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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st August, 1933, showed a slight improvement as compared with a month before, and a marked improvement as compared with August, 1932.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was $19 \cdot 2$ at 21st August, 1933, as compared with $19 \cdot 6$ at 24th July, 1933, and 23 $\cdot 0$ at 22nd August, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 21st August, 1933, was 22 $\cdot 5$, and for females $10 \cdot 5$. At 24th July, 1933, the corresponding percentages were $22 \cdot 8$ and $11 \cdot 0$.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 21st August, 1933, there were approximately 9,857,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 57,000 more than a month before, and 648,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st August, 1933, there were 1,843,517 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 11,697 less than a month before, and 196,561 less than a year before. The total on 21st August, 1933, included 1,538,542 men, 53,091 boys, 213,072 women and 38,812 girls. It was made up of 508,675 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,003,558 applicants for transitional payments, 199,096 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 132,188 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st August, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 363,862 men, 9,179 boys, 106,035 women and 4,356 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 483,432 was 18,270 less than a month before, and 235,863 less than a year before. It included 417,661 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,356 applicants for transitional payments, and 32,415 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 21st August, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 82,526 men, 95 boys, 1,560 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 84,188 was 1,071 less than a month before, and 16,267 less than a year before. It included 54,729 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 28,689 applicants for transitional payments, and 770 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the woollen, linen, hosiery and lace industries, and in the shipping, hotel and boarding-house services. Employment also improved in building, coal mining, the iron and steel tube, and electrical apparatus industries,

and cocoa, chocolate, etc., manufacture; while in the cotton and jute industries the termination of local holidays at certain centres led to a reduction of the numbers registered as unemployed.

On the other hand employment further declined in the tailoring, dressmaking, and boot and shoe industries, and there was also some decline in tinplate, pottery, and glass bottle manufacture.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August resulted in an increase of about $\pounds4,500$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 99,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about $\pounds700$ in those of nearly 10,000 workpeople.

The changes included increases in the wages of workpeople employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts of England and Scotland, and in those of electrical cable makers, chain makers, and brush and broom workers.

The changes so far reported in the eight completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net increase of nearly $\pounds 19,000$ per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 138,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about $\pounds 86,000$ in those of about 944,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 39 per cent. a month earlier and 41 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 22 per cent., as compared with 19 per cent. a month earlier and 23 per cent. a year earlier.

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

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 25. In addition, 11 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 29,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in August was about 142,000 working days.

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

ANALYSIS BY SAMPLE.

For the purpose of bringing up to date the information available concerning the employment and insurance record of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, a further investigation by sample has been made on lines similar to those adopted in the enquiry undertaken for the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance in February, 1931.* The latter enquiry related to persons within the insurance scheme at July, 1930, and the sample was selected by taking one book from every 100 in the files of unemployment books which had been exchanged for new books between July and December of 1930. For the purpose of the new sample, which was taken in December, 1932, the first account in each ledger at the Claims and Record Office, Kew, was selected, thus reverting to the method of selection adopted for the sample taken in April, 1926.† Each ledger contains, on the average, 300 accounts, and the sample therefore represented one in 300 of the persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at July, 1932. In view of the very large numbers in the field from which the selection was made, a sample of this size is sufficient to yield reliable results on all the points on which information was desired. Upon comparing the figures derived from the sample with those normally compiled by the Department on various points, such as the industrial distribution of the insured population, and the composition of the numbers of insured persons unemployed, it has been found that the sample is satisfactory in these respects.

The first action on the sample was to eliminate the accounts of persons who had passed out of insurance before July, 1932. When this had been done there remained in the sample the accounts of 30,140 males and 11,193 females. The estimated numbers of insured persons in Great Britain at July, 1932, exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, included 9,042,000 males and 3,358,000 females.

A schedule was prepared for each case remaining within the sample. The particulars available from the ledger accounts and expired unemployment books included age, date of entry into insurance, industry at date of entry and at July, 1932, together with the record of contributions and benefit. Some information was also available as to the marital state of the women in the sample. In each case in which a claim for insurance benefit or transitional payments had been made between 3rd December, 1931, and 2nd December, 1932, inclusive, the schedule was forwarded to the Local Office concerned in order that the record of contributions, benefit, and transitional payments, might be brought up to date. On this occasion, the persons who were unemployed when the sample was taken were not interviewed, and information was consequently not obtained on the subject of personal circumstances and employability. On the other hand, somewhat fuller information than in previous sample enquiries was obtained in respect of the recent contribution and unemployment record. In all cases where a benefit year had begun since 2nd December, 1930, particulars were extracted showing for each week since 2nd December, 1929, the number of days for which insurance benefit or transitional payment was received, the total number of days on which unemployment was proved, and whether a contribution was paid or not. For the year 1932 the unemployment particulars were expanded so as to show the record for each day in the period.

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

		The Kingdom	1. Friday	the state of the second	the Matthew		
buttor;	De BO	Males.	19 10 Ha	Females.			
Age Group.	July, 1925.	July, 1930.	July, 1932.	July, 1925.	July, 1930.	July, 1932.	
16-17 18-20 21-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 Not stated Total	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per cent. 7·0 10·8 13·5 13·7 10·9 9·2 8·7 8·0 7·3 6·3 4·2 0·4 100·0	Per cent. 6·1 9·9 11·8 14·3 12·7 9·7 9·0 7·9 7·5 6·4 4·7 0·0 100·0	Per cent. 13·1 } 40·8 { 15·9 9·4 6·6 4·9 3·8 2·7 1·7 1·0 0·1 100·0	Per cent. 13.4 20.5 21.7 15.6 9.3 6.1 4.9 3.5 2.4 1.5 0.9 0.2 100.0	Per cent. 12.6 17.7 19.3 16.7 11.3 7.4 5.4 4.0 2.8 1.8 1.0 0.0 100.0	
Estimated total numbers insured (thousands).	8,158	8,674	9,042	3,008	3,326	3,358	

* Part V. of the Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 8d. post free). See the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1932, pages 8-10. and for August, 1932, pages 280-2. † Report on an Investigation into the Employment and Insurance History of a Sample of persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain, 1927. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (5s. 74d. post free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for Jánuary, 1927, pages 12-13. The most notable features of this Table, for males, are the decline since July, 1930, in the number and percentage aged 16-24 and the substantial increases in the 25-34 age group. Among those aged 16 and 17 the decline is due mainly, no doubt, to the decline in the birth rate during the war years; but it seems probable that in the 18-24 group the decline may be attributable largely to the depression of the past three years, which has had the effect of reducing very considerably the number of new entrants into unemployment insurance. As compared with July, 1930, the numbers of insured males aged 16-24 at July, 1932, show a decrease of about 200,000, while, on the other hand, the numbers aged 25-34 show an increase of nearly 300,000. Those now in the latter age group consist largely of the survivors from the very considerable numbers who entered insurance during a period when the new entrant figures were very much larger than they have been in recent years. At that time young persons were able to obtain employment with comparative ease, and it is possible that the subsequent depression has tended to retain a larger proportion within the insurance field than might otherwise have remained. In recent years the numbers who have entered business on their own account, or who have passed out of insurance through exceeding the salary limit for non-manual workers, have undoubtedly declined. The numbers and proportions in the highest age groups also show a tendency to increase.

exceeding the salary limit of non-matuar workers, here and accelling declined. The numbers and proportions in the highest age groups also show a tendency to increase. The figures for July, 1932, in respect of females are doubtless influenced by the changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments introduced in October and November of 1931, and especially by the new provisions concerning married women. It was pointed out in the Report on the July, 1930, sample referred to above that the introduction of relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit in 1930 had tended to retain an abnormal number of women under 30 years of age within the insurance scheme. Between July, 1930, and July, 1932, while the total number of insured females showed a slight increase, the number aged 18-24 decreased by 162,000. It would seem probable that a large part of this heavy decline can be attributed directly to the operation of the new conditions referred to above. On the other hand, increases occurred in all the higher age groups. The average age of insured males is approximately 35 years, and of insured females approximately 28 years. In the 16-17 age group, 56 per cent. of the boys and $55 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the girls were aged 17. *Rates of Unemployment in various age groups.*—The following

Rates of Unemployment in various age groups.—The following Table gives the estimated number of insured persons in each age group at July, 1932, and the numbers and percentages who proved unemployment as claimants for insurance benefit or transitional payments at 28th November, 1932 :—

	a dung Co de	Males.		Females.			
Group. n	Estimated numbers		Unemployed at 28th Nov., 1932.		Unemployed at 28th Nov., 1932.		
insured a July, 193		Number,	Per cent.	insured at July, 1932.	Number.	Per cent.	
$\begin{array}{c} 16-17\\ 18-20\\ 21-24\\ 25-29\\ 30-34\\ 35-39\\ 40-44\\ 45-49\\ 50-54\\ 55-59\\ 60-64\\ \end{array}$	554,000 896,100 1,293,400 1,147,200 876,300 811,800 710,700 678,000 575,700 427,800	25,500 145,800 251,700 250,800 187,800 181,500 164,100 184,800 154,800 137,100	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	423,000 594,000 648,100 560,100 380,700 247,500 181,800 135,000 93,300 59,700 34,800	13,200 46,800 58,800 51,900 45,000 27,000 17,100 23,400 17,100 12,300 5,700	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ 7.9 \\ 9.1 \\ 9.3 \\ 11.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 9.4 \\ 17.3 \\ 18.3 \\ 20.6 \\ 16.4 \end{array} $	
Total	9,042,000	1,973,100	21.8	3,358,000	318,300	9.5	

For men, the percentage figures are very similar to those obtained in February, 1931 (see para. 18 on page 268 of the Appendices to Minutes of Evidence referred to above). At ages 16-20 the rate of unemployment remains appreciably less than among the higher age groups. The numbers unemployed at ages 25 to 34 show rather larger increases as compared with February, 1931, than at other ages (in certain age groups there were, in fact, decreases); but, as mentioned above, this age group also shows a large increase in the total numbers insured. The number of persons whose unemployment at 28th November, 1932, was directly due to advancing age, as indicated by the excess of the rates of unemployment at age 45 and over, over those for ages 18 to 44, is shown by this sample to be about 122,000. Among women there was a substantial decrease, in all age groups, at November, 1932, as compared with February, 1931, in the number of claimants for benefit or transitional payments, but the decline was relatively greatest at ages 18 to 44. This is due in part, no doubt, to the recent changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit referred to above, but is largely due also to the improvement in employment in industries in which women are mainly employed.

The Table shows, further, that of the 1,973,100 men with claims, who proved unemployment at 28th November, 1932, 717,000, or $36 \cdot 3$ per cent., were under 30 years of age, while 1,337,100, or $67 \cdot 8$ per cent., were under 45 years of age. Among the 318,300 unemployed women, 170,700, or 53 \cdot 7 per cent., were under 30 years of age and 259,800, or $81 \cdot 6$ per cent., were under 45 years of age.

Age distribution in various industries.—As might be expected, the age distribution of insured persons in certain industries exhibits important variations from that of the insured population as a whole. In the heavy industries, such as mining and quarrying, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, building and public works contracting, dock and harbour service, in the vehicle industries (other than motors, cycles and aircraft), in fishing, and in the cotton and wool textile industries the proportion of older men is above the average for all industries taken together. This feature

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is most marked in the pig iron, contracting, and dock and harbour industries. On the other hand, in the lighter industries, such as the manufacture of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, metal goods, artificial silk, leather and leather goods, and in the woodworking, printing, distributive, and transport industries, as well as in commerce and finance, the younger age groups show relatively higher proportions. In the engineering industries the age distribution of insured men is very similar to the average for all industries, there being but a slight over-proportion of older men.

tions. In the engineering industries the age distribution of insured men is very similar to the average for all industries, there being but a slight over-proportion of older men. Among women, the cotton and wool textile industries have distinctly higher proportions over 30 years of age than most other industries in which women are largely employed, with comparatively low proportions under that age. In the food manufacturing, metal goods, leather and leather goods, woodworking, paper, printing and distributive industries, young women under 21 years of age are above the average. These industries, together with the clothing and textile trades, include the majority of insured young women and girls. The acute depression of the last few years, as well as the nature

The acute depression of the last few years, as well as the nature of the work, has undoubtedly had an influence on the age distribution of the insured men in the heavy industries. These industries have received relatively small numbers of new entrants to insurance in recent years; and in mining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the numbers of insured workers have declined heavily. As a result, these industries now include comparatively high proportions of men who have been within the scheme of unemployment insurance for long periods.

declined heavily. As a result, these industries now include comparatively high proportions of men who have been within the scheme of unemployment insurance for long periods. Among the men aged 18-64 insured at July, 1932, 56.4 per cent. entered insurance before July, 1921, and the average period within the scheme, for all insured men in the sample, was about 9 years. The corresponding percentages of those in the heavy industries who entered insurance before July, 1921, are :—coal mining—64; other mining and quarrying—60; pig iron manufacture—75; steel melting, rolling etc.—70; shipbuilding and ship repairing—70; public works contracting—59; dock, harbour, river and canal service—78. For the engineering industries the percentage is 63 and for the cotton and wool textile industries it is 67 and 68 respectively. The greater change in personnel among insured women is reflected in the fact that only 36.8 per cent, of those insured at July, 1932, entered insurance before July, 1921, while the average period

and for the cotton and woor scales among insured women is respectively. The greater change in personnel among insured women is reflected in the fact that only 36.8 per cent. of those insured at July, 1932, entered insurance before July, 1921, while the average period in insurance is about 7½ years. In the cotton and wool textile industries, however, the figures for women do not greatly differ from those for men, and are obviously influenced by the custom for women to continue in employment in those industries after marriage. The effect of age as a factor in the liability to unemployment particularly among men—has already been referred to. The following Table gives, for various industry groups, percentage rates

The effect of age as a factor in the liability to unemployment particularly among men—has already been referred to. The following Table gives, for various industry groups, percentage rates of unemployment among men aged 18-44 and 45-64 respectively, as indicated by the claimants who proved unemployment on 28th November, 1932 :—

Industry.		entage rat	
and the second and a second state of the secon	18-44.	45-64.	18-
Sishing	18.9	32.6	22
Coal Mining	31.7	34.5	32
Other Mining and Quarrying	31.8	30.4	31
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	14.4	19.5	15
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	23.2	25.9	23
ottery, Earthenware, etc	24.7	20.6	23
lass Trades	25.3	32.4	26
hemicals	15.5	11.9	14
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	29.8	35.6	32
steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel	30 20 G		125 30
Rolling and Forging	35.7	38.7	36
Other Metal Manufacture	29.6	35.5	31
Ingineering	26.9	32.5	28
Construction and repair of Motor Vehicles,	the and	00.0	100
Cycles and Aircraft	14.8	20.9	16
Construction and repair of Carriages, Carts, Rail-	70.0	00.0	77
way Carriages, Wagons, Tramcars, etc	37.6	26·9 63·0	33
hipbuilding and Ship-repairing	55.5		58
Ietal Trades	19·2 22·4	25·6 24·4	20 23
Woollen and Worsted	13.8	16.7	14
woollen and worsted	13.0	21.8	14
Silk and Artificial Silk	18.5	15.0	17
All other Textiles	13.0	21.1	15
Leather and Leather Goods	17.6	23.5	19
Boots Share Slipport and Close	16.2	23.5	18
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11.2	12.0	11
Food, Drink and Tobacco	17.7	23.3	18
	6.6	16.7	9
Drinking Dallishing and Deckhinding	7.0	13.8	9
Building	26.1	29.8	27
Dublis Washer Claster sting	36.4	43.2	38
Other Werner Contractory To Acadelan	13.7	17.1	14
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	9.7	19.7	13
Tansport and Communication	19.4	19.3	19
Jool Hawkeyer Diver and Canal Commiss	32.2	29.5	31
Distributive Trades	12.6	17.0	13
Ommoree and Finance	5.5	13.2	7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services	20.3	21.7	20
	and the	100	

All Industries 21.8 26.6 23.1 In the pottery and chemical industries, in the vehicle industries (other than motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture), in certain of the textile trades, and in dock, harbour, river and canal service, the rate of unemployment was slightly higher among men aged 18-44 than among those aged 45 and over. It would appear from an examination of the foregoing Table that the figure of 122,000 given above as representing the influence of age on the liability to unemployment is composed mainly of workers now in the following industry classifications : building and public works contracting, 22,000; engineering, 15,000; distributive trades, 12,500; coal mining, 12,000;

metal goods manufacture, 8,000; gas, water and electricity supply, 7,000; shipbuilding and ship repairing, 6,000; printing, publishing and bookbinding, 5,000.

Married women.—In view of the special interest attaching to the position of married women under the unemployment insurance scheme, some attempt has been made to ascertain from this sample the approximate numbers within the scheme. Definite information on the subject of marital state is available in respect of those who have been claimants for benefit or transitional payments, or who have had other personal contact with Employment Exchanges, e.g., by exchanging an unemployment book for a new one at the end of the Insurance Year. In other cases some indication may be available on the ledger and although it is not possible to enforce the notification of marriage by insured single women who do not come into personal contact with an Employment Exchange, such notification is received in a large number of cases. On the other hand, the death of a husband, or from the records to be married may be widowed or divorced. It is therefore probable that the information derived from the sample may tend to understate the number of insured married women in the younger age groups, while the figures for the higher age groups will include widows. It is accordingly necessary to use the figures with cution. Subject to the foregoing reservations the following Table gives for various age groups from 18 to 64 the approximate percentage of insured women and widows, and the number and percentage of married and widowed women who had claims for benefit or transitional payments at the end of 1932 :—

Age	Approximate	Approximate number of insured married	Married women and widows unemployed at end of 1932.			
Group.	of married or widowed.	women and widows.	Number.	Per cent.		
18-20 $21-24$ $25-29$ $30-34$ $35-39$ $40-44$ $45-49$ $50-54$ $55-59$ $60-64$	3 12 25 33·5 37 36 41 40 41 37	18,000 80,000 140,000 130,000 92,000 65,000 65,000 37,000 25,000 13,000	3,000 12,600 53,700 35,400 27,300 9,300	16.7 15.8 19.9 22.5 29.7 24.5		
Total	22	655,000	141,300	21.6		

Figures corresponding to those in the second column of the Table are not yet available from the population census of 1931.

Figures derived from the 1921 census for England and Wales show that when private domestic servants (who are not insured against unemployment) are omitted, the proportion of occupied women aged 18-64 who returned themselves as married or widowed was 23·2 per cent. In the age group [18-34 the proportion of married women among all occupied women (exclusive of domestic servants) shown by the 1921 census was 12·3 per cent. The corresponding figure given by the foregoing Table is 16·9 per cent. The census figures for those aged 45 and over include large numbers of widows who apparently are outside the unemployment insurance scheme. It would appear probable, therefore, that the figures for insured married women and widows derived from the sample may be accepted as approximately correct.

The last column of the Table shows much higher rates of unemployment among insured married women and widows than among insured women as a whole given above. As already indicated, it is unlikely that the total number of insured married women and widows can be seriously understated by the figures derived from the sample, and even if a considerable addition were made, the figures would still show a much heavier incidence of unemployment among married women and widows than among single women.

It may be mentioned that of the 141,300 married women and widows with claims at the end of 1932, about 119,100 were married women and 22,000 were widows. Nearly 14,000 of the widows were aged 45 and over, and 3,300 between 18 and 34 years.

Other analyses obtained from the sample show that of the married women (excluding widows) with claims at the end of 1932, 72·1 per cent. were entitled to insurance benefit, 26·9 per cent. had claims for transitional payments, and the remaining 1·0 per cent. had claims under consideration. Of the married women with claims for transitional payments, nearly 70 per cent. were in that class through failure to pay 30 contributions within the preceding two years. Among the single women with claims at the end of 1932, 80·2 per cent. were entitled to insurance benefit, 18·0 per cent. had applications for transitional payments, and 1·8 per cent. had claims under consideration. Of those with applications for transitional payments, just over 60 per cent. were in that class through failure to pay 30 contributions within the preceding two years. The employment record of the married women who remain insured, even under the restrictions on the receipt of benefit introduced towards the end of 1931, is therefore definitely inferior to that of insured single women.

Mobility of Labour.—It has already been indicated that the information available included the industry in which each insured worker was classified at entry into insurance, and at July, 1932. The difference in classification at the two dates, although it does not necessarily furnish a record of all the changes in industry classification that have occurred during the period of insurance, thus gives some indication of the extent to which workers have transferred

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1933.

from one industry to another. This varies greatly for different industries, and the features of the analysis on this point brought out in previous enquiries are repeated in the new sample. Among the men insured at July, 1932, 37.3 per cent. had at least one change of industry classification. For those now in coal mining the corresponding figure is only 8.5 per cent. This is due no doubt partly to the fact that much of coal mining is carried on in isolated districts where there are few encountries of alternative isolated districts where there are few opportunities of alternative employment, and to the fact that the severe depression in recent years, together with the restrictions on entry into the industry, have prevented transfers from other industries. The cotton and woollen industries, the boot and shoe trade, the pottery industry, and printing, publishing and bookbinding, all of which involve processes requiring training, also show comparatively low proportions of transferees from other industries.

On the other hand, comparatively large proportions of those now in the artificial silk industry, the chemicals industry, the manufacture of vehicles, and public works contracting have been recruited from other industries. Some of these industries have shown rapid expansion in recent years, and their recruits have been drawn largely from

the depressed trades. Transferences from the engineering industries are shown by the Transferences from the engineering industries are shown by the sample to have been comparatively numerous. Some of these may have been due to the change in the basis of industrial classification introduced in 1923, but it is probable that the increasing mechaniza-tion of industry may have been responsible for an appreciable number. For example, the transfers have been largely into the transport industries, the building industry, the metal trades, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, and the distributive trades. These are hardly likely to have been due to the 1923 change of basis. In the transport and distributive trades the numbers of mechanics and drivers of motor vehicles have shown a considerable expansion; in the building industry, increasing use of steel in constructional work would also absorb additional workers from the engineering trades; while the expansion of the motor vehicle and aircraft industrades; while the expansion of the motor vehicle and aircraft industries would have a similar effect.

Among the women insured at July, 1932, 24.7 per cent. had had at least one change of industry classification. Of these, nearly 25 per cent, are now in the distributive trades. Metal goods manufacture, and the food, drink, and clothing trades. Inter goods nanulacture, from other industries. Very few workers have transferred from other industries into the textile trades. These also are highly localised; they recruit mainly from within their own borders, and large numbers of workers remain in them up to a much higher age than in most industries

Contributions, Benefit and Unemployment Record.—For the purpose of this enquiry the record of contributions was extracted for the seven Insurance Years 1925–26 to 1931–32, inclusive; whilst the benefit record begins with claims made in the Insurance Year 1924–25, and record begins with claims made in the Insurance Year 1924–25, and has been carried up to the end of December, 1932. The figures given below exclude contributions credited to men upon discharge from H.M. Forces. The average period within the scheme since July, 1925, for persons aged 18-64 at July, 1932, was for men 6·3 years, and for women 5·8 years. Over 77 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women entered insurance before 1925-26. Thirty-three per cent. of the men, or approximately 2,800,000, and nearly 44 per cent. of the women, or approximately 1,290,000, making a total of over four million insured persons, had drawn no benefit since July, 1924. Over 22 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of ther women who did not make claims were in the distributive trades. Other industries in which one-third or more of the insured men had not drawn benefit or transitional payments include the chemicals industry, metal goods manufacture, leather and leather goods manufacture, the clothing trades, food and drink manufacture, the furniture, woodworking and paper trades, printing, publishing and bookbinding, gas, water and electricity supply, transport and communication (other than dock and harbour service), commerce and finance. Every industry includes some service), commerce and finance. Every industry includes some workers who have not drawn benefit or transitional payments since July, 1924, but the proportion is under 10 per cent. in coal mining, and is only slightly above that figure in iron and steel manufacture. Over 94 per cent. of the wonlen and worsted industry, had drawn benefit or transitional payments.

drawn benefit or transitional payments. Variations in the character of unemployment.—There are, of course, wide differences between different industries in the character of the unemployment experienced. In a number of industries a reduction of unemployment may take a form which cannot be reflected in the statistics of employment and unemployment, such as a reduction in the length of the working day, or the tending of less machinery, or a reduction in the working week to an extent which does not permit the establishment of a claim for benefit. In some industries, the recorded unemployment may consist largely of short time and other forms of intermittent working; whilst in others, a smaller proportion of the workers may be unemployed for long periods at a stretch. These features are brought out to some extent by the analyses of the sample. Thus, in the cotton and woollen industries, the high proportions of insured workers who have drawn benefit are largely the result of the practice in the industry of reducing employment by working short time in such a way that the workers have been able to maintain claims to benefit. These workers maintain a high average* payment of contributions, which for men proved to be

* Note on averages.—Wherever averages are given they have been obtained by dividing the total number of contributions, or days of benefit, or days of unemployment, as the case may be, by the relevant number of cases in the sample. The figures so obtained obviously have a statistical rather than a personal significance. They do not indicate the actual experience or expecta-tion of any particular individual, and the various analyses show clearly that wide differences exist in this respect between various sections of the insured population and of those who are unemployed at particular dates.

about the same as for all insured workers taken together, viz., 43 per year, and for women was but slightly below the general average. At the same time, the average amount of benefit drawn in each year, by those who made claims, was below the general average among men, and among women in the woollen and worsted industry was but slightly above the general average. In the cotton industry, however, the acute depression has raised the average amount drawn per year by each woman claimant to at least 50 per cent. above the general average. In these industries, therefore, the average payment of contributions remains high, but, nevertheless, nearly all the insured workers have drawn benefit to an extent, on the average, equal to, workers have drawn benefit to an extent, on the average, equal to, or greater than, the average for all industries. On the other hand, in shipbuilding and ship repairing, for example, where extreme depression has caused the complete stoppage of many establishments for considerable periods, the proportion of insured workers who have drawn benefit or transitional payments, though very high, is slightly less than in the cotton industry, and little more than in the woollen industry; but the average number of contributions paid by each worker per year is 20 per cent. lower than the general average, and the average amount of benefit drawn is nearly double the general average. The record for public works contracting, and for the iron and steel industry, is similar to that for shipbuilding and ship repairing, though somewhat less unfavourable.

As a contrast, the record for printing, publishing and bookbinding may be cited. In this industry only about 37 per cent. of the insured men had claimed benefit, and among these the average amount drawn may be cited. In this industry only about of per cent. of the institut men had claimed benefit, and among these the average amount drawn each year was but little more than half the general average, while for the industry as a whole the average number of contributions paid each year was 48, or well above the general average. This points to a record of steady employment for the great majority of workers, while those who fell out of work were not unemployed for long periods. Dock, harbour, river and canal service includes large numbers of casual workers, but there are also considerable numbers of permanent or regular workers in that classification. 76 per cent. of the men had claimed benefit or tran-sitional payments; the average amount drawn by each claimant each year was about 50 per cent. above the general average, but, on the other hand, the frequency of their employment gave the insured workers in this classification a contribution record equal to the general average. Among these workers the proportion who are able to qualify for insurance benefit is well above the average.

Contributions paid in various Insurance Years.—Except in 1925-26, when employment was seriously affected by the stoppage in the coal-mining industry, over 50 contributions have been paid in each year, taken separately, by over 50 per cent. of the men and women who were insured at July, 1932. The numbers were not, of course, composed of the same individuals in each of the years in question. The highest figure was reached in 1928-29, when the percentage was 62·3 for men and 62·6 for women. Thereafter there was a steady decline, and by 1931-32 the figures had fallen to 51·2 per cent. for men and 52·5 per cent. for women. Thus even in a year of acute depression, almost the maximum possible number of contributions was paid by over half of the insured workers. The gradual spread and deepening of the depression from 1929 onwards is shown by the fact that between 1928-29 and 1929-30 the fall in the percentage with 50 or more contributions, from 62·3 to is shown by the fact that between 1928-29 and 1929-30 the fall in the percentage with 50 or more contributions, from $62 \cdot 3$ to $59 \cdot 8$ for men, was almost entirely accounted for by the rise from $17 \cdot 3$ per cent. to 19 $\cdot 6$ per cent. for those who paid 40 to 49 contributions. In the following year the percentage with 50 or more contributions fell further to $53 \cdot 3$, while the percentages in each of the lower ranges showed a rise, which was greatest, however, for those who paid 10-19 contributions. In 1931-32 there was a further decline in the highest range to $51 \cdot 2$ per cent.; the percentage who had paid 40-49 contributions fell from 19 $\cdot 9$ to $17 \cdot 4$, and the heaviest increase in the lower ranges appeared among those who paid less than 10 contributions, where the percentage rose from $8 \cdot 2$ to $11 \cdot 1$. The analysis for women shows somewhat similar features, but for 1931-32 the deterioration in the record was rather less pronounced for women than it was among men.

The following Table gives for the seven years July, 1925, to June, 1932, and the years 1928-29 and 1931-32, the percentages within the various ranges of contributions. The figures for each year include only those who were in insurance at the beginning of the year, and the record therefore covers a complete year in all cases

cases.					1 maile	Gardinit.				
	Percentages within each range.									
Ranges of contribu- tions.	C ALL C	Men.		- 100	Women,					
	Yearly average 1925– 1932.	Year 1928– 1929.	Year 1931– 1932.	Yearly average 1925– 1932.	Year 1928– 1929.	Year 1931- 1932.				
0 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50 & over	Per cent. 4.7 3.2 3.8 5.3 8.3 19.6 55.1	Per cent. 4:4 2·4 3·2 4·0 6·4 17·3 62·3	Per cent. $5 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 8$ $5 \cdot 7$ $6 \cdot 5$ $8 \cdot 1$ $17 \cdot 4$ $51 \cdot 2$	Per cent. 4.6 2.5 3.3 4.7 7.3 22.2 55.4	Per cent. 4:7 1·9 2·6 3·6 5·1 19·5 62·6	Per cent. 2·1 4·6 5·2 6·7 8·6 20·3 52·5				
Average number of contributions paid per year.	42	44	40	43	45	42				

These figures show, on the whole, a remarkably good record of employment, even in a year of depression. They include insured

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

persons who were unemployed at the end of November, 1932, and it will be of interest to compare the record for the three classes viz.: those who were unemployed on 28th November, 1932, and qualified for insurance benefit, those who were unable so to qualify quained for insurance bencht, those who were unable so to quainy and were applicants for transitional payments, and other insured persons, the very large majority of whom were not unemployed on that day. The lines of demarcation between the two former classes are given in the text under the heading "Insured Unemployed" on page 340. At 28th November, 1932, the numbers in each of the three classes named were approximately as follows :---

1000		Qualified for Insurance Benefit.	Applicants for Transitional Payments.	Other Insured Persons.
Men Women	 	877,000 204,000	936,000 54,000	6,525,000 2,622,000

The cases of 150,000 men and 55,000 women with claims under onsideration at 28th November, 1932, have been omitted from the analysis. The following Table gives the figures for the year 1928-29 when employment was comparatively good, and 1931-32 when the rate of unemployment among insured persons had when the doubled :----

			and the second se		and the second sec	and a second second
and a second	Unemple	oyed at 28t ai	041-5	Transa		
Ranges of Contribu- tions.	Qualifi Insurance	led for e Benefit.	Transi	ants for itional nents.	Other Insured Persons.	
1.1.1.1	1928-29.	1931–32.	1928-29.	1931–32.	1928-29.	1931-3
ent esserve	the bar	ite men ker men	MEN.	nagionis . Naging p	Angree And. At at Ma	Nickense gest van
0 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50 & over	Per cent. 4·5 2·3 3·8 5·8 9·8 24·2 49·6	Per cent. 0·7 1·9 8·0 13·4 18·1 32·0 25·9	Per cent. 10·1 8·4 8·7 10·5 12·4 20·5 29·4	Per cent. $34 \cdot 7$ $25 \cdot 7$ $17 \cdot 6$ $11 \cdot 8$ $7 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 9$ $0 \cdot 2$	Per cent. 3.5 1.4 2.3 2.8 4.9 15.7 69.4	Per cer 1·4 3·3 3·4 4·6 6·9 17·6 62·8
Average number of ontributions paid per year.	42	39	33	10	46	45
a distants		7	WOMEN.	and and and	1	.tenal
0 1-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50 & over	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.0\\ 1.7\\ 3.2\\ 4.3\\ 12.0\\ 29.3\\ 43.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.6\\ 1.3\\ 7.2\\ 15.3\\ 21.6\\ 34.8\\ 19.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.7\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 10.1\\ 10.1\\ 27.4\\ 36.9 \end{array} $	42.8 21.1 13.9 11.1 8.9 2.2	4.6 1.7 2.4 3.3 4.4 18.3 65.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Average number of ontributions paid per year.	42	38	38	10	45	43

It will be seen that the record for 1931-32 is but slightly inferior to that for 1928-29, in the case of those who were not unemployed at the end of November, 1932.

Even for the year 1928-29, when employment was comparatively good, the contribution record of those in the transitional class was definitely inferior to that of either of the other two classes both for that same year and for 1931-32, particularly among men; while for 1931-32 it was extremely poor, among both men and women. In the latter year, 34.7 per cent. of the men who were applicants for transitional payments, and 42.8 per cent. of the women, paid no contributions, while a further 25.7 per cent. of the men and 21.1 per cent of the women paid less than ten the men and 21.1 per cent. of the women paid less than ten.

Contribution record for the seven years 1925-1932.—Out of 30,140 males in the sample there were only 62 who had paid no contributions

Benefit record for the eight years 1925 to 1932.—As already explained, the maximum record of benefit extracted from the documents

included all claims dated between 7th July, 1924, and 2nd December, 1932. Since each claim is available for action for a period of twelve months, it follows that the record extracted was incomplete until 7th July, 1925, as it did not include any unemployment experience recorded on claims dated *earlier than* 7th July, 1924. It is probable, however, that the figures obtained are approximately representative of all unemployment experienced by insured persons in the sample in the eight years January, 1925, to December, 1932. The sample included 20,343 men and 5,104 women who entered insurance before July, 1924, and it will be convenient to confine the analysis to these persons, who were insured throughout the eight years before July, 1924, and it will be convenient to comme the analysis to these persons, who were insured throughout the eight years covered by the record. The following Table gives an analysis based on the total amount of unemployment benefit and transitional payments received. Throughout the whole of this period there was no numerical limit on the number of days of unemployment in a given period for which payment could be made.

Days of benefit and transitional	Mal	es.	Females.		
payments.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Nil 1- 100 101- 200 201- 300 301- 400 401- 500 501- 600 601- 700 701- 800 901-1,000 1,001-1,500 1,501-2,000 Over 2,000	6,143 3,601 2,248 1,617 1,288 997 819 669 589 475 401 1,150 318 28	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$1,930 \\ 1,022 \\ 611 \\ 406 \\ 304 \\ 238 \\ 192 \\ 120 \\ 97 \\ 73 \\ 51 \\ 58 \\ 2 \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	
Total	20,343	100.0	5,104	100.0	

The maximum number of days for which benefit or transitional payments could have been received in any case, during the period covered, *i.e.*, since July, 1924, was approximately 2,650 days. Only about 3 per cent. of the men received payment for more than half the period, and it appears that the acute depression which has continued since the sample of February, 1931, was taken, has not added appreciably to the numbers of those who may be regarded as the "standing army" of the unemployed. This group still consists of approximately 100,000 men (see para. 29 (5) page 245 of Appendices to Minutes of Evidence referred to above). $30\cdot 2$ per cent. of the men and $37\cdot 8$ per cent. of the women drew no benefit, and a further 43 per cent. of the men and $45\cdot 8$ per cent. of the women drew benefit for less than one-sixth of the period. These figures confirm the conclusion derived from the contribution analysis, that the great majority of the workers included in the sample had had a good employment record during the previous The maximum number of days for which benefit or transitional sample had had a good employment record during the previous eight years. Such of those within this section as fell out of work were unemployed only for comparatively short periods.

The totals given above included 4,562 men, or 22.4 per cent., The totals given above included 4,562 men, or 22.4 per cent., and 477 women, or 9.3 per cent., who were in receipt of benefit or transitional payments at 28th November, 1932. Of those in receipt of insurance benefit, only 6.7 per cent. of the men and 1.4 per cent. of the women had received payment for more than 1,000 days in the eight year period; while for those on transitional payments at 28th November, the corresponding percentages were 41.3 for men and 23.6 for women. It is significant that of the 1,496 men in the sample who had received payment of some kind for more than 1,000 days, no fewer than 1,018, or 68 per cent., were in receipt of transitional payments at 28th November, 1932.

