8
Cotton	10,000	25·0	14,000	22·8
Other textiles	8,000	18·6	8,000	16·0
Other industries and services	104,000	24·3	3,000	3·4
Total	538,000	27·5	33,000	10·5

Coal mining includes a greater number of unemployed persons with over 48 weeks of unemployment in twelve months than any other industry—representing no less than 18·2 per cent. of all the

* It should be noted that these figures relate to persons who proved unemployment as claimants at 28th November, 1932.

men in that position—and the proportion of the total claimants from the coal-mining industry, shown in the Table, is above the average for all industries combined. An exceptionally high percentage is shown, as might be expected, in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, where nearly 50 per cent. of the claimants had had over 48 weeks of unemployment in the year under review. The percentages for iron and steel manufacture, engineering, and public works contracting, are also above the average. It is probable that the figure for public works contracting may be influenced by the transfer of workers in recent years from the depressed industries. This led to a large increase in the numbers of insured workers in that classification while public works were in progress, and, owing to continued depression, these workers have had little opportunity of returning to their former industries since the curtailment of works of construction made itself felt. The comparatively low figure for dock and harbour service, which included only about 7,000 men with more than 48 weeks of unemployment in the year, is due, of course, to the intermittent character of its employment, which tends to spread the available work over a large number of men, while at the same time yielding a relatively high percentage unemployed on a particular day.

Among women, the figures for the cotton industry are particularly striking. This industry includes over 42 per cent. of the total number of women who had more than 48 weeks of unemployment in the year, and these represent nearly 23 per cent. of the women claimants in the industry, compared with an average for all industries of only 10·5 per cent.

Period of two years, 4th December, 1930, to 30th November, 1932.

In this period the number of insured persons who did not prove unemployment as claimants, as indicated by the sample, was approximately 5,600,000, including 3,970,000 males and 1,630,000 females. Expressed as percentages of the numbers insured throughout the period these figures represent 46·9 per cent. of the males and 56·1 per cent. of the females. It is clear from a comparison of these figures with those given above that the great majority of those who experienced unemployment in the first half of the period were also unemployed at some time in the second half. The period in question included the months in which unemployment remained at a high level, with little evidence of any break in the industrial depression; and it was to be expected that these conditions would result in a considerable lengthening of the spells of unemployment for those who fell out of work.

The following Table gives an analysis for this period similar to that given above for the period 3rd December, 1931, to 30th November, 1932: the figures relate to persons who were insured throughout the two-year period and had been unemployed at some time during the period:—

Days of proved unemployment.	Males.				Females.			
	All cases.		Persons unemployed on 28th November, 1932.		All cases.		Persons unemployed on 28th November, 1932.	
	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.
1–48	828	18·4	104	5·4	335	26·2	38	12·5
49–96	531	11·8	120	6·2	218	17·1	36	11·9
97–144	517	11·5	162	8·4	166	13·0	39	12·8
145–192	465	10·4	164	8·5	148	11·6	34	11·2
193–240	367	8·2	160	8·3	114	8·9	32	10·5
241–288	306	6·8	143	7·4	89	7·0	27	8·9
289–336	260	5·8	140	7·2	66	5·1	25	8·2
337–384	229	5·1	142	7·3	46	3·6	18	5·9
385–432	203	4·5	140	7·2	26	2·0	11	3·6
433–480	171	3·8	127	6·6	19	1·5	8	2·6
481–528	153	3·4	119	6·1	16	1·3	9	3·0
529–576	160	3·6	132	6·8	10	0·8	6	2·0
577–623	203	4·5	184	9·5	19	1·5	16	5·3
624	98	2·2	98	5·1	5	0·4	5	1·6
Total...	4,491	100·0	1,935	100·0	1,277	100·0	304	100·0

Of the total number of men who experienced unemployment during the two-year period, about 1,345,000, or 29·9 per cent., were unemployed for more than half the period; but only 98,000, or 2·2 per cent., were unemployed for the whole period. Over 30 per cent. were unemployed for sixteen weeks or less. Among the women, 171,000, or 13·4 per cent., were unemployed for more than half the period, but only 5,000, or less than 1 per cent., for the whole period. Over 43 per cent. were unemployed for sixteen weeks or less.

Of the 98,000 men who were unemployed for two years, 32,000, or just over 32 per cent., were over 55 years of age; while approximately 30,000, or about 30 per cent., were under 35 years of age. At the other end of the scale, among the men who had been unemployed for four weeks or less in the two-year period, only 10 per cent. were over 55 years of age, while 55 per cent. were under 35 years of age. Among the 580,000 men aged 55 to 64 who experienced unemployment during the period, 5·4 per cent. were unemployed throughout the whole two years, while 42·1 per cent. were unemployed for more than half the period. On the other hand, the men aged 25 to 34 who experienced unemployment during the period numbered about 1,300,000, and of this number only 1·6 per cent. were unemployed for the whole two-year period, while 27·4 per cent. were unemployed for more than half the period.

An analysis based on the unemployment experience of the *three* years ended 30th November, 1932, is available only for those who were unemployed on 28th November, 1932. It has already been indicated that the sample did not include any case in which unemployment was proved on every day of this period. About 20 per cent. of the men and 10 per cent. of the women who were unemployed at 28th November, 1932, had had more than two years of unemployment, in all, during the preceding three years. Among the men aged 55 to 64, 29·4 per cent. had been unemployed for more than two years in all, and 29·8 per cent. for not more than one year. In the 25 to 34 age-group 19·4 per cent. had had more than two years of unemployment, and 44·1 per cent. not more than one year in the three-year period.

It may be of interest to compare the age analysis of those aged 18–64 who were unemployed at 28th November, 1932, with those who experienced unemployment at some time during the preceding twelve months. (There is little difference between the latter figures and the analysis of those who experienced unemployment at some time during the preceding two years.) The figures for persons unemployed at 28th November, 1932, relate to those insured throughout the period, and therefore differ slightly, in some age-groups, from those given on page 314 of the September issue of this GAZETTE.

Age at 1st July, 1932.	Men.				Women.			
	Unemployed at some time in period 3rd December, 1931, to 30th November, 1932.		Unemployed at 28th November 1932.		Unemployed at some time in period 3rd December, 1931, to 30th November, 1932.		Unemployed at 28th November, 1932.	
	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands.)	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands.)	Per cent.
18–20	374	8·9	146	7·5	199	18·0	46	15·1
21–24	561	13·4	250	12·9	241·5	21·8	58·5	19·3
25–34	1210·5	28·9	540	27·8	347	31·4	97	32·0
35–44	808	19·3	368	19·0	168	15·2	44	14·5
45–54	698	16·6	343	17·7	109	9·8	40	13·2
55–64	543	12·9	292	15·1	42	3·8	18	5·9
Total	4,194·5	100·0	1,939	100·0	1,106·5	100·0	303·5	100·0

The Table shows that those who were unemployed at 28th November, 1932, included a rather larger proportion of both men and women aged 45 and over than did the whole body of persons who experienced unemployment at some time during the preceding twelve months. This arises from the fact that, on the average, persons aged 45 and over experience a greater amount of unemployment in a year than those under 45; consequently a greater proportion of the total number aged 45 and over, who experience unemployment, will be included in the numbers who are unemployed on a particular day. The foregoing Table shows in fact that this proportion increases as age increases.

Last Spell of Continuous Unemployment.

In the analyses based on the last spell of continuous unemployment, each spell was considered to be terminated by failure to prove unemployment on a single day. Each spell therefore consists of the period during which unemployment was proved on each consecutive day. The analysis, of course, relates only to those who were unemployed on 28th November, 1932.

The following Table gives an analysis of these cases based on the length of the last spell of continuous unemployment. It will be realised that the record available ends at 30th November, 1932, and in a large number of cases the spell of unemployment continued after that date. The purpose of the analysis, however, is to show the position as at that date, of those then on the register.

Days of unemployment in last spell.	Males.		Females.	
	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.	Number (Thousands).	Per cent.
1– 24 ...	646	32·9	151	48·3
25– 48 ...	228	11·6	43	13·7
49– 72 ...	164	8·4	28	9·0
73– 96 ...	122	6·2	24	7·7
97–120 ...	96	4·9	17	5·4
121–144 ...	82	4·2	10	3·2
145–168 ...	55	2·8	6	1·9
169–192 ...	45	2·3	6	1·9
193–216 ...	42	2·1	4	1·3
217–240 ...	43	2·2	2	0·6
241–264 ...	40	2·0	2	0·6
265–288 ...	34	1·7	1	0·3
289–312 ...	34	1·7	2	0·6
313–384 ...	76	3·9	3	1·0
385–456 ...	72	3·7	4	1·3
457–528 ...	44	2·3	4	1·3
529–624 ...	43	2·2	2	0·6
625–792 ...	75	3·8	4	1·3
793–933 ...	22	1·1	—	—
Total ...	1,963	100·0	313	100·0

This Table shows that nearly one-third of the males, and nearly one-half of the females, who were registered as unemployed claimants at 28th November, 1932, had then been continuously unemployed for four weeks or less; while 52·9 per cent. of the males, and 71·0 per cent. of the females, had been unemployed for twelve weeks or less. 17 per cent. of the males and 5·5 per cent. of the females had been unemployed for more than one year. Further analysis shows that in the 18–20 age-group, among males, the percentage with not more than four weeks of continuous unemployment was 39·1, as compared with 27·8 in the 55–64 group. On the other hand, in the 18–20 age-group, only 8·6 per cent. had been unemployed for more than one year, as compared with 26·3 per cent. in the 55–64 age-group.

It has already been indicated above that of those unemployed at 28th November, 1932, about 333,000 men and 17,000 women had been unemployed for twelve months or more. The following Table gives an analysis for the men aged 18–64, based on age and the period of continuous unemployment:—

Males continuously unemployed for more than one year.

Age at 1st July, 1932.	Total number of cases.	Percentage continuously unemployed for					
		313–408 days.	409–504 days.	505–600 days.	601–696 days.	697–792 days.	793–933 days.
18–20 ...	12,900	51·1	18·6	11·6	14·0	4·7	...
21–24 ...	35,400	37·0	30·3	11·8	14·3	2·5	4·1
25–34 ...	78,300	35·3	23·0	12·3	14·5	10·4	4·5
35–44 ...	64,800	36·1	19·6	16·1	12·5	10·7	5·0
45–54 ...	66,900	30·5	20·8	11·0	18·6	9·7	9·4
55–64 ...	74,700	21·2	21·6	13·5	16·2	15·4	12·1
18–64 ...	333,000	32·3	22·3	13·0	15·4	10·5	6·5

This Table brings out the fact that, of the total of 333,000 men who were unemployed continuously for over one year, 74,700, or 22·4 per cent., were aged 55 or over, while 78,300, or 23·5 per cent., were in the 25–34 age group. Of the 21,600 men who were continuously unemployed for over 792 days (*i.e.*, more than 2½ years) 9,000, or nearly 42 per cent., were aged 55 or over, while only 3,500, or 16·2 per cent., were in the 25–34 age group. Those unemployed for very long periods thus consist very largely of elderly people whose prospects of reinstatement in regular employment are seriously diminished.

The claimants on the registers of Employment Exchanges include as explained in the article headed "Insured Unemployed" on page 379 of this issue, claimants for insurance benefit and applicants for transitional payments. The distinction between these two classes is based on past contribution and benefit record, and the employment record of those qualified for insurance benefit is necessarily superior to that of the applicants for transitional payments. The analysis based on the last spell of continuous unemployment reflects this position. Of the men who were qualified for insurance benefit at 28th November, 1932, 57·9 per cent. had been unemployed for not more than four weeks, as compared with only 11·6 per cent. of those applying for transitional payments; 83·9 per cent. of the men qualified for insurance benefit had been unemployed for not more than twelve weeks, the corresponding percentage for applicants for transitional payments being only 26·2. In the latter class no less than 32 per cent. of the men had been unemployed continuously for more than one year, while 9·4 per cent. had been unemployed for more than two years. Over 86 per cent. of those in the transitional class who had been unemployed for more than one year were disqualified for insurance benefit through failure to pay 30 contributions in the preceding two years.

In the case of women, a larger proportion of the total than among men were qualified for insurance benefit, and those in receipt of transitional payments had a better record of employment than men in the corresponding position.

Intermittency of Unemployment.

Some general idea of the extent to which unemployment is intermittent may be gained from an analysis of the weeks in which unemployment was proved, according to the number of days on which unemployment was proved. It is obvious that as the total period of unemployment experienced during the year increases, it must necessarily tend to consist in greater degree of periods in which unemployment was proved on every day of the week. The following Table gives an analysis on this basis for those who at 28th November, 1932, were in the insurance benefit and in the transitional payment classes respectively, as well as all the claimants in the sample:—

Males.

Number of days in the week on which unemployment was proved.	Weeks in which unemployment was proved by					
	Persons qualified for insurance benefit.		Applicants for transitional payments.		All claimants.	
	Number of weeks.	Per cent.	Number of weeks.	Per cent.	Number of weeks.	Per cent.
1 ...	4,633	6·2	953	0·6	6,324	2·7
2 ...	5,952	8·0	1,144	0·8	7,855	3·3
3 ...	12,953	17·4	2,870	2·0	16,899	7·2
4 ...	7,690	10·4	2,436	1·7	10,771	4·6
5 ...	4,374	5·9	2,820	1·9	7,649	3·2
6 ...	38,624	52·1	135,565	93·0	185,954	79·0
Total ...	74,226	100·0	145,788	100·0	235,452	100·0

Females.

1 ...	613	4·3	47	0·6	796	3·0
2 ...	600	4·3	57	0·7	820	3·1
3 ...	3,281	23·2	123	1·6	3,810	14·4
4 ...	1,303	9·2	105	1·3	1,561	5·9
5 ...	684	4·9	125	1·6	932	3·5
6 ...	7,641	54·1	7,377	94·2	18,589	70·1
Total ...	14,122	100·0	7,834	100·0	26,508	100·0

The relatively high proportion of weeks in which unemployment was proved on three days, by those qualified for insurance benefit, is due to the experience of workpeople on short time who had three days of unemployment alternating with three days of work.

The Table shows, for the insurance benefit section, that in nearly 50 per cent. of the weeks in which unemployment was proved, less than six days of unemployment was experienced; and that in nearly one-third of the weeks there were not more than three days of unemployment. It must be remembered, however, that in a proportion of these cases the short period in a particular week may have been the beginning, or end, of a longer spell of continuous unemployment. The position in the "transitional" section is very different. In this group, over 90 per cent. of the weeks in which unemployment was proved included six days of continuous unemployment.

An industrial analysis of the claimants on the register at 28th November, 1932, in the insurance benefit and in the transitional payments sections respectively, shows that the depressed industries account for a very large proportion of the men in the "transitional" class, and of the men with long periods of unemployment; and this evidently accounts largely for the unbroken character of so much of the unemployment experienced by applicants for transitional payments. For persons outside the depressed industries the explanation is no doubt to be found in personal disabilities due to age and other causes.

Contribution and Benefit Record. Year ending 30th November, 1932.

An analysis for this period can be given only in respect of those who were unemployed on 28th November, 1932.

The following Table gives separate figures for those qualified for insurance benefit, applicants for transitional payments, and all those who proved unemployment on 28th November, 1932. This latter total includes certain cases in which claims were under consideration and the position with regard to insurance benefit or transitional payments had not been determined, as well as cases in which payment had been refused.

Range of contributions during the twelve months ended 30th November, 1932.	Males.			Females.		
	Qualified for insurance benefit.	Applicants for transitional payments.	All classes.	Qualified for insurance benefit.	Applicants for transitional payments.	All classes.
	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.
0 ...	1·2	47·4	25·0	2·2	52·5	13·7
1–7 ...	1·3	23·6	12·9	1·8	17·1	6·0
8–19 ...	15·1	21·9	18·6	14·9	21·6	16·8
20–29 ...	36·5	6·3	20·6	38·5	8·8	31·1
30–39 ...	27·3	0·5	13·4	25·7	...	19·5
40–49 ...	15·7	0·2	7·8	15·4	...	11·4
50–52 ...	2·9	0·1	1·7	1·5	...	1·5
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Average number of contributions paid ...	29	5	17	28	6	23
Total number of cases (thousands)	877	936	1,963·5	204	54	313

The disparity in the employment record of the two main sections of unemployed insured persons is brought out strongly in this Table. Among men, while those qualified for insurance benefit had paid an average of 29 contributions each during the year, the corresponding figure for those who were applicants for transitional payments was only 5. Similarly, while 45·9 per cent. of the former class had paid 30 or more contributions, the percentage for the transitional class was only 0·8.

The analysis based on the amount of benefit or transitional payments received gives the converse picture. Of those qualified for insurance benefit at 28th November, 1932, only ·7 per cent. had received payment for more than 200 days in the year, while the corresponding figure for those who were applicants for transitional payments was 85·7 per cent. The analysis is given in the following Table:—

Days for which payment was received during twelve months ended 28th Nov., 1932.	Males.			Females.		
	Qualified for insurance benefit at 28th Nov., 1932.	Applicants for transitional payments.	All classes.	Qualified for insurance benefit at 28th Nov., 1932.	Applicants for transitional payments.	All classes.
	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.	Per cent. of total.
Under 51 ...	19·8	0·6	12·7	29·9	2·8	29·6
51–100 ...	28·1	0·9	14·2	32·2	5·5	24·9
101–150 ...	30·3	1·9	15·5	27·8	3·9	20·2
151–200 ...	14·8	10·9	13·0	8·2	14·4	9·7
201–250 ...	5·7	16·3	10·7	1·6	18·2	5·3
251–300 ...	1·3	24·4	12·4	0·3	19·3	4·1
301–311 ...	...	12·3	5·9	...	13·3	2·3
312	...	32·7	15·6	...	22·6	3·9
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Analysis of Unemployment Experience.

It was explained on page 314 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE that the information obtained from this sample included, for each week in the last two years, particulars of the number of days for which insurance benefit or transitional payment was received. For the year ended 30th November, 1932, the record also indicated, for each day of unemployment, whether insurance benefit or transitional payment was received, whether the day was covered by a disallowance imposed by a Court of Referees, or by a decision by a Public Assistance Authority that transitional payment was not justified (indicated in the Table below as "nil determinations"), and whether the day was a day of sickness, or a day within the statutory "waiting period."

The following Table gives, in respect of persons aged 16–64 insured throughout the 52 weeks ended 30th November, 1932, who experienced unemployment at some time during that period, the number of cases, the average number of days of unemployment, and the percentage of the total number of days of unemployment, recorded on the schedules, which fell within each of these categories of experience.

It will be understood that each "average" figure given in the Table relates only to the persons included on the same line in the preceding column headed "Number of cases," and is not an average for the sample as a whole; also that a particular individual may normally be included in more than one category of experience, but is not included more than once in any one category.

Period of 52 weeks ended 30th November, 1932.

Nature of experience.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of cases.	Average number of days of unemployment.	Percentage of total days of unemployment.	Number of cases.	Average number of days of unemployment.	Percentage of total days of unemployment.
In receipt of :—						
Insurance benefit ...	3,418,500	79	47·1	924,600	63	61·0
Transitional payments ...	1,656,600	153	44·3	212,700	95	21·2
"Nil" determinations ...	304,800	72	3·8	111,600	63	7·4
Disallowed by Court of Referees... ...	735,600	8	1·0	331,500	11	3·8
Waiting days	2,799,000	8	3·8	867,300	7	6·6
All claimants...	4,235,700	135	100·0	1,140,300	84	100·0
Days of sickness counting as waiting days	106,800	6	—	31,000	6	—
Other days of sickness ...	77,700	33	—	19,800	28	—

This Table shows that, when all the persons who experienced unemployment as claimants during the year ended 30th November, 1932, are considered as a whole, the number of men who received insurance benefit at some time during the year was rather more than double the number who received transitional payments, but the average number of days for which transitional payment was received in each case was almost twice as great as the average number of days of insurance benefit. It will be deduced from the figures that a number of insured persons received both insurance benefit and transitional payments during the year. The sample shows, in fact, that of the 4,235,700 men included in the Table, about 2,393,500 received only insurance benefit, 631,600 received transitional payments only, and 1,025,000 received both insurance benefit and transitional payments. Of the 1,140,600 women included in the Table about 805,100 received insurance benefit only, 93,200 received transitional payments only, while 119,500 received both insurance benefit and transitional payments. Further analysis indicates that 54·5 per cent. of the men who received insurance benefit only were under 35 years of age, while 73·9 per cent. were under 45. Of the men who received transitional payments only, 42·4 per cent. were under 35 years of age, and 61·6 per cent. were under 45. Of the women who received insurance benefit only, 73·5 per cent. were under 35 years of age, while of those who received transitional payments 55 per cent. were under that age. It may be worthy of mention that, of the men aged 55 to 64 who received payment during the year, 48 per cent. received insurance benefit only, 24·1 per cent. received transitional payments only, and 27·9 per cent. received both benefit and transitional payments.

In the younger age-groups the percentages with insurance benefit only are naturally much higher, because of their better employment record, reaching 70·1 per cent. in the 18–20 group. (Persons under 18 years of age are not entitled to transitional payments.)

An important point disclosed by the Table given above relates to the extent to which persons, in whose cases Public Assistance Authorities have determined that the needs of the applicant do not justify transitional payments, have continued to register at Employment Exchanges when unemployed. It might have been thought that, as these persons would also be refused out-door poor relief on the same grounds, there would be little inducement for them to attend at Employment Exchanges. It is evident, however, that the desire to secure employment, as well as the advantage gained by having their Health Insurance cards franked during unemployment as a substitute for stamping, have acted as strong inducements to continue registration. The Table shows that the 304,800 men in whose cases "nil determinations" were given at some time during the year proved unemployment, while such determinations were in force, for 72 days each on the average, the corresponding figure for women being 63 days. These figures are, in fact, very similar to the average periods during which insurance benefit was drawn by those qualified to receive it.

The figures as to "nil determinations" have also a particular value in relation to the statistics of the work of Public Assistance Authorities in connection with applications for transitional payments, published each month in this GAZETTE: *see*, for example, page 380 of this issue. The total number of "nil" determinations given by Public Assistance Authorities during the period 3rd December, 1931, to 30th November, 1932, was approximately 747,000. It is now seen that this total affected approximately 416,400 separate individuals; and it is evident, therefore, that in a large number of cases the same person was concerned in more than one determination.

The number of persons registered as unemployed in December, 1932, in whose cases it had been decided that their needs did not justify transitional payments, included 80,402 men and 19,658 women. Further analysis derived from the sample shows that 8·7 per cent. of the men, and 6·2 per cent. of the women, had been registered as unemployed, while subject to "nil determinations," for 48 weeks or more; while 49·9 per cent. of the men, and 52·3 per cent. of the women, had continued to register, under those circumstances, for twelve weeks or more.

The numbers with applications authorised for transitional payments registered as unemployed in December, 1932, included 983,198 men and 56,176 women. Of these numbers 64·9 per cent. of the men, and 62 per cent. of the women, were in receipt of payment at the maximum benefit rates.

The following Table compares the total number of persons within the first three categories of experience included in the foregoing Table, with the average numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges at specific dates in that period, as shown by the monthly statistics published in this GAZETTE :—

Category of experience.	Men.		Women.	
	Total number during year.	Average unemployed at specific dates.	Total number during year.	Average unemployed at specific dates.
Insurance benefit ...	3,418,500	1,072,860	924,600	225,852
Transitional payments	1,656,600	860,912	212,700	64,306
Nil determinations ...	304,800	77,964	111,600	23,877

These figures tend to confirm the evidence afforded by the sample regarding the average periods for which the persons within each category were registered as unemployed. Evidence from other sources tends to show that there can be little actual unemployment among insured persons which is not covered by attendance at Employment Exchanges; and it would appear from the figures in the two preceding Tables that persons in respect of whom "nil determinations" have been given, re-enter employment rather more rapidly on the whole than those to whom payment was granted, the position being more nearly comparable, in this respect, with that disclosed by the figures for persons in receipt of insurance benefit.

The figures given in the Table regarding "waiting days" have some bearing on the intermittency of unemployment. A waiting period of six days of unemployment, before benefit can be drawn, is imposed at the beginning of a spell of continuous unemployment; but, in the application of this rule, unemployment is held to be continuous if it is proved on three days in any six consecutive days, and if the gap between two such periods of three days each does not exceed ten weeks. The Table shows that 66 per cent. of the men, and 76 per cent. of the women, who proved unemployment during the year were subject to waiting periods, and that these averaged eight days in all in the case of the men, and seven days in the case of women.

The days of sickness referred to in the Table relate mainly to sickness experienced during periods of unemployment, or at the beginning of periods of unemployment, and only to a small extent to sickness experienced during periods of employment.

It is not possible to reproduce in detail an analysis of the figures in the foregoing Tables according to age and industry. Briefly, the analysis by age shows, in the younger age-groups, comparatively high proportions within the insurance benefit category; while in cases where transitional payments were received, the average periods covered were below the general average. The proportion who had been subject to "nil determinations" given by Public Assistance Authorities were rather above the average, among men, in the age-groups 18 to 24, and 55 to 64.

The proportions subject to waiting periods were also high in the younger age-groups, and comparatively low in the older groups. They range from just under 80 per cent. among young men aged 18 to 20, to just over 50 per cent. among men aged 55 to 64. The proportion with days of sickness in their record was rather above the average, among men, in the age-group 45 to 54. The analysis for women shows similar characteristics, except that the proportions subject to "nil determinations" are above the average at ages 25 to 64, doubtless because this group includes higher proportions of married women; while the proportions with days of sickness in their record are comparatively low among women over 44 years of age.

Dependency.

Statistics regarding dependency in respect of those unemployed at the end of 1932, were obtained from the sample on similar lines to those obtained from previous samples. The following Table brings out the more important points. The figures as to dependants relate entirely to those in respect of whom dependants' benefit had been admitted under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance

Acts. It should be noted that dependants' benefit is not payable in respect of more than one adult in each case :—

—	Insurance benefit.		Transitional payments.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Number of claims authorised for payment	1,111,500	293,400	1,051,800	82,200
Dependants' benefit allowed ...	620,100	8,400	628,500	5,700
Per cent. of claims authorised ...	55·8	2·9	59·8	6·9
Dependants' benefit authorised in respect of—				
Wives or husbands	567,300	—	575,100	300
Resident housekeepers ...	5,400	—	9,900	—
Parents	9,600	1,200	12,900	600
Children aged—				
Under 1 year	46,500	900	51,000	300
1 year	63,300	300	94,800	300
2 years	63,000	300	75,600	300
3 ,, ...	60,900	300	70,500	300
4 ,, ...	63,900	300	71,700	300
5 ,, ...	58,800	300	63,300	600
6 ,, ...	55,500	1,500	68,100	1,200
7 ,, ...	60,300	300	69,600	900
8 ,, ...	59,100	600	67,800	300
9 ,, ...	51,000	300	64,200	300
10 ,, ...	62,700	600	67,800	1,200
11 ,, ...	61,500	1,200	68,100	600
12 ,, ...	66,900	1,200	77,400	600
13 ,, ...	51,300	900	55,200	300
14 ,, ...	9,300	—	14,700	—
15 ,, ...	3,600	—	3,600	
16 ,, ...	300	—	300	—
Total number of children ...	837,900	9,000	983,700	7,500
Claims authorised in respect of—				
1 child	180,000	5,700	161,100	3,000
2 children	113,700	1,200	114,600	1,800
3 ,, ...	64,200	300	66,000	300
4 ,, ...	32,700	—	42,600	—
5 ,, ...	9,600	—	23,400	—
6 ,, ...	8,100	—	11,700	—
7 ,, ...	1,500	—	3,300	—
8 ,, ...	—	—	1,500	—
9 ,, ...	—	—	300	—
Total number of claims authorised in respect of children	409,800	7,200	424,500	5,100
Average number of children per claim	2·04	1·25	2·32	1·47

It will be recognised that where the numbers for any item of the foregoing Table are small, *e.g.*, below 1,000, the figures are only approximate, and the margin of error may be *comparatively* larger than in the other items.

The analysis given above is similar to that obtained in previous enquiries. Among the men who had benefit authorised in respect of dependants, 33·9 per cent. of those on insurance benefit, and 32·5 per cent. of those in receipt of transitional payments, were receiving dependants' allowances in respect of adults only; 6·1 per cent. of those on insurance benefit, and 4·9 per cent. of those on transitional payments, had dependants' allowances in respect of children only; while 60 per cent. of those on insurance benefit, and 62·7 per cent. of those on transitional payments, had allowances in respect of an adult with one or more children. Of every 100 men in receipt of insurance benefit, about 56 had dependants, consisting of 52 adults and 75 children; while of every 100 men in receipt of transitional payments, about 60 had dependants, consisting of 57 adults and 94 children. The proportion of women claimants in receipt of dependants' benefit is small.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 11th March, 1933. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 12th March, 1932. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

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

March, 1924 ...	700,573	March, 1929 ...	642,137
,, 1925 ...	702,062	,, 1930 ...	656,530
,, 1926 ...	689,264	,, 1931 ...	615,592
April, 1927 ...	683,077	,, 1932 ...	597,971
March, 1928 ...	677,148	,, 1933 ...	566,300

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (*e.g.*, staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

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

† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,254 in March, 1933.

