

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XLII.—No. 1.]

JANUARY, 1934.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

**EMPLOYMENT** at 18th December, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with 20th November.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 17·6 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 17·9 at 20th November, 1933, and 21·7 at 19th December, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 18th December, 1933, was 20·8, and for females 9·0. At 20th November, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21·1 and 9·4.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 18th December, 1933, there were approximately 10,008,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 52,000 more than a month before, and 568,000 more than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 18th December, 1933, there were 1,830,977 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 24,831 less than a month before, and 340,198 less than a year before. The total on 18th December, 1933, included 1,561,742 men, 39,415 boys, 203,185 women and 26,635 girls. It was made up of 548,069 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 959,149 applicants for transitional payments, 208,545 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 115,214 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 18th December, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 226,682 men, 3,611 boys, 75,883 women and 2,645 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 308,821 was 31,314 less than a month before, and 145,701 less than a year before. It included 260,957 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 26,904 applicants for transitional payments, and 20,960 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 18th December, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 82,772 men, 81 boys, 1,421 women and 7 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 84,281 was 207 more than a month before, but 13,309 less than a year before. It included 56,346 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 27,020 applicants for transitional payments, and 915 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—There was a further improvement in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, steel melting and iron and steel rolling, etc., miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, vehicle building, the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, and the distributive trades.

There was also some improvement in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, printing and bookbinding, and the road transport, shipping, hotel and boarding-house services.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting, and there was also a setback in the pottery, boot and shoe, leather and hosiery industries.

### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December resulted in a decrease estimated at about £5,850 in the weekly full-time wages of about 35,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £1,050 in those of 15,400 workpeople.

The largest groups of workpeople affected by decreases included male workers in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and shirt-making trades, and all classes of workers in the sack and bag trade. The largest body of workpeople affected by increases consisted of brush and broom workers.

The changes reported as having come into operation during 1933 have resulted in total net decreases of about £82,500 in the weekly full-time wages of about 896,000 workpeople, and in net increases of about £16,500 in those of 171,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January 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 42 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st December, 1933, and with 42 per cent. at 31st December, 1932. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 24, 26 and 23, respectively.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December was 21. In addition, 8 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 46,000 working days.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1933 was approximately 138,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in these disputes was about 1,050,000; this is the lowest figure recorded during the period of 40 years for which statistics are available.



# EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1933.

## EMPLOYMENT.

AFTER three years of severe depression, employment showed a marked improvement during 1933. The January figures showed, as usual, a sharp seasonal decline; but from the end of that month the level of employment rose almost continuously throughout the year, the only interruption being a temporary check in July, mainly due to the effects of holiday stoppages.

The figures given below show the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain month by month from December, 1932, to December, 1933. These figures are obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment (except recognised holidays):—

1932.	1933—contd.
19th December ... 9,440,000	26th June ... 9,744,000
	24th July ... 9,742,000
1933.	21st August ... 9,794,000
23rd January ... 9,265,000	25th September ... 9,881,000
20th February ... 9,316,000	23rd October ... 9,925,000
20th March ... 9,414,000	20th November ... 9,956,000
24th April ... 9,502,000	18th December ... 10,008,000
22nd May ... 9,617,000	

The total number of insured persons in employment at 18th December, 1933, was nearly three-quarters of a million more than at 23rd January, 1933, and 568,000 more than at 19th December, 1932. The average for the year as a whole rose from 9,348,000 in 1932 to 9,680,000 in 1933.

The estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain in each year since 1924 (the first year for which complete figures are available) have been as shown below:—

1924 ... 9,526,000	1929 ... 10,220,000
1925 ... 9,611,000	1930 ... 9,797,000
1926 ... 9,062,000	1931 ... 9,421,000
1927 ... 10,015,000	1932 ... 9,348,000
1928 ... 10,019,000	1933 ... 9,680,000

The average proportion of insured persons unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1933 was 19·9 per cent. (wholly unemployed 16·4 per cent., and temporarily stopped 3·5 per cent.) as compared with 22·1 per cent. in 1932 (wholly unemployed 17·6 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4·5 per cent.). The corresponding averages\* for each of the years from 1921 to 1933 were as shown below:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1921 ...	17·0	1928 ...	10·8
1922 ...	14·3	1929 ...	10·4
1923 ...	11·7	1930 ...	16·1
1924 ...	10·3	1931 ...	21·3
1925 ...	11·3	1932 ...	22·1
1926 ...	12·5	1933 ...	19·9
1927 ...	9·7		

The percentages for each month of 1933, together with the numbers of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 13. At 18th December, 1933, the percentage unemployed among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 17·6, as compared with 21·7 at 19th December, 1932. The number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 18th December, 1933, was 2,287,466 (1,973,978 wholly unemployed, including persons normally in casual employment, and 313,488 temporarily stopped), as compared with 2,979,425 (2,446,864 wholly unemployed and 532,561 temporarily stopped) at 23rd January, 1933, and 2,795,795 (2,334,302 wholly unemployed and 461,493 temporarily stopped) at 19th December, 1932.

The numbers wholly unemployed (including persons normally in casual employment) declined steadily between January and August, and in the latter month were at a lower level than in January in nearly every industry. During subsequent months there were minor fluctuations, but at the end of the year the total showed some further reduction. Owing to the operation of seasonal influences the numbers wholly unemployed normally tend to show an increase in the later months of the year; in the second half of 1933 the increase in those industries most subject to adverse seasonal influences was relatively small, and in other industries there were considerable reductions. The numbers temporarily stopped decreased each month from the high level of January, except in April and July, when there were considerable increases in coal-mining and in some of the principal textile industries.

Statistics are regularly compiled, in which the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges of Great Britain who are applicants for insurance benefit or transitional payments are analysed according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. In the following Table the figures for

December, 1932, and December, 1933, are shown for men claimants and for all claimants, respectively\* :—

Date.	Claimants who had been on the Register				
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
Men (18 to 64 years inclusive).					
19th December, 1932 :—					
Number ...	1,060,808	269,257	305,827	435,819	2,071,711
Per cent. ...	51·2	13·0	14·7	21·1	100·0
18th December, 1933 :—					
Number ...	866,463	193,402	209,717	432,955	1,702,537
Per cent. ...	50·9	11·4	12·3	25·4	100·0
All Persons.					
19th December, 1932 :—					
Number ...	1,310,885	311,102	331,394	461,722	2,415,103
Per cent. ...	54·3	12·9	13·7	19·1	100·0
18th December, 1933 :—					
Number ...	1,041,353	221,839	226,056	451,694	1,940,942
Per cent. ...	53·6	11·4	11·7	23·3	100·0

The effects of the normal seasonal fluctuations in the state of employment were largely masked, in 1933, by those of the general improvement experienced by industry as a whole. In the early months of the year the ordinary seasonal movement accelerated the progress of the general improvement; in the later months the net effect of the normal seasonal decline in certain industries was to retard, to a small extent, the rate at which recovery continued. At 26th June the only industrial groups which showed no improvement over January were coal-mining (in which there was a substantial seasonal decline), the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, and the oils, glue, soap, etc. group; marked improvements in employment were experienced in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, metal goods manufacture, the woollen and worsted industry, the building industry and some of its ancillary trades, furniture making and upholstery, the clothing trades, transport and distribution, and hotel and boarding house services. In the second half of the year the building and clothing industries, and the shipping, hotel and boarding-house services, showed some decline in employment, but not sufficient to offset the earlier recovery; and in almost all other industries employment increased.

The improvement in employment during 1933 was distributed over nearly all the principal industries. In 98 of the 102 industry groups for which statistics of unemployment among insured work-people are given in the Tables on pages 22 to 25, the proportions unemployed were lower in December, 1933, than in December, 1932. Among the larger industries and services, those which contributed most substantially to the improvement in employment over the twelve months included building, engineering and ironfounding, iron and steel manufacture, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, the woollen and worsted industry, the distributive trades and hotel, boarding-house, etc. service; there were also marked improvements in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, the electrical industries, the miscellaneous metal industries, brick and pottery manufacture, tailoring, some other branches of the clothing trades, the chemical industries, the linen, hosiery, and some other textile industries, (including bleaching, dyeing and finishing), furniture manufacture, paper-making, the boot and shoe industry, and the food-preparation trades. The only important industry in which any considerable reduction in employment was recorded was public works contracting.

Although the industries showing the greatest improvement during the year include some of the heavier industries, the personnel of which consists mainly of men, the general rate of increase in employment was greater among women than among men. The number of unemployed men and boys on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 18th December, 1933, was 1,963,084, showing a decrease as compared with a year earlier of 381,516, or over 16 per cent. The number of unemployed women and girls on the registers at the same date was 324,382, showing a decrease during the year of 126,813, or 28 per cent. The proportions unemployed among insured males and females in December, 1933, were 20·8 per cent. and 9·0 per cent. respectively, compared with 25·1 per cent. and 12·6 per cent., respectively, in December, 1932.

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division for the last four years. It will be seen that while employment improved in 1933 in each Division, the disparity continued between the rates of unemployment in the London, Southern, and Midland Divisions and in the rest of the country. During the first half of 1933 the improvement was less well marked in the Midlands and the two Northern Divisions of England than in the rest of Great Britain

\* The figures are exclusive of persons disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

\* Of the persons who have been on the registers for extended periods, a proportion, increasing as the period on the register lengthens, will have had one or more short spells of employment, each lasting not more than three days.



and Northern Ireland; in the later months of the year, however, the level of employment showed progressive improvement in these three Divisions, but relatively little change elsewhere.

Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.				Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.		1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
London ...	8.1	12.2	13.5	11.8	North-Western ...	23.8	28.2	25.8	23.5
South-Eastern...	8.0	12.0	14.3	11.5	Scotland ...	18.5	26.6	27.7	26.1
South-Western	10.4	14.5	17.1	15.7	Wales ...	25.9	32.4	36.5	34.6
Midlands ...	14.7	20.3	20.1	17.4	Northern Ireland ...	23.8	27.9	27.3	26.9
North-Eastern...	20.2	27.4	28.5	26.0	Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	16.1	21.3	22.1	19.9

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries is given below:—

**Mining.**—In the coal mining industry employment was bad throughout the year. The average percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in 1933 was 32.9 (22.1 wholly unemployed and 10.8 temporarily stopped) as compared with 34.0 in 1932 (21.3 wholly unemployed and 12.7 temporarily stopped). The average weekly number of wage earners on the colliery books in 1933 (758,897), was less than the corresponding figure for 1932 (802,526), but the average number of days worked per week by the mines showed a slight increase, from 4.36 in 1932 to 4.43 in 1933. At iron mines employment was very bad, although showing a distinct improvement during the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed decreased from 52.4 in January to 34.8 in December, thus almost exactly reversing the course of the figures during 1932. In shale mining there was a considerable increase in the number of workpeople employed, following the adoption of a scheme for sharing the available work, and employment was fair throughout the year. In limestone quarrying employment was very slack on the whole. It was very slack also in chalk quarrying. In china clay mining it showed some improvement and was fair. In tin mining it continued bad throughout. In slate quarrying employment at the beginning of the year was slack, but it subsequently improved, and during the latter half of the year it was fairly good.

**Metal Trades.**—In pig iron manufacture employment showed a considerable improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed decreased from 43.5 in January to 34.7 in December, the average for the year being 38.9, as compared with 43.3 in 1932. Out of 350 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of January was 62, but by the end of December the number had increased to 81, and the average for the year (based on the number in blast at the end of each month) was 71, compared with 65 in 1932. The average monthly production of pig iron was 343,600 tons, compared with 298,000 tons in 1932, 515,600 tons in 1930, 669,500 tons in 1920, and 855,000 tons in 1913.

In iron and steel manufacture also there was a substantial improvement, but employment was still very bad at the end of the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from 44.9 in January to 28.6 in December, the average for the year being 38.0, compared with 47.8 in 1932. Monthly returns from employers also indicated a considerable increase in employment compared with the previous year. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 583,600 tons, as compared with 438,100 tons in 1932, 608,300 tons in 1930, 755,600 tons in 1920, and 638,600 tons in 1913.

In the tinplate industry employment improved, but remained bad; the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed decreased from 45.1 in April to 29.8 in December; the average for the year was 31.8 per cent., compared with 38.3 per cent. in 1932. In steel sheet manufacture employment was bad, though showing some improvement during the year.

In the engineering industry, taken as a whole, employment improved steadily throughout the year, the unemployment percentage decreasing from 27.6 in January and February to 17.8 in December, while the average for the year was 23.1, compared with 27.2 in 1932. The improvement was experienced in most sections of the industry and in all Divisions of the country. In the manufacture of cycles and aircraft employment was good, and in motor vehicle manufacture and electrical engineering it was fair at the end of the year. In general engineering it was still very slack, and in constructional and textile engineering it continued very bad. In marine engineering employment, though improving, remained very depressed. The percentages of insured persons unemployed in the various sections at 19th December, 1932, and 18th December, 1933, respectively, were as follow: general engineering, 29.2 and 20.0; electrical engineering, 16.4 and 10.6; marine engineering, 55.1 and 40.2; constructional engineering, 38.8 and 28.1; and motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, 18.0 and 11.0.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing there was some improvement during the year. Employment was, however, still very depressed, the average percentage unemployed during the year in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a whole, being 59.3, while in the North-Eastern area and in Scotland—the two principal districts—the corresponding percentage was 72.0 in each case. The tonnage of merchant vessels under construction showed a steady increase during

the year, and the tonnage commenced in each quarter was considerably higher than the corresponding figures for 1932.

In the other metal trades employment showed a substantial improvement in all sections. The percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 19th December, 1932, and 18th December, 1933, respectively, were as follow: iron and steel tubes, 39.9 and 22.5; hand tools, cutlery, saws, files, 31.8 and 21.1; stove, grate, pipe, etc., and general ironfounding, 25.9 and 16.3; bolts, nuts, screws, nails, etc., 23.2 and 13.3; wire, wire netting, wire rope, 24.3 and 16.5; brass and allied metal wares, 16.9 and 9.8.

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry employment was bad. During the first four months unemployment showed an increase (which was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages), the percentage unemployed in April being 28.0, compared with 23.9 in January. During the remainder of the year, however, there was some improvement, and by December the percentage unemployed had fallen to 19.7, mainly through a reduction in temporary stoppages, although the percentage wholly unemployed decreased from 16.1 to 13.6 between May and December. The improvement was much more marked in the preparing and spinning than in the manufacturing section, and the percentages unemployed in the two sections in December were 18.5 and 20.8 respectively. The average exports of cotton piece goods were 169,287,700 square yards per month in 1933, compared with 183,170,000 square yards in 1932.

In the wool textile industry employment improved considerably during the year, and in December, 1933, the number of insured unemployed was less than half the figure for a year earlier. The percentage unemployed fell from 20.9 in January to 8.8 in October, the lowest recorded percentage since the early months of 1928. There was a corresponding substantial increase in the numbers employed, both in the worsted and in the woollen section, as indicated by returns received from employers in the industry. The fine cloth section, however, remained under-employed. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues averaged 7,858,300 square yards per month during 1933, as compared with 6,819,500 square yards during 1932. In the carpet industry there was a marked improvement, and there was an almost continuous decrease in the percentage unemployed from 14.2 in February to 5.0 in December.

In the other textile industries also there was a substantial improvement during the year. In the hosiery industry employment was slack and declining during the first four months of the year, but during subsequent months it rapidly improved and by November the percentage unemployed had fallen to 5.5. There was some set-back during December, but employment was still good. In the lace trade employment was slack in the first half of the year, but improved and was fairly good in the latter part of the year, although there was some decline in December. There was almost continuous improvement also in the silk and artificial silk industries, and by the end of the year employment was fair in the former and good in the latter. In the jute industry there was a considerable improvement, but employment was still bad at the end of the year. In the linen industry employment was bad during the first half of the year; during the second half it improved, but was still slack. There was some improvement also in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., but employment was very slack throughout the year. In this group of industries the average percentages unemployed during the year were: hosiery 11.6; lace 14.9; silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving 18.0; artificial silk yarn manufacture 13.9; jute 34.4; linen 21.9; and textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. 24.3.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment improved during the first five months of the year, but subsequently there was a decline, and during the second half of the year employment was slack. In dressmaking and millinery employment was slack in January, but there was afterwards an improvement, and for the greater part of the year employment was fair on the whole. In the shirt and collar trade employment was slack at the beginning of the year, but by the end of the year, after a fairly steady improvement, it was fair. In the hat and cap industry employment improved during the first half of the year, and during the early summer months it was fair; thereafter it declined, and by the end of the year it was very slack. In the glove industry employment improved, after having been slack at the beginning of the year, and during the latter half of the year it was fair. In the boot and shoe industry employment was slack during the first four months of the year; during May and June it was very much better, but during the following two months it showed a seasonal decline, which, however, was followed by some improvement, although the numbers unemployed again increased considerably during December. The average percentage unemployed was 17.3, as compared with 20.9 in 1932.

**Leather Trades.**—In both the tanning, currying and dressing and the leather goods sections employment was slack at the beginning of the year, subsequently it improved steadily, and became fairly good although showing some decline at the end of the year.

**Building and Woodworking.**—In the building industry employment was very bad at the beginning of the year. The seasonal improvement towards the summer, however, was much more marked than in 1932, and the relatively good level of employment was maintained for a longer period, the percentage unemployed in October being only slightly above the lowest point reached during the year. There was a considerable decline during November and December, but employment was still much better than a year earlier. The average percentage unemployed during the year was 24.1, compared with 29.2 in 1932. The greatest variation occurred, as usual, among painters, the percentage unemployed in that section being 51.1 in January, 13.3 in May and 35.9 in December. In public works contracting



employment was very bad throughout the year, the average percentage unemployed being 44.9. In the brick, tile and pipe industry employment was very slack at the beginning of the year, but there was a steady improvement month by month till July, when the percentage unemployed was 14.1; during the latter part of the year employment, though declining slightly, was still moderate. In the furnishing trades there was a steady improvement; during the first half of the year employment was slack on the whole, but during the latter half it was moderate. There was a steady improvement also with mill-sawyers and coachbuilders, but employment with them was slack on the whole.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in paper manufacture was moderate during the first half of the year, but during the latter half it improved and was fairly good. There was some improvement also in all branches of the printing industry, and employment was fair to good.

*Pottery and Glass.*—During the first eight months of the year employment in the pottery industry was very bad on the whole, with much short time working; there was subsequently a considerable improvement, but at the end of the year there was some decline and employment was very slack. The average percentage unemployed during the year was 27.3. In glass bottle manufacture employment was very slack, although improving slightly towards the end of the year. In the other sections of the glass industry there was a greater improvement, and by the end of the year employment was moderate.

*Transport Services.*—Employment in the shipping service and among dockers remained very slack throughout the year, though there was some improvement with the latter class; the average percentage unemployed during the year in shipping service was 33.6, and among dockers 33.3. The corresponding averages for road transport were 6.2 in tramway and omnibus services and 22.1 in other road transport. In each case, employment at the end of 1933 was better than a year earlier.

#### RATES OF WAGES.

There was little movement in the average level of rates of wages in 1933. On the whole there was a slight decline, but the principal reductions were confined to a few industries.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available\* the changes in rates of wages in 1933† resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £82,500 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 896,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £16,500 in those of 171,000 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £66,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of the workpeople in the industries and services covered by the statistics. It is estimated that the average decrease for all industries combined was equivalent to less than 1 per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1933 and 1932, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which statistics are available\* :—

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases or Net Decreases, respectively, in Rates of Wages.				Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.	
	1933.†		1932.		1933.†	1932.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.		
Coal Mining ...	50	13,200	20,000	17,000	£ 430	£ 165
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,150	10,300	4,800	14,500	– 1,150	– 1,450
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	21,700	8,200	500	19,000	+ 2,050	– 2,050
Iron and Steel	96,000	4,500	800	111,000	+ 8,550	– 9,440
Engineering†...	1,100	5,150	...	8,000	– 1,280	– 1,800
Shipbuilding...	...	2,000	...	28,000	– 680	– 4,850
Other Metal ...	600	12,600	900	53,000	– 900	– 5,150
Textile ...	20,500	161,200	850	498,000	– 7,600	– 64,200
Clothing ...	350	32,800	...	43,000	– 5,575	– 5,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	...	2,300	...	17,000	– 200	– 2,600
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	50	9,550	...	27,500	– 895	– 4,200
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	16,800	...	3,000	– 2,475	– 625
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	...	533,000	1,700	520,000	– 48,250	– 48,460
Gas, Water and Electricity	1,200	1,600	...	51,000	+ 30	– 5,750
Supply ...	22,750	40,000	1,350	363,000	– 3,640	– 65,800
Transport† ...	4,400	15,000	1,600	150,000	– 725	– 22,900
Public Administration Services ...	150	27,800	1,000	26,000	– 2,830	– 4,060
Other...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	171,000	896,000	33,500	1,949,000	– 66,000	– 249,200

Nearly three-quarters of the net decrease in rates of wages in 1933 was accounted for by reductions in wages in the building industries. The reductions in the other industry-groups were of relatively minor importance. The industry most affected by increases in rates of wages was iron and steel manufacture.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES IN 1933.

In the paragraphs which follow particulars are given of the principal reductions and increases in wages in individual industries.

*Principal Reductions in 1933.*—In the building industry there were reductions of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the rates of wages of skilled men, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in those of labourers, in all the principal districts of Great Britain. In the coal mining industry the only district in which a general reduction in rates of wages occurred was Warwickshire, where the wage rates, after some fluctuation during the year, showed a net reduction equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent. of the rates prevailing at the end of 1932. In the textile industry the rates of wages of workpeople engaged in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing trades in various parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland also fluctuated, and at the end of the year had been reduced by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in Yorkshire, and by 7d. a week for men and 4d. a week for women in the other districts. The majority of workpeople employed in paper mills in various parts of England and Wales (other than those engaged in making handmade paper and in board mills) had reductions amounting to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 1d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour for adult female timeworkers, with proportionate reductions for pieceworkers and juveniles. A number of the lower-rated railway employees, as well as the railway police, in Great Britain, sustained reductions which varied up to 1s. per week. There was also a reduction for most of the railway workers in Northern Ireland.

In addition to the above, reductions occurred during 1933 in a number of other industries, including slate quarrying in parts of the North Wales district, freestone quarrying in Yorkshire and other districts, granite quarrying in Cornwall, glass working at Liverpool, iron puddling and rolling in the North-East Coast area, pig-iron manufacture (the higher-paid workers) in Cumberland and North Lancashire and in the West of Scotland, engineering at Belfast, bobbin making in various districts in England and Wales, shuttle-making in Yorkshire and Lancashire, farriery in various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, the woollen industry in certain districts in Scotland, the flax and hemp trade outside Northern Ireland, the jute trade, rope, twine and net manufacture, sack and bag making, dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in Scotland, ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring, shirtmaking, sawmilling in some districts, packing case making in certain towns in Lancashire, furniture manufacture at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester and in some other districts, electrical contracting, coal trimming at the main exporting centres, commercial road transport at Liverpool, cotton waste and general waste materials reclamation, and basket making in various districts. Reductions also occurred in the wages of workpeople employed in the non-trading departments of a number of local authorities.

*Principal Increases in 1933.*—The largest body of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased consisted of workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts in England and the West of Scotland, whose wages fluctuated during the year in accordance with the operation of a sliding scale based on selling prices, and at the end of the year showed a net increase. Other workpeople who received an increase in wages in 1933 included the employees of certain firms engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals and explosives and allied trades in various districts, limestone quarryworkers employed by certain firms in the Buxton district, stock brickmakers in Kent and Essex, blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, iron and steel workers in the Midlands, big, or side, piecers employed in the cotton spinning industry in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of several local authorities, and employees of tramway undertakings in the Metropolitan area.

*Industries in which there was no general change in 1933.*—Among the more important bodies of workpeople whose rates of wages remained generally unchanged were the following :—Coal miners in all districts except Warwickshire, pottery workers, drug and fine chemical workers, glass bottle makers, blastfurnacemen in Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Northamptonshire, iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, steel workers at Sheffield, tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, workpeople in the engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing industries, railway shopmen, light castings makers, constructional engineering workers, those engaged in the cutlery industry and in various other metal industries, cotton operatives (except piecers), wool textile operatives in Yorkshire, silk workers, lace makers, linen workers in Northern Ireland, boot and shoe operatives, workpeople employed in the flour milling industry, those employed in the cocoa and chocolate and sugar confectionery and food preserving industries, printers and bookbinders, road vehicle builders, coopers, civil engineering construction workers, dock labourers, seamen, and employees in gas, water, and electricity supply undertakings. The statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained unchanged in 1933, the principal Boards which made no alterations including those covering workpeople engaged in the following industries :—aerated waters, corset, fur, hat, cap and millinery, hollow-ware, laundry, made-up textiles, milk distribution, paper bag, retail bespoke tailoring (except for a reduction in one area), stamped or pressed metal wares, sugar confectionery and food preserving, tin box making, tobacco, and wholesale mantle and costume.

\* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks. They relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual employers, and those affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the Department.

† The figures given for 1933 are preliminary and subject to revision.

‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway engineering workshops are included under "Engineering" and not under "Transport."



In the case of about 108,000 workpeople there were two or more movements in wages during the year which left the general level of wages the same at the end as at the beginning. The principal classes of workers included in this total were most of the hosiery workers in the Midlands, flint glass makers and cutters, electrical cable makers, felt hat makers, and brush and broom makers.

*Changes outside the scope of the Department's statistics.*—As explained in a footnote on the previous page, the statistics exclude (among other classes) agricultural labourers and Government employees. As regards the latter, no important changes were reported in 1933; but as regards the former, it may be observed that reductions took place during the year in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for adult male labourers in the following counties in England and Wales:—Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Northumberland, the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire and Rutland, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Devonshire, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth and Montgomery. In Glamorgan and in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, the statutory minimum rates were increased. In Scotland, which is not covered by the above Act, the available information indicates that there were fairly widespread reductions in the cash rates of farm servants during 1933.

#### METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

The net decrease of £66,000 per week shown in the first Table above represents the difference between all the decreases recorded in the year and all the increases. The same workpeople in many cases had their wages increased and reduced at different dates during the year, and they are included in the increase or decrease columns according to the net effect of all their changes during the year. In addition about 108,000 workpeople had their wages increased and decreased by equal amounts when totalled for the year, leaving their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. These latter are omitted from the above Table, but their changes are taken into account in calculating separately the sums of all the increases and of all the decreases recorded in the year, which amounted in the aggregate to £38,750 in respect of increases and £104,750 in respect of decreases.

Of the total decrease of £104,750, about £67,650 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £42,300 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £1,050 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; £13,250 took effect under other arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople or by Trade Boards; about £8,050 took effect under scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £900 took effect as the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum of £14,900 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Decreases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £2,500 of the total.

Of the total increase of £38,750 per week, £14,400 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £1,550 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £1,100 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; other arrangements made by joint standing bodies or Trade Boards accounted for £3,950; about £13,400 took effect under scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; £400 took effect as the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum of £6,600 was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £350 of the total.

#### CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1933.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics are available\* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1933, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages:—

Year.	Approximate Number of separate individuals† reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	£
1919	6,240,000	100	2,547,200	60	+ 2,547,140
1920	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	– 6,061,000
1922	73,700	7,633,000	11,450	4,221,500	– 4,210,050
1923	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	– 317,000
1924	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	– 78,100†
1926	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	– 357,800
1928	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	– 142,000
1929	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	– 78,800
1930	768,000	1,100,000	59,500	116,100	– 56,600
1931	47,000	3,010,000	5,150	406,300	– 401,150
1932	33,500	1,949,000	2,600	251,800	– 249,200
1933‡	171,000	896,000	16,500	82,500	– 66,000

\* See footnote \* on page 4.

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table there were considerable numbers in most years from 1921 to 1933 whose wages during the year were increased and reduced by equal amounts.

‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 shown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.

§ The figures given for 1933 are preliminary and subject to revision.

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn above\* and particularly of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople (notably agricultural labourers) are not covered by the statistics, the figures given in this Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement of wages in any year and a rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that in other years; and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1933 was about 13,500.† Of these, 2,500 had an average increase of about 1½ hours per week, and 11,000 an average reduction of nearly 3½ hours per week.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919-1933, and the aggregate net amount of the change:—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1919	1,150	6,305,000	– 40,651,000
1920	2,000	570,000	– 2,114,000
1921	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922	16,000	302,700	– 93,000
1923	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925	1,300	3,925	– 11,750
1926	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928	1,400	2,000	– 200
1929	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930	13,175	349,225	– 873,500
1931	294,000	111,000	+ 142,000
1932	6,000	3,750	+ 7,000
1933†	2,500	11,000	– 35,000

Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919-1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours apart from those of building trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes were recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners form the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 31st December, 1932, the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-number, which is designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, was 42 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. a year earlier. During the next four months the figure fell, and by 1st May stood at 36, a level lower than at any time since the early months of 1916. With 1st July an upward movement commenced, and at 1st November the percentage had reached 43, the same level as in the concluding months of 1932. The figure remained at 43 for 1st December, but fell to 42 at 1st January, 1934.