The following Table gives an age analysis of those who received benefit or transitional payments for more than 1,000 days, distinguishing separately the sample as a whole, those in receipt of insurance benefit at 28th November, 1932, and those on nsitional payments at that date :-

	201 305	Men.		Women.			
Age Group.	Whole sample.	On Insurance Benefit at 28/11/32.	On Transi- tional Payments at 28/11/32.	Whole sample.	On Insurance Benefit at 28/11/32.	On Transi- tional Payments at 28/11/32.	
2124 2534 3544 4554 5564	Per cent. 1.5 28.7 22.9 22.0 24.9	Per cent. 0.7 32.1 27.9 22.9 16.4	Per cent. 1·7 28·1 22·5 22·3 25·4	Per cent. 1 · 6 45 · 0 20 · 0 16 · 7 16 · 7	Per cent. 80.0 20.0	$\begin{array}{c} Per \ cent, \\ \hline 44 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	
Number of cases in sample	1,496	140	1,018	60	5 Phi	29	

Cases in which payment was received for more than 1,000 days in the last eight years by persons insured throughout the period.

The foregoing Table shows that over 50 per cent. of the men who have drawn very large amounts of benefit and transitional payments in the last eight years are under 45 years of age. If the figures from which these percentages were obtained are related to the total number of insured persons in the various age groups who entered insurance before 7th July, 1924, it is seen that among all insured men under 45 years of age, 6.2 per cent. received payment

317

for over 1,000 days in the eight-year period, as compared with 9.4 per cent. among men aged 45 to 64. It is highly probable that most of the young men in this category are to be found in the depressed areas. They have suffered from the extreme depression in the heavy industries and have had comparatively little opportunity of alternative and have the depression. of alternative employment.

A useful indication of the extent to which unemployment is persistent in individual cases is given by an analysis based on the number of claims made in a given period. It has already been explained that when the first claim is made, it is available for action at the Local Office during a period of twelve months. There-after a fresh claim must be made, if the applicant continues to be unemployed. Between 7th July, 1924, and 2nd December, 1932, it was thus possible for the record extracted for the purpose of the sample to have included nine separate claims of this kind.

Among those who were insured throughout the whole period, the maximum number of claims was made by only 0.8 per cent. of the men and 0.2 per cent. of the women; while those who made less than five claims included 72.5 per cent. of the men and 80.4 per cent, of the women.

Of those who made no claim, 60.8 per cent. of the men and 83.7 per cent. of the women were under 45 years of age. Of those who made eight or more claims, 54 per cent. of the men and 81 per cent. of the women were under 45. As shown by previous enquiries, the those who made the greatest number of claims received, on the average, payment for a greater number of days on each claim than average, payment for a greater number of days on each claim than those who made few claims. For example, among the men in the sample, those who made only one claim in the period received payment thereon for 60 days on the average, whilst those who made nine claims received payment in each year for 157 days on the average. Between these two extremes, the amount received in each year covered by a claim shows a steady increase as the number of claims increases. The same point may be put in another way of claims increases. The same point may be put in another way. Among the men who made only one claim, $77 \cdot 8$ per cent. drew not more than 100 days, while among those who made nine claims, only 12.8 per cent. drew not more than 100 days on the average on each claim. Of the 172 men in the sample who made nine claims, 100 were in receipt of transitional payments at 28th November, 1932.

Effect of recent depression on unemployment record.—Some idea of the effect of the industrial depression which began to develop towards the end of 1929 on the increase in unemployment, and on the unem-ployment experience of individual insured persons, may be gained from a comparison of the amounts drawn on claims made in 1930 and 1931, with the corresponding figures for each of the five preceding years. An analysis on this basis has been made in respect of those in the sample who proved unemployment on 28th November, 1932.

The following Table shows for this group the number who made claims in each year from 1925 to 1932, and the average number of days of benefit or transitional payments received on each claim :—

Insured Persons Unemployed on 28th November, 1932.

		harmen	N	fen.	We	omen.
	r in wh s were n		Number who made claims.	Average number of days for which payment was received on each claim.	Number who made claims.	Average number of days for which payment was received on each claim.
1925			2,289	93	225 -	57 54
1926			2,558	96	359 287	52
1927		•••	2,586	87	347	62
1928			2,970	109	382	99
1929			3,070	123	625	140
1930			4,417	167		138
1931			5,305	193	702	130

As compared with those for 1927, the figures for 1931 show that while the number who made claims had rather more than doubled while the number who made claims had rather more than doubled, the average amount received on each claim had also more than doubled. The proportion who received payment for 300 days or more in the year covered by the claims rose for men from $3 \cdot 0$ per cent, in the case of claims made in 1926 to $24 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the case of claims made in 1931. The corresponding figures for women are 0.0 per cent. and 10.0 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the percentage who received payment for less than 50 days on each claim fell for men from 44.1 in 1927 to 9.8 in 1931, the corresponding figures for women being 59.6 per cent. and 17.7 per cent. respectively These results are consistent with the evidence from other sources ectively tending to show that when a large increase in the numbers unemployed occurs, the increase is due not merely to an increase in the numbers becoming unemployed, but also to a decrease in the proportion returning to work. Each person unemployed is thus out of work for a longer period.

A point of interest brought out by separate analysis in respect of those on insurance benefit and on transitional payments at 28th November, 1932, is that even in the earlier years covered by the oregoing Table, the number of days for which payment was received by those now in the transitional class was at least 50 per cent. greater than the corresponding figure for those now on insurance benefit. Earlier enquiries on this subject have also tended to bring out the somewhat lower level of employability of the great majority

cent. received payment either of insurance benefit or transitional cent. received payment either of insurance benefit or transitional payments on such claims for 300 days or more in the year, while 66.5 per cent. received such payment for 250 days or more. Only 4.1 per cent. of the men received payment for less than 100 days. The figures in respect of women are similar. The corresponding figures for those on insurance benefit at 28th November, 1932, on the other hand, show that only 0.8 per ent cent. had received payment for 300 days or more, and 3.8 per cent. for 250 days or more. For the years 1925 to 1929, inclusive, the figures for the men on insurance benefit at the end of November, 1932, show that two-thirds or more drew less than 100 days of benefit in each year.

The foregoing summary gives an analysis of the sample from the point of view mainly of the record for the last eight years taken together. In a subsequent article the analysis will be continued with reference chiefly to the contribution and unemployment experience of the years 1931 and 1932.

TRAINING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

In the last nine months, following upon the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance (published in November, 1932) important developments in the Department's schemes of training for unemployed men and women in the depressed industrial areas have taken place.

Instructional Centres.—The training given at the Department's Instructional Centres takes the form of a three months' course on unskilled work, designed to restore men who have been long unemployed to the physical condition necessary to obtain and hold a job. While it is, of course, desirable that the training should be followed as soon as possible by employment, it is not a necessary condition of success, as it is with the specialised instruction given at Government Training Centres (see below), that a suitable job should be in prospect on completion of the course. In May, 1932, therefore, the Department decided not to relate this form of training strictly to the absorption capacity of the labour market. This policy was endorsed by the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance [Final Report, Cmd, 4135, para. 648] who added a strong recommendation that this service should be extended and retained under the control of the Minister of Labour. In carrying out this last recommendation three main lines of development have been

In the first place, five tented camps were set up during this In the first place, five tented camps were set up during this summer as annexes to certain Instructional Centres already in existence, and in this way it has been possible to give some 1,500 additional men a 12 weeks' course upon work similar to that at Instructional Centres proper. The men admitted to the tented camps were as a rule first accommodated in the hutments of the parent Instructional Centre, and only passed out to the tents when they had become sufficiently hardened to live under canvas. The weather this summer has been uniformly favourable, and it is believed that the provision of these tented camps (all of which will be closed that the provision of these tented camps (all of which will be closed by the first week in October) has been much appreciated by the

men. In the second place, arrangements were initiated to set up further Instructional Centres in new areas. The sites of the first of these are Glenbranter (Argyllshire), Kielder (Northumberland), Kershope Foot (Cumberland), Hamsterley (Co. Durham), Allerston (North Yorks), and Brechfa (Carmarthenshire). The Kielder and Glen-branter Centres were opened in August, and it is hoped that the remainder will be open by the end of the year or shortly after. Owing to the nature of the work undertaken (mainly upon the national estates of the Forestry Commission), Instructional Centres have hitherto been set up in districts remote from the depressed industrial areas from which the men are drawn, and it has been necessary to accommodate the men either in hutments or in lodgings

ary to accommodate the men either in hutments or in lodgings y. The setting up of local Instructional Centres in close nearby. proximity to the depressed areas, which constitutes the third line of recent development, marks, therefore, a new departure. The first of these local Centres, that at Bilston in Staffordshire (where the main work will be the levelling of slag heaps), opened at the beginning of September: a further such Centre at Rheola on Forestry Commission land is plauned to open in October Commission land is planned to open in October.

Physical Training Classes .- In April, 1932, it was decided that the Department should undertake an experiment in the provision of physical training classes in selected areas of unemployment. Four such classes were accordingly opened, and the Royal Commission, in commenting upon this development (Final Report, para. 648), recommended its extension. It was hoped that if these Centres proved successful they would not only be valuable in themselves, but would stimulate the provision of similar facilities by voluntary agencies throughout the country. Thirteen such Centres in all have now been opened; five of them have been taken over by voluntary agencies at the expiration of their six months' terms, and seven are now in existence, with 1,597 men in training. The classes are everywhere well attended. The considerably increased provision of physical training for unemployed men by voluntary agencies, which has been noticeable recently, may be attributed in part to the success of these experiments and the publicity which they have received. The courses are limited to 12 weeks for each the Department should undertake an experiment in the provision out the somewhat lower level of employability of the great majority of those on transitional payments. The disparity in the benefit record of the two sections is greater, however, in more recent years, when the competition for employment has been more intense. Of the men who were in receipt of transitional payments at 28th November, 1932, who made claims in 1931, no less than 43.5 per

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Government Training Centres .- As regards Government Training Government Training Centres.—As regards Government Training Centres, where young men from the depressed areas are given **a** six months' intensive course in skilled trades, the Royal Commission endorsed the Department's policy of relating the number of places available at such centres very closely to the prospects of employment for the trainees on conclusion of the course (Final Report, para. 641). Any development in this direction is, therefore, conditioned by the position of trade and industry, and until a material improvement sets in, it is improbable that the number of places available at these Centres will be appreciably augmented. There are now eight Jentres will be appreciably augmented. There are now eight uch Centres, at which 2,027 training places are at present provided. Domestic Training Centres for Women.—In the case of women

resident domestic work continues to afford varied possibilities of employment, and, accordingly, the Central Committee on Women's women is carried out on behalf of the Ministry, have continued concentrate their efforts almost entirely on training for this There are at the present time 26 non-re employment. ential centres, located in or near the distressed mining and cotton trade areas in South Wales, North-East England, Lancashire and Scotland; and six residential centres situated in areas where the opportunities for placing are good. Provision has been made in these centres for training some 4,400 women and girls during the current financial year. During the week ended 26th August, 1933, 310 adults and

year. During the week ended 26th August, 1935, 510 adults and 577 juveniles (under 18 years) were in training. A new non-residential centre will shortly be opened at Whitehaven, and the Central Committee hope in the near future to open two new dential centres.

Certain other forms of training are given under the Individual Vocational Training Scheme; but owing to the need for economy the number of grants made under this scheme has been considerably educed, and at the end of July only 17 women were undergoin such training.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT (SCOTLAND).

THE National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland) was invited by the Minister of Labour on 15th February, 1932. (i) to consider the prospective supply of and demand for juvenile labour in different parts of Scotland during the next eight or ten years, and at the same time to advise as to any measures which should be taken for the purpose of adjusting the relation between the supply and the demand; and (ii) to conduct an enquiry into the employment of young persons under the age of eighteen in occu-pations whose hours of employment are not at present limited by statute

The Council have now issued Reports on each of these matters.

L-SUPPLY OF, DEMAND FOR, AND REDISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE LABOUR IN SCOTLAND DURING 1932-1940.*

The Council conducted the enquiry by means of a questionnaire ssued to all Juvenile Advisory Committees in Scotland (covering al the important industrial portions of the country) and also to a number of Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in areas not covered by the Advisory Committees. In compiling their replies, the Committees were asked to co-operate with Education Authorities and to seek the assistance of local industrial organisations. The National Conference in the Committee in the control of th and to seek the assistance of local industrial organisations. The National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Scottish Trades Union Congress General Council asked their constituent bodies to give the local Committees all possible help in the matter. The most important question which the Committees were asked to consider was what effect fluctuations in the numbers of juveniles available for complement, due to changes in the birth rate during

available for employment, due to changes in the birth rate during and after the War, would have upon the local position in future years. Committees were asked to assume, for the purpose of their estimates, that the employment demand for juveniles under 18 would estimates, that the employment demand for juveniles under 18 would continue to be the same during the coming years as it was in May, 1932, when the survey was made. On 2nd May, 1932, the total demand (*i.e.*, the number in employment) for labour in the area covered by the survey amounted to 79,432 boys and 77,410 girls; while the summary of the Committees' estimates showed that 92,512 boys and 87,355 girls would be available for employment in 1933, the excess of supply over demand thus being 13,080 boys and 9,945 girls. The Table below shows the result of similar calculations for each of the years ended 31st March, 1934 to 1940 :--

Estimate	d net sur	plus of	juvenile	e labour	in surv	ey area.	
Years ended 31st March—	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940
Boys	18,797	25,435	33,128	37,573	34,254	30,980	27,73
Girls	15,309	21,634	28,213	31,891	28,921	25,658	22,44

To deal with the problem of what is in effect an all-round surplus of juvenile labour, the Council recomme

(i) that the possibilities of industrial transference be further examined. (ii) that the school-leaving age be raised and further provision

made for the training of unemployed juveniles, (iii) that the employment of children outside school-hours be reduced to a minimum and that, to that end, local authorities

be asked to make the fullest use of their powers of regulation under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932.

* National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland): Fifth Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3¹/₂d., post free).

II.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN "UNREGULATED OCCUPATIONS."*

In this enquiry also the Council decided to seek the assistance of the Juvenile Advisory Committees and, in the case of a few smaller areas not covered by a Committees and, in the case of a few smaller areas not covered by a Committee, of the Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour. The area covered accounted for approximately 71 per cent. of the total number of juveniles in Scotland, calculated on the basis of those leaving school. It is stated in the Report that probably a rather higher percentage of investigations in "uncompleted." probably a rather higher percentage of juveniles in "unregulated" occupations came within the scope of the enquiry, as the reports were mainly from industrial areas, and the proportion of juveniles employed in such occupations in the rural areas is below the average. Particulars were obtained of the normal weekly working how of QA 550 have a cirk between the average 14 and 18. The average. Particulars were obtained of the normal weekly working hours of 23,350 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18. The following Table gives particulars of the normal weekly hours worked, *excluding* meal times and/or rest periods, in occupations absorbing the largest numbers of boys and girls :--

	Number	Percentage whose normal weekly hours were—			
Occupation.	covered by enquiry.	Up to and including 48.	Over 48 and up to and including 54.	Over 54.	
Errand and Messenger Boys Errand and Messenger Girls Warehouse Boys Warehouse Girls Other Occupations	13,697 4,865 2,971 348 382 1,087	20·4 21·6 28·3 31·0 33·8 50·8	42 · 8 48 · 5 34 · 8 45 · 4 45 · 8 25 · 4	36 · 8 29 · 9 36 · 9 23 · 6 20 · 4 23 · 8	

The hours including meal times and/or rest periods were, of course, The hours including meal times and/or rest periods were, of considerably higher. The proportion whose over-all hours did not exceed 48 was only 9.5 per cent.; at 48-54 hours the percentage was 16-9; at 54-60 hours, 38.7; at 60-66 hours, 26.7; over 66 hours, 8.2. For some occupations the hours were much higher than the average; for example, 76 per cent. of the ice cream sellers (boys) had a week of more than 54 hours excluding meal times and/or rest periods.

It is stated in the Report that the general tendency is for the hours worked by juveniles under the age of 16 to be somewhat less than those worked by juveniles over that age, but that there is no

very marked difference between the two age-groups. A Table is published in the Report indicating the extent to which the attendance of juveniles at evening classes or clubs is rendered impossible or very difficult in view of the incidence of the hours of Nearly 30 per cent. of the juveniles, taking all occupations work. Nearly 30 per cent. of the juveniles, taking all occupations together, are thus affected; some occupations are not affected at all, but, on the other hand, practically all the cinema workers are precluded by their hours of work from attending clubs or evening classes. The Report also gives particulars of occupations in which the prospects of progressive employment are, on the whole, favour-able or the reverse; and of those which are likely to prejudice, or otherwise, the chances of invaries obtaining comployment in other work. otherwise, the chances of juveniles obtaining employment in other trades.

The replies were, on the whole, against the conclusion that any of the occupations could be regarded as definitely unhealthy. The only occupation in which a weekly half-holiday on a weekday is not normally taken is that of ice-cream seller. The occupations in which Sunday work is notably frequent are those of petrol pump boy, ice-cream seller, and, in a few areas, errand boys and girls engaged in the delivery of newspapers and milk. The Council recommend : (i) that action should be taken to regulate

the occupation of ice-cream sellers, as being hawkers within the meaning of sections 46 and 54 of the Children and Young Persons meaning of sections 46 and 54 of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, when these sections are brought into force; (ii) that further steps should be taken to regulate the hours of employment of boys and girls in unregulated occupations; (iii) that a maximum working week of 54 hours, including meals, for boys and girls in unregulated occupations should be fixed by Parliament[†]; and (iv) that, within the limits set by statute, powers should be given to Local Authorities to make by-laws prescribing shorter hours and additional conditions additional conditions.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRAFT ANOMALIES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS.

THE Advisory Committee appointed under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931,‡ to be consulted with regard to Regulations made under section 1 of that Act (dealing with certain anomalies), have presented a Report§ on draft Regulations submitted to them by the Minister of Labour. The draft Regulations embodied certain amendments to the

The draft Regulations embodied certain amendments to the principal Regulations, as regards seasonal workers and as regards married women. The modifications in the draft suggested by the Advisory Committee have been adopted by the Minister; and the new Regulations have been published, and came into force on 7th September. They are published in full on pages 350–1 of this ssue of the GAZETTE.

* National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland): Sixth Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. (3id., post free). † One of the employer's representatives makes the reservation that in his opinion this recommendation should not specify the maximum number of hours in the working week for boys and girls in occupations which are not at present regulated by statute.

resent regulated by statute. ‡ 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 36. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. (2¹/₂d. post free). § Cmd. 4407. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2¹/₂d. post free).

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1933.

THE sixty-fifth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on 4th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. A. G. Walkden, J.P., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 564; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 75,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 166*, with a membership of approximately 3,368,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1932 :--

		1933.	Constantion	1932.			
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organi- sations.		Number of Members.	Number of Organi- sations.	Number of Dele- gates.	Number of Members.	
Agriculture	- 1	6	30,000	1	6	30,000	
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Con-	7	100	523,620	8	100	626,039	
veyances, etc	48	64	429,597	49	65	464,504	
Textile	28*	99	369,288	28*	103	403,200	
Clothing	7	29	145,188	. 7	29	148,322	
Woodworking and Fur-	1		10.550		1		
niture	8	8	48,570	8	. 8	53,520	
Paper, Printing, etc.	14	30	152,396	14	30	151,586	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	9	23	254,732	9	27	272.364	
Food, Pottery and other Manufacturing	9	23	254,152	9		212,304	
Industries	14	12	44,020	14	15	46,915	
Railway Service	3	23	391,623	3	24	418,363	
Other Transport and	33 19	11/11/11/11	Care a contraction of	and the second	Storing Sect		
General Labour	6	128	715,064	6	132	737,527	
Commerce, Distribu- tion and Finance	8	27	207,555	8	25	200,641	
Government, National	0	41	201,000	•	23	200,041	
and Local	5	9	30,423	5	9	30,827	
Entertainments, Sport				State State			
and Miscellaneous	8	6	25,835	8	5	29,465	
Totals	166*	564	3,367,911	168*	578	3,613,273	

The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decrease of 245,000 (nearly 7 per cent.) on those of the previous Congress, the mining group accounting for over 100,000 of the decrease. The number of organisations represented was two less than in 1932.

The President, in his opening address, referring to recent events in Germany, spoke of the dangers which democratic institutions faced to-day from political dictatorships in other countries besides Germany. The ordinary methods of capitalism, he said, were breaking down, as witnessed by the failure of the World Economic Conference and by the mean of inductivil meanway to Conference, and by the programme of industrial recovery inaugurated by the President of the United States of America, in which were on the other hand, Mr. Walkden said, Governments and employers at Geneva were resisting the introduction of a 40-hour week; and in this country the burdens of the unemployed had been increased by the passing of the National Health and Contributory Pensions Act,

Consideration of the General Council's Report, which, with the agenda, constituted the principal ordinary business of the Congress, was then begun. The agenda, as originally circulated, contained 60 resolutions sent in by affiliated trade unions, and two submitted by the General Council, together with sixteen amendments; but a number of the resolutions and amendments were combined and presented in fourteen new composite resolutions.

During the discussion on the section of the General Council's Report dealing with organisation, a delegate made an appeal for an organised campaign for higher wages, as the only means of recovering trade prosperity and increasing trade union memberships.

The Congress passed a resolution that the General Council should co-operate with the Labour Party in an inquiry into the state of trade union organisation among Local Government employees. Another resolution was carried protesting against the evasion by employers of Trade Board determinations.

of Trade Board determinations. The second day's proceedings of the Congress opened with the moving of an emergency resolution, which was adopted, in favour of an Anglo-Russian trade agreement. This was followed by a resolution calling upon Congress to co-operate with its affiliated unions in taking all possible steps to secure the adoption of a 40-hour week as a maximum, without reduction of pay, and with a drastic reduction of overtime. The resolution was carried unanimously, though it was pointed out that such a matter could not satisfactorily be dealt with event on an intermeticed basic

though it was pointed out that such a matter could not satisfactorily be dealt with except on an international basis. Congress was then addressed by two delegates from the American Federation of Labour, who described the effects of the National Industrial Recovery Act upon labour in that country. The new programme, it was stated, was largely a response to the demands of organised labour in America, and had already resulted in appreciable increases in wages and in trade union membership, more employment, and the elimination of child labour under 16. A long resolution was moved which expressed sympathy with the efforts which were being made in America towards trade

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

recovery, and called for the immediate adoption in this country of recovery, and called for the immediate adoption in this country of a planned programme for reducing unemployment, by means of useful schemes of public works, nationally financed, the enactment of a maximum working week of 40 hours, without reductions in wages, the prohibition of child labour under 16 years, and an increase in the school-leaving age to 16. The resolution also urged that the Government should restore the "economy cuts" in wages, salaries, and social services, and make more liberal provision for pensions for aged workers. The resolution was adopted after discussion.

Resolutions were passed instructing the General Council to draft a bill limiting overtime to urgent emergency work; and to use its influence to secure a maximum week of 40 hours in workshops for the blind, with wages comparable with those paid to other workers in the same employment. Another resolution was adopted approving the principle of one day's rest in seven for agricultural workers

A resolution was moved demanding that the "means test" in connection with the Unemployment Insurance Acts should be abolished, and the Anomalies Act repealed, and that the cuts in unemployment benefit should be restored. The resolution also urged the abolition of voluntary social service schemes, as being an evasion of the full rights of the workers. An amendment to omit the reference to the Anomalies Act from the resolution was moved; and, after discussion, it was suggested that both resolution and amendment should be withdrawn, and the question referred to the General Council. Ultimately, after the debate had been resumed on the following day, this course was adopted.

On the following day, this course was adopted. On the third day also, following a discussion on the General Council's Report with reference to a proposed scheme of conciliation for the settlement of disputes between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and its employees, a resolution was carried appealing to trade unionists to support the co-operative societies by becoming members and purchasing their goods, and urging the societies to appoint principals who were in sympathy with the trade union movement.

The principal discussion of the third day's session arose from a The principal discussion of the third day's session arose from a composite resolution which urged an intensive campaign in this country against war preparations, and, in conjunction with the International Federation of Trade Unions, (i) an uncompromising attitude against war preparations; (ii) a determined boycott on war if and when it should be declared; and (iii) an organised refusal to assist in any shape or form in measures calculated to help in the prosecution of the war.

In the course of the discussion which followed it was pointed out, In the course of the discussion which followed it was pointed out, on behalf of the General Council, that the recently approved policy of the International Federation contained proposals which were more specific than those of the resolution, particularly in regard to the use of the general strike as a weapon of defence against war; and the Council desired to consider how the various proposals could best be applied. The matter was accordingly referred to the General Council the Precident neuronising that a report would be made within Council, the President promising that a report would be made within a year. The remainder of the day's session was occupied by the addresses of fraternal delegates representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the National Trades Union Federation of India, and the Co-operative Union. A message was read from Mr. H. B. Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office, referring to the work of the Office during the past year, and to recent develop-ments as regards international labour legislation.

When Congress re-assembled on the fourth day, it was addressed by Mr. Lansbury, M.P., as the fraternal delegate of the Labour Party, and by the delegate of the International Federation of Party, and by the delegate of the International Federation of Trade Unions. A special report of the General Council on "Dic-tatorships and the Trade Union Movement" was then introduced by Mr. W. M. Citrine, the secretary of the Council. Mr. Citrine said that in Germany a majority of the electorate had shown themselves in favour of some form of dictatorship. Conditions were different in this country, and a dictatorship which had to be won by force, whatever its origin, was opposed to all ideas of democratic govern-ment. A debate followed, but a motion for the reference back of the report was heavily defeated, and the report was adopted. report was heavily defeated, and the report was adopted.

A resolution was then passed expressing condemnation of the Nazi regime in Germany, and calling for combined resistance by all sections of organised labour in this country to any attempt to super-

sede democratic institutions. This was carried unanimously. A discussion took place on the subject of National Health Insurance, and a resolution was passed protesting against the reduction of women's benefits under the Act of 1932, and urging that further funds should be provided to preserve the insurance rights of un-employed persons who were unable to maintain their contributions. employed persons who were unable to maintain their contributions. A resolution was also passed calling upon the Government to extend the Workmen's Compensation Act, to cover all lung diseases, and also other diseases, if proved to be caused by industrial employ-ment, and a menace to the health of workers in such employment. Fee-charging Employment Agencies were condemned in a further resolution which was passed; and the abolition of such agencies was urged, in favour, if necessary, of specialised Employment Exchanges. On the fifth and last day of the Congress, after several resolutions had been passed, including one alleging the inadequacy of the con-tributory Old Age Pension scheme to meet the needs of the workers, the discussions centred chiefly round the question of the public control and regulation of industry, and the relation of wages to wholesale prices.

A memorandum prepared by the General Council was presented

A memorandum prepared by the General Council was presented which embodied its recommendations with regard to trade union representation in the working of "socialised undertakings." The matter was discussed at the Newcastle Congress last year, and had been adjourned for further consideration. It was now stated that, in conjunction with the Labour Party Executive, the Council had reached the conclusion that the management and administration of such undertakings, as distinct from control, should remain as at present: trade unions would continue to have the right to negotiate

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

abour conditions with the management, and it was recognised that

labour conditions with the management, and it was recognised that the day-to-day administration of such undertakings required trained business administrators. Over and above these, however, there should be a Board of Management and Control, and on this it was claimed that trade unions should have the right of representation. As against these recommendations, a resolution was moved that wage earners should have legal right to an effective share in the control of the industries in which they worked, with 50 per cent. of the representation on managerial committees, the ultimate object to be the replacement of "proprietor control" by "workers' control." In the debate which followed, it was pointed out that the Labour Party was against the adoption of any policy which committed them to demanding a statutory right to a share in control. Eventually a card vote was taken on the question of referring back the recommendations of the General Council, which resulted in the latter being upheld by a small majority. latter being upheld by a small majority.

latter being upheld by a small majority. A further debate took place on a proposed resolution deprecating "the absence in the declared policy of the Government of any plan to raise wage standards," and protesting against any effort to raise wholesale prices apart from an increase in purchasing power. This resolution was rejected, after it had been pointed out on behalf of the General Council, that, under the present system, wages and prices were essentially related, and that a rise in the wholesale price level must precede any material improvement as regards both wages and unemployment. Among several resolutions which were passed before the Congress

Among several resolutions which were passed before the Congress concluded was one calling for the appointment of a National Housing Board "to initiate a really adequate scheme of housing and slum clearance," and that proper housing accommodation should be provided at rentals within the capacity of the lower-paid workers. In the election of the new General Council, Mr. P. Lee, of the Miners' Federation, and Mr. W. Forshaw, of the Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales Colliery Enginemen's Federation, took the place of Mr. J. McGurk and Mr. R. T. Jones, neither of whom stood for re-election. Mr. J. Marchbank, of the National Union of Railwaymen, replaced the late Mr. C. T. Cramp.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1932.

According to the Agricultural Statistics for 1932,* issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total number of agricultural workers returned as in employment in England and Wales on 4th June, 1932, on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent, was 697,481, as compared with 716,607 on the same date in 1931. (These figures are exclusive, in all cases, of the occupier of the farm, his wife, and domestic servants.) Since 1923, the number of workers returned as in employment on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre has follow by 75 000 or paceful 10 per cent. The reduction is either but as in employment on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre has fallen by 75,000, or nearly 10 per cent. The reduction is attributed in the Report partly to the changing character of farming (e.g., the change from arable to livestock farming), and partly to reduction of staffs owing to financial stringency. The following Table shows the number of agricultural workers as returned on 4th June, 1932 and 1931, distinguishing regular and escual mother.

casual workers .

Age and Sex of Workers.	Reg Worl		Cas Worl		Total.		
	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	
Male Workers :	time and	and and a second	n ddee b	Constant Constant	and the		
over Under 21 years	419,649	434,983	64,698	62,255	484,347	497,238	
old	115,689 62,314	116,915 64,409	9,317 25,814	9,347 28,698	125,006 88,128	126,262 93,107	
Total ,	597,652	616,307	99,829	100,300	697,481	716,607	

It is of interest to notice that the number of regular workers of all ree categories declined from 1931 to 1932, but that the total number of casual workers showed little change, an increase in the number of men being counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of omen and girls.

COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

A DEPARTMENTAL Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary in November, 1930, to inquire and report whether, and, if so, subject to what conditions, if any, the Schedule of Industrial Diseases to which section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies can properly be extended to include (i) poisoning by turpentine; and (ii) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule spinner's cancer. The Committee issued an interim Report in 1932† dealing with these questions, and with another question which was referred to them. them during the course of their sittings.

In July, 1931, the Home Secretary referred to the Committee the question of adding (i) poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen and its sequelæ, and (ii) poisoning by carbon monoxide and its sequelæ, to the Schedule of Industrial Diseases. The Committee have now issued a Report[‡] dealing with these two proposals.

Agricultural Statistics, 1932. Vol. LXVII. Part I. H.M. Stationery ^{2e}; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free). See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1932, page 85. Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases. Second ort. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

320

The Committee, after hearing evidence from representatives of operatives and employers and from various medical practitioners, as well as collecting information from some of the certifying factory surgeons, and paying special visits to factories, do not recommend that poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen or its sequelæ, or poisoning by carbon monoxide or any of its sequelæ, should be added to the Schedule. They point out, in the case of carbon monoxide poisoning, that where there is evidence of a workman being incaracited for Schedule. They point out, in the case of carbon monoxide poisoning, that where there is evidence of a workman being incapacitated for more than three days by an illness resulting from a gassing by carbon monoxide, compensation is already paid, under the existing law, on the basis of a personal injury by accident. Somewhat similar con-siderations apply in cases of sulphuretted hydrogen poisoning.

POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER OF 1933.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES. ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of personst in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1933, was 1,272,058. This compares with 1,357,236 at the end of March, 1933, and with 1,180,616 at the end of June, 1932. Apart from slight increases following the Easter and the Whitsuntide holidays, the number of persons in receipt of poor relief showed a steady decrease during 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 following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales at the end of June, 1932; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months :---

	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
 (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	79,251	20
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but	183,342	45
registered at an Employment Exchange (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	37,621	
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	59,387	15
regular occupation, and their dependants	160,973	40
4. Totals of above three classes :	520,574 602,059 459,049	129 151 115
5. All other persons :	570 90E	about another a
March, 1933 June, 1932	570,885 576,327 538,161	143 144 134
6. Totals (all persons) :	1,091,459 1,178,386	272
June, 1932	997,210	249

SCOTLAND.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the	to same of	181 : Jak	er Bills
Unemployment Insurance Acts	30.012	30,790	29.883
(b) Wives and dependent children	56,090	57,613	56,184
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but	an an weight an	E HI ISTO	or you
registered at Employment Exchanges	8,839	8,864	9,560
(b) Wives and dependent children	8,608	8,628	9,146
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	121 18 121 514	a da ser	
regular occupation :	3,269	3,227	7 1 6 7
(b) Wives and dependent children	4.664	4,299	3,153 4,286
ii. (a) Other persons	16,369	15,956	15,610
(b) Wives and dependent children	41,315	40,551	39,226
4. Totals of above three classes :	10 10 177	PR ACKIN	
Second quarter, 1933	169,166	169,928	167,048
First quarter, 1933	177,870	178,481	178,695
Second guarter, 1932	123,914	127,488	124,672
5. All other persons :	and the second	and a second	S 10 12 10 10
Second guarter, 1933	101,106	101.399	101.539
First quarter, 1933	98,854	100,064	100,810
Second quarter, 1932	92,117	93,375	93,061
6. Totals (all persons) :	and Reality	The second	State of the state
Second quarter, 1933	270,272	271,327	268.587
First quarter, 1933	276.724	278,545	279,505
Second guarter, 1932	216,031	220.863	217,733

Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in June, 1933. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).
t Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 15,975 and 12,250, respectively, at the end of June, 1933. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.
t Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.
Excluding lumatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1932. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

THE Twelfth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1932, and the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same year, have been published.*

COAL MINING.

State of Trade.—In a general review of the coal mining industry in 1932 it is stated that the British coal output in that year was about 5 per cent. lower than in 1931, and was the lowest recorded for over thirty years, excluding 1921 and 1926, when the industry was much affected by long stoppages. Work at the pits was more irregular than for a generation past, and there was a further heavy reduction in the number of workers employed.

reduction in the number of workers employed. The average number of days per week on which coal was wound in 1932 was little more than $4\frac{1}{3}$, as compared with a maximum practicable under present-day conditions of $5\frac{3}{4}$. On the average, about twelve weeks were lost by want of trade in 1932, but the amount of time lost varied greatly from one district to another; it was practically sixteen weeks in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland counties, but little more than six weeks in the remaining districts, taken together.

OUTPUT, AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The output of coal in Great Britain in 1932 was 2083 million tons, The output of coal in Great Britain in 1932 was 2084 million tons, or 4.9 per cent. less than in 1931, and 19.1 per cent. less than in 1929, a year of good employment. The net selling value of coal in 1932 was £138,378,935, as compared with £147,745,742 in 1931. The average number of wage-earners in employment in 1932 was 804,000, or 48,000 fewer than in 1931, and 136,000 fewer than in

1929. The quantity of coal cut by machinery in 1932 was 38 per cent. of the entire output in Great Britain as a whole, while in many coalfields the proportion was over 50 per cent. The proportion of coal cut by machinery has more than doubled in ten years. The provision of mechanical conveyors has been even more rapid. Whereas in 1928 only one-eighth of the output was mechanically transported at or near the coal-face, the proportion had risen to 25 per cent. in 1932. Partly in consequence of this increasing mechanisation of the mines underground, the average output of coal per unit of labour employed below ground is now one-sixth higher than before the war, making allowance for the difference in the length of the shift. in the length of the shift.

WAGES, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND.

WAGES, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND. Wages in 1932 in all districts except Warwickshire remained throughout the year at the minima prescribed in the various district agreements. In Warwickshire, where there is no agreed minimum percentage provided under a district agreement, 48 per cent. was paid by arrangement during the March quarter, the figures for the remaining months ranging between 45 and 48 per cent. These percentages compared with a previous minimum of 43 per cent. paid under the agreement when an eight-hour day was worked. At three pits in Warwickshire the percentages remained lower than the county percentages, as in previous years.

In North Staffordshire the mimimum percentage addition to basis rates was raised from 32 to 35 at the beginning of the year, in accordance with the district wages agreement.

in accordance with the district wages agreement. The average cash earnings per shift in 1932, for all districts taken together, were 9s. 2d., as compared with 9s. 24d. in 1931. The average cash earnings for the whole year showed a rather more considerable decline, from £111 10s. 9d. in 1931 to £109 8s. 5d. in 1932, owing to the reduction in the average number of shifts worked. The average in 1929, a year of relatively good employment, was £118 6s. 4d. ; there was thus a reduction of £8 17s. 11d., or 7½ per cent., between 1929 and 1932. The average cash earnings for 1932 varied from a maximum of £128 3s. 2d. in Northumberland. These were also the districts with the highest and the lowest cash earnings. £98 12s. 11d. in Durham and £99 9s. 8d. in Northumberland. These were also the districts with the highest and the lowest cash earnings, respectively, in 1931, with averages of £128 2s. 11d., £99 14s. 7d., and £101 0s. 4d. The other districts showed a comparatively narrow range of average earnings in 1932—from £106 19s. 11d. in Yorkshire to £112 17s. 7d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and £113 2s. 5d. in the minor English districts, collectively. The corresponding range in 1931 was from £109 4s. 5d. (in Yorkshire) to £115 4s. 10d. (in South Wales and Monmouthshire). (in South Wales and Monmouthshire).