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1933, there were 516,513 adult males, 28,489 junior males, 20,466 adult females, and 832 junior females. (The classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay respectively.)

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1933, were as follows :—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervising staff	87,093	208
Traffic department	98,613	6,690
Goods and carriage staff	48,645	6,289
Permanent-way section (conciliation grades)*	54,414	111
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department	96,433	2,061
Shop and artisan staff	90,433	10,504
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses) ...	14,759	744
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.)	26,123	1,882

The total numbers of persons employed by the four principal railways were : London, Midland and Scottish, 215,509; London and North Eastern, 166,714 ; Great Western, 96,436; and Southern, 60,619.

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

	Week ended 11th March, 1933.	Week ended 12th March, 1932.
	s. d.	s. d.
Staff entered at salaried rates :—		
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	89 7	89 4
Staff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :—		
Conciliation staff*	62 2	61 8
Shop and artisan staff	64 11	65 4

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1933 and 1932, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (*e.g.*, mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration of staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. The average weekly salary or wage shown is the gross amount, but the effects of these deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments.

Class.	Week ended 11th March, 1933.		Week ended 12th March, 1932.	
	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly payments.†	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly payments.†
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carriage cleaners	42 11	48 8	42 10	49 6
Carters	50 9	55 7	50 10	55 3
Checkers	54 6	57 7	54 6	57 4
Engine cleaners	54 10	55 9	54 6	55 3
Engine drivers and motormen ...	89 2	96 10	89 1	96 1
Firemen and assistant motormen	70 10	76 8	70 4	75 6
Guards	64 11	70 4	64 11	69 6
Permanent-way gangers	51 9	54 10	51 8	54 9
,, ,, lengthmen ...	43 11	46 2	44 2‡	47 8‡
Porters (goods staff)	44 8	47 10	44 6	47 8
,, grade 2 (traffic dept.) ...	40 4	43 5	40 4	43 2
,, parcel	50 0	52 4	49 11	52 0
Shunters, class 1	65 0	67 2	65 0	66 6
,, ,, 3	55 0	56 10	55 0	56 5
Signalmen	59 4	64 5	59 4	64 0
Ticket collectors, class 1	58 1	62 4	58 1	63 2
,, ,, ,, 2	54 0	57 0	54 0	57 0
Mechanics and artisans :—				
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department :				
Erectors, fitters and turners	63 9	76 2	63 1	77 1
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers	59 6	75 0	59 7	75 1
Machinists and machinemen	55 10	69 3	55 9	70 9
Smiths	64 9	75 6	64 8	75 11
Labourers	46 0	53 10	46 0	53 8
Labourers (civil engineering) ...	46 6	49 0	46 7	49 9

* Including grades covered by the Conciliation scheme in operation before the war.

† *See* paragraph immediately before the Table.

‡ These figures also include the wages of relayers and labourers (permanent way dept.).

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 383 statistical Tables are given showing the number and membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1932*. Unions with members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, but having their head offices in the Irish Free State or overseas, are wholly excluded from the statistics.

The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from other organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

According to the latest information available there were 1,060 Unions in existence at the end of 1932, with an aggregate membership of 4,441,000, as compared with 1,089 Unions at the end of 1931, with an aggregate membership of 4,621,000. There was thus a fall in total membership of 180,000, or 3·9 per cent., which was rather less than the fall in 1931 (amounting to 218,000), though larger than in any other year since 1927.

The number of Unions included in the above figures which had their headquarters in Northern Ireland at the end of 1932 was 19, the same number as in 1931. The total membership in Northern Ireland of Unions with headquarters either in Northern Ireland or in Great Britain was 67,000 at the end of 1932, as compared with 72,000 in 1931.

The aggregate membership total of 4,441,000 for 1932 includes about 32,000 members in Irish Free State branches and about 23,000 members in oversea branches of certain Unions; while the total of 4,621,000 for 1931 included 30,000 in Irish Free State branches and 25,000 in oversea branches. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland alone, therefore, the total membership was about 4,386,000 at the end of 1932, and 4,566,000 at the end of 1931. These totals include a number of persons who are members of more than one society and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but from the information available it would appear improbable that the total number of such persons exceeds 20,000.

The number of Unions reported as having been dissolved in 1932 was 20. These were all small Unions, with a total membership of 3,000 at the end of 1931. Twenty other Unions ceased to exist as separate bodies in 1932, through amalgamations. The total membership of these Unions at the end of 1931 was 54,000, of which two Unions accounted for over 50,000. These were the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses, which combined to form one Union, the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers. Including this Union, the number of new Unions formed during 1932 was 11, with a total membership of 61,000 at the end of 1932.

The figures in the Tables on page 383 compare the memberships of various groups of trade unions at the end of 1932, with the totals for previous years. The first of these Tables, comparing 1932 with 1931, gives the percentage increase or decrease in each group for males and females respectively and for both sexes combined. The second Table gives approximate memberships in the various groups for the pre-war year 1913; for 1920, which was the year of largest membership recorded; and for the three most recent years.

The grouping followed in these Tables is in general accordance with that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based on the standard industrial classification drawn up for the population census. The total membership of each Union has been allocated to the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. It should be pointed out, however, that while such a method of grouping forms a convenient basis for the purpose of comparing membership in one year with that in another, the figures given do not necessarily indicate the total numbers of trade union members engaged in particular groups of industries. Under "Other Transport and General Labour" are included two of the largest Unions in the country, viz., the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. There are very few manufacturing industries in which these two Unions are not represented, to a greater or lesser extent. The same remark largely applies to the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, which is grouped under Commerce, Distribution, etc. So far as Unions of this type are concerned, the figures shown for most of the groups other than the two mentioned above are smaller than they would be if the necessary material were available to classify the membership of each Union according to the industry or occupation. On the other hand, certain deductions would also have to be made in respect of some groups, in order to arrive at an accurate total for the group, on account of a proportion of the members being engaged in other industries; this applies particularly to craft unions, such as those of engineers, carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, etc., whose membership is distributed over a variety of industries.

Subject to the qualifications indicated in the preceding paragraph, it may be remarked that the groups containing the largest trade union membership, apart from "other transport and general labour," were those connected with the coal mining and metal industries, in both of which the membership totalled between 500,000 and 600,000 at the end of 1932; next to these were the textile industries, the railway service, and national and local government. Among the above groups, comparing the figures for 1932 with those for 1931, the total membership in the metal and textile groups showed a decrease of over 6 per cent. in each case. On the other hand, there was practically no change in the coal-mining group, a slight reduction (1·6 per cent.) in railway service, and an increase of 1·4 per cent. in national and local government. In the "other transport and general labour" group, which constitutes the largest group of all (*see* remarks in preceding paragraph) there was a decrease of 8·3 per cent. Other large groups which showed substantial decreases during 1932 included building, public works contracting, etc. (8·5 per cent.) and water transport (15·3 per cent.). The paper, printing, etc., group showed practically no change; while the total membership increased in the commerce, distribution and finance, and in the teaching groups.

If the figures for 1932 are compared with those for 1920 (when trade union membership reached the highest level recorded) decreases are shown in every group, for both males and females, except in the teaching group, where there has been an increase. Comparing the total membership in all industries and services at the end of 1932 with that at the end of 1920, the total reduction amounts to about 3,900,000.

As compared with 1913, the total trade union membership at the end of 1932 showed an increase of over 300,000. The most marked changes were the reduction in the mining and quarrying group, amounting to about 357,000, or 39 per cent.; and the increase in the total number of female members, of whom there were 313,000 more in 1932 than in 1913 (representing an increase of 72 per cent.), notwithstanding a reduction in the cotton group. The total number of male members at the end of 1932 was practically the same as at the end of 1913.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1932, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. The figures include the membership of Irish Free State and oversea branches of these Unions, but they wholly exclude the membership of Unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,233	Not available	Not available	1,576	...
1893 ...	1,279			1,559	− 1·1
1894 ...	1,314			1,530	− 1·9
1895 ...	1,340			1,504	− 1·7
1896 ...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+ 7·0
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 7·6
1898 ...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+ 1·2
1899 ...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+ 9·1
1900 ...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+ 5·8
1901 ...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+ 0·1
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	− 0·6
1903 ...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	− 1·0
1904 ...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	− 1·3
1905 ...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+ 1·6
1906 ...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+10·7
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+13 7
1908 ...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	− 1·1
1909 ...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	− 0·3
1910 ...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+ 3·5
1911 ...	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+22·4
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 8·8
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+21·0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0·3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5·2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6·5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+18·4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+18·8
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+21·3
1920 ...	1,375	7,004	1,342	8,346	+ 5·3
1921 ...	1,265	5,626	1,005	6,631	−20·5
1922 ...	1,221	4,752	872	5,624	−15·2
1923 ...	1,181	4,607	821	5,428	− 3·5
1924 ...	1,182	4,729	814	5,543	+ 2·1
1925 ...	1,165	4,670	835	5,505	− 0·7
1926 ...	1,153	4,406	812	5,218	− 5·2
1927 ...	1,147	4,123	794	4,917	− 5·8
1928 ...	1,130	4,009	795	4,804	− 2·3
1929 ...	1,120	4,053	802	4,855	+ 1·1
1930 ...	1,105	4,046	793	4,839	− 0·3
1931 ...	1,089	3,855	766	4,621	− 4·5
1932 ...	1,060	3,695	746	4,441	− 3·9

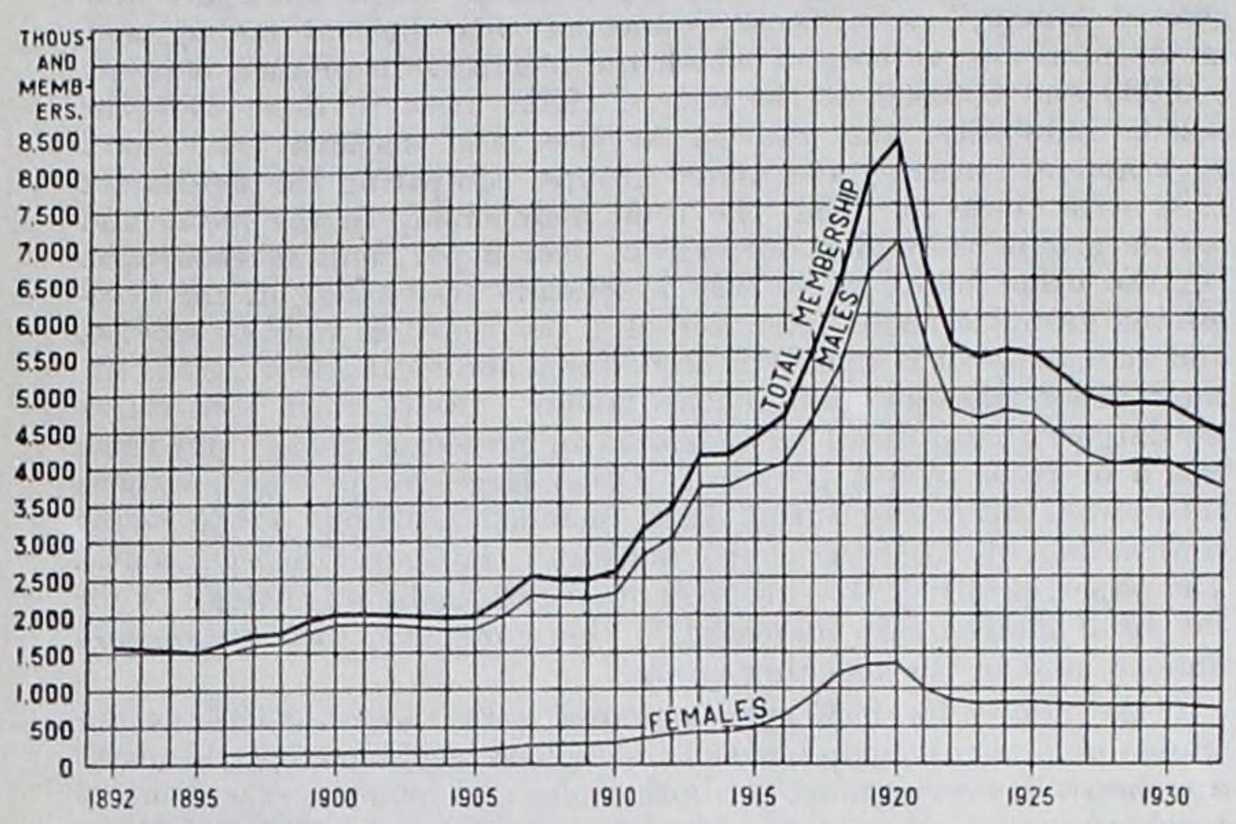
The total number of Trade Unions known to the Department at the end of 1932 was 1,060, as compared with 1,233 in 1892 and 1,375 in 1920. The reduction is largely due to amalgamations, and to the absorption of some of the smaller Unions by larger Unions. At the end of 1932 there were 40 Unions, each with a membership of about 20,000 or over, accounting for a total membership of nearly three million, or nearly two-thirds of the aggregate membership of all Unions.

* The figures given for 1932 in this article are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

With reference to the aggregate membership of all Unions, the foregoing Table shows that the total increased from approximately 1½ million in the period 1892–95 to over 4,130,000 in 1913. During the war there was a further increase, which continued until 1920, when the total was nearly 8,350,000. Since 1920, there has been an almost continuous decline to the total of approximately 4,440,000 at the end of 1932.

A chart follows in which is illustrated graphically the movements in membership at the end of each of the years 1892 to 1932.

Membership of Trade Unions, 1892–1932.



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1932* the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 2,919,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913	125	4,370,000	1923	89	5,582,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1924	87	4,437,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1925	79	4,189,000
1916	163	4,980,000	1926	79	3,897,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1927	76	3,433,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1928	69	3,315,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1929	70	3,246,000
1920	113	10,743,000	1930	69	3,299,000
1921	102	8,618,000	1931	68	3,127,000
1922	92	6,232,000	1932	66	2,919,000

The almost continuous fall in the number of Federations since the end of 1917 has been largely the result of amalgamations.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of trade union members are counted more than once in the gross membership figures given above. In the following Table in which the industrial grouping used on page 383 has been followed (*see* remarks on page 361 as to the necessary qualifications) the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union is affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1932 and 1931: (*a*) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (*b*) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (*c*) the percentage proportion of (*b*) to (*a*):—

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted).		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations (000's omitted).		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	32	35	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying ...	563	565	525	527	93	93
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	527	563	148	156	28	28
Textile	492	524	473	474	96	90
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe)	154	159	18	20	12	12
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ...	54	59	36	42	66	72
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	184	184	176	176	96	96
Building, etc.	275	300	185	204	67	68
Railway Service	399	406	59	59	15	15
Other Transport and General Labour ...	737	811	113	134	15	17
Commerce, Finance, etc.	261	257	77	77	30	30
National and Local Government	391	386	101	117	26	30
Teaching	233	229	2	...	1	...
Miscellaneous	139	143	37	39	27	27
Totals	4,441	4,621	1,950	2,025	44	44

The proportion of total federated membership remained unchanged, and there was no marked change in the proportion for the majority of the groups. The increase in the proportion shown for the textile group was largely due to the formation during 1932 of a new federation in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industry.

At the end of 1932 the largest Federations were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of 500,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which affiliated 92 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 430,000. Other large Federations include the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the United Textile Factory Workers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (covering various organisations in the cotton industry); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

* *See* * note on page 361.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918: APPLICATION TO CUTLERY TRADE.

The Minister of Labour has made a Special Order under the Trade Boards Acts applying the Acts to the cutlery trade. The text of the Order is printed in full on page 389 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

In an Appendix to the Special Order, the cutlery trade is defined as follows:—

(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.

INSTRUCTION FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

THE Board of Education have issued a pamphlet, based on reports from H.M. Inspectors of Schools, on the provision of instruction for persons employed in the coal mining industry in England and Wales.*

The purpose of the pamphlet is to review the provision made by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales for the instruction of persons employed in the coal mining industry, more particularly the developments which have taken place since the establishment, in 1920, of the Miners' Welfare Fund.

The pamphlet is in seven parts. Part I contains a brief historical sketch of the coal mining industry since the end of the eighteenth century, and Part II deals with the operations of coal mining under modern conditions. It emphasises the need for scientific and technical training for workers in coal mines, in order that the dangers of mining may be avoided and that the production of coal may be carried on efficiently and economically.

Part III briefly reviews the progress of mining legislation, with particular reference to the statutory examinations which mining officials are now required to pass. Part IV deals with the effect of the establishment of the Miners' Welfare Fund on mining education, and Part V deals with mining education generally. Part VI contains an account of the provision for mining education in each of the coalfields of England and Wales.

Part VII deals with the future of coal mining and mining education, with particular reference to the need for a high standard of technical training under modern conditions.

PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Through the investigation of accidents by H.M. Inspectors of Factories much valuable information with regard to their causes and the means for preventing them is disclosed, and this is now made available by the issue, at quarterly intervals, of a series of abstracts.

Volume II of this new publication has now appeared.† It contains reports of thirty accidents, accompanied by remarks on the causes of the accidents, and suggestions for the prevention of similar accidents in future. There are ten diagrams.

* *Instruction for the Coal Mining Industry.* Board of Education: Educational Pamphlets No. 96. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d., post free).

† *Industrial Accidents. Descriptions of certain Accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.* Vol. II. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d., post free).

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

Second 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 30th June, 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 46,452,845 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 42,801,911 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £29,469,603, equivalent to 13s. 9·24d. per ton, of which 8s. 11·87d. per ton represented wages costs. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £28,649,395, equivalent to 13s. 4·64d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £820,208, or 4·60d. per ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 739,940, and the number of man-shifts worked was 42,100,134. The average output per man-shift worked was 22·07 cwts., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 1·67d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0·37d. to 4·43d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0·24d. and 1s. 1·93d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4·61d. 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 Workpeople 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
30th June	96	46,452,845	−0	4·60	739,940	22·07	9	1·67

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF IN GERMANY.

Two Acts recently passed in Germany, amending the German Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act and introducing further measures for the relief of unemployment, are summarised below.

1. *Unemployment Insurance.*—By the Act of 22nd September, 1933, which came into force on 1st October, 1933, all workers employed in agriculture, forestry, and inland and coastal fishery are excepted from the liability to insurance against unemployment. Hitherto only the following classes of agricultural and forestry workers were excepted :—(1) farm servants living in the household of their employer; (2) workers owning or renting a plot of land of a certain size and working for wages as a rule for less than half the year; (3) workers engaged under a written contract of employment for at least one year or for an indefinite period subject to notice of at least six months; or (4) workers under written articles of apprenticeship entered into for more than one year. Workers in inland and coastal fishery were excepted only under the conditions set out in (2) above, or if they worked as share-fishermen, taking a certain minimum share of the catch. Agriculture under the new Act includes market gardening, fruit farming, vine growing, and animal breeding and fattening carried on in connection with agriculture. Moreover, all workers engaged in agricultural undertakings are excepted even if their work is not strictly agricultural, such as carpenters, engineers, etc.

The other amendments introduced by the Act relate to the financing of insurance and relief. In future the entire cost of emergency benefit (the German form of transitional payments) is to be met by the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board. Hitherto, four-fifths of this expenditure (with the addition of 5 per cent. for administrative expenses) was borne by the Federal Exchequer and one-fifth by the local authorities. It is explained in an official article on the Act that this provision merely legalises and simplifies existing practice, as, for some time, the income of the Federal Board has considerably exceeded its expenditure on standard unemployment benefit, and the Board has been obliged to transfer all surplus funds to the Federal Exchequer. In addition to the relief granted to the local authorities by this provision, the expenditure required from them for the relief of the able-bodied unemployed ineligible either for standard or emergency benefit has been reduced by the Act, for the period ending 31st March, 1934, to a maximum amount of 26⅔ million Reichsmarks a month. The rest of the expenditure is to be met by the Federal Exchequer.

2. *Measures for the Reduction of Unemployment.*—A second Act to Reduce Unemployment, dated 21st September, 1933, introduces further measures for the direct and indirect relief of unemployment.* The Federal Minister of Finance is empowered to provide a sum of 500 million Reichsmarks to encourage houseowners to recondition and complete buildings, to divide them into flats, and to transform other premises into flats. The encouragement is to take two forms : (1) houseowners are to be granted a subsidy in respect of any expenditure for the above-mentioned purposes made up to 31st March, 1934, if the competent authorities are satisfied that the work is of national economic value; and (2) the State will pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for a period of six years on the amount which the houseowner provides, in excess of the Federal subsidy, from his own resources or by borrowing. The Act makes no mention of the method by which the sum of 500 million Reichsmarks is to be raised.

The remaining provisions of the Act relate to reductions or remissions of taxation for the purpose of encouraging employment. The land and turnover taxes in agriculture are to be reduced; small dwellings ready for occupation in the financial years 1934 and 1935 and workers' homes ready for occupation in the financial years 1934 to 1938 are to be exempted for varying periods from the income and property taxes, from the State land tax and half the communal land tax. Further, the Federal Minister of Finance is empowered to provide a sum of 50 million Reichsmarks to reduce the land tax on dwelling houses which became ready for occupation in the financial years 1924 to 1930.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A SUMMARY of the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of work of persons employed in the motor vehicle industry in 1932 appears in the June, 1933, issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," the official journal of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour. The inquiry covered 114,242 workpeople (109,799 males and 4,443 females) employed in 93 undertakings situated in 8 States, during a representative pay period in the months of June, July, August or September, 1932. The number of workpeople covered by the inquiry represented 28·8 per cent. of the total number in the industry in those States according to the United States Census of Manufactures for 1929.

The following Table shows, for some of the principal occupations, the average hours of work and earnings in 1932, with comparative figures for the years 1930 and 1928, extracted from the results of previous inquiries :—

Occupation.	Sex.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average actual hours a week.	Average earnings an hour.	Average actual earnings in a week.
				Cents.	Dollars.
Assemblers, axle ...	Male	49·0	23·3	60·2	14·03
Assemblers, body frame	Male	49·5	30·8	59·4	18·29
Assemblers, chassis and final	Male	49·0	26·9	57·0	15·31
Assemblers, chassis frame	Male	48·2	25·4	57·4	14·58
Assemblers, motor ...	Male	48·4	29·3	63·2	18·50
Drill-press operators ...	Male	48·6	29·2	62·5	18·24
Grinding machine operators	Male	47·7	31·7	66·9	21·19
Inspectors	Male	47·7	33·3	66·4	22·12
Lathe operators ...	Male	48·9	27·7	63·6	17·61
Letterers, stripers and final touchers-up, hand	Male	49·2	34·4	66·2	22·80
Milling machine operators	Male	48·2	29·3	63·9	18·76
Painters, general ...	Male	48·4	32·5	56·1	18·25
Paint sprayers	Male	48·9	30·5	61·5	18·76
Punch and press operators	Male	47·6	30·8	64·6	19·89
Sewing-machine operators	Female	51·3	34·4	36·6	12·60
Tool and die makers ...	Male	47·0	39·4	78·5	30·92
Top builders and trimmers	Male	49·0	33·0	60·3	19·88
Trim-bench hands ...	Male	51·0	35·7	51·8	18·52
Trim-bench hands ...	Female	50·8	34·1	35·4	12·08
Labourers	Male	46·9	34·5	57·5	19·81
All occupations (including some not shown above) in 1932 ...	Male	48·3	31·9	63·8	20·36
	Female	50·5	30·7	36·1	11·09
	All	48·4	31·9	62·8	20·00
All occupations in 1930	*Male*	*48·7*	*34·6*	*73·3*	*25·40*
	Female	*50·6*	*31·8*	*43·6*	*13·86*
	All	*48·8*	*34·5*	*72·4*	*25·01*
All occupations in 1928	*Male*	*49·4*	*47·0*	*75·6*	*35·56*
	Female	*50·3*	*41·1*	*48·7*	*20·04*
	All	*49·4*	*46·9*	*75·0*	*35·14*

The above Table shows that for all workers, although average full-time hours a week showed very little change, average actual hours of work a week fell between 1930 and 1932 from 34·5 to 31·9,

* Cmd. 4420. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1933.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

* For an account of the first Act to Reduce Unemployment, dated 1st June, 1933, *see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1933, page 245

or by 7·5 per cent., and between 1928 and 1932 from 46·9 to 31·9, or by 32·0 per cent.; average hourly earnings fell between 1930 and 1932 from 72·4 cents to 62.8 cents, or by 13·3 per cent.; and between 1928 and 1932 from 75.0 cents to 62.8 cents, or by 16·3 per cent. The resultant decline in average weekly earnings between 1930 and 1932 was from 25.01 to 20.00 dollars, or 20·0 per cent., and between 1928 and 1932 was from 35.14 to 20.00 dollars, or 43·1 per cent.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—The employers have notified their intention of terminating, as from 22nd October, the wages agreement concluded in September, 1932, and subsequently prolonged.* The Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the situation in the industry, which is vitally affected by the Belgo-German convention on coal quotas.

SWEDEN.

Various Industries.—Of the collective agreements due to expire at the end of 1933 and beginning of 1934, covering in all about 210,000 workpeople, many, including some of the most important, have recently been prolonged unchanged for another year. The principal industries affected by the prolongation of collective agreements are the engineering industry (46,000 workers), iron industry (24,500 workers), textile industry (33,000 workers), leather and footwear industry (about 7,000 workers), building materials industry (between 6,000 and 7,000 workers), and the match industry (3,900 workers). Altogether, about 165,000 workpeople are affected by the agreements which have already been prolonged. No action has yet been taken in regard to the agreements relating to the saw-milling, paper-making and paper pulp industries, which cover about 37,000 workers and are due to expire on 31st January, 1934.

LABOUR COSTS AND HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINING IN 1931: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

A SUMMARY of the results of the fourth of a series of inquiries into wages and hours of work in the coal mining industry, made by the International Labour Office, appears in the "International Labour Review" for September, 1933. The inquiry relates to the year 1931,† and covers seven European countries, together with the Saar area, and four non-European countries. As in previous inquiries, only the information relating to European countries has been utilisable as a basis for international comparison. All the inquiries relate solely to bituminous and anthracite coal mining, lignite being excluded, except in the case of France where it represents only two per cent. of the total output. Non-manual workers and those employed in ancillary establishments (coke ovens, briquette factories, etc.) have, wherever possible, been excluded.

The summary includes a series of Tables giving the total labour costs analysed to show net money wages, workmen's insurance contributions, allowances in cash and kind, payments for holidays and employers' insurance contributions, and also to show the labour costs for underground and surface workers separately. By means of these Tables, and others showing the total number of shifts and days worked in the year by underground and surface workers and the average number of workers employed, the average labour costs per man-shift have been calculated.

The following Table shows the average labour costs per man-shift in 1931, in the currencies of the countries concerned, for the European countries covered by the inquiry :—

Country and district.	Currency unit.	Average labour costs per man-shift.					
		Excluding employers' insurance contributions.			*Including* employers' insurance contributions.		
		Underground workers.	Surface workers.	All workers.	Underground workers.	Surface workers.	All workers.
Belgium ...	Fr.	—	—	‡	—	—	‡
Czechoslovakia ...	Kč.	53·16	39·67	49·77	59·27	44·24	55·49
France ...	Fr.	43·90	31·67	40·12	47·88	34·40	43·72
Germany:							
Ruhr ...	RM.	9·17	7·40	8·79	10·72	8·72	10·30
Saxony ...	,,	7·74	6·95	7·55	9·19	8·27	8·97
Upper Silesia	,,	7·08	5·96	6·80	8·39	7·11	8·07
Great Britain	s. d.	10 0⅞	7 4¼	9 5¾	10 8⅛	7 10⅓	10 0¾
Netherlands	Fl.	5·92	4·55	5·51	6·57	5·04	6·11
Poland ...	Zl.	11·33	9·46	10·70	12·74	10·64	12·04
Saar ...	Fr.	50·28	45·48	48·89	55·08	49·68	53·52

* *See* this GAZETTE for September, 1932, page 329, and February, 1933, page 49.

† The three earlier inquiries related to the years 1925, 1927 and 1929, and the results obtained were the subject of articles in this GAZETTE for July, 1928, November, 1929, January, 1930, and June, 1931.

‡ Figures relating to average labour costs per worker per shift are not available: average labour costs per worker per day for all workers are :—46·98 frs. (excluding employers' insurance contributions) and 50·02 frs. (including employers' insurance contributions).