The Table below shows, month by month during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in retail prices, etc., in each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to changes in the prices of those articles and those descriptions of each article most generally bought by working-class families. Details of the separate articles included within these groups and of the methods adopted in compiling these index-numbers are published in "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" (price 3d., post free 3½d., from H.M. Stationery Office).

#### Average Percentage Increase in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the Level of July, 1914.

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
31st December, 1932	23	55	85	70-75	70-75	42
1933.						
1st February	22	55	85	70-75	70-75	41
1st March	19	55	85	70-75	70-75	39
1st April	15	55	85	70-75	70-75	37
1st May	14	56	85	65-70	70-75	36
1st June	14	56	85	65-70	70-75	36
1st July	18	56	80-85	65-70	70-75	38
1st August	19	56	80-85	65-70	70-75	39
1st September	22	56	80-85	70	70-75	41
30th September	23	56	85	70	70-75	41
1st November	26	56	85	70	70-75	43
1st December	26	56	85	70	70-75	43
1934.						
1st January	24	56	85	70-75	70-75	42

*Food.*—In the first four months of the year the general level of retail prices of food fell from 23 per cent. to 14 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, this being the lowest figure recorded since October, 1914. For the first eight months of 1933 the level of food

\* See footnote \* on page 4.

† The figures given for 1933 are preliminary and subject to revision.



prices was well below that of the corresponding months of 1932, but the upward movement of food prices in the later months of the year brought the percentage up to 26 for 1st November and 1st December, as compared with 25 at the corresponding dates in 1932. For 1st January, 1934, the figure was 24.

The prices of butchers' meat showed, on the whole, no marked movement during 1933, but bacon prices rose substantially in March-April and in August, and at the end of 1933 were, on an average, 2½d. per lb. above the level of a year earlier. Throughout 1933 potatoes were generally cheaper than in 1932, the lower prices in the first half of the year contrasting sharply with the somewhat high prices in the corresponding period a year earlier. During the greater part of 1933 milk was a little cheaper than at corresponding dates in 1932, but increases in prices in the autumn resulted in the average price of milk at the end of the year being slightly above that of a year earlier. The prices of butter generally were at a lower level in 1933 than for many years past. Cheese also was cheaper in 1933 than for many years. The prices of eggs were affected by the usual seasonal variations; on the average for the year they were slightly lower than in 1932. Flour, bread, tea, sugar, margarine and fish showed relatively small variations in prices, on the average.

The following Table gives a comparison of average retail prices in July, 1914, and at 31st December, 1932, and 1st January, 1934, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.).			Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (—) as compared with July, 1914.	
	July, 1914.	31st Dec., 1932.	1st Jan., 1934.	31st Dec., 1932.	1st Jan., 1934.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Ribs ... ..	0 10	1 2½	1 2	43	40
Thin Flank ... ..	0 6½	0 7½	7½	15	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ... ..	0 7½	0 9	9	25	24
Thin Flank ... ..	0 4½	0 4½	4½	— 3	— 4
Mutton, British—					
Legs ... ..	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	35	38
Breast ... ..	0 6½	0 7½	7½	11	13
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ... ..	0 6½	0 9	9½	33	36
Breast ... ..	0 4	0 3½	3½	— 7	— 6
Bacon (streaky)* ... ..	0 11½	0 10½	1 0½	— 9	11
Fish ... ..	...	...	...	108	102
Flour ... .. per 7 lbs.	0 10½	1 0	1 0½	13	15
Bread ... .. per 4 lbs.	0 5½	0 7½	7½	27	28
Tea ... ..	1 6½	1 9½	1 10	16	19
Sugar (granulated) ... ..	0 2	0 2½	2½	16	16
Milk ... .. per quart	0 3½	0 6½	6½	77	86
Butter—					
Fresh ... ..	1 2½	1 3½	1 2½	8	— 1
Salt ... ..	1 2½	1 1½	1 0½	— 4	— 14
Cheese† ... ..	0 8½	0 10½	9½	21	10
Margarine ... ..	0 7	0 6½	6	— 8	— 15
Eggs (fresh) ... .. each	0 1½	0 2	2	62	66
Potatoes ... .. per 7 lbs.	0 4½	0 5½	5½	11	8

**Rents.**—There was little movement in working-class rents (including rates) during 1933. As compared with July, 1914, the average increase in rents was approximately 55 per cent. for the first few months and 56 per cent. thereafter. In arriving at these figures both controlled and decontrolled rents are taken into account.

**Clothing.**—The retail prices of those articles of clothing and clothing materials included 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, showed no substantial movement during 1933. A slight downward movement took place in the summer, but by the end of the year the level of prices operating at the beginning of the year had been restored. On the whole prices of the items included averaged, in 1933, nearly 85 per cent. above the pre-war level.

**Fuel and Light.**—The retail prices of coal averaged between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, in the early months of 1933, but summer reductions lowered this average to about 75 per cent.; in later months prices took the usual upward movement and by the end of the year were, on an average, about 80 per cent. above the pre-war level. Prices of gas throughout the year averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above those of July, 1914. During 1933 the average price of lamp oil fell from about 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; while that of candles (cheap wax) rose from about 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level. Matches showed no material change in prices during the year.

**Other Items Included.**—There were no appreciable changes during 1933 in the average prices of soap, soda, ironmongery, brushware, pottery, tobacco and newspapers, or in ordinary and workmen's fares.

**Comparison with Previous Years.**—For the articles of food included in the statistics, the average increase in retail prices as compared with July, 1914, was 20 per cent. in 1933. In the previous year

the average increase was 26 per cent. For all the items included (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items) the average increase over pre-war was 40 per cent. in 1933, as compared with 44 per cent. in the previous year.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the 12 months of 1933 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index-numbers:—

*Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.*

Year.	Food only.	All Items included.	Year.	Food only.	All Items included.
1915	31	23	1925	71	76
1916	60	46	1926	64	72
1917	98½	76	1927	60	67½
1918	115	103	1928	57	66
1919	119	115	1929	54	64
1920	156	149	1930	45	58
1921	129½	126	1931	31	47½
1922	76	83	1932	26	44
1923	69	74	1933	20	40
1924	70	75			

#### TRADE DISPUTES.\*

The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as having begun in 1933 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 358. The great majority of these disputes were of comparatively small magnitude, affecting in most cases only individual firms; and in only two cases were more than 10,000 workpeople involved. Altogether, about 114,000 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked out) in the disputes beginning in 1933; while 22,000 were indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 7 disputes which began in 1932 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1933. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1933 was thus about 138,000, as compared with 382,000 in the previous year.

The aggregate time lost in 1933 by the above 138,000 workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 1,053,000 working days. This is the smallest total recorded in any year during the whole period of 40 years for which comparative statistics are available, though the figures for 1927 and 1928 were only slightly greater. The corresponding total for 1932 was 6,488,000 days, most of which was accounted for by large disputes in the cotton industry.

Stoppages in coal-mining and transport accounted for over two-thirds of all the workpeople involved and of the total number of working days lost in disputes in 1933. In contrast with the previous year, disputes in the textile industries during 1933 were of relatively small importance.

The following Table\* summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as *beginning* in 1933 and 1932 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of *all* disputes *in progress* in each year:—

Industry Group.	1933.			1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1933.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1932.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	...	...	...	5	2,200	49,000
Coal Mining ...	112	72,300	446,000	111	52,400	287,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	500	9,000	4	200	5,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	12	800	8,000	7	400	5,000
Engineering ...	19	8,500	28,000	6	300	2,000
Shipbuilding ...	7	600	2,000	13	1,100	10,000
Other Metal ...	41	6,600	84,000	27	2,300	36,000
Cotton ...	16	3,400	52,000	83	294,500	5,653,000
Other Textile ...	28	3,900	24,000	22	8,400	158,000
Clothing ...	21	2,500	6,000	24	2,400	32,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc. ...	28	2,700	37,000	14	900	8,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4	3,300	27,000	...	...	...
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	20	1,300	9,000	29	3,000	36,000
Transport ...	30	27,100	272,000	25	12,600	194,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	400	2,000	4	300	1,000
Other ...	11	4,600	47,000	15	1,000	12,000
Total ...	358	138,500	1,053,000	389	382,000	6,488,000

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the returns quote prices for 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.

\* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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 1933 are preliminary and subject to revision.



Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of date of starting), approximately 22,300 in 1933 and 41,700 in 1932 were indirectly involved.

**Principal Disputes.**—As already stated, the largest disputes in 1933 occurred in the coal-mining and transport industries. The principal dispute, judged by the total number of workpeople involved, affected colliers in the anthracite district in South Wales, where approximately 15,000 workpeople were involved in a stoppage which lasted from 14th to 19th August, and resulted in a total loss of nearly 70,000 working days. A protracted dispute at a colliery in the Pontefract district, which began on 7th June and did not terminate until 6th December, resulted in a loss of about 140,000 working days for nearly 1,500 workpeople. In the transport group, there was a loss of time estimated at about 200,000 working days, as the result of a dispute involving nearly 4,000 railway workers in Northern Ireland, the dispute lasting from 31st January to 8th April. A short dispute affecting omnibus drivers and conductors in the London area involved about 13,000 employees in a total loss of 40,000 working days. There were also short disputes in the transport group affecting small sections of dock workers in London, and at Liverpool, Glasgow, and Londonderry.

Among disputes in industries other than the above, two of the largest, which in each case were connected with the introduction of the Bedaux system of work measurement, affected workpeople employed by a firm of steel casement makers in the one instance, and in the other those employed by a firm engaged in plywood, metal foil, etc., manufacture. The former stoppage lasted from 30th March to 12th June, resulting in a total loss estimated at over 40,000 working days for about 750 workpeople; while the latter stoppage lasted from 4th April to 13th May, and involved 1,100 workpeople in a loss of about 35,000 working days. A dispute affecting paper makers in various districts, which was spread over the period 1st to 13th June, involved over 3,000 workpeople, and a loss of nearly 25,000 working days.

**Main Causes or Objects.**—Of the 358 disputes beginning in 1933, 38, directly involving 4,400 workpeople, arose from demands for advances in wages; 59, directly involving 21,800 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 90, directly involving 19,800 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions relating to working hours; 90, directly involving 34,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 46, directly involving 25,700 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 24, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage of work, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, was in protest against the institution of legal proceedings in respect of previous stoppages of work, alleged to have taken place in breach of agreement. Six stoppages, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

**Comparative Figures for 1919–1933.**—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1933, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed, in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1932 and 1933 given in the foregoing Table, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the previous Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year.*			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000
1931 ...	420	424,000	66,000	490,000	6,980,000
1932 ...	389	337,000	42,000	379,000	6,490,000
1933† ...	358	114,000	22,000	136,000	1,050,000

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1932 and 1933 has been given above. As regards 1926, the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the prolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional magnitude in several industries.

\* Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the "general strike" in May, 1926; also in the coal-mining group, in which there were involved in more than one dispute about 150,000 workpeople in 1919, 300,000 in 1920, 100,000 in 1921, 41,000 in 1926, and 35,000 in 1931; and in the cotton industry in 1932, when about 15,000 workpeople were so involved.

† The figures for 1933 are provisional and subject to revision.

## SEASONAL WORKERS ENGAGED IN SALMON FISHING.

### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING NORMAL WORKING SEASON.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932 (page 362) the results were published of an enquiry regarding the extent to which unemployment benefit was drawn during the normal "on-season," by seasonal workers whose claims to benefit were disallowed during the "off-season" under Regulation 2 of the Anomalies Regulations, 1931. This Regulation, as amended by the Anomalies (Amendment) Regulations, 1933, provides in effect that a seasonal worker can only receive unemployment benefit during the "off-season" if, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Acts, he is able to prove that he has had insurable employment to a substantial extent in two out of the three consecutive off-seasons which include the off-season in which his claim is made; and that having regard to all the circumstances of his case, he can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in his own district during a substantial period of the off-season.

It had been suggested that salmon fishers, having been required to pay unemployment insurance contributions throughout the fishing season, do not receive any appreciable amount of unemployment benefit or transitional payments when they are unemployed, and it was therefore considered desirable to ascertain the facts regarding the operation of the Regulation during the period from September, 1932, to November, 1933; and in particular the extent to which salmon fishers received insurance benefit or transitional payments during the 1933 fishing season. For this purpose the records have been examined in respect of all salmon fishers who lodged claims at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour during 1932 and 1933.

The total number of cases examined was 701, and this number included 602 who were engaged in salmon fishing in the 1932 season and 560 who were so engaged in the 1933 season. In most cases the season covered the period of 6½ months from the middle of February to the end of August.

Of the 602 men who were salmon fishers in 1932, 318, or 52·8 per cent., had claims to benefit disallowed under the Anomalies Regulation in the ensuing off-season; while among the 560 men who were engaged in the 1933 season the corresponding number was 265, or 47·3 per cent. As regards the payment of benefit during the fishing season, the enquiry showed that, of the 560 salmon fishers in the 1933 season, 145, or 25·9 per cent., received such payment; and, on the average, payment was received during the season for 53 days, or about 31 per cent. of the season.

These figures are somewhat higher than the corresponding figures for the two preceding seasons obtained from earlier enquiries, as shown by the following Table:—

Season.	Percentage who received Insurance Benefit, or Transitional Payments, during the season.	Average number of days for which payment was drawn by those who received payment.	Average percentage of season for which payment was received by those who drew Benefit or Transitional Payments.
1931 -	23·0	43	25·0
1932 -	11·5	35	20·0
1933 -	25·9	53	31·0

These figures show a comparatively high rate of unemployment among salmon fishers during the fishing season. Of those who received payment in the 1933 season, over 22 per cent. received it for half the season or more.

The average amount of benefit drawn during the fishing season by those who received payment was slightly greater among those who had claims disallowed under the Anomalies Regulation, in the ensuing "off-season," than among those who had no such disallowances; the average for the former class being 58 days and for the latter 49 days; but on the other hand a slightly smaller percentage of those who had claims disallowed in the off-season received payment during the preceding on-season.

If the amounts received in unemployment benefit and transitional payments, etc., are compared with the amounts paid in unemployment insurance contributions, the analysis shows that the contributions paid, in the 1933 season, by the 265 salmon fishers who had claims disallowed in the ensuing off-season, amounted in monetary value only to about half the benefit drawn by the 57 men who received it during the season. Approximately the same relationship between the value of contributions and benefit during the 1933 season is found in the case of the 295 men who had no disallowance imposed in the off-season.

The record for the year September, 1932, to August, 1933, shows that even if it is assumed that periods in the off-season during which unemployment was not proved were occupied entirely in insurable employment, the monetary value of the benefit received was about four times as large as that of the contribution payment of the 701 men covered by the enquiry.



## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1933 (page 401), a statement was published giving for the period 1924 to October, 1933, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to December, 1933. The figures in column 6 have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

Date.	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc. : (A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
1931.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
Jan.-March ...	12,380	2,583	9,797	9,364	9,320
Apr.-June ...	12,467	2,538	9,929	9,492	9,487
July-Sept. ...	12,550	2,746	9,804	9,365	9,353
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,620	2,652	9,968	9,526	9,525
1932.					
Jan.-March ...	12,572	2,707	9,865	9,425	9,421
Apr.-June ...	12,545	2,728	9,817	9,377	9,375
July-Sept. ...	12,556	2,851	9,705	9,266	9,200
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,576	2,737	9,839	9,399	9,396
1933.					
Jan.-March ...	12,595	2,819	9,776	9,335	9,332
Apr.-June ...	12,613	2,548	10,065	9,624	9,621
July-Sept. ...	12,630	2,380	10,250	9,808	9,806
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,645	2,238	10,407	9,964	9,963
October ...	12,640	2,271	10,369	9,927	9,925
November ...	12,645	2,245	10,400	9,957	9,956
December ...	12,650	2,198	10,452	10,009	10,008

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1931.					
Jan.-March ...	111.8	229.6	98.5	97.9	97.8
Apr.-June ...	112.6	225.6	99.8	99.3	99.6
July-Sept. ...	113.3	244.1	98.6	98.0	98.2
Oct.-Dec. ...	114.0	235.7	100.2	99.6	100.0
1932.					
Jan.-March ...	113.5	240.6	99.2	98.6	98.9
Apr.-June ...	113.3	242.5	98.7	98.1	98.4
July-Sept. ...	113.4	253.4	97.6	96.9	96.6
Oct.-Dec. ...	113.6	243.3	98.9	98.3	98.6
1933.					
Jan.-March ...	113.7	250.6	98.3	97.6	98.0
Apr.-June ...	113.9	226.5	101.2	100.7	101.0
July-Sept. ...	114.1	211.6	103.0	102.6	102.9
Oct.-Dec. ...	114.2	198.9	104.6	104.2	104.6
October ...	114.2	201.9	104.2	103.8	104.2
November ...	114.2	199.6	104.5	104.2	104.5
December ...	114.2	195.5	105.1	104.7	105.1

The estimated numbers insured from July, 1933, onwards are provisional, and subject to revision when information becomes available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged at the annual exchange of books beginning in July, 1934.

## EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN AND OF FISHERMEN IN 1932.

Some of the Tables in the *Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom* for the year 1932\* deal with the employment of vessels and of their crews. The following is a summary of those figures which relate to the employment of seamen and of fishermen.

**Seamen.**—The number of persons on vessels† registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and belonging to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, who were employed on 15th June, 1932, was 150,730: of whom 99,142 were British; 8,185 foreigners (other than lascars); and 43,403 lascars. The number employed at some time during the year 1932 (excluding those employed on vessels under 100 tons gross) was 195,724: of whom 131,277 were British; 12,330 foreigners (other than lascars); and 52,117 lascars.

The number employed at some time during the year showed a great reduction as compared with the years 1928-30. The figures are:—

1928 ...	238,129	1930 ...	236,188	1932 ...	195,724
1929 ...	239,330	1931 ...	211,429		

**Fishing Vessels.**—The number of fishing boats, registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and belonging to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, which

were employed at some time during the year 1932 was 12,899. The number of men and boys who would have been required to man these boats, if they had all been employed at one time with their usual crews, was 56,874. The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing, as returned by the Registrars of Sea Fishing Boats, was 51,738 regular fishermen (men and boys), besides 6,259 persons other than regular fishermen who were returned as occasionally employed in sea fishing.

## POOR RELIEF: THIRD QUARTER OF 1933.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement\* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1933, was 1,279,717. This compares with 1,272,058 at the end of June, 1933, and with 1,225,103 at the end of September, 1932. There were only slight fluctuations during the quarter, apart from an increase after Bank Holiday week, and a seasonal increase towards the end of the quarter.

The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary (i.e., given to them while resident in their own homes). The Table below gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in September, 1933, with comparative totals for June, 1933, and for September, 1932. It should be noted that these figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months. Although the figures for the last Saturday in September show a slight increase on the figures for the last Saturday in June, the average number for September is slightly lower than that for June.

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	77,802	19
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	176,461	44
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange... (b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	39,117	10
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants...	62,025	15
4. Totals of above three classes:—	164,513	41
September, 1933 ...	519,918	129
June, 1933 ...	520,574	130
September, 1932 ...	479,731	120
5. All other persons:—		
September, 1933 ...	568,976	142
June, 1933 ...	570,885	142
September, 1932 ...	543,287	136
6. Totals (all persons):—		
September, 1933 ...	1,088,894	271
June, 1933 ...	1,091,459	272
September, 1932 ...	1,023,018	256

## SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the third quarter of 1933. The corresponding total figures for each month in the second quarter of 1933 and the third quarter of 1932 are also given:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	30,405	31,539	31,240
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	57,185	59,315	58,214
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	9,299	9,577	9,763
(b) Wives and dependent children ...	9,120	9,383	9,293
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:—			
i. (a) Able-bodied unemployed ...	2,905	2,983	3,064
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	3,697	3,848	4,270
ii. (a) Other persons ...	15,559	15,581	15,271
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	38,496	38,497	37,553
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
Third quarter, 1933 ...	166,666	170,723	168,668
Second quarter, 1933 ...	169,166	169,928	167,048
Third quarter, 1932 ...	130,162	132,766	136,925
5. All other persons:—			
Third quarter, 1933 ...	101,611	102,683	102,055
Second quarter, 1933 ...	101,106	101,399	101,539
Third quarter, 1932 ...	93,716	93,749	94,734
6. Totals (all persons):—			
Third quarter, 1933 ...	268,277	273,406	270,723
Second quarter, 1933 ...	270,272	271,327	268,587
Third quarter, 1932 ...	223,878	226,515	231,659

\* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in September, 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 16,997 and 14,333, respectively, at the end of September, 1933. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net (4s. 3d., post-free).

† Excluding fishing vessels, vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, and yachts.



## CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1932.

THE following particulars of agricultural and fishing co-operative societies in 1932 and previous years have been prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished annually to his Department. The particulars are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

The societies are dealt with in three main groups: (1) *Requirement Societies*, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (2) *Produce Societies*, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and (3) *Service Societies*, which supply members with some service connected with agricultural industry, e.g., threshing. Some societies deal both in requirements and in produce. Usually societies fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and the supply of requirements to nearly the same extent, the decision which places it in one category or another is necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

### I. REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1922-1932:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member-ship.	Sales.	Surplus or Loss (—) on Year.	Wages.
1913	257	27,204	£ 1,583,268	£ 8,851	£ 29,657
1922	588	112,176	8,695,369	2,950	355,230
1923	548	105,537	8,248,190	21,935	337,837
1924	506	96,892	8,751,210	65,126	324,494
1925	478	95,115	8,995,056	23,355	325,117
1926	438	93,261	7,968,427	56,903	314,744
1927	421	90,205	8,091,200	117,123	305,691
1928	396	87,217	8,717,550	133,734	313,268
1929	375	85,484	8,482,476	111,167	318,084
1930	355	85,934	7,375,385	64,993	320,368
1931	338	85,027	7,117,711	173,500	332,000
1932	324	84,881	7,458,704	143,207	346,476

The number of Requirement societies (which includes the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Limited, ordered by the Court to wind up in 1924) was still further reduced in 1932. The number of these societies has progressively decreased since the peak year 1920, when there were more than twice the number at the end of 1932. During the same period, however, the decrease in membership was only 27 per cent., and during 1932 it was negligible. Sales showed an increase for the first time since 1928, and were £341,000, or 5 per cent., higher than in 1931. The aggregate surplus on the year's working was £30,000 less than that for the previous year, which was the highest recorded since the war. The surplus was equivalent to slightly less than 2 per cent. on sales for societies in England and Wales, and to just over 3 per cent. for societies in Scotland. About two-thirds of the societies in England and Wales, and half the societies in Scotland, returned surpluses on the year's working. Where losses were sustained, they were generally of small amount.

The following Table gives particulars for 1932, separated for farmers' and for allotment workers' societies:—

Class.	Membership.		Sales.	
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	England and Wales.	Scotland.
Farmers' Societies...	62,318	11,010	£ 6,918,623	£ 402,306
Allotment Workers' Societies ...	11,553	—	137,775	—

It will be seen that the farmers' societies were responsible for the bulk of the business done. The 176 farmers' societies in England and Wales had 2,166 employees, and share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of surplus and loss balances carried forward) amounting to £1,941,000, or £31 3s. per member. The 72 farmers' societies in Scotland had 123 employees, and capital and reserves of £83,000, or £7 11s. per member. The 75 allotment workers' societies (all in England and Wales) had capital and reserves of £32,000, or £2 15s. per member.

The sales of the Requirement societies included produce of the following descriptions and values:—

Description of Produce.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Milk and Dairy ...	£ 77,299	£ 111,760	£ ...	£ 409
Eggs and Poultry ...	169,642	156,599	428	52
Fruit and Market Garden ...	31,151	31,868	...	...
Dead Meat ...	40,873	53,653	...	...
Livestock ...	174,784	166,642	24	11
Wool ...	10,075	13,561	...	...
Sundry (mainly grain and forage) ...	179,911	148,820	5,455	4,069
Totals ...	683,735	682,903	5,907	4,541

### II.—PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1922-1932:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member-ship.	Sales.	Surplus or Loss (—) on Year.	Wages.
1913	124	9,732	£ 840,849	£ 33,070	£ 56,207
1922	296	40,042	4,317,519	1,343	222,785
1923	278	39,733	3,462,295	8,392	175,260
1924	286	36,601	3,775,980	11,704	182,986
1925	284	37,094	3,989,136	64,769	192,508
1926	285	37,164	5,677,985	66,306	189,658
1927	293	36,273	5,700,104	13,775	187,245
1928	287	38,078	7,142,884	55,745	195,642
1929	291	39,959	7,479,510	1,143	204,631
1930	286	39,147	5,150,036	2,747	214,797
1931	279	39,305	4,269,756	47,266	216,053
1932	259	41,040	3,752,206	9,315	202,419

In 1932 this group comprised 76 dairy societies, 54 egg and poultry societies, 14 fruit and market garden produce societies, 39 farmers' and growers' societies, 22 miscellaneous produce societies, and 54 fishermen's trading societies.

The total sales of the dairy societies amounted to £2,368,000, as compared with £2,808,000 in 1931. Several societies returned increased sales for the year, but these increases were offset by the reduced turnover of the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, whose sales of milk and dairy produce amounted to only £215,000, or £488,000 less than in the preceding year. The surplus on the year's working of this society, however, showed a reduction of only £400 compared with the preceding year. About two in every five of the dairy societies returned losses, as compared with one in four in 1931. In the aggregate the dairy societies returned a surplus on the year of £14,000, or £46,000 less than in 1931.

The total sales of the egg and poultry societies amounted to £565,000, as compared with £534,000 in 1931. Trading was more profitable, and resulted in an aggregate surplus of £5,700, or £3,200 more than in the preceding year. About one in three of the societies in this group returned losses on the year's working.

The total sales of the fruit and market garden produce societies amounted to £138,000, an increase of £10,000 over the preceding year. The societies in this group returned an aggregate surplus of £1,944, compared with £705 in the previous year.

Of the five bacon factory societies on the register, only three did any business in 1932: two in England and one in Scotland. Their sales amounted to £212,000, as compared with £181,000 in 1931 and £272,000 in 1930. The two active English bacon factories returned losses on the year's working aggregating £2,900; and the surplus of the Scottish society was only £5, on a turnover of nearly £26,000.

The total sales of the seven wool-marketing societies amounted to £253,000, or £16,000 less than in the preceding year.

The sales (£104,000) of the five slaughterhouse societies doing business showed a decrease of £49,000, or about 32 per cent., as compared with 1931. Most of the decrease was attributable to the one society in Scotland, whose sales in 1932 amounted to £18,600, as compared with £55,000 in 1931 and £110,000 in 1930.

The 33 Scottish sheep stock club co-operative credit societies sold produce amounting to £9,000, or £4,000 less than in the preceding year. Twenty-two societies returned losses on the year's working. In the aggregate the group showed a loss of £4,800, as compared with a loss of £1,500 in 1931 and a surplus of £7,000 in 1930.

The sales of the fishermen's trading societies, which totalled £97,000, declined by £17,000, but resulted in a net surplus of £138, as compared with a net loss of £176 in 1931.

In all, 95 Produce societies returned losses in 1932, or about one in every three societies in England and Wales, and two in every five in Scotland.

In England and Wales, the 174 Produce societies had 32,922 members; and their share and loan capital and reserves amounted to £499,000, or £15 3s. per member. These societies employed 1,079 persons, whose salaries and wages totalled £116,000. In Scotland, the 85 Produce societies had 8,118 members, and capital and reserves of £403,000, or £49 12s. per member. The average capital (including reserves) for Scotland was highest in the dairy associations and sheep stock club co-operative credit societies; in the latter the average was nearly £200 per member. The Scottish societies had 625 employees, with £86,000 salaries and wages.

The sales of the various classes of Produce societies are not confined to the type of goods which gives the class its name. The total sales of all kinds of produce by societies in the group are shown in the following Table:—

Description of Produce.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.
Milk and Dairy ...	£ 856,877	£ 1,046,608	£ 1,378,006	£ 1,641,731
Eggs and Poultry ...	474,336	435,932	61,492	59,343
Fruit and Market Garden ...	128,198	117,622	...	...
Dead Meat ...	252,960	303,605	47,015	83,987
Livestock ...	23,189	14,775	14,102	26,083
Wool ...	128,108	130,557	125,493	137,618
Fish ...	60,641	64,932	20,173	31,872
Sundry ...	4,435	4,108	6	242
Totals ...	1,928,744	2,118,139	1,646,287	1,980,876

In addition to the above sales, Produce societies supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £114,048 in England



and Wales, and £22,431 in Scotland, and had additional sales of a non-agricultural character to the amount of £7,799 in England and Wales and £32,897 in Scotland.