The cash earnings stated above are exclusive of allowances in kind, which varied from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift in Scotland, and in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, to 1s. $0\frac{1}{4}$ d. in Northumberland and 1s. 2d. in Durham; in other districts they varied between $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. and $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. The average for the whole country was $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. per shift.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.[†]

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals † produced in Great Britain during 1931 and 1932, and the approximate total numbers of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals in those years :---

H.M. Stationery Office: price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d., post free).
 † Except for metalliferous minerals, and a few others of special importance, the Report does not cover the produce of quarries less than 20 feet deep (the chief products of which are clay, gravel, and sand), nor sand and gravel raised from river beds and foreshores, the output of which is fairly substantial.

Minerals.	Total Net Value of		Approximate Number of Persons employed.		
The state of the s	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	
Iron ore and ironstone Non-ferrous ores Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel	£ 1,600,392 400,987	£ 1,838,033 257,221	7,000 1,600	7,700 1,400	
making and other smelting processes	1,017,633	1,172,761	5,800	6,400	
facture	759,187	907,692	3,100	3,600	
cement, concrete, etc Other minerals	11,539,959 1,978,184	13,123,041 2,034,434	62,700 7,200	68,500 7,400	
Total	17,296,342	19,333,182	87,400	95,000	

ALL MINES AND QUARRIES. PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in Great Britain (including brine salt workings and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) on 17th December, 1932 :---

Wage-Earners.	Coal.	Iron Ore or Ironstone.	Other Minerals.	Total, 1932.	Total, 1931.
Below ground in mines, or inside at quarries : Males under 16 , 16-20 , 20 and over	16,334 73,097 540,214	26 214 4,205	258 2,199 43,803	16,618 75,510 588,222	20,4 59 83,121 632, 493
Total Above ground at mines, or outside at	629,645	4,445	46,260	680,350	736,073
quarries : Males under 16 , 16-20 , 20 and over Females under 16 , 16-20 , 20 and	9,397 20,627 122,533 168 971	29 135 1,245 —	545 2,703 23,490 13 47	9,971 23,465 147,268 181 1,018	11,243 24 897 156,423 262 1,062
over Total	1,621	1,409	93 26,891	1,714	1,832
Grand Total { 1932 1931	784,962 843,809	5,854 6,809	73,151 81,174	863,967	931,792

The figures for 1932 given in the Table relate, as stated, to 17th December. The average numbers of wage-earners employed in 1932 were as follows, the corresponding figures for 1931 being given in brackets:—coal mines, 803,615 (851,623); iron ore or ironstone, 6.771 (7,473); other minerals, 76,692 (83,458); total, 887,078 (942,554).

The average number of clerks and salaried persons employed in 1932 was 19,633, of whom 15,709 were employed at coal mines.

ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons killed and of persons injured by accidents at mines and quarries in 1931 and 1932: only those whose disablement was for more than three days are included among the persons injured :-

117.315 - 201.981	Pe	rsons Kille	d.	Persons Injured.			
Place or Cause of Accident.	Coal Mines.*	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal. Mines.*	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	
Mines. Explosions of fire-	i cont						
damp or coal dust Falls of ground Shaft accidents	69 443 39	83	77 446 40	109 44,703 222	4 234 8	113 44,937 230	
Underground haul- age accidents	173	1	174	34,538	156	34,694	
Miscellaneous under- ground accidents	81	1	82	36,526	412	36,938	
Total, under- ground at mines	805	14	819	116,098	814	116,912	
On surface, at mines	72	2	74	9,443	172	9,615	
Total at mines	877	16	893	125,541	986	126,527	
<i>Quarries.</i> Accidents at quarries over 20 feet deep	3	51	51		4,647	4,647	
Total, mines and quarries }1932 1931	877 856	67 63	944 <i>919</i>	125,541 <i>141,014</i>	5,633 6,820	131,174 147,834	

At mines under the Coal Mines Act, except stratified ironstone mines, the number of persons killed and injured in 1932 was at the rate of 64.1 per 100,000 man-shifts worked, as compared with 67.3 per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1931. The corresponding rates for iron mines were 44.7 and 45.9, respectively; and for other mines 27.6 and 28.3 respectively.

* Including shale and fireclay mines.

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

I.-THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1932-3.

THE thirteenth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board, covering the twelve months from 1st July, 1932, to 30th June, 1933, has been published.* The Report gives an account not only of the investigations and researches carried out directly under the control of the Board, and published in the Board's special Reports (four of which have been issued during the year[†]), but also of investi-gations carried out by bodies or persons with whom the Board is associated, and either unpublished, or published otherwise than in the Board's Reports. the Board's Reports.

The account of these researches and investigations is arranged under four main headings, as follows :---

(i) Environmental Conditions.—Lighting, noise, vibration, dust, physiology of heating and ventilation.

(ii) Physiology and Psychology of Work.—Physiological condition; psychological conditions (repetitive work, manual dexterity, centives).

(iii) Sickness and Absenteeism .- Sickness absenteeism and labour astage; occupational sickness.

(iv) Vocational Suitability.—Vocational selection; "accident prone-ness" (i.e., a specific individual susceptibility of certain persons to incur accidents: see below).

to incur accidents: see below). In conclusion, the Report states that "investigation of the effects of environment, intensively made in past years, is by no means exhausted. Even in the fields of ventilation, heating and lighting, on which so much work has been done by investigators of the Board, new problems have arisen; and, with the modern trend of industry, the problems of noise, vibration, and dust, already being investigated, wet sell for more intensive study.

the problems of noise, vibration, and dust, already being investigated, must call for more intensive study. "The Board have reason to believe that, allowing for the lag between the achievement of a discovery and its being taken into practical use, many of the results of their past work are being applied by industrial management, especially in the case of new undertakings, despite the difficulties which in these times attend any capital expenditure, even though made in the hope of eventual economy, human and material. Evidence to support this view can be found in the lay-out plans of many modern factories, and in scientific and technical journals and text-books, which make increasing reference to the work of the Board." to the work of the Board.'

II.-EFFECT OF TRAINING IN PRODUCING MANUAL DEXTERITY.

The Industrial Health Research Board have published a Report[‡] which, it is believed, embodies the first published results of research in connection with two problems, *viz.* :--(i) the extent to which training in one kind of manual skill can be transferred to another training in one kind of manual skill can be transferred to another and apparently similar type of dexterity; and (ii) in the case of a simple manual operation, the effect on the rate of acquisition of such dexterity of various lengths and distributions of spells of practice. It is pointed out in the Report that both these problems have a direct bearing on the technique of training, which is recognised as an important branch of industrial management. Many thousands of adolescents are constantly under instruction in factories and workshops throughout this country. It would be a definite advantage to those responsible for such training if it could be established that manual skill acquired in one form of work helped young persons to excel in similar operations.

^o excel in similar operations. The Report gives the results of two investigations, the first of The Report gives the results of two investigations, the first of which sought to measure the extent (if any) of transfer of training in manual dexterity and visual discrimination. This investigation gave negative results; though it is suggested that a longer period of training might have given clearer evidence of transfer. No support was found for the opinion that is sometimes expressed, that the acquisition of one type of dexterity may actually retard the acquisi-tion of another apparently similar type of manual skill. The second investigation dealt with the question of the distribution of practice in producing manual dexterity. One of the conclusions reached as the result of this investigation was that an increase in the daily training period beyond a certain length is of no value. Eighty minutes' training per day in chain assembling was found to give just as much daily improvement as double this length. It also appeared that a four-hour spell is too long for maximum efficiency to be maintained. In a two-hour spell, however, rest-pauses are not justified. Adjustment to the length of work spell, indicated by a slower rate of work, takes place in the four-hour spell. This is not shown in any spell shorter than four hours.

Variability of output tends to increase with the length of work spell. Variability for the second two hours' work of the day is higher than for the first two hours. This seems to indicate that variability increases with fatigue; variability rather than output is the more sensitive measure of fatigue.

III.-TESTS OF ACCIDENT PRONENESS.

It has been found that certain individuals in any given trade group are inherently more liable to sustain industrial accidents than other individuals in the same group and exposed to the same risks. This was shown, for example, in two Reports issued by the Industrial Health Research Board.§ This led naturally to the

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free). † Summaries of two of these Reports are given below. * Manual Desterity Effects of Training. Industrial Health Research Board : * ford No. 67. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d., post free). * Industrial Health Research Board : Report No. 4. (The Incidence of Industrial Accidents), and Report No. 34. (The Human Factor in the Causation # Accidents). H.M. Stationery Office; prices 6d. net (6¹/₂d. post free), and is. net (5s. 2d., post free), respectively.

question whether it is possible to detect these individuals beforehand, so that they may avoid dangerous occupations. This problem also has been dealt with in two Reports of the Industrial Health Research Board,* in which it was shown that there was a slight but significant association between success in certain psychological tests and a low accident rate.

The Industrial Health Research Board have now issued a further

The Industrial Health Research Board have now issued a further Report[†] on the same subject. The further data available in this Report make it possible to examine the relation between certain tests and the accident rate in five homogeneous groups of skilled apprentices, who were exposed to known industrial risks for periods, some of five years and others of three years. The principal results of the investigation may be summarised as follows :—Five groups of apprentices were given psychological tests, and their subsequent accident rate was compared with their perform-ance in the tests. In two of these groups, whose accidents had been independently shown to be mainly determined by factors affecting all alike and not by individual differences, there was no association between the tests and accidents. In three groups, whose accidents all all ke and not by individual differences, there was no association between the tests and accidents. In three groups, whose accidents had been shown to be mainly due to individual differences in suscepti-bility, a small but significant association was found between success in certain of the tests and a low accident rate. The correlation was, however, slight; only extremes of success or failure in the tests were found to be positively related to the differences in the accident

Various methods of putting the tests to practical use are illustrated in the Report, each one of which reduces accidents in each of the groups.

THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY.

I.-REPORTS OF H.M. DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS OF MINES. An important section of the Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines (a notice of which appears on page 322 of this GAZETTE) is devoted to accidents in mines and quarries; and health and safety in mines are the primary concern of the Reports of H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines,‡ which deal with mines under the Coal Mines Acts. The greater part of these Reports is devoted to a detailed study of the accidents which occurred during the year, with descrip-tions of the more serious and unusual accidents, and, wherever practicable, suggestions as to how similar accidents may be prevented in the future. Most of the Reports include also descriptions, with drawings and illustrations, of novel safety devices, and new or improved methods of working, with information as to the conditions under which they have been used and the results obtained. Full statistics are given of the character, cause, and number of accidents during the year, together with statistics of the numbers of persons employed, of the output of mineral, and of the extent to which machine-mining is carried on in the various Divisions. The corresponding Reports relating to metalliferous mines and quarries are published separately, in one volume for the eight Divi-sions.§ The annual Report for 1932 of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines|| gives full information respecting progress in the use of elec-tricity in and about mines, and respecting electrical accidents which occurred during the year; it should be of interest to managers and electricians at all mines where electricity is used. II.—REPORTS OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH An important section of the Annual Report of the Secretary for

II.-REPORTS OF THE SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH BOARD.

The eleventh annual Report of the Safety in Mines Research Board, dealing with the proceedings of the Board during the year 1932, has been published.¶

been published.¶ The Safety in Mines Research Board is appointed by the Secretary for Mines to direct generally the work of research of the Mines Depart-ment into the causes of mining dangers and the means for preventing such dangers. The work is financed mainly by grants from the Miners' Welfare Fund.

Miners' Welfare Fund. The greater part of the Report is occupied with an account of the various researches carried on by the officers of the Board, arranged under the headings of coal-dust explosions, fire-damp explosions, spontaneous combustion of coal, electrical researches, mining explo-sives, safety lamps, mechanical appliances, falls of ground, haulage, wire ropes, mine temperatures, mine ventilation and mine rescue. Some account is also given of the measures taken' to give instruction with a view to increasing the safety of mine workers and mine officials, by means of lectures and conferences, etc., by arranging visits of miners and mine officials to the Research Station at Buxton, and by encouracing the wearing of protective equipment to guard against encouraging the wearing of protective equipment to guard against accidents resulting from falls of ground. A Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee of the Mines Department is included

Report No. 38 (Individual Differences in Accident Rates), and No. 55 (Personal Qualities in Accident Proneness). H.M. Stationery Office; prices 2z. 6d. nct (2z. 7d., post free) and 3z. nct (3z. 14d., post free), respectively. * Report No. 68. Tests for Accident Proneness. H.M. Stationery Office; prices 6d. nct (94., post free).
* The Divisional Inspectors' Reports for 1932 have all been published. (H.M. Stationery Office; price 5d. nct (94., Sost free).
* The Divisional Inspectors' Reports for 1932 have all been published. (H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. nct each; 1s. 2d. post free). The districts covered are: No. 1, Scotland; No. 2, Northern; No. 3, Yorkshire; No. 4, North Midland; No. 5, North-Western; No. 6, Cardiff and Forest of Dean; No. 7, Swansea; No. 8, Midland and Southern.
* The Report for 1932 has not yet been published. That for 1931 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).
* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (as. 2d. post free).
* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY PROGRAMME IN THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT'S RE-EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT.

PRESIDENT'S RE-EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT. mentioned in (ii) above be paid less than 15, 14.50 and 14 dollars a week in towns having a population of over 500,000, between 250,000 and 500,000, and between 2,500 and 250,000, respectively, and that, in smaller towns, all wages be increased by not less than 20 per cent., provided that such increase does not necessitate the payment of minimum wages in excess of 12 dollars a week; (v) that no manual worker be paid less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for the same class of work on 15th July, 1929, was below 40 cents, in which case the rate prevailing at that date be paid, subject to a minimum of 30 cents an hour; (vi) that no reduction be made in wages and salaries now in excess of the prescribed minima. minima

Within about a month, over a million and a half individual employers, it is reported, signed this agreement, and a considerable number of industries adopted it in modified form with the sanction of the Recovery Administration.

of the Recovery Administration. Numerous industries, large and small, have submitted permanent codes of fair competition; but only a relatively small number of these codes have so far been approved. Nevertheless, the codes which have been approved by the President include those for such important basic industries as iron and steel, lumber, automobile manufacturing, petroleum, and wool textiles. A summary of the code for the last-named industry, which became operative on 14th August, 1933, follows.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY CODE.

The code of fair competition for the wool textile industry fixes the minimum wages for all classes of workers at the rate of 35 cents an hour, or 14 dollars a week of 40 hours' work, in localities situated to the north of the Mason and Dixon Line, and at the rate of 321 cents an hour, or 13 dollars for 40 hours of work, in other localities. Workers whose wages prior to the adoption of the code equalled or exceeded the newly-established minimum are to be paid at such a rate that their earnings for a 40-hour week shall be at least as great as their former earnings for a work of 48 hours or more. The hours of work of all persons employed in the industry, with the exception of repair-shop staffs, engineers, electricians, firemen, office, sales and supervisory staffs, and despatching, watching and outside staffs, are limited to a maximum of 40 a week. As in the case of the cotton textile code (summarised in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 282), provision is made for the restriction of the hours of operation of productive machinery to two 40-hour shifts a week; but it is understood that the application of this provision of the code has been postponed indefinitely. In order to prevent undue speeding-up of work, no work is to be intensified except with the approval of the Administrator. The employment of minors below 16 years of age is prohibited. The workers' right to organise freely, to engage in collective bargaining, and to enjoy immunity from coercion on the part of employers to join, or not to join, any particular labour organisation as a condition of employment, is expressly laid down in compliance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. As in the case of the cotton textile code (summarised in the last issue

In order that the President and the Administrator may be kept in order that the President and the Administrator may be kept informed regarding the observance and effectiveness of the code, and in order that they may be in a position to determine whether the industry is taking proper steps to enable it intelligently to adjust its hours of labour, wages and productive capacity to changing consumer demand, industrial trends and other conditions, every employer is required to furnish the National Association of Wool employer is required to furnish the National Association of wool Manufacturers with regular reports containing information on such matters as the Association shall prescribe, including information on employment, hours, wages and wage rates; production, orders and stocks; hours of machine operation, and purchases, sales and scrapping of machinery; consumption and stocks of raw materials; and financial and cost data.

The President's approval of the code, which, in accordance with the terms of the Act, may be cancelled or modified by him at any time, was given subject to the condition that a Wool Textile Industry Committee should be established to co-operate with the

Administrator as a "planning and fair practice agency" for the industry. The committee is to consist of eight members, five elected by the industry and three (without voting power) appointed directly by the Administrator.

INDUSTRIAL MEDIATION BOARD.

It was officially announced on 5th August that the President had approved the establishment of a national Industrial Mediation had approved the establishment of a national Industrial Mediation Board, to effect the peaceful settlement of disputes between employers and workers arising out of the interpretation or method of application of the President's Re-employment Agreement and the codes of fair competition for the various industries. The announcement of the appointment of the Board was issued simultaneously with an official appeal to employers and workers throughout the country to unite in the preservation of industrial peace. Disputes reported to the Board will, in so far as they concern industries for which separate conciliation boards exist, be referred to these industrial boards; in other cases, they will first be referred to the Department of Labour for settlement; but, if this Department is unable to adjust the differences of the disputing parties, the Board itself will attempt to effect a settlement. It is reported that the cotton textile industry, under an approved disputing parties, the Board itself will attempt to effect a settlement. It is reported that the cotton textile industry, under an approved amendment of its code of fair competition, has already taken action to establish a system of conciliation machinery of its own, consisting of mill committees, State industrial relations boards, and a Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

and a Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board. Under an Executive Order issued on 10th August, all firms supplying the Federal Government under contract are required to comply with the provisions of approved codes of fair competition governing their particular industries, or, in the event of there being no such approved codes, with the terms of the President's Re-employment Agreement. Similar action has been taken in the State of New York, which has, in addition, recently enacted legislation temporarily suppording the anti-trust laws, and extending legislation temporarily suspending the anti-trust laws, and extending to commerce and industry within the State the provisions of all codes of fair competition governing interstate commerce and industry approved by the President of the United States.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND **RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA** COUNTRIES.

DENMARK.

An Act to provide a subsidy for the relief of young unemployed persons was passed on 20th May, 1933, and is to remain in force until 31st March, 1934. It empowers the Minister of Social Affairs to grant subsidies to communes, associations (including trade unions) and other suitable organisations, to enable them to create employed persons in general between employment for young unemployed persons, in general between 18 and 22 years of age, in order to counteract the deleterious effects of protracted unemployment on the power and will to work.

of protracted unemployment on the power and will to work. The employment provided is to combine manual work (which must be useful work that would not otherwise be carried out, including work in agriculture and forestry, traffic improvements, the construction of sports grounds, camping grounds, etc.), instruction and sport. Opportunity is also to be given to the young workers to learn to repair the clothes, furniture, etc., of unemployed persons. During the time they are under the scheme, the unemployed are to be granted board and lodging by the commune or association concerned, and are to be given cash relief to cover other necessary expenditure. The period of participation in the scheme may not normally be less than two or more than four months, and persons benefiting by it may not claim unemployment benefit. The normally be less than two of more than four months, and persons benefiting by it may not claim unemployment benefit. The Minister of Social Affairs may grant the commune or association concerned an amount, which may not normally exceed two kroner a day for every unemployed person involved, as a subsidy to cover expenditure. The State subsidy may not exceed 3,000,000 kroner, and the communes are to refund a third of the expenditure. An and the communes are to refund a third of the expenditure. In Advisory Committee consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister of Social Affairs, two representatives each of the Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions Federation, and four parliamentary representatives, is to be formed to assist the Minister in the administration of the Act and in the choice of recipients of the subsidy.

FRANCE.

Decrees, dated 4th August and 15th August, 1933, applying respectively to the metallurgical and to the hide and skin industries, empower the Minister of Labour, when there is exceptional and prolonged unemployment in these industries, to issue (at the request of a workers' or employers' organisation concerned and after con-sultation with all interested organisations) an Order suspending it has the line in east for one or more localities the unovisions either wholly or in part, for one or more localities, the provisions of the legislation applying the Eight Hour Day Act which authorise extensions of the hours of actual work. A similar power in respect of the textile industries was given to the Minister by a Decree, dated 16th January, 1933, relating to hours of work in those industries * industries.*

WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

Under an Act recently passed by the Wisconsin Legislature, the date on which the Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Act of 28th January, 1932, is to come into force has been postponed indefinitely. The 1932 Act, which was summarised in this GAZETTE for March, 1932, page 88, gave employers until 1st July,

* See this GAZETTE for February, 1933, page 50.

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

1933, to establish voluntary unemployment reserve schemes. If, by that date, satisfactory schemes had not been adopted by under-takings employing at least 175,000 workpeople in all, then a compulsory scheme, financed entirely by the employers, was to be put into operation. The new Act, in order to afford employers a fair opportunity of effecting the purposes of the Act without legal compulsion, delays the establishment of a general scheme the purpose of the scheme is an legal compulsion, delays the establishment of a general scheme of compulsory insurance against unemployment until there is an appreciable, sustained improvement in economic conditions, that is to say, until the Wisconsin Industrial Commission finds that, for any three successive months, there has been an increase of at least 20 per cent. in the number of manual workers employed in existing undertakings or during a like period, an increase least 20 per cent. in the number of manual workers employed in manufacturing undertakings, or, during a like period, an increase of at least 50 per cent. in the aggregate weekly wages paid to such workers, in comparison with December, 1932. Such finding of fact is to be published in the official State paper, and the compulsory scheme is to take effect sixty days later unless, within twenty days of the publication of the Commission's finding, employers of not less than 139,000 workpeople have established satisfactory rolantary unemployment reserve schemes.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two Acts, the Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act, 1933, and the Unemployment Relief Tax Act, 1933, received assent on 30th June, 1933. The former Act extends the operative period of the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Acts, 1930-1932, as amended by subsequent Acts,* to 30th June, 1934, with certain minor amendments. The rate at which the unemployment relief tax is levied remains unchanged.

COMPULSORY FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN FRANCE.

Is accordance with a Decree, dated 12th August, 1933, the provisions of the Act of 11th March, 1932,[†] instituting a compulsory system of family allowances in France, will be put into operation on 1st October, 1933, for the following industries—mining, chemical, textile (other than net and machine-made lace), iron and steel, engineering and other metalworking, stone-cutting and moulding and constructional. In the case of net and machine-made lacc and constructional. In the case of net and machine-made lace the Act will not come into operation until 1st January, 1934. The minimum rates of daily and monthly allowances payable as from 1st October, 1933, in respect of children of persons employed in the above-mentioned industries are to be fixed for each county by an Order of the Minister of Labour.

WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1932.

THE August, 1933, number of *La Vie Economique*, the official journal of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, gives, for a number of industries, the following particulars of the average daily and hourly earnings in 1932 (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid) of 89,679 workpeople who sustained industrial accidents in that year :--

	Ave	erage ear	nings, in	Swiss fr	ancs.
Industry.	Fore- men.	Skilled and semi- skilled work- men.	Un- skilled work- men.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenil worker under 3 years.
Metal and engineering { hourly daily building { hourly daily woodworking { building hourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily hourly daily hourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily hourly daily hourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily bourly daily hourly daily hourly daily hourly daily bourly daily hourly daily	1.777 17.85 1.68 17.68 15.58 16.79 17.23 18.86 18.09 1.39 15.00	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 44\\ 12\cdot 93\\ 1\cdot 53\\ 1\cdot 53\\ 1\cdot 36\\ 10\cdot 26\\ 1\cdot 43\\ 12\cdot 91\\ 1\cdot 49\\ 13\cdot 67\\ 1\cdot 44\\ 14\cdot 18\\ 1\cdot 16\\ 11\cdot 32\\ 1\cdot 38\\ 12\cdot 62\\ 1\cdot 25\\ 1\cdot$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 16 \\ 10 \cdot 84 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 11 \cdot 22 \\ 1 \cdot 01 \\ 8 \cdot 35 \\ 1 \cdot 100 \\ 9 \cdot 93 \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 11 \cdot 18 \\ 1 \cdot 33 \\ 12 \cdot 19 \\ 1 \cdot 03 \\ 9 \cdot 97 \\ - \\ 0 \cdot 96 \\ - \end{array}$	0.76 0.71 0.71 0.80 0.71 0.70 0.74 6.78 0.83 0.75	$\begin{array}{c} 0.54 \\$
All industries, including { hourly some not shown above { daily	1.65 17.17	1·45 12·92	1.11 10.35	0·74 5·38	0.62

In the article on this subject which appeared in this GAZETTE for December, 1932, the details are not strictly comparable with those given above, since the particulars of daily earnings given in that article were obtained by combining statistics of daily earnings with statistics of hourly earnings converted into daily earnings. In the above Table, the hourly and daily earnings shown relate to different groups of workers.

See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 326; April, 1931, page 136;
 September, 1931, page 339; September, 1932, page 327; February, 1933, page 50; and April, 1933, page 128.
 See this GAZETTE for April, 1932, page 131.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN NEW ZEALAND, 1932.

THE New Zealand Official Year Book for 1933 gives statistics, from which the following Table has been extracted, showing, for a number of industries and occupations, the average wockly minimum rates of wages of adult workers at 31st March in the years 1914 and 1928 to 1932. The rates are the simple (unweighted) averages of the award rates of the Arbitration Court, and relate in the majority of cases to the four chief industrial areas, that is, the Northern, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago and Southland districts. The information regarding hours of labour is taken from the New Zealand Statistical Report published in 1933 by the Census and Statistics Office. Office.

Industry and Occupation.		Average weekly hours at 31st	ekly weekly ours Arbit at			te adult minimum rates as fixed by ration Award at 31st March.			
		March, 1932.	1914.		1931.		1932,		
D. 111			s.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	
Building :		44	0		1				
Carpenters		44	68	51	104	6	94	1	
Plasterers		44	67	91	101	9	91 93	7	
Builders' labourers			52	61	82	6	74	83	
Sawmilling :		-							
Sawyeis		461	53	01	103	4	93	0	
General hands		461	51	0	86	9	78	ĩ	
Metal and engineering :-			1.200						
Moulders, iron and brass			64	71	99	0	89	1	
Boilermakers, journeymen		44	62	8	99	ŏ	89	1	
Blacksmiths, farriers		45	61	7	99	õ	89	î	
Tinsmiths, journeymen		443	62	8	99	ŏ	89	1	
Fitters			64	71	99	õ	89	ī	
Electrical workers	•••		61	101	99	0	89	1	
Textiles : Wool :		State State	12.2.35				S MAR		
Spinners (male)		45	51	0	93	9	84	5	
General hands (male)		45	46	6	82	6	74	3	
Females, all adults		45	26	3	45	õ	40	6	
Clothing :							130		
Tailors, journeymen		44	53	9	95	0	85	6	
Factory hands (male)		44	56	õ	87	6	78	ğ	
Tailoresses, journeywomen		44	27	6	45	ŏ	40	6	
Boot and Shoe :					and the		- Last		
Males		45	52	6	88	11	80	0	
Females, journeywomen		45	27	6	50	10	45	ŏ	
Coal Mining :		Vier D. Litte	DE BAS		C. N. S. C.		a ling		
Underground workers :		P. C. M. Harris	C.S. R. L.		S. S. S.L.		C CON		
Miners		431	63	3	106	10	95	2	
Truckers		43	55	11	93	6	84	2	
Surface workers :	100	and the second	1000	237	1	TO SAL	07	-	
Tippers		44	53	71	87	7	78	10	
Labourers		44	54	33	87	7		10	

It appears from the above Table that average weekly rates fell by about 10 per cent. between 31st March, 1931, and 31st March, 1932. This was in accordance with an Arbitration Court Area 1932. This was in accordance with an Arbitration Court Award of the 29th May, 1931, which reduced the rates fixed by all awards or agreements, with a few exceptions, by 10 per cent. as from 1st June,

A previous article, giving corresponding figures for 31st March, 1930, appeared in this GAZETTE for July, 1931 (page 259).

PENSION INSURANCE.

UNDER the titles of Non-Contributory Pensions and Compulsory Pension Insurance, the International Labour Office have recently published in their series of Studies and Reports on Social Insurance two volumes * containing comparative analyses of national legislation setting up, in the one case, non-contributory pension schemes, and, in the other, compulsory pension insurance, as a means whereby to cover the risks of premature invalidity, early death and old age.

The volume entitled Non-Contributory Pensions is divided into four parts, dealing respectively with pensions for the aged, invalid and blind, mothers' pensions, financial resources, and pension authorities. Statistics of pensions paid and their cost, and a list of non-contributory pension Acts, are given in appendices.

non-contributory pension Acts, are given in appendices. The volume entitled Compulsory Pension Insurance comprises six parts: scope, risks covered and cash benefits, benefits in kind, financial resources, administrative organisation, and transitional schemes for the benefit of persons excluded from insurance on the ground of age or disablement or admitted to insurance too late to obtain appreciable benefits from the scheme. The laws and regu-lations of the various countries are not reproduced in full, but the principles on which the national schemes are based are summarised and their essential provisions analysed. Account is taken, in the report, of legislation of which the International Labour Office was aware up to 30th September, 1932. aware up to 30th September, 1932.

International Labour Office: Studies and Reports, Series M (Social Insur-ance) No. 9 and No. 10. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. and 16s. respectively, post free.

325

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st August showed a slight improvement as compared with a month before and a marked improvement as compared with August, 1932. There was a further improvement in iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in the woollen, linen, hosiery and lace industries and in shipping and hotel and boarding house services. Employment also improved in building, coal mining, the iron and steel tube and facture; while in the cotton and jute industries the termination of local holidays at certain centres led to a reduction of the numbers registered as unemployed.

On the other hand, employment further declined in the tailoring, dress-making, and boot and shoe industries, and there was also some

dress-making, and boot and shoe industries, and there was also some decline in tinplate, pottery, and glass bottle manufacture. In the south of England employment showed a general improve-ment and was fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands and the Northern Counties there was little change, and employment was slack in the former area and bad in the latter. In Scotland, in Wales and in Northern Ireland employment showed a distinct improvement, but was still bad

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st August, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 19·2, as compared with 19·6 at 24th July, 1933, and with 23·0 at 22nd August, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st August, 1933, was 15·4, as compared with 15·6 at 24th July, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was at 24th July, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.8, as compared with 4.0. For males alone, the percentage at 21st August, 1933, was 22.5, and for females, 10.5; at 24th July,

21st August, 1933, was $22 \cdot 5$, and for females, $10 \cdot 5$; at 24th July, 1933, the corresponding percentages were $22 \cdot 8$ and $11 \cdot 0$. At 21st August, 1933, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,843,517 wholly unemployed, 483,432 temporarily stopped, and 84,188 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,411,137. This was 31,038 less than a month before, and 448,691 less than a year before. The total included 1,984,930 men, 62,365 boys, 320,667 women and 43 175 girls 43.175 girls.

45,175 girls. The persons on the Registers included 981,065 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); 1,065,603 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 232,281 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 132,188 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of

persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st August, 1933, was 2,474,062.

1933, was 2,474,062. Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad; there was a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped, but this was partly offset by a slight increase in the numbers wholly unemployed. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th August, 1933, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 22nd July, 1933, and of $3 \cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with 27th August, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, was $4 \cdot 23$, an increase of $0 \cdot 28$ of a day compared with the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, and of $0 \cdot 24$ of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932. In the iron mining industry employment remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment remained bad, with much

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

employment declined and was very bad. Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a further improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of August was 73, compared with 69 at the end of July, and 57 at the end of August, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment continued to improve, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 36.3 at 21st August, 1933, compared with 37.4 at 24th July, 1933, and 49.8 at 22nd August, 1932.

24th July, 1955, and 49.8 at 22nd August, 1952. In the tinplate industry employment continued bad and showed a decline. It was also bad in steel sheet manufacture. *Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In the engineering industry employment showed a further slight improvement in most sections, but was still bad on the whole. Employment in electrical engineering remained moderate, with little change. It electrical engineering remained moderate, with fittle change. It showed a slight improvement in general and marine engineering, but continued bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In motor vehicle manufacture there was little change, and employment was slack on the whole. In the manufacture of cycles and air-craft employment was good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment continued very bad, though there was an improvement in most of the principal districts, particularly in Northern Ireland.

districts, particularly in Northern Ireland. In the other metal trades employment continued moderate on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware, wire manufacturing and file trades; moderate in the sheet metal, tube, ironfounding (other than engineers' ironfounding), brasswork, needle and fishing tackle, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; and slack or bad in the edge tool, cutlery (except in the safety-razor blade and scissor sections, where employment was fair), and chain and another trades and anchor trades.

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment on the whole showed little change, and continued depressed in all depart-ments. A considerable number of firms extended the usual week's holiday on account of the state of trade. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was $24 \cdot 5$ at 21st August, 1933, compared with $25 \cdot 4$ at 24th July, 1933, and 35 $\cdot 6$ at 22nd August, 1932. In the word tortike industry employment showed a slight decline

In the wool textile industry employment showed a slight decline in the worsted section, but in the woollen section there was a slight improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 12.3 at 21st August, 1933, compared with 12.9 at 24th July, 1933, and 27.4 at 22nd August, 1932. The August figure was the lowest that had been recorded since May 1929. In the count indust

and 27.4 at 22nd August, 1932. The August figure was the lowest that had been recorded since May, 1929. In the carpet industry employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement and was good on the whole. There was a further improvement also in the lace trade, particularly in the levers section, and employment was moderate on the whole. In the silk and artificial silk industries there was little general change, and employment continued slack in the former and good in the latter. In the linen industries are lowered to improve mont but was still slack industry employment showed an improvement, but was still slack. There was also a slight improvement in the jute industry, but employment was also a sight improvement in the jute industry, but employment was still bad; there was a great reduction in the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed following the resumption of work after the extended holidays. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment improved slightly, but was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working working.

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

fairly good. In the hat trade employment declined slightly, but continued fair to moderate. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further decline. The customary holiday at the beginning of the month was extended by many firms, and after the resumption of work employment was generally quiet, as is usual at this season, with much short-time working. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.5 at 21st August, 1933, compared with 18.3 at 24th July, 1933, and 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932.

Leather Trades.-Employment in the leather trades continued to

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve slightly, and was fair to moderate in all sections. Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building industry there was an improvement in all districts except Northern England, but employment was still slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with bricklayers and moderate with plasterers and carpenters; with other operatives it was slack or bad. During the month there was a slight decline with slaters and tilers, but all other sections showed little change and remained loyment in brick manufacture showed little change and remained fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades improved slightly, but was still slack. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and remained slack.

change and remained stack. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a slight improvement, and was good on the whole. With letterpress printers it showed little change and continued fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employ-ment was generally good. With lithographic printers it improved slightly and was moderate. With lithographic artists it remained fair on the whole. With bookbinders it showed a slight improvement, but remained generally moderate but remained generally moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire continued bad on the whole; there was some improve-ment in earthenware manufacture. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it showed a further improvement, but at Derby there was a slight decline.