The following Table shows the relative importance in 1931 of net money earnings and other elements of earnings of all workers, expressed as percentages of total labour costs :—

Country and district.	Labour costs other than net money wages.							Net money wages.
	Workmen's insurance contributions.	Allowances in cash (family allowances.)	Free and cheap coal.	Other allowances in kind.	Payment for holidays.	Employers' insurance contributions.	Total.	
Great Britain ...	2·7	—	2·5	1·3	—	5·8	12·3	87·7
Belgium ...	2·9	2·3	3·6	—	—	6·0	14·8	85·2
Czechoslovakia	6·3	2·5	6·6	1·2	2·5	10·3	29·4	70·6
France ...	5·7	3·1	1·9	8·0	—	8·2	26·9	73·1
Germany:								
Ruhr ...	11·1	2·7	1·7	*	2·9	14·5	32·9	67·1
Upper Silesia	12·2	2·4	3·1	*	2·3	15·7	35·7	64·3
Saxony ...	11·9	1·2	2·7	—	2·6	15·8	34·2	65·8
Netherlands ...	6·3	3·8	0·4	1·2	2·1	9·8	23·6	76·4
Poland ...	7·7	5·3	4·6	3·9	2·9	11·0	35·4	64·6
Saar ...	8·5	6·1	3·5	0·2	1·6	8·7	28·6	71·4

The relative average output of coal per man-shift and the relative average labour cost per ton of saleable coal (*i.e.*, after elimination of waste by washing and screening) in 1931, are shown in the following Table, expressed as index numbers, (the average labour costs having, for this purpose, been reduced to a common currency, Swiss francs, and the average output and the average labour cost in the Ruhr district of Germany having been taken as equal to 100) :—

Country and district.	Relative average output per man-shift (all workers).	Relative average labour cost per ton of saleable coal (all workers)	
		excluding employers' contributions to social insurance.	including employers' contributions to social insurance.
Great Britain ...	74	149† / 112‡	135† / 101‡
Belgium ...	—	159	145
Czechoslovakia ...	69	102	97
France ...	48	155	145
Germany:			
Ruhr ...	100	100	100
Upper Silesia	106	73	74
Netherlands ...	83	128	122
Poland ...	92	63	60
Saar ...	56	163	152

The following Table indicates, for all European countries covered by the inquiry, the normal hours of work of underground and surface workers in 1931, showing separately for the former the individual time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face :—

Country and district.	Underground workers.				Surface workers.	
	Individual time spent in the mine.		Hours spent at face, less travelling time and breaks.		Normal hours of work, excluding breaks.	
	Day or shift.	Week.	Day or shift.	Week.	Day.	Week.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Belgium ...	8 0	48 0	6 20	38 0	8 0	48 0
Czechoslovakia ...	7 28	44 48	5 36	33 36	7 45	46 30
France ...	7 52	47 12	6 36	39 36	8 0	48 0
Germany ...	§	§	§	§	7 30 to 10 0‖	45 0 to 60 0‖
Great Britain ...	8 0¶	43 50¶	6 15¶	34 5¶	7 20 to 8 15**	44 0 to 49 30**
Netherlands ...	8 10 Saturday 6 10	47 0	6 10 Saturday 4 10	35 0	††	††
Poland:						
Upper Silesia ...	8 2	48 12	6 18	37 48	8 0	48 0
Dombrowa and Cracow.	8 30‡‡ Saturday 6 30	49 0	6 16 Saturday 4 26	35 46	8 0 Saturday 6 0	46 0
Saar ...	7 30	—	6 15	—	7 30§§ to 8 0	—

* Less than 0·1 per cent.

† Based on average rate of exchange for January to September, 1931. (£1 = 24·93 Swiss francs).

‡ Based on average rate of exchange for October to December, 1931. (£1 = 18·75 Swiss francs).

§ The German Government state that they have no official data relating to the average winding time, travelling time underground and breaks, and, therefore, they do not indicate the individual time spent in the mine and the time spent at the face.

‖ Particulars relate to the end of 1931. It is not known how far breaks are included within these limits.

¶ Particulars relate to the latter months of 1931.

** Data relate only to men engaged in manipulating coal. It is not known how far breaks are included within these limits.

†† The normal hours of work cannot be determined. Regulation hours of work are 8 a day and 48 a week.

‡‡ Includes a statutory break of 30 minutes introduced on 6th April, 1926, by the Polish Mines Department.

§§ The shorter working time (7h. 30m.) relates to those whose work is closely connected with extraction.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 25th September, 1933, showed a substantial improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than in September, 1932, nearly every industry showing a reduction in the numbers unemployed as compared with a year ago. The improvement since 21st August, 1933, was most marked in coal mining, iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, engineering, vehicle building, metal goods manufacture, the pottery, textile and leather industries, boot and shoe, furniture, cocoa and chocolate manufacture, and the dress industries except tailoring.

On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding-house service, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in certain of the food manufacturing industries and transport services.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it showed an appreciable improvement, and was moderate. There was an improvement also in the Northern Counties and in Wales, but employment in those areas was still bad. It remained bad also in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, though improving slightly in the latter area.

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 25th September, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 18·5, as compared with 19·2 at 21st August, 1933, and with 22·8 at 26th September, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th September, 1933, was 15·4, the same as at 21st August, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·1, as compared with 3·8. For males alone, the percentage at 25th September, 1933, was 21·7, and for females, 10·1; at 21st August, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 22·5 and 10·5.

At 25th September, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,857,064 wholly unemployed, 393,517 temporarily stopped, and 86,146 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,336,727. This was 74,410 less than a month before, and 521,284 less than a year before. The total included 1,929,896 men, 57,076 boys, 309,925 women and 39,830 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 921,662 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); 1,058,692 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 227,693 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 128,680 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 25th September, 1933, was 2,398,718.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment, while still very bad, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd September, 1933, showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 26th August, 1933, but a decrease of 2·5 per cent. as compared with 24th September, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, was 4·37, an increase of 0·14 of a day compared with the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, and of 0·11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932.

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

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of September was 74, compared with 73 at the end of August, 1933, and 59 at the end of September, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 31·4 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 36·3 at 21st August, 1933, and 47·1 at 26th September, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment at 25th September showed an improvement, but continued bad. In steel sheet manufacture there was a slight improvement, but employment was still bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a general improvement, but was still very slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate. In the manufacture of cycles and aircraft it continued good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. In electrical engineering employment was fair. In general engineering it was slack or bad on the whole, while in marine engineering it remained very depressed. In constructional and textile engineering it continued very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed little change on the whole, and continued very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued depressed in all departments, although showing a slight improvement. In several districts the September holidays were extended. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 22·3 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 24·5 at 21st August, 1933, and 34·8 at 26th September, 1932.

In the wool textile industry employment showed an improvement, especially in the worsted section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 10·0 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 12·3 at 21st August, 1933, and 21·4 at 26th September, 1932. In the carpet industry employment improved and was fairly good.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole. Employment continued to improve also in the lace trade, and was fairly good. In the silk industry employment showed little change, and continued slack; but in artificial silk yarn manufacture it showed an improvement and was good on the whole. In the linen trade employment continued to improve, but was still slack. There was a further improvement also in the jute industry, though employment was still bad. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., 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 slight decline and was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was an improvement, and employment generally was fair. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade and employment remained moderate. In the corset trade employment was fair; and it was fair also in the glove trade. In the hat and cap trade employment showed an improvement and was fair.

In the boot and shoe industry employment was only moderate on the whole, and short time was still largely worked; there was an improvement in some districts, but in others there was little change, and in some a decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16·7 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 19·5 at 21st August, 1933, and 19·9 at 26th September, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve; it was fair in the tanning and currying section, and fair to moderate in other sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry employment showed a slight decline, and was slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, but with other operatives it was slack or bad. There was a slight decline during the month with masons and with labourers, and a more considerable decline with painters; but in most other sections there was a further slight improvement. In brick manufacture employment showed little change, and remained fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve, and was moderate; it also improved slightly with millsawyers and coachbuilders, but was still slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued good generally. In the letterpress printing industry there was little change and employment was fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole. With lithographic printers employment showed a decline, but continued moderate generally. With lithographic artists it was fair to moderate. It continued moderate also, with little change, with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed a marked improvement in all sections. At Bristol and at Worcester employment was good, but at Derby it was slack.

In the glass trades, employment in the bottle-making section showed little change and was very slack; in other sections it showed an improvement, but was still slack.

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

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during September 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 September, 1933.	September, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	754,969	4·37	+ 0·14	+ 0·11
Iron "	4,796	5·21	+ 0·16	+ 0·91
Shale "	2,065	5·99	− 0·01	+ 0·28
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron	...	74	+1	+15
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	423	−3	+49
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	51,816	280,772	+ 5·7	+24·0

(*b*) Other Industries.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed. Week ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Year before.	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Week ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles :—						
Cotton	63,761	− 1·4	*	100,908	− 1·0	*
Woollen ...	53,147	+ 1·3	+ 6·4	104,688	+ 2·8	+16·5
Worsted ...	75,877	+ 2·4	+ 4·4	133,333	+ 6·3	+10·5
Carpet	10,228	+ 1·6	+ 5·4	19,621	+ 2·7	+ 8·0
Boot and Shoe ...	58,846	− 0·2	+ 4·3	124,167	+ 0·5	+ 7·5
Pottery	9,937	+ 3·0	+ 2·6	17,639	+ 8·7	+ 8·8
Brick	11,203	+ 1·5	+28·2	28,982	+ 0·8	+37·3

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th September, 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 25th September, 1933. Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
London	2,366,200	13·0	5·3	10·5	− 0·1	− 2·5
South-Eastern ...	996,220	10·7	5·4	9·4	+ 0·3	− 4·5
South-Western....	907,580	16·1	7·0	14·1	+ 0·3	− 2·7
Midlands ...	1,892,350	18·9	8·6	15·9	− 1·8	− 5·5
North-Eastern ...	2,084,770	28·7	10·0	24·5	− 1·5	− 5·4
North-Western...	2,193,800	25·3	16·6	22·4	− 0·8	− 5·3
Scotland ...	1,340,310	29·0	12·9	24·6	+ 0·1	− 3·6
Wales	618,770	34·7	14·2	32·5	− 1·1	− 4·9
Northern Ireland	265,000	29·4	16·7	24·5	− 0·6	− 4·4
Special Schemes	143,000	3·6	0·5	2·6	...	− 0·7
Total ...	12,808,000	21·7	10·1	18·5	− 0·7	− 4·3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from September, 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 September, 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.	
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
21 August ...	22·5	10·5	15·4	3·8	19·2	21 Aug.	2,474,000
25 September	21·7	10·1	15·4	3·1	18·5	25 Sept.	2,399,000

* Comparison affected by trade dispute.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

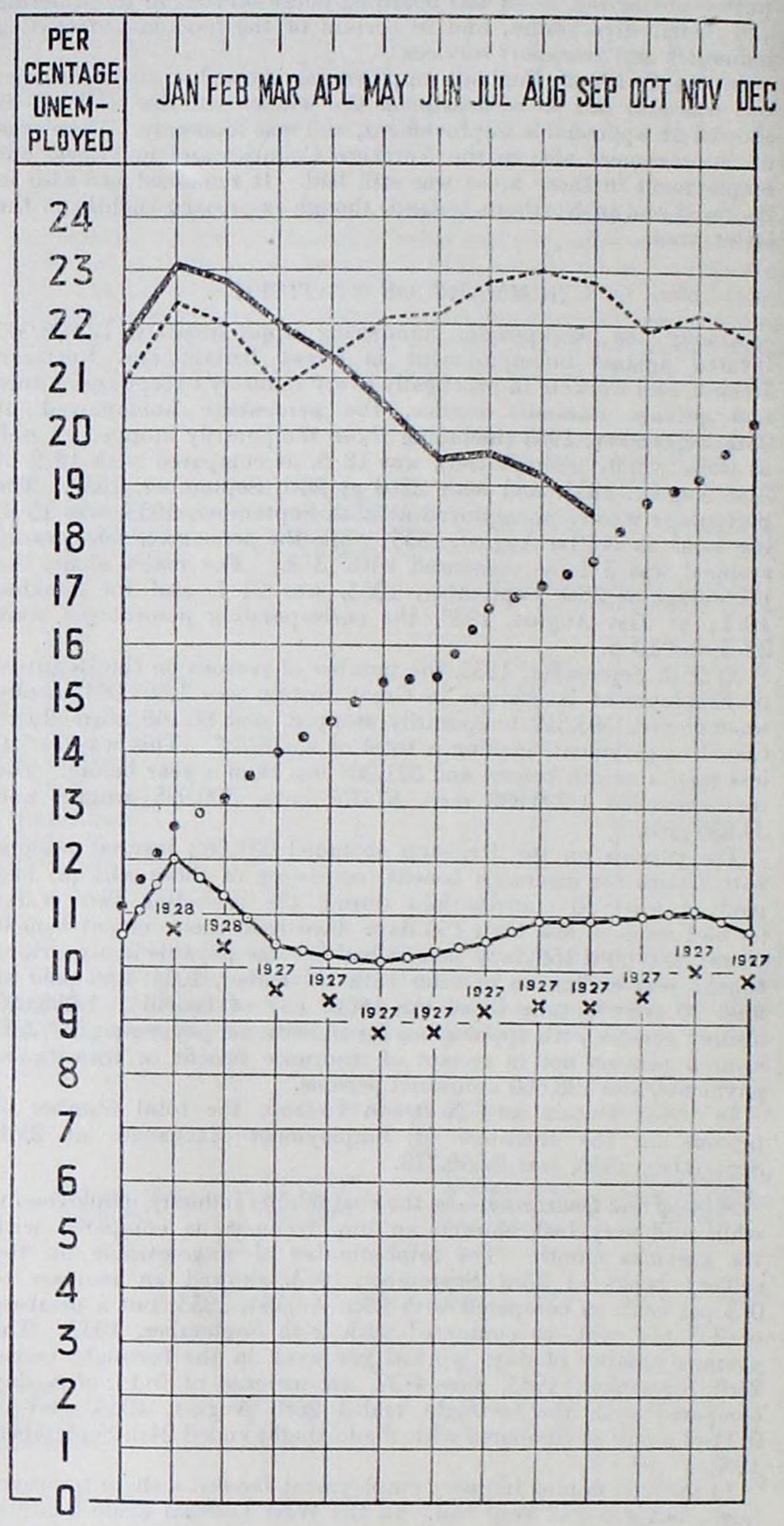
Plain Curve - - ▬▬▬▬▬▬ = 1933.

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 September, 1933.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total. Numbers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
London	1,423	3,987	2,658	3,937	12,005	0·51
South-Eastern ...	1,058	2,059	1,123	1,640	5,880	0·59
South-Western ...	684	1,767	739	1,210	4,400	0·48
Midlands	708	3,335	919	3,155	8,117	0·43
North-Eastern ...	840	3,674	985	2,794	8,293	0·40
North-Western ...	807	3,430	826	3,364	8,427	0·38
Scotland	687	2,245	674	1,938	5,544	0·41
Wales...	389	1,352	337	497	2,575	0·42
Great Britain ...	6,596	21,849	8,261	18,535	55,241	0·45

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—*The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. 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 374 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.*

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September, while still very bad, showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32·8 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 37·2 at 21st August, 1933, and 38·8 at 26th September, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·7 (from 22·6 to 21·9), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 3·7 (from 14·6 to 10·9).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd September, 1933, showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 26th August, 1933, but a decrease of 2·5 per cent. as compared with 24th September, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, was 4·37, an increase of 0·14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, and of 0·11 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd September, 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.		
	23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 23rd Sept., 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 ...	40,582	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	5·32	+0·55	+0·58
Durham	99,279	+ 1·2	+ 2·0	4·71	+0·04	+0·32
Cumberland and Westmorland	6,275	+ 2·0	+ 3·6	5·14	+0·16	+0·64
South Yorkshire ...	94,721	+ 0·7	− 5·2	3·24	...	−0·59
West Yorkshire ...	42,482	− 0·5	− 9·9	3·48	+0·20	+0·04
Lancs. and Cheshire	61,983	− 0·1	− 3·1	3·77	+0·13	+0·26
Derbyshire	45,325	+ 0·3	− 8·0	3·28	+0·20	−0·22
Notts. and Leicester	54,275	− 0·2	− 6·7	3·75	+0·16	+0·23
Warwick	16,848	− 0·1	− 0·9	4·79	−0·09	−0·02
North Staffordshire...	22,311	+ 1·1	+ 0·5	4·17	+0·37	+0·29
South Staffs†, Worc. and Salop	29,309	+ 0·3	− 1·3	3·92	+0·08	+0·23
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,388	+ 0·6	− 1·1	3·92	+0·12	−0·10
Kent	6,606	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	5·55	−0·01	+0·05
North Wales... ...	10,402	+ 6·0	−12·5	5·50	+0·05	+0·75
South Wales and Mon.	136,468	− 1·8	− 0·2	5·11	+0·20	+0·12
England and Wales	676,254	+ 0·1	− 2·8	4·25	+0·15	+0·11
SCOTLAND :						
Mid & East Lothians	12,378	+ 0·4	− 0·6	5·47	−0·13	+0·18
Fife and Clackmannan	19,277	+ 0·4	− 0·4	5·50	+0·14	+0·33
Rest of Scotland ...	47,060	+ 2·8	+ 1·3	5·35	+0·09	−0·01
Scotland	78,715	+ 1·8	+ 0·6	5·41	+0·07	+0·11
GREAT BRITAIN ...	754,969	+ 0·3	− 2·5	4·37	+0·14	+0·11

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, was 1·43 days per week, of which 1·26 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, was 1·57 days per week, of which 1·43 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, were 1·53, and 1·50 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the September and August, 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 September, 1932, period.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd September, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 15,622,400 tons, as compared with 13,783,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1933, and 14,980,000 tons in the four weeks ended 24th September, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 25th September, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st August, 1933, and 26th September, 1932, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 25th September, 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 ...	229,107	113,347	21·9	10·9	32·8	− 4·4	− 6·0
England and Wales ...	198,904	109,494	21·5	11·8	33·3	− 4·6	− 6·3
Scotland ...	30,203	3,853	25·4	3·2	28·6	− 3·6	− 4·3
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland... ...	10,263	1,257	19·9	2·5	22·4	− 4·3	− 4·4
Durham ...	42,726	5,635	29·0	3·8	32·8	− 2·5	− 3·7
Cumberland and Westmorland... ...	4,185	238	36·8	2·1	38·9	− 9·9	− 9·7
Yorkshire ...	30,956	39,258	17·4	22·1	39·5	−10·5	− 5·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,907	14,972	19·5	17·2	36·7	− 4·3	− 7·0
Derbyshire ...	9,421	5,654	14·3	8·5	22·8	− 4·3	−17·4
Notts. and Leicestershire	11,239	7,553	17·7	11·8	29·5	− 7·3	− 8·3
Warwickshire	1,283	1,315	9·9	10·1	20·0	+ 8·8	− 3·0
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	9,204	10,930	13·1	15·5	28·6	− 3·8	− 5·0
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,453	3,750	12·8	32·9	45·7	+ 4·0	+10·0
Kent... ...	443	81	6·8	1·3	8·1	− 1·0	+ 3·9
Wales and Monmouth...	59,529	18,815	27·2	8·6	35·8	− 1·8	− 6·1

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 4,955,100 tons in September, 1933, as compared with 4,747,500 tons in August, 1933, and with 4,319,200 tons in September, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September 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 37·5 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 41·8 at 21st August, 1933, and 51·4 at 26th September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	1,628	+ 1·1	− 13·6	5·35	+ 0·77	+ 1·31
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,702	+ 6·1	+ 24·1	5·60	− 0·03	+ 1·01
Other Districts ...	1,466	+ 0·5	+ 9·7	4·61	− 0·33	+ 0·23
ALL DISTRICTS	4,796	+ 2·6	+ 4·4	5·21	+ 0·16	+ 0·91

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,065, practically the same as in August, 1933, but an increase of 31·4 per cent. as compared with September, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5·99 in September, 1933, as compared with 6·00 in August, 1933, and 5·71 in September, 1932.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change and remained very bad. It was considerably better, however, than in September of last year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed,

* 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.

including those temporarily stopped, was 33·4 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 33·7 at 21st August, 1933, and 44·3 at 26th September, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 74 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1933, compared with 73 at the end of August, 1933, and 59 at the end of September, 1932. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,451 workpeople at the end of September, 1933, the returns showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. compared with August, 1933, and of 18·5 per cent. compared with September, 1932.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation :—

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Sept., 1933.	Aug., 1933.	Sept., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	19	18	17	+ 1	+ 2
Cumberland and W. Lancs	37	6	5	3	+ 1	+ 3
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	24	6	6	6	...	...
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	15	16	17	− 1	− 2
Lincolnshire	23	9	9	7	...	+ 2
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	7	7	5	...	+ 2
South Wales and Mon...	19	4	4	3	...	+ 1
England and Wales	273	66	65	58	+ 1	+ 8
SCOTLAND	77	8	8	1	...	+ 7
GREAT BRITAIN ...	350	74	73	59	+ 1	+15

The production of pig iron in September, 1933, amounted to 359,700 tons, compared with 362,700 tons in August, 1933, and 260,400 tons in September, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued to improve, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 31·4 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 36·3 at 21st August, 1933, and 47·1 at 26th September, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 51,816 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 23rd September, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 5·7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th August, 1933, and by 24·0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th September, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·4 in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, as compared with 5·3 in August, 1933, and 5·1 in September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 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 ...	5,355	+ 6·9	+26·2	31,343	+ 8·5	+ 29·1
Puddling Forges ...	905	+20·2	+23·3	3,743	+32·7	+ 46·1
Rolling Mills ...	18,690	+ 3·1	+17·7	96,644	+ 4·8	+ 34·2
Forging & Pressing	1,205	+18·4	+27·2	6,159	+18·2	+ 27·0
Founding	5,942	− 0·5	+ 8·3	31,658	+ 1·4	+ 15·2
Other Departments	8,920	+ 8·2	+18·5	49,143	+ 9·1	+ 16·7
Mechanics, Labourers ...	10,799	+ 2·1	+12·2	62,082	+ 2·9	+ 16·8
TOTAL ...	51,816	+ 4·3	+16·6	280,772	+ 5·7	+ 24·0
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	8,381	+ 3·6	+19·2	47,274	+ 6·1	+ 22·1
Sheffield, Rotherham	15,255	+ 1·7	+ 7·8	81,852	+ 1·6	+ 16·8
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	332	+12·2	+19·9	1,456	+12·3	+ 36·2
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,194	− 7·3	+ 5·1	21,368	− 7·2	− 2·5
Staffordshire ...	5,166	− 0·3	+21·9	29,023	+ 1·2	+ 33·8
Other Midland Counties ...	3,220	+ 9·3	+26·4	17,949	+14·0	+ 34·4
Wales and Mon. ...	8,075	+15·5	+38·2	44,121	+14·8	+ 41·5
Total, England and Wales	44,623	+ 3·7	+17·2	243,043	+ 4·6	+ 22·7
Scotland	7,193	+ 7·9	+13·1	37,729	+12·9	+ 32·6
TOTAL ...	51,816	+ 4·3	+16·6	280,772	+ 5·7	+ 24·0

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 669,000 tons in September, 1933, as compared with 551,300 tons in August, 1933, and 430,300 tons in September, 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.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment at 25th September showed an improvement, but continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23·7 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 30·9 at 21st August, 1933, and 45·0 at 26th September, 1932. In the week ended 23rd September, 1933, 339 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 348 in the week ended 26th August, 1933, and with 299* in the week ended 24th September, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad. In the week ended 23rd September, 1933, 84 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 78 in the week ended 26th August, 1933, and with 75 in the week ended 24th September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	59	− 2	+ 5*	339	− 9	+ 40*
Steel Sheet	8	...	+ 1	84	+ 6	+ 9
TOTAL ...	67	− 2	+ 6*	423	− 3	+ 49*

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1933, amounted to 56,068 tons, or 4,523 tons less than in August, 1933, but 12,473 tons more than in September, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a general improvement, but was still very slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment in that section was moderate. In the manufacture of cycles and aircraft it continued good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. In electrical engineering employment was fair. In general engineering it was slack or bad on the whole, while in marine engineering it remained very depressed. In constructional and textile engineering it continued very bad.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a considerable improvement in all sections of the industry and in all parts of the country.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th September, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	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.
	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th September, 1933.							
London ...	8,492	1,367	224	727	4,972	15,782	+ 298	− 4,186
South-Eastern	4,260	687	242	241	2,676	8,106	− 535	− 6,485
South-Western	3,754	264	650	215	3,201	8,084	−1,213	− 3,418
Midlands ...	12,903	3,125	157	2,124	17,758	36,067	−6,488	−13,849
North-Eastern	30,535	1,710	8,773	2,357	2,115	45,490	−2,329	−16,630
North-Western	37,973	3,707	344	984	4,702	47,710	− 790	−12,040
Scotland ...	21,421	585	7,616	2,408	2,066	34,096	− 597	−12,559
Wales... ...	1,686	98	107	193	652	2,736	− 119	− 591
Northern Ireland	1,729	212	2,679	165	352	5,137	− 254	− 1,089
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	122,753	11,755	20,792	9,414	38,494	203,208	−12,027	− 70,847
	Percentages Unemployed at 25th September, 1933.							
London ...	10·3	9·2	33·4	19·4	11·4	10·9	+ 0·2	− 2·9
South-Eastern	10·0	7·7	12·3	28·0	9·2	9·7	− 0·6	− 7·8
South-Western	10·7	7·0	10·0	37·1	11·5	10·9	− 1·7	− 4·7
Midlands ...	15·8	10·3	11·7	29·6	17·7	16·3	− 3·0	− 6·3
North-Eastern	28·3	16·3	47·6	31·6	14·2	28·6	− 1·5	− 10·5
North-Western	31·6	17·6	41·4	33·6	23·4	28·9	− 0·4	− 7·2
Scotland ...	30·9	16·8	48·6	45·4	17·9	32·3	− 0·6	− 11·9
Wales... ...	32·2	18·1	71·3	21·0	25·1	29·0	− 1·2	− 6·2
Northern Ireland	26·1	43·3	54·2	47·1	15·9	35·1	− 1·8	− 7·5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	22·3	12·5	41·1	32·1	15·3	20·8	− 1·2	− 7·2
Ditto, Aug., 1933	*23·0*	*13·7*	*42·3*	*33·0*	*17·6*	*22·0*	—	—
Ditto, Sept., 1932	*30·8*	*16·0*	*55·6*	*37·7*	*20·0*	*28·0*	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering was very bad, although showing a slight improvement at some of the principal centres. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general and textile engineering remained very bad, though there was some improvement in the latter section. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued to improve in general engineering and was moderate; there was some improvement also in electrical engineering, and employment in that section was fair; in motor vehicle manufacture

* Revised figure.

there was a substantial improvement and employment was moderate; in the cycle section it continued fairly good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued fair or moderate on the whole. There was little change in London and the Southern Counties, apart from an improvement in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment was fairly good on the whole; it remained good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

In Scotland employment continued very bad in general and marine engineering; it remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during September and showed little variation, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, although there was a slight improvement in London and in Northern Ireland.

As compared with a year ago, employment was better in all districts, except South-West England. The improvement was most marked in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and North-East England, but unemployment in these areas still remained at a very high level.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th September, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st August, 1933, and 26th September, 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.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th Sept., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th September, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,709	− 224	− 435	30·5	− 2·5	− 4·9
South-Eastern...	1,030	− 17	− 341	14·8	− 0·2	− 4·9
South-Western	6,730	− 42	+ 399	31·4	− 0·2	+ 1·8
Midlands ...	170	− 65	− 49	65·4	−25·0	−18·8
North-Eastern	32,727	− 184	− 5,773	63·6	− 0·3	−11·2
North-Western	12,677	+ 73	− 1,650	49·0	+ 0·3	− 6·4
Scotland ...	31,947	− 396	− 6,986	63·9	− 0·8	−14·0
Wales	3,890	+ 15	− 862	58·9	+ 0·2	−13·1
Northern Ireland	6,532	− 156	− 2,113	62·3	− 1·5	−20·1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	98,412	− 996	− 17,810	54·1	− 0·5	− 9·8

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1933, amounted to 303,762 tons. This was 16,260 tons more than at the end of June, 1933, and 65,329 tons more than at the end of September, 1932. The figure for the present quarter includes about 140,000 tons on which work was suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 39,670 tons. While this figure is 10,380 tons less than the corresponding total for the June quarter, with one exception it is larger than any quarterly total during the years 1931 and 1932.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 42,077 tons, showing an increase of 31,041 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1933, amounted to 377,107 h.p., as compared with 325,217 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued depressed in all departments, but was slightly better than in the previous month. In several districts the September holidays were extended. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the dispute which was in progress in September, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 22·3 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 24·5 at 21st August, 1933, and with 34·8 at 26th September, 1932. In the preparing and spinning department the percentages were 20·9 at 25th September, 1933, 24·0 at 21st August, 1933, and 40·4 at 26th September, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 23·7, 25·1, and 29·4. This latter figure excludes, of course, those who were disqualified for benefit by reason of the dispute in September of last year.