In addition to the societies classified as "Agricultural" and "Fishing," 148 industrial co-operative societies had farming and dairying departments. In 1932 these departments employed 2,710 persons, and expended £278,000 in salaries and wages. The value of their produce was returned at £2,048,351, of which £1,752,658 was attributable to societies in England and Wales and £295,693 to societies in Scotland. Further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies are given on page 442 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE.

### III.—SERVICE SOCIETIES.

These societies, as their name implies, are mainly engaged in rendering some service to members. They include such societies as threshing, small holdings and allotments, and credit societies. In addition to societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the group includes societies for similar purposes registered under the Friendly Societies Act, viz., cattle insurance societies, agricultural credit societies, and societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture.

The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1913 and 1922-1932 :—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Surplus on Year.	Wages.
1913	355	29,357	£ 2,228	£ 5,044
1922	1,033	176,905	10,205	34,003
1923	1,009	178,036	9,438	34,307
1924	973	177,112	6,587	35,029
1925	934	171,200	9,505	42,048
1926	912	167,077	3,815	49,919
1927	890	165,556	958	50,283
1928	862	164,004	5,222	48,756
1929	849	165,590	11,426	50,567
1930	836	165,536	6,080	52,882
1931	815	163,847	4,839	59,106
1932	812	163,521	1,586	53,941

Small holdings and allotments societies are responsible for the bulk of the figures tabulated (see below).

The 795 Service societies in England and Wales in 1932 had share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of balances of surplus and loss carried forward) amounting to £515,000, or about £3 4s. per member. The 17 Service societies in Scotland had capital and reserves of £176,000, or £47 2s. per member.

*Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.*—Additional particulars of small holdings and allotments societies included in this group are given in the following Table. In 1932 these societies had 136,922 members, of whom 84,614, or 62 per cent., were returned as tenants or tenant purchasers. The latter numbered 1,722, and they occupied 338 acres as small holdings and 244 acres as allotments.

Year.	Number of Societies.	Acreage of Land let as—		Rent, Rates, etc. payable by—		Value of Land and Buildings owned by Societies.
		Small Holdings.	Allotments.	Societies.	Tenants.	
1913	193	12,225	1,532	£ 21,737	£ 28,402	£ 30,673
1922	815	17,635	10,013	80,292	104,062	178,524
1923	794	17,336	10,572	77,813	104,369	161,162
1924	757	16,995	10,197	75,732	99,283	144,742
1925	719	16,055	9,860	72,583	95,900	156,056
1926	702	15,461	9,585	70,051	90,174	155,293
1927	691	15,362	9,259	70,579	91,213	172,001
1928	666	15,082	9,034	69,160	87,220	186,153
1929	661	14,957	8,756	63,879	86,677	195,540
1930	657	14,186	8,597	55,896	80,913	233,461
1931	642	13,363	8,354	53,532	76,489	269,101
1932	636	11,924	8,380	52,166	75,038	275,270

### IV.—GENERAL.

In general, agricultural co-operation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has declined in recent years. Since the peak year 1920 there has been a decrease of 42 per cent. in the number of trading societies (Groups I. and II.), and a reduction of 22 per cent. in membership; and a number of industrial co-operative trading societies, after suffering heavy losses, have closed their auxiliary farming departments. In the Service societies group there was a rapid growth in the number of small holdings and allotments societies before 1923; but since that year there has been a reduction of 20 per cent. in the number of societies, and of 27 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation.

The following Table shows the sales in 1932 for all Requirement and Produce Societies :—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Requirements ...	£ 6,347,448	£ 389,012	£ 6,736,460
Produce* :—			
Milk and Dairy ...	934,176	1,378,006	2,312,182
Eggs and Poultry ...	643,978	61,920	705,898
Fruit and Market Garden ...	159,349	—	159,349
Dead Meat ...	293,833	47,015	340,848
Livestock ...	197,973	14,126	212,099
Wool ...	138,183	125,493	263,676
Fish ...	60,641	20,173	80,814
Sundry ...	184,346	5,461	189,807
Non-agricultural ...	147,062	62,715	209,777
Total Sales ...	9,106,989	2,103,921	11,210,910

\* These figures do not include farm and dairy produce of the industrial co-operative societies, amounting to £2,048,000, to which reference has already been made.

There was an increase of £302,000 in sales of requirements, but a decrease of £522,000 in sales of produce.

The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies was 289,000, an increase of 1,000. Their share and loan capital and reserves (including the net aggregate of balances of surplus and loss carried forward) amounted to £3,649,245, as against £3,753,000 in 1931.

## INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE WORK.

THE International Labour Office have recently published, under the title of *Employment Exchanges: An International Study of Placing Activities*, a further volume\* in their series of Studies and Reports on Employment and Unemployment, dealing at length with the varied aspects of organised labour-placing activities in the principal countries of the world.

The Report is divided into six chapters, which deal successively with the general organisation of public employment services, their relations with private employment agencies and with employers and workers, and their part in the supervision of unemployment insurance; the special facilities provided for particular occupational or industrial groups, and for women and juveniles; the promotion of the mobility of labour by means of training schemes and otherwise; the general technique and procedure of labour clearing; the international migration of labour, and placing activities connected therewith; and, finally, the statistical information concerning the state of the labour market which is prepared by the employment services in various countries.

The Report proper is prefaced by a brief introductory note describing the functions of a public employment service and commenting, with statistical examples, upon the problems of reducing the instability of employment and increasing the mobility of labour.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

### GERMANY.

The German unemployment insurance scheme has recently been amended in the following minor respects. Under an Order, dated 11th December, 1933, to Reduce the Waiting Period in Unemployment Insurance, the normal duration of the waiting period has been reduced: (i) from 21 to 14 days in the case of unemployed persons without dependants; (ii) from 14 to 7 days in the case of unemployed persons with one, two or three dependants; and (iii) from 7 to 3 days in the case of unemployed persons with four or more dependants. Furthermore, the continuity of the waiting period in the case of claimants who have completed the qualifying period for benefit is, in future, to be preserved in cases where the service of the waiting period is broken by a period of not longer than 13 consecutive weeks of employment, instead of, as hitherto, less than 6 consecutive weeks of employment. Provision is also made that no waiting period need be served if the registration of unemployment is effected directly following upon a period of at least six months' labour service, or immediately after a period of not more than 13 weeks' employment following directly upon the termination of at least 6 months' labour service. A further new provision empowers the President of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, with the approval of the Federal Ministers of Labour and Finance, to authorise or approve concessions with regard to the reduction or abolition of the waiting period in special cases.

An Amendment introduced by the Act, dated 7th December, 1933, to Preserve the Financial Solvency of Invalidity, Non-Manual Workers', and Miners' Insurance provides as from 1st January, 1934, that, in order to preserve the insurance rights under these insurance schemes of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit or relief, the Federal Board shall pay over, in each financial year, to the funds of these branches of insurance a sum computed at the rate of 50 Reichspfennigs a month (or such other sum as may be determined in the case of Miners' Pensions Insurance) for every person registered at the employment exchanges as unemployed at the end of the calendar year. Hitherto, the obligation of the Federal Board to make payments in this connection was limited to cases of recipients of ordinary or emergency benefit and did not extend to able-bodied recipients of public relief.

### QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).

An Order in Council gazetted on 29th June, 1933, extends the operative period of the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932†, to 30th June, 1934, and makes certain minor amendments, principally with regard to the assessment of the unemployment relief tax. The rates of taxation remain unchanged.

### NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).

The Premier of New South Wales announced in his Budget speech on 28th September, 1933, that the Government had decided to reduce the rates of the unemployment relief tax, levied under the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Acts, 1930-1932, as amended by subsequent Acts.‡ The new scale of taxation to be

\* *Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 18.* Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, price 5s., post free.

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

‡ See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 326; April, 1931, page 136; September, 1931, page 339; September, 1932, page 327; February, 1933, page 50; April, 1933, page 128; and September, 1933, page 325.



applied to salaries and wages is on a graduated basis as follows: 6d. in the pound on the first £2, 8d. in the pound on the next £2, and 10d. in the pound on the balance, with a maximum of 9d. on wages up to and including £2 10s a week, 1s. 3d. where the weekly rate exceeds £2 10s. but does not exceed £3, and 1s. 9d. where the weekly rate exceeds £3 but does not exceed £3 10s. The tax on net assessable income (*i.e.*, income other than salaries and wages, etc.) will be 6d. in the pound on the first £100, 8d. in the pound on the next £100, and 10d. in the pound on the balance. The tax on companies will be 10d. in the pound on income not distributed as dividends.

As before, all workers earning less than £2 a week and all persons with assessable incomes of less than £100 per annum are to be exempt from taxation. The reductions are operative from 1st December, 1933.

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1933.

### I. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE "Monthly Labor Review" (the official journal of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics) for September, 1933, contains a summary of the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workers in representative establishments in ten branches of the iron and steel industry in the United States. The inquiry covered 53,365 workers employed in 200 plants, and related for the most part to the second half of March, 1933.

The following Table gives the chief results of the inquiry for each branch of the industry and for the iron and steel industry as a whole:—

Branch of Industry.	Number of wage earners.	Average full-time hours in a week.	Average hours actually worked in one week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual earnings in one week.
<i>Blast furnaces ...</i>	6,749	55.1	28.7	Cents 44.4	Dollars 12.77
<i>Steel works:</i>					
Bessemer converters	1,331	52.7	22.0	49.0	10.79
Open-hearth furnaces	11,401	53.3	22.2	51.3	11.39
<i>Rolling mills:</i>					
Puddling mills ...	979	52.8	30.5	47.4	14.46
Blooming mills ...	4,514	52.5	22.7	48.8	11.09
Plate mills ...	3,835	53.5	15.3	44.9	6.88
Standard rail mills	1,648	53.2	16.3	52.3	8.47
Bar mills ...	5,781	54.1	17.0	42.5	7.22
Sheet mills ...	8,636	46.9	23.7	47.3	11.22
Tin-plate mills ...	8,491	46.9	34.4	51.7	17.84
All branches ...	53,365	51.5	24.2	48.5	11.71

A similar inquiry (in 1931) was summarised in this GAZETTE for March, 1932 (page 88). In the interval between the earlier inquiry and the present one, average hourly earnings fell for workers in the industry as a whole from 66.3 to 48.5 cents, or by about 27 per cent. It will be seen from the Table that the average weekly earnings in March, 1933, were severely affected by short-time working.

### II.—THE BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY.

The same issue of the "Monthly Labor Review" also contains a summary of the results of an inquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of 120,334 wage earners employed in 444 bituminous coal mines during the period January–February, 1933, in eleven States of the United States, with corresponding particulars for 137,788 wage earners employed in 469 mines during the first quarter of 1931.

The following Table shows for 78,896 loaders and miners in 1933 (90,063 in 1931) the hours worked and average hourly and shift earnings as determined by the inquiry:—

Occupation.	Average duration of shifts based on total time spent in mine.		Average hourly earnings based on total time spent in mine.		Average shift earnings.		Average number of shifts per worker in a half-month pay period of 15 calendar days.	
	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.
	Hours	Hours	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Dollars		
<i>Loaders:</i>								
Contract ...	9.4	9.0	67.6	46.8	6.37	4.20	7.3	8.7
Hand ...	8.8	8.8	51.1	33.3	4.49	2.94	7.0	7.0
Machine ...	9.1	9.1	79.8	60.8	7.27	5.55	7.4	6.7
Helpers (machine), etc. ...	9.5	9.3	76.7	55.3	7.27	5.16	7.3	6.9
<i>Miners:</i>								
Gang ...	9.2	9.1	70.9	43.9	6.55	4.01	9.9	7.9
Hand or pick ...	8.7	8.9	53.7	33.9	4.67	3.03	6.8	7.3
Machine cutters	9.3	9.3	86.4	57.1	8.01	5.29	7.7	7.7
Machine cutters' helpers ...	10.1	9.7	55.9	39.7	5.66	3.84	6.7	7.5
Total ...	8.8	8.9	54.6	35.7	4.82	3.18	7.0	7.1

From the above Table it appears that average hourly earnings and average shift earnings fell by 34.6 and 34.0 per cent., respectively, between 1931 and 1933 while the average duration of shift and the

number of shifts per worker in a half-month both increased slightly during the same interval.

The next Table gives the average hours and earnings for the chief occupations of underground and surface workers usually paid at time rates, other than loaders and miners, in 1931 and 1933. The data refer to 41,438 workers in 1933 (28,567 underground and 12,871 surface workers) and to 47,725 workers in 1931 (34,246 underground and 13,479 surface workers).

Occupation.	Average duration of shifts.		Average hourly earnings.		Average shift earnings.		Average number of shifts per worker in a half-month pay period of 15 calendar days.	
	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.	1931.	1933.
	Hours	Hours	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Dollars		
<i>Underground.</i>								
Brakemen ...	8.5	8.4	57.6	42.1	4.89	3.55	7.4	7.3
Bratticemen and timbermen ...	8.1	8.0	62.6	47.0	5.08	3.77	8.1	7.5
Cagers ...	8.7	8.7	66.8	50.0	5.79	4.35	8.6	8.1
Drivers ...	8.1	8.0	60.2	45.2	4.86	3.60	7.4	7.8
Labourers ...	8.2	8.1	54.2	39.5	4.43	3.20	7.3	7.0
Motormen ...	8.6	8.5	62.4	45.7	5.37	3.89	7.9	7.6
Pumpmen ...	8.7	9.0	52.9	36.9	4.62	3.31	11.1	10.7
Trackmen ...	8.2	8.0	60.8	44.6	4.97	3.59	8.2	8.0
Trappers (boys) ...	8.1	7.9	33.5	25.7	2.71	2.04	6.6	7.7
Other workers ...	8.4	8.4	72.6	54.4	6.11	4.57	9.2	8.4
Total ...	8.3	8.3	62.1	46.0	5.18	3.81	8.1	7.8
<i>Surface.</i>								
Blacksmiths ...	8.6	8.5	65.0	47.8	5.61	4.05	9.3	8.9
Carpenters and tub (or tram) repairers ...	8.5	8.3	58.1	42.7	4.91	3.55	9.2	8.4
Engineers ...	8.5	8.7	69.5	51.1	5.94	4.45	12.8	11.5
Labourers ...	8.7	8.5	47.3	34.4	4.09	2.93	7.7	7.5
Other workers ...	8.7	8.6	56.8	42.5	4.96	3.65	9.9	9.5
Total ...	8.7	8.5	53.8	39.9	4.65	3.40	8.8	8.5
All occupations enumerated above ...	8.4	8.4	59.5	43.9	5.02	3.68	8.3	8.0

For these workers it appears that the duration of shift was the same on the average in 1933 as in 1931, while the average number of shifts per worker in a half month fell from 8.3 to 8.0 during the same interval. Average hourly earnings fell by 26.2 per cent. and average shift earnings by 26.7 per cent. during the interval between the two inquiries.

## CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OFFICIAL sanction has been given for the extension, unaltered, of the codes of fair competition for the iron and steel and motor manufacturing industries (the principal labour provisions of which were summarised in this GAZETTE for November, 1933, page 402) beyond the trial periods for which they were originally approved, and which ended on 29th November and 31st December, 1933, respectively. As a result of this extension, the code for the iron and steel industry is to remain in force until 31st May, 1934, and that for the motor manufacturing industry until 1st September, 1934. In each case, the suggestion that the code should be extended originated in the industry itself, and gratification was expressed at the manner in which the code had operated. In the iron and steel industry, it is reported by the code authority that, in undertakings employing approximately nine-tenths of the total number of workers engaged in the industry, there was an increase in employment of about 21 per cent., a decrease in average weekly hours of work amounting to almost 20 per cent., and an increase in the aggregate wages paid of more than 22 per cent. between June and October, 1933, despite a falling-off in the demand for the products of the industry.

Following on the approval of the prolongation of the two codes mentioned above, the President of the United States of America issued, on 20th December, an Executive Order under the National Industrial Recovery Act, inviting all employers not covered by permanent codes of fair competition to join with him in extending the President's Re-employment Agreement (*see* this GAZETTE for September, 1933, page 324) for a further four months, *i.e.*, till 30th April, 1934. In a statement accompanying the Executive Order, the President personally appealed to all employers in industries and trades not covered by permanent codes to co-operate with the Administration by maintaining higher wages and shorter hours of work, and predicted that by the end of April the process of bringing industry under code regulation would be virtually completed. According to a report issued by the National Recovery Administration on 31st December, codes of fair competition were at that date in force in 181 industries, including all the most important, employing altogether from 18 to 20 million workpeople.



## EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 18th December showed a further improvement in coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, steel melting and iron and steel rolling, etc., miscellaneous metal goods manufacture, vehicle building, the manufacturing section of the cotton industry, and the distributive trades. There was also some improvement in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, printing, and bookbinding, and the road transport, shipping, hotel and boarding house services.

On the other hand the seasonal decline continued in building and public works contracting, and there was also a set-back in the pottery, boot and shoe, leather and hosiery industries.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline on the whole, but was still fair to moderate. In the Midlands it continued to improve and was moderate. There was a further substantial improvement in the North of England, but employment in that area was still very slack. In Scotland and Wales there was a slight decline; employment was bad in the former area, and very bad in the latter. It was also bad, with a slight decline in Northern Ireland.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, 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 18th December, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 17.6, as compared with 17.9 at 20th November, 1933, and with 21.7 at 19th December, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 18th December, 1933 was 15.1, as compared with 15.3 at 20th November, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.6. For males alone, the percentage at 18th December, 1933, was 20.8, and for females, 9.0; at 20th November, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.1 and 9.4.

At 18th December, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,830,977 wholly unemployed, 308,821 temporarily stopped and 84,281 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,224,079. This was 55,938 less than a month before, and 499,208 less than a year before. The total included 1,871,196 men, 43,107 boys, 280,489 women and 29,287 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 865,372 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); 1,013,073 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 230,420 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 115,214 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 18th December, 1933, was 2,287,466.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal mining industry employment showed a marked improvement, but was still bad on the whole. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 16th December, 1933, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 25th November, 1933, but a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 17th December, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 16th December, 1933, was 5.12, an increase of 0.40 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, and of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th December, 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 continued to improve, but was still slack; in the Buxton area it showed a slight decline, but continued fair; in the Clitheroe area it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment declined and was moderate. At chalk quarries it remained very slack, while at china clay quarries it improved slightly and continued fair. At tin mines it remained bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was very bad.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment showed a slight decline, and was very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of December was 81, compared with 79 at the end of November, 1933, and 60 at the end of December, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 28.6 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 31.3 at 20th November, 1933, and 45.1 at 19th December, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment remained bad. It was bad also in steel sheet manufacture, although the improvement reported last month continued.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment showed a further general improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in marine engineering, but employment in that section was still depressed. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture. In cycle and aircraft manufacture it was fairly good. In general engineering employment con-

tinued very slack on the whole; and in textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad.

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

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment remained bad, but showed a slight improvement in the manufacturing section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.7 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 20.4 at 20th November, 1933, and 23.3 at 19th December, 1932.

In the wool textile industry employment remained good in most districts; about a quarter of the workpeople covered by returns received from employers were on overtime in the week ended 16th December, while there was comparatively little short time. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 9.2 at 18th December, 1933, the same as at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 19.0 at 19th December, 1932. In the carpet section employment continued good.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further decline during December and was slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.6 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 15.7 at 20th November, 1933, and 21.2 at 19th December, 1932.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades showed a further decline and was moderate on the whole. There was also a decline in other sections but employment generally was fair to moderate.

*Building, Woodworking.*—In the building industry employment showed a further decline and was slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment remained moderate with plumbers; it was slack with carpenters and bricklayers; with other operatives it was bad: the slight improvement with plumbers was maintained, but with all other occupations there was a decline, which was most marked with plasterers and bricklayers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change, and was moderate on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained moderate: with millsawyers it declined slightly and continued slack; with vehicle builders it continued to improve, but was still slack.

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

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire, following the completion of Christmas orders, showed a considerable decline and was slack on the whole; it was much better, however, than in December, 1932. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it was fairly good; at Derby it was moderate.

In the glass trades employment showed an improvement in the bottle-making section and was slack to moderate; in other sections it showed little change and was moderate.

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

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—Employment with dock labourers remained slack generally. With seamen it continued very slack on the whole.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during December 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 December, 1933.	December, 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	777,790	5.12	+ 0.40	+ 0.05
Iron " ... ..	5,184	5.51	...	+ 0.55
Shale " ... ..	2,085	6.00	+ 0.08	+ 0.12
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	81	+2	+21
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	441	+9	+21
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ... ..	57,600	316,706	+ 4.9	+26.2

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	66,591	+ 0.0	105,787	— 0.3	+ 1.4	
Woollen ... ..	50,933	— 0.2	98,824	— 1.5	+20.9	
Worsted ... ..	78,236	+ 0.1	138,132	— 1.2	+10.5	
Carpet ... ..	10,512	+ 1.3	20,838	— 0.4	+12.1	
Boot and Shoe ... ..	56,266	— 1.4	111,735	— 5.3	+ 0.9	
Pottery ... ..	10,150	— 2.9	17,929	— 3.6	+17.0	
Brick ... ..	10,734	— 2.2	27,658	— 1.3	+31.0	

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 18th December, 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, 1933. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ... ..	2,398,840	12.5	4.7	9.9	— 0.2	— 3.0
South-Eastern ...	1,012,020	12.4	5.6	10.8	+ 0.6	— 3.7
South-Western....	913,370	18.0	6.2	15.4	+ 0.6	— 2.4
Midlands ... ..	1,909,940	15.7	7.0	13.2	— 0.5	— 5.5
North-Eastern ...	2,083,760	25.4	8.1	21.6	— 1.6	— 6.0
North-Western...	2,187,720	23.8	14.6	20.7	— 0.9	— 4.1
Scotland ... ..	1,345,730	29.9	13.0	25.2	+ 0.3	— 3.2
Wales ... ..	621,620	35.9	14.3	33.6	+ 0.2	— 3.6
Northern Ireland	263,000	30.4	15.5	24.7	+ 0.5	— 3.9
Special Schemes	147,000	3.4	0.6	2.5	— 0.1	— 0.9
Total ... ..	12,883,000	20.8	9.0	17.6	— 0.3	— 4.1

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

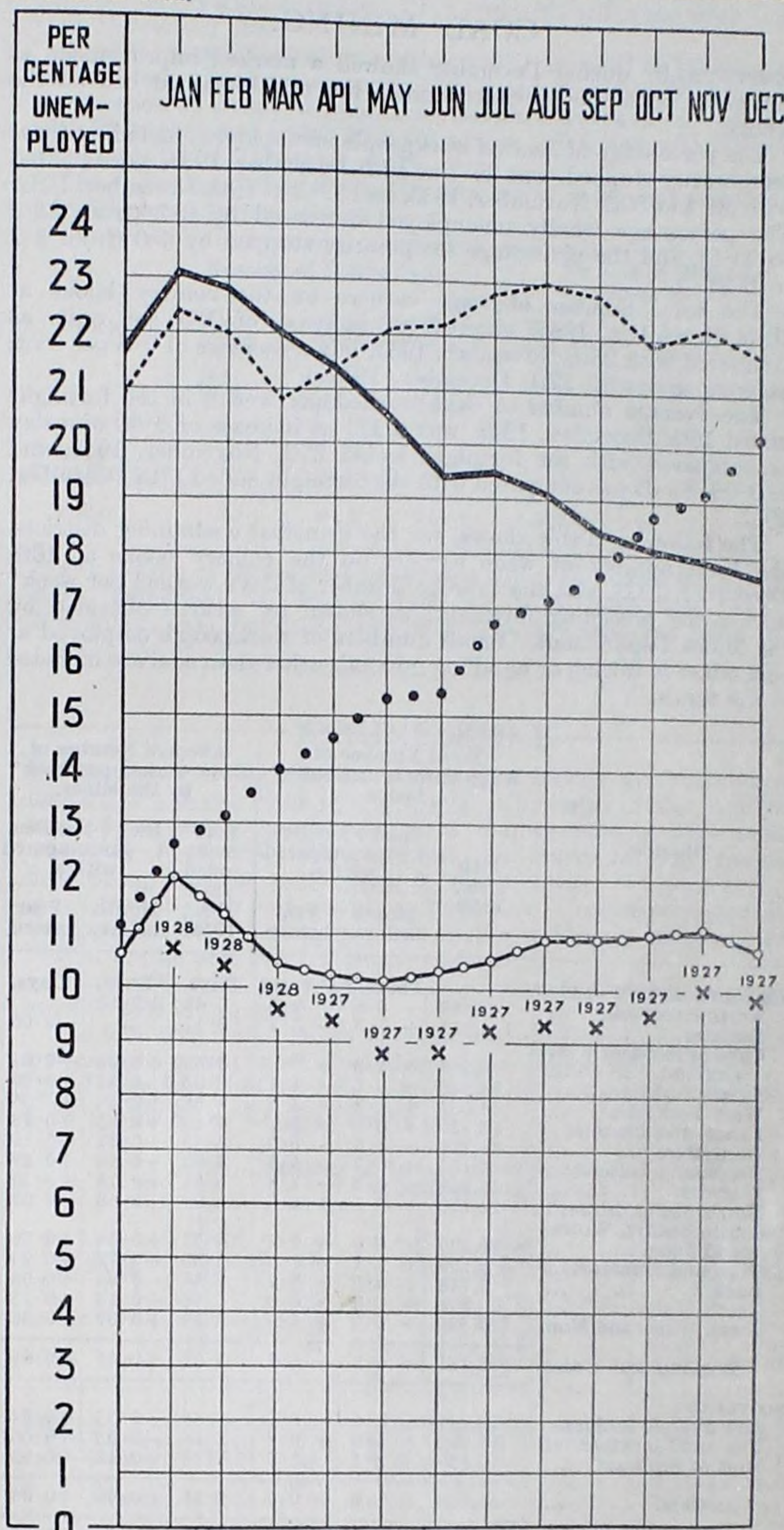
Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Number of Insured and Uninsured Persons registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males and Females.			
			Wholly Unem-ployed and Casuals.	Tem-porarily stopped.	Total.	
1932.						
19 December	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	21.7	2,796,000
1933.						
23 January...	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	23.1	2,979,000
20 February	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	22.8	2,932,000
20 March ...	25.1	13.8	18.0	4.0	22.0	2,851,000
24 April ...	24.4	13.3	17.2	4.2	21.4	2,771,000
22 May ...	23.7	12.1	16.6	3.9	20.5	2,654,000
26 June ...	22.7	10.8	15.8	3.6	19.4	2,504,000
24 July ...	22.7	10.9	15.5	4.0	19.5	2,507,000
21 August ...	22.4	10.5	15.3	3.8	19.1	2,474,000
25 September	21.6	10.0	15.3	3.1	18.4	2,399,000
23 October	21.4	9.5	15.3	2.8	18.1	2,360,000
20 November	21.1	9.4	15.3	2.6	17.9	2,342,000
18 December	20.8	9.0	15.1	2.5	17.6	2,287,000

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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

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



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933.
London ... ..	1,268	2,915	2,127	2,936	9,246	0.39
South-Eastern ...	961	1,587	863	1,355	4,766	0.47
South-Western ...	719	1,238	653	1,072	3,682	0.40
Midlands ... ..	762	2,581	850	2,428	6,621	0.35
North-Eastern ...	948	3,096	1,006	2,382	7,432	0.36
North-Western ...	900	2,569	867	2,492	6,828	0.31
Scotland ... ..	876	2,157	702	1,814	5,549	0.41
Wales... ..	358	958	332	494	2,142	0.34
GREAT BRITAIN ...	6,792	17,101	7,400	14,973	46,266	0.37

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 22 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month, but still remained bad on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·7 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 30·4 at 20th November, 1933, and 29·2 at 19th December, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·7 (from 21·2 to 20·5), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 4·0 (from 9·2 to 5·2).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 16th December, 1933, showed an increase of 1·0 per cent. as compared with 25th November, 1933, but a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 17th December, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 16th December, 1933, was 5·12, an increase of 0·40 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, and of 0·05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 16th December, 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.			
	16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Days.
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Percent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	41,849	+ 0·6	+ 2·0	5·48	+ 0·10	...
Durham ...	104,539	+ 1·3	+ 3·8	5·11	...	— 0·05
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,754	+ 1·9	+ 9·7	5·44	+ 0·22	+ 0·01
South Yorkshire ...	96,519	+ 0·8	— 4·1	5·03	+ 0·81	+ 0·20
West Yorkshire ...	44,632	+ 1·2	— 3·8	4·65	+ 0·66	+ 0·34
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	63,239	+ 0·5	— 2·1	4·85	+ 0·55	+ 0·16
Derbyshire ...	46,776	+ 1·4	— 5·0	4·45	+ 0·87	— 0·10
Notts. and Leicester ...	55,164	+ 0·7	— 5·1	4·93	+ 0·86	+ 0·29
Warwick ...	16,839	+ 0·3	— 1·8	5·61	+ 0·74	+ 0·38
North Staffordshire ...	22,730	+ 0·5	+ 1·5	5·04	+ 0·68	— 0·01
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,329	+ 0·6	— 2·2	4·98	+ 0·64	+ 0·06
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,509	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	5·30	+ 0·72	+ 0·24
Kent ...	6,748	+ 0·5	+ 4·7	5·44	— 0·04	— 0·06
North Wales ...	10,908	+ 0·9	— 10·9	5·78	+ 0·18	+ 0·15
South Wales and Mon.	140,396	+ 0·8	+ 4·9	5·14	+ 0·07	— 0·26
England and Wales	695,931	+ 0·9	— 0·4	5·04	+ 0·44	+ 0·05
SCOTLAND :						
Mid & East Lothians	12,234	+ 0·6	— 2·5	5·88	— 0·03	+ 0·64
Fife and Clackmannan	19,995	+ 1·6	+ 4·7	5·66	— 0·05	— 0·05
Rest of Scotland ...	49,630	+ 2·3	— 0·5	5·80	+ 0·11	— 0·02
Scotland ...	81,859	+ 1·9	+ 0·4	5·78	+ 0·05	+ 0·08
GREAT BRITAIN	777,790	+ 1·0	— 0·3	5·12	+ 0·40	+ 0·05

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 16th December, 1933, was 0·68 of a day per week, of which 0·58 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th November, 1933, was 1·07 days per week, of which 1·00 day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 17th December, 1932, were 0·73 of a day per week, and 0·68 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd December, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,136,700 tons, as compared with 17,479,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1933, and 18,610,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th December, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 18th December, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th November, 1933, and 19th December, 1932, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	210,371	53,254	20·5	5·2	25·7	— 4·7	— 3·5
England and Wales ...	182,556	51,603	20·1	5·7	25·8	— 5·0	— 3·6
Scotland ...	27,815	1,651	23·7	1·4	25·1	— 2·2	— 3·1
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland ...	9,379	348	18·4	0·6	19·0	— 3·2	— 4·4
Durham ...	37,223	3,122	25·8	2·1	27·9	— 1·1	— 6·3
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,894	239	35·3	2·2	37·5	— 1·3	— 6·7
Yorkshire ...	27,391	13,573	15·8	7·8	23·6	— 11·7	— 2·9
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	15,270	6,227	18·0	7·4	25·4	— 7·8	— 3·5
Derbyshire ...	7,454	1,093	11·6	1·7	13·3	— 7·4	— 2·0
Notts. and Leicestershire	10,037	3,321	15·8	5·2	21·0	— 5·2	— 2·6
Warwickshire	1,362	28	10·5	0·2	10·7	+ 0·2	+ 1·3
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	8,572	1,985	12·5	2·9	15·4	— 8·1	— 3·4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,358	631	12·1	5·6	17·7	— 13·5	— 8·5
Kent ...	393	76	5·7	1·1	6·8	— 0·3	— 3·2
Wales and Monmouth ...	58,836	20,933	27·5	9·8	37·3	...	— 2·6

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 4,582,200 tons in December, 1933, as compared with 5,192,900 tons in November, 1933, and with 4,705,200 tons in December, 1932.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December 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 34·8 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 39·7 at 20th November, 1933, and 52·6 at 19th December, 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 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Days.
				Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland ...	1,919	Per cent. — 0·3	Per cent. + 78·3	Days. 5·74	Days. ...	Days. + 1·29
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,735	— 0·2	+ 16·2	5·60	— 0·15	— 0·18
Other Districts ...	1,530	+ 1·0	+ 17·5	5·11	+ 0·17	+ 0·66
ALL DISTRICTS	5,184	+ 0·1	+ 33·9	5·51	...	+ 0·55

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 16th December, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,085, showing a decrease of 0·4 per cent. as compared with November, 1933, but an increase of 33·1 per cent. as compared with December, 1932. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 6·00 in December, 1933, as compared with 5·92 in November, 1933, and 5·88 in December, 1932.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34·7 at 18th December

\* 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.