In the glass trades, employment showed a slight decline in the bottle-making section and was very slack; in other sections it showed little change, and remained slack on the whole. *Fishing.*—Employment with fishermen showed little change and

was slack

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for various other industries :---

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Lun Monterenterender a	Workpeople included	the states of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (as compared with		
Industry.	in the Returns for August, 1933.	August, 1933.	Month before.	Year	
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	752,922 4,673 2,066	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 23 5 · 05 6 · 00	Days. + 0.28 - 0.12 + 0.12	Days. + 0.2 + 0.8 + 0.1	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 43,592	Furnaces in Blast, 73 Mills working, 426 Shifts Worked (one week), 235,279	Number. + 4 Per cent. + 0.9	Numbe + 16 + 48 Per cen + 19 · 8	

			er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to Workpeople.			
Industry.		Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) or		
		26th August, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th August, 1933.	Month before.	Yea	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		63,003 50,564 71,752 9,886 59,813 9,445 10,874	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +21 \cdot 1 * \\ + 6 \cdot 0 \\ + 6 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 5 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 26 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	£ 99,134 97,574 120,217 18,862 124,894 15,759 28,359	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per cent + 20 + 15 + 18 + 4 + 8 + 3 + 35	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS. The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unem

ployment at 21st August, 1933, among insured persons in the respec-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :---

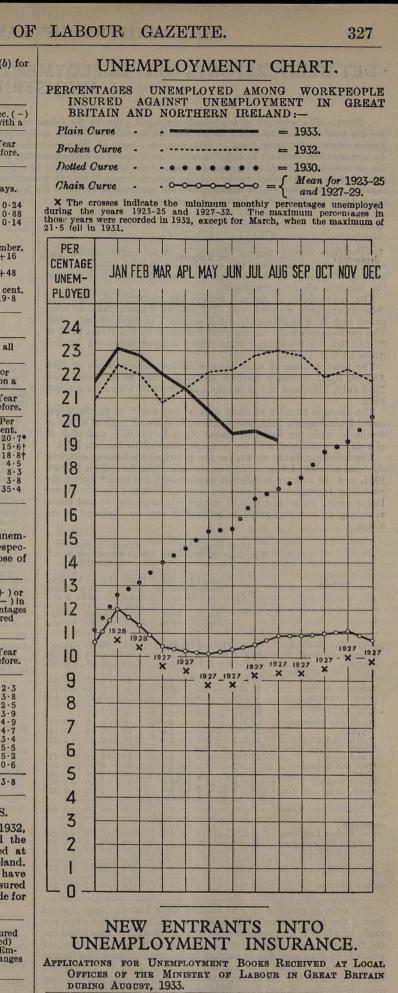
Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at August, 1			se (-
	1932. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Yeabefo
London South-Eastern South-Western Moth-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,366,200 996,220 907,580 1,892,350 2,084,770 2,193,800 1,340,310 618,770 265,000 143,000	$12 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
Total	12,808,000	22.5	10.5	19.2	- 0.4	- 3.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The following Table shows, month by month from August, 1932, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The percentages for each month, from August, 1932, inclusive, have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of June, 1932, no allowance having been made for the charges in the insured persons that date

the changes in the insured population since that date

Percentages	Unemple	oyed an	-	and Fem	Numbers (Insure and Uninsured) registered at En ployment Exchangetc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Numbe
1932. 22 August 26 September 24 October 21 November 19 December	26.226.225.525.725.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5.7 5.0 4.0 4.0 3.6	$23 \cdot 0 22 \cdot 8 21 \cdot 9 22 \cdot 2 21 \cdot 7$	1932. 22 Aug. 26 Sept. 24 Oct. 21 Nov. 19 Dec.	2,936,0 2,930,0 2,817,0 2,872,0 2,796,0
1933. 23 January 20 February 20 March 24 April 22 May 26 June 24 July 21 August	$26 \cdot 4 26 \cdot 0 25 \cdot 1 24 \cdot 4 23 \cdot 7 22 \cdot 8 22 \cdot 5 22 \cdot 5 \ 2$	14·3 14·1 13·8 13·3 12·1 10·9 11·0 10·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$23 \cdot 1 22 \cdot 8 22 \cdot 0 21 \cdot 4 20 \cdot 5 19 \cdot 5 19 \cdot 6 19 \cdot 2 $	1933. 23 Jan. 20 Feb. 20 Mar. 24 Apr. 22 May 26 June 24 July 21 Aug.	2,979,00 2,932,00 2,851,00 2,771,00 2,654,00 2,504,00 2,507,00 2,507,00 2,474,00

Comparison affected by trade dispute.
 Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.



		Boys.	Women.	and the second	Total.		
Area.	Men.			Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 1,278 1,053 711 665 733 874 757 388	3,683 1,810 1,646 3,219 3,463 2,954 2,396 1,252	2,227 1,176 830 751 1,003 886 787 440	3,534 1,566 1,300 2,787 2,410 2,846 2,115 560	10,722 5,605 4,487 7,422 7,609 7,560 6,055 2,640	$\begin{array}{c} 0.45\\ 0.56\\ 0.49\\ 0.39\\ 0.36\\ 0.34\\ 0.45\\ 0.43\end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN	 6,459	20,423	8,100	17,118	52,100	0.42	

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 336 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

ENPLOYMENT during August showed a slight improvement, but continued very bad; there was a reduction in the numbers tem-porarily stopped, but this was partly offset by a slight increase in the numbers wholly unemployed. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37.2 at 21st August, 1933, as com-pared with 37.9 at 24th July, 1933, and 41.7 at 22nd August, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.2 (from 22.4 to 22.6), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.9 (from 15.5 to 14.6). The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th August, 1933, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 22nd July, 1933, and of 3.2 per cent. as compared with 27th August, 1932.

1932. The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, was 4.23, an increase of 0.28 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, and of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932. The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th August, 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.

	Tota Wage Ea	l Number rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	26th August,	(-)asco	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec (-)as compare with a		
and the second s	1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	40,242 98,075	$\frac{\text{Per cent}}{-0.7} + 0.2$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Days. 4 · 77 4 · 67	Days. -0.08 +0.05	Days. +0·42 +0·40	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire	6,154 94,108 42.676 62,032	+ 4.8 - 1.9 - 1.5 - 1.1	-3.5 -6.7 -9.7 -4.2	4 · 98 3 · 24 3 · 28 3 · 64	+0.23 -0.59 -0.05 +0.69	+0.33 -0.11 +0.03 +0.29	
Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	45,184 54,399 16,857 22,063	-0.5 -1.3 -0.0 -0.8	$- \frac{4 \cdot 2}{8 \cdot 8}$ $- \frac{6 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 0}$ $- \frac{1 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 6}$	3.08 3.59 4.88 3.80	+0.69 +0.12 +0.69 +0.35	+0.29 +0.45 -0.14 +0.01	
South Staffs [†] , Worc. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	29.219 9,331 6,535	-0.4 -0.2 +1.2	-1.5 -1.6 +1.7	3·84 3·80 5·56	+0.24 - 0.01 + 0.16	-0.01 -0.15 +0.06	
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	9,816 138,913	-15.5 - 0.2	-19.6 + 0.4	5·45 4·91	+1.25 + 0.08	+1.06 + 0.32	
England and Wales	675,604	- 0.9	- 3.5	4.10	+0.08	+0.23	
SCOTLAND : Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,326 19,193 45,799	+ 1.4 - 0.4 + 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	5·60 5·36 5·26	+0.59 +2.57 +2.20	+0.55 -0.09 +0.35	
Scotland	77,318	+ 1.0	- 0.4	5.34	+2.04	+0.27	
GREAT BRITAIN	752,922	- 0.7	- 3.2	4.23	+0.28	+0.24	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, was 1.57 days per week, of which 1.43 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd July, 1933, was 1.85 days per week, of which 1.48 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, were 1.80 days per week, and 1.73 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the August and July, 1933, periods, was about one-fifth of a day per week as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the August, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th August, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 13,783,700 tons, as compared with 14,692,300 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd July, 1933, and 13,611,800 tons in the four weeks ended 27th August, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 21st August, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th July, 1933, and 22nd August, 1932, are shown in the following Table :---

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

	In Uner	Dec.	(-) in $(-)$ in				
Атеа.	Numbers.		Pe	ercentage	Percentages as compared with a		
Alca,	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before,	Year before.
Great Britain England and	235,778	152,867	22.6	14.6	37.2	- 0.7	- 4.5
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :	203,681 32,097	146,646 6,221	22.0 27.0	15·9 5·2	37·9 32·2	- 0.4 - 2.4	- 4.5 - 3.7
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	10,797 43,616	2,933 8,330	21·0 29·6	5·7 5·7	26·7 35·3	+ 4.4 - 2.4	-12.9 - 6.7
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	4,245 31,397	1,297 57,478	37·4 17·7	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	48·8 50·0	+ 4.0 + 4.9	-5.7 + 3.9
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	17.630 9,489	17,951 8,372	20·3 14·4	20·7 12·7	41·0 27·1	+ 0.7 + 0.9	$- \frac{8 \cdot 8}{- 7 \cdot 8}$
Leicestershire Warwickshire Statfs., Wor-	12,139 1,279	11,272 182	19·1 9·8	17·7 1·4	36·8 11·2	$\begin{array}{c} -1.5\\ -1.7 \end{array}$	+ 3.9 + 0.3
cester and Salop Glos. and	9,620	13,171	13.7	18.7	32.4	- 4.8	- 1.9
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,489 462	3,264 126	$13 \cdot 1$ 7 \cdot 1	28.6 2.0	41·7 9·1		+ 0.2 + 4.8
Monmouth	60,118	22,223	27.4	10.2	37.6	- 3.9	- 9.4

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 4.747,500 tons in August, 1933, as compared with 4,770,100 tons in July, 1933, and with 4,754,000 tons in August, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. TRON MINING

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 41.8 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 38.6 at 24th July, 1933, and 44.9 at 22nd August, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	26th August, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
leveland	1,610	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ + & 0.8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ - 15 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Days. 4.58	Days. - 0·21	Days. + 1.17	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,604 1,459	$\begin{array}{c} + & 5 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	-1.5 + 8.6	5.63 4.94	-0.12 -0.03	+ 0.98 + 0.27	
ALL DISTRICTS	4,673	+ 2.3	- 4.0	5.05	- 0.12	+ 0.88	

SHALE MINING.

SHALE MINING. The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th August, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,066, showing an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1933, and of 30.8 per cent. as compared with August, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 6.00 in August, 1933, as compared with 5.88 in July, 1933, and 5.86 in August, 1932.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.7 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 35.3 at 24th July, 1933, and 46.3 at 22nd August, 1932.

* See footnote * in previous column.

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

According to returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 73 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1933, compared with 69 at the end of July. 1933 and 57 at the end of August, 1932. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,446 workpeople at the end of August, 1933, the returns showed an increase of $5 \cdot 0$ per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1933, and an increase of $25 \cdot 6$ per cent. compared with the used to 1932. August, 1932.

August, 1952. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1933, July, 1933, and August, 1932 :---

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (Dec. (-	
	of Furnaces.	Aug., 1933.	July, 1933.	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	1
INGLAND AND WALES.	the oils		unas da		wollor	R. A.
Ourham and Cleveland Sumberland and W.Lancs	87 37	18 5	18 6	15 3	_''i	1000
arts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	6	5	6	+ 1	Ser Ser
berby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants incolnshire taffs., Shropshire,	45 23	16 9	16 9	17 7		
Worcs. and Warwick bouth Wales and Mon	38 19	74	8 4	5 3	- 1 	
England and Wales	273	65	66	56	- 1	
SCOTLAND	77	8	3	1	+ 5	
GREAT BRITAIN	350	73	69	57	+ 4	-

The production of pig iron in August, 1933, amounted to 362,700 tons, compared with 343,900 tons in July, 1933, and 259,400 tons in August, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued to improve, but still remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $36 \cdot 3$ at 21st August, 1933, as compared with $37 \cdot 4$ at 24th July, 1933, and $49 \cdot 8$ at 22nd August, 1932.

1932. At certain firms, employing 43,592 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th August, 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 0.9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 22nd July, 1933, and by 19.8 per cent., as compared with the week ended 27th August, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 26th August, 1933, the same as in July, 1933, compared with 5.1 in August, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

	emplo	er of Worl oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggregate number Shifts.*				
an example of the	Week ended 26th	Dec.	(-) as pared th a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. com wit	(-)		
C. Angene a	August, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1953.	Month before.	Y be		
DEPARTMENTS.	all and	Per cent.	Per cent.	and and the	Per cent.	I		
ppen Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces uddling Forges colling Mills orging & Pressing ounding ther Departments lechanics,	4,163 440 16,062 981 5,788 7,818	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 9 \\ - 19 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +31 \cdot 1 \\ -8 1 \\ +16 \cdot 7 \\ +6 1 \\ +3 5 \\ +7 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	24,153 1,725 83,379 5,136 30,197 42,958	$+ \frac{4 \cdot 9}{-26 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{-2 \cdot 9} + \frac{1}{-3 \cdot 9} $	+++++		
Labourers	8,340	+ 0.8	+16.2	47,731	- 0.3	+		
TOTAL	43,592	+ 1.4	+13.6	235,279	+ 0.9	+		
DISTRICTS. orthumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	8,814	+ 1.8	+16.1	48,446	+ 1.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
heffield & Rother- ham eeds, Bradford, etc. umberland, Lancs.	14,859 296	+ 0.7 - 4.8	+ 7.4 + 8.4	79,744 1,296	+ 2 0 - 1 6	+ +		
and Cheshire taffordshire ther Midland	4,525 5,160	$+11 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 8$	$^{+12.5}_{+10.2}$	23,034 28,565	+ 85 + 0.1	+++		
Counties Vales and Mon-	2,945	- 1.3	+30.8	15,747	- 5.6	+		
cotland	6,993 †	- 1·6 †	+22.2	38,447 †	- 32	+		
TOTAL	43,592	+ 1.4	+13 6	235,279	+ 0.9	+		

* 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. Thost of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holdays in the week ended 22nd July, 1933. For the week ended 26th August, 1933, the number of workpeople in Scotlish works covered by the returns received was 6,664 and the aggregate number of shifts 33,412, as compared with 6,078 workpeople and 26,838 shifts in August, 1932, isowing an increase of 9.6 per cent. and of 24.5 per cent., respectively.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 551,300 tons in August, 1933, as compared with 567,500 tons in July, 1933, and 361,500 tons in August, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. Is the tinplate industry employment continued bad and showed a decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.9 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 25.0 at 24th July, 1933, and 45.1 at 22nd August, 1932. In the week ended 26th August, 1935, 348 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 347* in the week ended 27th August, 1932. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change and continued bad. In the week ended 26th August, 1933, 78 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 79 in the week ended 26th August, 1933, 78 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 79 in the week ended 22nd July, 1933, and with 71* in the week ended 27th August, 1932. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns :— TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

Works.	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	61 8	+ 1	+ 7* + 2	348 78	$+ 1^{*}$	+ 41* + 7*		
TOTAL	69	+ 1	+ 9*	426	*	+ 48*		

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1933, amounted to 60,591 tons, or 1,577 tons less than in July, 1933, but 6,227 tons more than in August, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further slight improvement in most sections, but was still bad on the whole. There was little change in electrical engineering, and employment in that section remained moderate. There was a slight improvement in general and marine engineering, but employment continued bad in the former and very depressed in the latter. In motor vehicle manufacture there was little change, and employment was slack on the whole. In the manufacture of cycles and aircraft, employment was good or fairly good at most of the principal centres. In textile and constructional engineering employment remained very bad. Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in all parts of the country and in all sections of the industry. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st August, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :---EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further slight improvement

	The Tarres	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st August, 1933.						den and a state
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as co	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a
berringen euro	General ing; I Iron a Fou	Eng	M Engine	Const Engi	Wehick and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	8,656 4,589 4,057 13,551 32,391 38,318 21,734 1,875 1,856	1,495 729 303 3,614 1,712 4,047 674 94 218	9,052 335	735 291 214 2,141 2,625 958 2,370 194 150	4,387 2,709 4,161 23,106 2,039 4,842 2,045 637 342	15,484 8,641 9,297 42,555 47,819 48,500 34,693 2,855 5,391	$ \begin{array}{r} - 980 \\ - 98 \\ - 810 \\ - 160 \\ + 44 \\ - 28 \\ - 1,244 \\ + 92 \\ - 334 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 4,470 \\ - 5,456 \\ - 2,634 \\ - 11,044 \\ - 12,889 \\ - 10,189 \\ - 11,332 \\ - 580 \\ - 708 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	127,027			1.00	aner a	215,235	COL ST.	- 59,302
tri unite se	I	Percent	ages U	nemp	loyed at	21st Aug	gust, 193	3.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 10 & 7 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 50 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 7 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 7 \\ 33 & 8 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 44 & 7 \\ 21 & 1 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ - & 8 \cdot 1 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 10 \cdot 8 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	23.0	13.7	42.3	33.0	17.6	22.0	- 0 4	- 6.1
Ditto, July, 1933 Ditto, Aug., 1932	23·5 30·1	13·8 16·0	43·2 54·9	$ \frac{34 \cdot 1}{35 \cdot 4} $	17·5 22·0	22·4 28·1	-	

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering continued very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment in general and textile engineering remained very bad, though there was some

* Revised figure.

) or) on a Year before.

+ 3 + 2

.... -1 + 2+ 2 + 1+ 9 + 7

+16

to 1

improvement at a number of centres. In the Birmingham, Wolver-Improvement at a number of centres. In the Birmingham, world-hampton and Coventry district employment showed a further slight improvement in general engineering, but was still very slack; employment continued fair in electrical engineering; in motor vehicle manufacture there was little change and employment was very slack; it continued fairly good in the cycle section. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued fair or moderate

on the whole. There was a slight improvement in London and the Southern Counties, and employment was fairly good on the whole; it was good at most of the principal centres of aircraft manufacture. There was a slight improvement in general and marine engineering in Scotland, but employment was still very bad; it remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland, though there was some improvement in general and marine engineering improvement in the latter area in general and marine engineering.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during August, though there was an improvement in most districts as compared with July. The improvement was most pronounced in Northern Ireland. There was a slight decline in the South-Western Division.

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

England and Northern Ireland; but unemployment in these areas still remained at a very high level. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st August, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th July, 1933, and 22nd August, 1932. These percentages have been calculated with reference to the estimated numbers of insured persons in the industry at July, 1932, for all the dates referred to.

Divisions.	otal Numbers of suredWorkpeople Unemployed at 1st August, 1933.	Decreas Numbers U	e(+) or e(-) in nemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 21st August, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total Nu InsuredW Unempl 21st Aug	Month Year before.		Due Une 211	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	2,933 1,047 6,772 235 32,911 12,604 32,343 3,875 6,688 99,408	$ \begin{array}{r} - 141 \\ - 15 \\ + 308 \\ + 25 \\ - 711 \\ - 430 \\ - 602 \\ - 539 \\ - 2,310 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 362 \\ - & 208 \\ - & 378 \\ + & 37 \\ - & 6,552 \\ - & 1,010 \\ - & 6,609 \\ - & 628 \\ - & 1,856 \end{array}$	33.0 15.0 31.6 90.4 63.9 48.7 64.7 58.7 63.8 54.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ -0.3\\ +1.4\\ +9.6\\ -1.4\\ -1.7\\ -1.2\\ -3.1\\ -5.1\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 14 \cdot 2 \\ - 12 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 13 \cdot 3 \\ - 9 \cdot 5 \\ - 17 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed little change compared with July, and continued depressed in all departments. A considerable number of firms extended the usual week's holiday on account of the state of trade.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.5 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 25.4 at 24th July, 1933, and with 35.6 at 22nd August, 1932. In the preparing and spinning depart-ment the percentages were 24.0 at 21st August, 1933, 24.5 at 24th July, 1933, and 39.5 at 22nd August, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 25.1 26.2 and 31.8

July, 1933, and 39.5 at 22nd August, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were $25 \cdot 1, 26 \cdot 2, and 31 \cdot 8$. At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was slightly better both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections, and the mills were working fairly regularly; a slight decline was reported in the doubling mills, while the position in the weaving department was fairly steady. At Stalybridge the recent improvement was maintained, and the mills were running fairly steadily. At Stockport employment continued very slack, and short time was largely worked both in the spinning and in the doubling mills largely worked both in the spinning and in the doubling mills. At Glossop extended holiday stoppages were reported. At Hyde there was a decided improvement, and a scarcity of juvenile labour was reported.

juvenile labour was reported. At Oldham employment in the spinning department continued very bad. In the manufacturing department employment continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; all classes of workers were seriously affected by short-time working, and many operatives usually engaged in the manufacture of fustians and velvets were stopped indefinitely. At Shaw there was a marked improvement with spinners both of American and of Egyptian cotton. At Middleton firms in the Egyptian section continued to work full time throughout the month; in the American section intermittent short time was worked. There was a slight improvement at Royton. Rovto

Royton. At Bolton employment was reported as bad with spinners and moderate with card-room workers; with both classes it was worse than in July. At Leigh employment with spinners was moderate. At Bury much under-employment was reported in the spinning department, and much slackness in the weaving department. At Ro hdale employment both with spinners and with weavers was slightly worse than in July. At Preston employment in the spinning department was somewhat better than for the last two or three years. In the manufacturing department, firms engaged in the manufacture of fine and fancy goods were fairly well employed. At Chorley also weavers of fine and fancy fabrics were busy, but employment was poor with those engaged in the production of coarse cloths. At Blackburn the position became gradually worse during the

month; most of the mills were working with approximately half the usual number of workpeople, and in a large number of cases weavers remained in employment with only one loom running. At Darwen there was a decline in the weaving department; under-employment was very prevalent, and the preparatory departments continued to work very irregularly. At Burnley and at Padiham there was no general improvement, but a few mills at Burnley were rather better employed employed.

At Colne employment continued very bad; at Nelson employment showed little change. In the Rossendale Valley employment was still very bad; it was slightly better than a month earlier, but much

still very bad; it was signify better than a month earlier, but much worse than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment generally continued bad; more than half the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th August. At Todmorden, however, employment on the whole remained fairly good, although a good deal of under-employment was reported in the manufacturing department. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the dispute which took place in Burnley and other districts during the period July to September, 1932.*

		Number o Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
1	Wcek Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec. (-) on a		Inc. Dec. (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.*	26th A1 g., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.*		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,456 23,387 22,690 6,470	+ 3.9 + 2.6 + 2.8 + 2.1	+19.6 +21.7 +24.0 +11.9	15,775 33,886 35,669 13,804	+ 4.0 + 2.2 + 4.1 - 1.1	$ \begin{array}{r} + 18.5 \\ + 22.2 \\ + 26.0 \\ + 8.1 \end{array} $		
TOTAL	63,003	+ 2.8	+21.1	99,134	+ 2.7	+ 20.		
DISTRICTS.	1-6-23		1. 51 1			1 and the		
Ashton	4,739	+ 2.9	+52.3	7,256	+ 1.1	+ 52.0		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	4,743 9,279 11,093	+12.9 + 0.3 - 0.2	+46.4 + 14.4 + 9.8	6,924 15,341 16,880	+ 7.8 + 3.7 - 1.4	+ 45. + 11. + 12.		
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,706 3,760 4,622	+ 9.0 + 7.2 - 3.7	-0.6 + 1'.6 + 40.1	9,469 5,441 7,460	+ 8.6 + 5.6 - 0.3	- 0.0 + 13.0 + 51.0		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson	4,465 3,430 2,907	- 4.7 +32.91 - 3.3	- 3.8	7,196 5,705 6,225	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.4 \\ + 39.5 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 3.0 \\ \end{array} $	- 3.		
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,837 2,303 3,119	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+56.7 +12.3 + 4.7	3,284 3,253 4,700	- 3.0 - 3.8 - 2.5	+ 50 + 2 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6		
TOTAL	63,003	+ 2.8	+21.1	99,134	+ 2.7	+ 20.		

Returns from firms employing about 61,900 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed that nearly 11 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 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:—

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 21st August, 1933.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,179 10,791	5,237 3,891	7,416 14,682	1,531 8,916	5,674 4,853	7,205 13,769	14,621 28,451			
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	1,868 8,914 1.224	6,089 21,291 245	7,957 30,205 1,469	1,777 3,051 401	7,961 8,390 277	9,738 11,441 678	17,695 41,646 2,147			
Total	24.976	36.753	61.729	15,676	27,155	42,831	104,560			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 24th July, 1933:---

\$ 65 4 pt 1		Wholly Unemployed.				yed.	Temporarily Stopped.						Total.		
Department.	м	en.	w	'omen.	T	otal.	M	len.	w	omen.	ר	Cotal.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding		155 604		473 346	and the first	318 950	++	146 754		32 334	++	178 420	11	140 530	
and Warp- ing Weaving		65 332		353 919	11	A STATISTICS OF A STATISTICS	+-	329 74	+++	337 205	++	666 131	+-	248 456	
Other Pro-	-	220	1	41	-	261	-	31	+	71	+	40	-	221	
	-	402	-	2,132	-	2,534	+	1,124	+	311	+	1,435	-	1,099	

* The comparisons are affected by the exclusion from the figures for 27th August, 1932, of workpeople directly involved in the trade dispute at that date. Owing to the dispute comparative figures for the Burnley area cannot usefully be given. + The increase is due to resumption of work at certain mills at which the annual hol.day stop, ages had been extended throughout the week to which the figures for July related.

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 114,033,800 lbs. in August, 1933, compared with 128,893,300 lbs. in July, 1933, and with 93,305,100 lbs. in August, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 11,033,200 lbs. in August, 1933, compared with 10,412,800 lbs. in July, 1933, and with 9,132,400 lbs. in August, 1932.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in August, 1933, were 148,964,500 square yards, compared with 154,678,100 square yards in the previous month, and 180,906,300 square yards in August, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline in the worsted section, but a slight improvement in the wollen section, as compared with the previous month. As compared with a year ago there was a decided improvement in both sections. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good, and was slightly better than a vear ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was $12 \cdot 3$ at 21st August, 1933, as compared with $12 \cdot 9$ at 24th July, 1933, and with 27.4 at 22nd August, 1932. The August figure was the lowest that had been recorded since May, 1929. In the carpet industry the corresponding figures were 10.6, 10.5, and 12.3.

industry the corresponding figures were 10.6, 10.5, and 12.3. Worsted Section.—Employment in this section continued good in some departments, and fairly good as a whole; it was not quite so good as in July. A considerable amount of overtime was worked in the preparing and spinning departments; in the weaving depart-ment, short time working greatly exceeded overtime. At Bradford and at Halifax employment continued fairly good, though there was a slight decline at Bradford. At Shipley (apart from holidays in the early part of the month) there was a general slight improvement; most of the operatives in the combing section resumed full-time working, and a shortage of skilled operatives was reported in the spinning and weaving branches. At Keighley some spinning firms resumed full-time working, and conditions in the weaving depart-ment were reported to be good. At Leeds there was little general change. At Huddersfield the majority of the worsted mills were not fully employed. Returns from employers for the week ended 26th August, 1933.

Returns from employers for the week ended 26th August, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 19 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time * in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; while 18 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

extent of 6 hours each on the average. With woolsorters employment continued fair and was better than a year ago. With woolcombers employment was fairly good, but there was a decline in the activity of all sections, and some short time was worked in all sections. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, the amount of overtime worked was still considerable, although less than in July; returns from employers for the week ended 26th August showed that more than 17½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average; while 19 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each on the average. In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Some spinners at Bradford were reported to be better employed than they had been for many years at this season. About 13 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th August were on short time, losing 9½ hours each on the average; while 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average. $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average

In the worsted weaving department there was a further slight decline; short time greatly exceeded overtime in all the principal districts, except Bradford and Keighley. Taking all the districts together, nearly 24 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th August, losing 10 hours each on the average; while between 9 and 10 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. Woollen Section.—In this section employment on the whole showed a further slight improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th August showed that $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time* in that week, losing 8 and 13 hours each respectively, on the average; in the spinning department 32 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, while the corresponding figures for the weaving department were 20 per cent. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. In the woollen section as a whole, 18 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing nearly 11 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 23 per cent., to the extent of 8 hours each, on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment continued fairly good; overtime and night-work were reported at a few firms. A general shortage of skilled operatives was reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was a further improvement, and employment was described as fair or good; night shifts were worked at many mills in Dewsbury. At Morley the general improvement of the last few months was maintained. The

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

improvement reported last month in the Otley district continued, and there was a further improvement at Guiseley. Employment in the rag and shoddy sections of the industry was described as fair or good. In the blanket and rug trade full time was maintained at good. In the blanket and rug trade full time was manuality as Hebden Bridge; there was a slight improvement in Yorkshire generally, and employment was described as fair. At Witney employment in the blanket trade continued very good.

Employment with woollen workers at Stockport showed little change and continued moderate; it was not so good as a year ago. At Rochdale the general position was fairly good, but there continued to be a good deal of short time working.

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

In Scotland there was a slight further improvement in the tweed trade, although much machinery was still more or less idle. At Alloa employment remained quiet.

Carpet Section .- Employment showed little change as compared *Carpet Section.*—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was slightly better than a year ago. At Kidderminster employment was described as fair; while at most of the other principal centres it was either good or fair. A slight improvement was reported in Yorkshire. Returns from employers for the week ended 26th August showed that there was very little either of short time or of overtime worked in that week.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

e politica april e de			nber of				iges pa rkpeor	
AD DODOS DOD	Week ended 26th Aug., 1933.	Dec o m	(+) or (-) n a onth fore.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Aug., 1933.	Dec or mo	(+) or (-) n a onth fore.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments: WORSTED SECTION :	+ 3 + 3		Per ent.	* 4 1	£	1	Per ent.	ALLANAS ALLANAS ALLANAS ALLANAS ALLANAS ALLANAS
Wool Sorting and Combing ' Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,630 36,129 15,440 8,875 1,678	1+11+	4.8 1.1 1.3 0.6 1.7	87.6 89.4 81.6 91.9 95.0	20,724 51,351 26,424 18,979 2,739	1+1 11		73·2 80·6 69·8 73·9 60·1
Total—Worsted	71,752		0.4	87.4	120,217	T	2.5	75.4
WOOLLEN SECTION :							and and a state	
Wool SortingSpinningWeavingOther DeptsNot specified	826 12,063 20,852 14,720 2,103	++++-	$2 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 0$	68 · 1 89 · 5 94 · 8 88 · 3 76 · 7	1,797 24,949 35,061 31,734 4,033	++++1	$5 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 0$	69.6 95.2 91.8 88.0 76.3
Total—Woollen	50,564	+	0.9	90.3	97,574	+	0.9	89.9
CARPET SECTION	9,886	+	0.7	115.1	18,862	+	0.0	117.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	132,202	+	0.2	89.9	236,653	-	0 · 9	83 · 4
Districts:† Worsted Section :	en siere			θ	0012			
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	30,832 7,462 7,911 7,502 7,500	-++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	86.6 87.5 80.1 90.4 89.3	53,265 12,910 12,505 12,330 12,421	+-+	$5 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 7$	71.2 69.9 70.1 84.7 85.4
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,284	-	0.3	99.7	4,523	+	2.2	90.3
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands	64,491 5,031	-	0·4 1·3	86·9 92·8	107,954	alle 1	2·5 5·8	74·2 83·2
Lancashire Scotland	406	++++	6·6 0·3	139·2 82·5	8,728 802 2,733	+++	9·4 5·0	140.1
Total_Worsted	71,752		0.4	87.4	120,217	-	2.5	75.4
Woollen Section :	THE OF			3	The work	1	12 110	a distant
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,287	+	1.5	94.2	23,945	1	1.0	87.3
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	10,238 7,139	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2·3 1·6	89·0 104·7	20,161 14,860	++	5·1 0·8	100·4 108·7
Vale Bradford	2,380 813	+	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	90·4 94·7	4,791 1,617	+	$1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 5$	77·7 82·2
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	31,857 4,491		1.7 1.1	95.6 88.1	65,374 8,830	+++	1·4 2·7	96.6 89.8
Wales Scotland	3,784 10,432	+-	0.5 1.2	89·7 78·1	6,621 16,749	+-	$1 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$	96·3 69·4
Total—Woollen	50,564	+	0.9	90.3	97,574	+	0.9	89.9
CARPET SECTION	9,886	+	0.7	115.1	18,862	+	0.0	117.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	132,202	+	0.3	89.9	236,653	-	0.9	83.4

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th August, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd July, 1933:--

	and the second	and the second second			General and						
and a second sec	emplo	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. -without a figure, signifies "few or no work- people returned.")									
for the second second second	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).						
Wonsyted Section : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6 \cdot 9 \\ + 8 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.7 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 2.4 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & - \\ - & - \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.6 \\ - & 2.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 1.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 6 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$						
TOTAL	- 4.8	+ 1.1	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 0-4						

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers

		Contraction in the second			
Andrei Caller		Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified)
Halifax and Calder Bradford Total, West Riu Lancashire West of England, and Wales	Vale ding	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 6 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ \hline + 1 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 5 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 3.2 \\ + 1.0 \\ + 2.8 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 3.5 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 3.5 \\ + 0.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 0.1 \\ + 2.0 \\ + 1.7 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 1.2 \\ + 0.9 \\ \end{array} $

The following Table shows the number of men and of women changes

2 63 849 5	N	lumbers (e			als) on the t, 1933.	Regist	ers
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tota
Wool Sorting	146	4	150	376	1	377	52
Wool Washing and	P. C. Market	CONTRACTOR OF	En States	NY SAVAR	Frank Frank		2.50
Preparing	472	207	679	305	71	376	1,05
Wool Combing	298	171	469	705	525	1,230	1,69
Wool Carding	388	81	469	319	39	358	82
Woollen Spinning	199	60	259	187	77	264	52
Worsted Drawing and	ALC: NO	1 Aller	Alexand				Res of the
Spinning	520	822	1,342	227	1,533	1,760	3,10
Woollen Winding and	00	1	Constanting local	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	March 199	7 in partie	Arris Carl
Warping	60	25	85	134	63	197	28
Worsted Winding and	0.5	3.5.7				-	
Warping	85	153	238	218	511	729	96
Woollen Weaving	98	202	300	204	924	1,128	1,42
Worsted Weaving	150	225	375	102	1,387	1,489	1,86
Other Processes	973	87	1,060	655	124	779	1,83
Total	3,389	2,037	5,426	3,432	5,255	8,687	14,11

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 24th July, 1933 :---

Demostry and	M	holl	y Ui	nemp	loy	ed.	1	Temj	pora	rily St	opp	oed.	1	
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	T	otal.	N	1en.	w	omen.	r	otal.	Total	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing		2	+	1	-	1	+	57	+	1	+	58	+	5
and Preparing Wool Combing	-+	28 6	+	3 18	+	31 24	++	38 135	-+	30 260	++	8 395	-+	23 41
Wool Carding Wootlen Spinning Worsted Drawing		79 36		6 7		85 43	+-	7 4	1-	40 47	-	33 51		11:
and Spinning Woollen Winding	-	35	-	102	1	137	-	27	+	523	+	496	+	35
and Warping Worsted Winding	F	74		18	1	04	-	143	+	16	-	127	-	21
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving		6 24 16	-	36 42	11	66	-	24 105	-	75	-	31 110	11	7 17
Other Processes	E	151		44 7		60 158		42 130	11	509 43	-	551 173	-	61 33
Total	-	445	-	246	-	691	-	238	+	119	-	119	-	810

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 17,622,500 lbs. in August, 1933, compared with 24,785,000 lbs. in the previous month, and 9,536,100 lbs. in August, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in August, 1933, were 4,594,000 lbs., compared with 4,231,500 lbs. in July, 1933, and with 3,520,600 lbs. in August, 1932.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1933, were 10,489,900 square yards, compared with 8,912,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 8,197,200 square yards in August, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 1,378 cwts., 1,697 cwts., and 1,815 cwts. in August, 1933, July, 1933, and August, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment showed a further decline in August. The customary holiday at the beginning of the month was extended by many firms, and after the resumption of work employment was generally quiet, as is usual at this season, with much short time working. Employment was better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.5 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 18.3 at 24th July, 1933, and with 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932.

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

al Asia Isanahara da		umber of orkpeople			Wages pa Workpeo		
Districts.	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th August, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th August, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales :	1,605	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.6 \end{array}$	Per cent. +11.6 + 7.9	£ 3,370 22,537	Per cent. - 2.5 + 1.1	Per cent. +11.0 + 8.7	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	4,048 5,750	-2.9 -0.9	+ 5.6 - 2.3	8,176 12,870	$- \frac{8.5}{-2.8}$	+ 4·8 + 0·5	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	5,861 5,441 1,452 2,523 5,788	+ 0.6 + 0.0 - 2.0 - 2.9 - 0.3	+ 9.8 + 5.2 + 4.5 + 4.5 + 5.9	13,527 12,566 3,119 4,788 11,046	+ 1.7 - 0.8 - 4.2 + 3.6 + 3.4	+16.8 + 9.5 + 7.9 + 0.7 + 8.4	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,646 1,645	-7.6 -0.8	- 5·8 - 4·4	2,997 2,957	- 8.8 - 5.1	$+12.2 \\ -11.0$	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	6,763 905	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 0.2 \end{array}$	+12.5 -1.0	13,070 1,608	-10.2 -4.3	+22.2 - 2.7	
and Wales England and Wales	4,139 57,865	$\frac{-0.4}{-0.9}$	$\frac{+ 3 \cdot 7}{+ 5 \cdot 3}$	8,283 120,914	$\frac{+0.1}{-2.0}$	$\frac{+1\cdot 3}{+8\cdot 2}$	
Scotland Great Britain	1,948 59,813	$\frac{-0.3}{-0.9}$	$\frac{+16\cdot 1}{+5\cdot 6}$	3,980 124,894	- 3.5 - 2.0	$\frac{+12 \cdot 2}{+ 8 \cdot 3}$	

Returns from firms employing about 58,800 workpeople in the week ended 26th August indicated that about 37 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing nearly 9½ hours each on the average; while about 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight decline, but was still Employment in London showed a slight decline, but was still moderate or fair, and better than a year ago. At Leicester employment was moderate or slack; in the week ended 26th August more than 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district was moderate.

There was a further slight decline at Northampton, and employ-ment was moderate; in the week ending 26th August nearly half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 7 hours each on the average. A definite shortage of girl workers was reported at this centre. Employment in most of the Northamptonshire country districts (Higham and Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough) showed little change, and continued fair generally. fair generally.

Employment at Stafford showed a seasonal slackness; in the week ending 26th August nearly three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average. At Norwich employment varied from one depart-ment or firm to another, but on the whole was moderate; it was slightly better than a year ago.

Employment in the Bristol and Kingswood district was moderate generally, with much short-time working; some of the larger firms, however, were fairly well employed. Employment at Leeds was bad, and worse than in July.

In the Lancashire slipper industry employment remained fairly good, and was much better than a year ago.