At Ashton-under-Lyne nearly all the spinning mills were running, but there was a good deal of short time; employment with doublers and with weavers was good. At Stalybridge a slight improvement was reported. At Stockport there was a decided improvement in the spinning mills; some large doubling mills were working full time and even overtime, but others were closed or working irregularly. There was also some improvement at Glossop. At Hyde the improvement recently reported was maintained.

At Oldham employment in the spinning department continued very bad; for those still working in the industry, stoppages and other forms of under-employment represented a loss of about 40 per cent. of the total possible employment. In the manufacturing department employment was very slack, especially with operatives engaged on sheetings, fustians, and velvets; short time was largely worked. At Shaw the improvement reported last month was maintained in the American spinning section in the early part of the month, but employment afterwards declined. There was an improvement at Middleton, but a decline at Royton.

At Bolton employment with spinners improved, but was still bad; there was, however, an unsatisfied demand for juvenile labour in this department. With cardroom workers also employment showed a slight improvement, and was moderate; with weavers it remained fair. At Leigh employment with spinners was fair, and slightly better than in August; in the manufacturing department it was slack. At Bury there continued to be much under-employment, both with spinners and with weavers; at Rochdale there was a marked improvement with both spinners and weavers.

At Preston there was little change; it was reported that approximately 80 per cent. of the machinery in the spinning department and 60 per cent. in the manufacturing department was running. At Chorley employment with weavers was fairly regular, especially with those engaged on the finer fabrics. At Blackburn and at Darwen there was little general change, and employment remained very bad; many operatives were unemployed, and there was much short time and under-employment in various forms. Thirteen mills at Blackburn, and twelve at Darwen, extended the holiday stoppage. At Burnley about seventy mills stopped for a full week at the September holiday, instead of the normal three days; there was no general improvement either at Burnley or at Padiham.

At Colne there was some improvement, although many weavers were still working three looms instead of four. At Nelson much short time was reported, and sixteen mills extended the holiday stoppage. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad, but was slightly better, on the whole, than in August.

In Yorkshire there was a slight improvement at some centres during September. At Todmorden employment remained good in the manufacturing department; most of the mills closed only for the customary three days' holiday, and worked full time after re-starting. Employment was also good at Skipton.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns. At September, 1932, a dispute was in progress in the manufacturing department of the industry, which also affected, to some extent, the spinning department. Figures giving a comparison with the numbers employed and wages paid in that month therefore cannot be included in the Table :—

—	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to Workpeople.	
	Week ended 23rd September, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Week ended 23rd September, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Preparing	10,318	− 3·3	15,541	− 3·7
Spinning	23,570	− 1·1	34,275	− 0·9
Weaving	23,068	− 1·1	36,552	− 0·3
Other	6,805	− 0·6	14,540	+ 0·0
Total	63,761	− 1·4	100,908	− 1·0
DISTRICTS.				
Ashton	5,316	− 3·5	7,637	− 7·3
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,348	+ 5·9	9,735	+ 9·2
Oldham	8,816	− 3·3	14,353	− 5·0
Bolton and Leigh	12,396	− 0·4	19,611	+ 1·3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	6,378	− 0·2	10,218	− 3·6
Manchester	3,455	− 7·5	5,092	− 8·0
Preston and Chorley ...	4,140	+ 2·9	6,696	+ 1·3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	3,268	+ 5·1	5,038	+ 0·1
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,329	− 5·7	5,627	− 1·4
Colne and Nelson	2,776	+ 1·0	6,005	+ 2·0
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,333	− 17·8	2,884	− 12·2
Yorkshire Towns	2,122	− 2·9	3,304	+ 7·7
Other Districts	3,084	+ 1·3	4,708	+ 2·8
Total	63,761	− 1·4	100,908	− 1·0

Returns from firms employing 62,200 workpeople in the week ended 23rd September showed that nearly 9 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 18 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 25th September, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 25th September, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,989	5,259	7,248	1,005	4,275	5,280	12,528
Spinning ...	10,879	3,812	14,691	6,374	4,018	10,392	25,083
Beaming, Winding and Warping	1,831	6,087	7,918	1,489	6,935	8,424	16,342
Weaving ...	8,082	21,042	29,124	2,654	7,346	10,000	39,124
Other Processes	1,204	183	1,387	353	123	476	1,863
Total ...	23,985	36,383	60,368	11,875	22,697	34,572	94,940

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st August, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	− 190	+ 22	− 168	− 526	− 1,399	− 1,925	− 2,093
Spinning ...	+ 88	− 79	+ 9	− 2,542	− 835	− 3,377	− 3,368
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	− 37	− 2	− 39	− 288	− 1,026	− 1,314	− 1,353
Weaving ...	− 832	− 249	− 1,081	− 397	− 1,044	− 1,441	− 2,522
Other Processes ...	− 20	− 62	− 82	− 48	− 154	− 202	− 284
Total ...	− 991	− 370	− 1 361	− 3,801	− 4,458	− 8,259	− 9,620

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 101,833,500 lbs. in September, 1933, compared with 114,033,800 lbs. in August, 1933, and with 70,187,400 lbs. in September, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 11,684,000 lbs. in September, 1933, compared with 11,033,200 lbs. in August, 1933, and with 9,969,000 lbs. in September, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in September, 1933, were 163,008,400 square yards, compared with 148,964,500 square yards in the previous month, and 177,420,600 square yards in September, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed an improvement, especially in the worsted section, and was much better than a year ago. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 10·0 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 12·3 at 21st August, 1933, and with 21·4 at 26th September, 1932. In the carpet industry the corresponding figures were 8·8, 10·6 and 10·6.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section continued fairly good, and was better than a month earlier in all departments and in all districts. A considerable amount of overtime was worked in the preparing and spinning departments. At Bradford and at Halifax there was a further improvement; there was a steady demand at Bradford for all classes of workers. In the Keighley district practically all the firms were busy; there was less unemployment among women workers than for many years. At Huddersfield there was a slight improvement in the low and medium worsted trades, but employment in the fine worsted trade remained slack.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd September, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime exceeded short time: less than 12 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time* in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 26½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

With woolsorters employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 23rd September showed that about 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average; while 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Only about 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd September were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 35½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was an improvement. Nineteen per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd September, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average. At Bradford there was a slight improvement during the month. There was also an improvement at Huddersfield, but short time continued to be largely worked in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a further slight improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd September showed that 13½ per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 18 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time* in that week, losing 7½ and 10½ hours each, respectively, on the average; in the spinningdepartment 36 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 8 hours each, while the corresponding figures for the weaving department were 19½ per cent. and 6½ hours. In the woollen section as a whole, 16 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 23 per cent., to the extent of more than 7 hours each, on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment was good, and showed an improvement; practically all the mills were working to full capacity, and there was a fair amount of overtime and night work. A shortage of women and of young girls was reported; several firms were stated to have found employment for woollen weavers from other towns. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was fair or good, and much better than a year ago; night shifts were worked at most of the mills in the Dewsbury area. At Morley and at Otley the improvement reported recently was maintained; at Guiseley, on the other hand, a temporary slackness was recorded. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was fair, a little better than in August, and better than a year ago. In the blanket and rug industry there was a slight improvement on the whole in Yorkshire, and employment was generally fair, though some slackness was reported at Dewsbury. At Witney employment in the blanket trade continued very good.

Employment with woollen workers in the Stockport area showed a slight improvement, but short time was still largely worked. At Rochdale employment continued fairly good; at Saddleworth there was an improvement, and some overtime was reported.

In the West of England employment continued good or fair at most of the principal centres.

In Scotland employment showed a further slight improvement; it was reported, however, that 85 per cent. of the trade union operatives were still affected by slackness or short time.

Carpet Section.—Employment was fair or good at most of the principal centres, and better on the whole than in August.

Returns from employers for the week ended 23rd September, 1933, showed that only 4 or 5 per cent. of the operatives worked either short time or overtime in that week.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

—	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)	Week ended 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (*Jan., 1926 = 100.*)*
Departments:						
WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,302	+ 2·5	89·8	23,267	+ 6·1	77·6
Spinning... ...	37,248	+ 2·6	91·7	54,821	+ 6·1	85·6
Weaving... ...	17,127	+ 2·2	83·4	31,367	+ 7·2	74·9
Other Depts. ...	9,477	+ 2·1	93·8	20,882	+ 4·9	77·6
Not specified ...	1,723	+ 2·7	97·6	2,996	+ 9·4	65·7
Total—Worsted	75,877	+ 2·4	89·5	133,333	+ 6·3	80·1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	821	− 0·6	67·7	1,763	− 1·3	68·7
Spinning... ...	12,515	+ 0·5	90·0	26,333	+ 1·2	96·4
Weaving... ...	22,299	+ 1·3	96·1	39,261	+ 5·1	96·5
Other Depts. ...	15,487	+ 2·2	90·2	33,391	+ 1·9	89·6
Not specified ...	2,025	+ 0·0	76·7	3,940	+ 1·9	77·7
Total—Woollen	53,147	+ 1·3	91·5	104,688	+ 2·8	92·5
CARPET SECTION...	10,228	+ 1·6	116·9	19,621	+ 2·7	120·3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	139,252	+ 1·9	91·7	257,642	+ 4·6	87·3
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	33,616	+ 2·2	88·5	60,739	+ 4·9	74·7
Huddersfield ...	8,014	+ 3·7	90·7	14,799	+ 10·4	77·1
Halifax	8,283	+ 2·7	82·3	13,885	+ 9·0	76·4
Leeds	7,970	+ 3·0	93·1	13,834	+ 7·0	90·6
Keighley ...	7,216	+ 1·5	90·7	12,293	+ 4·9	89·6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,385	+ 3·1	102·8	4,992	+ 10·4	99·7
Total, West Riding ...	68,484	+ 2·5	89·1	120,542	+ 6·5	79·0
West of England and Midlands ...	5,010	− 0·4	92·4	8,932	+ 2·3	85·2
Lancashire ...	482	+ 18·7	165·3	916	+ 14·2	160·0
Scotland... ...	1,901	+ 4·2	86·0	2,943	+ 7·7	107·2
Total—Worsted	75,877	+ 2·4	89·5	133,333	+ 6·3	80·1
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	12,318	+ 0·7	94·8	27,483	+ 5·1	91·7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,175	− 0·5	88·5	19,409	− 3·4	96·9
Leeds	7,685	+ 0·7	105·5	15,915	+ 0·1	108·8
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,408	+ 1·2	91·4	5,075	+ 5·9	82·3
Bradford ...	1,173	+ 1·6	96·3	2,585	+ 7·8	88·6
Total, West Riding ...	33,759	+ 0·4	96·0	70,467	+ 1·6	98·2
Lancashire ...	4,527	− 0·3	87·9	8,964	+ 0·6	90·3
West of England, Midlands and Wales	3,824	+ 1·0	90·6	6,863	+ 3·6	99·8
Scotland ...	11,037	+ 4·9	81·9	18,394	+ 8·6	75·4
Total—Woollen	53,147	+ 1·3	91·5	104,688	+ 2·8	92·5
CARPET SECTION	10,228	+ 1·6	116·9	19,621	+ 2·7	120·3
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	139,252	+ 1·9	91·7	257,642	+ 4·6	87·3

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

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

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

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, by those firms who supplied particulars for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th August, 1933:—

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (− *without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned."*)				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Worsted Section:					
Bradford	+ 2·5	+ 2·3	+ 2·1	+ 0·8	+ 2·2
Huddersfield	− 2·2	+ 2·5	+ 4·8	+ 3·8	+ 3·7
Halifax...	+ 4·9	+ 2·9	+ 2·0	+ 2·1	+ 2·7
Leeds	—	+ 3·7	+ 1·6	+ 3·8	+ 3·0
Keighley	+ 3·6	+ 1·9	+ 0·1	+ 1·3	+ 1·5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 1·9	—	+ 4·1	+ 3·1
Total, West Riding	+ 2·7	+ 2·5	+ 2·3	+ 2·5	+ 2·5
West of England and Midlands	− 2·3	− 1·1	+ 0·3	+ 0·4	− 0·4
Lancashire	—	+ 20·8	—	—	+ 18·7
Scotland	+ 2·4	+ 5·1	—	+ 4·2	+ 4·2
Total	+ 2·5	+ 2·6	+ 2·2	+ 2·1	+ 2·4

—	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section:				
Huddersfield	+ 0·0	+ 2·0	− 0·7	+ 0·7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	− 1·4	− 1·3	+ 1·2	− 0·5
Leeds...	+ 0·6	+ 1·0	+ 0·5	+ 0·7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 2·3	...	+ 1·5	+ 1·2
Bradford	+ 0·9	+ 3·5	− 0·3	+ 1·6
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0·0	+ 0·7	+ 0·4	+ 0·4
Lancashire	+ 2·3	− 1·2	− 0·6	− 0·3
West of England, Midlands and Wales...	+ 0·8	+ 1·5	+ 0·7	+ 1·0
Scotland	+ 1·4	+ 4·5	+ 8·9	+ 4·9
Total	+ 0·5	+ 1·3	+ 2·2	+ 1·3

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 25th September, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th September, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	133	4	137	253	1	254	391
Wool Washing and Preparing... ...	525	191	716	253	68	321	1,037
Wool Combing ...	332	186	518	516	186	702	1,220
Wool Carding ...	457	73	530	263	34	297	827
Woollen Spinning ...	240	54	294	148	58	206	500
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	462	670	1,132	161	400	561	1,693
Woollen Winding and Warping	82	28	110	166	33	199	309
Worsted Winding and Warping	82	113	195	175	237	412	607
Woollen Weaving ...	90	169	259	135	788	923	1,182
Worsted Weaving ...	144	248	392	112	1,318	1,430	1,822
Other Processes ...	1,012	78	1,090	584	104	688	1,778
Total	3,559	1,814	5,373	2,766	3,227	5,993	11,366

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st August, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	− 13	...	− 13	− 123	...	− 123	− 136
Wool Washing and Preparing	+ 53	− 16	+ 37	− 52	− 3	− 55	− 18
Wool Combing...	+ 34	+ 15	+ 49	− 189	− 339	− 528	− 479
Wool Carding ...	+ 69	− 8	+ 61	− 56	− 5	− 61	...
Woollen Spinning	+ 41	− 6	+ 35	− 39	− 19	− 58	− 23
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	− 58	− 152	−210	− 66	− 1,133	− 1,199	− 1,409
Woollen Winding and Warping	+ 22	+ 3	+ 25	+ 32	− 30	+ 2	+ 27
Worsted Winding and Warping	− 3	− 40	− 43	− 43	− 274	− 317	− 360
Woollen Weaving	− 8	− 33	− 41	− 69	− 136	− 205	− 246
Worsted Weaving	− 6	+ 23	+ 17	+ 10	− 69	− 59	− 42
Other Processes	+ 39	− 9	+ 30	− 71	− 20	− 91	− 61
Total ...	+ 170	− 223	− 53	− 666	− 2,028	− 2,694	− 2,747

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lamb's) were 18,099,000 lbs. in September, 1933, compared with 17,622,500 lbs. in the previous month and 25,320,800 lbs. in September, 1932.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in September, 1933, were 4,197,300 lbs., compared with 4,594,000 lbs. in August, 1933, and with 3,027,900 lbs. in September, 1932.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in September, 1933, were 8,576,100 square yards, compared with 10,489,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,304,200 square yards in September, 1932.

The *exports* of blankets were 3,133 cwts., 1,378 cwts., and 1,927 cwts. in September, 1933, August, 1933, and September, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment showed an improvement in some districts, but in others there was little change, and in some a decline. It was fair or good with some firms; but, taking the industry as a whole, it was only moderate, and short time was still largely worked. Employment was better than a year ago in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16·7 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 19·5 at 21st August, 1933, and with 19·9 at 26th September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Week ended 23rd Sept., 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	1,505	− 1·8	+ 4·7	3,300	− 3·0	+ 3·3
Leicester	9,770	− 0·4	+ 5·4	21,200	− 1·2	+ 3·8
Leicester Country District	3,974	+ 1·0	+ 6·6	8,655	+ 9·2	+ 5·5
Northampton... ...	6,169	− 2·0	− 3·1	12,926	− 8·2	− 1·3
Higham, Rushden and District	6,080	+ 0·7	+ 9·5	13,831	+ 0·3	+11·1
Kettering and District	5,320	− 0·5	+ 4·6	12,229	− 1·0	+ 8·1
Rest of Northants ...	1,408	− 3·0	+ 0·3	2,783	−10·8	− 0·6
Stafford and District	2,566	+ 1·7	+ 2·1	5,353	+11·8	+14·2
Norwich and District	5,911	+ 2·1	+ 6·3	11,612	+ 5·1	+11·6
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,685	− 4·3	− 7·2	3,123	− 4·1	+10·0
Leeds and District ...	1,589	− 3·4	− 7·9	3,297	+11·5	−10·5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	6,847	+ 1·2	+11·9	13,378	+ 2·4	+22·4
Birmingham and District	903	− 0·2	− 2·3	1,601	− 0·6	+ 2·8
Other parts of England and Wales	3,182	− 0·7	+ 2·3	6,872	+ 2·6	+ 9·5
England and Wales ...	56,909	− 0·2	+ 4·2	120,160	+ 0·5	+ 7·4
Scotland	1,937	− 0·6	+ 7·1	4,007	+ 0·7	+10·1
Great Britain	58,846	− 0·2	+ 4·3	124,167	+ 0·5	+ 7·5

Returns from firms employing about 57,900 workpeople in the week ended 23rd September indicated that about 37 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing over 9½ hours each on the average; while over 16 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4¼ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued fair or moderate on the whole. There was a demand for all classes of women workers, owing to the opening of several new factories. At Leicester there was a slight decline, but employment was stated to be better than is usual at this season of the year; it was fair with women operatives, but slack with men operatives; in the week ended 23rd September over 55 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average. Employment n the Leicester country district showed an improvement, and was fair or moderate.

There was a further decline at Northampton, and employment was slack or moderate; in the week ended 23rd September more than two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 10 hours each on the average. Employment continued fair in the Higham and Rushden district, but there was a decline at Kettering (where employment was moderate) and at Wellingborough.

Employment at Stafford and Stone showed an improvement, and was fairly good for the time of year, though most of the Stafford firms were on short time. There was also an improvement at Norwich, and employment was fair or moderate; a definite shortage of skilled women operatives was reported in some departments.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood districts was moderate or slack generally, with much short-time working; some firms, however, were well employed. Employment at Leeds continued bad generally, and was worse than a year ago; here also some firms were fairly well employed.

In the Lancashire slipper industry employment improved and was good; it was much better than a year ago.

There was little general change in Scotland; employment was slack at Edinburgh, but fairly good at Maybole and at Kilmarnock.

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 25th September, 1933 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th September, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	219	37	256	190	50	240	496
Rough Stuff Department	501	18	519	422	13	435	954
Clicking Department	1,007	5	1,012	1,505	22	1,527	2,539
Closing Department	29	617	646	16	1,684	1,700	2,346
Making Department	2,588	33	2,621	2,078	44	2,122	4,743
Finishing Department	1,645	371	2,016	1,172	389	1,561	3,577
Slipper Making ...	260	65	325	555	241	796	1,121
Clog Making ...	18	—	18	4	2	6	24
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	867	—	867	70	—	70	937
TOTAL ...	7,134	1,146	8,280	6,012	2,445	8,457	16,737

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st August, 1933 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department	+ 3	+ 9	+ 12	− 50	+ 13	− 37	− 25
Rough Stuff Department	+ 18	+ 9	+ 27	+ 16	− 4	+ 12	+ 39
Clicking Department	+ 13	− 2	+ 11	−277	+ 18	−259	− 248
Closing Department	+ 1	+ 40	+ 41	+ 6	− 719	−713	− 672
Making Department	+ 86	− 8	+ 78	−821	− 8	−829	− 751
Finishing Department	−131	+ 9	−122	−691	− 204	−895	−1,017
Slipper Making ...	− 45	+ 2	− 43	− 23	− 65	− 88	− 131
Clog Making... ...	− 1	− 1	− 2	...	+ 2	+ 2	...
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 68	...	+ 68	...	...	...	+ 68
TOTAL ...	+ 12	+ 58	+ 70	−1,840	− 967	−2,807	−2,737

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in September, 1933, amounted to 52,683 dozen pairs, as compared with 52,782 dozen pairs in August, 1933, and with 56,618 dozen pairs in September, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, although still slack on the whole, showed a marked improvement in all sections of the industry. At Bristol and at Worcester employment was good, but at Derby it was slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21·1 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 30·5 at 21st August, 1933, and 29·3 at 26th September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 23rd Sept., 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 ...	1,688	+ 4·3	+ 6·7	2,899	+ 8·9	+ 3·2
Earthenware Manufacture	6,514	+ 2·6	− 0·0	11,558	+ 8·9	+ 7·8
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,735	+ 3·6	+ 9·0	3,182	+ 7·8	+18·4
TOTAL	9,937	+ 3·0	+ 2·6	17,639	+ 8·7	+ 8·8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	7,794	+ 3·9	+ 3·8	12,855	+ 9·4	+ 9·8
Other Districts	2,143	− 0·0	− 1·6	4,784	+ 6·8	+ 6·1
TOTAL	9,937	+ 3·0	+ 2·6	17,639	+ 8·7	+ 8·8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,541 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,002, or 31½ per cent., were working on an average about 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd September, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change and remained fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 14·9 at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 14·6 at 21st August, 1933, and 23·4 at 26th September, 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 23rd Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month before.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year before.	Week ended 23rd Sept., 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	1,730	+ 1·3	+11·8	4,412	+ 1·6	+19·4
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,552	+ 1·3	+41·9	19,984	+ 0·7	+55·1
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,737	+ 2·2	+ 2·7	4,159	+ 0·6	+ 1 0
Scotland	184	+ 2·2	+ 1·1	427	+ 0·7	+ 4·1
TOTAL	11,203	+ 1·5	+28·2	28,982	+ 0·8	+37·3

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,203 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 6 per cent. were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd September, 1933; on the other hand, 6½ per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline during September, 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 an improvement in all districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, but with other operatives it was slack or bad. During the month there was a slight decline with masons, and with labourers, and a more considerable decline with painters; in most other sections there was a further slight improvement. Compared with September, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most marked with plasterers and bricklayers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 25th September, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with September, 1932 :—

—	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 25th Sept., 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	17,760	557	13·2	− 0·4	−12·0
Bricklayers ...	81,310	7,644	401	9·4	− 0·3	−16·4
Masons... ...	22,290	3,883	247	17·4	+ 0·5	− 6·8
Slaters and Tilers	6,940	1,143	84	16·5	− 0·7	−10·3
Plasterers ...	28,120	2,913	149	10·4	− 0·6	−20·2
Painters ...	114,090	25,170	796	22·1	+ 2·8	− 8·9
Plumbers ...	37,180	6,289	372	16·9	− 0·2	− 6·7
Labourers to above ...	239,390	52,512	1,342	21·9	+ 0·6	− 6·8
All other occupations ...	193,340	57,103	1,386	29·5	+ 1·3	− 3·1
Total ...	856,910	174,417	5,334	20·4	+ 0·8	− 8·4
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	176,920	36,497	185	20·6	+ 2·0	−10·2
South-Eastern	134,260	14,898	111	11·1	+ 1·0	−10·7
South-Western	106,210	18,722	364	17·6	+ 0·5	− 7·4
Midlands ...	102,790	19,098	1,065	18·6	− 0·4	− 9·2
North-Eastern	104,540	24,656	1,526	23·6	+ 0·6	− 7·8
North-Western	106,030	24,243	981	22·9	− 1·0	− 7·9
Scotland ...	81,370	20,045	835	24·6	+ 1·6	− 3·0
Wales	27,580	10,069	252	36·5	+ 1·2	− 9·0
Northern Ireland	17,210	6,189	15	36·0	− 0·7	− 4·8
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	856,910	174,417	5,334	20·4	+ 0·8	− 8·4

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 17,392,000, show that in September, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,724,200, as compared with £5,138,500 in August, 1933, and £5,469,900 in September, 1932. Of the total for September, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,661,800; factories and workshops for £231,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £380,800; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,450,100. For figures for the quarter ended September, 1933, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1932, *see* page 388.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during September continued good generally, and was considerably better than in September, 1932.

In the letterpress printing industry there was little change during the month and employment continued fair generally. In London and at Bradford, Leicester and Glasgow employment was reported as slack; but at Birmingham and Watford and at a number of the smaller centres it was described as good. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good on the whole.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade showed a decline, but remained moderate generally; it was better than in September, 1932. In London and at Manchester and Edinburgh it was reported as bad, and at Birmingham, Nottingham, Leeds and some of the smaller towns as fair. With lithographic artists employment was fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change and continued moderate generally, though it was better than in September, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 8·4 at 25th September, 1933, compared with 8·6 at 21st August, 1933, and 12·1 at 26th September, 1932. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9·4, 9·4 and 10·1; and in the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries 6·0, 6·7 and 8·9.

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 September, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) on a	
		Sept., 1933.	Aug., 1933.	Sept., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	33,333	7·9	7·9	8·7	...	− 0·8
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,944	8·0	8·1	8·3	−0·1	− 0·3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,627	6·0	6·7	6·4	−0·7	− 0·4
Scotland	5,492	10·0	9·9	11·7	+0·1	− 1·7
Other Districts ...	8,959	6·4	6·8	6·9	−0·4	− 0·5
Total	69,355	7·7	7·8	8·4	−0·1	− 0·7
Lithographic Printing	11,694	9·7	8·7	11·3	+1·0	− 1·6
Bookbinding	8,127	10·9	11·1	12·2	−0·2	− 1·3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,781	4·3	4·4	5·5	−0·1	− 1·2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained slack.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30·4 per cent. were unemployed at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 29·8 per cent. at 21st August, 1933, and with 35·7 per cent. at 26th September, 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 25th September, 1933, was 18·7, as compared with 19·1 at 21st August, 1933, and 22·6 at 26th September, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 31·7 at 25th September, 1933, 30·7 at 21st August, 1933, and 37·2 at 26th September, 1932.

London.—Employment was slack, but slightly better than in August. 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 Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
2nd Sept., 1933 ...	3,245	1,555	4,800	5,898	10,698
9th " " ...	3,724	1,522	5,246	5,938	11,184
16th " " ...	3,363	1,544	4,907	5,829	10,736
23rd " " ...	4,396	1,596	5,992	6,244	12,236
30th " " ...	4,192	1,473	5,665	6,227	11,892
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Sept., 1933	*3,784*	*1,538*	*5,322*	*6,027*	*11,349*
Average for Aug., 1933	*3,442*	*1,573*	*5,015*	*5,826*	*10,841*
Average for Sept., 1932	*3,454*	*1,645*	*5,099*	*5,918*	*11,017*

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during September was 654, compared with 723 in August, and with 625 in September, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate, on the whole, at the North-East Coast ports. There was a slight improvement at Middlesbrough, but at North Shields the import trade declined during the month and employment was poor; at the Hartlepools it was fair. Employment was moderate at Grimsby, and at Boston it was good. At Ipswich employment remained fairly good.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was generally slack. At Garston it continued good; but at Manchester and Salford it declined during the month and was fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th September, 1933, was 10,329, compared with 10,397 in August, 1933, and with 9,750 in September, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £21,695 in the four weeks ended 29th September, 1933, compared with £21,867 in August, 1933, and with £19,945 in September, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At Cardiff employment showed a decided improvement and was fair; at other South Wales ports it was generally slack, but showed some improvement compared with August. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment continued fairly good. At Plymouth it declined and was slack; at Southampton it was fair. Employment at Falmouth remained fair.