1933, as compared with 33.7 at 20th November, 1933, and 43.8 at 19th December, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 81 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, 1933, compared with 79 at the end of November, 1933, and 60 at the end of December, 1932. In the case of 68 firms employing 10,731 workpeople at the end of December, 1933, there was a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with November, 1933, but an increase of 20·8 per cent. compared with December, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Dec., 1933.	Nov., 1933.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
Durham and Cleveland	87	20	21	15	− 1	+ 5
Cumberland and W. Lanes	37	6	6	6	...	...
Parts of Lanes. and Yorks. (Including Sheffield and North Wales ...	24	7	7	6	...	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	17	15	15	+ 2	+ 2
Lincolnshire ...	23	11	10	6	+ 1	+ 5
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	7	7	7	...	...
South Wales and Mon...	19	4	4	3	...	+ 1
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 14</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 7</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 21</b>

The production of pig iron in December, 1933, amounted to 409,300 tons, compared with 374,900 tons in November, 1933, and 284,500 tons in December, 1932.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued to improve, but still remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·6 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 31·3 at 20th November, 1933, and 45·1 at 19th December, 1932.

At certain firms employing 57,600 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 16th December, 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 4.9 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th November, 1933, and by 26.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 17th December, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.5 in the week ended 16th December, 1933, the same as in November, 1933, compared with 5.2 in December, 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 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
<b>DEPARTMENTS.</b>		<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>		<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	5,869	+ 3·2	+ 36·6	34,496	+ 3·1	+ 38·5
Puddling Forges ...	1,410	+ 22·3	+ 38·5	5,849	+ 14·1	+ 26·2
Rolling Mills ...	21,030	+ 6·6	+ 16·2	110,014	+ 8·0	+ 25·6
Forging & Pressing ...	1,183	— 4·4	+ 27·9	6,384	+ 0·1	+ 46·8
Founding ...	6,349	+ 1·9	+ 20·0	35,691	+ 4·9	+ 29·6
Other Departments	10,128	+ 4·1	+ 16·2	57,290	+ 3·5	+ 21·6
Mechanics, Labourers ...	11,631	+ 1·5	+ 18·8	66,982	+ 1·7	+ 21·9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>+ 4·3</b>	<b>+ 19·7</b>	<b>316,706</b>	<b>+ 4·9</b>	<b>+ 26·2</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	11,624	+ 0·7	+ 23·9	65,254	+ 1·4	+ 28·2
Sheffield, Rotherham	16,025	+ 2·9	+ 15·2	88,378	+ 3·5	+ 22·5
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	350	+ 2·9	+ 32·1	1,710	+ 4·0	+ 45·0
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	5,349	+ 14·4	+ 2·8	28,852	+ 13·0	+ 10·6
Staffordshire ...	5,508	+ 1·2	+ 28·3	30,789	+ 1·3	+ 31·5
Other Midland Counties ...	3,418	+ 3·4	+ 16·5	18,871	+ 5·0	+ 20·0
Wales and Mon. ...	7,486	+ 3·5	+ 25·0	41,932	+ 4·5	+ 28·6
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>49,760</b>	<b>+ 3·4</b>	<b>+ 18·6</b>	<b>275,786</b>	<b>+ 3·9</b>	<b>+ 24·2</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>+ 10·3</b>	<b>+ 27·3</b>	<b>40,920</b>	<b>+ 11·9</b>	<b>+ 41·2</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>57,600</b>	<b>+ 4·3</b>	<b>+ 19·7</b>	<b>316,706</b>	<b>+ 4·9</b>	<b>+ 26·2</b>

\* 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.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 668,900 tons in December, 1933, as compared with 695,000 tons in November, 1933, and 430,400 tons in December, 1932.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·8 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 26·8 at 20th November, 1933, and 36·5 at 19th December, 1932. In the week ended 16th December, 1933, 346 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 344 in the week ended 25th November, 1933, and with 338 in the week ended 17th December, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to improve but was still bad. In the week ended 16th December, 1933, 95 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 88 in the week ended 25th November, 1933, and with 82 in the week ended 17th December, 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 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	63	+ 1	+ 2	346	+ 2	+ 8
Steel Sheet	10	+ 2	+ 1	95	+ 7	+ 13
TOTAL ...	73	+ 3	+ 3	441	+ 9	+ 21

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December 1933, amounted to 58,513 tons, or 5,383 tons less than in November, 1933, but 6,283 tons more than in December, 1932.

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a further general improvement, but was still slack on the whole. The improvement was most marked in marine engineering, but employment in that section was still depressed. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture; it was good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment continued very slack on the whole; it remained very bad in textile and constructional engineering.

Compared with a year ago employment generally showed a considerable improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 18th December, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.							
	General Engineer- ing; Engineers; Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
							Month before.	Year before.
London ...	7,106	1,083	167	594	3,601	12,551	— 1,051	— 5,968
South-Eastern	3,681	675	260	196	1,951	6,763	— 592	— 6,756
South-Western	3,333	259	541	234	2,487	6,854	— 202	— 4,762
Midlands ...	9,377	2,235	94	1,459	11,560	24,725	— 2,214	— 19,133
North-Eastern	26,435	1,504	7,948	2,078	1,958	39,923	— 2,411	— 19,906
North-Western	31,876	3,075	312	856	4,004	40,123	— 2,538	— 18,633
Scotland ...	20,376	506	6,874	2,369	2,142	32,267	— 605	— 13,076
Wales... ..	1,592	96	108	233	729	2,758	+ 146	— 420
Northern Ireland	1,614	144	2,279	181	430	4,648	— 325	— 1,859
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	105,390	9,577	18,583	8,200	28,862	170,612	— 9,792	— 90,513
Percentages Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.								
London ...	9.0	6.8	34.8	16.3	7.5	8.5	— 0.8	— 4.3
South-Eastern	8.7	7.8	13.8	26.1	6.5	8.1	— 0.7	— 8.1
South-Western	9.8	9.5	9.0	31.2	8.8	9.5	— 0.3	— 6.2
Midlands ...	11.9	8.2	7.0	20.3	11.1	11.3	— 1.0	— 8.6
North-Eastern	26.0	13.9	47.9	28.0	12.8	26.3	— 1.6	— 11.3
North-Western	27.9	15.2	26.7	28.6	20.4	25.4	— 1.6	— 10.2
Scotland ...	30.7	13.3	48.8	46.2	19.0	32.0	— 0.6	— 11.0
Wales... ..	31.0	16.3	67.5	25.3	29.5	29.7	+ 1.6	— 4.0
Northern Ireland	24.4	27.2	51.0	46.4	17.7	32.2	— 2.2	— 12.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	20.0	10.6	40.2	28.1	11.0	17.8	— 1.1	— 8.9
<i>Ditto, Nov., 1933</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	—	—
<i>Ditto, Dec., 1932</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>26.7</i>	—	—

On the North-East Coast there was a slight improvement in marine and general engineering, but employment in these sections was still very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment showed a general improvement, but continued very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed a further



improvement in general and textile engineering, but was still very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a further improvement and was fair; in motor vehicle manufacture employment remained fair; in the cycle section, and in electrical engineering employment improved slightly and continued fairly good. Employment in the Derby, Leicester and Nottingham district showed little change, and remained fair or moderate on the whole. There was little change in London and the Southern Counties, and employment remained fairly good on the whole; it continued good at the principal centres of aircraft manufacture.

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

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during December, but showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 18th December, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 20th November, 1933, and December, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification; the decline affected all areas except South-West England. When this is taken into account the figures indicate that between December, 1932, and December, 1933, there was a slight decline in employment in the London area, but that in other areas there was an improvement, which was most pronounced in North-East and South-West England, and in Scotland.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 18th Dec., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,622	+ 94	- 248	30.7	+ 1.1	- 1.6
South-Eastern ...	975	- 348	- 493	14.3	- 5.1	- 6.8
South-Western ...	4,270	+ 78	- 1,221	18.3	+ 0.4	- 7.4
Midlands ...	208	+ 95	+ 35	65.0	+29.7	- 1.5
North-Eastern ...	31,890	+ 24	- 7,761	68.0	+ 0.1	- 9.0
North-Western ...	11,196	- 330	- 2,806	46.8	- 1.3	- 7.3
Scotland ...	31,265	- 224	- 7,062	69.4	- 0.5	- 7.3
Wales ...	3,768	- 227	- 1,026	64.4	- 3.9	- 8.2
Northern Ireland ...	6,055	- 253	- 2,604	71.0	- 3.0	-11.5
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>92,249</b>	<b>- 1,091</b>	<b>- 23,186</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 9.0</b>

## SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 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 December, 1933, amounted to 331,541 tons. This was 27,779 tons more than at the end of September, 1933, and 106,044 tons more than at the end of December, 1932. The figure for the December quarter includes 145,122 tons on which work was suspended. The total of the tonnage now on the stocks continues the steady increase which has been observable since the beginning of 1933.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 74,701 tons, showing an increase of 35,031 tons over the corresponding total for the September quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 65,274 tons, showing an increase of 23,197 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 December, 1933, amounted to 438,479 h.p., as compared with 377,107 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained bad, but showed a slight improvement in the manufacturing section. The holiday stoppage at Christmas was extended by many firms.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.7 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 20.4 at 20th November, 1933, and with 23.3 at 19th December, 1932. In the preparing and spinning departments the percentages were 18.5 at 18th December, 1933, 18.2 at 20th November, 1933, and 23.9 at 19th December, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 20.8, 22.4, and 22.7.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight falling off in the spinning mills both in the American and in the Egyptian sections. At Stalybridge the mills, with few exceptions, continued to run steadily. At Stockport there was a continued improvement in the spinning section, and the improvement in the doubling section was maintained. At Hyde a slight decline was reported.

At Oldham employment continued very bad with spinners; it was particularly bad during the last fortnight of the month. In the weaving department also it continued very bad, especially with those engaged on velvets, sheetings, and fustians. At Royton the improvement with spinners reported last month was maintained up to the Christmas stoppage. At Middleton full time continued to be worked in the Egyptian section, but short time and extended stoppages continued in the American section.

At Bolton employment was reported as moderate with cardroom workers and as bad in the spinning department; in both departments it showed a slight decline. In the weaving department employment was again described as fair. A shortage of juvenile labour and of skilled weavers for fancy weaving was reported. At Leigh employment with spinners showed a slight decline but continued fair. At Bury there was some improvement, before the holiday stoppage; at Rochdale there was a further slight improvement, but at Heywood a slight decline.

At Preston employment declined; several firms closed down for a week or more during the month. At Chorley employment with weavers was fairly good, particularly with operatives experienced in fine and fancy weaving. At Blackburn there was on the whole little change; a reduction in the number of operatives wholly unemployed was accompanied by an increase in the number of those temporarily suspended. At Accrington there was rather more unemployment in the weaving department, but in general the position continued fairly good. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement. At Darwen employment remained bad with weavers, and very irregular time was worked in the preparatory processes. At Burnley and at Padiham the improvement reported last month continued; the improvement mainly took the form of giving the weavers already in employment a greater number of looms to work. At Colne also more weavers were fully employed, i.e., working four looms instead of three. At Nelson there was little change; employment was bad, though not so bad as in most of the other weaving districts, and slightly better than a year ago. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad; several mills extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas.

In Yorkshire generally employment with spinners remained bad in the American section, but showed a slight improvement in the Egyptian section; there was also a slight improvement in the doubling mills at Huddersfield. At Todmorden employment was good.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	11,096	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	17,117	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Spinning ...	24,616	+ 0.3	+ 8.5	35,889	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Weaving ...	24,246	+ 0.2	- 6.8	38,033	- 0.4	- 7.4
Other ...	6,633	- 1.8	+ 2.1	14,748	- 0.6	+ 2.7
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>66,591</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>105,787</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	5,708	- 1.5	+ 5.5	8,460	- 3.2	+ 6.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	5,689	- 0.1	+ 9.6	8,769	+ 1.4	+ 12.6
Oldham ...	9,278	+ 2.3	+14.4	15,259	- 0.1	+ 13.6
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,730	- 1.5	+ 0.0	16,486	- 3.2	+ 3.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, and Todmorden ...	6,674	+ 1.4	- 4.2	11,343	+ 2.0	- 0.8
Manchester ...	4,757	+ 5.3	+ 2.9	6,980	+ 8.3	+ 2.6
Preston and Chorley ...	4,492	- 1.1	- 2.0	7,021	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,902	- 4.4	-14.4	7,979	- 5.3	- 17.7
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,362	+ 1.8	-12.6	5,849	+ 1.3	- 20.6
Colne and Nelson ...	2,814	- 0.9	- 2.5	5,938	- 2.1	- 3.4
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,982	- 1.2	+ 5.8	3,544	- 2.8	+ 4.9
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,474	- 1.0	- 4.1	3,930	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
Other Districts ...	2,729	+ 1.6	+15.7	4,229	+ 3.5	+ 17.2
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>66,591</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>105,787</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

Returns from firms employing 65,900 workpeople in the week ended 16th December showed that 8½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 13½ 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 18th December, 1933:—

at 18th December, 1933.

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 18th December, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	1,836	4,619	6,455	828	3,213	4,041	10,496
Spinning ...	10,356	3,218	13,574	4,967	2,931	7,898	21,472
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	1,696	5,352	7,048	1,198	5,705	6,903	13,951
Weaving ...	7,818	19,218	27,036	1,444	4,671	6,115	33,151
Other Processes	1,191	213	1,404	219	97	316	1,720
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>22,897</b>	<b>32,620</b>	<b>55,517</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>25,273</b>	<b>80,790</b>



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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 126	- 160	- 286	+ 211	+ 404	+ 615	+ 329
Spinning ...	- 163	- 152	- 315	+ 367	+ 290	+ 657	+ 342
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	- 24	- 161	- 185	+ 51	+ 37	+ 88	- 97
Weaving ...	- 181	- 1,117	- 1,298	- 467	- 1,606	- 2,073	- 3,371
Other Processes ...	- 72	+ 5	- 67	- 6	- 59	- 65	- 132
Total ...	- 566	- 1,585	- 2,151	+ 156	- 934	- 778	- 2,929

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 168,368,300 lbs. in December, 1933, compared with 161,514,400 lbs. in November, 1933, and with 146,714,300 lbs. in December, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,060,200 lbs. in December, 1933, compared with 12,671,000 lbs. in November, 1933, and with 11,742,500 lbs. in December, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in December, 1933, were 155,524,400 square yards, compared with 170,462,600 square yards in the previous month, and 195,823,300 square yards in December, 1932.

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile industry remained good in most districts during December, and was much better than a year ago. About a quarter of the workpeople covered by the returns were on overtime in the week ended 16th December, while there was comparatively little short time in most districts. A shortage of labour was again reported at many centres. In the carpet section employment continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 9.2 at 18th December, 1933, the same percentage as at 20th November, 1933, as compared with 19.0 at 19th December, 1932. In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 5.0 at 18th December, 1933, 5.8 at 20th November, 1933, and 8.3 at 19th December, 1932.

*Worsted Section.*—Employment in this section continued good.

At Bradford the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment was good both with spinners and with manufacturers; a shortage of juveniles and young women for spinning operations, and of weavers and menders, was reported. At Shipley there was a general improvement, and the decline recently reported in the woolcombing section was arrested. In the Keighley, Haworth and Silsden district nearly all firms continued to be very busy. At Huddersfield the mills engaged in the fine worsted section were still under-employed, and many firms in this section extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas; but there was a slight improvement in other branches of the worsted industry. At Leeds and at Halifax little change was reported.

Returns from employers for the week ended 16th December showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime greatly exceeded short time: 9½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time\* in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 26 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With woollsorters employment was good; better than in November, and better also than a year ago. With woolcombers employment in the merino and carding crossbred sections continued good; in the preparing section there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very poor. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 16th December showed that about 19 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Employers' returns for the week ended 16th December showed that only 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 33 per cent., to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department also employment continued good in most districts, the fine worsted trade at Huddersfield (mentioned above) being the principal exception. About 12½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time,\* losing 8½ hours each on the average; while 20 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average.

*Woollen Section.*—In this section employment remained good. Employers' returns for the week ended 16th December showed that 14 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning department, and 16 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing 9 and 11 hours each on the average, respectively. The corresponding overtime figures were 32 per cent., and 8½ hours (spinning), and 18½ per cent., and 6 hours (weaving). In the woollen section as a whole, short time was worked by 14 per cent. of the operatives, who lost 11 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 23 per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment continued very good; a number of firms were working overtime, and some night

shifts. There continued to be a marked shortage of juvenile labour, and a slight shortage of certain classes of skilled women workers.

In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was a further slight seasonal decline, and fewer firms were running night shifts; but employment remained fair generally for the time of year, and was much better than a year ago; there was some improvement in the rag and shoddy trade, which was much better than a year ago. In the Leeds district employment was good; at Morley and at Otley the recent improvement was maintained.

Employment in the blanket and rug trade continued fairly good in Yorkshire, and was much better than a year ago; at Witney it continued good.

At Stockport employment with woollen workers showed a further improvement. At Rochdale employment was good; at Saddleworth it was reported that full time was generally worked.

In the West of England employment was good or fairly good at most of the principal centres.

In Scotland there was a decline, both in the tweed industry and with firms spinning knitting and hosiery yarns. Much short time was worked in the tweed industry at Galashiels, but employment was reported as good at Dumfries.

*Carpet Section.*—Employment continued good at most of the principal centres, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from employers for the week ended 16th December showed very little short time; while overtime was worked by about 15 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns, to the extent of about 7½ hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments:</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,491	+ 0.2	90.9	23,799	- 1.9	78.9
Spinning... ..	39,111	+ 0.1	95.4	57,332	- 1.6	88.5
Weaving... ..	17,388	+ 0.6	87.0	32,265	- 0.2	79.0
Other Depts. ...	9,584	- 0.1	96.1	21,523	- 1.0	81.0
Not specified ...	1,662	- 3.0	94.1	3,213	+ 1.8	70.5
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>78,236</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>138,132</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	925	+ 4.6	74.0	1,972	- 0.4	74.4
Spinning... ..	12,096	- 1.2	90.6	24,942	- 2.2	95.8
Weaving... ..	21,211	+ 0.0	96.7	36,432	- 1.9	95.2
Other Depts. ...	14,664	- 0.1	91.1	31,317	- 0.5	89.5
Not specified ...	2,037	- 0.2	81.2	4,161	- 3.0	85.9
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,933</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>98,824</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION...</b>	<b>10,512</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>20,838</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>130.6</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>139,681</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>257,794</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>
<b>Districts:†</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	34,254	+ 0.2	92.1	62,045	- 1.1	77.8
Huddersfield ...	8,289	+ 1.1	93.9	15,879	+ 1.1	82.8
Halifax ...	8,198	- 0.2	83.0	13,267	- 2.3	74.5
Leeds ...	8,436	- 0.2	95.5	14,717	- 1.8	93.3
Keighley ...	7,890	+ 0.4	93.7	13,723	+ 0.9	94.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,636	+ 1.7	110.4	5,237	- 0.6	104.6
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>70,703</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>124,868</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>82.0</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	5,074	- 0.1	93.6	9,125	- 0.6	87.0
Lancashire ...	484	- 2.2	166.0	909	- 0.1	158.8
Scotland... ..	1,975	- 5.6	89.4	3,230	- 15.3	117.6
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>78,236</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>138,132</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>83.2</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	10,899	+ 0.5	95.8	23,841	- 0.2	91.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,850	- 2.2	85.7	18,224	- 4.1	90.9
Leeds ...	7,789	+ 0.7	107.7	16,335	+ 1.3	112.7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,455	+ 0.8	93.3	5,066	- 0.9	82.3
Bradford ...	1,248	+ 1.9	102.3	2,663	- 0.1	91.3
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>32,241</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>66,129</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>97.2</b>
Lancashire ...	4,315	+ 3.2	92.8	8,690	+ 0.5	95.2
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,682	+ 0.5	92.5	6,670	+ 1.3	102.6
Scotland ...	10,695	- 1.8	83.3	17,335	- 5.5	74.7
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,933</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>98,824</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION</b>	<b>10,512</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>20,838</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>130.6</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>139,681</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>257,794</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>

\* 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 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," or tending one instead of two looms.



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 16th December, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th November, 1933 :—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 0.0	+ 0.5	— 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.5	— 0.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	+ 1.1
Halifax ...	— 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	— 1.2	— 0.2
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	— 2.3	— 0.2
Keighley ...	—	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 2.4	—	— 0.8	+ 1.7
Total, West Riding	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 6.4	— 0.9	— 0.4	— 0.6	— 0.1
Lancashire ...	—	— 2.4	—	—	— 2.2
Scotland ...	— 5.6	— 7.1	—	— 2.7	— 5.6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>— 0.1</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>				
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.0	+ 1.7	— 1.4	+ 0.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	— 3.8	— 3.4	— 0.1	— 2.2
Leeds ...	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	— 0.7	+ 0.8
Bradford ...	— 1.4	— 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
Total, West Riding	— 0.8	— 0.1	— 0.3	— 0.2
Lancashire ...	— 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 3.2	+ 3.2
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	— 0.2	+ 1.5	— 0.5	+ 0.5
Scotland ...	— 3.3	— 2.1	— 0.8	— 1.8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>— 1.2</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>— 0.1</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>

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 18th December, 1933 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 18th December, 1933.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	51	1	52	38	—	38	90
Wool Washing and Preparing...	518	152	670	341	121	462	1,132
Wool Combing ...	310	182	492	370	139	509	1,001
Wool Carding ...	517	66	583	283	46	329	912
Woollen Spinning ...	341	39	380	274	95	369	749
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	409	498	907	125	447	572	1,479
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	56	7	63	249	44	293	356
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	73	54	127	137	260	397	524
Woollen Weaving ...	79	210	289	157	1,123	1,280	1,569
Worsted Weaving ...	87	72	159	61	382	443	602
Other Processes ...	1,013	42	1,055	575	64	639	1,694
Total ...	3,454	1,323	4,777	2,610	2,721	5,331	10,108

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	— 21	— 4	— 25	+ 3	...	+ 3	— 22
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	— 11	— 12	— 23	+ 25	— 69	— 44	— 67
Wool Combing ...	— 36	+ 11	— 25	— 175	— 171	— 346	— 371
Wool Carding ...	+ 17	+ 10	+ 27	+ 2	— 2	...	+ 27
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 58	— 6	+ 52	+ 61	+ 7	+ 68	+ 120
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 1	...	+ 1	+ 1	+ 13	+ 14	+ 15
Woollen Winding and Warping ...	— 10	— 8	— 18	+ 38	+ 7	+ 45	+ 27
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 28	+ 61	+ 33	+ 31
Woollen Weaving ...	— 19	+ 41	+ 22	+ 16	+ 145	+ 161	+ 183
Worsted Weaving ...	— 14	— 20	— 34	— 9	— 105	— 114	— 148
Other Processes ...	— 14	— 3	— 17	+ 6	— 14	— 8	— 25
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>— 50</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>— 42</b>	<b>— 60</b>	<b>— 128</b>	<b>— 188</b>	<b>— 230</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 61,088,400 lbs. in December, 1933, compared with 48,648,200 lbs. in the previous month and 66,331,600 lbs. in December, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1933, were 3,522,200 lbs., compared with 4,126,200 lbs. in November, 1933, and with 3,483,900 lbs. in December, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1933, were 7,774,200 square yards, compared with 7,889,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,426,500 square yards in December, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,232 cwts., 2,434 cwts. and 1,881 cwts., in December, 1933, November, 1933, and December, 1932, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during December, as is usual at this time of year, and was slack generally. Many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas. Employment was, however, better than a year ago in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.6 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 15.7 at 20th November, 1933, and with 21.2 at 19th December, 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 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 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 ... ..	1,666	— 0.4	+ 0.9	3,456	— 4.4	— 1.4
Leicester ... ..	9,508	— 0.8	+ 4.1	19,929	— 0.4	+ 6.2
Leicester Country District ... ..	4,090	— 0.5	+ 7.6	9,070	— 2.7	+ 7.6
Northampton... ..	4,931	— 0.5	— 3.5	10,281	— 0.4	— 1.4
Higham, Rushden and District ... ..	5,782	— 2.2	— 1.0	11,694	— 7.6	— 15.4
Kettering and District ... ..	5,519	— 0.5	+ 3.2	12,190	— 2.2	+ 2.3
Rest of Northants ... ..	1,368	— 1.3	+ 0.7	2,418	— 11.2	— 12.3
Stafford and District ... ..	2,529	— 1.3	+ 2.4	3,895	— 12.1	— 7.1
Norwich and District ... ..	5,751	— 0.3	+ 10.0	10,393	— 2.0	+ 11.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	1,202	— 6.7	— 10.2	1,919	— 19.3	— 2.8
Leeds and District ... ..	1,588	— 0.9	— 3.9	3,681	— 6.3	+ 8.3
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	6,161	— 6.2	+ 10.3	10,385	— 20.3	+ 1.0
Birmingham and District ... ..	898	+ 0.1	+ 5.0	1,496	— 1.4	— 1.2
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	3,270	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	6,704	— 1.6	+ 7.2
England and Wales ... ..	54,263	— 1.6	+ 3.3	107,511	— 5.6	+ 0.9
Scotland ... ..	2,003	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	4,224	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Great Britain ... ..	56,266	— 1.4	+ 3.2	111,735	— 5.3	+ 0.9

Returns from firms employing about 55,000 workpeople in the week ended 16th December indicated that 51 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11 hours each on the average; while 8½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 5 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further decline, but was still moderate on the whole; it was fair with some firms in North London. At Leicester employment declined slightly during the last fortnight of the month; it was bad with men operatives, but with women operatives it was still described as fair: nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 16th December were on short time, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average. There was also a decline in the Leicester country district; employment was moderate at Hinckley, and slack generally, except in departments engaged on boys' and girls' and children's footwear, in which it remained good. There was, however, a considerable amount of overtime in the week ending 16th December.