Employment varied in Scotland. It declined and was slack at Edinburgh and Glasgow; it improved, and was fair, at Maybole.

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

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st August'

an viel of most rath	Nu	mbers (exc	cluding 21st A	Casuals ugust,) on the H 1933.	Register	8 8
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	
the second secon	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	T
Boot and Shoe Manu-		the loose	1998 A	a Jack	novigni	1	1000
facture :				al see at the	and the second second	STATES	1 An
Preparing Depart-	216	28	244	240	37	277	
ment Rough Stuff Depart-	210	20	244	240	31	411	1.33
ment	483	9	492	406	17	423	1923
Clicking Department	994	7	1,001	1,782	4	1,786	2,
Closing Department	28	577	605	10	2,403	2,413	3,
Making Department	2,502	41	2,543	2,899	52	2,951	5,
Finishing Depart-	120 020	· [24] 日 - [24]	100 100	1. Alertin	C UNDAR SCA	and the first	
ment	1,776	362	2,138	1,863	593	2,456	4,
slipper Making	305	63	368	578	306	884	1,
Clog Making	19	1	20	4	11210-	4	12
Repairing and Hand	H Chart	Same Royals	Mr. Bara	A BERGER	· (11) · (11)	No. Contraction	10733
Sewn Work	799	The second	799	70	Sector They have	70	195
TOTAL	7,122	1,088	8,210	7,852	3,412	11,264	19
	AND COMPANY	ANTERNA TAS	NOBION GOLD	and the state of the state	NOT THE WAY AND THE	Seven and	the se

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 24th July, 1933 :---

a line and berrin	Whol	ly Un	emp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	T
Department.	Men.	Wo	nen.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	100
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart- ment Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Silpper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	$ \begin{array}{c} + 11 \\ - 1 \\ + 116 \\ + 7 \\ - 126 \\ + 2 \\ + 2 \\ - 9 \end{array} $	1 1++1 +11 1	7 5 4 1 12 36 12 1 2	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4 \\ - 6 \\ + 120 \\ - 138 \\ + 38 \\ - 10 \\ - 10 \\ - 139 \end{array} $	+144 +135 +565 - 1 +860 +704 +370 - 4 - 8	+ 8 + 8 - 1 + 865 + 40 + 252 + 12 	+152 +143 +564 +864 +900 +956 +382 - 4 - 8	+ +++ +++ -
TOTAL	-135	+	2	-133	+2,765	+1,184	+3,949	+

The *exports* of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in August, 1933, amounted to 52,782 dozen pairs, as compared with 45,182 dozen pairs in July, 1933, and with 48,212 dozen pairs in August,

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued bad on the whole; EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire continued bad on the whole; there was some improvement in earthenware manufacture, and employment in that section and also in glazed tile manufacture was considerably better than in other sections. In some cases the August holidays were extended, but not to such an extent as in former years. At Bristol employment continued good; at Worcester it showed a further improvement, but at Derby there was a slight decline. In Scotland employment was bad in the earthenware and stoneware sections, but in the sanitary ware section it was fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.5 at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 28.0 at 24th July, 1933, and 34.5 at 22nd August, 1932.

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

and the second se					and and the second	
and such that		Number Vorkpeop			Wages pa Workpeop	
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (
	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	be
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	c
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,618 6,152		+ 4.6 - 1.5	2,662 10,145	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 8 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+++
unspecified)	1,675	- 0.4	+10.9	2,952	- 4.1	+:
TOTAL	9,445	+ 6.8	+ 1.5	15,759	+ 4.0	+
DISTRICTS.	-			the hole		
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,301 2,144		$+ 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 9$	11,279 4,480	$\begin{array}{r} + 8.3 \\ - 5.5 \end{array}$	+++
TOTAL	9,445	+ 6.8	+ 1.5	15,759	+ 4.0	+

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,253 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,346, or 36 per cent., were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th August, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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147 3,816

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2.8 15.7

3.8

4·8 1·1 3.8

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change and remained fair on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued very good. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 14.6 at 21st August, 1933, as com-pared with 14.4 at 24th July, 1933, and 21.7 at 22nd August, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

		Number o Vorkpeop			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a		
and the second s	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.		
rthern Counties, York-		Pir cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
hire, Lancashire and Cheshire ilands and Eastern	1,580	+ 1.5	+12.2	4,055	+ 3.1	+ 17 . 9		
Counties	7,415	+ 1.6	+ 40 . 6	19,744	+ 0.6	+51.8		
Counties and Wales otland	1,699 180	- 0.5 + 1.1	$-\frac{1\cdot 2}{-1\cdot 6}$	4,136 424	+ 90 - 80	+ 1.2 + 0.2		
TOTAL	10,874	+ 1.3	+26.7	28,359	+ 2.0	+35-4		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,874 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, 6 per cent. were working on an average nearly 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th August, 1933; on the other hand, nearly 7 per cent. were working overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

THERE was an improvement during August in all districts except Northern England, but employment continued slack on the whole, although at some centres it was reported as fair or fairly good. Compared with last year there was a general improvement, which was most marked in London and South-East England.

was most marked in London and South-East England. As regards individual occupations, employment was fair with bricklayers and moderate with plasterers and carpenters; with other operatives it was slack or bad. During the month there was a slight decline with slaters and tilers, but all other sections showed some improvement. Compared with August, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was greatest with plasterers and bricklayers. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st August, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with August, 1932 :--

OUR.	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Percent	e(-) in
incan June marin as TIPET Margar	people at July, 1932.	at 21st August, 1933.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before,
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters	134,250	18,218	627	13.6	- 1.7	-10.6
Bricklayers	81,310 22,290	7,849 3,769	468	9.7 16.9	- 0.6	-153 - 51
Slaters and Tilers	6,940	1,192	131	17.2	+ 0.5	-10.4
Plasterers	28,120	3,101 22,015	153 899	11 0 19 3	-1.5 -3.0	-16.5
Painters Plumbers	114.090 37.180	6,365	367	17.1	- 1.2	- 7.5
Labourers to	0.70.700	F1 104	1455	01.7	- 0.7	
above All other occu-	239,390	51,104	1,455	21.3	- 0.7	- 6.2
pations	193,340	54,564	1,510	28.2	- 0.6	- 3.9
Total	856,910	168,177	5,817	19.6	- 1.2	- 7.8
DIVISIONS.	101 a 1993		Constant of the Ye	NAME OF ST	and the set	descent in
London	176,920	32,822	121	18.6	- 3.0	-10.4
South-Eastern	134,260	13,600	127 347	10 1	-1.7 -1.2	-10 6 - 7.1
South-Western Midlands	106,210 102,790	18,158 19,505	1,277	19.0	- 0.7	- 7.4
North-Eastern	104,540	24,032	1,645	23 0		- 6.9
North-Western Scotland	106,030 81.370	25,289 18,726	1,198 864	23·9 23·0	+ 0.4 - 0.3	$- 6 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 1$
Wales	27,580	9,733	221	35.3	- 1.1	- 7.5
Northern Ireland	17,210	6,312	17	36.7	- 0.4	- 3.0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	856,910	168,177	5,817	19.6	- 1.2	- 7.8

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 of 17,135,000, show that in August, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,882,500, as compared with £7,651,000 in July, 1933, and £3.091,700 in August, 1932. Of the total for August, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,700,400; factories and workshops for £196,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £230,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £755,200.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1933.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during August was good on the whole; it showed a slight improvement as compared with a month before, and was much better than at August of last

Just the letterpress printing industry employment showed little general variation and continued fair on the whole. It was reported as slack at some centres, including London, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Cardiff; but at Derby, Reading, Watford and St. Albans and in a few of the smaller districts it was described as fairly good With electrotypers and stereotypers employment or good.

again generally good. In the lithographic printing industry employment continued moderate, though it improved slightly as compared with July and was a little better than in August, 1932. Employment was reported as bad in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh and Liverpool and a few other centres, and as fair at Bristol, Nottingham, Bradford and Hull and a number of smaller towns. With lithographic

Bradford and Hull and a number of smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment remained fair on the whole.
In the bookbinding industry employment improved slightly but remained generally moderate; it was better than in August, 1932.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 8.6 at 21st August, 1933, compared with 9.1 at 24th July, 1933, and 13.1 at 22nd August, 1932. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9.4, 9.3, and 10.2, and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 6.7, 7.8, and 9.0.
The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst their members :---

unemployment amongst their members :-

and the second second	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
and the second second	at end of August, 1933.	Aug., 1933.	July, 1933.	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London	32,740	7.9	7.8	8.8	+0.1	- 0.9	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	14,057	8.1	8.4	8.3	-0.3	- 0.2	
Counties	7,607	6.7	7.5	7.6	-0.8	- 0.9	
Scotland Other Districts	5,489 8,909	9.9 6.8	9·5 6·7	$\begin{array}{c c}11 \cdot 0\\7 \cdot 3\end{array}$	+0.4 + 0.1	$\begin{vmatrix} -1 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 5 \end{vmatrix}$	
Total	68,802	7.8	7.9	8.6	-0.1	- 0.8	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,699 8,127	8.7 11.1	9·2 11·8	$\begin{array}{c} 10\cdot 2\\ 12\cdot 2\end{array}$	$-0.5 \\ -0.7$	= 1:5 = 1:1	
binding (branches not distinguished)	24,781	4.4	4.8	5.5	-0.4	- 1.1	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29.8 per cent. were unemployed at 21st August, 1933, as compared with 29.9 per cent. at 24th July, 1933, and with 36.4 per cent. at 22nd August, 1932. The estimated total of 165,000 insured cent. at 22nd August, 1932. The estimated total of 165,000 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1932, included 17,400 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 147,600 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured work-people at 21st August, 1933, was 19·1, as compared with 22·0 at 24th July, 1933, and 20·9 at 22nd August, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 30·7 at 21st August, 1933, 30·6 at 24th July, 1933, and 38·0 at 22nd August, 1932.

London.—Employment was slack and showed a decline compared with July. 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 employed in the port.

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb nd at Prin	er of Lal cipal Wh	oourers emp arves in Lo	oloyed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 5th Aug., 1933 12th "" 19th "" 26th ""	3,498 3,514 3,336 3,431	1,420 1,815 1,581 1,515	4,918 5,329 4,917 4,946	5,727 5,716 6,077 5,767	10,645 11,045 10,994 10,713
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Aug., 1933	} 3,442	1,573	5,015	5,826	10,841
Average for July, 1933	3,928	1,630	5,558	5,910	11,468
Average for Aug., 1932	3,325	1,682	5,007	5,727	10,734

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during August was 723, compared with 694 in July, and with 697 in August, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment was moderate and better than in July at most of the North-East Coast ports, mainly through the continuance of the increased activity, reported last month, provided by timber imports. At the Hartlepools and Hull employment continued moderate, and a slight improvement was reported at Middlesbrough. At North Shields employment continued fair, and at Grimsby and Boston it continued to improve. At Ipswich it was fairly good.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool slightly improved, but was still slack. At Garston, and at Manchester and Salford, it continued good. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st September, 1933, was 10,397, compared with 9,792 in July, 1933, and with 9,129 in August, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £21,867 in the five weeks ended 1st September, 1933, compared with £20,836 in July, 1933, and with £17,741 in August, 1932. August, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was still slack generally, but continued fair with coal trimmers at Swansea. Employment at Bristol improved on last month, and was fairly good. At Plymouth and Southampton the improvement reported in July was maintained. Employment was fair at Falmouth and Fowey, but remained slack at Penzance.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained bad at Glasgow. It improved at Dundee and Leith, and was fair; but at Greenock it showed a slight decline. At Burntisland it continued fair, and at Grangemouth it remained good. At Belfast employment remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING August employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole. The demand for ratings was generally poor, and the number of men available was considerably in excess of requirement.

number of men available was considerably in excess of requirement. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st August, 1933, was 29.5, compared with 30.7 at 24th July, 1933, and 32.8 at 22nd August, 1932. The demand for men on the Thames was slack at the beginning of August, but improved slightly later in the month. On the Tyne the demand was dull, more particularly in the second week of the month; on the Wear, apart from slight activity at the beginning and end of the month, the demand was very slack. On the Tees the demand was moderate in the first week and very slack thereafter. At the Hartle-pools the demand declined in the first two weeks, but improved slightly thereafter; at the end of August it was slack. At Hull there was a moderate demand in the early part and towards the end of the was a moderate demand in the early part and towards the end of the month, but requirements in the middle weeks were on a low level. The demand at Southampton was quiet to moderate, apart from a period of extreme slackness in the second week. At Bristol the demand was quiet to moderate throughout the month; at Avonmouth, demand was quiet to moderate throughout the month; at Avonmouth, apart from one or two periods of fair activity, it was slack. The demand at Cardiff was poor, with some increase in activity in the first and last weeks of August; at Newport, except for a slight increase in the third week, the demand was very slack; at Swansea it varied from moderate to good. The demand at Manchester was quiet to moderate, improving to fair in the closing stages of the month. At Liverpool the demand declined from good to very slack during the first three weeks, but became brisker again during the last week. On the Clyde the demand was quiet, with a better tendency late in the month; at Leith it was slack, apart from some increase in activity the month; at Leith it was slack, apart from some increase in activity in the third week. At Belfast the demand was moderate in the first half of the month and slack thereafter.

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

and the second		Number o	of Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.			+) or -) on a	Eight	
All other same of the second	Aug., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1933.	Aug., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool [†] Manchester London Southempton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol [‡] Newport, Mon Cardiff [§] Bwansea	9,706 677 8,133 6,878 1,749 255 211 696 654 331 1,549 748	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,286 \\ - 28 \\ - 671 \\ - 1,579 \\ - 254 \\ - 54 \\ - 41 \\ - 336 \\ - 9 \\ - 7 \\ + 192 \\ - 820 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,568\\ +98\\ +515\\ +606\\ -187\\ +92\\ +129\\ +198\\ +89\\ +541\\ -1,166\end{array}$	66,420 4,625 63,949 50,088 12,105 2,190 1,688 6,166 5,382 2,424 10,935 8,728	68,235 4,955 60,474 50,155 13,320 2,117 1,394 6,942 5,117 2,606 11,739 11,495
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	235 358 1,498	- 100 - 96 - 638	+ 2 + 107 - 687	1,935 2,709 15,251	1,760 2,911 18,626
NORTHERN IRELAND: Behast TOTAL for above Ports	229	+ 34 - 2,121	+ 171 + 1,729	1,387 255,982	1,403 263,249

tood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate t of separate individuals. thead and Garston. houth and Portishead. and Penarth * It will be up and not of se

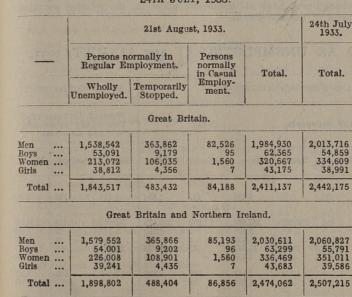
COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 336 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 21st August, 1933, of the com-position 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, is other words, the number of insured persons recorded as or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :---

				and the fame of the	attern the sea
-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Tota
. Claims admitted	1,700,533	17,385	222,914	7,474	1,948
Claims under consider- ation	50,628	1,943	14,274	927	67
or transitional pay- ments	189,969	10,596	55,853	6,453	262
, Uninsured persons on Register , Two months' file	43,800 62,151	32,441 3,275	27,626 41,069	28,321 2,950	132 109
Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,517	20	239	3	3
Persons on Register (lines 1-4)	1,984,930	62,365	320,667	43,175	2,411
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	2,006,798	33,219	334,349	17,807	2,392
	I TO STORAGE AND	1 Stand Strates	I COMER MILLING	Do market Market	Contraction of the

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

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 21ST AUGUST, 1933, AND 24TH JULY, 1933.



VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NOETHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended just, 1933.	Period 23rd August, 1932, to 21st August, 1933								
			Vacancies	Notified.	Vacancies	Filled.†					
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.‡					
Men Boys Women Girls TOTAL	93,522 20,435 59,619 21,552 195,128	89,536 18,165 51,754 18,369 177,824	1,329,136 208,393 611,114 213,328 2,361,971	+ 245,087 + 41,120 + 124,498 + 35,639 + 446,344	1,279,698 180 837 521,269 179,538 2,161,342	$+ 226,542+ 32,565+ 10\circ,715+ 26,460+ 392,282$					

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

 \dagger "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in reliv work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st August, 193 the average number of such placings of men and women was 3,050 yer week

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS . IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed per-sons registered at Employment Exchanges on 21st August, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Jonson Lumston 102,940 33,491 8,649 240,090 11,741 64,85 Brighton 3,753 644 499 4,723 305 1 Brighton 3,753 644 499 4,723 305 1 Inswich 3,753 644 499 4,723 305 1 South-Wester 61,376 7,795 3,981 73,155 4,425 3,00 Diretion 110,656 12,216 6,591 22,618 1,335 -3,69 Portsmouth 10,556 2,505 3,933 7,3155 -4,425 -3,10 Reading 220,560 4533 5,503 3,204 +1,442 -264 Suthonston 220,560 4533 15,51 15,664 1,61 1,73 Suthonston 220,560 43,83 11,259 +1,423 -264 Reading 220,760 47,338 11,259 +1,84 -3,45 Suthonston 5,571	Glasgow, etc.) the	Number	of Perso	The state of the later	egister	Inc. () o in tu	and the second second second second
South-Restor 72.5 $9.7.6$ 6.275 62.40 4.485 $= 36.6$ Division 3573 545 2294 4733 $= 356$ $= 8.5$ Norvich $$ 5.555 927 2244 6.506 $= 9.4$ $= 3.5$ South-Restor 10.637 72.373 6459 129.608 $= 4.225$ $= 3.0$ South-Restor 10.637 72.373 6459 129.608 $= 4.225$ $= 2.56$ Primouth $$ 7.871 1.0684 3344 9.339 $= 2.329$ $= 5.6$ Portsmouth $$ 7.871 1.0684 3344 9.339 $= 2.371$ $= 1.6$ Restor 10.633 125.0664 2.3956 70.547 $= 1.7484$ $= 1.50$ Restor 10.550 62.299 2.5984 70.547 $= 1.7484$ $= 1.50$ Restor 10.550 62.299 2.5984 70.547 $= 1.7484$ $= 1.50$ Cracley Hath 11.515 1.560 65.297 $= 1.560$ $= 3.344$ $= 2.54$ Derby $$ 4.6464 650 32.656 $= 1.5664$ $= 3.44$ $= 2.54$ Nothankin 10.4655 1.7337 1.7674 $= 2.6464$ $= 4.829$ $= 2.5434$ Nothankin 10.4656 1.7387 1.7347 $= 1.7687$ $= 3.6464$ Nothankin 10.4656 1.7387 $= 7.3474$ $= 7.3474$ Nothankin 10.4656 1.7387 $= 7.3474$ $= 7.3474$ Noth	Area.	Men.			Total.		22ndAug 1932.
		192,950	38,491	8,649	240,090	- 11,741	- 54,80
$ \begin{array}{l} \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Division	77,215	9,971	5,218	92,404	- 4,825	- 36,60
Noreich 5,355 927 224 6,506 + 942 1,37 South 10,636 7,293 931 73,156 + 4,22 - 31,0 Drisio 10,787 10,054 0,57 12,744 + 1,233 - 29,5 Primouth 10,556 7,505 125,744 + 1,235 - 29,5 Portsmouth 6,265 245 136 3,049 - 1,237 - 1,08 Bedings, 10,551 5,551 155 1,504 + 1,237 - 2,271 - 4 Netdon's Division 10,551 5,555 7,557 - 1,574 + 1,475 - 1,0 Bedings, 10,555 7,555 7,555 7,557 - 1,574 + 1,475 - 1,0 Bedings, 10,555 7,555 7,555 7,576 - 1,551 4,5659 + 1,427 - 1,788 - 1,55 Ocventy 10,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,5659 + 1,427 - 1,788 - 1,55 Development 10,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,5659 + 1,427 - 1,788 - 1,55 Ocventy 11,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,5659 + 1,427 - 1,788 - 1,55 Development 11,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,5659 + 1,427 - 1,788 - 1,55 Development 11,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,5659 + 2,331 - 1,55 Development 11,555 7,555 7,553 1,551 4,565 - 2,51 Leicester 9,545 3,236 5,221 12,491 + 5,565 - 4,54 Development 11,555 1,555 7,169 - 2,55 1,145 + 1,25 - 2,55 Weithromwich 14,555 1,169 - 1,731 - 1,731 - 5,55 Weithromwich 5,575 1,669 - 1,553 1,154 + 1,25 - 1,25 - 2,44 Wolverhampton 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,252 - 2,44 Wolverhampton 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,252 - 2,45 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,252 - 2,45 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,25 - 2,45 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,25 - 2,44 - 1,25 - 1,25 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 15,547 - 1,25 - 2,44 - 1,25 - 1,25 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 15,153 - 1,25 - 2,42 - 1,25 - 1,25 Dermiston 5,547 1,659 - 1,25 - 1,25 - 2,24 - 1,25 - 1,25 Dermiston 5,547 - 5,550 - 2,323 - 3,50 - 1,25 - 2,24 - 1,25 - 1,25 Dermiston 5,548 - 3,44 - 4,25 - 5,547 - 1,35 - 1,25 -		3,783	556	499	4,371 4,723	- 297	- 1,84
Rest of Division61,3767,7983,98173,155-4,422-320,5Division17,96312,2126,639129,008-1,933-20,5Portsmouth6,53617305185,098-20,5Portsmouth6,53617305185,096-22,14Reading2,6662451885,096-22,14SouthAmpton0,01984258711,448-20,71+19,14Swindon7,5057,6031,56146,69-18,8-11,61Midiand Division97,60047,2321,627329,646+1,43-15,0Cradley Heath5,1561,65316,614,641,250+14,4-3,4Darty4,4645,6533225,469+3,45-1,5Northampton2,27310,48647,734,1641,725+20,3-1,6Northampton2,5571,65515,55811,146-3,6-3,6-3,6North-Bastera3,5411,43314,14314,14314,14314,14417,33-14,14-3,4North-Bastera1,44324,750555815,5815,5815,581,581,55615,5815,551,5561,5561,556 </td <td></td> <td>3,164</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3,649</td> <td>+ 109 + 94</td> <td></td>		3,164			3,649	+ 109 + 94	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Rest of Division	61,376		3,981	73,155		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Division	110,636	12,313	6,659	129,608	- 1,933	- 20,55
Portemonth 16,836 730 518 5,084 + 178 - 176 - 176 Reading 12,018 538 533 1,576 + 291 + 174 - 176 Southampton 10,018 538 533 1,576 + 291 + 174 - 176 Rest of Division 270,660 47,398 17,677 329,045 + 1,437 - 774 Midland Division 270,660 47,398 17,677 329,045 + 1,437 - 774 Crauley Heath 5,175 595 7,505 1,561 46,669 - 188 - 15,0 Coventry 11,053 1,565 491 12,909 + 288 + 160 Dorovy 4,654 3,286 322 12,461 + 3,866 - 4,18 Northampton 4,765 2,048 444 17,259 + 203 - 11,0 Smethvick 4,337 7,711 118 5,576 - 1,157 - 17,7 Stocke-on-Trent 22,729 10,496 473 34,106 + 1,191 - 35,8 - 2,2 Wolverhampton 5,557 1,059 13,1145 - 368 - 2,30 - 11,0 Smethvick 4,337 7,711 118 5,538 11,145 - 368 - 2,30 - 3,00 Northampton 5,557 1,059 5,538 11,145 - 368 - 2,30 - 3,00 Northampton 5,567 14,635 24,568 155,947 - 3,023 - 3,00 North-Bastera 5,460 643 1,731 145,191 - 722 - 2,55 Wolverhampton 5,567 1,059 5,538 11,145 - 368 - 2,30 - 3,00 North-Bastera 5,460 643 1,413 5,238 135,947 - 3,023 - 3,00 North-Bastera 5,460 643 144 4,193 5,538 135,947 - 3,023 - 3,00 North-Bastera 5,460 643 144 4,103 24,200 5,943 - 13,007 - 1,2 Brailord 13,541 145,191 5,538 135,947 - 3,023 - 3,00 North-Bastera 5,460 643 144 4,103 24,200 4,543 - 13,07 - 1,2 Brailord 13,741 1,550 12,944 - 119 - 5, Barasley 14,153 5,77 243 (55,100 + 11,907 - 1,2 Brailord 13,711 1,550 244 7,677 + 168 - 5, Hardlepools 11,094 1,049 761 12,904 - 119 - 5 Brailord 13,713 1,550 246 160 11,14 Hardlepools 11,094 1,049 761 12,904 - 119 - 5 Hardlepools 11,094 1,049 761 12,904 - 119 - 5 Hardlepools 11,094 1,049 761 12,904 - 119 - 5 Hardlepools 11,044 1,453 5,717 243 (75,777 + 168 - 5 Hardlepools 14,813 744 746 6,075 - 132 - 17 Hardlepools 14,813 744 746 6,075 - 132 - 17 Hardlepools 14,813 744 746 24,004 44 7,034 + 38 - 2,2 Neckston-on-Tee 11,531 577 766 12,909 + 266 - 8 Hardlepools 14,813 744 746 24,009 + 26 Hardlepools 14,813 744 746 24,009 +		18,786	2,905	2,057	23,748 9,309	$+ 253 \\ - 239$	- 3,29
Southampton 10,019 842 587 11,448 - 207 - 1,7 Rest of Division 61,520 6,223 2,598 70,347 - 1,788 - 14,64 2,646 - 1,788 - 14,64 2,646 - 1,784 - 14,64 1,756 695 100 5,750 + 14 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 3,4 - 1,0 - 3,4 - 1,0 - 3,4 - 1,0 - 1,1 - 3,4 - 1,1 - 3,4 - 1,1 - 3,4 - 1,1	Portsmouth	6,836	730	518	8,084	+ 178	- 1,03
Markad Diversion 270,569 71,673 229,460 1,431 - 72,69 Birminging	Southampton	10.019	842	587	11,448	- 207	- 1,78
Markad Diversion 270,569 71,673 229,460 1,431 - 72,69 Birminging	Rest of Division	2,938	6,229	2,598	3,576	+ 91 - 1,788	- 13,6
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Midlands Division Birmingham	270,569	47,398	11,078	329,045	+ 1,431	- 74,0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coventry	11,053	1,365	491	12,909	+ 289	+ '
Notingington 1,6,98 4,753 2621 8,039 -,7,123 -,135 Notingington 4,765 2,045 445 3,167 -,175 Walsall 4,765 2,045 441 3,167 -,175 Wolverhampton 134,171 16,191 5,555 155,947 -,382 -,26, Wolverhampton	Derby	4,464	660	326	5,450	- 314	0.0
Vextall 22,423 19,332 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 35,15 15,15 <th11,15< th=""> 15,15 15,15</th11,15<>	Northampton	9,034 6,048	1,731	267	12,491	+ 566	+ 1.8
Vextall 22,423 19,332 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 34,15 35,15 15,15 <th11,15< th=""> 15,15 15,15</th11,15<>		14,765	2,048	446	17,259	+ 203	5 - 1.0
Weiter Bronwich55715681544612Drivision486,71744,33624,7505555565571,0695191,0292,4Drivision486,71744,33624,7505555565565565565565571,0233,0231,0263,0263,0233,0233,0233,0231,0263,0263,0273,0233,0231,026	Stoke-on-Trent	44,149	10,496	879	34,104	+ 1,791	1 - 3,5
Intest of Division 134,171 10,191 5,555 150,947 - 305,03 - 36,0 Division 486,771 44,335 24,750 555,803 + 7,287 - 96,0 Barnaley 115,135 748 730 15,135 11,977 12,078 Barnaley 13,413 3,43 330 16,262 + 712 - 8,55 Downburg 12,008 498 768 13,292 - 3,678 984 41 4,703 55 35 - 2,4 Gateshood 10,440 450 658 115,528 - 176 - 2,2 166 - 1,2 1,5 1,1 1,5528 - 1,6 - 1,2 1,8 3,4 41 1,5 1,1 1,5 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3 1,3	West Bromwich	3,870	588	154	4 612	1	-2,4
North-Bastern486,71744,33624,720555,603+7,337-95,5Baradiord15,34153,252833917,34217,73011,7301,73011,7301,7401,		9,557	1,069 16,191	5,585	11,145	- 348	
Baradior 14,193 747 790 15,730 1,907 1,2 Darlington 5,243 438 404 6,266 18 766 Derwsbury 3,040 663 240 3,943 872 766 Gateshead 11,094 1,049 761 12,904 119 6 Gateshead 10,440 430 656 11,228 176 2 7 Hailfax 15,717 1,562 2,535 2,437 146 2 7 1,66 2 1,6777 1,66 2 1,6777 1,66 2 1,6777 1,66 2 1,6777 1,66 1,7777 1,739 1,867 2,745 1,877 7,714 1,66 2 1,739 1,739 1,867 2,249 1,926 5,49 3,531 5,71 7,745 1,236 1,734 1,236 1,734 1,236 1,735 1,110 1,135 <td></td> <td>Lange State</td> <td></td> <td>TTHE MELT</td> <td></td> <td>- al faith and</td> <td>stake ose</td>		Lange State		TTHE MELT		- al faith and	stake ose
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Barnsley	14,193	747	790	15,730	+ 1,90	7 - 12
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Darlington	5,424	438	404	6 2.66	1 19	8 - 9
Grimsby 4,153 314 234 4,939 + 26 - 26 Hailfaz 16,167 430 656 11,528 - 176 - 26 Huid-cristeld 3,899 1,471 201 5,571 - 790 - 6, Huid 15,171 1,562 844 17,577 + 168 - 24, Middlesbrough 15,171 1,562 844 17,577 + 168 - 24, Middlesbrough 15,215 384 476 6,075 - 132 - 12 Middlesbrough 18,813 744 924 20,481 + 337 - 2, Middlesbrough 18,813 744 924 20,481 + 337 - 2, Middlesbrough 18,813 744 924 20,481 + 337 - 2, Sucherham 11,871 551 511 12,733 + 687 + 6, Sheffield 44,841 5,396 2,129 52,429 + 1,926 - 8, South Shields 12,265 540 958 13,865 - 225 - 1, Stocktonon-Tees 11,531 557 726 12,794 + 234 - 1, Sunderland 23,239 1,498 1,130 25,867 - 110 - 1, York 3,669 471 199 4,339 - 74 - 4 York 3,669 471 199 4,339 - 74 - 4 York 3,669 471 199 4,339 - 74 - 4 Waketled 7,223 356 447 9,122 27,243 + 6,456 - 40, North-Western 3,569 4,712 227,243 + 6,456 - 40, North-Western 3,569 4,712 227,243 + 6,456 - 40, North-Western 3,569 4,712 227,243 + 6,456 - 40, North-Western 3,566 4,590 3,741 228 8,821 - 494	The second second	12.008	498	786	3,943 13,292	- 872	2 — 9 5 —
Harlepols3.678984414.703+39 2.2 Huddersfield3.8991.4712015.571-770-6.Huddersfield23.7785.60255729.937+216-11.7Lincoln5.2153844766.075-13.212.713.6Middlesbrough18.81374492420.483+347-2.5Newcastle-on77.1451.85777.145-121-2.4Tyne22.56432.7431.85777.145-121-2.4Stockton-on-Tees11.53153772612.794+23.6-1.7Wakefield3.62344311.30225.667-110-1.7Wakefield3.72,373114.83222.085609.2902.9.936-9.7Accrington5.6543.0742283949.382+724-2.North-Westrian5.6563.2949.382+724-2.Machinead3.6561.3259.41222.726.8609.2902.9.9369.936North-Westrian3.6563.234746-2.5Bartow5.664 <td>Gateshead</td> <td>11,094</td> <td>1,049</td> <td>761</td> <td>12,904</td> <td>- 119</td> <td>9 - 9</td>	Gateshead	11,094	1,049	761	12,904	- 119	9 - 9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Halifax	3,678	984	41	4,703	5 + 39	9 - 2,4
	Huddersfield	3,899	1,471	201	5,571	1 - 79	0 - 6, 1
Lincoln 5,215 384 476 6,075 - 132 - 2,5 Middlesbrough 18,813 744 924 20,481 + 347 - 2,5 Rotherham 11,877 351 511 12,739 + 867 + 4 Sheffield 44,841 5,396 2,192 52,429 + 1,926 - 8, South Shields 12,265 640 958 13,863 - 2,856 - 1,0 Stockton-on-Tees 11,553 557 726 12,794 + 2,34 - 1,1 Sunderland 23,239 1,498 1,130 25,867 - 110 - 1, Wakefield 3,669 471 199 4,339 - 741 - 4 Rest of Division 372,373 114,832 22,085 509,290 - 2,936 - 97, Accrington 6,660 2,928 394 9,382 + 724 - 2, Barrow 6,672 356 439 7,467 - 225 - 4 Birkeneed 8,381 899 755 10,065 - 139 - 4 Biackbourn 6,672 356 439 7,467 - 225 - 4 Birkeneed 10,563 4,590 3,722 15,525 + 1,171 - 6, Burniey 3,656 1,375 130 5,576 94,147 - 225 - 4 Birkeneed 8,381 899 755 10,065 - 139 - 4 Biackbourn 9,800 9,960 567 20,327 + 366 - 4 Bortos 10,563 4,590 3,722 15,525 + 1,171 - 6, Burniey 3,656 1,375 130 5,515 - 26 - 2, Liverpool 78,592 10,139 5,506 94,147 - 61 - 2, Manchester 10,563 4,590 372 15,525 + 1,171 - 6, Burniey 3,656 1,375 130 5,515 - 26 - 2, Liverpool 78,592 10,139 5,506 94,147 - 61 - 2, Manchester 49,73 4459 455 22,206 - 3,334 - 338 - 4, Nelson 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Rochdale 7,537 146,34 430 6,426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Rochdale 7,537 146,34 430 6,426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Rochdale 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Rochdale 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Rochdale 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Backbort 11,645 3,364 731 19,623 + 2,668 - 6, Preston 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Backbort 11,443 2,172 777 112,057 - 3,848 - 33, Sedeport 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 - 4, Backbort 11,645 3,366 552 18,834 - 261 - 32, Macheren 7,537 1,463 438 9,438 - 261 - 32, Macheren	Hull	15,171 23,778	1,562	844	17,577	+ 16 + 21	8 - 2,5
Newcastle-on- Tyne22,5432,7451,85727,14512122,145Rotherham11,87755151112,739+867+6Sheffield12,26564095813,863-235-1,Stockton-on-Tees11,55153772612,794+236-1,Stockton-on-Tees11,55153772612,794+236-1,Wakefield7,8238564479,126+191-1,Wakefield3,6694711994,339-74Hest of Division204,60613,2259,412227,243+6,456-40,North-Western5,0742888,821-4942,Barrow6,6723564397,467-2952,Birkenhead8,8009,96056720,3271384,Backborol2,7564,52010,1395,515-26-2,-4,Backborol3,6561,3751305,155-26-2,Marchester3,6561,3751305,155-26-2,Marchester3,6561,375<	Lincoln	5,215	384	476	6,07	5 - 13	2 - 9
Rotherham 14,877 531 511 12,739 + 667 + 667 South Shields 12,265 640 958 13,663 - 235 - 14 Stockton-on-Tees 11,553 557 726 12,794 + 234 - 11 Sunderland 23,259 1,498 1,130 25,867 - 110 - 1,'' Wakefeld 3,669 471 199 4,339 - 74 - 40 - 1,'' -<	Newcastle-on-	Catholic States		12000000000		Transfer State	A CONTRACTOR
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rotherham	11 877	351	511	12 739	86	7 + 6
Waterier	Sheffield	44,841		2,192	52,429	+ 1,92	6 - 8,3
Waterier	Stockton-on-Tees	11,531	537	726	12,794	+ 23	4 -1,8
Rest of Division204,60613,2259,412227,243+6,456-40,North-Western372,373114,83222,085509,290-2,93697,Accrington5,4593,0742888,821-494-Lyne6,6723564397,487-29,3697,Barrow6,6723564397,487-29,3697,Birkenhead8,38189978510,065-139-Biackbourn9,8009,96556720,327336-171Biackbourn3,0562,55211,171-575-4Bury3,0561,3751305,155-2622Manchester41,77810,6322,72055,130458-4Nelson2,3051,3471114,263100-1,3St. Helens10,66157056223,38-633St. Helens10,66157056223,38-4Nelson13,8053,35477317,932358-JordanManchesterManchester<	Wakefield	1,823	856	447	9,120	5 + 19	1 - 5
North-WesternDivision372,373J114,83222,085509,290Ashton-under-LyneS,5459S,5459S,5459S,6602,9283949,382PaiseBirkenhead8,560Biakburn9,8009,8009,8009,8009,8003,2551,525 <td< td=""><td>Rest of Division</td><td>3,669 204,606</td><td></td><td></td><td>4,33</td><td>$\frac{1}{3} + 6.45$</td><td></td></td<>	Rest of Division	3,669 204,606			4,33	$\frac{1}{3} + 6.45$	
Accrington $5,459$ $3,074$ 288 $8,821$ $ 494$ $ 7,494$ Ashton-under-Lyne $6,660$ $2,928$ 394 $9,382$ $+$ 724 $ 2,95$ Birkenhead $8,660$ $2,928$ 394 $9,382$ $+$ 724 $ 2,95$ Birkenhead $8,800$ $9,960$ 567 $20,327$ $+$ 3666 Blackburn $9,800$ $9,960$ 567 $20,327$ $+$ 3666 Bolton $10,563$ $4,590$ 372 $15,525$ $+$ $1,171$ $ 6,787$ Burnley $5,575$ $5,299$ 343 $11,217$ $ 575$ $ 4,77$ Chorley $3,660$ $1,375$ 130 $5,155$ $ 26$ $-2,7$ Manchester $41,778$ $10,632$ $2,720$ $55,159$ 452 330 -16 Oldham $6,943$ $4,305$ 426 $11,674$ $+1,288$ $-4,78$ Nelson $2,306$ $1,347$ $31,493$ $29,177$ 575 -388 $-4,7338$ St. Helms $10,691$ 570 562 $23,282$ -338 $-4,7338$ $-4,7338$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ $-33,386$ -3		A COLORING		A Continue	States Sales		S REPARTA
Lyne6,0602,9283949,382+724-2,Barrow6,5723564397,467-295-Blackburn9,8009,96056720,327+356-Blackbool10,5634,59037215,525+1,171-6,Burnley5,5755,29934311,217-575-4,Bury3,6501,3751305,155-262,2,Liverpool3,6501,3751305,155-262,2,Manchester41,77810,6322,72055,130-468-4,Nelson2,3051,8471114,263100-1,Oidham16,6925,87945522,396-3,238-6,Preston6,7873,42935910,576800-13,St. Helens10,69157056211,823+316+Salford13,3053,35477317,432-358+4,Warington4,4516804265,557+474-2,Warington	Accrington				8,82	49	4 - 7
Birkenhead 8,381 899 785 $10,065 = -133 = -138 = -138$ Blackpool $2,756$ 462 163 $3381 = -338 = -338$ Bolton $10,563$ $4,590$ 372 $15,525 + 1,171 = -575 = -4$ Burnley $3,656$ $2,532$ 191 $5,779 + 473 = -26 = -2$ Manchester $3,656$ $1,375$ 130 $5,155 = -26 = -2$ Manchester $41,778$ $10,652$ $2,720$ $55,130 = -5,323 = -6$ Preston $2,305 + 1,847$ 111 $4,263 + 100 = -1$ $2,90 = -13$ St. Helens $10,691 = 570$ 562 $11,7932 = -328 = -3$ $356 + 4$ Staford $13,805$ $3,354 = 773$ $17,932 = -338 = -4$ Staford $13,805$ $3,354 = 773$ $11,7932 = -328 = -3$ $366 + 4$ Staford $13,805$ $3,354 = 773$ $14,631 + 456$ $426 = -3,733 = -46$ Staford <th< td=""><td>Lyne</td><td></td><td>2,928</td><td>394</td><td>9,38</td><td>2 + 72</td><td></td></th<>	Lyne		2,928	394	9,38	2 + 72	
Burnley 10,083 ,530 ,512 $15,523 + 1,111 - 575 - 4$, Bury 3,056 2,532 $1911 5,779 + 473 - 26 - 2$, Liverpool 3,550 $1,755 1300 5,155 - 26 - 2$, Manchester 41,778 $10,652 2,720 55,130 - 458 - 4$, Nelson 2,305 $1,847 111 4,263 + 1000 - 1$, Oldham 16,062 $5,879 455 22,396 - 3,238 - 6$, Preston 6,943 4,305 426 $11,674 + 1,228 - 4$, Rochdale 6,787 3,429 359 $10,575 + 890 - 13$, St. Helens $10,691 570 562 11,823 + 316 + 4$, Stockport $13,805 3,354 773 17,932 - 358 - 4$, Warrington $13,805 3,354 773 17,932 - 358 - 4$, Warrington $11,993 2,172 719 14,834 + 1500 - 1$, Rest of Division $273,412 46,594 18,920 342,926 - 12,060 - 36$, Aberdeen $73,517 46,504 18,920 342,926 - 12,060 - 36$, Cuydebank $8,451 726 430 9,607 + 3488 - 261 - 2$ Uydebank $8,451 726 430 9,607 + 3488 - 261 - 2$ Motherwell $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6$, Bdinburgh $11,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 1900 - 1,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Motherwell $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 1900 - 17,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 193,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 190 - 17,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 193,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,059 2,757 771 20,567 - 190 - 17,$ Glasgow $36,98 403 193 4,2294 - 39 - $ Rest of Division $156,68 720 10,603 - 592 - 2$ Paisley $6,434 714 589 7,737 + 258 - 2$ Port Glasgow $3,698 403 193 4,2294 - 39 - 2$ Rest of Division $158,808 4,508 5,518 18,834 - 6,812 - 264 - 22,$ Motherwell $9,195 688 720 10,603 - 592 - 2,715 - 12,3$ Belfast $31,944 273 187 3,954 + 481 - 3,$ Newport $8,481 40 452 9,772 + 95 - 3$ Swansea $9,425 700 1,048 11,173 + 159 - 1,$ Rest of Division $158,808 4,508 15,518 18,834 - 6,812 - 226 - 2,715 - 13,$ Belfast $31,111 9,598 953 41,662 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan	Birkenhead	8,381	899	785	10,06	5 - 13	9 - 5
Burnley 10,083 ,530 ,512 $15,523 + 1,111 - 575 - 4$, Bury 3,056 2,532 $1911 5,779 + 473 - 26 - 2$, Liverpool 3,550 $1,755 1300 5,155 - 26 - 2$, Manchester 41,778 $10,652 2,720 55,130 - 458 - 4$, Nelson 2,305 $1,847 111 4,263 + 1000 - 1$, Oldham 16,062 $5,879 455 22,396 - 3,238 - 6$, Preston 6,943 4,305 426 $11,674 + 1,228 - 4$, Rochdale 6,787 3,429 359 $10,575 + 890 - 13$, St. Helens $10,691 570 562 11,823 + 316 + 4$, Stockport $13,805 3,354 773 17,932 - 358 - 4$, Warrington $13,805 3,354 773 17,932 - 358 - 4$, Warrington $11,993 2,172 719 14,834 + 1500 - 1$, Rest of Division $273,412 46,594 18,920 342,926 - 12,060 - 36$, Aberdeen $73,517 46,504 18,920 342,926 - 12,060 - 36$, Cuydebank $8,451 726 430 9,607 + 3488 - 261 - 2$ Uydebank $8,451 726 430 9,607 + 3488 - 261 - 2$ Motherwell $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6$, Bdinburgh $11,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 1900 - 1,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Motherwell $96,518 15,454 7,671 19,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 1900 - 17,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 193,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 190 - 17,$ Glasgow $96,518 15,454 7,671 193,623 + 2,668 - 6,$ Bdinburgh $17,059 2,757 771 20,567 - 190 - 17,$ Glasgow $36,98 403 193 4,2294 - 39 - $ Rest of Division $156,68 720 10,603 - 592 - 2$ Paisley $6,434 714 589 7,737 + 258 - 2$ Port Glasgow $3,698 403 193 4,2294 - 39 - 2$ Rest of Division $158,808 4,508 5,518 18,834 - 6,812 - 264 - 22,$ Motherwell $9,195 688 720 10,603 - 592 - 2,715 - 12,3$ Belfast $31,944 273 187 3,954 + 481 - 3,$ Newport $8,481 40 452 9,772 + 95 - 3$ Swansea $9,425 700 1,048 11,173 + 159 - 1,$ Rest of Division $158,808 4,508 15,518 18,834 - 6,812 - 226 - 2,715 - 13,$ Belfast $31,111 9,598 953 41,662 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan $1,090 413 32 13,739 - 863 - 6,$ Lurgan	Blackpool	2,756	462	163	3,38	$1 - 36 \\ - 33$	8 - 6
Bury 3,056 2,532 191 5,779+ 473 – 2 Chorley 3,056 1,375 130 5,155 – 26 – 2, Manchester 41,778 10,632 2,720 55,130 – 458 – 4, Manchester 2,505 1,847 111 4,263 + 100 – 1, Oldham 16,062 5,879 455 22,396 – 3,238 – 6, Preston 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 + 1,289 – 4, Rochdale 6,787 3,429 359 10,575 + 890 – 13, St. Helens 10,691 570 562 11,823 + 316 + Salford 13,305 3,354 773 17,932 – 358 + 4, Stockport 11,959 36,253 6,155 154,367 – 3,848 – 33, Scoland Division Scoland Division 273,412 46,594 18,920 342,926 – 12,000 – 36, Aberdeen 7,537 1,463 438 9,438 – 261 – Clydebank 8,451 726 430 9,607 + 348 – 2, Dundee 11,158 6,505 552 18,026 – 87,311 – 6, Edinburgh 117,039 2,757 771 20,567 – 190 – 1, Glasgow 99,518 15,434 7,671 119,623 + 2,668 – 6, Edinburgh 17,039 2,757 771 20,567 – 190 – 1, Glasgow 6434 714 589 7,737 + 258 – Port Glasgow 3,698 403 193 4,294 – 39 – Rest of Division 190,608 16,081 6,841 132,530 – 5,790 – 17, Wales Division 196,687 7,732 8,518 1211,971 – 6,812 – 269 – Motherwell 9,195 688 720 10,603 – 592 – Paisley 6,454 714 589 7,737 + 258 – Port Glasgow 3,698 403 193 4,294 – 39 – Rest of Division 158,808 4,508 5,518 168,834 – 6,812 – 26, Newport 8,480 440 452 9,772 + 95 – 3 Swansea 9,425 700 1,048 11,173 + 159 – 1, Helfast 31,111 9,598 953 41,662 – 863 – 6, Lurgan 179 1,073 32 1,911 – 244 – Lisburn 1,090 413 32 1,535 + 89 – Lurgan 1,090 413 32 1,535 + 89 – Newry 1,168 213 34 1,415 – 34 – Rest of Northern I 168 6,361 312 13,739 – 831 – 4, Neute Britis and 9,746 3,681 312 13,739 – 831 – 4,		10,563	4,590	372	15,52	0 + 1,17	1 - 6,5
Liverpool78,50210,1395,50694,147 $=$ $=$ 2,Manchester41,77810,6322,72055,130 $=$ 458 $=$ 2,Nelson2,3051,8471114,263 $=$ 100 $=$ 1,Oldham6,9434,30542611,674 $+$ 1,289 $=$ 4,Rochdale6,7873,42935910,575 $+$ 890 $=$ 13,Salford13,8053,35477317,932 $=$ 358 $+$ $+$ Stockport5,1754,0972019,473 $+$ 941 $-$ 2,Warrington4,4516804265,557 $+$ 474 $-$ 2,Wigan11,9432,17271914,834 $+$ 150 $-$ 1,Rest of Division27,871,4634369,438 $-$ 261 $-$ 20,667 $-$ 3,848 $-$ 33,Socland Division27,577,7120,667 $-$ 190 $-$ 1,Glasgow9,19568872010,603 $-$ 29 $ -$ <t< td=""><td>Bury</td><td>3,056</td><td>2,532</td><td>191</td><td>5,77</td><td>9 + 47</td><td>3 - 3</td></t<>	Bury	3,056	2,532	191	5,77	9 + 47	3 - 3
Netson 12,050 1,074 111 4,265,1+ 100 - 100 Preston 6,943 4,305 426 11,674 1,238 - 6, Rochdale 6,787 3,429 359 10,575 + 890 - 13, St. Helens 10,691 570 562 11,823 + 316 + Stockport 13,305 3,354 773 17,932 - 358 - 4,451 Stockport 5,577 4,097 201 9,473 + 941 - 2, Warrington 11,943 2,172 719 14,834 + 150 1, Rest of Division 111,959 36,253 6,155 154,367 - 3,848 - 2,661 Clydebank 8,451 726 438 9,438 - 2,661 - 1,090 - 1, Glasgow - 9,5518 15,434 7,671 119,623 + 2,668 - 6, Greenock	Liverpool	78,502	10,139	5,506	94,14	7 - 6	1 - 2,9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nelson	41,778 2,305	10,632	2,720	55,13 4,26	31 + 10	0 - 1.2
bs. Holens 10,691 570 562 11,823 + 316 +		16,062	5,875	455	22,39	6 - 3,23	8 - 6,5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rochdale	6,787	3,429	359	10,57	5 + 89	0 - 13,5
Boosciptic 5,1/5 4,09/1 201 9,473 + 941 - 2, Wigan Wigan 11,943 2,172 719 14,834 + 150 - 1, Best of Division Scoland Division 278,412 45,594 18,920 342,926 - 12,060 - 36, J44,334 + 150 - 34, Scoland Division Aberdeen 7,537 1,463 438 9,438 - 261 - 2,060 - 36, J442,926 - 12,060 - 36, J443,960 - 344, J45 348 - 2, J960 - 348, 22, J16,050 - 348, 22, J16,050 - 10,050 - 12,060 - 10, J17,039 2,757 771 20,567 - 190 - 1, J90 - 1, J0501 + 2669 - J90 - 1, J915 688 10,603 + 2668 - 6, J910 - 1, J915 688 720 10,603 - 592 - J910 - 1, J916 688 10,603 - 592 - J917 - 46,361 - 32, J917 + 258 - J90 - 17, Wates Division 109,608 16,081 6,841 132,530 - 5,790 - 17, Wates Division 109,608 16,081 6,681 132,530 - 5,790 - 17, Wates Division 109,658 7,722 8,181 211,971 - 6,361 - 32, J92 - 5,790 - 17, Wates Division 15,451 1,811 976 18,238 - 284 - 28, J180 440 452 9,772 + 95 - J Swansea 3,942 73 187 3,954 + 481 - 3, Newport 3,880 440 452 9,772 + 95 - J Swansea 1,906,681 15,802 1,442 62,925 - 2,115 - 13, J94 H33 32 1,535 + 89 - J, Londonderry 1,767 824 72 2,663 - 229 - J 1,557 - 14, -14, - 14, J80 4,458 J5,518 168,834 - 6,812 - 26, Northern Ireland 1,900 413 32 1,5,739 - 831 - 4, J415 - 34 - J 4,415 -	Salford	13 805	3 356	773	17,93	2 - 35	8 - 4,6
Solutional Divisioni 278,312 40,594 18,920 322,326	Warrington	5,175	4,09	426	9,47	$3 + 94 \\7 + 47$	4 - 2,4
Southar Driveton: 278,412 49,594 18,920 342,326	Rest of Division	11,943	2,172	2 719	14,83	4 + 15	0 - 16
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Scotland Division	278,412	40,094	18,920	342,92	6 - 12,06	0 - 00,5
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Clydebank	8,451	720	6 430	9,60	7 + 34	8 - 2,9
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Edinburgh	17,039	6,30	552	18.02	$ \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ - \\ 7 \\ - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8,73 \\ 19 \end{bmatrix} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ - \\ 0 \\ - \\ 1, \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Glasgow	96,518	15,43	7,671	119,62	3 + 2,66	8 - 6,6
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Motherwell	9,195	68	3 720	10,60	3 - 59	2 - 2
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Port Glasgow	3,698	40.	3 193	4,29	4 - 25	9 - 9
Lianelly 15,451 1,811 976 18,238 $=$ 284 Lianelly 3,494 273 187 3,954 $+$ 481 $=$ 3, Newport 8,880 400 452 9,772 $+$ 95 $=$ Swansea 9,425 700 1,048 11,173 $+$ 159 $=$ $,$ Rest of Division 158,808 4,508 5,518 168,834 $-$ 6,812 $=$ 26, Northern Ireland 45,681 15,802 1,442 62,925 $=$ 2,115 $=$ 12, Heifast $=$ 31,111 9,593 953 41,662 $=$ 863 $=$ 6, Londonderry $=$ 1,767 824 72 2,663 $=$ 229 $=$ Lurgan $=$ 1,900 413 32 1,535 $=$ 863 $=$ Newry $=$ $=$ 1,168 213 34 1,415 $=$ 34 $=$ Rest of Northern $=$ 9,746 3,681 312 13,739 $=$ 831 $=$ $=$ $=$	Wales Division	109,608	16,08	6,841 8,181	132,53	0 - 5,79	00 - 17,
Newport 8,880 440 452 9,772 $+$ 95 $ +$ Swansea 9,425 700 1,048 11,173 $+$ 155 $ +$ $+$	Cardiff	15,451	1,81	976	18,23	8 - 28	84 -
Northern Ireland 155,808 4,508 5,518 168,834 $-6,812$ -22 -25 -13 Belfast $31,111$ $9,598$ 953 $41,662$ $-2,115$ 13 Londonderry $1,767$ 824 72 $2,663$ -229 -229 Lurgan 799 $1,073$ 39 $1,911$ -247 -247 -247 Newry $1,168$ 213 34 $1,415$ -34 -34 Rest of Northern $9,746$ $3,681$ 312 $13,739$ -831 -4	Newport	8,880	44	452	9,77	2+ 48	95 -
Northern Ireland 45,681 $15,802$ $1,442$ $62,925$ $-2,115$ -13 Belfast $31,111$ $9,598$ 953 $41,662$ -263 -13 Londonderry $1,767$ 824 72 $2,663$ -229 $-$ Lurgan 799 $1,073$ 39 $1,911$ -247 $-$ Lisburn $1,090$ 413 32 $1,535$ $+89$ $-$ Newry $1,168$ 213 34 1415 -34 Rest of Northern $9,746$ $3,681$ 312 $13,739$ -831 -4	Rest of Division	158,808	4 50	5,518	168,83	$3 + 15 \\ 4 - 6.81$	59 - 1,
1,090 413 32 $1,535$ $+$ 89 Newry $1,168$ 213 34 $1,415$ $ 34$ Rest of Northern $9,746$ $3,681$ 312 $13,739$ $ 831$ $-$ Quest Britsian $9,746$ $3,681$ 312 $13,739$ $ 831$ $-$	Northern Ireland	45,681	15,80	2 1,442	62,92	5 - 2,11	5 - 13,
$1,090$ 413 32 $1,535$ $+$ 89 Newry \dots $1,168$ 213 34 $1,415$ $ 34$ Rest of Northern $1,168$ 213 34 $1,415$ $ 34$ $-$ Ireland \dots $9,746$ $3,681$ 312 $13,739$ $ 831$ $-$	Londonderry	1,767	82	1 72	2,66	3 - 22	29 -
Newry 1,168 213 34 1,415 - 34 - Rest of Northern Ireland 9,746 3,681 312 13,739 - 831 - 4,	Lisburn	1,090	41.	3 32	1,91	$1 - 24 \\ 5 + 8$	
Great Britain and)	Rest of Northern		21.		1,41	5 - 3	
Great Britain and 2,030,611 336,469 106 989 2 474 06 22 159 101			3,68	1 312	13,73	9 - 83	51 - 4,
Northern Ireland $(2,000,011,000,409,100,982,2,474,062) - 33,153 - 461,$		The second second	and the second second				