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

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during September was still very slack on the whole. The demand for men remained on a very low level generally, and the number of ratings available was considerably in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th September, 1933, was 29·9, compared with 29·5 at 21st August, 1933, and 33·5 at 26th September, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to moderate throughout the month. On the Tyne the demand was dull, more particularly in the last week; on the Wear the demand was poor, apart from a period in the third week, when it was fair. The demand for men on the Tees was very slack on the whole; at the Hartlepools the demand was poor, especially in the first half of the month. At Hull it was slack on the whole. At Southampton the demand was quiet to moderate generally, with a period of exceptional slackness in the second week. At Bristol and at Avonmouth, apart from slight activity in the second and last weeks of September, the demand was slack. It was quiet at Cardiff, with a slightly better tendency towards the end of the month; at Newport the demand was very slack except in the third week, when more activity was noted; at Swansea the demand was fairly good. At Manchester there was a moderate to fair demand for men, with slightly more activity towards the end of the month. On the Mersey the demand declined until the last week, when there was a slight improvement, though demand at the end of September was still very slack. On the Clyde it was poor, but more activity was shown in the last week. At Leith the demand was moderate in the early part of the month and in the last week, and very slack in the second and third weeks. The demand at Belfast was moderate at the beginning and end of the month; apart from this it was very 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 September :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Sept., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1933.	Sept., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool†	8,520	− 1,186	− 2,714	74,940	79,469
Manchester	811	+ 134	+ 84	5,436	5,682
London	8,256	+ 123	− 36	72,205	68,766
Southampton... ...	6,601	− 277	+ 122	56,689	56,634
Tyne Ports	1,648	− 101	− 141	13,753	15,109
Sunderland	282	+ 27	− 120	2,472	2,519
Middlesbrough ...	224	+ 13	+ 43	1,912	1,575
Hull	651	− 45	− 64	6,817	7,657
Bristol‡	746	+ 92	− 80	6,128	5,943
Newport, Mon. ...	180	− 151	− 10	2,604	2,796
Cardiff§	1,463	− 86	− 223	12,398	13,425
Swansea	1,261	+ 513	− 263	9,989	13,019
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	263	+ 28	− 53	2,198	2,076
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	241	− 117	− 279	2,950	3,431
Glasgow	2,485	+ 987	+ 1	17,736	21,110
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	268	+ 39	− 73	1,655	1,744
TOTAL for above Ports	33,900	− 7	− 3,806	289,882	300,955

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 25th September, 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 378 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 378.

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 September, 1932, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1932, while the figures for September, 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 25th SEPTEMBER, 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	6,486	27	6,513	338	3	341	**6,824**	**30**	**6,854**	6,802	30	6,832
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	228,610	527	229,137	112,970	377	113,347	**341,580**	**904**	**342,484**	341,550	904	342,454
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,895	1	3,896	750	—	750	**4,645**	**1**	**4,646**	4,616	1	4,617
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,337	7	1,344	37	—	37	**1,374**	**7**	**1,381**	1,373	7	1,380
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	9,221	13	9,234	2,730	5	2,735	**11,951**	**18**	**11,969**	11,375	18	11,393
Slate Quarrying and Mining	963	—	963	408	1	409	**1,371**	**1**	**1,372**	1,369	1	1,370
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,044	134	2,178	1,060	5	1,065	**3,104**	**139**	**3,243**	3,062	139	3,201
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,805	17	2,822	502	6	508	**3,307**	**23**	**3,330**	3,260	23	3,283
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,874	16	2,890	387	3	390	**3,261**	**19**	**3,280**	3,261	19	3,280
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,723	66	3,789	1,287	20	1,307	**5,010**	**86**	**5,096**	4,962	86	5,048
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,929	47	1,976	394	5	399	**2,323**	**52**	**2,375**	2,267	51	2,318
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,782	651	10,433	2,453	202	2,655	**12,235**	**853**	**13,088**	12,005	853	12,858
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	5,135	3,637	8,772	3,189	3,802	6,991	**8,324**	**7,439**	**15,763**	8,287	7,433	15,720
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,255	320	3,575	718	52	770	**3,973**	**372**	**4,345**	3,967	372	4,339
Glass Bottles	3,120	179	3,299	1,161	75	1,236	**4,281**	**254**	**4,535**	4,279	254	4,533
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	11,063	1,016	12,079	958	195	1,153	**12,021**	**1,211**	**13,232**	11,892	1,197	13,089
Explosives	771	264	1,035	82	53	135	**853**	**317**	**1,170**	852	316	1,168
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,420	199	1,619	60	21	81	**1,480**	**220**	**1,700**	1,477	220	1,697
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	6,444	1,219	7,663	1,373	165	1,538	**7,817**	**1,384**	**9,201**	7,766	1,374	9,140
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	5,031	11	5,042	1,002	3	1,005	**6,033**	**14**	**6,047**	6,030	14	6,044
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	31,521	208	31,729	20,754	129	20,883	**52,275**	**337**	**52,612**	52,273	337	52,610
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	4,938	197	5,135	1,442	32	1,474	**6,380**	**229**	~~6,609~~	6,354	229	6,583
Tin Plates	3,473	285	3,758	3,352	182	3,534	**6,825**	**467**	**7,292**	6,825	467	7,292
Iron and Steel Tubes	5,257	97	5,354	2,853	25	2,878	**8,110**	**122**	**8,232**	8,109	122	8,231
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,441	220	2,661	1,747	63	1,810	**4,188**	**283**	**4,471**	4,188	283	4,471
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	95,030	2,111	97,141	24,500	1,112	25,612	**119,530**	**3,223**	**122,753**	117,812	3,212	121,024
Electrical Engineering	9,018	751	9,769	1,685	301	1,986	**10,703**	**1,052**	**11,755**	10,496	1,047	11,543
Marine Engineering, etc.	19,281	64	19,345	1,426	21	1,447	**20,707**	**85**	**20,792**	18,028	85	18,113
Constructional Engineering	7,596	80	7,676	1,714	24	1,738	**9,310**	**104**	**9,414**	9,145	104	9,249
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	29,941	1,333	31,274	6,831	389	7,220	**36,772**	**1,722**	**38,494**	36,431	1,711	38,142
Carriages, Carts, etc.	2,488	127	2,615	290	36	326	**2,778**	**163**	**2,941**	2,699	162	2,861
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	7,628	65	7,693	1,360	5	1,365	**8,988**	**70**	**9,058**	8,980	70	9,050
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	95,015	296	95,311	3,058	43	3,101	**98,073**	**339**	**98,412**	91,561	319	91,880

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	12,244	426	12,670	4,762	166	4,928	**17,006**	**592**	**17,598**	16,926	592	17,518
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,324	60	4,384	259	2	261	**4,583**	**62**	**4,645**	4,449	62	4,511
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	8,537	2,723	11,260	1,231	502	1,733	**9,768**	**3,225**	**12,993**	9,752	3,225	12,977
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,890	921	5,811	2,437	323	2,760	**7,327**	**1,244**	**8,571**	7,311	1,243	8,554
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,232	779	3,011	1,104	320	1,424	**3,336**	**1,099**	**4,435**	3,333	1,098	4,431
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	2,317	699	3,016	482	114	596	**2,799**	**813**	**3,612**	2,778	813	3,591
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,231	18	1,249	122	2	124	**1,353**	**20**	**1,373**	1,344	20	1,364
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,721	1,098	3,819	789	376	1,165	**3,510**	**1,474**	**4,984**	3,487	1,474	4,961
Matal Industries not separately specified	18,738	4,519	23,257	5,145	1,493	6,638	**23,883**	**6,012**	**29,895** 88·109	23,692	6,004	29,696
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	16,811	14,348	31,159	8,861	13,065	21,926	**25,672**	**27,413**	**53,085**	25,672	27,413	53,085
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	13,217	30,381	43,598	5,088	13,648	18,736	**18,305**	**44,029**	**62,334**	18,296	44,029	62,325
Total, Cotton	*30,028*	*44,729*	*74,757*	*13,949*	*26,713*	*40,662*	*43,977*	*71,442*	*115,419*	*43,968*	*71,442*	*115,410*
Woollen and Worsted	7,354	4,459	11,813	5,658	5,896	11,554	**13,012**	**10,355**	**23,367**	12,910	10,273	23,183
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	1,491	1,185	2,676	913	3,341	4,254	**2,404**	**4,526**	**6,930**	2,403	4,514	6,917
Artificial Silk Yarn	1,425	531	1,956	236	150	386	**1,661**	**681**	**2,342**	1,661	681	2,342
Linen	4,513	6,716	11,229	591	1,265	1,856	**5,104**	**7,981**	**13,085**	975	1,867	2,842
Jute	3,507	5,069	8,576	97	486	583	**3,604**	**5,555**	**9,159**	3,604	5,555	9,159
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,150	1,498	2,648	284	697	981	**1,434**	**2,195**	**3,629**	1,262	1,748	3,010
Hosiery	1,605	3,194	4,799	1,141	2,711	3,852	**2,746**	**5,905**	**8,651**	2,684	5,827	8,511
Lace	503	463	966	413	460	873	**916**	**923**	**1,839**	915	923	1,838
Carpets	542	629	1,171	409	824	1,233	**951**	**1,453**	**2,404**	951	1,453	2,404
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,555	2,418	3,973	516	1,368	1,884	**2,071**	**3,786**	**5,857**	1,893	2,909	4,802
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	9,398	3,042	12,440	10,863	2,923	13,786	**20,261**	**5,965**	**26,226**	19,059	4,841	23,900
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,250	602	3,852	625	179	804	**3,875**	**781**	**4,656**	3,874	781	4,655
Leather Goods	1,389	610	1,999	304	168	472	**1,693**	**778**	**2,471**	1,654	762	2,416
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	12,666	8,636	21,302	2,542	12,620	15,162	**15,208**	**21,256**	**36,464**	14,557	20,783	35,340
Dress Making and Millinery	1,046	4,305	5,351	80	2,037	2,117	**1,126**	**6,342**	**7,468**	1,110	5,988	7,098
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,044	1,033	2,077	473	1,271	1,744	**1,517**	**2,304**	**3,821**	1,517	2,303	3,820
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	824	5,263	6,087	136	3,315	3,451	**960**	**8,578**	**9,538**	741	4,473	5,214
Dress Industries not separately specified	762	565	1,327	223	372	595	**985**	**937**	**1,922**	976	934	1,910
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,635	2,162	12,797	7,114	3,171	10,285	**17,749**	**5,333**	**23,082**	17,543	5,306	22,849
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	12,990	3,845	16,835	709	472	1,181	**13,699**	**4,317**	**18,016**	12,887	4,242	17,129
Grain Milling	2,411	166	2,577	397	15	412	**2,808**	**181**	**2,989**	2,627	177	2,804
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	3,212	2,967	6,179	347	656	1,003	**3,559**	**3,623**	**7,182**	3,542	3,602	7,144
Food Industries not separately specified	8,827	9,053	17,880	1,006	1,421	2,427	**9,833**	**10,474**	**20,307**	9,694	10,377	20,071
Drink Industries	9,174	2,179	11,353	436	445	881	**9,610**	**2,624**	**12,234**	9,211	2,580	11,791
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,155	1,393	2,548	48	186	234	**1,203**	**1,579**	**2,782**	1,134	1,426	2,560
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,173	149	9,322	826	21	847	**9,999**	**170**	**10,169**	9,657	168	9,825
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,288	174	2,462	368	87	455	**2,656**	**261**	**2,917**	2,572	259	2,831
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	16,739	1,517	18,256	1,447	268	1,715	**18,186**	**1,785**	**19,971**	17,793	1,751	19,544
Woodworking not separately specified	2,816	531	3,347	760	341	1,101	**3,576**	**872**	**4,448**	3,447	854	4,301
Printing and Paper Trades:—												
Paper and Paper Board	2,463	543	3,006	1,442	550	1,992	**3,905**	**1,093**	**4,998**	3,879	1,089	4,968
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,621	1,573	3,194	105	411	516	**1,726**	**1,984**	**3,710**	1,665	1,900	3,565
Wall Paper Making	277	115	392	34	15	49	**311**	**130**	**441**	311	130	441
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	246	235	481	16	18	34	**262**	**253**	**515**	262	253	515
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	18,932	5,829	24,761	880	1,070	1,950	**19,812**	**6,899**	**26,711**	19,439	6,679	26,118
Building and Public Works Contracting:—												
Building	168,770	313	169,083	5,318	16	5,334	**174,088**	**329**	**174,417**	167,908	320	168,228
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	126,115	38	126,153	2,109	3	2,112	**128,224**	**41**	**128,265**	125,590	40	125,630
Other Manufacturing Industries:—												
Rubber	5,785	2,108	7,893	1,061	959	2,020	**6,846**	**3,067**	**9,913**	6,823	3,063	9,886
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	1,362	98	1,460	151	25	176	**1,513**	**123**	**1,636**	1,504	122	1,626
Brushes and Brooms	1,053	239	1,292	361	167	528	**1,414**	**406**	**1,820**	1,360	402	1,762
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	1,404	293	1,697	173	42	215	**1,577**	**335**	**1,912**	1,572	335	1,907
Musical Instruments	2,962	360	3,322	530	62	592	**3,492**	**422**	**3,914**	3,481	422	3,903
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	805	427	1,232	338	158	496	**1,143**	**585**	**1,728**	1,142	585	1,727
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	17,743	143	17,886	632	16	648	**18,375**	**159**	**18,534**	18,014	154	18,168
Transport and Communication:—												
Railway Service	16,756	263	17,019	743	11	754	**17,499**	**274**	**17,773**	17,088	271	17,359
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	9,080	433	9,513	552	14	566	**9,632**	**447**	**10,079**	9,391	442	9,833
Road Transport not separately specified	41,179	403	41,582	2,202	9	2,211	**43,381**	**412**	**43,793**	42,454	407	42,861
Shipping Service	47,347	526	47,873	324	47	371	**47,671**	**573**	**48,244**	46,691	569	47,260
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	49,623	203	49,826	1,594	16	1,610	**51,217**	**219**	**51,436**	49,794	219	50,013
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,352	110	3,462	122	18	140	**3,474**	**128**	**3,602**	3,428	128	3,556
Distributive Trades	167,276	51,074	218,350	7,254	4,485	11,739	**174,530**	**55,559**	**230,089**	168,936	54,037	222,973
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,052	1,347	11,399	160	26	186	**10,212**	**1,373**	**11,585**	9,941	1,362	11,303
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—												
National Government	14,245	915	15,160	295	57	352	**14,540**	**972**	**15,512**	14,002	938	14,940
Local Government	67,318	828	68,146	1,399	50	1,449	**68,717**	**878**	**69,595**	67,098	872	67,970
Professional Services	5,782	1,793	7,575	235	71	306	**6,017**	**1,864**	**7,881**	5,872	1,836	7,708
Entertainments and Sports	15,634	4,231	19,865	365	137	502	**15,999**	**4,368**	**20,367**	15,539	4,321	19,860
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	27,283	30,921	58,204	318	610	928	**27,601**	**31,531**	**59,132**	26,883	31,016	57,899
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,825	6,570	10,395	160	1,904	2,064	**3,985**	**8,474**	**12,459**	3,871	8,237	12,108
Industries and Services not separately specified	45,824	2,073	47,897	1,312	417	1,729	**47,136**	**2,490**	**49,626**	45,492	2,424	47,916
TOTAL	1,718,355	258,515	1,976,870*	302,298	95,916	398,214	**2,020,653**	**354,431**	**2,375,084**	1,972,676	337,363	2,310,039

* Including 88,510 Casuals (Males, 86,962; Females, 1,548).

INDUSTRY.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1932. Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentages Unemployed at 25th September, 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 21st Aug., 1933.	26th Sept., 1932.	21st Sept., 1931.	Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 25th Sept., 1933.
Fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	21·5	2·6	20·9	1·2	0·3	1·1	**22·7**	**2·9**	**22·0**	+ 3·4	− 3·3	+ 3·3	22·1
Mining:—																
Coal Mining	1,039,840	5,080	1,044,920	22·0	10·4	21·9	10·8	7·4	10·9	**32·8**	**17·8**	**32·8**	− 4·4	− 6·0	+ 2·4	32·8
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,340	40	12,380	31·6	2·5	31·5	6·0	—	6·0	**37·6**	**2·5**	**37·5**	− 4·3	−13·9	−11·0	37·4
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,300	30	4,330	31·1	23·3	31·0	0·9	—	0·9	**32·0**	**23·3**	**31·9**	− 3·8	−31·7	−33·7	31·9
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	45,960	400	46,360	20·1	3·3	19·9	5·9	1·2	5·9	**26·0**	**4·5**	**25·8**	+ 1·4	− 4·4	+ 8·8	25·7
Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,200	10	10,210	9·4	—	9·4	4·0	10·0	4·0	**13·4**	**10·0**	**13·4**	+ 2·1	− 1·6	−18·1	13·4
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	13,260	1,420	14,680	15·4	9·4	14·8	8·0	0·4	7·3	**23·4**	**9·8**	**22·1**	− 0·3	− 2·2	− 0·9	22·1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,370	190	16,560	17·1	8·9	17·0	3·1	3·2	3·1	**20·2**	**12·1**	**20·1**	+ 0·6	− 9·3	− 3·0	20·0
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,500	90	11,590	25·0	17·8	24·9	3·4	3·3	3·4	**28·4**	**21·1**	**28·3**	− 1·6	− 6·0	−10·1	28·3
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,240	1,670	21,910	18·4	4·0	17·3	6·4	1·1	6·0	**24·8**	**5·1**	**23·3**	− 0·6	− 4·4	+ 0·4	23·2
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,000	740	16,740	12·1	6·4	11·8	2·4	0·6	2·4	**14·5**	**7·0**	**14·2**	− 1·7	−11·4	− 3·2	14·2
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	81,180	6,470	87,650	12·0	10·1	11·9	3·1	3·1	3·0	**15·1**	**13·2**	**14·9**	+ 0·3	− 8·5	− 2·8	14·9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	36,120	38,760	74,880	14·2	9·4	11·7	8·8	9·8	9·4	**23·0**	**19·2**	**21·1**	− 9·4	− 8·2	−11·6	21·0
Glass Trades:—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	20,820	5,930	26,750	15·6	5·4	13·4	3·5	0·9	2·8	**19·1**	**6·3**	**16·2**	− 0·6	− 3·8	−10·8	16·3
Glass Bottles	16,640	2,330	18,970	18·8	7·7	17·4	6·9	3·2	6·5	**25·7**	**10·9**	**23·9**	+ 0·4	− 9·5	− 7·0	23·9
Chemicals, etc.:—																
Chemicals	73,710	25,410	99,120	15·0	4·0	12·2	1·3	0·8	1·1	**16·3**	**4·8**	**13·3**	− 0·3	− 3·1	− 5·5	13·3
Explosives	11,390	4,730	16,120	6·8	5·6	6·4	0·7	1·1	0·9	**7·5**	**6·7**	**7·3**	+ 0·1	− 4·2	− 8·5	7·2
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	15,300	4,780	20,080	9·3	4·2	8·1	0·4	0·4	0·4	**9·7**	**4·6**	**8·5**	+ 0·1	− 2·1	− 2·5	8·5
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	59,830	21,170	81,000	10·8	5·8	9·5	2·3	0·7	1·9	**13·1**	**6·5**	**11·4**	− 1·4	− 0·9	− 1·8	11·3
Metal Manufacture:—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	17,890	190	18,080	28·1	5·8	27·9	5·6	1·6	5·5	**33·7**	**7·4**	**33·4**	− 0·3	−10·9	−12·0	33·4
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	163,640	4,120	167,760	19·3	5·0	18·9	12·6	3·2	12·5	**31·9**	**8·2**	**31·4**	− 4·9	−15·7	−17·8	31·4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,430	3,390	37,820	14·3	5·8	13·6	4·2	1·0	3·9	**18·5**	**6·8**	**17·5**	− 0·3	− 9·8	−13·2	17·6
Tin Plates	27,480	3,240	30,720	12·6	8·8	12·2	12·2	5·6	11·5	**24·8**	**14·4**	**23·7**	− 7·2	−21·3	−18·6	23·7
Iron and Steel Tubes	27,000	1,470	28,470	19·5	6·6	18·8	10·5	1·7	10·1	**30·0**	**8·3**	**28·9**	+ 0·9	−15·0	−18·5	28·9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,600	3,870	22,470	13·1	5·7	11·8	9·4	1·6	8·1	**22·5**	**7·3**	**19·9**	− 2·4	− 8·2	−13·5	19·9
Engineering, etc.:—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	507,690	43,510	551,200	18·7	4·9	17·6	4·8	2·5	4·7	**23·5**	**7·4**	**22·3**	− 0·7	− 8·5	− 7·8	22·2
Electrical Engineering	73,140	20,940	94,080	12·3	3·6	10·4	2·3	1·4	2·1	**14·6**	**5·0**	**12·5**	− 1·2	− 3·5	− 2·5	12·3
Marine Engineering, etc.	49,670	860	50,530	38·8	7·4	38·3	2·9	2·5	2·8	**41·7**	**9·9**	**41·1**	− 1·2	−14·5	− 8·2	39·7
Constructional Engineering	28,100	1,200	29,300	27·0	6·7	26·2	6·1	2·0	5·9	**33·1**	**8·7**	**32·1**	− 0·9	− 5·6	+ 3·7	31·9
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	226,680	25,400	252,080	13·2	5·2	12·4	3·0	1·6	2·9	**16·2**	**6·8**	**15·3**	− 2·3	− 4·7	− 8·3	15·3
Carriages, Carts, etc.	15,440	2,780	18,220	16·1	4·6	14·4	1·9	1·3	1·7	**18·0**	**5·9**	**16·1**	− 0·7	− 5·6	− 7·0	16·0
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	47,610	1,520	49,130	16·0	4·3	15·7	2·9	0·3	2·7	**18·9**	**4·6**	**18·4**	− 1·5	−10·6	− 4·8	18·5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	179,120	2,810	181,930	53·0	10·5	52·4	1·8	1·6	1·7	**54·8**	**12·1**	**54·1**	− 0·5	− 9·8	− 4·1	53·6
Metal Trades:—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,920	8,630	92,550	14·6	4·9	13·7	5·7	2·0	5·3	**20·3**	**6·9**	**19·0**	− 1·4	−10·4	− 6·6	19·0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	23,290	1,760	25,050	18·6	3·4	17·5	1·1	0·1	1·0	**19·7**	**3·5**	**18·5**	− 0·6	+ 0·5	+ 2·8	18·3
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	69,440	48,050	117,490	12·3	5·7	9·6	1·8	1·0	1·5	**14·1**	**6·7**	**11·1**	− 0·7	+ 0·3	− 2·8	11·1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,790	10,270	34,060	20·6	9·0	17·1	10·2	3·1	8·1	**30·8**	**12·1**	**25·2**	− 3·2	−10·9	−15·6	25·2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,410	10,680	25,090	15·5	7·3	12·0	7·7	3·0	5·7	**23·2**	**10·3**	**17·7**	− 1·3	−10·5	−15·2	17·7
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	16,800	10,170	26,970	13·8	6·9	11·2	2·9	1·1	2·2	**16·7**	**8·0**	**13·4**	− 1·8	− 7·3	−13·2	13·3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,850	730	9,580	13·9	2·5	13·0	1·4	0·2	1·3	**15·3**	**2·7**	**14·3**	− 0·5	− 6·0	− 0·5	14·6
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,180	18,280	40,460	12·3	6·0	9·4	3·5	2·1	2·9	**15·8**	**8·1**	**12·3**	− 2·1	− 4·7	− 9·2	12·3
Metal Industries not separately specified	130,230	73,770	204,000	14·4	6·1	11·4	3·9	2·0	3·3	**18·3**	**8·1**	**14·7**	− 1·4	− 4·9	− 9·1	14·6
Textile Trades:—																
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	102,380	152,110	254,490	16·4	9·4	12·2	8·7	8·6	8·7	**25·1**	**18·0**	**20·9**	− 3·1	−19·5	†	20·9
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	84,190	179,270	263,460	15·7	16·9	16·5	6·0	7·7	7·2	**21·7**	**24·6**	**23·7**	− 1·4	− 5·7	†	23·7
Total, Cotton	*186,570*	*331,380*	*517,950*	*16·1*	*13·5*	*14·4*	*7·5*	*8·1*	*7·9*	*23·6*	*21·6*	*22·3*	*− 2·2*	*−12·5*	*−23·5*	*22·3*
Woollen and Worsted	96,390	137,220	233,610	7·6	3·2	5·1	5·9	4·3	4·9	**13·5**	**7·5**	**10·0**	− 2·3	−11·4	−25·5	10·0
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	15,490	28,460	43,950	9·6	4·2	6·1	5·9	11·7	9·7	**15·5**	**15·9**	**15·8**	− 0·1	− 4·8	−21·1	15·8
Artificial Silk Yarn	14,640	11,730	26,370	9·7	4·5	7·4	1·6	1·3	1·5	**11·3**	**5·8**	**8·9**	− 1·1	− 8·4	−22·4	8·9
Linen	23,170	51,390	74,560	19·5	13·1	15·1	2·5	2·4	2·4	**22·0**	**15·5**	**17·5**	− 1·4	−12·4	−15·1	22·2
Jute	12,800	24,390	37,190	27·4	20·8	23·1	0·8	2·0	1·5	**28·2**	**22·8**	**24·6**	− 3·4	−17·6	−23·7	24·6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,780	11,730	18,510	17·0	12·8	14·3	4·2	5·9	5·3	**21·2**	**18·7**	**19·6**	− 0·6	− 5·0	−11·9	19·4
Hosiery	25,210	88,990	114,200	6·4	3·6	4·2	4·5	3·0	3·4	**10·9**	**6·6**	**7·6**	− 1·8	− 4·1	−11·0	7·5
Lace	6,520	10,100	16,620	7·7	4·6	5·8	6·3	4·5	5·3	**14·0**	**9·1**	**11·1**	− 2·8	− 3·7	−13·1	11·1
Carpets	11,130	16,230	27,360	4·9	3·9	4·3	3·6	5·1	4·5	**8·5**	**9·0**	**8·8**	− 1·8	− 1·8	−13·8	8·8
Textiles not separately specified ...	13,820	32,070	45,890	11·3	7·5	8·7	3·7	4·3	4·1	**15·0**	**11·8**	**12·8**	− 0·8	− 3·7	−10·3	11·3
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,640	32,450	112,090	11·8	9·4	11·1	13·6	9·0	12·3	**25·4**	**18·4**	**23·4**	− 0·7	− 9·7	−16·2	23·1
Leather and Leather Goods:—																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	32,400	10,080	42,480	10·0	6·0	9·1	2·0	1·7	1·9	**12·0**	**7·7**	**11·0**	− 1·1	− 3·8	− 6·6	11·0
Leather Goods	11,450	13,910	25,360	12·1	4·4	7·9	2·7	1·2	1·8	**14·8**	**5·6**	**9·7**	− 1·4	− 6·1	−10·5	9·6
Clothing Trades:—																
Tailoring	69,870	141,790	211,660	18·1	6·1	10·1	3·7	8·9	7·1	**21·8**	**15·0**	**17·2**	+ 0·9	− 2·5	− 2·5	17·1
Dress Making and Millinery	11,280	91,690	102,970	9·3	4·7	5·2	0·7	2·2	2·1	**10·0**	**6·9**	**7·3**	− 2·0	− 1·6	− 2·7	7·0
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	13,690	21,880	35,570	7·6	4·7	5·8	3·5	5·8	4·9	**11·1**	**10·5**	**10·7**	− 1·8	− 3·6	− 6·6	10·7
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	8,940	79,990	88,930	9·2	6·6	6·8	1·5	4·1	3·9	**10·7**	**10·7**	**10·7**	− 0·1	− 4·8	− 7·8	7·4
Dress Industries not separately specified	8,690	19,550	28,240	8·8	2·9	4·7	2·5	1·9	2·1	**11·3**	**4·8**	**6·8**	− 0·7	− 3·4	− 6·0	6·8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	84,850	53,120	137,970	12·5	4·1	9·3	8·4	5·9	7·4	**20·9**	**10·0**	**16·7**	− 2·8	− 3·2	− 2·9	16·7
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—																
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	98,260	60,990	159,250	13·2	6·3	10·6	0·7	0·8	0·7	**13·9**	**7·1**	**11·3**	+ 0·6	− 0·4	− 1·3	11·1
Grain Milling	26,430	3,800	30,230	9·1	4·4	8·5	1·5	0·4	1·4	**10·6**	**4·8**	**9·9**	+ 0·3	− 0·1	− 0·7	9·6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	25,290	46,780	72,070	12·7	6·3	8·6	1·4	1·4	1·4	**14·1**	**7·7**	**10·0**	− 2·0	− 1·9	− 5·2	9·9
Food Industries not separately specified	60,960	57,810	118,770	14·5	15·7	15·1	1·6	2·4	2·0	**16·1**	**18·1**	**17·1**	+ 2·5	− 0·3	− 2·5	17·1
Drink Industries	85,730	22,350	108,080	10·7	9·7	10·5	0·5	2·0	0·8	**11·2**	**11·7**	**11·3**	− 0·4	− 3·1	− 2·9	11·1
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	15,820	31,590	47,410	7·3	4·4	5·4	0·3	0·6	0·5	**7·6**	**5·0**	**5·9**	− 0·5	− 1·5	− 5·4	5·7
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	55,940	3,110	59,050	16·4	4·8	15·8	1·5	0·7	1·4	**17·9**	**5·5**	**17·2**	− 0·5	− 4·1	− 1·9	16·9
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	10,500	2,250	12,750	21·8	7·7	19·3	3·5	3·9	3·6	**25·3**	**11·6**	**22·9**	− 0·1	− 3·2	− 4·7	22·6
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	110,900	22,970	133,870	15·1	6·6	13·6	1·3	1·2	1·3	**16·4**	**7·8**	**14·9**	− 2·3	− 4·8	− 2·9	14·8
Woodworking not separately specified	18,060	5,220	23,280	15·6	10·2	14·4	4·2	6·5	4·7	**19·8**	**16·7**	**19·1**	+ 0·2	− 3·9	− 4·3	18·8

For notes *see* page 377.

INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1932.			Percentages Unemployed at 25th September, 1933.									Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Total Percentages* as compared with			Great Britain only. Total Percentages at 25th Sept., 1933.
				Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals).			Temporary Stoppages.			Total.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	21st Aug., 1933.	26th Sept., 1932.	21st Sept., 1931.	
Printing and Paper Trades:—																
Paper and Paper Board	43,580	15,570	59,150	5·7	3·5	5·1	3·3	3·5	3·3	**9·0**	**7·0**	**8·4**	− 0·2	− 3·7	− 9·0	8·5
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	21,370	40,280	61,650	7·6	3·9	5·2	0·5	1·0	0·8	**8·1**	**4·9**	**6·0**	− 0·7	− 2·9	− 6·1	5·9
Wall Paper Making	4,250	1,670	5,920	6·5	6·9	6·6	0·8	0·9	0·8	**7·3**	**7·8**	**7·4**	− 0·8	− 3·9	− 5·0	7·4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,830	3,740	6,570	8·7	6·3	7·3	0·6	0·5	0·5	**9·3**	**6·8**	**7·8**	− 1·6	− 1·4	− 6·8	7·8
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,990	96,780	284,770	10·1	6·0	8·7	0·4	1·1	0·7	**10·5**	**7·1**	**9·4**	...	− 0·7	− 1·0	9·3
Building and Public Works, Contracting:—																
Building	846,830	10,080	856,910	19·9	3·1	19·7	0·7	0·2	0·7	**20·6**	**3·3**	**20·4**	+ 0·8	− 8·4	− 0·6	20·0
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	289,150	1,220	290,370	43·6	3·1	43·4	0·7	0·3	0·8	**44·3**	**3·4**	**44·2**	+ 1·5	+ 2·3	+13·2	44·3
Other Manufacturing Industries:—																
Rubber	38,240	25,860	64,100	15·1	8·2	12·3	2·8	3·7	3·2	**17·9**	**11·9**	**15·5**	+ 1·4	− 2·7	− 6·2	15·5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,600	1,920	13,520	11·7	5·1	10·8	1·3	1·3	1·3	**13·0**	**6·4**	**12·1**	− 0·2	− 5·7	− 4·8	12·0
Brushes and Brooms	6,560	5,310	11,870	16·1	4·5	10·9	5·5	3·1	4·4	**21·6**	**7·6**	**15·3**	− 2·0	− 5·6	− 7·7	15·0
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,540	8,930	25,470	8·5	3·3	6·7	1·0	0·5	0·8	**9·5**	**3·8**	**7·5**	− 0·2	− 3·9	− 4·9	7·5
Musical Instruments	18,660	6,760	25,420	15·9	5·3	13·1	2·8	0·9	2·3	**18·7**	**6·2**	**15·4**	− 2·4	− 3·9	− 6·2	15·4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,850	7,010	13,860	11·8	6·1	8·9	4·9	2·2	3·6	**16·7**	**8·3**	**12·5**	− 1·2	− 2·6	− 4·8	12·5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,940	7,270	174,210	10·6	2·0	10·3	0·4	0·2	0·3	**11·0**	**2·2**	**10·6**	− 0·1	− 0·5	+ 1·5	10·6
Transport and Communication:—																
Railway Service	127,690	6,760	134,450	13·1	3·9	12·7	0·6	0·2	0·5	**13·7**	**4·1**	**13·2**	...	− 4·3	+ 1·4	13·0
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	173,040	7,470	180,510	5·2	5·8	5·3	0·4	0·2	0·3	**5·6**	**6·0**	**5·6**	+ 0·5	− 0·2	+ 0·7	5·6
Road Transport not separately specified	200,330	8,830	209,160	20·6	4·6	19·9	1·1	0·1	1·0	**21·7**	**4·7**	**20·9**	+ 0·4	− 1·9	+ 2·0	20·8
Shipping Service	155,200	6,130	161,330	30·5	8·6	29·7	0·2	0·7	0·2	**30·7**	**9·3**	**29·9**	+ 0·4	− 3·6	− 2·6	29·9
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	166,410	2,660	169,070	29·8	7·6	29·5	1·0	0·6	0·9	**30·8**	**8·2**	**30·4**	+ 0·6	− 5·3	‡	30·3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	17,580	1,960	19,540	19·1	5·6	17·7	0·7	0·9	0·7	**19·8**	**6·5**	**18·4**	...	+ 1·2	− 1·3	18·4
Distributive Trades	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	13·9	6·8	11·2	0·6	0·6	0·6	**14·5**	**7·4**	**11·8**	+ 0·3	− 0·5	− 0·4	11·7
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	165,310	77,820	243,130	6·1	1·7	4·7	0·1	0·1	0·1	**6·2**	**1·8**	**4·8**	...	− 0·6	− 0·9	4·7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—																
National Government	100,410	21,430	121,840	14·2	4·3	12·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	**14·5**	**4·5**	**12·7**	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	+ 1·8	12·6
Local Government	317,120	22,670	339,790	21·2	3·7	20·1	0·5	0·2	0·4	**21·7**	**3·9**	**20·5**	+ 1·7	+ 1·7	+ 6·1	20·4
Professional Services	79,080	58,080	137,160	7·3	3·1	5·5	0·3	0·1	0·2	**7·6**	**3·2**	**5·7**	...	− 0·5	− 0·2	5·7
Entertainments and Sports	64,960	32,570	97,530	24·1	13·0	20·4	0·5	0·4	0·5	**24·6**	**13·4**	**20·9**	...	+ 1·1	− 0·3	20·7
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	140,480	241,450	381,930	19·4	12·8	15·2	0·3	0·3	0·3	**19·7**	**13·1**	**15·5**	+ 2·4	− 0·9	− 2·1	15·4
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	33,180	115,350	148,530	11·5	5·7	7·0	0·5	1·6	1·4	**12·0**	**7·3**	**8·4**	+ 0·5	− 0·6	− 2·2	8·3
Industries and Services not separately specified	112,720	38,610	151,330	40·7	5·4	31·7	1·1	1·0	1·1	**41·8**	**6·4**	**32·8**	− 0·2	− 2·1	...	32·3
TOTAL	9,302,300	3,505,700	12,808,000	18·5	7·4	15·4	3·2	2·7	3·1	**21·7**	**10·1**	**18·5**	− 0·7	− 4·3	− 4·1	18·4

* See last paragraph of text on page 374.
† For 21st September, 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 25th September, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 1·8 than at 21st September, 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	6,486	0·4	338	0·1	27	0·0	3	0·0
Mining	248,875	14·5	118,457	39·2	699	0·3	394	0·4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	8,526	0·5	2,068	0·7	129	0·0	28	0·0
Brick, Tile, etc....	9,782	0·6	2,453	0·8	651	0·3	202	0·2
Pottery	5,135	0·3	3,189	1·0	3,637	1·4	3,802	4·0
Glass Trades ...	6,375	0·4	1,879	0·6	499	0·2	127	0·1
Chemicals ...	19,698	1·1	2,473	0·8	2,698	1·0	434	0·5
Metal Manufacture	52,661	3·0	31,150	10·3	1,018	0·4	434	0·5
Engineering ...	130,925	7·6	29,325	9·7	3,006	1·2	1,458	1·5
Vehicles	40,057	2·3	8,481	2·8	1,525	0·6	430	0·4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	95,015	5·5	3,058	1·0	296	0·1	43	0·0
Metal Trades ...	57,234	3·3	16,331	5·4	11,243	4·4	3,298	3·4
Textile Trades ...	63,071	3·7	35,070	11·6	73,933	28·6	46,834	48·9
Leather	4,639	0·3	929	0·3	1,212	0·5	347	0·4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,635	0·6	7,114	2·4	2,162	0·8	3,171	3·3
Clothing Trades...	16,342	1·0	3,454	1·1	19,802	7·7	19,615	20·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	37,769	2·2	2,943	1·0	19,603	7·6	3,195	3·3
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	31,016	1·8	3,401	1·1	2,371	0·9	717	0·7
Printing and Paper	23,539	1·4	2,477	0·8	8,295	3·2	2,064	2·2
Building and Public Works Contracting ...	294,885	17·1	7,427	2·5	351	0·1	19	0·0
Other Manufacturing Industries ...	13,371	0·8	2,614	0·9	3,525	1·4	1,413	1·5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply industries ...	17,743	1·0	632	0·2	143	0·1	16	0·0
Transport and Communication	167,337	9·7	5,537	1·8	1,938	0·7	115	0·1
Distributive Trades	167,276	9·8	7,254	2·4	51,074	19·7	4,485	4·7
Commerce, Banking, etc. ...	10,052	0·6	160	0·1	1,347	0·5	26	0·0
Miscellaneous ...	179,911	10·5	4,084	1·4	47,331	18·3	3,246	3·4
Total ...	1,718,355	100·0	302,298	100·0	258,515	100·0	95,916	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 25th September, 1933, differed from the figures for 21st August, 1933, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th September, 1933, as compared with 21st August, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining	− 46,020	− 169	− 46,189
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	− 8,239	− 9	− 8,248
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	− 3,817	− 4,175	− 7,992
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	− 2,569	− 4,535	− 7,104
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	− 5,412	− 362	− 5,774
Woollen and Worsted	− 1,884	− 3,590	− 5,474
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	− 4,151	− 123	− 4,274
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	− 2,606	− 1,217	− 3,823
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	− 1,348	− 2,347	− 3,695
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	− 2,600	− 467	− 3,067
Metal Industries not separately specified	− 1,973	− 891	− 2,864
Tin Plates	− 2,052	− 148	− 2,200
Dress Making and Millinery ...	− 84	− 2,040	− 2,124
Hosiery	− 276	− 1,825	− 2,101
Tailoring	+ 199	+ 1,761	+ 1,960
Food Industries not separately specified	+ 997	+ 1,967	+ 2,964
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 4,202	+ 6	+ 4,208
Distributive Trades	+ 2,326	+ 2,648	+ 4,974
Local Government	+ 5,349	+ 254	+ 5,603
Building	+ 6,234	+ 6	+ 6,240
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	+ 2,989	+ 6,146	+ 9,135
Net variation for above Industries	− 60,735	− 9,110	− 69,845
Total net variation for all Insured Industries	− 68,274	− 15,386	− 83,660

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 374 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this Gazette. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 25th September, 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 ...	1,651,465	15,149	212,469	6,709	1,885,792
2. Claims under consideration	42,808	1,432	14,640	878	59,758
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments	189,886	10,663	55,308	6,640	262,497
4. Uninsured persons on Register	45,737	29,832	27,508	25,603	128,680
5. Two months' file ...	54,523	3,213	37,671	2,812	98,219
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,520	17	232	4	3,773
Persons on Register (lines 1–4)	1,929,896	57,076	309,925	39,830	2,336,727
Books Lodged (lines 1–3, 5 and 6) ...	1,942,202	30,474	320,320	17,043	2,310,039

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

Analysis of Figures for 25th September, 1933, and 21st August, 1933.

—	25th September, 1933.				21st Aug., 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,551,442	293,957	84,497	1,929,896	1,984,930
Boys ...	50,517	6,461	98	57,076	62,365
Women ...	218,773	89,609	1,543	309,925	320,667
Girls ...	36,332	3,490	8	39,830	43,175
Total ...	1,857,064	393,517	86,146	2,336,727	2,411,137
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,592,537	295,858	86,884	1,975,279	2,030,611
Boys ...	51,519	6,485	102	58,106	63,299
Women ...	231,064	92,355	1,543	324,962	336,469
Girls ...	36,829	3,534	8	40,371	43,683
Total ...	1,911,949	398,232	88,537	2,398,718	2,474,062

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

—	Five weeks ended 25th Sept., 1933.		Period 27th September, 1932, to 25th September, 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 ...	120,027	113,333	1,347,304	+ 252,287	1,295,201	+ 231,493
Boys ...	25,269	20,991	214,710	+ 42,926	185,037	+ 32,569
Women	59,658	49,347	615,596	+ 113,586	523,313	+ 95,159
Girls ...	24,555	19,264	216,890	+ 33,254	181,014	+ 23,054
Total	229,509	202,935	2,394,500	+ 442,053	2,184,565	+ 382,275

* 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 five weeks ended 25th September, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,225 per week.

‡ The figures for the period 27th September, 1932, to 25th September 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 25th September, 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 25th September, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	21st Aug. 1933.	26th Sept 1932.
London Division ...	*197,777*	*34,555*	*6,978*	*239,310*	— *780*	— *60,116*
South-Eastern Division ...	*80,033*	*11,747*	*5,662*	*97,442*	+ *5,038*	— *42,014*
Brighton ...	3,512	686	243	4,441	+ 70	— 1,167
Chatham ...	4,052	485	555	5,092	+ 369	— 2,000
Ipswich ...	3,226	276	150	3,652	+ 3	— 2,072
Norwich ...	5,252	639	156	6,047	— 459	— 1,574
Rest of Division	63,991	9,661	4,558	78,210	+ 5,055	— 35,201
South-Western Division ...	*112,368*	*13,662*	*6,856*	*132,886*	+ *3,278*	— *22,935*
Bristol	17,949	2,945	1,977	22,871	— 877	— 3,438
Plymouth ...	8,388	1,180	454	10,022	+ 713	— 680
Portsmouth ...	7,035	945	668	8,648	+ 564	— 1,675
Reading... ...	2,670	273	204	3,147	+ 51	— 495
Southampton ...	10,250	942	728	11,920	+ 472	— 1,435
Swindon ...	2,544	296	271	3,111	— 465	— 306
Rest of Division	63,532	7,081	2,554	73,167	+ 2,820	— 14,906
Midlands Division	*247,657*	*39,830*	*8,242*	*295,729*	— *33,316*	— *102,137*
Birmingham ...	33,807	6,591	1,181	41,579	— 5,090	— 17,069
Coventry ...	8,384	1,016	266	9,666	— 3,243	— 524
Cradley Heath ...	4,714	621	98	5,433	— 537	— 1,774
Derby	4,134	545	208	4,887	— 563	— 3,267
Leicester ...	9,044	2,537	125	11,706	— 785	— 2,889
Northampton ...	4,618	1,284	202	6,104	— 1,942	— 800
Nottingham ...	14,444	2,060	288	16,792	— 467	— 416
Smethwick ...	4,188	700	78	4,966	— 310	— 2,211
Stoke-on-Trent...	17,694	6,582	436	24,712	— 9,392	— 8,807
Walsall	8,481	811	292	9,584	+ 417	— 2,263
West Bromwich	3,541	562	95	4,198	— 414	— 2,433
Wolverhampton	9,257	879	413	10,549	— 596	— 3,064
Rest of Division	125,351	15,642	4,560	145,553	— 10,394	— 56,620
North-Eastern Division ...	*458,471*	*44,399*	*22,770*	*525,640*	— *30,163*	— *112,144*
Barnsley ...	11,292	614	703	12,609	— 3,121	— 2,963
Bradford ...	12,645	3,171	230	16,046	— 1,296	— 6,972
Darlington ...	5,536	375	433	6,344	+ 78	— 1,132
Dewsbury ...	2,548	610	155	3,313	— 630	— 2,142
Doncaster ...	8,229	477	691	9,397	— 3,895	— 3,163
Gateshead ...	11,177	1,286	797	13,260	+ 356	— 933
Grimsby ...	4,004	515	358	4,877	— 32	— 757
Halifax	3,492	824	42	4,358	— 345	— 2,576
Hartlepools ...	9,771	477	693	10,941	— 587	— 1,612
Huddersfield ...	4,108	1,384	199	5,691	+ 120	— 5,223
Hull	14,792	1,741	847	17,380	— 197	— 2,936
Leeds	23,277	6,844	555	30,676	+ 739	— 10,212
Lincoln	5,008	553	474	6,035	— 40	— 1,351
Middlesbrough ...	16,653	891	1,058	18,602	— 1,879	— 4,122
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	22,253	2,946	1,842	27,041	— 104	— 2,732
Rotherham ...	9,424	446	587	10,457	— 2,282	— 1,478
Sheffield ...	41,082	4,910	1,528	47,520	— 4,909	— 12,661
South Shields ...	12,599	722	978	14,299	+ 436	— 967
Stockton-on-Tees	10,589	557	695	11,841	— 953	— 2,576
Sunderland ...	23,215	1,616	1,098	25,929	+ 62	— 2,232
Wakefield ...	8,020	675	341	9,036	— 90	— 316
York	4,011	534	139	4,684	+ 345	— 774
Rest of Division	194,746	12,231	8,327	215,304	— 11,939	— 42,314
North-Western Division ...	*364,396*	*111,211*	*19,558*	*495,165*	— *14,125*	— *110,317*
Accrington ...	7,049	3,570	297	10,916	+ 2,095	— 849
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5,127	1,901	289	7,317	— 2,065	— 3,542
Barrow	6,466	456	529	7,451	— 16	— 71
Birkenhead ...	8,697	1,052	673	10,422	+ 357	— 649
Blackburn ...	9,668	9,953	537	20,158	— 169	— 2,327
Blackpool ...	2,805	680	227	3,712	+ 331	— 1,047
Bolton	9,723	3,583	350	13,656	— 1,869	— 6,231
Burnley ...	5,421	5,410	313	11,144	— 73	— 4,875
Bury	2,725	2,073	117	4,915	— 864	— 1,407
Chorley	3,300	1,303	112	4,715	— 440	— 2,250
Liverpool ...	79,349	10,469	4,800	94,618	+ 471	— 2,506
Manchester ...	42,107	11,422	2,197	55,726	+ 596	— 5,648
Nelson	2,191	1,748	89	4,028	— 235	— 1,448
Oldham ...	16,983	5,998	436	23,417	+ 1,021	— 11,420
Preston	6,576	3,789	357	10,722	— 952	— 3,949
Rochdale ...	5,568	2,517	251	8,336	— 2,239	— 4,290
St. Helens ...	8,470	467	421	9,358	— 2,465	— 3,043
Salford	14,167	3,955	589	18,711	+ 779	— 4,914
Stockport ...	4,428	2,614	203	7,245	— 2,228	— 4,747
Warrington ...	4,008	720	349	5,077	— 480	— 2,355
Wigan	11,498	2,606	562	14,666	— 168	— 3,257
Rest of Division	108,070	34,925	5,860	148,855	— 5,512	— 39,492
Scotland Division...	*280,191*	*45,942*	*18,258*	*344,391*	+ *1,465*	— *42,594*
Aberdeen ...	7,653	1,415	390	9,458	+ 20	— 1,017
Clydebank ...	8,222	749	474	9,445	— 162	— 3,519
Dundee	11,068	5,988	321	17,377	— 649	— 6,742
Edinburgh ...	18,087	2,938	734	21,759	+ 1,192	— 1,932
Glasgow ...	97,296	15,498	7,226	120,020	+ 397	— 9,257
Greenock ...	8,669	878	655	10,202	— 299	— 1,234
Motherwell ...	8,465	683	776	9,924	— 679	— 1,149
Paisley	6,409	726	574	7,709	— 28	— 652
Port Glasgow ...	3,670	395	221	4,286	— 8	— 274
Rest of Division	110,652	16,672	6,887	134,211	+ 1,681	— 16,818
Wales Division ...	*189,003*	*8,579*	*8,582*	*206,164*	— *5,807*	— *29,027*
Cardiff	15,375	1,981	1,021	18,377	+ 139	— 1,355
Llanelly... ...	2,806	206	171	3,183	— 771	— 2,812
Newport ...	7,919	464	497	8,880	— 892	— 1,586
Swansea ...	9,322	724	1,176	11,222	+ 49	— 1,631
Rest of Division	153,581	5,204	5,717	164,502	— 4,332	— 21,643
Northern Ireland ...	*45,383*	*15,037*	*1,571*	*61,991*	— *934*	— *10,257*
Belfast	30,055	8,760	1,033	39,848	— 1,814	— 6,543
Londonderry ...	1,888	996	94	2,978	+ 315	— 208
Lurgan	819	1,071	48	1,938	+ 27	— 838
Lisburn	1,068	386	32	1,486	— 49	— 442
Newry	1,208	204	29	1,441	+ 26	+ 42
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	10,345	3,620	335	14,300	+ 561	— 2,268
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	*1,975,279*	*324,962*	*98,477*	*2,398,718*	— *75,344*	— *531,541*

[*Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."*]

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 25TH SEPTEMBER, 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	2,185	2,253	4,438	975	1,565	2,540
South-Eastern ...	1,335	1,555	2,890	1,024	1,748	2,772
South-Western...	1,690	2,027	3,717	1,019	2,120	3,139
Midlands ...	2,889	2,296	5,185	1,431	1,626	3,057
North-Eastern ...	6,795	6,764	13,559	2,921	6,290	9,211
North-Western...	5,653	5,920	11,573	3,226	4,759	7,985
Scotland ...	4,327	6,066	10,393	2,835	5,030	7,865
Wales	2,370	2,951	5,321	796	2,465	3,261
Great Britain ...	27,244	29,832	57,076	14,227	25,603	39,830

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	8,827	6,980	15,807	2,518	2,080	4,598
South-Western ...	1,470	1,290	2,760	558	491	1,049
Midlands	2,895	2,340	5,235	1,113	943	2,056
North-Eastern ...	2,840	2,781	5,621	1,063	986	2,049
North-Western ...	2,893	3,469	6,362	1,176	1,236	2,412
Scotland	1,480	1,798	3,278	495	526	1,021
Wales	545	536	1,081	226	303	529
Great Britain ...	20,950	19,194	40,144	7,149	6,565	13,714

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentage Unemployed at 25th September, 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	1·5	0·0	1·5
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	3·1	0·1	3·2	3·2	0·4	3·6
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	3·8	0·5	4·3	3·7	0·6	4·3
Midlands	82,920	70,230	2·2	1·5	3·7	1·4	1·0	2·4
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	5·4	2·3	7·7	4·6	1·2	5·8
North-Western ...	83,000	74,200	6·0	1·6	7·6	3·5	1·5	5·0
Scotland	61,180	51,130	7·2	0·8	8·0	5·6	0·9	6·5
Wales	31,850	9,820	5·5	2·7	8·2	9·4	0·8	10·2
Special Schemes...	2,800	2,700	0·6	—	0·6	0·1	—	0·1
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	4·3	1·2	5·5	3·2	0·8	4·0

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 20.9.33.						Monthended 20.9.33.			
	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 ...	260	31	3	2	263	33	...	...	5,684	...
S.-Eastern	261	25	18	16	279	41	9	33	2,803	375
S.-Western	208	95	46	17	254	112	1	...	2,151	285
Midlands	400	110	68	7	468	117	53	22	4,666	297
N.-Eastern	1,524	414	2,041	132	3,565	546	76	19	14,425	347
N.-Western	1,662	687	301	181	1,963	868	11	10	15,572	89
Scotland...	1,138	644	1,126	234	2,264	878	78	120	10,802	268
Wales ...	637	89	1,571	337	2,208	426	...	...	7,753	111
Great Britain...	6,090	2,095	5,174	926	11,264	3,021	228	204	63,856	1,772

There were 71 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 29 for girls, and 23 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 11 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 1 for girls, and 1 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 22 for boys, 32 for girls, and 29 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, 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 25th September, 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 393,517 temporarily stopped, 86,146 normally in casual employment, and 621,146 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 293,110 (or 15·8 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 170,872 (or 9·2 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 157,164 (or 8·5 per cent.) two months but less than three months.

—	Persons who had been on the Register					
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
	NUMBERS.					
Men ...	900,106	187,929	128,275	101,344	454,449	1,772,103
Boys ...	14,688	1,752	231	30	11	16,712
Women ...	178,969	22,909	14,285	6,344	21,122	243,629
Girls ...	7,046	521	91	6	4	7,668
Total ...	1,100,809	213,111	142,882	107,724	475,586	2,040,112
	PERCENTAGES.					
Men ...	50·8	10·6	7·2	5·7	25·7	100·0
Boys ...	87·9	10·5	1·4	0·2	0·0	100·0
Women ...	73·4	9·4	5·9	2·6	8·7	100·0
Girls ...	91·9	6·8	1·2	0·1	0·0	100·0
Total ...	53·9	10·5	7·0	5·3	23·3	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 25th September, 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 1,505,705 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 25th September, 1933, there were 422,425 with claims to insurance benefit, and 943,487 with applications for transitional payments; while 139,793 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 293,957 men temporarily stopped were 256,041, 23,748 and 14,168 respectively.

Among the 191,265 wholly unemployed insured women, 84,162 had claims for insurance benefit, 58,368 were applicants for transitional payments, and 48,735 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 89,609 women temporarily stopped were 81,341 3,613 and 4,655 respectively.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

—	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	422,425	84,162
	Temporarily Stopped	256,041	81,341
	Casuals	54,364	1,259
	Total	732,830	166,762
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	943,487	58,368
	Temporarily Stopped	23,748	3,613
	Casuals	29,230	246
	Total	996,465	62,227
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment	...	925,546	48,226
(b) Needs of applicants held not to justify payment...	...	70,919	14,001
Total	...	996,465	62,227
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	112,056	38,788
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	27,737	9,947
	Temporarily Stopped	14,168	4,655
	Casuals	903	38
	Total	42,808	14,640
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,505,705	191,265
	Temporarily Stopped	293,957	89,609
	Casuals	84,497	1,543
	Total	1,884,159	282,417

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

—	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	9,224	3,660
	Temporarily Stopped	5,964	3,122
	Casuals	92	8
	Total	15,280	6,790
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied	...	9,743	6,281
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied	...	789	278
Total	...	10,532	6,559
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	929	510
	Temporarily Stopped	497	368
	Casuals	6	—
	Total	1,432	878
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	20,685	10,729
	Temporarily Stopped	6,461	3,490
	Casuals	98	8
	Total	27,244	14,227

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 7th August to 2nd September, 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	25,910	308,306	2,494	13,908	28,404	322,214
Lower rates ...	18,451	204,840	1,920	10,943	20,371	215,783
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	7,994	17,774	2,119	2,397	10,113	20,171
Total	52,355	530,920	6,533	27,248	58,888	558,168

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th September, 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 ...	106	251	357
	Women	16	70	86
	Juveniles	10	538	548
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ...	6,118	6,870	12,988
	Women	1,095	1,816	2,911
Anomalies Regulations†:—				
Class (b)	Men ...	168	492	660
	Women	104	426	530
	Juveniles	1	2	3
Class (c)	Men ...	27	49	76
	Women	42	73	115
	Juveniles	5	7	12
Class (d)		1,389	3,217	4,606
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men ...	1,652	2,645	4,297
	Women	1,154	2,789	3,943
	Juveniles	173	567	740
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ...	1,342	2,105	3,447
	Women	547	812	1,359
	Juveniles	163	452	615
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ...	196	546	742
	Women	417	1,761	2,178
	Juveniles	44	241	285
Not unemployed	Men ...	307	2,012	2,319
	Women	60	606	666
	Juveniles	2	110	112
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men ...	242	747	989
	Women	174	938	1,112
	Juveniles	10	52	62
Other grounds	Men ...	405	3,184	3,589
	Women	88	848	936
	Juveniles	30	209	239
Total	Men ...	10,563	18,901	29,464
	Women	5,086	13,356	18,442
	Juveniles	438	2,178	2,616
Grand Total		16,087	34,435	50,522

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.‡

—		Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers		255	272	527
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	Men ...	17	50	67
	Women	—	5	5
	Juveniles	—	1	1
Total Appeals		17	56	73

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	258	315	573
Appeals by Associations	69	204	273
Appeals by Claimants	104	345	449
Total	431	864	1,295

* 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 381. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ *See* note † in first column on page 381.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST OCTOBER, 1932, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

—	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions	1,709	8,415	10,124
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	87,594	109,476	197,070
Anomalies Regulations* ... ... Class (a)	—	—	—
Class (b)	6,365	18,775	25,140
Class (c)	952	1,826	2,778
Class (d)	18,299	43,178	61,477
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	32,033	59,471	91,504
Employment lost through misconduct ...	24,323	38,096	62,419
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	8,775	29,481	38,256
Not unemployed	6,118	37,140	43,258
Not capable of work, or not available for work	5,067	18,163	23,230
Other grounds	8,090	56,254	64,344
Total	199,325	420,275	619,600
Trade Dispute Cases.†			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	4,672	6,288	10,960
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	1,059	2,322	3,381
Decisions by Umpire.†			
Appeals by Insurance Officers	3,210	4,059	7,269
Appeals by Associations	1,161	2,207	3,368
Appeals by Claimants	1,681	4,763	6,444
Total	6,052	11,029	17,081

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 30th September, 1933, four weeks ended 26th August, 1933, and four weeks ended 24th September, 1932‡ :—

—	Five weeks ended 30th September, 1933.	Four weeks ended 26th August, 1933.	Four weeks ended 24th September, 1932.
I. *Insurance Account.*	£	£	£
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	1,839,000	1,482,000	1,419,000
Employed persons	1,804,000	1,454,000	1,395,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ...	1,816,000	1,466,000	1,406,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000	2,000	2,000
	5,461,000	4,404,000	4,222,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer§	—	—	897,000
Total Income	5,461,000	4,404,000	5,119,000
Insurance Benefit	3,748,000	3,169,000	4,363,000
Cost of Administration	385,000	308,000	328,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	512,000	411,000	416,000
Miscellaneous Payments	10,000	26,000	12,000
Total Expenditure‖ ...	4,655,000	3,914,000	5,119,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding...	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. *Transitional Payments Account.*			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶ ...	5,025,000	4,040,000	4,055,000

* 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 improvement in employment the Insurance Account shows a surplus of £806,000 for the five weeks ended 30th September, 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 SEPTEMBER.