At Northampton there was little change, and employment was slack, as is commonly the case in December. More than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 16th December were on short time, losing nearly 11 hours each on the average; and many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Christmas. There was also a decline at many of the Northampton county centres, particularly at Rushden; employment was slack with most firms, and short time very prevalent: the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. At Raunds and at Rothwell, however, employment was fairly good.

Employment at Stafford showed a seasonal decline; 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 16th December were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average. Employment at Stone, on the other hand, was described as good. There was little change at Norwich; more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 16th December were on short time. Employment was, however, considerably better than in December, 1932, and a shortage of women workers (machinists, etc.) was reported.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district showed a considerable decline, and was bad, with much short time working. It also declined at Leeds, and was bad; several firms extended the holiday stoppage.

In the Lancashire slipper industry there was a marked decline, and employment was slack with most firms, as is usual in December. At Bury, however, employment remained good.

Employment showed little general change in Scotland; it was slack at Edinburgh and at Maybole, but good at Kilmarnock, where



full time was generally worked. At Glasgow employment was better than in November, and better also than in December, 1932.

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 18th December, 1933 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 18th December, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ... ..	210	29	239	182	58	240	479
Rough Stuff Depart- ment ... ..	550	16	566	444	24	468	1,034
Clicking Department	1,002	7	1,009	1,776	7	1,783	2,792
Closing Department	57	576	633	22	1,946	1,968	2,601
Making Department	2,477	46	2,523	2,718	65	2,783	5,306
Finishing Depart- ment ... ..	1,588	346	1,934	1,846	486	2,332	4,266
Slipper Making ...	260	83	343	1,502	897	2,399	2,742
Clog Making ...	24	—	24	1	2	3	27
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	864	—	864	70	1	71	935
TOTAL ...	7,032	1,103	8,135	8,561	3,486	12,047	20,182

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	+ 15	+ 2	+ 17	+ 29	+ 26	+ 55	+ 72
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 23	+ 4	+ 27	+ 122	+ 10	+ 132	+ 159
Clicking Department ...	+ 20	+ 3	+ 23	+ 86	— 12	+ 74	+ 97
Closing Department ...	+ 33	+ 56	+ 89	— 63	+ 303	+ 240	+ 329
Making Department ...	+ 101	— 1	+ 100	+ 553	+ 27	+ 580	+ 680
Finishing Department ...	— 55	+ 61	+ 6	+ 619	+ 206	+ 825	+ 831
Slipper Making ...	— 2	+ 26	+ 24	+ 985	+ 731	+ 1,716	+ 1,740
Clog Making ...	— 1	...	— 1	— 5	...	— 5	— 6
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 91	— 1	+ 90	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 93
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 225</b>	<b>+ 150</b>	<b>+ 375</b>	<b>+ 2,328</b>	<b>+ 1,292</b>	<b>+ 3,620</b>	<b>+ 3,995</b>

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in December, 1933, amounted to 44,500 dozen pairs, as compared with 60,140 dozen pairs in November, 1933, and with 47,683 dozen pairs in December, 1932.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire, following the completion of Christmas orders, showed a considerable decline and was slack on the whole. It was much better, however, than in December, 1932. At Bristol employment continued good ; at Worcester it was fairly good ; at Derby it was moderate.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 23·4 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 16·2 at 20th November, 1933, and 34·6 at 19th December, 1932.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,767	+ 0·2	+ 12·8	2,988	— 0·4	+ 6·8
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,614	— 3·8	+ 6·6	11,652	— 4·8	+ 17·5
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,769	— 2·5	+ 13·5	3,289	— 2·2	+ 25·8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>— 2·9</b>	<b>+ 8·8</b>	<b>17,929</b>	<b>— 3·6</b>	<b>+ 17·0</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	7,905	— 3·6	+ 9·2	12,762	— 4·9	+ 16·7
Other Districts ...	2,245	— 0·2	+ 7·4	5,167	— 0·2	+ 17·7
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>— 2·9</b>	<b>+ 8·8</b>	<b>17,929</b>	<b>— 3·6</b>	<b>+ 17·0</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,986 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,236, or nearly 32½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 16th December, 1933; on the other hand, 508, or about 5 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of nearly 7½ hours each on the average.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little change, and continued moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough district it remained very good. As compared with a year ago there was a general improvement.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·3 at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 16·1 at 20th November, 1933, and 24·8 at 19th December, 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 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,595	— 1·3	+ 7·6	4,044	...	+ 13·7
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,209	— 3·2	+ 30·4	19,192	— 1·2	+ 43·7
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,749	+ 0·7	+ 3·9	3,985	— 3·2	+ 4·9
Scotland ...	181	...	+ 4·0	437	+ 1·4	+ 7·6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10,734</b>	<b>— 2·2</b>	<b>+ 21·0</b>	<b>27,658</b>	<b>— 1·3</b>	<b>+ 31·0</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,701 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 7½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 12½ hours less than full time in the week ended 16th December, 1933. There was very little overtime.

## BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack on the whole during December and showed a further decline, due to some extent to the adverse weather conditions. At some centres, however, it remained good or fairly good. Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement.

As regards individual occupations employment remained moderate with plumbers; it was slack with carpenters and bricklayers; with other operatives it was bad. During the month the slight improvement with plumbers was maintained, but with all other occupations there was a decline, which was most marked with plasterers and bricklayers. Compared with December, 1932, there was an improvement with all classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 18th December, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with December, 1932 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1933.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 18th Dec., 1933.	Numbers Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	137,830	22,860	1,348	16·6	+ 2·8	— 11·0
Bricklayers ...	85,190	15,964	4,061	18·7	+ 9·6	— 9·0
Masons ...	22,380	5,886	802	26·3	+ 7·1	— 2·5
Slaters and Tilers ...	7,650	1,738	226	22·7	+ 7·3	— 4·8
Plasterers ...	29,670	6,730	1,706	22·7	+ 11·6	— 10·8
Painters ...	118,940	42,728	2,421	35·9	+ 6·6	— 8·3
Plumbers ...	38,460	5,599	400	14·6	— 0·1	— 8·9
Labourers to above ...	248,640	65,030	5,630	26·2	+ 4·8	— 4·2
All other occupations ...	195,020	62,055	3,111	31·8	+ 1·8	— 2·1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>883,780</b>	<b>228,590</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>25·9</b>	<b>+ 4·7</b>	<b>— 6·2</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	176,980	44,300	1,475	25·0	+ 3·0	— 7·2
South-Eastern ...	140,440	25,512	3,589	18·2	+ 6·1	— 4·9
South-Western ...	107,080	29,574	4,394	27·6	+ 8·5	— 1·0
Midlands ...	104,690	24,272	2,858	23·2	+ 4·8	— 7·6
North-Eastern ...	110,240	28,022	2,498	25·4	+ 2·4	— 10·7
North-Western ...	111,790	30,133	2,135	27·0	+ 3·7	— 9·9
Scotland ...	87,560	27,103	1,960	31·0	+ 3·7	— 1·2
Wales ...	28,310	12,564	773	44·4	+ 8·1	— 4·7
Northern Ireland ...	16,690	7,110	23	42·6	+ 2·8	— 4·6
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>883,780</b>	<b>228,590</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>25·9</b>	<b>+ 4·7</b>	<b>— 6·2</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population (in 1931) of 16,942,000, show that in December, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,876,000, as compared with £7,078,600 in November, 1933, and £6,487,100 in December, 1932. Of the total for December, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,232,500; factories and workshops for £310,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £267,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,065,600. For figures for the quarter ended December, 1933, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1932, see page 35.



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during December showed a further improvement and, on the whole, was good; it was considerably better than during December, 1932.

In the letterpress printing industry employment improved prior to Christmas, and remained fair generally, but subsequently declined slightly. It was reported as slack in London and at Liverpool, Leicester and Edinburgh, and as bad at Manchester; at a number of the smaller towns, including Oxford, St. Albans, Watford and Dundee, it was again reported as good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry improved prior to Christmas, and continued moderate on the whole. Subsequently there was some decline. Employment was described as bad in London and at Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester; fair at Bristol; and good at a few of the smaller centres. Employment with lithographic artists continued fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly and continued fair generally; it was much better than during December, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 6·7 at 18th December, 1933, compared with 7·3 at 20th November, 1933, and 10·8 at 19th December, 1932. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 8·6, 9·1 and 9·9; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 4·8, 4·9 and 7·2.

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 December, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Dec., 1933.	Nov., 1933.	Dec., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ... ..	33,361	9·6	7·8	10·3	+1·8	— 0·7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,986	9·3	8·2	9·5	+1·1	— 0·2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	7,632	6·7	6·0	7·6	+0·7	— 0·9
Scotland ... ..	5,535	12·2	11·6	13·3	+0·6	— 1·1
Other Districts ...	9,168	6·3	6·2	8·7	+0·1	— 2·4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>69,682</b>	<b>9·0</b>	<b>7·8</b>	<b>9·9</b>	<b>+1·2</b>	<b>— 0·9</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,637</b>	<b>10·7</b>	<b>9·3</b>	<b>11·7</b>	<b>+1·4</b>	<b>— 1·0</b>
<b>Bookbinding ... ..</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>8·5</b>	<b>8·8</b>	<b>12·4</b>	<b>—0·3</b>	<b>— 3·9</b>
<b>Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>24,886</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>2·3</b>	<b>4·3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>— 2·0</b>

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 31·3 per cent. were unemployed at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 31·2 per cent. at 20th November, 1933, and with 35·2 per cent. at 19th December, 1932. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 18th December, 1933, was 12·9, as compared with 13·7 at 20th November, 1933. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 34·3 at 18th December, 1933, and 34·0 at 20th November, 1933.

*London.*—Employment remained moderate.

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 Dec., 1933 ...	4,237	1,581	5,818	6,845	12,663
9th " " " ...	4,029	1,208	5,237	7,103	12,340
16th " " " ...	4,081	1,453	5,534	6,992	12,526
23rd " " " ...	3,671	1,720	5,391	6,697	12,088
30th " " " ...	4,016	1,992	6,008	6,785	12,793
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Dec., 1933 ... ..	4,006	1,562	5,568	6,891	12,459
Average for Nov., 1933 ... ..	3,810	1,394	5,204	6,942	12,146
Average for Dec., 1932 ... ..	3,909	1,586	5,495	6,941	12,436

*Tilbury.*—The average number of dock labourers employed during December was 964, compared with 923 in November, and with 921 in December, 1932.

*East Coast.*—Employment at the North-East Coast ports generally remained moderate. A further slight improvement was reported at Middlesbrough, but at North Shields conditions continued poor. Employment declined and was bad at the Hartlepoons; but at Grimsby there was an improvement in the timber import trade, and employment was fair. At Boston employment declined but was still fair, and it remained fair at Ipswich.

*Mersey.*—Employment at Liverpool remained generally moderate. At Garston it declined; but at Manchester and Salford it was good.

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 29th December, 1933, was 11,870, compared with 11,917 in November, 1933, and with 10,729 in December, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,306 in the four weeks ended 29th December, 1933, compared with £27,600 in November, 1933, and with £21,792 in December, 1932.

*Other Ports in England and Wales.*—Employment at Cardiff and Swansea remained fairly good. It was fair at Penarth, and continued good at Port Talbot. At Bristol it was fairly good, and it remained good at Avonmouth. Employment at Plymouth and Southampton remained poor and moderate respectively. At Falmouth it was good.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—At Glasgow employment remained moderate. It fluctuated at Dundee but was good at the end of the month. At Leith and Grangemouth it declined and was moderate. At Burntisland employment improved and was good. It remained moderate at Bo'ness and fair at Belfast.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during December was still very slack. The demand for men was very quiet on the whole and the number of men available was more than adequate for requirements at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 18th December, 1933, was 34·0, compared with 35·0 at 20th November, 1933, and 36·6 at 19th December, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate in the first week of the month and poor thereafter. It was quiet on the Tyne, though slightly more activity was noted in the third week; on the Wear it was fair in the first week of the month but less active thereafter. The demand on the Tees was very slack, but a slight improvement was noted in the last week; at the Hartlepoons it was very quiet, apart from a period in the middle of the month, when there was a fair demand. It was slack at Hull during the first three weeks of the month and declined still further in the last week. At Southampton, apart from some activity in the second and third weeks of December, the demand was extremely quiet. At Bristol it was poor generally, with slackness more marked in the second and third weeks; at Avonmouth there was a fairly good demand for men in the first and third weeks of December, but during the remainder of the month it was very poor. At Cardiff the demand was moderate to good throughout the month; at Newport it was slightly better in the first week but thereafter was slack; at Swansea the demand improved during the first three weeks, but declined slightly during the last week. Demand was moderate to fair at Manchester until the last week, when it became quieter. On the Mersey it was very slack apart from a period in the middle of the month when it was moderate. On the Clyde the demand was slack, more particularly in the third week of the month; at Leith it was fair during the first week, but there was then a sharp decline which continued until the last week, and at the end of the month the demand was moderate. At Belfast it was dull generally.

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 December:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Dec., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Twelve Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1933.	Dec., 1932.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	7,900	+ 493	+ 214	97,640	101,718
Manchester ... ..	612	— 127	+ 77	7,506	7,413
London ... ..	6,523	+ 55	— 41	93,404	90,152
Southampton... ..	5,805	+ 948	— 770	72,176	73,657
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,188	+ 360	+ 64	19,003	21,286
Sunderland ... ..	225	— 11	— 119	3,261	3,294
Middlesbrough ...	195	— 68	+ 11	2,559	2,086
Hull ... ..	620	— 407	+ 51	9,355	9,753
Bristol‡ ... ..	452	— 243	— 285	7,742	8,013
Newport, Mon. ...	345	+ 56	— 34	3,557	3,640
Cardiff§ ... ..	1,864	— 44	+ 201	17,448	18,832
Swansea ... ..	790	— 41	+ 233	12,521	15,429
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ... ..	171	— 84	+ 15	2,816	2,563
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	199	— 123	— 92	3,804	4,255
Glasgow ... ..	1,350	— 796	— 580	23,556	26,838
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ... ..	141	— 101	— 16	2,201	2,411
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>29,380</b>	<b>— 133</b>	<b>— 1,071</b>	<b>378,549</b>	<b>391,340</b>

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

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 22 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 18th December, 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 ...	1,579,289	11,166	194,222	5,174	1,789,851
2. Claims under consideration ...	49,888	1,013	10,894	702	62,497
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	192,095	8,973	50,175	5,274	256,517
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	49,924	21,955	25,198	18,137	115,214
5. Two months' file ...	47,390	2,709	32,662	2,521	85,282
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,436	14	258	10	3,718
<b>Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...</b>	<b>1,871,196</b>	<b>43,107</b>	<b>280,489</b>	<b>29,287</b>	<b>2,224,079</b>
<b>Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...</b>	<b>1,872,098</b>	<b>23,875</b>	<b>288,211</b>	<b>13,681</b>	<b>2,197,865</b>

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

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 18TH DECEMBER, 1933, AND 20TH NOVEMBER, 1933.

	18th December, 1933.				20th Nov., 1933.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
<b>Great Britain.</b>					
Men ...	1,561,742	226,682	82,772	1,871,196	1,894,762
Boys ...	39,415	3,611	81	43,107	50,673
Women ...	203,185	75,883	1,421	280,489	298,589
Girls ...	26,635	2,645	7	29,287	35,993
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,830,977</b>	<b>308,821</b>	<b>84,281</b>	<b>2,224,079</b>	<b>2,280,017</b>
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</b>					
Men ...	1,605,294	228,491	85,128	1,918,913	1,941,999
Boys ...	40,465	3,625	81	44,171	51,758
Women ...	213,893	78,679	2,061	294,633	311,483
Girls ...	27,049	2,693	7	29,749	36,453
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,886,701</b>	<b>313,488</b>	<b>87,277</b>	<b>2,287,466</b>	<b>2,341,693</b>

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Five weeks ended 25th Dec., 1933†		Period 27th December, 1932, to 25th December, 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 ...	141,989	130,940	1,337,460	+ 199,801	1,275,990	+ 175,286
Boys ...	18,217	14,383	229,763	+ 51,900	193,588	+ 35,667
Women ...	56,728	47,971	627,750	+ 95,197	525,609	+ 69,287
Girls ...	17,745	13,955	225,907	+ 34,241	184,543	+ 20,634
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234,679</b>	<b>207,249</b>	<b>2,420,880</b>	<b>+ 381,139</b>	<b>2,179,730</b>	<b>+ 300,874</b>

\* 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.

† The figures for Northern Ireland and for Juvenile Employment Bureaux are in respect of the four weeks ended 18th December, 1933.

‡ "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 December, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,850 per week.

§ The figures for 1923 are subject to slight revision when complete returns of Christmas Post Office vacancies are available.

## 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 18th December, 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 18th December, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	20th Nov., 1933.	19th Dec., 1932.
<b>London Division</b> ...	<b>193,905</b>	<b>31,978</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>229,752</b>	<b>- 6,107</b>	<b>- 66,855</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division</b> ...	<b>96,080</b>	<b>13,037</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>113,002</b>	<b>+ 7,258</b>	<b>- 35,792</b>
Brighton ...	4,478	826	128	5,432	+ 37	- 563
Chatham ...	4,230	405	394	5,029	- 233	- 2,188
Ipswich ...	3,141	207	44	3,392	+ 63	- 1,704
Norwich ...	5,285	662	79	6,026	+ 55	- 2,164
Rest of Division	78,946	10,937	3,240	93,123	+ 7,336	- 29,173
<b>South-Western Division</b> ...	<b>127,757</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>145,066</b>	<b>+ 4,954</b>	<b>- 19,763</b>
Bristol ...	19,916	2,643	1,616	24,175	+ 137	- 646
Plymouth ...	8,645	1,121	371	10,137	- 282	- 1,230
Portsmouth ...	9,057	740	444	10,241	+ 567	- 516
Reading ...	3,115	179	82	3,376	+ 278	- 576
Southampton ...	9,772	682	530	10,984	+ 1,346	- 2,547
Swindon ...	2,553	212	87	2,852	+ 241	- 1,299
Rest of Division	74,699	6,672	1,930	83,301	+ 5,359	- 12,939
<b>Midlands Division</b> ...	<b>210,092</b>	<b>34,132</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>248,416</b>	<b>- 9,165</b>	<b>- 99,998</b>
Birmingham ...	27,366	3,784	358	31,508	- 2,046	- 18,862
Coventry ...	5,111	551	37	5,699	- 644	- 3,163
Cradley Heath ...	3,855	325	23	4,203	- 345	- 2,443
Derby ...	4,131	428	109	4,668	+ 178	- 2,409
Leicester ...	8,732	2,338	41	11,111	+ 1,152	- 5,093
Northampton ...	5,246	1,128	149	6,523	+ 717	- 308
Nottingham ...	13,757	1,452	181	15,390	+ 339	- 1,230
Smethwick ...	3,220	472	24	3,716	- 296	- 2,883
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16,678	8,031	337	25,046	+ 2,949	- 9,276
Walsall ...	6,203	721	98	7,022	- 688	- 2,738
West Bromwich ...	2,795	224	19	3,038	- 488	- 2,606
Wolverhampton ...	8,356	983	226	9,565	- 406	- 3,696
Rest of Division	104,642	13,695	2,590	120,927	- 9,587	- 45,291
<b>North-Eastern Division</b> ...	<b>409,849</b>	<b>35,898</b>	<b>16,765</b>	<b>462,512</b>	<b>- 36,391</b>	<b>- 129,243</b>
Barnsley ...	8,213	489	444	9,146	- 2,468	- 683
Bradford ...	11,054	1,921	67	13,042	- 944	- 6,780
Darlington ...	5,174	338	394	5,906	- 274	- 1,634
Dewsbury ...	2,732	767	125	3,624	- 11	- 1,167
Doncaster ...	5,826	407	564	6,797	- 4,357	- 1,178
Gateshead ...	10,966	1,150	742	12,858	- 141	- 995
Grimsby ...	4,684	498	333	5,515	- 124	- 993
Halifax ...	3,187	453	15	3,655	- 221	- 2,586
Hartlepool ...	10,325	444	572	11,341	- 151	- 1,579
Huddersfield ...	3,779	880	77	4,736	- 336	- 4,708
Hull ...	14,429	1,535	516	16,480	- 576	- 4,889
Leeds ...	20,912	4,286	236	25,434	- 2,687	- 12,275
Lincoln ...	4,704	425	302	5,431	- 139	- 1,864
Middlesbrough ...	16,859	826	931	18,616	- 577	- 4,668
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	21,564	2,420	1,401	25,385	- 1,108	- 3,830
Rotherham ...	6,751	396	379	7,526	- 5,259	- 2,160
Sheffield ...	36,196	3,775	887	40,858	- 1,846	- 13,961
South Shields ...	12,573	618	812	14,003	- 93	- 292
Stockton-on-Tees ...	10,104	489	618	11,211	- 369	- 3,855
Sunderland ...	23,467	1,346	971	25,784	- 109	- 2,364
Wakefield ...	5,212	473	91	5,776	- 2,299	- 217
York ...	3,834	322	32	4,188	+ 29	- 1,447
Rest of Division	167,304	11,640	6,256	185,200	- 12,331	- 55,552
<b>North-Western Division</b> ...	<b>344,060</b>	<b>98,060</b>	<b>14,590</b>	<b>456,710</b>	<b>- 21,265</b>	<b>- 89,382</b>
Accrington ...	4,358	2,556	142	7,056	- 546	- 2,261
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	4,788	2,026	262	7,076	+ 251	- 1,748
Barrow ...	5,914	537	457	6,908	- 516	- 1,015
Birkenhead ...	8,325	896	572	9,793	- 363	- 1,761
Blackburn ...	9,179	9,319	393	18,891	- 49	- 410
Blackpool ...	4,257	1,961	316	6,534	- 726	- 703
Bolton ...	8,820	2,750	211	11,781	- 574	- 5,395
Burnley ...	5,311	4,684	185	10,180	- 1,499	- 185
Bury ...	2,733	1,486	58	4,277	- 232	- 984
Chorley ...	2,959	1,131	92	4,182	- 276	- 1,299
Liverpool ...	77,367	9,099	3,507	89,973	- 4,334	- 9,399
Manchester ...	40,373	10,546	1,550	52,469	- 1,089	- 10,765
Nelson ...	2,053	1,632	67	3,752	- 52	- 680
Oldham ...	15,791	5,000	453	21,244	+ 716	- 5,024
Preston ...	6,373	2,923	205	9,501	- 1,534	- 1,834
Rochdale ...	4,807	2,154	148	7,109	- 231	- 2,485
St. Helens ...	7,223	417	309	7,949	- 1,412	- 1,950
Salford ...	12,577	3,506	438	16,521	- 497	- 4,963
Stockport ...	4,448	2,031	171	6,650	- 375	- 3,112
Warrington ...	3,690	592	241	4,523	- 1,235	- 2,415
Wigan ...	9,303	1,658	384	11,345	- 1,021	- 1,320
Rest of Division	103,411	31,156	4,429	138,996	- 5,671	- 30,864
<b>Scotland Division</b> ...	<b>292,479</b>	<b>46,234</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>355,183</b>	<b>+ 3,763</b>	<b>- 36,847</b>
Aberdeen ...	8,725	1,526	325	10,576	+ 99	- 731
Clydebank ...	7,650	668	464	8,782	- 450	- 3,515
Dundee ...	11,774	5,793	434	18,001	+ 137	- 4,527
Edinburgh ...	19,047	2,680	401	22,128	+ 489	- 1,386
Glasgow ...	101,550	15,712	6,358	123,620	- 322	- 6,270
Greenock ...	8,658	850	526	10,034	+ 215	- 1,687
Motherwell ...	7,633	718	629	8,980	- 423	- 1,468
Paisley ...	6,360	698	420	7,478	- 169	- 996
Port Glasgow ...	3,610	322	166	4,098	- 45	- 654
Rest of Division	117,472	17,267	6,747	141,486	+ 4,232	- 15,613
<b>Wales Division</b> ...	<b>196,974</b>	<b>8,901</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>213,438</b>	<b>+ 1,015</b>	<b>- 21,338</b>
Cardiff ...	15,527	1,685	819	18,031	- 423	- 1,748
Llanelli ...	2,930	229	164	3,323	+ 75	- 1,545
Newport ...	7,915	450	381	8,746	- 67	- 1,596
Swansea ...	9,558	624	815	10,997	+ 80	- 1,535
Rest of Division	161,044	5,913	5,384	172,341	+ 1,350	- 14,914
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>47,717</b>	<b>14,144</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>63,387</b>	<b>+ 1,711</b>	<b>- 9,121</b>
Belfast ...	30,143	8,165	998	39,306	+ 48	- 6,104
Londonderry ...	2,165	755	63	2,983	+ 97	- 270
Lurgan ...	911	1,232	31	2,174	+ 408	- 87
Lisburn ...	1,162	330	22	1,514	+ 141	- 256
Newry ...	1,248	162	36	1,446	+ 7	- 92
Rest of Northern Ireland	12,088	3,500	376	15,964	+ 1,010	- 2,312
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,918,913</b>	<b>294,633</b>	<b>73,920</b>	<b>2,287,466</b>	<b>- 54,227</b>	<b>- 508,329</b>

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 18th December, 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 21 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 21.