¹ The figures for the period 23rd August, 1932, to 21st August, 1933, [Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Great cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 50 weeks. [Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 735 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

.306 1,772

871

,188 3,779 1.137 2.173

L. Se	ptemb	oer, 19	33.	September, 1933. TI	IE I	MI
90	an Fr	(20M)			Lin Lind	
RIES.				INDUSTRY	WHOLI (inclu	
nemalor	mont for			A COMPANY IS A CITY OF COMPANY	Males.	Fei
nemploy ne insure	d person	was last i	in touch	Matal Trates		
en in th	ne follow	ing Tabl	e relate	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	12,640	
lo are m	aintainin	g registra	ation at	Electric Cable Apparatus Lamps, etc.	8,871	
o month	s" file r	eferred to	above.	Brass and Allied Metal Wares	2,320	2
ninsured	as well a	s insured	persons	Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	2,920	2.13
for emp o months	loyment, s file.	but not	insured	specified	19,763	11/4
ion of th	he two s	eries of fi	igures is	Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	16,906 13,541	1 t
lified for	the rece	ipt of un	employ-	Woollen and Worsted	30,447 7,474	10.10
loyed, u	nless the			Artificial Silk Yarn	1,841 1,579	
ured per	sons in e			Jute /	3,763	1
funemplo	oyment b	ooks. Th	e figures	Hoslery	1,647 533	
				Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	1,620 9,467	12
				Leather and Leather Goods :		2.1
				Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	3,400 1,484	
				Clothing Trades :	12.577	
ers insure	ed at Ju	ly, 1931. rs during	In an one or	Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,143 1,153	
mber of	insured	workpeop	ple, this	Dress Industries not separately specified	788	1
			0		10,907	
Γ 21st	AUGU	IST. IO	22.	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	12,363	
				Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	3,225	12
Ballin Inter	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.	specified Drink Industries	8,372 9,668	
N MARKEN				Tobacco, Clgars, Clgarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	1,153	
				Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	9,342 2,255	
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Woodworking not separately	1 Port States	
15. 10 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 -	THE REAL PROPERTY OF		l vez (ż. s.	Printing and Paper Trades :		
5,804	5,676	117	5,793	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,396	
388,673 5,172	387,572 5,147	1,073	388,645 5,149	Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	303	5
11,330	10,820		10,843	(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	18,828	
The Latter is a second	3,143	105	3,248	Building and Public Works Contract- ing :	162.059	
and Sugar Frank	1			Public Works Contracting, etc	121,848	
5,234	5,062	129 59	5,191 2,615	Rubber	5,663	
12,796	11,664	877	12,541	Brushes and Brooms	1,339	
22,867	10,853	11,971	22,824	ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,406 3,350 824	0
4,493 4,460	4,053 4,238	434 220	4,487 4,458	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	17,850	0
13,502	12,183	1,188	13,371	Transport and Communication :	16,723	3
1,157	892	264 255	1,156 1.681	Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	8,293	1
1,084	8,975	1,340	10,315	Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	40,199	
and the second se	1128 547 28	Local - March 19		Service	48,612	0
	CIES. nemploy te insured for emprovement ion of the lifted for dispute loyed, u employne ured per ages of t lifted for dispute loyed, u employne ured per ages of t for emprovement lifted for dispute loyed, u employne ured per ages of t for a lifted for employne ured per ages of t for a lifted for a lifted f	CIES. nemployment, for the insured person en in the follow the Unemployment those whose the unemployment those whose the unemployment, those whose the unemployment, the unemployment, the unemployment, the unemployment, the unemployment. The considering the unemployment be the unemployment. The considering the unemployment be the unemployment be	RIES. nemployment, for a period te insured person was last en in the following Table te Unemployment Insuran to are maintaining registry r with those whose unemp o months "file referred to relating to persons regis ninsured as well as insured for employment, but not o months file. ion of the two series of file. lified for the receipt of un dispute disqualification loyed, unless they are d employment. ured persons in each indu- ber, on the basis of info- funemployment books. Th- ind similar statistics are in- the considering the com- bilowing Table, and in the ages of this GAZETTE, it sh ge rates of unemployment have been calculated on to ured persons at the begin August, 1931, are calcula- tors insured at July, 1931. Total. GREAT BRITAIN WHOLLY UNEMPI TEMPORARY STOP AND CASUAL Total. Males. Females. 5,804 5,676 117 388,673 337,572 1,073 5,222 3,145 22 3,463 5,460 23 1,154 1,535 6 11,330 0,420 23 1,545 1,533 6 11,330 0,423 23 1,545 1,664 877 2,2667 10,853 11,971 4,493 4,053 4,245	Aligned by the second	<text></text>	LIES.INDUSTRYWith Wateran employment, for a paried of two to are measured person to are measured person to are measured person to mean the reformation measured persons register at the section to employment, but no time at the section of the reformation are individually and the section to employment, but no time at the section of the section of the section to employment in section of the section to employment, but no time at the section of the section of the section to employment, but no time at the section of the section of the section to employment, but no time at the section of the section of the section to employment it is easing the comparison of the section to employment it is easing the comparison of the section to employment it is easing the comparison of the section to employ the section of the section of the section to employ the section of the section of the section of the section to employ the section of the sect

Distributive Trades

Finance

Commerce, Banking, Insurance and

National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified

...

eous Trades and Services :---

Тотац 1,713,8

164,

10,1

13,3 61,9 5,6 15,6

24,2 3,5 46,0

...

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUS

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the are included in the statistics estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment months from the date on which Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st August, 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 autho-rities, 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

with the Employment Exchan

The numbers unemployed only to persons insured unde They include insured persons Employment Exchanges, toge books remain lodged in the " The figures given on page Employment Exchanges inclu who are maintaining registra persons whose books are in the

A Table showing the comp given on page 335.

Insured persons who are dis ment benefit under the tra included in the numbers un maintaining registration for ot

The estimated numbers of computed once a year, in No obtained at the annual exchange relate to the beginning of Ju able for other dates in the percentage figures given in th on specific industries on earlie borne in mind that the perce date in 1933. and at August, of the estimated numbers of July, 1932, while the figures the basis of the estimated nu industry in which a relative more years in the estimated change may have an import

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		Темро	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.	V survey	ТЕМРО	TY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	5,603	63	5,666	84	54	138	5,687	117	5,804	5,676	117	5,79	
Mining :	235,214 3,866 1,491 8,702 960	592 2 6 19	235,806 3,868 1,497 8,721 960	152,386 1,304 48 2,605 194	481 — 4	152,867 1,304 48 2,609 194	387,600 5,170 1,539 11,307 1,154	1,073 2 6 23	388,673 5,172 1,545 11,330 1,154	387,572 5,147 1,538 10,820 1,151	1,073 2 6 23	388,64 5,14 1,54 10,84 1,15	
specified	2,051 2,839	101 13	2,152 2,852	1,127 361	4 9	1,131 370	3,178 3,200	105 22	3,283 3,222	3,143 3,145	105 22	3,24 3,16	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,955 3,918 2,150	22 85 48	2,977 4,003 2,198	485 1,187 453	1 44 11	486 1,231 464	3,440 5,105 2,603	23 129 59	3,463 5,234 2,662	3,440 5,062 2,556	23 129 59	3,46 5,19 2,61	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	9,656	640	10,296	2,263	237	2,500	11,919	877	12,796	11,664	877	12,54	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,399	4,428	9,827	5,494	7,546	13,040	10,893	11,974	22,867	10,853	11,971	22,82	
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,289 3,220	331 157	3,620 3,377	770 1,020	103 63	873 1,083	4,059 4,240	434 220	4,493 4,460	4,053 4,238	434 220	4,48 4,45	
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White	11,246 805	1,026 207	12,272 1,012	1,066 88	164 57	1,230 145	12,312 893	1,190 264	13,502 1,157	12,183 892	1,188 264	13,37 1,15	
Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	1,333 6,489	232 1,111	1,565 7,600	96 2,536	23 258	119 2,794	1,429 9,025	255 1,369	1,684 10,394	1,426 8,975	255 1,340	1,68 10,31	
Metal Manufacture :	4,999	11	5,010	1,071	3	1,074	6,070	14	6,084	6,067	14	6,08	
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	33,827 5,145 3,425 5,345 2,403	219 195 206 85 260	34,046 5,340 3,631 5,430 2,663	26,687 1,379 5,452 2,521 2,255	127 28 409 31 87	26,814 1,407 5,861 2,552 2,342	60,514 6,524 8,877 7,866 4,658	346 223 615 116 347	60,860 6,747 9,492 7,982 5,005	60,510 6,494 8,877 7,865 4,658	346 223 615 116 347	60,856 6,717 9,492 7,982 5,005	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	98,054 9,610 19,854 7,816	2,160 984 69 72	100,214 10,594 19,923 7,888	25,627 2,025 1,432 1,765	1,186 267 21 25	26,813 2,292 1,453 1,790	123,681 11,635 21,286 9,581	3,346 1,251 90 97	127,027 12,886 21,376 9,678	121,832 11,419 18,462 9,432	3,339 1,249 89 96	125,171 12,668 18,551 9,528	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	31,097 2,550	1,374 162	32,471 2,712	11,087 308	710 39	11,797 347	42,184 2,858	2,084 201	44,268 3,059	41,850 2,763	2,076 201	43,926 2,964 9,770	
Tramcars	8,199	71	8,270	1,497	9	1,506	9,696	80	9,776	9,690	80 334	92,720	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	95,496	316	95,812	3,561	35	3,596	99,057	351	99,408	92,386	334	54,120	

INISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

337

			BRITAIN A	ND NORT	HERN IRF	SLAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN O	NLY.
	UNEMPL ling Casua		TEMPOR.	ARY STOP	PAGES.	or the	TOTAL.		TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO ARY STOPP D CASUALS	AGES,
1	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
08160250033	500 58 3,327 1,033 832 813 13 1,304 5,091	13,140 4,456 12,198 6,089 3,152 3,375 1,288 4,224 24,854	5,569 327 1,110 3,082 1,294 510 122 1,072 6,093	184 1 536 506 327 222 4 540 1,812	5,753 328 1,646 3,528 1,621 732 126 1,612 7,905	18,209 4,725 9,981 8,138 3,614 3,072 1,397 3,992 25,856	684 59 3,863 1,539 1,159 1,035 1,035 17 1,844 6,903	18,893 4,784 13,844 9,677 4,773 4,107 1,414 5,836 32,759	18,118 4,604 9,959 8,126 3,613 3,051 1,386 3,970 25,673	684 58 3,863 1,538 1,159 1,035 17 1,844 6,893	18,802 4,662 13,822 9,664 4,772 4,086 1,403 5,814 32,566
06	14,638	31,544	12,583	16,950	29,533	29,489	31,588	61,077	29,489	31,588	61,077
11	31,375	44,916	6,112	15,001	21,113	19,653	46,376	66,029	19,645	46,374	66,019
17	<i>46,013</i>	7 <i>6,460</i>	<i>18,695</i>	<i>31,951</i>	50,646	49,142	77,964	127,106	<i>49,134</i>	77, <i>962</i>	127,096
74	4,930	12,404	7,422	9,015	16,437	14,896	13,945	28,841	14,818	13,889	28,707
41 79 31 53 58 47 33 40 20 57	$\begin{array}{c} & 1,314\\ & 592\\ 7,003\\ 5,517\\ 1,574\\ 3,842\\ & 524\\ & 605\\ 2,531\\ 3,175\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,155\\ 2,171\\ 11,534\\ 9,280\\ 2,712\\ 5,489\\ 1,057\\ 1,145\\ 4,151\\ 12,642\\ \end{array}$	1,091 317 950 307 317 1,375 603 599 484 11,239	2,730 154 1,616 818 710 3,888 649 1,161 1,607 3,095	3,821 471 2,566 1,125 1,027 5,263 1,252 1,760 2,091 14,334	2,932 1,896 5,481 4,070 1,455 3,022 1,136 1,139 2,104 20,706	4,044 746 8,619 6,335 2,284 7,730 1,173 1,766 4,138 6,270	6,976 2,642 14,100 10,405 3,739 10,752 2,309 2,905 6,242 26,976	2,930 1,895 1,082 4,070 1,243 2,997 1,136 1,139 1,910 19,588	4,014 746 2,235 6,334 1,729 7,657 1,173 1,766 3,209 5,107	6,944 2,641 3,317 10,404 2,972 10,654 2,309 2,905 5,119 24,695
00	718	4,118	743	295	1,038	4,143	1,013	5,156	4,141	1,012	5,153
84	834	2,318	265	238	503	1,749	1,072	2,821	1,712	1,056	2,768
77	8,287	20,864	2,432	11,208	13,640	15,009	19,495	34,504	14,406	19,098	33,504
43	5,444	6,587	67	2,938	3,005	1,210	8,382	9,592	1,198	8,011	9,209
53	1,249	2,402	625	1,435	2,060	1,778	2,684	4,462	1,777	2,683	4,460
36	5,742	6,578	75	2,960	3,035	911	8,702	9,613	706	4,143	4,849
88	672	1,460	231	425	656	1,019	1,097	2,116	1,013	1,090	2,103
07	2,116	13,023	9,448	4,434	13,882	20,355	6,550	26,905	20,131	6,531	26,662
63	3,547	15,910	609	442	1,051	12,972	3,989	16,961	12,283	3,909	16,192
09	188	2,497	382	10	392	2,691	198	2,889	2,520	189	2,709
25	3,566	6,791	535	1,353	1,888	3,760	4,919	8,679	3,740	4,874	8,614
72	7,359	15,731	464	1,148	1,612	8,836	8,507	17,343	8,698	8,359	17,057
68	1,931	11,599	545	449	994	10,213	2,380	12,593	9,812	2,354	12,166
53	1,468	2,621	71	361	432	1,224	1,829	3,053	1,151	1,703	2,854
42 55 26	169 186 1,808 579	9,511 2,441 20,434 3,463	857 410 2,160 721	64 76 444 224	921 486 2,604 945	10,199 2,665 20,786 3,605	233 262 2,252 803	10,432 2,927 23,038 4,408	9,826 2,578 20,373 3,459	231 262 2,215 788	10,057 2,840 22,588 4,247
\$96	545	2,941	1,622	540	2,162	4,018	1,085	5,103	3,994	1,079	5,073
649	1,884	3,533	146	447	593	1,795	2,331	4,126	1,740	2,246	3,986
503	128	431	31	23	54	334	151	485	334	151	485
277	240	517	6	97	103	283	337	620	283	337	620
328	5,971	24,799	946	895	1,841	19,774	6,866	26,640	19,395	6,657	26,052
052	308	162,360	5,802	15	5,817	167,854	323	168,177	161,557	308	161,865
848	33	121,881	2,174	2	2,176	124,022	35	124,057	121,396	33	121,429
663	1,959	7,622	812	620	1,432	6,475	2,579	9,054	6,449	2,576	9,025
339	106	1,445	206	10	216	1,545	116	1,661	1,534	116	1,650
033	329	1,362	446	244	690	1,479	573	2,052	1,423	571	1,994
406	334	1,740	163	70	233	1,569	404	1,973	1,563	404	1,967
350	403	3,753	688	89	777	4,038	492	4,530	4,025	492	4,517
824	499	1,323	306	266	572	1,130	765	1,895	1,129	7 65	1,894
850	154	18,004	652	14	666	18,502	168	18,670	18,050	168	18,218
723	256	16,979	709	11	720	17,432	267	17,699	16,997	261	17,258
291	429	8,720	461	18	479	8,752	447	9,199	8,502	443	8,945
199	386	40,585	2,376	10	2,386	42,575	396	42,971	41,639	392	42,031
774	422	47,196	306	, 41	347	47,080	463	47,543	46,075	459	46,534
612 365	203 118	48,815	1,596	14 8	1,610 117	50,208 3,474	217 126	50,425 3,600	48,475 3,421	216 125	48,691 3,546
544	48,381	212,925	7,660	4,530	12,190	172,204	52,911	225,115	166,574	51,534	218,108
157	1,278	11,435	184	25	209	10,341	1,303	11,644	10,077	1,296	11,373
305	839	14,144	286	31	317	13,591	870	14,461	13,051	615	13,872
938	588	62,526	1,430	36	1,466	63,368	624	63,992	61,821		62,436
674	1,854	7,528	278	76	354	5,952	1,930	7,882	5,802		7,695
638	4,117	19,755	411	174	585	16,049	4,291	20,340	15,530		19,778
286	24,693	48,979	326	692	1,018	24,612	25,385	49,997	23,959	7,811	48,920
584	6,282	9,866	161	1,704	1,865	3,745	7,986	11,731	3,639		11,450
072 856	2,063 256,523	48,135 1,970,379*	1,326 375,071		1,852 488,365	47,398 2,088,927		49,987 2,458,744		THE REAL PROPERTY.	48,303 2,392,173
					J		1	and the second	A CONTRACTOR OF	No. Science of	A REAL PROPERTY

* Including 86,816 Casuals (Males, 85,288; Females, 1,528).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1933.