(*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 September, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 784,186, or 0·6 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 7·4 per cent. more than in September, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 471, 474 and 437 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September was 630,366, a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 5·1 per cent. as compared with September, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 153,820, or 2·0 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 18·2 per cent. more than in September, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September numbered 91,324, or 0·5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 5·8 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 692,862, or 0·7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 9·4 per cent. more than in September, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-seven showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September, as compared with August, while twenty showed decreases, including Bradford (59 per 10,000) and Stockport (46 per 10,000). Compared with September, 1932, thirty-seven showed increases, including Glasgow (168 per 10,000), Norwich (115 per 10,000), and Liverpool (112 per 10,000); the other ten areas showed decreases.

—	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 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 ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	32,303	93,433	125,736	289	− 6	− 20
Birkenhead ...	858	7,009	7,867	533	+ 17	+ 97
Birmingham ...	4,445	17,579	22,024	218	− 7	+ 6
Blackburn ...	758	5,106	5,864	480	+ 2	+ 22
Bolton	884	3,631	4,515	254	+ 5	+ 9
Bradford	1,193	9,430	10,623	359	− 59	+ 25
Brighton	1,038	2,033	3,071	211	+ 4	− 8
Bristol	2,141	10,158	12,299	305	+ 27	− 39
Burnley	402	2,748	3,150	324	+ 4	− 78
Cardiff	1,475	10,089	11,564	519	+ 6	+ 78
Coventry	422	1,782	2,204	123	− 1	− 9
Croydon	772	4,186	4,958	209	+ 12	+ 33
Derby	565	5,959	6,524	458	− 26	− 47
East Ham ...	648	3,975	4,623	327	+ 11	+ 25
Gateshead ...	682	8,963	9,645	787	− 26	+ 49
Huddersfield ...	562	1,972	2,534	222	− 20	+ 18
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,622	17,605	19,227	604	+ 2	− 9
Leeds	2,795	17,500	20,295	419	+ 4	+ 52
Leicester	869	4,919	5,788	240	− 3	+ 15
Liverpool	5,994	70,560	76,554	891	+ 26	+112
Manchester ...	3,542	52,897	56,439	740	+ 12	+ 88
Middlesbrough ...	470	4,814	5,284	377	+ 16	+ 45
Newcastle-on-Tyne	879	20,688	21,567	756	+ 6	+ 68
Norwich	770	10,252	11,022	871	+ 15	+115
Nottingham ...	1,882	12,441	14,323	529	+ 5	+ 62
Oldham	975	3,380	4,355	314	+ 13	+ 97
Plymouth	530	6,201	6,731	323	+ 15	− 9
Portsmouth ...	1,199	2,964	4,163	164	+ 5	+ 6
Preston	506	1,356	1,862	157	− 1	− 5
St. Helens ...	450	5,479	5,929	551	+ 8	+ 79
Salford	1,614	7,439	9,053	411	+ 8	+ 66
Sheffield	1,689	56,194	57,883	1,128	− 35	+ 69
Southampton ...	1,326	3,635	4,961	279	− 3	+ 17
Southend-on-Sea ...	278	2,520	2,798	232	+ 36	+ 24
South Shields ...	755	3,392	4,147	364	+ 7	+ 3
Stockport	574	1,849	2,423	191	− 46	+ 17
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,774	8,336	10,110	366	− 5	+ 39
Sunderland ...	891	11,118	12,009	638	+ 5	+ 86
Swansea	515	6,608	7,123	432	− 8	+ 17
Wallasey	269	1,510	1,779	183	+ 2	+ 38
Walsall	554	3,625	4,179	399	− 9	− 50
West Ham ...	2,293	17,810	20,103	695	− 5	+ 86
Wolverhampton ...	544	2,514	3,058	229	− 2	+ 35
Total, for the above County Boroughs ...	52,404	452,226	504,630	485	+ 1	+ 39
Total County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	84,707	545,659	630,366	427	− 1	+ 22
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow	4,823	115,848	120,671	1,091	− 22	+168
Edinburgh ...	760	18,657	19,417	436	− 14	+ 54
Dundee	623	6,196	6,819	385	+ 4	+ 78
Aberdeen	411	6,502	6,913	410	− 3	+ 77
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,617	147,203	153,820	811	− 16	+125
Total for above 47 areas ...	91,324	692,862	784,186	471	− 3	+ 34

* 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.

† 23rd September in London, 30th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September 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.* 365–366 *to compare the actual level of employment in Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.*]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a further decrease during September. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th September, 1933, was 3,849,510 (provisional figure) as compared with 4,124,288 reported for the end of August. The total for the end of September, 1932, was 5,102,750, but this figure is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 30th September, 1933, 316,143 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,108,666 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,424,809 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,530,452 at the end of August and 1,849,768 at the end of September, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,487,484 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th September, 1933, as compared with 1,597,682 at the end of August and 1,965,546 at the end of September, 1932.

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to decrease during September.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 251,719 (191,469 men and 60,250 women). At the end of August, the corresponding total was 263,602 and at the end of September, 1932, 295,410.

At the beginning of September, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 0·51 per cent. as compared with September, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 35·99, as compared with 47·29 at the beginning of September, 1932. At 1st September, 1933, 15·65 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 20·34 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment increased in Italy during August. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 888,560 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 824,195 at the end of July. In addition 259,640 workpeople were recorded as partially unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 229,217 at the end of July.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed little change during July. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 522,703 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th July, 1933, 22·6 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 22·5 and 5·0 respectively and in the last week of July, 1932, 24·6 and 7·4. At the end of July, 1933, 300,700 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 276,200 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.‖

Unemployment showed a further decrease during August. At the end of the month 50,207 applications for employment (38·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 50,864 at the end of July and 47,064 at the end of August, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,783, 2,485 and 1,734 respectively.

POLAND.¶

Unemployment continued to decrease during July. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 215,017, as compared with 224,566 at the end of June and 218,059 at the end of July, 1932.

AUSTRIA.**

Unemployment continued to decrease during August. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 291,224 (124,347 in Vienna), a decrease of 3·2 per cent. as compared with July, but an increase of 8·2 per cent. as compared with August, 1932.

* *Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger*, 10th October, 1933. Berlin.
† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 29th September, 1933, and 6th October, 1933. Paris.
‡ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, September, 1933. Rome.
§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31st August, 1933. The Hague.
‖ *La Vie Economique*, September, 1933. Berne.
¶ *Wiadomosci Statystyczne*, 15th September, 1933. Warsaw.
** *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th September, 1933. Vienna.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment during August decreased in Denmark but increased in Norway.

*Denmark.**—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 339,571 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 21·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1933, as compared with 21·7 per cent. at the end of July and 29·2 per cent. at the end of August, 1932.

Norway.†—Out of 23,515 members of trade unions making returns, 25·8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1933, as compared with 22·9 per cent. at the end of July and 24·7 per cent. at the end of August, 1932.

HUNGARY.‡

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 54,026, as compared with 61,037 at the end of May and 59,040 at the end of June, 1932.

SPAIN.§

According to statistics from an official source published in the Spanish press, 285,898 persons were totally unemployed and 258,939 partially unemployed at 1st July, giving a total of 544,837. Of these, 341,018 were normally employed in agriculture and forestry, 67,081 in the building industry, and 34,431 in the metal, etc., industries.

JAPAN.‖

Unemployment showed an increase in May—the most recent date for which figures are available. The number of persons unemployed, according to an official estimate, was 429,295, as compared with 414,392 in the preceding month and 482,109 in May, 1932.

FINLAND.¶

Unemployment increased during August. The total number of persons out of work in the month, according to reports furnished by local unemployment commissions, was 22,646, as compared with 19,660 in the preceding month and 28,645 in August, 1932.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 18,008 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, 3,187,674 workpeople were on their payrolls at or near 15th August, an increase of 6·4 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 11·6 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for August, 1933, was 71·6, as compared with 67·3 for July and 56·0 for August, 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 September, 1933, as compared with 31 per cent. also in August, and 32 per cent. in September, 1932.

IRISH FREE STATE.‖

Unemployment showed a further decrease during August. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 55,590, as compared with 56,230 at the end of July and 75,140 at the end of August, 1932.

CANADA.††

Employment at the beginning of September showed a further improvement. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,264 firms gave an aggregate of 817,002 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st September, 1933, as compared with 804,846 at 1st August. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st September, 1933, was 88·5, as compared with 87·1 at the beginning of August and 86·0 at the beginning of September, 1932.

At the end of August, 1933, 19·9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 21·2 per cent. at the end of July, and 21·4 per cent. at the end of August, 1932.

NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during July. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 29th July, 1933, was 57,169, as compared with 56,563 at the end of June and 55,203 at the end of July, 1932.

* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th October, 1933. Copenhagen.
† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.
‡ *Magyar Statisztikai Szemle*, July, 1933. Budapest.
§ Despatch from the Commercial Secretary at Madrid, dated 27th September, 1933.
‖ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, September, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.
¶ *Social Tidskrift*, September, 1933. Helsingfors.
** *New York Times*, 16th September, 1933. Washington.
†† *The September Employment Situation*, 1933, and information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour. Ottawa.
‡‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, August, 1933. Wellington.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

(See *special article on pages* 361–2.)

[NOTE.—*The figures given for* 1932 *are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the numbers of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected.*]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1932, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF 1932 AND 1931, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP AT THE END OF 1932 COMPARED WITH 1931.

Group of Unions.*	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1932.	Membership at end of— 1932. Males.	1932. Females.	1932. Total.	1931. Males.	1931. Females.	1931. Total.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Membership at end of 1932 compared with end of 1931. Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	3	32,242	275	32,517	34,097	444	34,541	− 5·4	−38·1	− 5·9
Coal Mining	103	552,066	1,949	554,015	552,296	2,077	554,373	− 0·0	− 6·2	− 0·1
Other Mining and Quarrying	8	9,106	189	9,295	10,368	194	10,562	−12·2	− 2·6	−12·0
Pottery and Glass	17	13,974	10,160	24,134	14,845	11,034	25,879	− 5·9	− 7·9	− 6·7
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.—										
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture	5	53,231	752	53,983	54,091	790	54,881	− 1·6	− 4·8	− 1·6
Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building	98	467,500	4,751	472,251	502,665	5,001	507,666	− 7·0	− 5·0	− 7·0
Textile—										
Cotton	171	122,843	196,041	318,884	131,097	208,264	339,361	− 6·3	− 5·9	− 6·0
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	27	31,248	21,690	52,938	33,794	24,588	58,382	− 7·5	−11·8	− 9·3
Flax and Jute	20	6,372	18,148	24,520	6,709	19,377	26,086	− 5·0	− 6·3	− 6·0
Hosiery	6	5,806	12,060	17,866	6,050	11,939	17,989	− 4·0	+ 1·0	− 0·7
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	28	45,358	12,960	58,318	48,677	14,721	63,398	− 6·8	−12·0	− 8·0
Other Textile	29	9,393	10,554	19,947	9,491	10,462	19,953	− 1·0	+ 0·9	− 0·0
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe	8	60,672	26,835	87,507	62,153	28,296	90,449	− 2·4	− 5·2	− 3·3
Tailoring and Other Clothing	17	25,362	40,941	66,303	26,429	41,909	68,338	− 4·0	− 2·3	− 3·0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	24,322	5,270	29,592	24,607	5,064	29,671	− 1·2	+ 4·1	− 0·3
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†—										
Furnishing	8	21,472	2,619	24,091	24,039	3,057	27,096	−10·7	−14·3	−11·1
Other	24	27,792	1,824	29,616	29,609	2,061	31,670	− 6·1	−11·5	− 6·5
Paper, Printing, etc.	26	145,918	38,300	184,218	144,951	39,109	184,060	+ 0·7	− 2·1	+ 0·1
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons...	4	57,269	...	57,269	61,169	...	61,169	− 6·4	...	− 6·4
Carpenters and Joiners	1	107,250	...	107,250	114,169	...	114,169	− 6·1	...	− 6·1
Painters and Decorators	7	40,575	...	40,575	45,277	...	45,277	−10·4	...	−10·4
Builders' Labourers	6	25,329	...	25,329	32,764	...	32,764	−22·7	...	−22·7
Other	20	44,329	...	44,329	46,874	...	46,874	− 5·4	...	− 5·4
Other Manufacturing Industries‡	27	13,028	5,534	18,562	13,288	5,790	19,078	− 2·0	− 4·4	− 2·7
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service	8	394,474	4,610	399,084	401,038	4,703	405,741	− 1·6	− 2·0	− 1·6
Water Transport	15	77,281	160	77,441	91,252	161	91,413	−15·3	− 0·6	−15·3
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	17	628,772	31,408	660,180	684,468	35,264	719,732	− 8·1	−10·9	− 8·3
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution	14	130,007	49,865	179,872	126,946	49,173	176,119	+ 2·4	+ 1·4	+ 2·1
Banking, Insurance, etc.	20	73,825	7,414	81,239	73,462	7,458	80,920	+ 0·5	− 0·6	+ 0·4
National and Local Government§ ...	253	318,484	72,733	391,217	317,790	68,138	385,928	+ 0·2	+ 6·7	+ 1·4
Teaching	21	76,854	156,060	232,914	74,819	154,423	229,242	+ 2·7	+ 1·1	+ 1·6
Entertainments and Sport...	8	17,039	4,405	21,444	18,668	3,839	22,507	− 8·7	+14·7	− 4·7
Miscellaneous‖	35	36,322	8,320	44,642	37,709	8,296	46,005	− 3·7	+ 0·3	− 3·0
TOTALS¶	1,060	3,695,515	745,827	4,441,342	3,855,661	765,632	4,621,293	− 4·2	− 2·6	− 3·9

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1930, 1931 AND 1932.

Group of Unions.*	Males. 1913.	1920.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Females. 1913.	1920.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Totals. 1913.	1920.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.	20	207	35	34	32	1	3	...	1	...	21	210	35	35	32
Mining and Quarrying	919	1,150	607	563	561	1	8	3	2	2	920	1,158	610	565	563
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	559	1,154	595	557	521	1	17	6	6	6	560	1,171	601	563	527
Textile—															
Cotton	158	166	139	131	123	214	295	218	208	196	372	461	357	339	319
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	58	86	52	48	45	9	32	16	15	13	67	118	68	63	58
Other Textile	48	81	62	56	53	36	174	73	66	62	84	255	135	122	115
Clothing	83	110	89	89	86	25	126	70	70	68	108	236	159	159	154
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture† ...	45	81	58	54	49	1	6	5	5	5	46	87	63	59	54
Paper, Printing, etc.	84	155	147	145	146	7	72	40	39	38	91	227	187	184	184
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	243	563	306	300	275	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	306	300	275
Other Manufacturing Industries**	53	93	54	53	52	4	47	23	22	21	57	140	77	75	73
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service	327	606	444	401	394	...	12	4	5	5	327	618	448	406	399
Water Transport	146	193	102	91	77	...	1	...	...	...	146	194	102	91	77
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour	542	1,512	706	685	629	24	173	43	35	31	566	1,685	749	720	660
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	100	279	195	200	204	20	121	54	57	57	120	400	249	257	261
National and Local Government§	211	375	320	318	318	23	95	72	68	73	234	470	392	386	391
Teaching	49	64	74	74	77	64	136	155	155	156	113	200	229	229	233
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous‖ ...	57	129	61	56	53	3	24	11	12	13	60	153	72	68	66
TOTALS¶	3,702	7,004	4,046	3,855	3,695	433	1,342	793	766	746	4,135	8,346	4,839	4,621	4,441

* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of several large Unions the membership of which is spread over a variety of industries, and which are included for the purpose of this Table under "Transport and General Labour" or "Commerce and Distribution" (*see* remarks on page 361).

† Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom *see* under "Building."

‡ Leather, Chemicals, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.

§ The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers' and General Labour Unions, for which *see* "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."

‖ Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

¶ The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes the membership of Irish Free State and oversea branches (numbering about 55,000 in 1932, of whom 25,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 10,000 were railway servants), but wholly excludes the membership of unions whose headquarters are situated outside Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The figures include a number of persons who are members of more than one society and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. The duplication is almost entirely in the "National and Local Government" and the "Teaching" groups. While precise figures are not ascertainable, it would appear improbable from the information available that the number of persons who are members of more than one society exceeded 20,000 at the end of 1932.

** Comprising the Pottery and Glass; Food, Drink and Tobacco; and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown separately in Table I.

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

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £6,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 63,700 workpeople, and in a decrease of £125 in those of 2,900 workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople affected by an increase in wages consisted of employees in the hosiery manufacturing industry in various districts in the Midland Counties, where the majority of the workpeople received an increase equivalent to about 6 per cent. on current wages, under the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale. The wages of certain female workpeople engaged in the elastic web industry at Leicester and Loughborough were increased, under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements, by 1s. per week in the case of those over 18 years of age and by amounts varying from 4½d. to 8½d. per week for those under 18. Certain lower-paid men employed at blastfurnaces in West Cumberland and North Lancashire received increases of 1d. or 2d. per shift in the bonus paid on basic rates. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included those engaged in the hosiery trimming, etc., trade in Nottingham, skip and basket makers in Lancashire and Cheshire, and workpeople engaged in saw-mills and timber yards at King's Lynn.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced included the higher-paid men employed at blastfurnaces in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, freestone quarry workers in Northumberland and Durham, and flint glass makers and cutters in various districts in England and Wales.

Of the estimated total increase of £6,400 per week, nearly £6,300 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; while the remaining sum was the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers.

Of the estimated total decrease of £125 per week, about £80 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, and the remaining sum mainly took effect under a sliding scale based on selling prices.

Summary of Changes reported in January–September, 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 nine 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	13,200	5	440
Other Mining and Quarrying	1,850	8,400	220	1,100
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	20,000	8,500	2,600	600
Iron and Steel	74,200	16,800	12,600	870
Engineering	1,100	5,100	330	1,600
Shipbuilding	...	2,000	...	680
Other Metal	150	15,100	15	1,000
Textile	20,500	159,000	2,000	11,800
Clothing	50	9,800	5	770
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	2,600	...	220
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	9,500	15	900
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,500	...	2,400
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	...	533,000	...	48,100
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	150	1,500	30	180
Transport	18,150	38,900	950	5,000
Public Administration Services	750	11,900	70	890
Other	100	33,200	10	3,150
Total	137,100	885,000	18,850	79,700

In the corresponding nine months of 1932, there were net increases of £1,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 30,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £202,000 in those of 1,664,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in September.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Quarrying	Northumberland and Durham.	1 Sept.	Freestone quarry workers	*Decrease‡ of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, planing machinemen and grindstone turners, 1s. 5d. per hour; crane drivers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.*
Chemical, etc. Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase‡ of 9d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 37s. 9d.
Flint Glass Making and Cutting.	Various districts in England and Scotland.§	1st pay day in Sept.	Flint glass makers...	*Decrease‡ of 1½d. per turn.*
			Flint glass cutters, etc.	*Decrease‡ of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 50s.*
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	(*a*) *Decrease‖ of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for those workpeople whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week average over 6s. 4d. per shift, leaving their wages 12¼ per cent. above the standard.*¶ (*b*) Bonuses previously paid to men on basis rates up to 5s. 7d. per shift increased by 2d. per shift, and bonuses of 2d. and 1d. per shift granted to men on basis rates of 5s. 8d. and 5s. 9d. per shift respectively. Bonuses after change: 1s. on basis rate of 4s. 10d. per shift, decreasing by 1d. down to a bonus of 1d. on basis rate of 5s. 9d. per shift.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Increase of 1s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of 6d. per week for women 18 years of age and over. Rates after change: higher-skilled men, 55s. 6d.; lesser-skilled men, 46s.; labourers, 36s.; women, 21s. 6d. per week.
Typefounding	London	21 Sept.	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. Rates after change: mould makers, 80s. per week; engineers and justifiers, 72s.; rubbers, 55s.; other male workers, 60s.; female workers, 30s.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hinckley	14 Sept.	Workpeople employed in making fine-gauge full-fashioned hosiery.	Temporary list of piece prices adopted (subject to an addition of 6¼ per cent. for six weeks, which is to be increased to 7½ per cent. for a further period of six weeks if a permanent list is not agreed upon in the interim), resulting in increases in some cases and in decreases in others.
	Various districts in the Midland Counties.**	Week beginning 25 Sept.	All classes of workpeople (except dyers, trimmers, etc.).	Bonus of 4d. in the shilling on earnings increased‡ to 5d. in the shilling.
Elastic Web Manufacture	Leicester and Loughborough (certain firms).	20 or 22 Sept.	Female workers	Increases‡ of 1s. per week for those 18 and over and of from 4½d. to 8½d. per week for those under 18. Minimum rate after change for women 20 and over, 28s.

* 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 86,300 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ Stourbridge, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Dudley, Warrington, Sheffield, Tutbury and Edinburgh.

‖ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ The addition to basis rates for workers whose total earnings without scale percentage for a normal week average 6s. 4d. or less per shift remains unaltered at 20 per cent.

** Including Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in italics.*)
Hosiery Trimming, etc.	Nottingham... ...	21 Sept.	Trimmers :— Timeworkers	Increase* of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.).
			Pieceworkers	Bonus on list prices increased* from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. for web trimmers and from 27½ per cent. to 35 per cent. for other trimmers.
			Menders	Increase* of ¼d. per hour (except for those under 15 for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 3¼d. at 14 increasing each year to 9¼d. at 21.
			Female auxiliary workers	Increase* of ¼d. per hour for those 21 and over and 17 and under 18, the rates for those 18 and under 21 and under 17 remaining unchanged. Rates after change: 2¾d. at 14 increasing each year to 7¼d. at 21.
			Male auxiliary workers	Increases* of from ½d. to 1d. per hour (except for those under 15 for whom there was no change). Rates after change: 2¾d. at 14 increasing each year to 1s. at 21 and over.
			Tackers and sorters...	Increase* of 5 per cent. on piece rates (*i.e.* list prices doubled), leaving total deductions from piece rates of 15 per cent. for tackers and 25 per cent. for sorters.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Oxford, Maidenhead, New Windsor, St. Albans, Eton, Slough and Sunninghill (including Ascot).	4 Sept.	Journeymen tailors remunerated on the "log" system of payment.	*Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ½d. per "log" hour. Minimum rates after change, 9½d. or 10½d. per "log" hour, according to class of garment.* (*See* Notice of Order on page 351 of September GAZETTE.)
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain ...	22 Sept.	Pieceworkers	Variations in and extensions to the general minimum piece rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for repairing and for extras to repair work; re-definition of groundwork for bespoke handsewn making, and variations in certain extras to making. (*See* Notice of Order on page 389.)
Mill Sawing	King's Lynn ...	22 Sept.	Workpeople employed in saw-mills, timber yards, etc.	Increase* of 1d. per hour for machinemen and sawyers, ¾d. per hour for labourers and of ½d. per hour for boys. Minimum rates after change: machinemen and sawyers, 1s. 1d.; labourers, 10½d.
Local Government Services.	Bedlingtonshire ...	21 Sept.	Manual workers employed in the non-trading department of the Urban District Council.	Increase of 1s. 6d. in basic rates making, with proportionate increase in cost-of-living bonus, a total increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 32s. per week, plus 11s. 6d.
	Chester-le-Street ...	1st pay in Sept.	Manual workers employed in the non-trading department of the Rural District Council.	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 36 per cent. to 39 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 44 per cent. above basic rates. Rate after change for scavengers, 52s. 9d. inclusive of bonus.
	Glasgow	28 Sept.	Engineering tradesmen employed in various departments of the Corporation.	Increase of 5s. per week. (60s. to 65s. per week).
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Sept.	Skip and basket makers	Increase* of 1 per cent. on list prices making wages 66½ per cent. and 56½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 133, as compared with 142* in the previous month and with 123* in September, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1933, numbered 18, as compared with 25 in the previous month and with 25 in September, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	...
Firemen	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	5
Porters	...
Shunters	4
Mechanics	...
Labourers	...
Other Grades	7
Contractors' Servants ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	18
MINES.	
Underground	49
Surface	7
TOTAL, MINES ...	56
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	7
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton	2
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	...
Metal Extracting and Refining	4
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making	2
Metal Founding	1
Engineering and Machine Making	4
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (*continued*).	
Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft	5
Other Metal Trades ...	1
Shipbuilding	2
Wood	2
Gas	1
Electric Generating Stations	...
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	4
Chemicals, etc.	1
Food and Drink	5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades	...
Other Non-Textile Industries	2
PLACES UNDER SS. 104–106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	5
Buildings	7
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	51
USE OR WORKING of Tramway	1
Total (excluding Seamen)	133
SEAMEN.	
Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor	15
Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor	3
TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	18
Total (including Seamen)	151

* Revised figures.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases** of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 33†; the total number of *deaths** reported was 7†.

I. Cases.

(*a*) LEAD POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals	
Plumbing and Soldering... ...	
Shipbreaking	
Printing	
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with Molten Lead	2
White and Red Lead Works	1
Pottery	1
Vitreous Enamelling	
Electric Accumulator Works	1
Paint and Colour Works...	2
Indiarubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting... ...	
Shipbuilding	
Paint used in Other Industries	
Other Industries	1
Painting of Buildings ...	9
TOTAL ...	17
(*b*) OTHER POISONING.	
Toxic Jaundice	1
(*c*) ANTHRAX.	
Wool	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
TOTAL ...	2

I. Cases (*continued*).

(*d*) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch	
Tar	2
Paraffin	1
Oil	5
TOTAL ...	8
(*e*) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Chrome Tanning ...	2
Chromium Plating ...	3
TOTAL ...	5
Total, Cases	33†

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Electric Accumulator Works	1
Painting of Buildings ...	2
TOTAL ...	3
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Tar	1
Oil	3
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.

† In addition one fatal case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories was reported.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 31, as compared with 25 in the previous month, and 24 in September, 1932. In these new disputes about 7,200 workpeople were directly involved and 2,100 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 2,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 13 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 44, involving about 11,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, estimated at about 70,000 working days. Of the 11,700 workpeople involved in these disputes, 9,300 were employed in the coal-mining industry.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in September, 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 for September, 1932, 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.		
Coal Mining	4	12	16	9,300	52,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	2	9	11	1,100	7,000
Textile	5	1	6	700	8,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	...	6	6	300	1,000
Other	2	3	5	300	2,000
Total, September, 1933	13	31	44	11,700	70,000
Total, August, 1933 ...	*11*	*25*	*36*	*29,200*	*142,000*
Total, September, 1932	*29*	*24*	*53*	*153,100*†	*3,325,000*†

Causes.—Of the 31 disputes beginning in September, 6, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 23 new disputes, directly involving 6,400 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 600 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the Period January–September, 1933 and 1932.‡

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the nine completed months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932 :—

Industry Group.	January to September, 1933.			January to September, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	86	59,500	340,000	84	40,800	155,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	500	9,000	3	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	11	800	8,000	6	300	5,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	19	8,300	23,000	14	1,300	11,000
Other Metal ...	37	5,600	80,000	25	2,200	35,000
Textile	33	5,300	52,000	93	172,100†	4,955,000†
Clothing... ...	17	2,100	5,000	20	1,900	30,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	17	2,300	32,000	10	800	8,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	4	3,300	28,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc....	19	800	8,000	25	2,700	32,000
Transport ...	28	26,800	272,000	22	12,000	195,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	2	100	1,000	3	300	1,000
Other	8	4,600	47,000	16	3,000	53,000
Total ...	285	120,000	905,000	321	237,600†	5,485,000†

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER.