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 have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the beginning of July, 1933, while the figures for December, 1932 and 1931 are calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July in each of those years. 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 18th DECEMBER, 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 ... ..	8,020	298	8,318	69	20	89	8,089	318	8,407	8,067	318	8,385
Mining:—												
Coal Mining ... ..	209,883	513	210,396	53,205	49	53,254	263,088	562	263,650	263,063	562	263,625
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,327	5	3,332	571	—	571	3,898	5	3,903	3,872	5	3,877
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	1,327	6	1,333	72	—	72	1,399	6	1,405	1,399	6	1,405
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	9,987	16	10,003	3,518	2	3,520	13,505	18	13,523	12,688	18	12,706
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	932	—	932	325	—	325	1,257	—	1,257	1,255	—	1,255
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	2,073	91	2,164	1,370	11	1,381	3,443	102	3,545	3,383	102	3,485
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,036	11	3,047	570	3	573	3,606	14	3,620	3,528	14	3,542
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,698	12	2,710	223	—	223	2,921	12	2,933	2,921	12	2,933
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,954	60	4,014	1,384	23	1,407	5,338	83	5,421	5,271	83	5,354
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	2,179	57	2,236	456	13	469	2,635	70	2,705	2,547	69	2,616
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	10,548	545	11,093	2,428	197	2,625	12,976	742	13,718	12,732	742	13,474
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	4,756	2,520	7,276	4,011	6,466	10,477	8,767	8,986	17,753	8,728	8,976	17,704
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	2,875	326	3,201	558	20	578	3,433	346	3,779	3,426	346	3,772
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,797	112	2,909	516	11	527	3,313	123	3,436	3,310	123	3,433
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals ... ..	10,058	890	10,948	809	170	979	10,867	1,060	11,927	10,751	1,058	11,809
Explosives ... ..	716	167	883	66	13	79	782	180	962	782	180	962
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,384	200	1,584	84	20	104	1,468	220	1,688	1,468	220	1,688
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	6,206	992	7,198	954	205	1,159	7,169	1,197	8,357	7,131	1,170	8,301
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	4,664	7	4,671	934	8	942	5,598	15	5,613	5,596	15	5,611
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	29,499	199	29,698	17,308	65	17,373	46,807	264	47,071	46,803	264	47,067
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	4,447	124	4,571	1,284	7	1,291	5,731	131	5,862	5,696	131	5,827
Tin Plates ... ..	3,373	205	3,578	5,094	314	5,408	8,467	519	8,986	8,467	519	8,986
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	4,455	66	4,521	1,787	15	1,802	6,242	81	6,323	6,241	81	6,322
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,338	157	2,495	1,159	77	1,236	3,497	234	3,731	3,497	234	3,731
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	86,536	1,808	88,344	16,540	506	17,046	103,076	2,314	105,390	101,478	2,298	103,776
Electrical Engineering ... ..	7,601	627	8,228	1,107	242	1,349	8,708	869	9,577	8,570	863	9,433
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	17,408	40	17,448	1,126	9	1,135	18,534	49	18,583	16,255	49	16,304
Constructional Engineering ... ..	6,916	59	6,975	1,225	—	1,225	8,141	59	8,200	7,960	59	8,019
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	24,534	795	25,329	3,386	147	3,533	27,920	942	28,862	27,496	936	28,432
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	2,239	135	2,374	265	40	305	2,504	175	2,679	2,445	174	2,619
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	6,190	41	6,231	1,064	6	1,070	7,254	47	7,301	7,250	47	7,297
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	89,096	250	89,346	2,877	26	2,903	91,973	276	92,249	85,932	262	86,194



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Metal Trades:—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	11,586	324	11,910	2,956	83	3,039	14,542	407	14,949	14,451	407	14,858
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,595	58	3,653	206	3	209	3,801	61	3,862	3,700	61	3,761
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	7,291	2,968	10,259	769	912	1,681	8,060	3,880	11,940	8,047	3,880	11,927
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,417	718	5,135	1,731	233	1,964	6,148	951	7,099	6,134	949	7,083
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,952	566	2,518	699	112	811	2,651	678	3,329	2,648	677	3,325
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,718	395	2,113	278	76	354	1,996	471	2,467	1,984	471	2,455
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,076	14	1,090	141	3	144	1,217	17	1,234	1,211	17	1,228
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,113	818	2,931	702	321	1,023	2,815	1,139	3,954	2,792	1,138	3,930
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	16,180	3,217	19,397	3,580	891	4,471	19,760	4,108	23,868	19,514	4,106	23,620
<b>Textile Trades:—</b>												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	15,898	12,117	28,015	7,562	9,601	17,163	23,460	21,718	45,178	23,460	21,718	45,178
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	12,569	27,443	40,012	3,617	9,570	13,187	16,186	37,013	53,199	16,172	37,013	53,185
Total, Cotton ...	28,467	39,560	68,027	11,179	19,171	30,350	39,646	58,731	98,377	39,632	58,731	98,363
Woollen and Worsted ...	6,980	3,446	10,426	5,317	5,397	10,714	12,297	8,843	21,140	12,198	8,780	20,978
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	1,539	884	2,423	876	2,243	3,119	2,415	3,127	5,542	2,412	3,098	5,510
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	1,302	460	1,762	210	275	485	1,512	735	2,247	1,512	733	2,245
Linen ...	4,467	5,953	10,420	552	978	1,530	5,019	6,931	11,950	4,931	1,351	2,282
Jute ...	3,386	4,952	8,338	253	448	701	3,639	5,400	9,039	3,639	5,400	9,039
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,181	1,417	2,598	246	590	836	1,427	2,007	3,434	1,218	1,633	2,851
Hosiery ...	1,299	2,141	3,440	1,494	3,115	4,609	2,793	5,256	8,049	2,772	5,179	7,951
Lace ...	509	323	832	437	506	943	946	829	1,775	946	829	1,775
Carpets ...	474	465	939	230	215	445	704	680	1,384	704	680	1,384
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,602	1,928	3,530	443	1,078	1,521	2,045	3,006	5,051	1,853	2,354	4,207
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	8,714	2,541	11,255	9,484	2,654	12,138	18,198	5,195	23,393	17,145	4,010	21,155
<b>Leather and Leather Goods:—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,575	753	4,328	861	189	1,050	4,436	942	5,378	4,430	941	5,371
Leather Goods ...	1,388	639	2,027	280	426	706	1,668	1,065	2,733	1,645	1,013	2,658
<b>Clothing Trades:—</b>												
Tailoring ...	12,597	8,565	21,162	1,873	8,039	9,912	14,470	16,604	31,074	13,800	16,089	29,889
Dress Making and Millinery ...	1,122	4,895	6,017	86	2,570	2,656	1,208	7,465	8,673	1,193	7,265	8,458
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,615	2,186	3,801	790	1,823	2,613	2,405	4,009	6,414	2,405	4,009	6,414
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	770	4,332	5,102	78	2,474	2,552	848	6,806	7,654	668	3,434	4,102
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	763	404	1,167	166	150	316	929	554	1,483	923	553	1,476
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,567	1,921	12,488	9,850	4,012	13,862	20,417	5,933	26,350	20,176	5,919	26,095
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco:—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	12,983	3,452	16,435	669	323	992	13,652	3,775	17,427	12,926	3,677	16,603
Grain Milling ...	2,353	113	2,466	413	41	454	2,766	154	2,920	2,603	145	2,748
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,346	2,822	6,168	390	1,119	1,509	3,736	3,941	7,677	3,725	3,934	7,659
Food Industries not separately specified ...	8,609	9,529	18,138	631	1,370	2,001	9,240	10,899	20,139	9,123	10,815	19,938
Drink Industries ...	8,597	1,963	10,560	394	337	731	8,991	2,300	11,291	8,508	2,274	10,782
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,070	943	2,013	22	204	226	1,092	1,147	2,239	1,012	1,049	2,061
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,479	110	9,589	813	14	827	10,292	124	10,416	9,952	122	10,074
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,025	145	2,170	302	10	312	2,327	155	2,482	2,226	155	2,381
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	14,772	1,159	15,931	1,286	217	1,503	16,058	1,376	17,434	15,684	1,342	17,026
Woodworking not separately specified ...	2,568	421	2,989	533	136	669	3,101	557	3,658	2,970	538	3,508
<b>Printing and Paper Trades:—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,415	441	2,856	913	318	1,231	3,328	759	4,087	3,314	755	4,069
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,399	1,228	2,627	101	314	415	1,500	1,542	3,042	1,432	1,470	2,902
Wall Paper Making ...	265	78	343	10	14	24	275	92	367	275	92	367
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	238	203	441	15	36	51	253	239	492	252	239	491
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	18,137	4,891	23,028	775	754	1,529	18,912	5,645	24,557	18,372	5,455	24,027
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting:—</b>												
Building ...	203,583	302	208,885	19,693	12	19,705	228,276	314	228,590	221,177	303	221,480
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	130,968	31	130,999	3,328	4	3,332	134,296	35	134,331	130,873	34	130,907
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>												
Rubber ...	5,406	2,001	7,407	819	890	1,709	6,225	2,891	9,116	6,185	2,887	9,072
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,373	98	1,471	181	29	210	1,554	127	1,681	1,523	127	1,650
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,317	222	1,539	255	125	380	1,572	347	1,919	1,535	346	1,881
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,238	261	1,499	141	37	178	1,379	298	1,677	1,366	297	1,663
Musical Instruments ...	2,359	329	2,688	146	17	163	2,505	346	2,851	2,494	346	2,840
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	755	327	1,082	251	111	362	1,006	438	1,444	1,006	438	1,444
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	17,532	143	17,675	667	8	675	18,199	151	18,350	17,829	149	17,978
<b>Transport and Communication:—</b>												
Railway Service ...	16,708	319	17,027	810	11	821	17,518	330	17,848	17,109	322	17,431
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	10,645	476	11,121	768	12	780	11,413	488	11,901	11,071	485	11,556
Road Transport not separately specified ...	41,303	442	41,745	2,183	15	2,198	43,486	457	43,943	42,509	457	42,966
Shipping Service ...	51,545	852	52,397	410	70	480	51,955	922	52,877	50,894	919	51,813
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	49,928	140	50,068	1,363	13	1,376	51,291	153	51,444	49,891	153	50,044
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	3,393	87	3,480	111	15	126	3,504	102	3,606	3,470	101	3,571
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	161,998	40,164	202,162	6,150	3,569	9,719	168,148	43,733	211,881	162,600	42,282	204,882
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	9,798	1,266	11,064	203	19	222	10,001	1,285	11,286	9,731	1,265	10,996
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>												
National Government Service ...	14,817	1,062	15,879	357	50	407	15,174	1,112	16,286	14,557	1,065	15,622
Local Government Service ...	71,948	1,141	73,089	2,213	61	2,274	74,161	1,202	75,363	72,360	1,176	73,536
Professional Services ...	6,105	1,622	7,727	247	45	292	6,352	1,667	8,019	6,196	1,632	7,828
Entertainments and Sports ...	17,606	4,076	21,682	466	195	661	18,072	4,271	22,343	17,610	4,241	21,851
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	31,281	36,631	67,912	416	770	1,186	31,697	37,401	69,098	30,838	36,703	67,541
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,772	6,543	10,315	197	2,080	2,277	3,969	8,623	12,592	3,858	8,405	12,263
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	46,529	1,807	48,336	1,311	317	1,628	47,840	2,124	49,964	46,026	2,054	48,080
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	1,713,460	236,017	1,949,477*	232,065	81,354	313,419	1,945,525	317,371	2,262,896	1,895,973	301,892	2,197,865

\* Including 86,674 Casuals (Males, 85,206; Females, 1,468).



GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 18TH DEC., 1933.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 18TH DECEMBER, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES* AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH NOV., 1933.	19TH DEC., 1932.	21ST DEC., 1931.		
Fishing ... ..	31,190	1,000	32,190	25.7	29.8	25.8	0.2	2.0	0.3	25.9	31.8	26.1	+ 7.9	- 1.2	+ 0.2	26.2	
Mining:—																	
Coal Mining ... ..	1,019,140	4,770	1,023,910	20.6	10.8	20.5	5.2	1.0	5.2	25.8	11.8	25.7	- 4.7	- 3.5	+ 1.1	25.7	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	11,150	50	11,200	29.8	10.0	29.8	5.2	—	5.0	35.0	10.0	34.8	- 4.9	- 17.8	- 7.7	34.7	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,570	30	3,600	37.2	20.0	37.0	2.0	—	2.0	39.2	20.0	39.0	- 0.6	- 22.8	- 28.4	39.0	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	46,360	370	46,730	21.5	4.3	21.4	7.6	0.6	7.5	29.1	4.9	28.9	+ 2.0	- 5.4	+ 6.0	28.4	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,070	10	10,080	9.3	—	9.2	3.2	—	3.3	12.5	—	12.5	+ 3.4	- 18.7	- 16.3	12.5	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	12,610	1,440	14,050	16.4	6.3	15.4	10.9	0.8	9.8	27.3	7.1	25.2	+ 2.1	- 1.7	+ 2.2	25.1	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	16,300	220	16,520	18.6	5.0	18.4	3.5	1.4	3.5	22.1	6.4	21.9	+ 1.5	- 5.8	- 3.4	21.6	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	12,120	100	12,220	22.3	12.0	22.2	1.8	—	1.8	24.1	12.0	24.0	- 0.3	- 8.9	- 8.3	24.0	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,770	1,500	22,270	19.0	4.0	18.0	6.7	1.5	6.3	25.7	5.5	24.3	+ 1.3	- 4.6	- 0.9	24.2	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	14,940	580	15,520	14.6	9.8	14.4	3.0	2.3	3.0	17.6	12.1	17.4	+ 1.0	- 11.3	- 4.2	17.3	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	83,320	6,330	89,650	12.7	8.6	12.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	15.6	11.7	15.3	- 0.8	- 9.5	- 4.8	15.2	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	34,700	41,130	75,830	13.7	6.1	9.6	11.6	15.7	13.8	25.3	21.8	23.4	+ 7.2	- 11.2	- 16.3	23.4	
Glass Trades:—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	22,010	6,150	28,160	13.1	5.3	11.4	2.5	0.3	2.0	15.6	5.6	13.4	- 0.1	- 4.5	- 7.2	13.4	
Glass Bottles ... ..	16,870	2,400	19,270	16.6	4.7	15.1	3.0	0.4	2.7	19.6	5.1	17.8	- 1.4	- 4.1	- 4.8	17.8	
Chemicals, etc.:—																	
Chemicals ... ..	75,140	26,250	101,390	13.4	3.4	10.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	14.5	4.0	11.8	- 0.3	- 4.4	- 6.5	11.7	
Explosives ... ..	10,740	5,050	15,790	6.7	3.3	5.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	7.3	3.6	6.1	- 0.4	- 3.9	- 7.5	6.1	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	15,930	5,150	21,080	8.7	3.9	7.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	9.2	4.3	8.0	+ 0.2	- 1.9	- 3.0	8.0	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	60,170	22,180	82,350	10.3	4.5	8.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	11.9	5.4	10.1	- 0.6	- 2.1	- 2.3	10.1	
Metal Manufacture:—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	16,100	100	16,200	29.0	7.0	28.8	5.8	8.0	5.9	34.8	15.0	34.7	+ 1.0	- 9.1	- 7.3	34.6	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	160,380	4,290	164,670	18.4	4.6	18.0	10.8	1.6	10.6	29.2	6.2	28.6	- 2.7	- 16.5	- 16.8	28.6	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,660	3,220	38,880	12.5	3.9	11.8	3.6	0.2	3.3	16.1	4.1	15.1	- 0.4	- 9.0	- 9.6	15.1	
Tin Plates ... ..	27,010	3,100	30,110	12.5	6.6	11.9	18.8	10.1	17.9	31.3	16.7	29.8	+ 3.0	- 6.7	- 6.7	29.8	
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	26,360	1,720	28,080	16.9	3.8	16.1	6.8	0.9	6.4	23.7	4.7	22.5	- 3.2	- 17.4	- 18.5	22.5	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,910	3,740	22,650	12.4	4.2	11.0	6.1	2.1	5.5	18.5	6.3	16.5	- 1.3	- 7.8	- 8.6	16.5	
Engineering, etc.:—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	486,520	41,670	528,190	17.8	4.3	16.7	3.4	1.3	3.3	21.2	5.6	20.0	- 1.0	- 9.2	- 6.8	19.9	
Electrical Engineering ... ..	71,340	19,250	90,590	10.7	3.3	9.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	12.2	4.5	10.6	- 1.0	- 5.8	- 4.5	10.5	
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	45,460	760	46,220	38.3	5.3	37.7	2.5	1.1	2.5	40.8	6.4	40.2	- 2.1	- 14.9	- 11.0	39.1	
Constructional Engineering ... ..	28,000	1,200	29,200	24.7	4.9	23.9	4.4	—	4.2	29.1	4.9	28.1	- 1.3	- 10.7	- 1.3	27.8	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	235,630	26,090	261,720	10.4	3.0	9.7	1.4	0.6	1.3	11.8	3.6	11.0	- 0.9	- 7.0	- 11.2	11.0	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	14,580	2,640	17,220	15.4	5.1	13.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	17.2	6.6	15.6	- 0.8	- 6.3	- 5.1	15.4	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	43,810	1,370	45,180	14.1	3.0	13.8	2.5	0.4	2.4	16.6	3.4	16.2	- 1.1	- 14.6	- 6.8	16.2	
Metal Trades:—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	166,980	2,330	169,310	53.4	10.7	52.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	55.1	11.8	54.5	- 0.6	- 9.0	- 5.6	53.6	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	83,390	8,160	91,550	13.9	4.0	13.0	3.5	1.0	3.3	17.4	5.0	16.3	- 1.2	- 9.6	- 8.1	16.3	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	25,890	1,720	27,610	13.9	3.4	13.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	14.7	3.5	14.0	- 0.8	- 3.1	- 1.1	13.9	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	73,780	51,790	125,570	9.9	5.7	8.2	1.0	1.8	1.3	10.9	7.5	9.5	+ 0.4	- 3.3	- 2.8	9.5	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	23,670	9,990	33,660	18.7	7.2	15.3	7.3	2.3	5.8	26.0	9.5	21.1	- 1.4	- 10.7	- 9.6	21.1	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	14,750	10,210	24,960	13.2	5.5	10.1	4.8	1.1	3.2	18.0	6.6	13.3	- 2.6	- 9.9	- 12.9	13.3	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	15,770	9,470	25,240	10.9	4.2	8.4	1.8</										



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1933.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 18TH DECEMBER, 1933.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 18TH DEC., 1933.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	20TH NOV., 1933.	19TH DEC., 1932.	21ST DEC., 1931.	
<b>Printing and Paper Trades:—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.4	2.8	4.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.4	4.8	6.7	- 0.6	- 4.1	- 3.3	6.7
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	22,050	40,780	62,830	6.3	3.0	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	6.8	3.8	4.8	- 0.1	- 2.4	- 4.6	4.7
Wall Paper Making ... ..	4,430	1,760	6,190	6.0	4.4	5.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	6.2	5.2	5.9	...	- 4.1	- 3.9	5.9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	3,130	4,220	7,350	7.6	4.8	6.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	8.1	5.7	6.7	+ 1.1	- 1.5	- 4.1	6.7
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	187,450	97,500	284,950	9.7	5.0	8.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	10.1	5.8	8.6	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 2.2	8.5
<b>Building and Public Works, Contracting:—</b>																
Building ... ..	873,540	10,240	883,780	23.9	2.9	23.6	2.2	0.2	2.3	26.1	3.1	25.9	+ 4.7	- 6.2	- 2.7	25.5
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	276,300	1,280	277,580	47.4	2.4	47.2	1.2	0.3	1.2	48.6	2.7	48.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.2	+ 12.8	48.6
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries:—</b>																
Rubber ... ..	39,270	27,330	66,600	13.8	7.3	11.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	15.9	10.6	13.7	+ 0.2	- 4.3	- 7.2	13.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	12,160	2,360	14,520	11.3	4.2	10.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	12.8	5.4	11.6	+ 0.9	- 5.8	- 7.7	11.4
Brushes and Brooms ... ..	7,520	5,500	13,020	17.5	4.0	11.8	3.4	2.3	2.9	20.9	6.3	14.7	+ 0.8	- 4.2	- 4.6	14.6
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	18,660	9,710	28,370	6.6	2.7	5.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	7.4	3.1	5.9	- 0.4	- 4.3	- 4.5	5.9
Musical Instruments ... ..	17,080	6,740	23,820	13.8	4.9	11.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	14.7	5.1	12.0	- 1.5	- 6.6	- 5.8	11.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,860	7,620	14,480	11.0	4.3	7.5	3.7	1.4	2.5	14.7	5.7	10.0	- 0.4	- 4.1	- 4.6	10.0
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..</b>	174,930	7,850	182,780	10.0	1.8	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	10.4	1.9	10.0	- 0.2	- 1.0	+ 0.1	10.0
<b>Transport and Communication:—</b>																
Railway Service ... ..	118,270	6,070	124,340	14.1	5.3	13.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	14.8	5.4	14.4	- 0.7	- 4.0	+ 0.8	14.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	174,350	8,850	183,200	6.1	5.4	6.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.5	5.5	6.5	...	- 0.4	+ 0.3	6.4
Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	201,430	9,200	210,630	20.5	4.8	19.8	1.1	0.2	1.1	21.6	5.0	20.9	- 0.6	- 2.6	...	20.8
Shipping Service ... ..	149,660	6,000	155,660	34.4	14.2	33.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	34.7	15.4	34.0	- 1.0	- 2.6	- 0.7	34.0
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	162,470	2,030	164,500	30.7	6.9	30.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	31.6	7.5	31.3	+ 0.1	- 3.9	†	31.2
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	18,380	2,130	20,510	18.5	4.1	17.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	19.1	4.8	17.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2	17.6
<b>Distributive Trades ... ..</b>	1,235,550	756,450	1,992,000	13.1	5.3	10.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.6	5.8	10.6	- 0.9	- 1.3	- 1.5	10.5
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..</b>	167,630	77,900	245,530	5.8	1.6	4.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.0	1.6	4.6	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 1.6	4.5
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services:—</b>																
National Government Service ...	94,430	18,880	113,310	15.7	5.6	14.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	16.1	5.9	14.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 3.1	14.2
Local Government Service ... ..	330,860	22,340	353,200	21.7	5.1	20.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	22.4	5.4	21.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	21.2
Professional Services ... ..	82,790	59,930	142,720	7.4	2.7	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	7.7	2.8	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.6	5.6
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	72,740	35,020	107,760	24.2	11.6	20.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	24.8	12.2	20.7	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 1.8	20.6
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	150,070	248,710	398,780	20.8	14.7	17.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	21.1	15.0	17.3	- 1.6	- 2.3	- 3.6	17.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34,690	117,720	152,410	10.9	5.6	6.8	0.5	1.7	1.5	11.4	7.3	8.3	- 0.4	- 1.6	- 2.4	8.2
Industries and Services not separately specified ... ..	117,400	39,890	157,290	39.6	4.5	30.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	40.8	5.3	31.8	+ 0.1	- 4.5	- 2.3	31.2
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	18.3	6.7	15.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	20.8	9.0	17.6	- 0.3	- 4.1	- 3.3	17.4

\* See last paragraph of text on page 22.

† For 21st December, 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 18th December, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 2.6 than at 21st December, 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 ... ..	8,020	0.5	69	0.0	298	0.1	20	0.0
Mining ... ..	230,565	13.5	59,631	25.7	642	0.3	65	0.1
<b>Non-Metalliferous</b>								
Mining Products ... ..	8,831	0.5	2,063	0.9	129	0.1	36	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ....	10,548	0.6	2,428	1.0	545	0.2	197	0.2
Pottery ... ..	4,756	0.3	4,011	1.7	2,520	1.1	6,466	8.0
Glass Trades ... ..	5,672	0.3	1,074	0.5	438	0.2	31	0.0
Chemicals ... ..	18,364	1.1	1,913	0.8	2,249	1.0	408	0.5
Metal Manufacture ... ..	48,776	2.8	27,566	11.9	758	0.3	486	0.6
Engineering ... ..	118,461	6.9	19,998	8.6	2,534	1.1	757	0.9
Vehicles ... ..	32,963	1.9	4,715	2.0	971	0.4	193	0.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	89,096	5.2	2,877	1.2	250	0.1	26	0.0
Metal Trades ... ..	49,928	2.9	11,062	4.8	9,078	3.8	2,634	3.3
Textile Trades ... ..	59,920	3.5	30,721	13.2	64,070	27.1	36,670	45.1
Leather ... ..	4,963	0.3	1,141	0.5	1,392	0.6	615	0.8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... ..	10,567	0.6	9,850	4.2	1,921	0.8	4,012	4.9
Clothing Trades ... ..	16,867	1.0	2,993	1.3	20,382	8.6	15,056	18.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	36,958	2.2	2,519	1.1	18,822	8.0	3,394	4.2
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ... ..	28,844	1.7	2,934	1.3	1,835	0.8	377	0.5
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting ... ..	22,454	1.3	1,814	0.8	6,841	2.9	1,436	1.8
Other Manufacturing Industries ... ..	339,551	19.8	23,021	9.9	333	0.1	16	0.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..	12,448	0.7	1,793	0.8	3,238	1.4	1,209	1.5
Transport and Communication ... ..	173,522	10.1	5,645	2.4	2,316	1.0	136	0.2
Distributive Trades ... ..	161,998	9.5	6,150	2.7	40,164	17.0	3,569	4.4
Commerce, Banking, etc. ... ..	9,798	0.6	203	0.1	1,266	0.5	19	0.0
Miscellaneous ... ..	192,058	11.2	5,207	2.3	52,882	22.4	3,518	4.3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	1,713,460	100.0	232,065	100.0	236,017	100.0	81,354	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 18th December, 1933, differed from the figures for 20th November, 1933, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 18th December, 1933, as compared with 20th November, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining ... ..	- 47,199	- 218	- 47,417
Distributive Trades ... ..	- 7,601	- 10,116	- 17,717
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	- 1,697	- 4,675	- 6,372
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	- 5,128	- 259	- 5,387
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	- 4,508	27	- 4,535
Cotton Industry, Manufacturing Section ... ..	- 783	- 3,435	- 4,218
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 1,989	- 167	- 2,156
Tailoring ... ..	+ 456	- 2,525	- 2,069
Shipping Service ... ..	- 1,677	15	- 1,662
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	- 1,292	- 311	- 1,603
Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	- 1,291	- 19	- 1,310
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ... ..	- 696	- 574	- 1,270
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	- 1,011	- 80	- 1,091
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	- 578	- 487	- 1,065
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ... ..	- 997	- 44	- 1,041
Hosiery ... ..	+ 427	+ 1,374	+ 1,801
Fishing ... ..	+ 2,235	+ 301	+ 2,536
Food Industries not separately specified ... ..	+ 517	+ 2,035	+ 2,552
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 3,131	- 6	+ 3,125
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+ 2,656	+ 1,402	+ 4,058
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	+ 1,846	+ 3,607	+ 5,453
Building ... ..	+ 40,837	- 37	+ 40,800
<b>Net variation for above industries</b>	- 24,342	- 14,246	- 38,588
<b>Total net variation for all insured industries ... ..</b>	- 29,579	- 16,304	- 45,883



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 18TH DECEMBER, 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 ...	1,229	1,077	2,306	744	819	1,563
South-Eastern ...	1,274	806	2,080	772	1,033	1,805
South-Western ...	1,487	1,467	2,954	710	1,396	2,106
Midlands ...	1,389	990	2,379	968	845	1,813
North-Eastern ...	4,567	5,446	10,013	1,993	4,759	6,752
North-Western ...	4,582	3,949	8,531	2,722	3,337	6,059
Scotland ...	4,281	5,536	9,817	2,521	4,132	6,653
Wales ...	2,343	2,684	5,027	720	1,816	2,536
Great Britain ...	21,152	21,955	43,107	11,150	18,137	29,287

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH DECEMBER, 1933.\*

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	5,751	4,904	10,655	973	820	1,793
South-Western ...	965	1,028	1,993	230	260	490
Midlands ...	1,450	1,167	2,617	334	330	664
North-Eastern ...	2,172	2,294	4,466	477	556	1,033
North-Western ...	2,370	2,376	4,746	710	629	1,339
Scotland ...	1,206	1,762	2,968	293	374	667
Wales ...	420	398	818	130	139	269
Great Britain ...	14,334	13,929	28,263	3,147	3,108	6,255

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1933.		Percentage Unemployed at 18th December, 1933.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	100,390	91,550	1.6	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.2
South-Eastern ...	46,130	32,090	3.0	0.1	3.1	2.7	0.2	2.9
South-Western ...	38,560	26,210	3.9	0.4	4.3	3.0	0.5	3.5
Midlands ...	79,090	66,350	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.7
North-Eastern ...	85,550	54,010	4.9	0.9	5.8	3.8	0.8	4.6
North-Western ...	74,880	67,840	6.0	1.0	7.0	3.4	1.2	4.6
Scotland ...	52,230	43,100	8.6	0.6	9.2	6.0	1.0	7.0
Wales ...	28,170	8,850	5.7	3.2	8.9	9.8	1.0	10.8
Special Schemes...	2,400	2,300	0.6	—	0.6	0.4	—	0.4
Great Britain ...	507,400	392,300	4.0	0.7	4.7	2.8	0.7	3.5

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 20.12.33.						Monthended 20.12.33.				
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).				
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.				J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
London ...	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	6,535	...	
S.-Eastern	163	42	19	17	182	59	165	102	3,426	1,400	
S.-Western	261	91	29	16	290	107	110	80	2,980	757	
Midlands	268	127	70	2	338	129	147	47	5,988	1,092	
N.-Eastern	1,198	279	1,852	135	3,050	414	208	191	18,677	1,053	
N.-Western	1,415	456	406	202	1,821	658	129	78	20,875	578	
Scotland...	1,233	553	1,156	217	2,389	770	302	288	14,521	1,234	
Wales ...	594	70	1,506	272	2,100	342	129	82	9,684	466	
Great Britain...	5,221	1,618	5,038	861	10,259	2,479	1,190	868	82,686	6,580	

There were 75 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 26 for girls, and 19 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 3 for girls, and 2 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 177 for boys, 103 for girls, and 205 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

\* Four weeks ended 18th December, 1933, in the case of Juvenile Employment Bureaux.

† 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 18th December, 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. Of the persons who had been on the register for extended periods, a proportion, which will increase as the period on the register increases, will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 308,821 temporarily stopped, 84,281 normally in casual employment, and 648,251 wholly unemployed. Of the wholly unemployed claimants who had been on the register for less than three months, 286,670 (or 15.7 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 184,636 (or 10.1 per cent.) one month but less than two months, and 176,945 (or 9.7 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 ...	866,463	193,402	116,046	93,671	432,955	1,702,537
Boys ...	10,543	1,561	164	18	5	12,291
Women ...	158,882	26,408	8,982	7,118	18,733	220,123
Girls ...	5,465	468	52	5	1	5,991
Total ...	1,041,353	221,839	125,244	100,812	451,694	1,940,942

PERCENTAGES.						
Men ...	50.9	11.4	6.8	5.5	25.4	100.0
Boys ...	85.8	12.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Women ...	72.2	12.0	4.1	3.2	8.5	100.0
Girls ...	91.2	7.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Total ...	53.6	11.4	6.5	5.2	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 18th December, 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 1,511,818 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 18th December, 1933, there were 452,579 with claims to insurance benefit, and 907,074 with applications for transitional payments; while 152,165 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 226,682 men temporarily stopped were 187,429, 23,674 and 15,579 respectively.

Among the 177,987 wholly unemployed insured women, 84,497 had claims for insurance benefit, 52,075 were applicants for transitional payments, and 41,415 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 75,883 women temporarily stopped were 68,039, 3,230 and 4,614 respectively.