And an and a second second second		an exta	nd similar	(posla (FREAT	BRITAI	N AND	Norte	iern I	RELAN	D.					
		TED NUM		0.85	2002	1997 F	NEMPL	OYED	AT 2181	r Augu	JST, 193	53.	DECH	EASE (REASE (AL PEI	(-) IN	GRE BRIT ONL TOT PE
INDUSTRY.		ULY, 193		UN (WHOLL TEMPLOY includin Casuals	TED		EMPORA		TOTAL.			Г	AGES* PARED	AS	CENTA AT 21s AUGU
the set of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH JULY, 1933	22ND AUG., 1932		193
fishing	30,100	1,040	31,140	18.6	6.1	18.2	0.3	5.2	0.4	18.9	11.3	18 ·6	- 0.2	- 4.1	+ 3.7	18.
dining :	1,039,840 12,340 4,300 45,960 10,200	5,080 40 30 400 10	1,044,920 12,380 4,330 46,360 10,210	22.6 31.3 34.7 18.9 9.4	11.7 5.0 20.0 4.8	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	14.7 10.6 1.1 5.7 1.9	9·4 <u>1·0</u>	14.6 10.6 1.1 5.6 1.9	37·3 41·9 35·8 24·6 11·3	21·1 5·0 20·0 5·8	41·8 35·7 24·4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 3.2 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 1.6 \\ \end{array} $	-3.1 -26.6 -4.0	-6.6 -29.2 +8.9	37. 41. 35. 24. 11.
specified	13,260 16,370	1,420 190	14,680 16,560	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	7·1 6·8	14·7 17·2	8·5 2·2	0·3 4·8	7·7 2·3	24·0 19·5	7·4 11·6	22·4 19·5	- 0.1 + 0.1		- 0.9 - 1.6	22· 19·
Cone Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklus and Whiting	11,500 20,240 16,000	90 1,670 740	11,590 21,910 16,740	25·7 19·4 13·4	24·4 5·1 6·5	$25 \cdot 7$ 18 \cdot 3 13 \cdot 1	4·2 5·8 2·9	1·2 2·6 1·5	4·2 5·6 2·8	29·9 25·2 16·3	25·6 7·7 8·0	23.9	+ 0·4 - 2·4	- 3.3	- 6.4 + 1.8 - 0.9	29· 23· 16·
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	81,180	6,470	87,650	11.9	9.9	11.7	2.8	3.7	2.9	14.7	13.6	Sec. 1	+ 0.2	and the second	- 2.2	14.
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	36,120	38,760	74,880	14.9	11.4	13.1	15.3	19:5	17.4	30.2	30.9	30.2	+ 2.5	- 4.0	- 5.6	30.
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	20,820 16,640	5,930 2,330	26,750 18,970	15·8 19·4	5·6 6·7	13·5 17·8	3.7 6.1	1.7 2.7	3·3 5·7	19·5 25·5	7·3 9·4	16·8 23·5	- 0.7 + 2.7	- 4·8 - 2·4	- 9·6 - 4·2	16· 23·
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	73,710 11,390 15,300 59,830	25,410 4,730 4,780 21,170	99,120 16,120 20,080 81,000	15·3 7·1 8·7 30·8	4·0 4·4 4·9 5·2	12·4 6·3 7·8 9·4	1·4 0·7 0·6 4·3	0.7 1.2 0.4 1.3	1·2 0·9 0·6 3·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	4·7 5·6 5·3 6·5	7.2		-2.7 -3.5 -2.0 +1.0	- 9.4	13. 7. 8. 12.
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	17,890	190	18,080	27.9	5.8	27.7	6.0	1.6	6.0	33.9	7.4	33.7	- 1.6	-12.6	-11.2	33.
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	163,640 34,430 27,480 27,000 18,600	4,120 3,390 3,240 1,470 3,870	167,760 37,820 30,720 28,470 22,470	$20.7 \\ 14.9 \\ 12.5 \\ 19.8 \\ 12.9$	5·3 5·8 6·4 5·8 6·7	$20.3 \\ 14.1 \\ 11.8 \\ 19.1 \\ 11.9$	16·3 4·0 19·8 9·3 12·1	3.1 0.8 12.6 2.1 2.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 19.1 \\ 8.9 \\ 10.4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	8·4 6·6 19·0 7·9 9·0	17·8 30·9 28·0	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 5 \cdot 9 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	- 8.7 -14.2 -13.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 0 \\ -10 \cdot 2 \\ -7 \cdot 4 \\ -13 \cdot 8 \\ -9 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	36- 17- 30- 28- 22-
Ingineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	507,690 73,140 49,670 28,100	43,510 20,940 860 1,200	551,200 94,080 50,530 29,300	19·3 13·1 40·0 27·8	5·0 4·7 8·0 6·0	18·2 11·3 39·4 26·9	5·1 2·8 2·9 6·3	2·7 13 2·5 2·1	4·8 2·4 2·9 6 1	24·4 15·9 42·9 34·1	7·7 6·0 10·5 8·1	13.7	- 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.9 - 1.1	-2.3 -12.6	- 0.8	23· 13· 40· 32·
Motor Vehicles Cycles and Alrcraft Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and	226,680 15,440	25,400 2,780	252,080 18,220	13·7 16·5	5·4 5·8	12·9 14·9	4·9 2·0	2·8 1·4	4.7 1.9	18·6 18·5	8·2 7·2	16.8	- and the	- 5.7	- 5.4	17· 16·
Tramcars	47,610	1,520 2,810	49,130 181,930	17·2 53·3	4·7 11·2	16·8 52·7	3·2 2·0	0·6 1·3	3·1 1·9	20·4 55·3	5·3 12·5	19·9 54·6	- 1·3	-6.8 -9.6	and the second	20· 54·
Actal Trades :	P.	ante -														
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Boits, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Alled Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	83,920 23,290 69,440 23,790 14,410 16,800 8,850 22,180 130,230	8,630 1,760 48,050 10,270 10,680 10,170 730 18,280 73,770	92,550 25,050 117,490 34,060 25,090 26,970 9,580 40,460 204,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	5.8 3.3 6.9 10.1 7.8 8.0 1.8 7.1 6.9	$14 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 1$	6.6 1.4 1.6 12.9 9.0 3.0 1.4 4.8 4.7	2·1 0·1 1·1 4·9 3·1 2·2 0·5 3·0 2·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ 1.3 \\ 1.4 \\ 10.5 \\ 6.4 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.9 \\ \end{array} $	21.7 20.3 14.4 34.2 25.1 18.3 15.8 18.0 19.9	10·2 2·3	19·1 11·8 28·4 19·0 15·2 14·8 14·4		$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 8.0 \\ - & 7.9 \\ - & 6.5 \\ - & 5.9 \\ - & 4.8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 13 \cdot 1 \\ - 18 \cdot 9 \\ - 10 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	20· 19· 11· 28 19· 15· 15· 15· 14·
specified	12	152,110	254,490	16.5	9.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	11.6	28.8	20.8		- 0.5		+	24.
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Ootton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	102,380 84,190 186,570 96,390	179,270 331,380 137,220	263,460 517,960 233,610	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.3 \\ 16.3 \\ 7.8 \end{array} $	17.5 <i>13.9</i> 3.6	17.0 14.8 5.3	7·2 10·0 7·7	8·4 9·6 6·6	$8 \cdot 1$ $9 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 0$	23·3 26·3 15·5	25·9 23·5 10·2	25·1 24·5 12·3	-1.1 -0.9 -0.6	- 6.7 -11.1 -15.1	all all all a	25· 24· 12·
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute	15,490 14,640 23,170 12,800	28,460 11,730 51,390 24,390	43,950 26,370 74,560 37,190	11.9 10.8 19.6 29.4	4.6 5.0 13.6 22.6	$7 \cdot 2$ 8 \cdot 2 15 \cdot 5 25 \cdot 0 14 \cdot 7	7.0 2.2 4.1 2.4 4.7	9·6 1·4 3·2 3·4 6·1	8.7 1.8 3.4 3.0 5.5	18·9 13·0 23·7 31·8 21·5	14·2 6·4 16·8 26·0 19·5	10·0 18·9		- 6.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -19.7 \\ -18.0 \\ -12.8 \\ -18.2 \\ -12.6 \\ \end{array} $	15· 10· 25· 28· 19·
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets	6,780 25,210 6,520 11,130	11,730 88,990 10,100 16,230	18,510 114,200 16,620 27,360	16·8 6·5 8·2 4·9	13·4 4·3 5·2 3·7	4·8 6·4 4·2	5·5 9·2 5·3	4·4 6·4 7·2	4.6 7.5 6.4	12·0 17·4 10·2	8·7 11·6 10·9	13·9 10·6	-1.4 + 0.1	-5.4 -4.9 -1.7	-12.1 -10.1 -17.9	9. 13. 10. 12.
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	13,820 79,640	32,070 32,450	45,890 112,090	11.7 11.9	7·9 9·8	9·0 11·3	3·5 14·1	5·0 9·5	4.6 12.8	15·2 26·0	12·9 19·3	24.1	-0.7 -0.7	- 3·3 - 7·1	-13.9	23.
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	32,400 11,450	10,080 13,910	42,480 25,360	10·5 13·0	7·1 6·0	9·7 9·1	2·3 2·3	3·0 1·7	2·4 2·0	12·8 15·3	10·1 7·7	12·1 11·1	- 0·4 - 1·1	- 4·3 - 5·3	$-6.1 \\ -10.2$	12: 11:
Talloring Trades : Talloring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	69,870 11,280 13,690	141,790 91,690 21,880	211,660 102,970 35,570	18.0 10.1 8.4	5·8 5·9 5·7	9·9 6·4 6·8	3·5 0·6 4·6	8.0 3.2 6.6	6·4 2·9 5·7	21·5 10·7 13·0	13·8 9·1 12·3	9·3 12·5	+ 1.9 + 0.9 + 0.4 + 0.4	-1.0 -1.2	- 0.8 - 3.9	16· 9· 12· 6·
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,940 8,690 84,850	79,990 19,550 53,120	88,930 28,240 137,970	9·4 9·1 12·9	7·2 3·4 4·0	7·4 5·2 9·4	0·8 2·6 11·1	3·7 2·2 8·3	3·4 2·3 10·1	10·2 11·7 24·0	10·9 5·6 12·3	7.5	+ 0.4 - 0.8 + 1.2	- 2.3	- 6.2 - 5.6 - 0.5	7· 19·
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	98,260 26,430	60,990 3,800	159,250 30,230	12·6 8·7	5·8 4·9	10·0 8·3	0.6 1.5	0·7 0·3	0·7 1·3	13·2 10·2	6·5 5·2	10·7 9·6	- 0.1	- 0·1 - 0·8	-1.3 -0.9	10- 9-
Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con- lectionery Food Industries not separately specified	25,290 60,960 85,730	46,780 57,810 22,350	72,070 118,770 108,080	12·8 13·7 11·3	7.6 12.7 8.6	9·4 13·2 10·7	2·1 0·8 0·6	2·9 2·0 2·0	2.6 1.4 1.0	14·9 14·5 11·9	10·5 14·7 10·6	14·6 11·7	+ 0.3	$- 0.2 \\ - 2.4$	-3.6 -3.8 -1.7	12 14 11
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	15,820	31,590	47,410	7.3	4·6 5·4	5·5 16·1	0.4	1·2 2·1	0.9	7.7	5.8	6·4	-0.3 + 0.2	- 1·2	- 5.0	6·
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	10,500		12,750 133,870 23,280	21·5 16·8	8·3 7·9 11·1	19·1 15·3 14·9	3.9 1.9 4.0	3·3 1·9 4·3	3.9 1.9 4.0	18·2 25·4 18·7 20·0	11.6 9.8 15.4	23·0 17·2 18·9	-0.2 -0.5 -1.1	-3.7 -4.1 -4.2	$- \frac{4 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 4} - \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4 \cdot 9}$	22 17 18

For notes see page 339.

INDUSTRY.	
ations in the second of the length	Males.
Printing and Paper Trades :	47 59
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	43,580
Stationery	21,370 4,250
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,83 187,99
Building and Public Works Contract-	alle and a s
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	846,83 289,15
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,24
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	11,60
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	6,56
ments and Apparatus	16,54
Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	18,66 6,85
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,94
Transport and Communication :	1000
Railway Service	127,69
Dood Transport not sonerately	173,04
specified	200,33
specified	155,20
Transport, Communication and	166,41
Storage not separately specified	17,58
Distributive Trades	1,201,68
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	105 77
Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	165,31
National Government	100,41
Local Government	317,12
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	79,08
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	14 631
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	140,48
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	33,18
specified	112,72
TOTAL	9,302,30

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Intractoria Internet	Al and	Males		A CONTRACT	and the meter	Female	88.	Sugar I
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	5,603 255,123	0·3 14·9	84 158,025	0·0 42·1	63 733	0·0 0·3	54 498	0·0 0·4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc Pottery	9,023 9,656 5,399	0·5 0·6 0·3	2,125 2,263 5,494	0.6 0.6 1.5	640	0·1 0·2 1·7	56 237 7,546	0·0 0·2 6·7
Glass Trades Chemicals Metal Manufacture	6,509 19,873 55,144	0·4 1·2 3·2	1,790 3,786 39,365	0.5 1.0 10.5	976	0·2 1·0 0·4 1·3	166 502 685	0·1 0·4 0·6 1·3
Engineering Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	135,334 41,846 95,496	7·9 2·4 5·6	30,849 12,892 3,561	8·3 3·4 1·0	1,607	0.6	1,499 758 35	0.7
Metal Trades Textile Trades Leather	59,805 64,580 4,884	3.5	19,179 43,399	5.1	12,971 77,620	5·1 30·3 0·6	4,132 57,394 533	3·7 50·7 0·5
Boots, Shoes, Slip- pers and Clogs Clothing Trades Food, Drink and	10,907 16,497	No. Com	Sec. news	0.9	21,394	0.8 8.3		16.8
Tobacco Sawmilling,Furni- ture and Wood- work	37,090	1-1282	and the second		Me and a	7·0	3,763	ní la
Printing and Paper Building and Pub- lic Works Con-	23,453	1.4	2,751	0.7	8,768	3.4	2,002	1.8
tracting Other Manufactur- ing Industries	283,900 13,615			13-510 1-5-5	Section of	12333643	111 62 71	1083
Gas, Water and Electricity Sup- ply industries Transport and	17,850	1.0	1910 10	A. Car	A DAY STRATE	35.28	Lastin 2	131.82.1
Communication DistributiveTrades Commerce, Bank-	Allowing Derand	9.6	7,660	2.0	48,381	18.9	4,530	4.0
ing, etc Miscellaneous	10,157	9.9	4,218	1.1	40,436	15.8	3,239	2.9
Total	1,713,856	100.0	315,01	100.0	256,523	100.0	113,294	100-0

338

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	INSURI	red Numi ed Perso uly, 1932	NS AT	UNI (ii	VHOLLY EMPLOY ncludin Jasuals)	KD	TE	MPORA OPPAGI	RY	1	UST, 19 TOTAL.		DECR TOT. T	EASE (- EASE (AL PER AGES [®] PARED	-) IN CEN- AS	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	24TH JULY, 1933.	22ND AUG 1932.	24TH AUG., 1931.	AT 21ST AUGUST, 1933.
1000	43,580	15,570	59,150	5.5	3.5	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	9.2	7.0	8.6	- 0.5	- 4.5	- 6.4	8.6
	21,370 4,250	40,280 1,670	61,650 5,920	7.7 7.1	4·7 7·7	5·7 7·3	0·7 0·8	1·1 1·3	1.0 0.9	8·4 7·9	5·8 9·0	6·7 8·2	$- \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 5}$	- 2·3 - 1·9	- 5·4 - 5·8	6.6 8.2
5	2,830 187,990	3,740 96,780	6,570 284,770	9·8 10·0	6·4 6·2	7·9 8·7	0·2 0·5	2·6 0·9	1.5 0.7	10·0 10·5	9·0 7·1	9·4 9·4	- 0.3 + 0.1	-1.6 -0.8	-3.4 -0.7	9·4 9·3
	846,830 289,150	10,080 1,220	856,910 290,370	19·1 42·1	3·1 2·7	18·9 42·0	0·7 0·8	0·1 0·2	0·7 0·7	19·8 42·9	3·2 2·9	19·6 42·7	$- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{- 0 \cdot 1}$	-7.8 + 2.5	+ 0.5 + 12.6	19·3 42·9
	38,240 11,600 6,560	25,860 1,920 5,310	64,100 13,520 11,870	14·8 11·5 15·7	7·6 5·5 6·2	11.9 10.7 11.5	2·1 1·8 6·8	2·4 0·5 4·6	2·2 1·6 5·8	16·9 13·3 22·5	10·0 6·0 10·8	14·1 12·3 17·3	$+ 0.2 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 0.9$	- 4·3 - 6·1 - 3·2	- 6.0 - 5.1 - 4.9	14·1 12·2 17·0
	16,540 18,660 6,850	8,930 6,760 7,010	25,470 25,420 13,860	8.5 18.0 12.0	3·7 6·0 7·1	6.8 14.8 9.5	1.0 3.6 4.5	0.8 1.3 3.8		9·5 21·6 16·5	4·5 7·3 10·9	7.7 17.8 13.7	- 0.8 - 2.6 + 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.4 \\ - 6.8 \\ - 1.1 \end{array} $	- 4.1 - 5.5 - 2.3	7.8 17.8 13.7
	166,940	7,270	174,210	10.7	2.1	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	11.1	2.3	10.7		- 0.3	+ 1.9	10.6
	127,690 173,040	6,760 7,470	134,450 180,510	13·1 4·8	3·8 5·7	12·6 4·8	0.6	0·1 0·3		13·7 5·1	3·9 6·0	13·2 5·1	- 0.1 - 0.2	-2.9 -0.2	+ 2.2 + 0.5	
	200,330	8,830 6,130	209,160 161,330	$20.1 \\ 30.1$	4·4 6·9	19·4 29·3	1·2 0·2	0·1 0·7		21·3 30·3	4·5 7·6	20·5 29·5	- ï·2	- 1.5	$+ 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 9$	
	166,410	2,660	169,070	29.2	7.6	28.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	30.2	8.2	29.8	- 0.1	- 6.6	+	29.5
	17,580	1,960	19,540	19.1	6.0	17.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	19.8	6.4	18.4	- 0.7	+ 1-1	- 0-2	18.4
	1,201,680	748,560	1,950,240	13.7	6.5	10.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	14.3	7.1	11.5		- 0.2	· ···	11.4
-	165,310	77,820	243,130	6.1	1.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.3	1.7	4.8	1	- 0.6	- 0.7	4.7
The second second	100,410 317,120 79,080 64,960	21,430 22,670 58,080 32,570	121,840 339,790 137,160 97,530	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	3.9 2.6 3.2 12.6	18·4 5·5	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·6	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·6	0.4	13·5 20·0 7·5 24·7	4·1 2·8 3·3 13·2	11·9 18·8 5·7 20·9	- 0.1		+ 5.4	11·7 18·7 5·7
	140,480 33,180	241,450 115,350	381,930 148,530	17·3 10·8	10·2 5·4	12·8 6·6	0·2 0·5	0·3 1·5		17·5 11·3	10·5 6·9	13·1 7·9		-1.2 -0.5		
	112,720	38,610	151,330	40.9	5.3	31.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	42·0	6.7	33.0	- 0.5	- 1.2	+ 1.2	32.6
	9,302,300	3,505,700	12,808,000	0 18.4	7.3	15.4	4.1	3.2	3.8	22.5	10.5	19-2	- 0.4	3.8	- 2.8	19.1

* See last paragraph of text on page 336.
† For 24th August, 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 21st August, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 3 2 than at 24th August, 1931.

1000

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 21st August, 1933, differed from the figures for 24th July, 1933, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	T	Increase (Numbers 1 at 21st Au with	gust	ded as Ur	com	loyed
Alariantic de 2.53	1	Males.	Fe	males.	1	Fotal.
Building	111	9,941 3,053 7,271	+	7. 5,480 99		9,948 8,533 7,172
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc.,	-	672	-	2,371		3,043
Service	-	935	-	1,845	-	2,780
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing		2,797 2,285	+	82 25		2,715 2,310
Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Shipping Service	-	475 1,918	11	1,660 113	112	2,135 2,031
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	1	835	-	1,164	-	1,999
Forging Iron and Steel Tubes		1,855 1,431 33	+	20 12 1,258	11	1,835 1,443 1,291
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Linen Woollen and Worsted Hosiery	+	293 32 91	III .	987 1,282 1,100	1111	1,280 1,250 1,191
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Tin Plates	+++	1,431 1,708	+++	212 108	+++	1,643 1,816
Pottery, Earthenware, etc Tailoring	++	⁸⁷⁷ 1,229	+++	991 - 2,718	++	1,868 3,947
Net Variation for above Industries	-	28,608	-	13,074	-	41,682
Total net Variation for all Insured Industries	- Li	33,613		15,416	1.	49,029

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST AUGUST, 1933.

	insured 16 and nder 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
						ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE
South-Eastern South-Western	2,315 1,126 1,459 3,918	2,917 1,681 2,070 2,965	5,232 2,807 3,529 6,883	1,260 720 828	2,157 1,691 2,302	3,417 2,411 3,130 4,195
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	7,884 6,092 4,405 2,725	7,397 6,752 6,087 2,572	15,281 12,844 10,492 5,297	1,962 2,760 3,728 2,877 719	2,233 6,709 5,513 5,551 2,165	9,469 9,241 8,428 2,884

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21st August, 1933.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School,			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		7,243 1,238 2,025 3,977 2,273 1,008 374	6,144 1,103 2,241 4,643 2,424 1,428 360	13,387 2,341 4,266 8,620 4,697 2,436 734	3,317 574 1,250 1,235 1,303 396 182	2,962 549 1,663 1,443 1,192 580 168	6,279 1,123 2,913 2,678 2,495 976 350	
Great Britain	••••	18,138	18,343	36,481	8,257	8,557	16,814	

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

		mated	Percentage Unemployed at 21st August, 1933.							
Division.		at July, 1932.		Boys.		1	Girls.			
deline an order of	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Sootland Wal .s Special Schemes	. 48,730 . 42,300 . 82,920 . 95,280 . 83,000 . 61,180 . 31,850	96,460 33,690 28,480 70,230 58,990 74,200 51,130 9,820 2,700	2.7 2.6 3.3 2.5 5.4 6.0 7.2 5.6 0.7	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ - \end{array}$	2.8 2.7 3.8 5.0 8.8 8.2 9.2 0.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ - \end{array}$	2.0 2.8 3.5 5.7 6.3 9.1		
Great Britain	. 556,800	425,700	4.3	1.7	6.0	3.2	1.0	4.2		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

	Mars Mars	A	verage	Dail	y Atter	ndance	•			
		Wee	k ende	d 23.	8.33.			ended 8.33.	Sepa	rate
Division.	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes,						Other Educa- tional Institu-		Individuals who have attended since 1st April 1933.	
Division.	Claim	ants.	Nor		Tot	al.	tic (Cla	titu- ons aim- ts).	193	
SEY 2 -	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	403 167 451 812 1,556 818 220	40 212 730 502	899 228 780	12 98 152 203 126	403 170 500 1,711 1,784 1,598 664	52 129 310 882 705	···.	···· ··· ···	5,189 2,479 1,747 4,127 12,635 13,892 9,112 6,432	344 284 251 262
Great Britain	4,427	1,700	2,403	594	6,830	2,294	19	17	55,613	1,374

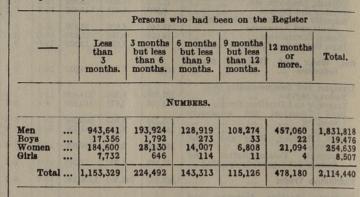
There were 46 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 25 for girls, and 14 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 6 Junior Instruction Classes for boys. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 3 for boys, 1 for girls, 1 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the arraying 47 October these Institutions are mainly in the evening. 43 Centres and 8 Classes were closed for holidays.

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st August, 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 unemploy. ment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 483,432 temporarily stopped, 84.188 normally in casual employment, and 585.709 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 267,931 (or 14.5 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 170,206 (or 9.2 per cent.) one month but less than three months.



PERCENTAGES.

Men	51·5	10 6	7.0	5·9	25.0	100.0
Boys	89·1	9 2	14	02	0.1	100.0
Women	72·5	11·0	5.5	2·7	8.3	100.0
Girls	90 9	7 6	1.3	0·1	0.1	100.0
Total	54.5	10.6	6.8	5.5	22.6	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 21st August, 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.

(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. of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

In item 4 in the Table relating to dults, 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 1,494,742 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 21st August, 1933, there were 412,973 with claims to insurance benefit, and 946.313 with applications for transi-tional payments; while 135,456 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 363.862 men temporarily stopped were 311,389, 22,718, and 23,755 recentively 28,718 and 23,755 respectively.

Among the 185,446 wholly unemployed insured women, 82,793 had claims for insurance benefit, 57,245 were applicants for transi-tional payments, and 45,408 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 106.035 women temporarily stopped were 94,167, 4,638 and 7,230 respectively.

San State and State	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	412,973 311,389 53,360	82 793 94,167 1,270
	Total	777,722	178,230
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	946,313 28,718 28,437	57,245 4,638 252
	Total	1,003,468	62,135
 Total applications for Transi- tional Payments : (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicants held 	01.81 Add	9 30 ,373 73,095	47,227
not to justify payment Total		1,003,468	62,135
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	109,312	38,402
 Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined. 	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	26,144 23,755 729	7,006 7,230 38
	Total	50.628	14,274
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,494,742 363,862 82,526	185,446 106,035 1,560
	Total	1,941,130	293,041

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	9,231 8,209 93	
	Total	17,533	-
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:			No No.
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied		9,602	1
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied		846	
Total		10,448	-
J. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	971 970 2	
	Total	1,943	-
4. Total Insured Juvenlies on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	20,650 9,179 95	
· · ·	Total	29,924	

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 3rd July to 5th August, 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 :---

	M	en.	Wor	nen.	To	ta
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	
Transitional pay- ment allowed at:	34,318 24,442	366,546 248,961	3,226 2,557	18,213 13,964	37,544 26,999	Contraction of the second
payment	10,594	22,207	2,835	3,522	13,429	
Total	69,354	637,714	8,618	35,699	77,972	

Girls

3,67 3,89

7,58

6,34

10,49

14.85

Re-ne wals and Re-visions

384,759 262,925

25,729 673.413

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

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

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st August, 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 :---

	STATES STATES	1	
Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* { Men Women Juveniles	135 14 18	254 69 517	389 83 539
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Women	5,618 1,213	6,828 1,752	12,446 2,965
Anomalies Regulations†: Class (b) {Men Women Juveniles	26 42 1	76 174 4	103 210
Class (c)	43 36 1	73 58 3	110 94
Class (d)	1,164	3,345	4,50
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	1,736 1,225 196	2,825 2,687 577	4,56 3,91 77
$\mathbf{Employment\ lost\ through\ misconduct} \begin{cases} \mathbf{Men} & \dots \\ \mathbf{Women} \\ \mathbf{Juvenlies} \end{cases}$	1,470 587 151	2,282 923 448	3,75 1,51 59
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	268 561 37	546 2,268 203	81 2,82 24
Not unemployed {Men Women Juveniles	386 87 6	2,181 694 119	2,56 78 12
Not capable of work, or not available for work	466 233 17	1,028 1,098 82	1,49 1,33 9
Other grounds	933 94 26	5,954 985 234	6.88 1,07 26
Total	11,081 5,256 453	22.047 14,053 2,187	33.12 19,30 2,64
Grand Total	16,790	38,287	55,07

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.1

-	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	126	246	372
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Juveniles	44 15 3	138 <u>3</u>	182 18 3
Total Appeals	62	141	203

C.-Decisions by Umpire.‡

		Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	 	90 17	251 178 275	537 268 357
Total	 	458	704	1,162

• 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.

Class (a). 1 See note † in first column on page 342.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1932, TO

342

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions	1,705	8,673	10,378
of insurable employment (Class (a)	87,328	111,322	198,650
Anomalies Regulations* $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Class}(b) \\ \text{Class}(c) \end{array} \right.$	6,476 946	18,901 1,830 44,057	25,377 2,776 62,822
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	18,765 31,874	58,821	90,695
Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	24,607	38,297	62,904
out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work	8,746 6,373 5,041	29,185 37,526 17,878	37,931 43,899 22,919
Other grounds	8,142	57,504	65,646
Total	200,003	423,994	623,997
Trade Dispute Cases.		antere e ante	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	7,253	10,204	17,457
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	1,195	3,066	4,261
Decisions by Umpire.	19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -		
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations	3,246 1,231	4,046 2,211	7,292 3,442
Appeals by Claimants	1,759	4,771	6,530
Total	6,236	11,028	17,264

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, *approximately*, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 26th August, 1933, five weeks ended 29th July, 1933, and four weeks ended 27th August, 1932; :--

	Four weeks ended 26th August, 1933.	Five weeks ended 29th July, 1933.	Four weeks ended 27th August, 1932.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from : Employers Exchequer ("Equal thirds ") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 1,482,000 1,454,000 1,466,000 2,000	£ 2,152,000 2,117,000 2,126,000 3,000	£ 1,370,000 1,357,000 1,362,000 2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex- chequer§	4,404,000	6,398,000	4,091,000 1,189,000
Total Income	4,404,000	6,398,000	5,280,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	3,169,000 308,000	4,006,000 385,000	4,474,000 379,000
vances	411,000 26,000	515,000 21,000	416,000 11,000
Total Expenditure	3,914,000	4,927,000	5,280,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account. Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof¶	4,040,000	5,060,000	3,920,000

• Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district; Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature;

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

Class (d). Maried women who, since mariage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contri-butions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose hitsbands 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.

1 Owing to improvement in employment the Insurance Account shows a surplus of £490,000 for the four weeks ended 26th August, 1933. The surplus will be available to meet deficiencies in the Insurance Account should such occur in the subsequent months of 1933/34.

⁹ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer.

P	OC	DR	REL	IEF	IN	AU	GU	ST.

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

THE number of persons^{*} relieved on one day[†] in August, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 788,870, or 1.3 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 9.3 per cent. more than in August, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 474, 468 and 432 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in August was 631,965, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 6.1 per cent. as compared with August, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 156,905, or 2.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 24.4 per cent. more than in August, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August, numbered 90,845, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.0 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 628,025, or 1.4 per cent. more than in the previous month and 11.7 per cent. more than in August, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-nine showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in August, as compared with July, fourteen showed decreases, while in four areas there was no change. Compared with August, 1932, thirty-eight areas showed increases, including Glasgow (221 per 10,000), Blackburn (114 per 10,000), Liverpool (113 per 10,000), Sheffield (111 per 10,000), and Norwich (107 per 10,000); the other nine areas showed decreases.

	Numl Po	Decreas in rat 10,00 Popula comp	tion as			
day.	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	h a Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	32,445	96,168	128,613	295	- 1	- 18
Birkenhead Birmingham Birmingham Bradford Bradford Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Driby Cavdiff Coventry Cavdiff Coventry Cavdiff Coventry Cavdiff Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nottingham Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Salford SouthAmpton Stoke,on-Trent Stoke,on-Trent Swansea Wallasey Welsall Wedverhampton	$\begin{array}{r} 829\\ 4, 392\\ 779\\ 867\\ 1, 183\\ 1, 022\\ 2, 102\\ 407\\ 1, 487\\ 419\\ 774\\ 561\\ 622\\ 547\\ 774\\ 1, 602\\ 2, 790\\ 622\\ 547\\ 3, 542\\ 468\\ 887\\ 7, 741\\ 1, 818\\ 887\\ 7, 741\\ 1, 818\\ 887\\ 7, 741\\ 1, 818\\ 887\\ 7, 741\\ 1, 165\\ 5, 873\\ 3, 542\\ 4, 602\\ 5, 873\\ 3, 542\\ 4, 602\\ 5, 873\\ 3, 542\\ 4, 602\\ 5, 873\\ 3, 542\\ 4, 602\\ 5, 873\\ 7, 741\\ 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, $	$\begin{array}{c} 6,793\\ 18,355\\ 5,061\\ 3,559\\ 11,202\\ 1,991\\ 9,135\\ 2,704\\ 9,928\\ 1818\\ 3,902\\ 6,325\\ 2,215\\ 17,552\\ 17,$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,622\\ 22,747\\ 5,840\\ 4,426\\ 12,385\\ 3,013\\ 11,237\\ 3,111\\ 11,415\\ 2,237\\ 4,676\\ 6,886\\ 4,471\\ 11,955\\ 22,762\\ 19,154\\ 20,129\\ 5,538\\ 5,051\\ 21,390\\ 10,835\\ 5,051\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,538\\ 5,051\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,235\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,235\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,235\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,235\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,235\\ 14,177\\ 4,179\\ 6,009\\ 2,357\\ 4,071\\ 3,006\\ 6,009\\ 2,357\\ 4,071\\ 3,006\\ 11,906\\ 7,255\\ 1,758$	516 225 478 249 478 207 278 320 513 124 197 484 316 813 242 602 415 243 865 728 301 301 308 159 158 544 301 158 158 543 403 1,163 282 196 357 237 371 633 440 8181 8181 8181 8181 8181 8181 8181	++1 ::554628 ++1 :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	$\begin{array}{c} + 836 \\ + + 114 \\ 22 \\ 3 \\ 122 \\ 140 \\ 707 \\ 911 \\ 121 \\ 140 \\ 122 \\ 140 \\ 707 \\ 911 \\ 121 \\ 140 \\ 14$
Total, 42 above- named County Boroughs	51,872	451,480	503,352	484	+ 6	+ 44
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	84,317	547,648	631,965	428	+ 4	+ 26
SCOTLAND.		197.100.0	11 200	and the second		
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,762 738 618 410	118,403 19,287 6,141 6,546	123,165 20,025 6,759 6,956	1,113 450 381 413	+ 26 + 19 - 3 + 28	$^{+221}_{+71}_{+84}_{+96}$
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,528	150,377	156,905	827	+ 22	+162
Total for above 47 areas	90,845	698,025	788,870	474	+ 6	+ 42

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

† 19th August in London, 26th August in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th August in Scotland

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 fuctuations 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. 326-327 to compare the actual level of employment in Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease in August. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st August, 1933, was 4,127,584 (provisional figure). The total reported for the end of July was 4,463,841 and for the end of August, 1932, 5,223,810.†

At 31st August, 1933, 360,305 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,170,147 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,530,452 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,647,155 at the end of July and 1,991,985 at the end of August, 1932. The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,603,811 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st August, 1933; the corresponding total at the end of July was 1,766,286 and at the end of August, 1932, 1,954,003.†

FRANCE.†

Unemployment decreased during July. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 263,471 (200,561 men and 62,910 women). At the end of July, the corresponding total was 269,872 and at the end of August, 1932, 298,797.

end of August, 1932, 298,797. At the beginning of August, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 0.51 per cent. as compared with August, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 36.58, as compared with 47.41 at the beginning of August, 1932. At 1st August, 1933, 17.17 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 19.41 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.§

Unemployment continued to decrease during July. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 159 approved unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 1,037,653, show that 13.7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (5th August), as compared with 14.4 per cent. at the end of June and 19.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1932. In addition, 16.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 15.5 per cent. during June, and 20.3 per cent. during July, 1932. In July, 1933, 15.8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 18.0 and in July, 1932, 24.0.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment continued to decrease during July, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 50,864 applications for employment (38.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 53,860 at the end of June and 45,448 at the end of July, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,485, 2,695 and 1,743 respectively. Beturns from 191 unemployment insurance funds show that

Returns from 191 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of an aggregate of 511,755 members, 8.0 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 7.9 per cent. partially so at the end of June, 1933, as compared respectively with 12.0 per cent. and 10.4 per cent. at the end of March, 1933, and 7.1 per cent. and 11.3 per cent. at the end of June 1932 end of June, 1932.

ITALY.¶

Unemployment showed a further decrease during July. According Unemployment showed a further decrease during July. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 824,195 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 883,621 at the end of June and 931,291 at the end of July, 1932. In addition, 229,217 work-people were recorded as partially unemployed at the end of July, 1933. (Owing to the introduction of new methods of calculation the latter figure is not comparable with the totals for preceding months.) months.)

Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th September, 1933. Berlin.
 The total number of unemployed persons reported by the Employment Exchanges at 31st August, 1933, is not strictly comparable with the figure for August 1932, owing to the exclusion from the later figure of persons employed under the voluntary labour service scheme who had applied for work at the Employment Exchanges. The figures of able-bodied unemployed in receipt of Poor relief, as quoted above, are comparable with each other, but not with the figures given in previous issues of this GAZETTE; the figures as now compiled by the Ge man statistical authorities exclude able-bodied unemployed on relief works, and persons engaged in voluntary labour service, etc., who were previously included in the figures.

 Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th September, 1933. Paris.

 Le Peuple, 11th September, 1933. Berne.

 Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, August, 1933. Rome.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during July, partly owing to seasonal causes. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 300,762 (126,282 in Vienna), a decrease of $2\cdot3$ per cent. as compared with June but an increase of $12\cdot9$ per cent. as compared with July, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark, Norway and Sweden during July.

Denmark.[†]—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 337,425 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 21.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1933, as compared with 21.9 per cent. at the end of June and 28.7 per cent. at the end of July, 1932.

Norway.[‡]—Out of 23,514 members of trade unions making returns, 22.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1933, as compared with 23.1 per cent. at the end of June and 23.0 per cent. at the end of July, 1932.

Sweden.§—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of July, 1933, was 19:7, as compared with 20.7 at the end of June and 19.4 at the end of July, 1932.

POLAND.

Unemployment showed a further decrease during June. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 224,566, as compared with 239,542 at the end of Mav and 264,147 at the end of June, 1932.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.¶

Unemployment showed a further decrease during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employ-ment Exchanges at the end of the month was 621,000, as compared with 636,000 in July and 461,000 at the end of August, 1932.

HUNGARY.**

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 61,037, as compared with 65,793 at the end of April and 63,345 at the end of May, 1932.