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
			1933.	1933.		
COAL MINING :—						
Colliers, *other underground workers and surface workers* (one firm)—near Pontefract.	685	790	7 June	...	Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople (one firm)—Newmains District, Lanarkshire.	1,795¶		5 Sept.	9 Sept.	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Employee in question given other work.
Colliery workpeople (one firm)—near Castleford.	1,453	...	13 Sept.	23 Sept.	Refusal to accept price proposed for withdrawal of roof supports, for incorporation in price list (which had not previously covered this class of work).	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.
Colliers, fillers, packers, etc., *and other underground workers and surface workers* (one firm)—Conisborough.	171	601	18 Sept.	21 Sept.	Objection of trade union to the acceptance by individual workmen in a certain section of the colliery of a change in system of payment, without the trade union having been previously notified.	Workmen concerned to remain under new system.
Coal getters and various other classes, *deputies, mechanics, etc.* (one firm)—near Gateshead.	917	105	21 Sept.	29 Sept.‖	Alleged unauthorised reductions in in the pay of certain men.	Work resumed on conditions prevailing prior to stoppage.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY :—						
Shirt cutters, *machinists, examiners, etc.* (one firm)—Carlisle.	202		12 Sept.	14 Sept.	For reinstatement of a dismissed employee.	Employee in question reinstated subject to the usual terms of engagement.

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

† The figures for 1932 include the effect of an extensive dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

‡ 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.

¶ Including 910 workpeople employed at collieries other than that in which the dispute originated, but belonging to the same firm, who were idle on 7th September only.

‖ Work was resumed on 2nd October.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th SEPTEMBER.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

During September* there was a further slight rise in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. An increase in the average price of butter was the most important movement during the month; but cheese, eggs, bacon and milk also increased in price in some localities, while potatoes were frequently somewhat cheaper.

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 23 per cent. at 30th September, 1933, as compared with 22 per cent. at 1st September, 1933, and 25 per cent. at 1st October, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st September, 1933, and 30th September, 1933:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) at 30th Sept., 1933, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1933.	30th Sept., 1933.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 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 9	0 9	+ 1¾	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4¾	0 4½	0 4½	− 0¼	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4	...
Breast	0 6½	0 7½	0 7¼	+ 0¾	− 0¼
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6¾	0 9¼	0 9¼	+ 2½	...
Breast	0 4	0 3¾	0 3¾	− 0¼	...
Bacon (streaky)† ...	0 11¼	1 1	1 1¼	+ 2	+ 0¼
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 2	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5¾	0 7¾	0 7¾	+ 2	...
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 2¼	1 3	+ 0½	+ 0¾
Salt	1 2¼	1 0½	1 1½	− 0¾	+ 1
Cheese‡	0 8¾	0 9	0 9½	+ 0¾	+ 0½
Margarine	0 7	0 6	0 6	− 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1¼	0 1¾	0 1¾	+ 0½	...
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4¾	0 5½	0 5¼	+ 0½	− 0¼

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (−) at 30th September, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs	42	39	41	41
Thin Flank	13	12	13	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	22	26	24	24
Thin Flank	−10	− 1	− 5	− 5
Mutton, British—				
Legs	37	39	38	39
Breast	13	11	12	13
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	39	32	36	35
Breast	− 9	− 6	− 8	− 9
Bacon (streaky)†	18	19	19	16
Fish	108	85	96	96
Flour	19	20	19	19
Bread	34	32	33	33
Tea	10	24	17	17
Sugar (granulated)	20	13	16	16
Milk	56	62	59	56
Butter—				
Fresh	...	7	3	− 2
Salt	− 6	− 4	− 5	−12
Cheese‡	8	9	8	4
Margarine	−14	−15	−14	−14
Eggs (fresh)	52	45	49	46
Potatoes	17	− 1	8	11
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	23	23	23	22

* As 1st October fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 30th September, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 30th September, 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 30th September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 30th September were on the average between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 30th September, as compared with July, 1914, was about 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 30th September, 1933, is approximately **41 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st September, 1933, and 43 per cent. at 1st October, 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	41	41		

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Latest figures available.	
					Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1933.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49	41	30	25	23	30 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	...	32	18	9	2	Aug.
Denmark	49	37	19	15	17	July
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	40	32	16	8	1	July
Finland	979	837	718	756	790	Aug.
France (Paris)† ...	522	503	517	447	412	Sept.
„ (other towns)†...	503**	514**	502**	428**	392	Aug.
Germany	56	46	30	14	10	Aug.
Italy	458	407	342	318	289	Aug.
Norway	58	51	40	34	33	Aug.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	77	80	93	79	78	May
„ (Barcelona)† ...	73	72	77	71	65	May
Sweden†	51	40	30	28	24	Sept.
Switzerland	55	52	40	24	16	Aug.
United States	59	44	19	1	5	July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia	60	47	25	23	18	Aug.
Canada	50	49	10	−8	−1††	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	45	36	0	2	−6††	Aug.
Irish Free State ...	66	56	43**	34**	29	Aug.
New Zealand	46	43	18‡	8‡	5‡	Aug.
South Africa	16	9	4	−6	−3††	Aug.

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.	1933.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	41	30 Sept.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	598	Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	1	Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	60	July
Egypt (Cairo)...	A,B,C,E	50	48	34	28	24	July
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	891	Aug.
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	455¶	492¶	465¶	417¶	416	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	18	Aug.
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	347	June
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	314	May
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	48	Aug.
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0‡	−9‡	−19††	Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	54	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	31	Aug.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	28	June
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	21	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	3	Aug.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	49	Aug.
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45‡	31**	27	Aug.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	14	Aug.

* 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.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

THIRD QUARTER OF 1933.

RETURNS have been received from 143 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1933. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1932:—

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 143 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to existing Buildings	TOTAL.
THIRD QUARTER OF 1933.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (966,000)	866,600	16,200	78,000	30,200	93,300	1,084,300
Yorkshire (2,420,000)	2,108,100	68,300	95,000	154,500	163,900	2,589,800
Lancs. and Cheshire (2,933,000)	2,267,600	26,000	89,300	72,600	243,100	2,698,600
North and West Midland Counties (3,157,000)	2,667,300	272,100	44,600	512,000	423,100	3,919,100
South Midland and Eastern Counties (678,000)	921,300	14,800	35,800	32,200	63,000	1,067,100
Outer London* (2,616,000)	4,377,200	191,300	374,400	95,900	355,300	5,394,100
South-Eastern Counties (1,115,000)	1,158,800	15,300	118,200	111,600	152,600	1,556,500
South-Western Counties (452,000)	255,100	—	71,500	70,000	54,700	451,300
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	320,000	3,600	7,300	17,500	49,700	398,100
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	834,100	51,000	69,300	167,600	375,800	1,497,800
TOTAL (17,392,000)	15,776,100	658,600	983,400	1,264,100	1,974,500	20,656,700
THIRD QUARTER of 1932.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties	608,200	59,600	49,500	28,300	49,800	795,400
Yorkshire... ...	1,349,800	123,500	112,100	74,100	189,900	1,849,400
Lancs. and Cheshire	1,238,900	42,000	165,700	44,600	243,000	1,734,200
North and West Midland Counties	1,237,400	360,300	122,400	145,000	303,600	2,168,700
South Midland and Eastern Counties	508,100	50,600	73,300	78,300	44,000	754,300
Outer London* ...	2,669,000	181,000	351,700	26,200	290,800	3,518,700
South-Eastern Counties ...	759,700	7,000	65,800	67,700	122,200	1,022,400
South-Western Counties ...	417,100	—	4,000	22,100	70,600	513,800
Wales and Mon. ...	211,800	1,000	97,200	10,000	48,100	368,100
SCOTLAND... ...	893,300	98,600	63,200	196,800	163,500	1,415,400
TOTAL	9,893,300	923,600	1,104,900	693,100	1,525,500	14,140,400

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Lord Campbell's Act, 1846.

INJURY TO DUST-COLLECTOR: WIDOW'S CLAIM AGAINST HOUSEHOLDER.

Judgment was given in an action by which the widow of a dust-collector claimed damages from a medical practitioner in respect of the death of her husband. The deceased, who was employed as a dust-collector by a contractor to a local authority, was asked by the doctor's wife to remove four metal cylinders along with the house refuse. The cylinders were put into a pail at the back of the cart. Shortly after there was a loud explosion. The workman was found by the side of the road and one of the cylinders was lying in the road with its cap off. The workman ultimately died from internal injuries.

The jury found (i) that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the workman was killed as the result of the explosion of the cylinder, but in their opinion the cause of death was the handling of the cylinder, and (ii) that the doctor did not know, but ought to have known, that the cylinder was dangerous.

Mr. Justice Horridge in giving judgment said that the jury's finding that there was insufficient evidence to prove that the workman was killed as a result of the explosion disposed of the widow's claim, and judgment must therefore be given for the defendant.

Even if the jury's finding on this point was wrong, it did not follow that the doctor would have been liable. In a case heard in 1913 (*Bates* v. *Batey & Co.*) it had been decided that the manufacturers of ginger-beer were not liable for injuries caused by a bottle bursting as a result of a defect of which they did not know, but which they could have discovered with reasonable care.—*King's Bench Division.* 6th October, 1933.

* Particulars are not avaliable for the London County Council area.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

SPECIAL ORDER.

CUTLERY TRADE.

The Trade Boards (Cutlery) Order, 1933.

Special Order, dated September 28, 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 & 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 subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or in any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to that trade;

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

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

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

2.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (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 twenty-eighth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

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

APPENDIX.

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 paragraph 1 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.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D. (48) dated 11th September, 1933, confirming the variation of certain general minimum piece-rates and the fixing of additional general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers, and specifying 22nd September, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.M. (28) dated 1st September, 1933, to vary general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 25th October, 1933.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M. (48) dated 1st September, 1933, to vary general minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male and female workers, to vary piece-work basis time rates and guaranteed time-rates for certain classes of female workers, and to fix piece-work basis time-rates and an additional general minimum piece-rate for certain classes of male workers. In all cases for periods dependent on the "cost-of-living" figure.

Objection period expires 29th October, 1933.

* 52 *and* 53 *Victoria, ch.* 63.

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SUB-POSTMASTERS.—A claim was submitted by the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters for alterations in the method and rates of remuneration for attendance given by sub-postmasters in connection with counter or mail work outside the hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on one day a week), and on Sundays and public holidays. Sub-postmasters are generally local shopkeepers, who carry on the post office work on the same premises as their private business. Their remuneration is determined mainly by a unit scale, the principle of which is to assign certain unit values to the main items of business transacted, on the basis of the amount of time required for their performance, and then to convert the aggregate units so arrived at into terms of money by means of a graduated scale. Certain items of work are, however, remunerated by means of payment in the form of a money allowance based directly upon the number of transactions performed. Attendances outside the normal hours have hitherto been assessed generally on the unit basis, and the Federation claimed that payment for such attendances should be paid at flat rates per hour, varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d., and that there should be some modification in the hours deemed to be normal attendance.

The Court decided that no change should be made in the existing method of remuneration, but awarded, as from the beginning of the next quarterly accounting period following 29th September, 1933, revisions in the existing unit credits, as follows:—

Class of Work.	Unit Value.
(i) Each hour per week of day attendance between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., and between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m., and between 1 p.m. and 8 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday, on week-days	400 yearly.
(ii) Each hour per week of night attendance between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. on week-days	700 „
(iii) Each hour of day attendance on Bank Holidays between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.	8 „

No attendance to count less than a quarter of an hour; weekly total to be rounded off to the nearest quarter. The Court made no alteration so far as Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday attendances are concerned.—*Award No.* 1571; issued 29th September, 1933.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN—PAINTERS, CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, KENTISH TOWN, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen asked the Court to decide, as a matter of interpretation of Industrial Court Award No. 728, Schedule F, a question which had arisen in regard to overtime payment to seven painters employed in the Civil Engineer's Department, Kentish Town. The normal hours of the men concerned were 47 per week, rostered in five turns from Monday to Friday, with a short turn on Saturday. During a period of two months in 1932 the men were required to work at Uxbridge Road passenger station, and during this period their roster for the 47-hour week consisted of five turns from Monday to Friday. The Union contended that this was irregular, and that the men should be paid overtime for the hours worked in excess of their normal rostered hours on each day from Monday to Friday. The Company opposed the claim.

The Court decided that, inasmuch as the various provisions of Award No. 728 in regard to overtime payment on day shifts are relative to a working week of six shifts, the question of the overtime payment proper to be made in respect of a working week of five day shifts cannot be regarded as a matter of interpretation, except in so far as it may be said that the working of a five day shift week is not provided for in Award No. 728; and that accordingly the question of the introduction of a five day week and of the rate of overtime to be paid is a matter for the parties concerned. It was not open to the Court to deal with the merits of the case so far as the present reference was concerned.—*Award No.* 1572; issued 29th September, 1933.

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.]

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.—*Agricultural returns of England and Wales,* 1933. *Acreage under crops and grass and numbers of live stock on holdings above one acre in extent in England and Wales, as returned by occupiers on 3rd June,* 1933. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; gratis.)

Contains statistics of workers employed in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.—*Factory and Workshop Acts. Industrial accidents. Descriptions of certain accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.* 1st October, 1933. Vol. II. (Published quarterly.) Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d): *see* page 362 of this GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—*Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the year ended 31st December,* 1932. (H.C. 138; price 1s.)

MINING.—(i) *List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man,* 1932. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 10s.); (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June,* 1933. (Cmd. 4420; price 1d.): *see* page 363 of this GAZETTE; (iii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June,* 1933. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

MINING EDUCATION.—*Report of H.M. Inspectors on the provision of instruction for persons employed in the coal mining industry in England and Wales*, 1932. Educational Pamphlets, No. 96 (Industry Series No. 12), Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d): *see* page 362 of this GAZETTE.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—*Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health on the state of the public health for the year* 1932. (S.O. publication; price 4s.)

Contains a chapter on unemployment and public health.

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

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

H.M. Naval Establishments Abroad: **C.I. Pipes:** Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., Stanton, Nottingham.—**Girders, etc.:** Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulators, Air Loaded: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Batteries:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Blowers, Rotary and High Pressure Air Compressors, etc.:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Sub-Contractors for Electrical Gear: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Boosters, High Pressure Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Boiler, Water Tube:** Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Cartridge:** Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes and Chests:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Brooms and Brushes:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Boxmoor; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Painters', etc.:** W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; W. Morier & Co., Ltd., Govan; F. Brockley & Son, Banstead; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; Rigby Battcock, Ltd., London, E.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—**Brushes, Steel Wire:** Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Turner, Hemel Hempstead; Riddell Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; Bethel Rhodes & Sons, Keighley; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Capstan Gear:** Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Capstan Gear, After:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Capstan Gear, Forward:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Caps, Grate for Stokers:** Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Charges for 2-gallon Foam Type Fire Extinguishers:** Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Coils:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Containers, Ebonite:** India Rubber, etc. Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Coolers, Oil:** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cotton Canvas for Kit Bags:** John Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden.—**Crane, Seaplane Lifting:** Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—**Cranes, Portable Hand:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cutlery:** John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Duck, Flax:** D. & R. Duke, Brechin; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—**Electrodes:** Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Flannel:** R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.—**Forgings, Steel for Main Engine Clutches:** English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Furnace, Coal Fired:** Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Levenshulme.—**Furnace, Tipping:** James Howden & Co. (Land), Ltd., Glasgow.—**Gearing, Turbine:** Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co., Ltd., Wallsend.—**Generators, Motor, Low Power:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Sub-Contractors: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Motor Starters; Cox Walker & Partners, Ltd., Darlington, for Voltage Regulators.—**Hoists, Telemotor Operated Telescope:** MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Ingot Bars, Copper:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathes, 8½-inch and 10½-inch Centres:** Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Lathes, Combination Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Launches, Motor, 37½ feet, for R.A.F.:** British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Southampton.—**Lockers, Ammunition:** G. A. Harvey & Co., (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Drilling, etc.:** William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Forging, Bolt, Rivet and Nut:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Milling:** Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Machine, Planing:** John Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Shaping:** Ormerod Shapers, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Machine, Surfacing, Boring, etc.:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Milk, Condensed, Unsweetened:** Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.—**Plugs and Sockets:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**Pumps, Bilge:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Telemotor:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Release Gear, Hydraulic:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Reservoirs, Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Roller Chains, Complete, and Sprocket Wheels:** Renold & Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Didsbury.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Shafting, Intermediate and Propeller:** Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Shirting, Cotton:** H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Barley, Lancs.—**Socks and Stockings, Blue Cashmere:** M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby.—**Socks, Thick and Thin, and Stockings, Thick:** Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Barrow-on-Soar; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester.—**Socks, White, Wool and Cotton:** M. C. Foister, Clay & Ward, Ltd., Derby; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Towles (1928), Ltd., Sileby.—**Switches, etc.:** Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co. Ltd., St. Albans.—**Switchboards, Low Power:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Table Glass:** James A. Jobling & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge; Thomas Webb & Sons, Stourbridge.—**Tin in Block:** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin and Japanned Wares:** Armstrong Stamping Works, Ltd., Bilston; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly; J. B. Wedge, London, S.E.—**Towels, Bath:** Wm. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; J. Johnson Hodgkinson & Pearson, Ltd., Bolton.—**Towels, Seamen's:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Units, Variable Speed Gear:** Variable Speed Gear Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Valves, Control and Indicator Gear:** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Winches, Electric:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—**Acids, nitric and sulphuric:** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Aluminium Silicon Sheet:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—**Ammunition Hoists:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Blankets, Brown:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blankets, White:** J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield.—**Bodies, Motor Car:** Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bodies, 6-wheeler:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Cravens Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Boiler, Steam:** Amos & Smith, Ltd., Hull.—**Boots, Ankle:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Cable, L.T., etc.:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cases, Wood, Packing:** T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. H. Tytherleigh, London, S.E.—**Chassis, Motor Car:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis, 6-wheeler, etc.:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Cotton Waste:** Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose, Ltd., Manchester; R. Ormerod & Son, Ltd., Blackburn.—**Diethyldiphenylurea:** L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Drill, Brown, etc.:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Folding Boats:** Folding Boats and Structures, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Grinding Machines:** Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. (1928), Ltd., Coventry.—**Lead, Pig:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Locomotive:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Milling Machines:** Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. (1928), Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Barge:** Richard Dunston, Ltd., Thorne.—**Motor Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Ortho-nitrotoluole:** Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Paint:** Foster Mason & Harvey, Ltd., Mitcham; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Shaw Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow; Butterley & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Plummer Blocks:** Cooper Roller Bearings Co., Ltd., King's Lynn.—**Rugs, Horse:** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Serge, S.D.:** Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Sheets, Ground:** Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirting, Angola:** W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—**Shirts, Angola:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Single Spindle Automatic Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Stamping and Piercing Machines:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Steel, Round:** S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tyres:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**W.T. Sets and Parts:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Works Services:** *Building:* Aldershot, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Resurfacing Roads: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd.; Cambridge Hospital, Additional Ward: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot; Sanitary Annexes: Enticknap Bros., Wormley. Aldershot and Ewshott, Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Arborfield Cross, Repairs to Whitehall Farm: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Blackdown, Resurfacing Parade Ground: H. T. Hill, Cove. Blackdown and Deepcut, Resurfacing Roads, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Blackdown, Deepcut' Pirbright and Woking, Periodical Services: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. Bordon and Longmoor, Resurfacing Roads: Johnson Bros. (Aylesford), Ltd., Tonbridge. Biggin Hill, School of A.A. Defence, Extensions to Buildings: Harris (Contractors), Ltd., Hounslow. Bovington, Artificers' Work: A. H. Banfield, Swansea. Catterick, Road Repairs: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., York. Colchester, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W.; Road Repairs: F. Hutton & Son, Colchester. Dunblane, Football Ground: J. R. Stutt, Paisley. Didcot, Painting at R.A.O.D.: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Guildford and Kingston, Repairs and Renewals of Eaves, etc.: Harris (Contractors), Ltd., Hounslow. Inverness, Sergeants' Mess: Wm. Tawse, Ltd., Aberdeen. Lulworth, Artificers' Work: A. H. Banfield, Swansea. London, Artificers' Work: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Plymouth, Officers' Quarters: C. A. Hayes & Sons, Bristol. Plymouth, Devonport and Okehampton Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Shorncliffe, Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: Anglo-Scottish

Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tidworth, Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, London, N.W.; Heating Apparatus at Military Hospital: Edward Deane & Beal, Ltd., London, E.C. West Riding Area, Road Repairs: M. Harrison & Co., Leeds. Woolwich, Roof Repairs: Williams Smith & Evans, Ltd., London, S.E.; Demolition of Floors, etc.: Henry Boyer, Ltd., London, W. Woolwich and Biggin Hill, Road Repairs: Smith Wright & Co. (Ashfordby), Ltd., Melton Mowbray.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Alterations to Aircraft:** Saunders Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Conversion of Aircraft:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Aircraft Modification:** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning:** Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester, Kent.—**Aircraft Spares:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.—**Accumulators:** Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Airscrews:** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Alterations and Additions to Workshops (Milton): Wilfred Robbins & Co., Great Bridge. Dining-Room, Instructing-Sergeants' Mess (Turnhouse): Thos. Gebbie & Co., Glasgow. District Heating (Duxford): Bright Side Foundry & Engineering Co., Birmingham. District Heating (Kenley): Heywood & Bryett, London, S.E. External Services (Duxford): J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Fire and Service Pumps (Cardington, Mildenhall); Fire and Service Pumps (Turnhouse, Cranwell): Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa. Generating Plant (Mildenhall): National Gas Engine Co., London, E.C. Heating (Mildenhall): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Birmingham. Institute and Education Block (Uxbridge): Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Married Quarters (Henlow): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Married Airmen's Quarters (Worthy Down): Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham, Surrey. Married Officers' Quarters and Ex. S. (Calshot): H. G. Ross & Son, Netley Abbey. Married Officers' Quarters and Warrant Officers' and Airmen (Uxbridge): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., London, S.W. Officers' Mess and Quarters (Felixstowe): F. Hutton & Son, Ltd., Birch, Colchester. Steel Tower for Neon Beacon (Rugby): Walker Bros., Walsall.—**Bomb Boxes:** Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Bombs, Empty, Gunpowder:** Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Bombs, Filling of:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Calculators, Course and Wind:** Hy. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Camera Film:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Cameras:** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Carburettor Oil Heater, Supply and Testing:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton.—**Cutters, Tube and Blades:** Geo. Parnall & Co., Bristol.—**Diesel Lubricating Oil:** Snowdon Sons & Co., London, E.—**Drawings of Armoured Car:** Scammell Lorries, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Engines:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines Overhaul of 20 "Lion":** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Rebuilding and Testing:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton.—**Engine Spares:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton.—**Engine Spares and Tools:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aero, Tools:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Fuel, Aviation:** Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E.—**Fuel, Aviation:** Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Gauntlets, Flameproof:** Bell's Asbestos & Engineering Supplies, Slough.—**Generating Set (Shaibah):** W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Goggles, Mask, Mark II (Frames):** Wm. Stephens & Sons, Ltd., London, N.—**Gordon Flotation Bags:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Handling Trolleys, Seaplane:** Cranes (Dereham), Ltd., Dereham.—**Lewis Gun Mounting, Servo Operated:** Nash & Thompson, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Magneto Spares:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Mechanical Transport Crossley Six-Wheelers:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—**Mechanical Transport "Humbers":** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Mechanical Transport Spares:** Trojan, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.—**Oil Lubricating M.T.:** Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Plates, Photographic:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Plugs, Sparking:** K.L.G. Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Radiators and Cases:** Excelsior Motor Radiator Co., Ltd., Leeds; John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Seaplane Boat T.E. (G.P.):** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Thermometers, Air Temperature:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Uniform Clothing:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Valves W/T:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Aero, Tyres, etc.:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British Metal Engraving Co., Ltd., St. Margarets, Middlesex; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester; B. W. Johnson & Sons, Nailsworth; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective:** S. Smith & Sons (Motor Accessories), London, N.W.—**Balances, Spring, Platform:** George Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Bodies, Motor:** Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Express Motor & Body Works (Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd.), London, E.C.; Park Royal Coachworks, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable:** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Canvas:** Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Chassis:** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Cycles, Motor:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Generators, Motor:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Installations, Petrol:** Avery-Hardoll, Ltd., London, N.W.; Shell Mex and B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Jacks, Pole:** Charles Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Jelly, Petroleum:** Barrett, Tagant & Gotts, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machines, Stamping:** Roneo-Neopost, Ltd., Romford.—**Machines, Stamp-Vending, and Parts:** Brecknell, Munro & Rogers (1928), Ltd., Bristol.—**Motors:** Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Steps, Pole:** Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**String, Twine, etc.:** J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Victualling:** John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Wallboards:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Structural Work:** Selly Oak: J. E. Harper, Ltd., Birmingham; Smallbrook St.: E. G. Brown & Sons, Birmingham.

Conduit-Laying, etc.: West Ham, etc.: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Ilford, etc.: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill; Camberwell, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N.; Croydon, etc., Stepney, Hackney, Poplar and Bethnal Green, Richmond, etc.: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Felixstowe (Suffolk): Harvey Collingridge, London, N.W.; Foxhall (Ipswich): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ayr: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; North Trowbridge and Trowbridge (Wilts): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham; Thornton Hough (Cheshire): W. P. &. P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington.—**Electric Lifts:** Cambridge Post Office and Telephone Exchange: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester; Liverpool, Hatton Garden, Parcel Sorting Office: Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Pneumatic Ticket Tubes:** Birmingham Trunk Exchange: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Prospect (London), Leytonstone (London), Midland (Birmingham), Glasgow (Central): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Cherry Hinton (Cambridge), City (London), Acorn (London), London Directory Enquiry Bureau: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Pollards (London), Tulse Hill (London), Whitehall (London), Wigston (Leicester), Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Newport (Mon.), Hillside (London), Crown Hill (Plymouth), Plymouth, Castleford (Yorks), Monument (London), Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Dorking (Surrey): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** St. Margarets Bay: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Advertisements in "Bulletins," "Leaflets," etc., of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: Radclyffes, London, S.W.—**Packing Cases:** Saw Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Paper:** Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Woolfold; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Birmingham; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Parcels Delivery Service—London and Suburbs:** City & Suburban Carriers, Ltd., London, E.—**Pencils:** Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Division I (1933) Account Book Binding: Willmott & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Division II (1933) and Division III (1933) Account Book Binding: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London, S.E. Division IV (1933) Account Book Binding: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 25,000 Books "Continuous Certificate of Discharge": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Groups 640 (1933) and 642 (1933) Jobwork Printing: Henderson & Spalding, Ltd., London, S.E. Groups 641 (1933) and 643 (1933) Jobwork Printing: Metchim & Son, London, S.W. Group 644 (1933) Jobwork Printing: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. Group 646 (1933) Jobwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Group 649 (1933) Jobwork Printing (Southern Area Supply): Love & Malcolmson, Ltd., Redhill. Group 649 (1933) Jobwork Printing (Northern Area Supply): Charles Birchall & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Telegram Forms: Fanfold, Ltd., London, N.W. Forms D.N.1, 2 and 2A/New A. & C.G.: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot.—**Rotaprint Plates:** Kayes Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Toilet Rolls:** British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Ashington Employment Exchange—Slater Work: Digby Nelson & Son, Sunderland; Plasterer Work: Newman Brothers (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plumber Work: Ernest Byles, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Painting: Merrilees & Denton, Ltd., Gateshead; Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Dampcourses: Val-de-Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Aylesbury Sorting Office—Roof Glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Barking Branch Post Office—Constructional Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bedford Employment Exchange—Roof Tiling Work: John Macquire, London, S.E.; Plastering: H. S. Barford, Harpenden. Billingham Head Post Office—Glazier Work: C. W. Wilson & Sons, Limited, Sunderland; Painting: J. W. Alder & Son, Sunderland; Plumbing: W. H. Fairclough, Sunderland; Plastering: Webster, Davidson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Slater Work: J. E. Nelson & Son, Sunderland; Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Londou, W.C.; Steel Reinforcement: United Strip & Bar Mills, Sheffield; Asphalting: Ragusa Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W. Brookwood Telephone Exchange—Structural Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Coulsdon Post Office and Sorting Office—Glazing: Helliwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cricklewood Sorting Office Extension—Plastering: Plastering, Ltd., London, S.W. Dollis Hill Post Office Research Station, Garage Block, etc.: Glazing:

A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Plumbing: D. Wiseman & Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Plastering: W. Miller, London, E.; Granolithic Work: Malcolm McLeod & Co., Ltd., London, E. East Kirby Telephone Exchange—Slating: Singleton & Thurman, Mansfield; Painting: H. A. Bloor, Mansfield. Esher Post Office—Laminated Joinery: Hitchin Flush Woodwork Ltd., London, E. Erdington Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Hollow Tile Roof Work: Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Extension to Field Entomology Building: Fleet & Roberts, Ltd., Aylesbury. Guildford Head Post Office—Alterations: W. Bullen & Sons, Ltd., Guildford. Hunstanton Post Office—Alterations: J. Dennis, St. Albans. Ilford Inland Revenue Office—Joinery: Young & Marten, Ltd., London, E. King's Lynn Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Demolition: Thorpe Gravel Pits, Ltd., Norwich. 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