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

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	452,579 187,429 55,087	84,497 68,039 1,174
	Total ... ..	695,095	153,710
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	907,074 23,674 26,806	52,075 3,230 214
	Total ... ..	957,554	55,519
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—			
(a) Authorised for payment ...		892,048	43,743
(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment... ..		65,506	11,776
Total ... ..		957,554	55,519
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	118,735	35,168
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	33,430 15,579 879	6,247 4,614 33
	Total ... ..	49,888	10,894
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	1,511,818 226,682 82,772	177,987 75,883 1,421
	Total ... ..	1,821,272	255,291

## JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	8,003 3,196 79	2,990 2,293 6
	Total ... ..	11,278	5,289
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ... ..		8,225	4,987
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ... ..		636	172
Total ... ..		8,861	5,159
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	596 415 2	349 352 1
	Total ... ..	1,013	702
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ..	17,460 3,611 81	8,498 2,645 7
	Total ... ..	21,152	11,150

## 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 6th November to 2nd December, 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.	Re-newals and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-newals and Re-visions.	Initial Applications.	Re-newals and Re-visions.
Transitional payment allowed at—						
Maximum benefit rates ... ..	26,506	271,701	2,547	12,033	29,053	283,734
Lower rates ... ..	18,037	183,215	1,930	9,703	19,967	192,918
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ... ..	7,192	14,127	1,781	2,057	8,973	16,184
Total ... ..	51,735	469,043	6,258	23,793	57,993	492,836

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

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

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th December, 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 Dis-allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ... ..	111 9 11	229 51 292	340 60 303
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	5,873 869	6,463 1,484	12,336 2,353
Anomalies Regulation†:—			
Class (b) ... ..	234 167 1	619 776 3	853 943 4
Class (c) ... ..	27 15 1	52 43 —	79 58 1
Class (d) ... ..	978	2,067	3,045
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	1,118 971 140	1,851 2,164 371	2,969 3,135 511
Employment lost through misconduct	1,115 452 96	1,760 693 329	2,875 1,145 425
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... ..	194 425 30	405 1,570 216	599 1,995 246
Not unemployed ... ..	274 58 3	1,732 584 105	2,006 642 108
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	193 136 8	1,966 795 35	2,159 931 43
Other grounds ... ..	336 65 45	2,385 588 375	2,721 653 420
Total ... ..	9,475 4,145 335	17,462 10,815 1,726	26,937 14,960 2,061
Grand Total ... ..	13,955	30,003	43,958

## B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	187	268	455
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... ..	19 — —	18 1 2	37 1 2
Total Appeals ... ..	19	21	40

## C.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ... ..	258 70	291 113	549 183
Appeals by Associations ... ..	104	318	422
Appeals by Claimants ... ..			
Total ... ..	432	722	1,154

\* 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 28. There were no cases under Class (a).

‡ See note † in first column on page 28.



**CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO  
30TH DECEMBER, 1933.**

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>			
Contributions conditions ... ..	1,718	7,796	9,514
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	86,828	105,118	191,946
Anomalies Regulations* ... ..	<div> <div>Class (a)</div> <div>Class (b)</div> <div>Class (c)</div> <div>Class (d)</div> </div>	<div> <div>5,789</div> <div>19,432</div> <div>1,714</div> <div>40,414</div> </div>	<div> <div>25,221</div> <div>2,548</div> <div>57,276</div> </div>
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	32,247	61,386	93,633
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	23,890	38,169	62,059
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... ..	8,856	29,555	38,411
Not unemployed ... ..	5,851	36,912	42,763
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	4,933	20,096	25,029
Other grounds ... ..	8,523	56,169	64,692
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>196,331</b>	<b>416,761</b>	<b>613,092</b>
<i>Trade Dispute Cases.†</i>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	2,321	2,913	5,234
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees... ..	605	942	1,547
<i>Decisions by Umpire †</i>			
Appeals by Insurance Officers ... ..	3,067	3,853	6,920
Appeals by Associations ... ..	1,081	2,102	3,183
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	1,375	4,202	5,577
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>10,157</b>	<b>15,680</b>

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of five weeks ended 30th December, 1933, four weeks ended 25th November, 1933, and five weeks ended 31st December, 1932†:—

	Five weeks ended 30th December, 1933.	Four weeks ended 25th November, 1933.	Five weeks ended 31st December, 1932.
<b>I. Insurance Account.</b>			
Contributions received from:—	£	£	£
Employers ... ..	1,950,000	1,454,000	1,736,000
Employed persons ... ..	1,935,000	1,442,000	1,726,000
Exchequer ("Equal thirds") ... ..	1,946,000	1,443,000	1,734,000
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	3,000	2,000	3,000
	5,834,000	4,341,000	5,199,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer‡ ... ..	—	—	669,000
<b>Total Income ... ..</b>	<b>5,834,000</b>	<b>4,341,000</b>	<b>5,868,000</b>
Insurance Benefit ... ..	3,376,000	2,846,000	4,931,000
Cost of Administration ... ..	348,000	159,000	410,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ... ..	500,000	406,000	520,000
Miscellaneous Payments ... ..	10,000	8,000	7,000
<b>Total Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>4,234,000</b>	<b>3,419,000</b>	<b>5,868,000</b>
Treasury Advances Outstanding   ... ..	110,930,000	112,680,000	115,000,000
<b>II. Transitional Payments Account.</b>			
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶ ... ..	4,940,000	3,980,000	5,260,000

\* 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. There were no cases under class (a).

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.

|| Since 1st November, 1933, out of the surplus accrued on insurance account during the current financial year, repayment of debt has been effected as the various items of the debt fell due for repayment.

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

## POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER.

(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 December, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 837,994, or 3·9 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 4·1 per cent. more than in December, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 503, 484 and 482 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, was 676,814, an increase of 4·3 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 2·3 per cent. as compared with December, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 161,180, or 2·1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 12·3 per cent. more than in December, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December numbered 93,678, or 0·5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 6·2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 744,316, or 4·3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 5·5 per cent. more than in December, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-three showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in December, as compared with November, ten showed decreases, while in four areas there was no change. Compared with December, 1932, thirty-eight areas showed increases, including Glasgow (174 per 10,000), Cardiff (120 per 10,000), Birkenhead (105 per 10,000), and Oldham (100 per 10,000); eight areas showed decreases, including Edinburgh (96 per 10,000) and Derby (63 per 10,000); while in one area there was no change.

	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in December, 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	Year
					ago.	ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	33,103	94,744	127,847	293	+ 3	— 30
Birkenhead ...	873	7,767	8,640	585	+ 22	+105
Birmingham ...	4,598	17,418	22,016	218	+ 2	— 8
Blackburn ...	774	5,493	6,267	513	+ 39	+ 83
Bolton ...	860	4,110	4,970	280	+ 9	+ 28
Bradford ...	1,189	9,753	10,942	369	+ 3	+ 26
Brighton ...	1,067	2,216	3,283	226	...	+ 2
Bristol ...	2,142	11,684	13,826	342	...	— 21
Burnley ...	420	3,180	3,600	370	+ 21	+ 70
Cardiff ...	1,357	23,267	24,624	1,106	+ 572	+120
Coventry ...	428	1,856	2,284	127	— 2	— 1
Croydon ...	807	4,270	5,077	214	...	+ 4
Derby ...	586	6,012	6,598	463	— 10	— 63
East Ham ...	626	4,162	4,788	338	— 5	+ 33
Gateshead ...	689	9,128	9,817	801	+ 11	+ 56
Huddersfield ...	579	2,126	2,705	237	— 1	+ 17
Kingston-upon-Hull ...	1,752	19,929	21,681	681	+ 43	+ 1
Leeds ...	2,996	18,106	21,102	435	+ 7	+ 44
Leicester ...	893	4,809	5,702	237	+ 1	+ 3
Liverpool ...	5,795	77,199	82,994	966	+ 43	+ 65
Manchester ...	3,692	55,871	59,563	781	+ 26	+ 46
Middlesbrough ...	485	5,114	5,599	400	+ 1	+ 52
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	901	21,284	22,185	778	+ 9	+ 57
Norwich ...	805	10,681	11,486	907	+ 21	+ 60
Nottingham ...	1,961	13,860	15,821	584	+ 42	+ 75
Oldham ...	988	3,888	4,876	351	+ 14	+100
Plymouth ...	528	6,581	7,109	341	+ 11	— 15
Portsmouth ...	1,228	3,288	4,516	178	— 2	+ 1
Preston ...	544	1,688	2,232	188	+ 10	+ 33
St. Helens ...	463	5,572	6,035	561	+ 6	+ 38
Salford ...	1,546	7,511	9,057	411	— 11	+ 47
Sheffield ...	1,747	57,554	59,301	1,156	+ 9	+ 15
Southampton ...	1,363	7,859	9,222	520	+ 97	+ 41
Southend-on-Sea ...	267	2,877	3,144	261	— 23	+ 16
South Shields ...	749	3,580	4,329	380	— 3	+ 19
Stockport ...	592	1,899	2,491	196	— 4	...
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,818	9,104	10,922	395	+ 20	+ 24
Sunderland ...	907	12,072	12,979	690	+ 22	+ 45
Swansea ...	531	7,042	7,573	459	+ 16	+ 23
Wallasey ...	257	1,680	1,937	199	...	+ 56
Walsall ...	570	3,746	4,316	412	+ 2	— 24
West Ham ...	2,341	17,766	20,107	695	— 8	+ 47
Wolverhampton ...	566	2,685	3,251	244	+ 4	+ 21
Total for the above County Boroughs ...	53,280	495,687	548,967	528	+ 26	+ 29
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	86,383	590,431	676,814	459	+ 19	+ 12
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	5,295	120,247	125,542	1,135	+ 20	+174
Edinburgh ...	825	19,679	20,504	460	+ 12	— 96
Dundee ...	719	6,689	7,408	418	+ 14	+ 67
Aberdeen ...	456	7,270	7,726	459	+ 21	+ 88
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,295	153,885	161,180	849	+ 17	+ 92
Total for above 47 areas ...	93,678	744,316	837,994	503	+ 19	+ 21

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

† 16th December in London, 30th December in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th December 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. 12-13 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

Unemployment increased during December, mainly owing to seasonal causes. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st December, 1933, was 4,058,000 (provisional figure), as compared with 3,714,646 reported for the end of November, 1933. The total for the end of December, 1932, was 5,772,984, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 31st December, 1933, 553,535 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,174,678 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,728,213 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,403,081 at the end of November, and 2,073,101 at the end of December, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,409,952 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st December, 1933, as compared with 1,347,086 at the end of November, and 2,304,929 at the end of December, 1932.

Of 5,332,831 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 20.3 per cent. were wholly unemployed, and a further 13.4 per cent. were working short time on 25th November, 1933; at the end of the previous month the corresponding percentages were 20.9 and 14.0.

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased again in December. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 343,460 (278,542 men and 64,918 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 286,882 (revised figure), and at the end of December, 1932, 306,952.

At the beginning of December, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 1.20 per cent. as compared with December, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 35.93, as compared with 39.25 at the beginning of December, 1932. At 1st December, 1933, 16.77 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 19.16 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## HOLLAND.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during October. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 516,907 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th October, 1933, 23.0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.1 per cent. for less than 6 days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.4 and 5.0 respectively, and in the last week of October, 1932, 25.2 and 4.9. At the end of October, 1933, 326,230 applicants were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 302,014 were unemployed.

## SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment continued to increase during November, mainly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 71,721 applications for employment (54.4 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 56,399 at the end of October and 68,286 at the end of November, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,157, 1,794 and 1,180 respectively.

## ITALY.||

Unemployment showed a further increase during November. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 1,066,215 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 962,868 at the end of October. The total for the end of November, 1932, was 1,038,757, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

## AUSTRIA.¶

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 300,477 (124,307 in Vienna), an increase of 7.2 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 8.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1932.

## POLAND.\*

Unemployment increased during October. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 215,415, as compared with 202,065 at the end of September and 150,894 at the end of October, 1932.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment continued to increase during December. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 778,000, as compared with 692,100 at the end of November (preliminary figures) and 746,311 at the end of December, 1932.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark, Norway and Sweden during November.

*Denmark.*‡—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 349,971 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 25.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1933, as compared with 23.2 per cent. at the end of October, and 35.1 per cent. at the end of November, 1932.

*Norway.*§—Out of 23,619 members of trade unions making returns, 29.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1933, as compared with 27.8 per cent. at the end of October, and 28.8 per cent. at the end of November, 1932.

*Sweden.*||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of November, 1933, was 21.8, as compared with 19.8 at the end of October and 24.1 at the end of November, 1932.

## JAPAN.¶

Unemployment decreased during July—the latest date for which figures are available. According to official estimates, 418,177 workpeople (5.8 per cent. of the estimated total number of industrial wage-earners covered by the returns) were unemployed, as compared with 428,708 in June and 510,901 in July, 1932.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 18,047 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, covering about 50 per cent. of the total wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries, 3,128,908 workpeople were on their pay-rolls at or near 15th November, a decrease of approximately 3.5 per cent. as compared with the previous month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November, 1933, was 71.4, as compared with 74.0 for October and 59.4 for November, 1932. It is officially estimated that, in the 89 manufacturing industries, and in 16 important non-manufacturing industries (for each of which separate indexes of employment are compiled), 2,500,000 more persons were at work in November than in March last.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 27 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in November, 1933, as compared with 27 per cent. also in October and 32 per cent. in November, 1932.

## IRISH FREE STATE.¶

Unemployment showed a further increase during November. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 82,565 at the end of November as compared with 71,586 at the end of October and 102,747 at the end of November, 1932.

## CANADA.††

Employment at the beginning of December showed its eighth consecutive monthly increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,428 firms gave an aggregate of 850,486 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st December, 1933, as compared with 845,793 at 1st November. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index of employment for 1st December, 1933, was 91.8, as compared with 91.3 at the beginning of November and 83.2 at the beginning of December, 1932.

## NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment continued to decrease during October. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 28th October, 1933, was 54,105 as compared with 56,173 at the end of September and 54,549 at the end of October, 1932.

\* Statistical Supplement to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 5th January, 1934, and *Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger*, 10th January, 1934. Berlin.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 29th December, 1933, and 6th January, 1934.

‡ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 30th November, 1933. The Hague.

§ *La Vie Economique*, December, 1933. Berne.

|| *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, December, 1933. Rome.

¶ *Statistische Nachrichten*, 27th December, 1933. Vienna.

\* *Wiadomosci Statystyczne*, 15th December, 1933. Warsaw.

† *Prager Tagblatt*, 9th January, 1934. Prague.

‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 29th December, 1933. Copenhagen.

§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

|| Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

¶ *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, December, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.

\*\* *Trend of Employment*, November, 1933, and *American Federationist*, December, 1933. Washington.

†† *The December Employment Situation*, 1933. Ottawa.

‡‡ *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*, October, 1933. Wellington.



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

## 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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £5,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 35,000 workpeople and in an increase of £1,050 in those of 15,400 workpeople.

The principal decrease in wages occurred in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade, in which the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for most classes of male workers in Great Britain were reduced by  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 1d. per hour generally. There were also reductions in the Trade Board minimum rates for male workers in the shirt-making trade in Great Britain, and for both male and female workers in the sack and bag trade. The introduction of a uniform piece price list for one section of work in the hosiery industry in the Midlands, in place of the varying rates hitherto paid, had the effect of reducing wages in most cases.

The most important increase in wages taking effect in December concerned nearly all classes of brush and broom workers in Great Britain, whose minimum rates under the Trade Boards Acts were raised by various amounts as a result of the operation of a cost-of-living sliding scale. Among other increases due to such scales were

those affecting penmakers in the Birmingham district and flint glass makers and cutters at Stourbridge and other places. Increases taking effect under selling-price sliding scales occurred in the rates of the higher-paid workers employed in steel sheet rolling mills and on galvanising processes.

Of the total decrease of £5,850 per week, about £5,450 took effect under arrangements made by Trade Boards. Nearly the whole of the remaining sum was accounted for by a reduction which had been preceded by a stoppage of work.

Of the total increase of £1,050 per week, over £700 resulted from movements under cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £525 under scales arranged by Trade Boards or other joint bodies; nearly £220 operated under sliding scales based on selling prices; while the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in December.

## Changes in Wages and Hours in 1933.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1933.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.	24 Dec.	Male workers ... ..	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 9s. at 14, increasing each year to 21s. at 18, and to 31s. at 21 and over.
Chemical, etc. Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase† of 1s. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 38s. 9d.
Flint Glass Making, Cutting, etc.	Various districts in England and Scotland.†	1st pay day in Dec.	Flint glass makers ... .. Flint glass cutters, etc. ... ..	Increase† of 1½d. per turn. Increase† of 1s. per week.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	6 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and at iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates increased§ from 17½ to 22½ for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift: bonuses previously granted to lower-paid workers extended and increased by amounts varying from 1d. to 9d. per shift, the bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, now ranging from 2d. to 2s. 2d. per shift for production men on basis rates of 6s. 10d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, from 2d. to 1s. 6d. per shift for day men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift, and of 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per shift for shift men on basis rates of 6s. 3d. down to 3s. 10d. per shift.
	Barrow-in-Furness ... Various districts in Great Britain.	6 Nov. 4 Dec.	Wire and hoop millmen ... .. Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose basis rates are 60s. 1d. and over per week.	
Galvanising	England and Wales.**	4 Dec.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose basis rates are 60s. 1d. and over per week.**	Increase¶ of 2½ (12½ to 15) in the percentage payable on basis rates.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 Dec.	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age.	Increase† of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 68s. 8d. and 59s. 2d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 49s. 2d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 61s. 2d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 53s. 2d.; others, 41s.
			Male timeworkers under 21 years of age.	Increase† of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d. per week.
			Apprentices ... ..	Increase† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
			Female dayworkers and learners ...	Increase† of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 21s. 4d.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various districts in the Midland Counties.††	Dec.	Female pieceworkers ... ..	Increase† of 5d. in the basis piecework rate per week (22s. 5d. to 22s. 10d.).
			Workpeople employed in the fine gauge full-fashioned section.	Uniform list of piece prices for legging adopted, resulting in most cases in decreases of varying amounts.

\* 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.

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

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

§ This increase was granted under the terms of an arrangement whereby the special reduction of 5 per cent. on basis rates which operated from November, 1925, was restored to the workpeople in question. The percentage payable to workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift remains unaltered at 27½.

|| This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 60s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on basis rates of 60s. per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their basis rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Sack and Bag Manufacture.	Great Britain	4 Dec.	Male workers ... .. Female workers ... ..	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: those 21 and over employed as superintendents of packing presses or press foremen, or in setting up and/or minding branding and/or printing machines, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other workers— $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15, increasing each year to $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 21. (See Notice of Order on page 471 of December, 1933, GAZETTE.) Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour in time rates, and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour in piecework basis time rates. Minimum time rates after change: those 18 and over employed as examiners of mended work, allocators, forewomen, hand sewers on heavy twill sacks and bags of 10 porter and upwards, selectors or graders of mixed loads, setters-up on branding machines, $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other workers— $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15, increasing each year to $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 18 and over. (See Notice of Order on page 471 of December, 1933, GAZETTE.)
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.	Great Britain	27 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade:— Male workers:— Measure cutters, cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen (other than those employed on heavy cotton clothing).  Fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists and passers (other than those employed on heavy cotton clothing). Workers employed wholly or mainly on heavy cotton clothing.  Under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' employment after 19 years of age. Warehousemen 22 and over  Packers 22 and over ...  Porters 22 and over ... All other male workers ...  Female learners ... ..	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See Notice of Order on page 36.):— Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: measure cutters with not less than 5 years' employment after 19 years of age—London district, 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other districts, 1s. 5d., 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other classes: not less than 4 years' employment after 19 years—London district, 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other districts, 1s. 3d., 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; not less than 3 years' employment after 19 (all districts)—1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. 3d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: not less than 4 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 3d., 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.; not less than 3 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. 3d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: measure cutters with not less than 5 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 4d., 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.; cutters, trimmers, knife cutters or knifemen with not less than 4 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. 2d., 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other workers with not less than 4 years' employment after 19 years, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. 3d. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 1s., 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. Decrease of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: not less than 2 years' employment after the age of 22, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; not less than 1 year's employment, 1s., 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; less than 1 year's employment, 11d., 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Decrease of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: not less than 2 years' employment after the age of 22, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. 2d.; not less than 1 year's employment, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1s. 1d.; less than 1 year's employment, 11d., 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Decrease of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 11d., 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. New scale of minimum time rates fixed resulting in an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for those 19 and under 20 and in decreases of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour for other workers 17 and over, the rates for those under 17 remaining unchanged; piecework basis time rate reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: time— $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15, increasing each year to 11d. at 22 and over; piecework basis time rate, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Scale of minimum time rates fixed based on length of employment in the trade instead of the combined factors of age of entry and length of employment as previously, starting at 7s. per week during first year, increasing each year to 25s. during fourth year.
Shirt-making	Great Britain	30 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the shirt-making trade:— Male workers:— Cutters (other than tie cutters).  Tie cutters ... ..  Other workers ... ..  Female learners ... ..	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See Notice of Order on page 36.):— Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers, 1s. 6d., 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; other cutters, 1s. 4d., 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. Decrease of 1d. per hour for those 23 and over, and of 3d. per hour for those 22 and under 23. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: 23 and over, 1s. 6d., 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 22 and under 23, 1s. 4d., 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. Decreases in time rates of from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. per hour for those 20 and over, the rates for those under 20 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates: $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 15, increasing each year to 1s. 1d. at 22 and over. Scale of minimum time rates fixed based on length of employment in the trade instead of the combined factors of age of entry and length of employment as previously starting at 7s. per week during first year, increasing each year to 25s. during fourth year.
Brewing	Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley and Barrow districts.	1st full week in Dec.	Brewery workers ... ..	Increases* of 2s. per week for men 19 and over, and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 46s.; women, 31s. 6d.; youths, 15s. at 14 increasing each year to 24s. at 18.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Eston	1 Dec.	Manual workers (except paviors) ...	Increase* of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 55s. 3d. per week; road sweepers, 7s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day; refuse collectors, 8s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day.
	Folkestone	28 Dec.	Manual workers ... ..	Restoration of temporary reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour made in January, 1932. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, road scavengers or sweepers and refuse collectors, 1s. 1d.; road paviors and masons, 1s. 3d.
	Glasgow	1st full pay in Dec.	Settmakers ... ..	Increase* of 1d. per ton (4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.).
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; women—5d. per hour, plus in each case, 45 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	4 Dec.	Skip and basket makers ... ..	Increase* of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $60\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.

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



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade :—  Male timeworkers 21 years and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations. All other male timeworkers ...  Female pan hands ... Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).  Female pan-setting learners ... Male and female pieceworkers  Apprentices ...	Increase* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See Notice of Order on page 471 of December, 1933, GAZETTE):— Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.).  Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for those 21 and over, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for those 15 and under 21 (except those 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 17, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 18, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates as follows:—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , increasing to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 21 and over. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour. Increase in time rates of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (except for those under 15, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 17, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 18, for whom there was no change), and in piecework basis time rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, leaving minimum time rates as follows:—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , increasing to 6d. at 18 and under 21, and to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 21 and over. Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (3d. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.). Increase in minimum piece rates of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving wages 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the list. Increases proportionate to the above.
Slaughtering	Aberdeen ...	4 Dec.	Slaughtermen ...	Decrease of 1d. per head for killing sheep (9d. to 8d.).
Window Cleaning	Bristol ...	6 Nov.	Window cleaners ...	Minimum weekly rates adopted of 21s. at 17 years, 25s. at 18, and 42s. at 19 years and over.
Entertainments	Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury and Preston.	4 Dec.	Workpeople employed in theatres, cinemas, and variety houses.	Decrease of 1s. per week in minimum rate for men on day staff and of 3s. per week for women cleaners employed in theatres and variety houses, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged; uniform scale of rates adopted for workers in cinemas. Minimum rates include: men on day staff— <i>theatres and variety houses</i> , 50s.; <i>cinemas—continuous</i> , 50s., <i>others</i> , 45s.; <i>female workers in advance booking office</i> , 37s. 6d.; <i>continuous cinemas—day ushers and cashiers</i> , 25s.; <i>typist cashiers</i> , 27s. 6d.; <i>night attendants and cashiers</i> , 18s.; <i>performance rates: twice-nightly houses—Manchester, Salford and Eccles: lady ushers</i> , 3s. per night, 2s. per matinee; <i>other workers</i> , 3s. per night, 2s. 6d. per matinee; <i>Ashton, Bury and Preston: 2s. 10d. per night with a minimum of 17s. per week, 2s. 6d. per matinee (lady ushers, 2s.); once-nightly houses</i> , 2s. 6d. per performance; <i>women cleaners</i> , 23s. per week; <i>casual workers</i> , 1s. 2d. per hour.

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

## TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 21, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and 13 in December, 1932. In these new disputes about 4,200 workpeople were directly involved and 400 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 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 29, involving about 7,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, estimated at about 46,000 working days. Of the 7,200 workpeople involved in these disputes, 4,800 were employed in the mining and quarrying industries.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	3	4	7	4,800	23,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	...	3	3	400	6,000
Textile ...	2	4	6	1,400	14,000
Other ...	3	10	13	600	3,000
Total, December, 1933	8	21	29	7,200	46,000
Total, November, 1933	6	26	32	6,700	44,000
Total, December, 1932	8	13	21	5,200	57,000

*Causes.*—Of the 21 disputes beginning in December, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages or proposed wage reductions; 8, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 5, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements.

*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly

involving 1,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER, 1933.

A dispute involving 1,475 workpeople at a colliery in the Pontefract district which had been in progress since 7th June, on a question respecting the allowance for dirt in coal, terminated on 6th December, when an agreement was made to accept a reduction in the dirt allowance from 7 to 6 per cent. (as against 5 per cent. originally demanded by the employers) and for general deductions from pay for excess quantities of dirt. A stoppage of work began on 5th December involving 780 workpeople at a colliery in the Stirling district against displacement of certain workpeople following the introduction of contracting in a section of the colliery. On 14th December the workpeople decided to resume work.

Employees of an electrical engineering firm in London ceased work on 6th December owing to an objection to the timing of operations for the adjustment of piecework prices. On 22nd December it was arranged that work should be resumed after the Christmas holidays on conditions existing prior to the stoppage, so that the question could be dealt with in terms of the procedure agreed in the engineering industry. The number of workpeople involved in the dispute was about 300.

Stoppages of work began on dates between 30th November and 4th December involving employees of certain firms in the fine gauge, full-fashioned section of the hosiery industry at Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Kimberley and Baldock. The workpeople affected, who numbered 800 (including those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned), opposed the introduction of a new and uniform piece price list for "leggers." On 15th December the new piece price list was accepted, subject to joint consideration of any anomalies subsequently revealed, and in most cases work was resumed on 18th or 19th December.

A dispute which began on 12th October, involving 180 cutters, tailors and garment workers in the employment of a London firm against the engagement of a new cutter, was in progress throughout December. A settlement was concluded on 10th January providing for the gradual reinstatement of the workpeople involved, to be completed not later than the end of March.

## Summary for 1933.

A special article relating to all disputes reported in 1933, with comparative statistics for 1932, appears on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

\* 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.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	42%
Food only	...	...	24%

## FOOD.

At 1st January, 1934, the general level of the retail prices of food, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was slightly lower than at 1st December, 1933. This was mainly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs, together with a further decline in the average price of butter.

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 24 per cent. at 1st January, 1934, as compared with 26 per cent. at 1st December, 1933, and 23 per cent. at 31st December, 1932.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1933, and 1st January, 1934:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st Jan., 1934, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1933.	1st Jan., 1934.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1933.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 1½	1 2	+ 4	+ 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9	0 9	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	– 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	– 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 1½	– 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 10	1 10	+ 3½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	– 0½	– 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 1	1 0½	– 2	– 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6	0 6	– 1	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2	+ 0½	– 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0½	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st January, 1934, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Dec., 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	41	39	40	39
Thin Flank ...	11	13	12	12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	22	26	24	23
Thin Flank ...	– 8	...	– 4	– 5
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	37	40	38	38
Breast ...	13	12	13	12
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	39	33	36	36
Breast ...	– 7	– 4	– 6	– 6
Bacon (streaky)*	10	12	11	13
Fish ...	114	89	102	98
Flour ...	14	16	15	16
Bread ...	28	29	28	28
Tea ...	13	26	19	19
Sugar (granulated) ...	19	13	16	16
Milk ...	84	88	86	86
Butter—				
Fresh ...	– 7	4	– 1	1
Salt ...	– 16	– 12	– 14	– 9
Cheese† ...	10	9	10	10
Margarine ...	– 14	– 16	– 15	– 15
Eggs (fresh) ...	71	62	66	87
Potatoes ...	18	– 2	8	8
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	24	24	24	26

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

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

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st January, 1934, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 56 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase shown below for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st January were on the average over 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st January, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st January, 1934, is approximately **42 per cent.** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st December, 1933, and 42 per cent. at 31st December, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now 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 1934.

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 1934:—

*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	43	43
1934	42											

A review of the changes in the cost of living during 1933 appears on pages 5 and 6 of this issue.

## NOTE.

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



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	41	30	25	18	24		1934. 1 Jan.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>							1933.
Austria ...	19	10	10	4	4		Dec.
Czechoslovakia ...	32	18	9	6	2		Aug.
Denmark ...	37	19	15	17	21		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)†	32	16	8	1	-1††		Oct.
Finland ...	837	718	756	777	784		Nov.
France (Paris) ...	506	525	449	408	421		Dec.
„ (other towns) ...	518**	508**	431**	392**	404		Nov.
Germany ...	46	30	14	11	13		Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	52§	41§	19§	17§	21		Sept.
Italy ...	407	342	318	293	295		Nov.
Norway ...	51	40	34	32	30		Oct.
Spain (Madrid)†	80	93	79	...	78		May
„ (Barcelona)†	72	77	71	...	65		May
Sweden†	40	30	28	23	23		Nov.
Switzerland ...	52	40	24	16	17		Nov.
United States ...	44	19	1	5	7		Nov.
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;C.</b>							
Australia ...	47	25	23	18**	17		Oct.
Canada ...	49	10	-8††	-5††	-1††		Nov.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	36	0	2	-5††	-12††		Dec.
Irish Free State ...	56	43**	34**	29**	40		Nov.
New Zealand ...	43	18†	8	4	7		Nov.
South Africa ...	9	4	-6††	-2††	5		Nov.

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	A,B,C,D,E	55	47	43	38	42		1934. 1 Jan.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>								1933.
Austria ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	8	5	6		Dec.
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	600		Dec.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	2	2	1		Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	62		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	21		Oct.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	887		Nov.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	492¶	465¶	417¶	416¶	416		3rd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	20		Nov.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	62§	54§	41§	37§	40		Sept.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	259		Jan.-June
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	431	386	365	347	348		Oct.
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	400	352	336	314	310		Sept.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	47		Oct.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	54		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	59	50	38	31	31		Nov.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	67§	50§	36§	28§	28		June
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;C.</b>								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	41¶	25¶	20¶	...	16		1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	22		Nov.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	39	8	9	3	-2††		Dec.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	49**	56		Nov.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	58	45†	31**	27	27		Nov.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	17		Nov.

\* 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), 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 weighted averages for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Austria and Czechoslovakia, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ New series.

§ Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\*\* Figure for August.

†† Decrease.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in December, 1933, was 165, as compared with 173\* in the previous month and with 168\* in December, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1933, numbered 67, as compared with 17 in the previous month and with 28 in December, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1	Shipbuilding ...	1
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3	Other Metal Trades ...	3
Firemen ...	1	Cotton ...	1
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...	2
Permanent Way Men ...	3	Other Textile Manufacture	2
Porters ...	1	Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...	1
Shunters ...	3	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Mechanics ...	1	Food and Drink ...	2
Labourers ...	...	General Woodwork and Furniture ...	2
Other Grades ...	3	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Rubber Trades ...	...
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>16</b>	Gas Works ...	1
		Electric Generating Stations	1
		Other Industries ...	1
MINES.			
Underground ...	77		
Surface ...	6		
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b>	<b>83</b>		
		<b>PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.</b>	
		Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	6
		Buildings ...	4
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	1
		<b>TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS</b>	<b>62</b>
		<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>165</b>
		<b>SEAMEN.</b>	
		Trading Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	63
		Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...	4
		<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>67</b>
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>232</b>
		<b>Factories and Workshops.</b>	
		Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass ...	1
		Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc....	5
		Metal Extracting and Refining ...	1
		Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) ...	17
		Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc.†	5
		Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles, and Aircraft Manufacture ...	4

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 31§; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 1.

## I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—	
Smelting of Metals ...	...
Plumbing and Soldering...	...
Shipbreaking ...	...
Printing ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	1
Pottery ...	3
Vitreous Enamelling ...	...
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Paint and Colour Works ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting...	1
Shipbuilding ...	...
Other Industries ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14§</b>

## (b) OTHER POISONING.

Toxic Jaundice ...	1
<b>(c) ANTHRAX.</b>	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	2

## I. Cases (continued).

(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Pitch ...	3
Tar ...	3
Paraffin ...	...
Oil ...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>
(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Manufacture of Bichromates ...	1
Dyeing and Finishing ...	...
Chrome Tanning ...	1
Chromium Plating ...	4
Other Industries ...	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total, Cases</b>	<b>31§</b>

## II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.	
Pottery ...	1
<b>Total, Deaths</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Revised numbers.

† Including electrical, textile, constructional, hydraulic, ventilating, etc., engineering, and making of machine, etc., tools.

‡ 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 to the cases included in the Table, two cases of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories were reported.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

## FOURTH QUARTER OF 1933.

RETURNS have been received from 142 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth 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 142 Towns from which returns have been received.					TOTAL.
	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.	
FOURTH QUARTER OF 1933.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (683,000)	627,300	23,400	72,200	38,000	68,100	829,000
Yorkshire (2,462,000)	1,849,400	105,200	146,400	234,300	218,600	2,553,900
Lancs. and Cheshire (2,872,000)	2,034,700	59,000	37,700	158,900	215,200	2,505,500
North and West Midland Counties (3,157,000)	2,386,400	405,300	178,500	160,700	349,100	3,480,000
South Midland and Eastern Counties (678,000)	1,231,200	160,800	53,300	45,400	51,300	1,542,000
Outer London* (2,616,000)	4,496,800	318,400	406,400	69,500	512,800	5,803,900
South-Eastern Counties (967,000)	1,348,600	5,400	60,800	27,800	188,600	1,631,200
South-Western Counties (452,000)	279,900	4,400	15,300	4,200	29,300	333,100
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	194,600	12,900	13,100	22,400	55,500	298,500
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	1,556,900	81,200	65,900	187,300	264,700	2,156,000
TOTAL (16,942,000)	16,005,800	1,176,000	1,049,600	948,500	1,953,200	21,133,100

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

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

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price† per ton, according to last Audit.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) of last Audit† on	
			Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1933.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland ... ..	Sept.–Oct.	62 0	+ 0 2½	– 0 5½
(Hematite mixed numbers)	July–Sept.	50 7½	– 0 5½	– 2 1
Lincolnshire ... ..	Sept.–Oct.	170 6	+ 0 0½	– 5 4
Manufactured Iron:	Sept.–Oct.	195 6	+ 2 8½	– 1 4½
North of England ... ..	July–Sept.	89 11½	– 0 9	– 1 10½
(Bars)				
West of Scotland ... ..				
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)				
Steel:				
South-West Wales ... ..				
(Steel tin bars)				

\* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

† Stated to the nearest farthing.

There was no change, as a result of the ascertainments, in the rates of wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland.

As regards blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, reductions in wage rates were warranted as a result of the ascertainment under the terms of the collective agreements by which wages are regulated\*, but were not put into operation by the employers.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

DEPARTMENTAL CLERICAL OFFICERS: CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—A question having arisen between the Civil Service Clerical Association and the Board of Customs and Excise with regard to a claim by a Customs and Excise Departmental Clerical Officer for payment of overtime for time worked on King's Birthday after he had completed his normal weekly hours of attendance, application for a decision was made to the Court as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 1551.† Award No. 1551 ruled that an officer who was called upon to give an attendance on more than one public holiday per annum should have the option to be paid at time rate and a quarter for all such attendances, other than the first, in lieu of a compensatory day.

The Court decided that the question raised was not one of interpretation of Award No. 1551, but pointed out that that Award was not to be read as affecting in any way the right of an officer to payment for overtime in respect of any time worked outside his normal hours of duty on public holidays, including the King's Birthday.—Award No. 1576; issued 5th December, 1933.

EXECUTIVE, CLERICAL, WRITING ASSISTANT AND TYPING CLASSES AND GRADES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.—The Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council claimed that the present provincial differentiation in the salaries of the above classes of Civil Servants employed (i) outside the London Postal Area but within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross or (ii) in Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester (including Salford) and Sheffield, should be reduced by one half. In support of their claim, they relied on the report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, which recommended, *inter alia*, that the differentiation in the towns and districts concerned should be less than at present. The Staff Side also drew attention to the fact that the relative cost of living figures as between London and the provinces, on which provincial differentiation had in part rested for 14 years, were now nearly a quarter of a century old, and there was no immediate prospect of their being superseded. In opposing the claim, the Official Side stated that it would be unfair to the general body of Civil Servants affected by recommendations of the Royal Commission, consideration of which is in abeyance by reason of the national financial situation, if, as the result of the claim, members of particular classes, fortuitously employed in the towns in question, should be singled out for preferential treatment in advance of the general consideration which is to be given to the recommendations of the Royal Commission as a whole when circumstances allow.

The Court awarded that, pending any agreement between the parties upon the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission as to provincial differentiation and other related matters, the basic salaries of the executive and clerical classes and grades, and superintendents of typists, employed in the towns and districts in question should be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent., as compared with the existing deduction of 10 per cent., with effect as from 1st January, 1934. As regards writing assistants, typists, and shorthand typists, the Court awarded that there should be no change in the existing rates.—Award No. 1577; issued 20th December, 1933.

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

BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION FOR THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF LONDON.—Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Umpire to decide a matter of difference between the two sides of the Board relating to the terms of an Award dated 16th March, 1926, which placed restrictions upon the employment of outworkers by manufacturers in the wholesale hand sewn Louis XV heel and sew round branch of the London trade. The Umpire's Award, dated 30th December, 1933, revokes certain clauses of the Award of 16th March, 1926, and determines new conditions in which a manufacturer is at liberty to employ outworkers. It is stated in the Award that it has no application to the employment of contractors.

\* See the article on the Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements (Selling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933, page 122.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1932, page 484.



## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACTS, 1882 TO 1933.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITIES.

The Minister of Labour gave notice on 11th January that, as soon as may be after the 6th day of February, 1934, he will designate to the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (9) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

On 13th January he gave a similar notice under the North-West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1928.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under Section 2 (9) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1925, or under Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the North-West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1928, should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 3rd day of February, 1934, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

## CONFIRMING ORDERS.

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

Order R.M. (29), dated 14th December, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 27th December, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S. (15), dated 14th December, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of male workers, and general minimum time-rates for female learners, and specifying 30th December, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M. (49), dated 22nd December, 1933, confirming the fixing and variation of minimum rates of wages, and specifying 1st January, 1934, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

## Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z. (28), dated 22nd December, 1933, to vary overtime rates for time workers and general minimum piece-rates. Objection period expires 15th February, 1934.

## Hollow-Ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H. (23), dated 22nd December, 1933, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 15th February, 1934.

## REGULATIONS.

## Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S.R. & O. 1933, No. 1157), dated 12th December, 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Sack and Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ACCIDENTS.—*Factory and Workshop Acts, industrial accidents: descriptions of certain accidents notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories.* Published quarterly. Vol. III. 1st January, 1934. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Worcester. (Part II.) Ecclesiastical areas (England).* (S.O. publications; price 1s. and 9s. respectively.) (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. II. Populations, ages and conjugal conditions, birthplaces, Gaelic-speaking, and housing.* (S.O. publication; price 13s.)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: PUPILS ON REGISTERS, AND SCHOOL-LEAVERS.—*Public elementary schools in England and Wales, 1932-33. Statistics for the area of each Local Education Authority in England and Wales, showing (i) the number of pupils on the registers on the 31st March, 1933, according to age; (ii) the number of pupils who left during the year 1932-3, for reasons other than further education, on or after attaining the age of exemption from compulsory school*

*attendance; with summaries, by type of area, for England and Wales. (List 45, 1932-33.) Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)*

HOUSING.—*Report of the Scottish Departmental Committee on Housing.* (Cmd. 4469; price 1s. 6d.)

MINING.—(i) *Coal Mines Act, 1930. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 7 of the Act on the working of schemes under Part I. of the Act during the year 1933.* Mines Department. (Cmd. 4477; price 3d.) (ii) *Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission. Report to the Secretary for Mines.* December, 1933. Mines Department. (Cmd. 4468; price 6d.) (iii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended September 30, 1933.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—*Inter-Departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's Report for period up to November, 1933.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 4478; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—*League of Nations. Report of the Health Organisation for the period October, 1932, to September, 1933. Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations. Vol. II, Extract No. 10.* (Geneva, 1933; price 2s.)

Section IV is a report on the economic depression 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 November, 1933.* U. I. Code 8 B. Pamphlet 11/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. Publication: price 6d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1933.

## ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: **Erection of Quarters for Police Inspectors:** H. Goodsell, Maidstone.

## (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Accumulators:** Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—**Anchors, Stockless:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co. Ltd., Sunderland.—**Asbestos Goods:** George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Barrels, Steel:** Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Batteries:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Beans, Haricot:** Geo. Harker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Buoys, Cylindrical and Peg Top:** E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Chepstow.—**Cable, Chain and Gear, Admiralty Quality:** Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Tipton.—**Cable, Chain, Merchant Service Quality:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Henry Reece, Cradley; Woodhouse Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Tipton.—**Castings for P/V Towing Equipments:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Cells:** D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Centres:** British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Cleaning Cloth, Cotton:** A. Robertshaw & Sons, Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Clutch, Engine and Operating Gear:** Scotts' Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock.—**Compressor, Air:** P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Cranes, Electric Wharf:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Cranes, Electric Overhead Travelling:** Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Joseph Adamson & Co., Hyde.—**Cutters:** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Southampton Launch & Boat Co., Southampton; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; T. Diamond & Co., Cardiff.—**Dinghies:** Prangnell & Sons, Eastbourne; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; W. Cook, Maldon; J. Hinks & Son, Appledore; Risdon Beazley Marine Trading Co., Southampton; Darroch & Espie, Glasgow; Gayton, Stourbridge.—**Drill, Brown:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Barley, Lancs.—**Drills, Twist:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Engine, Locomotive Tank:** Peckett & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—**Fittings, Metal:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Generating Sets, Motor, for Electric Welding:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Gigs:** Saunders Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Herrings, Tinned:** Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—**India Rubber Sheet, Rings and Washers:** Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Interceptors:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Iron, Fire Bar:** Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Hull Forge I. & S. Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Lamps, Electric Incandescent:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wembley, Lemington, and Chesterfield; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lemington, and Chesterfield; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby and Chesterfield; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Rugby, and Chesterfield.—**Lathes, Motor-driven, Sliding, Surfacing, Boring and Screwcutting:** John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Lead, Red:** Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Machine, Automatic:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Machine, Grinding, Motor-driven Universal:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Machine, Mixing, Motor-driven Sand:** Fordath Engineering Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Machine,**



**Moulding, Shockless Jolt Ramming Rollover :** British Moulding Machine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machines, Scraping, Shell Plug Cleaning, also Fuze Machine :** General Engine & Boiler Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Micanite Sheet, Tubing, etc. :** Attwater & Sons, Preston; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham.—**Monel Metal :** Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., London, S.W., Birmingham, Sheffield and Glasgow.—**Panels :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Peas, Split :** Wheatshaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plates, Ship, M.S. and H.S.T., D. and D.L. :** British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Propellers :** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford.—**Pump, Electrically-driven, Hydraulic :** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Rags, Cotton, Coloured :** E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Rope, Steel Wire :** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Sausages, Tinned :** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Shafting, Propeller :** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Shirting, Bleached Twill :** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; Ashton Bros & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—**Shirts, Tropical :** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shoes, White Canvas :** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Sild, Tinned :** British Fish Cannery, Leeds.—**Steam Main :** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Steering Gear :** Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Switchgear, E.H.T. :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W., and Rugby.—**Switchgear, Main :** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Switches :** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Walters Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton, Manchester; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Syrup, Golden :** Macfie & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London, E.C.; Westburn Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Greenock.—**Tape, Insulating, Adhesive :** Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—**Transmitters, etc. :** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Tubing, Canvas Hose :** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tuners and Amplifiers, etc. :** Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves, Wireless :** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W., and Wallsend.—**Varnishes, Lacquers, etc. :** Thomas Howse, Ltd., Birmingham; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough; Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Whalers :** W. Blackmore & Sons, Bideford; G. A. Feltham, Portsmouth; C. Lallow, Cowes; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; Mashford Bros., Plymouth; McLean & Sons, Glasgow; Prangnell & Sons, Eastbourne; Southampton Launch & Boat Co., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; T. Diamond & Co., Cardiff; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; Ferris & Blank, Dartmouth.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Ambulance Bodies :** Strachans (Acton) Ltd., London, W.—**Bags, Kit, etc. :** C. Groom, Ltd., London, N.E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Beech Log :** Abbey Timber & Fencing Co., London, S.W.; John Stenning & Son, Ltd., E. Grinstead; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—**Boots, Ankle :** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds; W. Lawrence, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—**Braces :** George Aked, Halifax.—**Brushes, Blacking, etc. :** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Buttons, etc. :** Smith & Wright, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Birmingham.—**Calcium Hydrate and Soda Ash :** United Water Softener, Ltd., London, W.—**Cases, Wood :** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—**Chassis, Morris "8" :** Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Cloth, Blue Grey, etc. :** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—**Cloth, Silk :** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Conduits and Fittings :** Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall.—**Cotton Thread :** W. Evans & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Cylinders, Tinplate :** J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Drawers, Woollen :** I. & R. Morley, Heanor; Salmon & Welch (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.—**Glass, Window :** Pilkington Bros, Ltd., St. Helens.—**Gloves, Leather :** F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Helmet Bodies :** Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Jerseys, Pullover :** Moore Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Derby.—**Lace, Worsted, etc. :** Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Lamps, Electric :** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Lathes :** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead Sheet :** Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lockers, Metal :** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—**Machines, Heating and Mixing :** Thos. Dryden & Sons, Preston.—**Machines, Pellet Pressing :** G. J. Worssam & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Methylated Spirit :** J. M. Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—**Ovens, Baking :** Mabbott & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Overalls, Combination. —J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Protected Metal Sheets :** Cellacite & British Uralite, Ltd., Higham.—**Pumps, Hydraulic :** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Purses, Highland :** Irving Bros., Glasgow.—**Puttees :** Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth; Taylor, Yeilding & Co., Ltd., Birstall.—**Sheets, Hospital :** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Shoes, Canvas :** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Spelter :** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stair Treads :** Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.—**Tartan, Highland :** D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Ticken :** John Johnson & Sons, Manchester.—**Tin Ingot :** British

Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Towels, Hand, Turkish :** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; W. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Vests, Woollen :** S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Wall and Ceiling Board :** Patent Impermeable Millboard Co., Ltd., Sunbury; British Plaster Board, Ltd., Wallasey; National Plywood Corporation, London, E.—**Works Services : Building :** Aldershot, Cookhouse and diningroom block : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Extra gymnasium accommodation : Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Bordon, Sergeants' mess and double-storied barrack block : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Bulford, Regimental institute : W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Bull Sand Fort, Salvage of pier : Thos. Round & Sons, Scarborough. Catterick, Provision of store sheds : F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Regimental institute : A. H. Earnshaw & Son, Darlington. Chatham, Artificers' work : H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Gosport, Artificers' work : John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Lichfield, Periodical services : T. Melcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Portsmouth, Artificers' work : Cortis & Hankins, Drayton.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft :** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Hawker Aircraft, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Conversion Sets :** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Spares :** Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Accumulators :** Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircrews :** Aircrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; A. V. Roe & Coe, Ltd., Manchester.—**Buildings and Works Services :** Calafra, Malta—Compass Swinging Turntable : Cambrian Wagon Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Henlow—Guard House and Sergeants' Mess and External Services : M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Mildenhall—Sewage Ejector Installation : Adams Hydraulics, Ltd., York. Old Sarum—District Heating Scheme : Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Turnhouse—Officers' Mess and Quarters : T. Gebbie & Co., Glasgow.—**Boards, Chart :** H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Boots, Flying :** G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—**Cameras :** Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Engines : Engine Conversion : Engine Overhaul : Engine Rebuilding and Testing :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engine Rebuilding :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engine Repair :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Research Running :** Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engine Spares :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Engine Test and Rebuilding :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engine Tools : Engine Work :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—**Flotation Bags :** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Flying Suits :** G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Fuel Tanks :** Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Gauges, Oil Pressure :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Generators and Spares :** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Generators :** Rotax, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Metal Cabs (M/T) :** Strachans (Action), Ltd., London, W.—**M.T. Commer Chassis :** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Powerplus Blower, Parts and Spares :** Powerplus (1927), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Proofing of Balloon Fabric :** J. Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton.—**Pumps, Air :** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Rectifiers :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Chelmsford.—**Research Running on Perseus Unit :** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Shirts, Cotton :** McIntyre, Hogg, March & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Testers, Insulating :** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Tractor :** Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Transmitter-Receiver and Receivers :** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Trousers, O.A. :** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Tyre Conversion Sets :** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W/T :** A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Waistcoats, Life Saving :** Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—**Weighing and Jacking Trestles for Boats :** Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telephonic :** Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Wireless :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Blocks, Terminal :** Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bodies for Chassis :** Express Motor & Body Works, London, E.C.; Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; 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., Dagenham.—**Canvas :** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Chassis :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cleaners, Vacuum :** British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coils, Loading :** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Elements, Depolarising, Leclanché :** Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Finials for Poles :** Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, Electric Light :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Indicators, Gas Leak :** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Labels :** Bonnell Bros., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Line, Sash :**



British Ropes, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motor Vans** : Morris Motors, Ltd., Oxford.—**Paper, Telegraph** : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Pipe, Mild Steel** : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—**Rectifiers** : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End.—**Sacking, Jute** : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Screws for Wood** : Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Small Timber for Telegraph Poles** : Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Forestry Commission (England & Wales), New Forest.—**Transformers** : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Wallboards** : Venesta, Ltd., London, E.

**Bag Cleaning Plant** : King Edward Building, E.C. : S. Howes, Wembley.—**Conduit-laying, etc.** : Aberdeen—Ellon : Crawford & Co., Dalkeith. Aberdeen—Elgin Main Cable (Aberdeen—Inverurie Section) : Christie & Middleton, Banchoy. Belper—Matlock (Derbyshire) : C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Edinburgh—North Berwick Main Cable : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Wallington, North Street : Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Conveyors (Twin Band)** : Crewe Railway Station Sorting Office : Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Electric Lighting** : Mount Pleasant New Building, London, E.C.1 (Basement, 1st and 2nd Floors) : A. Hawkins & Sons, London, S.E.—**Electric Passenger Lift** : Kensington Automatic Telephone Exchange (Chelsea, S.W.3) : Wm. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment** : Colindale (London Auto Area) Automatic Telephone Exchange, Provision of Voice Frequency 7-Digit Keysending Equipment; Trafford Park (Manchester Auto Area) New Auto Exchange; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Ilford (London Auto Area) Automatic Telephone Exchange—Provision of Voice Frequency 7-Digit Keysending Equipment; North (London Auto Area) Automatic Telephone Exchange—Power Plant : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Generators and Ringing Machines. Brixton (London Auto Area) New Auto Exchange; Banbury (New Auto Exchange); London Toll "A" Exchange G.P.O. (South) E.C.4—Straightforward Junction Positions Extension No. 1 : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Carmarthen (Carmarthen Auto Area) New Auto Exchange : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment** : Hull : Manchester (Chapel Street) : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Ventilating Plant** : Faraday Building Automatic Telephone Exchange, London : Dallow, Lambert & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper** : J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Darwen; Disley Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Disley; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Fife; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Portals, Ltd., Whitechurch; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.** : Group 366 (1934)—Bookwork Printing : H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Group 650 (1934), Group 651 (1934)—Jobwork Printing : John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. Group 652 (1934)—Jobwork Printing : C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescott. Group 653 (1934)—Jobwork Printing : E. G. Berryman & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Division XI (1934)—Account Book Binding : Wm. Hobbs & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. 20,000 Rolls of Telegram Forms : John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

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

**Building Works** : Ashton-in-Makerfield Telephone Exchange—Erection : T. Collier & Sons, Leigh, Lancs. Baldock Post Office—Alterations and Improvements : John Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Banbury (Oxon) Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection : A. C. Dean, High Wycombe, British Industries Fair, White City, Shepherds Bush—Adaptations : Holbrook Builders, Ltd., London, E.C. Eastbourne Postal and Engineering Garage and Stores—Erection : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Ellesmere Port Post Office—Erection : James Parker, Chester. General Post Office, South, Carter Lane, E.C.—Steelwork : Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Motherwell. General Post Office, West, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.—Revolving Doors : T. B. Colman & Sons, Ltd., Hove. Geological Museum—Ruboleum Flooring : Inlaid Ruboleum & Tile Co., London, E. Houses of Parliament, Speaker's Residence—Erection of Scaffolding : Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, W. Hurstway Telephone Exchange—Erection : Pitchers, Ltd., London, N. Ipswich Employment Exchange—Erection : W. C. Reade, Aldeburgh. Manchester Eastern District Sorting Office—Erection : Ogden Bros., Oldham. **Painting Services** : Hastings Post Office—Internal Painting : G. Jones & Son, London, W. Manchester Head Post Office—Internal Painting : J. Ferguson & Co., Salford. Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton—External and Internal Painting : A. B. Ross, Southampton. Post Office, Fordrough Lane, Birmingham—Internal Painting : E. A. Turner, Ltd., Birmingham. Post Office, Northern District—External and Internal Painting : G. Jones & Son, London, W. Worthing Head Post Office—Internal Painting : Rice & Son, Ltd., Brighton.—**Engineering Services** : Birmingham District—Electrical Engineering Labour in Daywork : E. Cooper, Birmingham. Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford—Main Cable Installation : Pirelli-General Cable Works Limited, Southampton. 3, Sanctuary Buildings, S.W.1—Alterations and additions to heating apparatus : Fretwell Heating Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Miscellaneous** : Adjustable Swing Seat Standards for Sorting Tables : Northampton Machinery

Co., Ltd., Northampton. Air Cocks and Keys : T. M. Birkett & Sons, Ltd., Hanley. Ankle Boots : Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Wellingborough. Counter Store Cupboards : Simpoles, Ltd., Manchester; Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Fire and Thief Resisting Doors : Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Linoleum : Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Postmen's Box Fittings : Drake & Warters, Ltd., Wakefield; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Postmen's Lockers (Steel) : Constructors, Ltd., Birmingham. Short Letter Fittings : F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Dehydrated Tar : Salamon & Co., Ltd., Rainham, Essex. Thief Resisting Safes : Milners Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Valves : H. Bissek, Ltd., Birmingham; Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk. Window Cleaning—G.P.O. (King Edward Building) : City Window Cleaning Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Wood tops for Adjustable Swing Seats : T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Boiler, Marine Water Tube** : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cables (Underground) for Crane Feeders** : Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cable** : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Calf Lymph and A.V. Vaccine** : Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Marazion.—**Cement** : Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—**Chassis, 6-cylinder 30-cwt.** : Morris Industries Exports, Ltd., Oxford.—**Clothing** : J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Coal** : James Burness & Sons, London, E.C.—**Copper Wire** : Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Couplings, Johnson** : Victualic Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Currency Notes** : T. de la Rue & Co., London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Detonators, Fuse, etc.** : Nobels Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drill** : E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Electric Motors, Starters, etc.** : Metropolitan Vickers Elec. Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Everite Pipes, etc.** : Turner Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—**Loco. Diesel Shunting Type 20-ton BXD** : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Metal Casements, etc.** : Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oils** : Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—**Oil, Lubricating** : Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Paint** : Torbay Paint Co., London, E.C.—**Radio Distribution Equipment** : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rails and Fishplates** : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Saloon Car 20-h.p., 6-cylinder** : Daimler Co., Ltd. (Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd.), Coventry.—**Spare Parts for Dredger "Sir William Matthews"** : Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—**Steel** : P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Pipes and Specials** : South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Steel Tees, etc.** : South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steel Pipes and Fittings** : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Stoneware Pipes and Specials** : T. Wragg & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Surgical Instruments** : Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tablets, etc.** : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Telephone Apparatus** : General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Transformers** : Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Valves and Fittings** : Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**White Metal Ingots** : Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Work on R.R.S. "Discovery"** : R. & H. Green and Silley Weir, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

**Eltham Estate, London—Land at rear of Burnt Ash Hill; Second Series of Sewers, etc.** : Henry Woodham & Sons, London, S.E.

#### H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

**Bass-bahia** : Co-operative Bass Dressers, Ltd., London, E.; J. Clark, London, E.—**Brill, Blue** : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Flour** : C. Brown & Co., London, S.E.; J. Rank, Ltd., London and Branches; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

**Supply of a Motor Launch\*** : J. J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.1.

#### BOARD OF CONTROL.

**Fish** : A. W. Harrison & Co., Grimsby; J. T. Kindness, Aberdeen.

#### PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

**Leathers and Boot and Shoe Uppers** : Leslie Pringle & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Margarine** : Craigmillar Creamery Co., Ltd., Craigmillar.—**Tea** : Fryer, Stapleton & Co., London, E.C.

\* November, 1933, Contract.

## NOTICE.

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

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

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