UNITED STATES. ††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 18,090 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, 3,023,831 workpeople were on their payrolls at or near 15th July, an increase of 7.2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 7.9 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manu-facturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1933, was 67.3, as compared with 62.8 for June and 55.2 for July, 1932.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 31 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in August, 1933, as compared with 31 per cent. also in July and 33 per cent. in August, 1932.

IRISH FREE STATE.**

Unemployment showed a further decrease in July. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 56,230, as compared with 60,578 in June and 77,648 in July, 1932.

CANADA.^{‡‡}

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,261 firms gave an aggregate of 804,219 workpeople on their pay-rolls at 1st August, 1933, as compared with 780,015 at 1st July. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st August, 1933, was 87.1, as compared with 84.5 at the beginning of July and 86.3 at the beginning of August, 1932.

NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment showed a further increase during June. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 24th June, 1933, was 56,563, as compared with 55,477 at the end of May and 54,342 at the end of June, 1932.

- Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1933. Vienna.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th September, 1933. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Aflairs, Stockholm.
 Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th Augu t, 1933. Wasaw.
 Prager Tagbiat, 6th September, 1933. Prague.
 Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, August, 1933. I eague of Nations, Geneva.
 Hew York Times, 17th August, 1933, and American Federationist;
 September, 1933. Washington.
 The Munual Fundament Statistics, 1933. Ottawa
- tt The August Employment Situation, 1933. Ottawa. Monthly Abstract of Statistics, July, 1933. Wellington.

343

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics^{*} the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £4,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 98,850 workpeople and in a decrease of £700 in those of 9,650 workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople affected by an increase in wages consisted of those employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts of England and Scotland, whose wages were advanced, in accordance with a sliding scale based on selling were advanced, in accordance with a sliding scale based on selling prices, to the extent of about 1 per cent. on current rates. The wages of workpeople in the electrical cable making industry were increased by amounts ranging from 1s. to 2s. per week in the case of adult workers; and the minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts in the brush and broom trade were advanced by various amounts, the change in both cases being due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included chain makers, machine calico printers, silk duers at Maceleefald and furniture trade operatives in North silk dyers at Macclesfield, and furniture trade operatives in North East Lancashire.

The workpeople whose wages were reduced included the higher-paid men employed in steel sheet rolling and in galvanising processes, and building trade operatives in the Grays, Purfleet and Tilbury district.

Of the estimated total increase of $\pounds4,500$ per week, over $\pounds2,400$ took effect under sliding scales based upon the cost of living, including about $\pounds1,850$ under scales arranged by Trade Boards or other joint bodies, and about $\pounds2,000$ was due to sliding scales based upon selling prices.

Of the estimated total decrease of £700 per week, about £350 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, about £150 to selling-price sliding scales, and the remainder mainly to direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

Industry Group.	Approxima of Work affected	te Number people† by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
ar the state of the	111110 304 03	100 100 100 100 100	£	£	
Coal Mining	50	13,200	5.	440	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	1,850	8,200	220	1,100	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	20,000	6,500	2,600	440	
Iron and Steel	75,200	15,300	12,600	850	
Engineering	1,100	5,100	330	1,600	
Shipbuilding	Maria Maria	2,000		680	
Other Metal	150	15,200	15	1,250	
Textile	20,500	221,400	2,000	18,000	
Clothing	50	9,800	5	770	
Food, Drink, and Tobacco		2,600	-C	220	
Woodworking, Furniture,	E CONTRACTOR O	0 700	15	070	
etc	50	9,700	10	930	
Paper, Printing, etc	a final sector and	16,500		2,400	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	1. 16 CS	533,000	to have at	48,100	
Gas, Water, and Electri- city Supply	150	1,500	30	180	
Transport	18,150	38,900	950	5,000	
Public Administration	,		ALL STREET	And the second second	
Services	750	11,900	70	890	
Other	100	33,200	10	3,150	
CONTRACTOR AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND		and they part of the line of the line of the	1.2 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 3 1 2 M 1 1 1	Contraction Contraction of the	

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1933.

Total ... 138,100 944,000 18,850 86,000 In the corresponding eight months of 1932, there were net increases of £1,725 in the weekly full-time wages of 31,100 workpeople, and net decreases of £174,000 in those of 1,468,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No changes were reported in August apart from those affecting employees of certain individual firms.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Machine Calic Printing. Silk Dyeing
Granite Quarrying.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	26 July	Boys and youths	Scale of wages adopted as follows:—(A) for the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon and Radnor—4 [‡] d. per hour at 15 years, 5 [‡] d. at 16, 7 [‡] d. at 17, 8 [‡] d. at 18, 10 [‡] d. at 19, and 10 [‡] d. at 20 years; (B) for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan—4 [‡] d. per hour at 15 years, 5 [‡] d. at 16, 7d. at 17, 8d. at 18, 9 [‡] d. at 19, and 9 [‡] d. at 20 years. [‡]	and Finishin Furniture Manufacture.
to it to the	England§ and West of Scotland.	6 Aug.	Men employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle- men, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.).	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₄ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 28 ² / ₄ per cent. above the standard (basic process) and 3 ³ / ₄ per cent. above the standard (acid process).	Building
dania ten 18- nis angles Yang sastan Ing sastan Ng sastan Ng sastan	North - East Coast Area.	6 Aug.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling fur- naces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age.	Increase of 153 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 153 of such advance.	Tramway an Omnibus Undertaking
t de fratalita	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead).	6 Aug.	Men employed on direct produc- tion in steel rolling mills.	a un de martin de	Local Government (Non-Trading Services).
in hermannen	Workington	6 Aug.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).	to handly common administration and the second second second in the	
ron and Steel	Scunthorpe West of Scotland Barrow-in-Furness	6 Aug. 6 Aug. 6 Aug.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Millmen, gas producermen, en- ginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills. Merchant millmen, enginemen,	Increase of 1‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 23‡ per cent. above the standard.	Roller Leather Manufacture
Manufacture.	Barrow-in-Furness	6 Aug.	cranemen, etc. J Rail millmen	Increase of 14 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 20 per cent, above the standard.	in interest section
	England [§] and West of Scotland.	6 Aug.	Roll turners	Increase of $\frac{1}{122}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{122}$ of such advance.	a se galbe
	Cleveland, Cumber- land and North	6 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons employed at blastfurnaces.	and the second se	Brush and
the stands	Lincolnshire. England§ and West of Scotland.	6 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons employed in iron and steel works in Eng- land and steel works in West of Scotland.	Increase of 11 per cent. Rate after change: 121d. per hour, plus 281 per cent., plus a tonnage bonus.	Broom Manufacture.
st. In grant	North - East Coast Area.	6 Aug.	Bricklayers' labourers employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	All and the second s	All second and
OPA'N LIGITARY	North - East Coast Area.	6 Aug.	Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over (en- gineers, electricians, etc.), em- ployed at blastfurnaces and in	Increase of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 183 of such advance.	Restance
l' la constante de la constante	Various districts in Great Britain.¶	6 Aug.	iron and steel works. J Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose base earnings for a normal week are 65s. 1d. and over.¶	Decrease of 2½ per cent. (12½ to 10 per cent.) in the percentage payable on basis rates.	Skip and Basket Making.

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are shown in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 23,500 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
The above scale was adopted at a meeting of the South Wales and Monmouthshire District Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry held on 26th July, 1933, to come into operation immediately.
Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Midlands.
Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
This reduction 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 base rates of 65s, per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the sliding scale.

344

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1933 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Galvanising	England and Wales*	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed in gal- vanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose base rates are 65s. 1d, and over per week.*	Decreaset of 21 per cent. (121 to 10 per cent. in the percentage pay- able on basic rates.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertford- shire, Bucking- bamshire and Berkshire. Great Britain (other than the above counties).	Pay pre- ceding 3rd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.). Workpeople (mainly female work-	 Increaset of 1s, 114d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 54d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 64. per week for youths 15 years, of 54d. per week for youths 14, 16 and 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls; pieceworkers' wages to be increased proportionately. Rates after change: men 21 years of age and over; 48s. 114d. to 54s. 10d.; women 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for men 21 years of age and over; 43s. 114d. to 54s. 10d.; women 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be increased proportionately. Rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 43s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 25s. 6d.
	Provide and a strange	ingensen voloziel " lie m Gropulie "	ers) employed in making hand- hammered chain from iron up to and including 11 in. diameter. Workpeople (mainly male workers)	fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 1 November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under the Trade Boards Acts at 5 November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5 3d, per hour.
Chain and Anchor Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug. {	workpeople (in any nate workers) employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. diameter, and hand - hammered chain from iron \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. dia- meter.	Increaset of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates as varied under the Trade Boards Acts at 1 February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under the Trade Boards Acts at 16 August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1d per hour.
Manuacoure.	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	lst full pay day in Aug.	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers	 Increaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 20 per cent below the lists of 1922. Increaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent below the lists of 1922. Increaset of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 44d
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in Sept.§	Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers Machine calico printers	Increase; of allounds varying according to size from 1d. to via Increase; of 3d, per cwt. Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased; from 16.20 per cent. to 17.55 per cent, on basis wages, the flat rate bonuse of 16s. per week for journeymen and 10s. per week for appren-
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending	Male workers Female workers 18 years of age and	tices remaining unchanged. Increasest of from 1d. to 4d. per week. Rates after change 12s. 10d. at 14 increasing each half-year to 43s. 2d. at 21. Increaset of 2d. per week (25s. 5d. to 25s. 7d.).
Furniture	North - East Lanca- shire and Tod- morden.	12 Aug. (1 Aug.	over. Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Increase; of id. per hour for journeymen (ls. 5d. to ls. 5id. and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers.
danufacture.	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 26 Aug.	Labourers	Decrease 1 of 1/2 d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 01/2 d). Decrease of 1/2 d. per hour (except for painters for whom there wa
Building Tramway and Omnibus Undertaking.	Grays, Purfleet and Tilbury districts. Norwich Coventry	1 Aug. 1 Aug. 6 Aug.	Building trade operatives Plasterers Workpeople (except fitters, painters and permanent way labourers) employed in Corporation Trans- port Department.	no change). Rates after change: painters, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.; othe craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.).¶ Restoration of temporary abatement of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (or 2s. pe week) made in April, 1932. Hourly rates after change drivers—tram, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 3 ¹ / ₃ d.; omnibus, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; conductors, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. to 1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.; shed and depo
Local	London	lst full pay in Aug.	Workpeople employed by County Council in the engineering trades (mechanical).	labourers, 1s. 2%d.; washers and cleaners—day-work, 1s. 1%d. night-work, 1s. 2%d War wage reduced from 18s. to 16s. 6d. per week for adu workers and from 7s. 7d. to 7s. 1d. per week in the case of certain youths and apprentices. Minimum time rates after chang include : fitters (in tramway depots), 1s. 1d. per hour; labourers
Non-Trading Services).	Eston	1 Aug.	Manual workers (except paviors)	8 ¹ d. per hour; plus, in each case, 16 ⁵ : 6d. per week.** Increase [†] of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change: genera labourers, 54 ⁵ , 3d. per week; road sweepers, 7s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per day refuse collectors, 8s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. per day.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the Per- sian section of the industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men-skilled 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women, 5d. per hour, plus in each case, 40 per cent. Increases; in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board
	o Addamition (Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade : Certain classes of male time- workers. ^{††} All other male timeworkers	Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respec- tively (see Notice of Order on page 308 of August GAZETTE) :- Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (ls. to ls. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour (except for those 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ and under 16
	and a second sec	in all saint	Female pan hands	years, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates: 2 ¹ / ₂ d. at under 14 ¹ / ₂ , increasing to 5 ² / ₃ d. at 18 and to 100 at 21 years and over. Increase in time rates of ¹ / ₂ d. or ¹ / ₂ d. per hour and in piecewor
Brush and Broom Ianufacture,	Great Britain	1 Aug. <	Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	basis time rates of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for higher-paid workers only Minimum rates after change, according to occupation: time- 6d., 9 ¹ / ₄ d. or 18. 0 ¹ / ₄ d.; piecework basis time rates—6 ¹ / ₄ d. or 10 ¹ / ₄ Increase in time rates of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (except for those 14 ¹ / ₄ an under 16 ¹ / ₄ years, for whom there was no change), leavin minimum rates: 2 ¹ / ₄ d. at under 14 ¹ / ₄ , increasing to 5 ¹ / ₄ d. at 1
	eluciencia du Securito no reca Securito desta du Argento desta alla	and provide a	Female learners (other than pan-setting learners). Male and female pieceworkers	and under 21, and to 6d. at 21 years and over; pieceword basis time rate remained unchanged at 6 ¹ / ₄ d. Increase of 1d. per hour (except for those commencing at 1 and under 21 years in the first twelve months of employmen for whom there was no change). Increase in minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving wage
Skip and Basket	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Aug.	Apprentices Skip and basket makers	29 per cent. below the list. Increases proportionate to the above. Increaset of 2 per cent. on list prices, leaving wages 65 ¹ / ₂ per cent. and 55 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the list for timeworkers an
Making.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The second	an at and a second second second	pieceworkers respectively.

345

** This reduction of Operative Plasterers. A further reduction of 1d. per hour is to take effect from 1st January, 1934. ** This reduction was to have been put into operation in January, 1933, but was postponed until the date given above. †† Those 21 and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 25, as compared with 23 in the previous month, and 37 in August, 1932. In these new disputes about 24,400 workpeople were directly involved and 1,800 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 36, involving about 29,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, estimated at about 142,000 working days. In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in August, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and the previous year are shown for comparison :—

		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Woodworking, Furniture,	5 1	7 8	12 9	23,600 1,500	112,000 8,000	
etc Transport Other	1 4	2 3 5	3 3 9	400 2,700 1,000	1,000 15,000 6,000	
Total, August, 1933	11	25	36	29,200	142,000	
Total, July, 1933	13	23	36	10,400	67,000	
Total, August, 1932	15	37	52	144,900†	1,261,000†	

Causes.—Of the 25 disputes beginning in August, 3, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions; 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 10, directly involving 19,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrange-ments; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 2 stoppages, directly involving 100 workpeople, were due to sympathetic action.

ResultsSettlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes,
directly involving 8,900 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly
involving 1,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly
involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the work-
people: 11, directly involving 7,000 workpeople, were settled in
favour of the employers; and 5, directly involving 500 workpeople.
were settled by compromise. In the case of two disputes, directly
involving 15,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY-AUGUST, 1933 AND 1932.1 The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932 :--

	Janua	ry to Augu	st, 1933.	January to August, 1932.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	No. of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress,	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	No. of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress,	
Coal Mining	72	51,400	287,000	71	36,400	130,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying	4	500	9,000	3	200	5,000	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc Engineering and	11	800	8,000	6	400	5,000	
Shipbuilding	15	7,800	22,000 74,000	11 20	1,100 1,900	10,000	
Other Metal Textile	30 32	4,900 5,000	44,000	93		33,000	
Clothing	15	1,900	4,000	17	1,700	29,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	16	2,200	32,000	9	600	7,000	
etc	4	3,300	27,000		1ª mart	and at the	
Building, Public Works Con-			CONTRACTOR POR	and the second	1	ANKELS IN	
tracting, etc	12 28	500 26,800	7,000 272,000	22 22	2,600	29,000 195,000	
Transport Commerce, Dis-	28	20,800	212,000	24	12,000	100,000	
tribution and Finance	2	100	2,000	3	300	1,000	
Other	7	4,500	46,000	14	2,400	34,000	
Total	248	109,700	834,000	291	221,700†	2,158,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1933.

Occupations [§] and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
Antipation and an antipation of the second s	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING :	and it is a		1933.	1933.			
Colliers, other underground workers and surface workers (one colliery) —near Pontefract.	685	790	7 June		Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.	
Colliery workpeople—Anthracite District of South Wales.	15,000		14 Aug.	19 Aug.	Dispute respecting application of seniority rule in reductions of staff and non-payment of mini-	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Colliery workpeople (one colliery)- near South Shields.	820	76	15 Aug.¶	18 Aug.	mum wage at certain collieries. Dispute arising out of transfer of certain putters to day work, and	Work resumed.	
Colliery workpeople (three collieries) —near South Shields.	3,103	224 .	29 Aug.**	29 Aug.]	discharge of one putter for refusal to accept change.	Work resumed.	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES : Cotton weavers, onerlookers, winders, etc. (one firm)Ashton-under-	341	69	8 Aug.	10 Aug.	Alleged excessive penalties for faulty output.	Modification of penalties agree upon.	
Lyne. Jute winders and other workpeople (one firm)—Dundee.	77	439	11 Aug.	14 Aug.	Against proposed substitution of piece for time rates in winding department.	Work resumed, following an explanation by the firm.	
WOODWORKING, FURNITURE MANU- FACTURE, ETC.: Upholsterers, french polishers, chair- frame makers, etc. (one firm) Liverpool.	120	180	18 Aug.	21 Aug.	Refusal to work with a supervisor who had been expelled from trade union.	Supervisor in question left; pr vision made to avoid furth stoppages for a similar cause.	
TRANSPORT : Taxicab drivers, washers, garage employees, etcLondon.	2,5	00]]	2 Ang.	14 Aug.	For compensation in respect of alleged loss in personal takings, following increase in hiring charge to passengers, and pending the necessary alterations in the taxi- meters to record the increase.	Drivers to receive the increase hiring charge until the mete have been altered.	
RUEBER INDUSTRY : Workpeople employed in rubber tyre manufacture (one firm) Brentford.	80	00	7 July**	8 Aug.	Against revision of piece-work rates in curing department, following factory reorganisation.	Work resumed.	

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figures.
‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication, however, is slight.
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
§ The colliery was working on 16th August. A stoppage of short duration, affecting 150 to 200 workpeople, converted over the same question earlier in the

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

Summary: Average Incre	ases since	e Jul	y, 191
All Items included	•••		41%
Food only		••••	22%

FOOD.

At 1st September the average level of retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was again higher than a month earlier. Eggs, bacon and butter accounted for most of the upward movement in prices; potatoes were appreciably cheaper.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 22 per cent. at 1st September, 1933, as compared with 19 per cent. at 1st August, 1933, and 23 per cent. at 1st September, 1932.

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

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 19 as compared w		
Arucio.	July, 1914.	1st August, 1933.	1st Sept., 1933.	July, 1914.	lst Augu 193
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 2 0 71	s. d. 1 2 0 7 1	d. + 4 + 1	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British-	0 7 1 0 4 ²	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$+ 1\frac{3}{4}$ - 01	+ 0
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 4 + 1	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 ² 0 4 0 11 ¹	0 91 0 33 0 111	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} $	$+ 2\frac{1}{2}$ $- 0\frac{1}{4}$ $+ 1\frac{1}{4}$	+"]
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{2}{3} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 2 + 2 + 31 + 01 + 2	+"0
Butter Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 8 0 7 0 11 0 42	1 1 0 111 0 9 0 6 0 1 0 6 0 6	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$- 0\frac{1}{1}$ $+ 0\frac{1}{1}$ $+ 0\frac{1}{1}$ $+ 0\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 + 0 - 0

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

and a second s	Average Decrease 1933, as con	Corr		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Gene Aver for 1st A 193
Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 42 13	Per cent. 39 12	Per cent. 41 12	Per ce 40 12
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	- ²² - 9	_ 26 _ 1	°_24 _ 5	- ²¹ - 7
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	39 14	40 12	39 13	39 13
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish	39 -12 16 108	- 7 17 84	35 - 9 16 96	- 11 1 94
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	19 34 10 19 54	20 33 24 13 59	19 33 17 16 56	18 32 17 16 55
Butter	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6 \\ -13 \\ 2 \\ -12 \\ 48 \\ 17 \end{array} $	-11 -15 43 4	-2 -12 4 -14 46 11	-7 -17 -13 -13 15 27
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	22	22	22	19

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

Estimated number. The colliery was working on 16th August. A stoppage of short duration, affecting 150 to 200 workpeople, occurred over the same question earlier in the

month. ** The stoppage began at the start of the night shift on the previous day.

4.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

<section-header><text><text><text>

70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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

and 41 per cent. at 1st September, 1932. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1933 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available. statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41		ALC: NO	

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 (3¹/₂d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

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RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical 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 exclusions from a comparison between the fourses for 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.*

the put to an atom to	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July,	Latest figures available.			
ar some all and a some a	1929.			1932.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 25	Per cent. 22	1933. 1 Sept		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† Germany " (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† ", (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 58 77 73 51 55 59	32 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 44	18 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	9 15 8 756 443 428** 14 318 34 79 71 28 24 1	5 17 1 777 410 391 11 289 30 84 67 25 16 - 3††	May July May July Aug. July Aug. June Mar. Aug. July June		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	25 10 0 43** 18‡ 4	23 8 2 34** 8‡ 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ -5 \\ -6 \\ 26 \\ 4 \\ -2 \\ + \\ \end{array} $	June July Aug. May July July		

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

Items on which Computa- tion is based. A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	July, 1929. Per cent. 61 771	July, 1930. Per cent. 55 769	July, 1931. Per cent. 47 689	July, 1932. Per cent. 43	Late ava Rise. Per cent. 41	st figures ailable. Date. 1933, 1 Sept.
A,B,C,D,E A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 43	Per cent.	1933.
A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	cent. 61	cent. 55	cent. 47	cent. 43	cent.	
A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43		
A,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	771	769	689			
A,B,C,D,E	771	769	689		Call States	
			000	608	598	Aug.
		12	7	2	2	May
1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1	73	65	54	54	60	July
A,B,C,E						June
						July
A,B,C,D,E						2nd Qr. July
A,B,C,D,E	54	49	31	44	19	July
ABCDE	698	628	548	418	37	June
	Charles and the second	CALCULATION OF		TATION STATES	259	Jan
1,2,0,2,2						June
A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	347	June
A,B,C,D,E	407					May
A,B,C,D,E						June
A,B,C,D,E						Aug.
A, B, C, D, E						July July
						Dec., '32
A,D,O,D,E	103	013	202	003	02	Dec., 02
	The states		1 22-6.	Labort	Inc.	
	12 : 03		1292	Page	1000	
A,B,C,D,E					16	1st Qr.
A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	20	July
ADOD	1			1-88	125	1. A.
A,B,C,D						Aug.
A,B,C,D,E						Aug. July
						July
	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	$\begin{array}{cccccc} A,B,C,D,E & 73 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 50 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 1,101 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 455 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 54 \\ A,B,C,D,E & \\ A,B,C,D,E & \\ A,B,C,D,E & 407 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 407 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 407 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 407 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 66 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 23 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 66 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 70 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 56 \\ A,B,C,D,E & 51 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Exceptions to this are : Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other rns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 4: Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all ns), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913–1914; Amsterdam, 1911–1913; igium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States Canada, 1913; Australia items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are reighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, he other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. Fuel and light are also included in these figures. ry 1913 to J

They are list at a lab included in these figures. $\{ x \text{ Ferries.} \}$ $\{ Figure for June. \}$ $\| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; = Other or Miscellaneous Items.$ $<math>\{ Figure for 3rd Quarter. \}$ $\{ Figure for August. \}$

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

DRKSHOPS

...

... Stations

> ••••

In-

. 104-106,

, 1901.

Railway

ACTS

REPATE of

team and

team and ...

... Seamen) 141

58

19

... 25

Seamen) 166

etc. ...

ile

av and

arriages,

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 141, as compared with 139 in the previous month and with 133* in August, 1932. Fatal accidente to seamen reported in August, 1933, numbered 25, as compared with 24 in the previous month and with 19 in August, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND V
Brakesmen, Goods Guards 3	(continue
Engine Drivers, Motormen	Locomotives, Raily
Firemen 1	Tramway C
Guards (Passenger)	Motors, Aircraft .
Permanent Way Men 6	Other Metal Trades
Porters 1	Shipbuilding
Shunters	Wood
Mechanics 3	Gas
Mechanics 3 Labourers	Electric Generating
Other Grades 4	Clay, Stone, Glass,
Contractors' Servants	Chemicals, etc.
the second se	Food and Drink
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	Paper, Printing, etc. Tanning, Currying,
and a state of the stranger of the state of the	Rubber Trades
	Other Non-Text
MINES.	dustries
Underground 55	PLACES UNDER S
Underground 55 Surface 1	FACTORY ACT
	Docks, Wharves, et
TOTAL, MINES 56	Buildings
101AL, MINES 00	Warehouses and
QUARBIES over 20 feet deep 8	Sidings
	Nicharge III
	TOTAL, FACTORY
E. manage in Warmanage	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	CONSTRUCTION OR I
Cotton 2	Canal
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 1	
Other Textiles	Total (excluding
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	
Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAME
fining 2	Trading Vessels, S
Metal Conversion, including	Motor
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, St
Making 4	Motor
Metal Founding	TOTAL, SEAMER
Engineering and Machine Making 5	TOTAL, SEAME
Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (including
tional Engineering	I oran (incidulus
tonar Dignooring	1

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34; the total number of deathst reported was 3.

I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
(a) LEAD POISONING.	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER
mong Operatives engaged in-	ATION (SKIN CANCER).
Smelting of Metals 1	Pitch
Plumbing and Soldering 1	Tar
Shipbreaking	Paraffin
Printing 1	Oil
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with	TOTAL 1
Molten Lead	-
White and Red Lead	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.
Works 1	Chrome Tanning
Pottery 1	Chromium Plating
Vitreous Enamelling 1	States and the states of the s
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL
Works 1	
Paint and Colour Works 2	T.I.C. 3
Indiarubber Works	Total, Cases
Coach and Car Painting	- The second sec
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other	II D. IL
	II. Deaths.
Other Industries I	LEAD POISONING.
Painting of Buildings 3	Plumbing and Soldering
ranting of buildings 0	Painting of Buildings
TOTAL 13	
101AL 10	TOTAL
(b) OTHER POISONING.	
Aniline 4	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-
Chronic Benzene 1	TION (SKIN CANCER).
	Oil
TOTAL 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Total, Deaths
(c) ANTHRAX	a the second the state
and the second	

• Revised figure. † 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) is previous returns or not.

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

THE following Table shows the result 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	Average selling price* per ton,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of la Audit* on				
	last Audit.	according to last Audit.	Previous Audit.	A ye ago			
Pig Iron : Cleveland Cumberland	1933. AprJune }May-June	s. d. 50 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 63 $0\frac{1}{4}$	$ \begin{array}{r} $	s. - 2 - 1			
Lincolnshire	AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 1 & 1 \\ - & 4 \end{array} $			
Manufactured Iron : North of England (Bars) West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares,	}May-June	171 11	tra add h	- 8			
angles, hoops, tees and rods) Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	}May-June	193 0ۇ 90 8월	- 1 01 + 0 11				

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated[†] the ascertainment for West Cumberland and North Lancashire resulted in an increase in the wages of higher-paid blastfurnacemen in that area. In the case of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham the ascertainment did not warrant any increase in the existing level of wages, which was already above that authorised by the sliding scale, but an increase of 2¹/₂ per cent. on the standard rates was granted under the terms of a temporary arrange-ment between the employers and workpeople.

As regards blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, and blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire, the reductions warranted by the ascertainments were not put into operation by the employers; whilst in Nottinghamshire the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages, which have, since 1925, been consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments.

The ascertainments did not warrant a change in the wages of iron The ascertainments did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, and Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales; nor was a change warranted for blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, where under the terms of a recent agreement it had been arranged that a percentage of 13⁴/₂ should continue to operate until the price of iron rises to 48s. 7¹/₂d. or over per ton.

For blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland the reduction in price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had already reached the minimum provided for in the agreement.

For details of the changes referred to see page 302 of the August sue of this GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

Trade Boards Acts. 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES). An employer was charged with underpaying one male worker, illing to keep adequate records, and failing to post the Trade Board otice M.D.(16). Defendant was fined £1 10s. on the charge i underpayment. No penalties were inflicted on the other two harges, but defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the summonses and arrears of wages amounting to £15.—Rex v. Joseph Henry Welch, addiff Edice Court 1st August 1933 failing to ardiff Police Court, 1st August, 1933.

An employer was charged with underpaying one male worker, failing to keep adequate records, failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D.(16) and producing a false record of wages. Fines totalling £9 were imposed, with £2 2s. costs, and arrears of wages amounting to £10 were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. John Henry Appleton, Ealing Police Court, 16th August, 1933.

WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

Two partners were charged with underpaying two male and six male workers. Each partner was fined $\pounds 2.$ —Rex v. Jukoff and reenstein, Glasgow Sheriff Court. 4th August, 1933.

* Stated to the nearest farthing. † 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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS 1920-33.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest :---

Case No. 10153/33 (revised). (18.8.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-NOT UNEMPLOYED—CLAIMANT PERFORMED CASUAL ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION DURING ORDINARY WORKING HOURS OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT—PERMITTED BY TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT TO ARRANGE HOURS OF WORK TO SUIT HIS OWN CONVENIENCE BENEFIT ALLOWED PROVIDED WORK COULD ORDINARILY HAVE BEEN DONE OUTSIDE WORKING HOURS OF CLAIMANT'S USUAL EMPLOYMENT.

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

Decision .-- "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of the 8th, 9th and 10th June, 1933.

"The claimant's usual employment is that of the driver of a steam wagon, and the ordinary working hours of that employment are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. "On the 8th, 9th and 10th June, 1933, the claimant was employed

"On the 8th, 9th and 10th June, 1933, the claimant was employed for remumeration to do some work of paperhanging and distempering, and he did the work on the first day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; on the second day between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; and on the third day between the hours of 1.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. For this work he received a payment of 10s. "In these circumstances, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the only inference to be drawn was that the claimant was required to do the work during those hours in which it was usually performed by artisans in the trade, and within the ordinary working hours of his usual employment. "By section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by section 5 (1) (c) of the Act of 1927, it is provided that :---

that :---

" 'A person shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit, unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment, and the remuneration or profit received therefrom in respect of that day does not exceed three shillings and fournence, or, where the remuneration or profit is navable and fourpence, or, where the remuneration or profit is payable or is earned in respect of a period longer than a day, the remuneration does not on the daily average exceed that amount

"The words ' that occupation ' refer to the occupation which is alleged to be additional to the usual employment, and the question whether the occupation is one which could ordinarily have been followed in addition to, and outside, the ordinary working hours of the claimant's usual employment must be answered by having regard to the manner in which the claimant is following or has oursered to follow the occupation (Defining ACES 200). engaged to follow the occupation (Decision 3555/28).[†] When, as in the present case, the occupation takes the form of employment under a contract, the question can only be answered by looking at the terms of the contract (Decisions 1807/28,[‡] 1391/29,§ 1783/28, 9326/33, the two last not printed).

9326/33, the two last not printed). "The onus of proving that the occupation is of the character described in the subsection is cast by the statute upon the claimant, and in the present case the Court of Referees held, upon the evidence before them, that the claimant had failed to prove that the occupation he was following on the days in question was one which satisfied the conditions of the statute, and their decision was upheld on appeal as being within the principles of the Decisions above cited. "Since that Decision was given, it has been alleged that there was a term in the claimant's contract which, so far as any of the records show, had not been previously disclosed. It is now stated that the claimant was engaged to distemper a ceiling upon the terms that he could do the work whenever he pleased, and that he could take as long over it as he liked. "The statutory tribunals under the Unemployment Insurance Acts are entitled to expect and to assume that the cases before them are being fully and accurately presented. The failure to make clear

are being fully and accurately presented. The failure to make clear

• Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1932 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, ou payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for July, 1933.

y, 1935. See Vol. VII Umpire's Selected Decisions, page205 (Pamphlet No. 10/1928). See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 103. See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 223.

to the Court of Referees the true facts relating to the claimant's

to the Court of Referees the true facts relating to the claimant's employment, and the unusual and obviously important term of the contract now disclosed, naturally raises a doubt as to what the arrangement really was; but as the truth of the further information is satisfactorily guaranteed I am prepared to act upon it. "There is abundant authority for saying that, when a claimant is engaged to do work on such days and at such hours as he pleases, provided that the work can be done outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, he proves that the occupation is one which satisfies the conditions of the statute relating to subsidiary occupations. As the work of distempering could have been per-formed by the claimant outside his ordinary working hours, and as the remuneration which the claimant received did not exceed 3s. 4d. a day, when averaged over the days upon which he was occupied on a day, when averaged over the days upon which he was occupied on the work, the claimant is entitled to benefit for those days."

Case No. 11137/33. (17.8.33.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT-NOT UNEMPLOYED-MEN IN RECEIPT OF OUTDOOR RELIEF SET TO WORK BY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE-NOT WORKING DIRECTLY UNDER THE COMMITTEE-RULES FOR DETERMINING WHETHER TO BE REGARDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

'The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the follow-ing decision given by the Umpire :---

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

"The question for determination in this case is whether the claimant, who was in receipt of outdoor relief and who was, on the 20th and 21st October, 1932, required by the Poor Law Authority to perform certain work provided by the Corporation of Stoke-on-Trent, can, upon the days referred to, be regarded as unemployed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

"In Decisions 3784/20* and 3790/20† the Umpire laid down certain rules by the application of which it has hitherto been found possible in general to determine whether men set to work by a Poor Law Authority, but not working directly under the Authority, were to be considered as unemployed within the meaning of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts. The general pairing and rules are the fourth of the the set of the set of the set of the set of the the set of the set to be considered as unemployed within the meaning of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Acts. The general principles underlying such rules remain unaltered, but changes in administrative procedure conse-quent upon the passing of the Poor Law Act of 1930 have made necessary their re-statement, in order that they may be readily applicable in the light of conditions as they now exist in relation to the granting of out-relief. e granting of out-relief.

"By section 2 of the Poor Law Act of 1930, the administration of By section 2 of the Poor Law Act of 1930, the administration of the law relating to relief of the poor passed to the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs. Provision was made for the establishment of Public Assistance Committees, to which Committees the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs were, with certain reservations, empowered by the Act to delegate any of their functions thereunder (section 3 (3)).

"By section 15 a duty was placed upon Councils (or upon the Public Assistance Committees to which such Councils might have delegated as aforesaid their powers) to, *inter alia*, set to work all such persons, whether married or unmarried, as have no means to maintain themselves and use no ordinary daily trade of life to get their living thereby (section 15 (1) (a)). This section has no application to the case under consideration

tion to the case under consideration. "Section 45 provided that the Minister of Health might declare by such rules, orders or regulations as he might think fit, to what extent and for what period the relief to be given to able-bodied persons or their families, in any particular County or County Borough, or any part thereof, might be administered out of the workhouse, either in money or by the provision of food or clothing, or partly in one way or partly in the other, at what times and places, on what conditions, and in what manner such outdoor relief may be given. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the section last above quoted, the Minister on the 27th March, 1930, made the order known as the Relief Regulation Order, 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 186). Paragraph 6 thereof provided :---No. 186). Paragraph 6 thereof provided :--

"'6 (1) The Council shall formulate such arrangements as "'6 (1) The Council shall formulate such arrangements as may in the circumstances of their area be practicable for setting to work male persons who are capable of work (hereinafter referred to as able-bodied men) to whom relief other than institutional relief is afforded and for training and instructing such men in some useful form of work and for their attendance in suitable classes in physical training or of an educational character, and shall in such arrangements make due provision for securing that the work, training and instruction shall be suitable to the age, physical capacity and intelligence of the several classes of able-bodied men to whom the arrangements are intended to apply. are intended to apply. "' '(2) An able-bodied man to whom relief other than institu-

(2) All able solution and to work the arrangements made by the Council permit, be set to work, trained or instructed in accordance with those arrangements.

accordance with those arrangements. "('(3) The Council shall keep separate lists of all able-bodied men set to work, trained or instructed, and shall also keep a record showing the places at which these men are set to work or are engaged in training or instruction, the nature of the employ-ment, training or instruction, and the provision made for the direction and superintendence of those being employed, trained or instructed

or instructed. ""(4) A statement of the arrangements made by the Council and a copy of the record above-mentioned and the numbers of

* See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 259. † See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 261.

men set to work, trained or instructed in each month of each quarter of every year, shall be transmitted to the Minister at the commencement of the succeeding quarter and at such other times as he may request, and if at any time the Minister shall so require, the Council shall forthwith discontinue, modify or supplement their arrangements in accordance with his directions."

"In view of the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1930, and of the Relief Regulation Order of 1930, there should be substituted for the rules previously laid down in Decision 3784/20, the rules hereinafter appearing for determining whether men in receipt of relief other than institutional relief who are set to work by a Poor Law Authority are to be considered as unemployed within the meaning of the

Unemployment Insurance Acts. "Rule 1.—The arrangement must be one which has been devised by the Council for the purpose of setting to work able-bodied men to whom relief other than institutional relief is afforded in accordance with paragraph 6 (1) of the Relief Regulation Order of 1930, and must be one which has been or will be reported as such to the Minister of Health

of Health. "Rule 2.—The men must have been selected by the Public Assist. ance Committee for the purpose of being set to work under para-graph 6 (2) of the Relief Regulation Order of 1930 and not for the purpose of supplying labour, and they must be men included, or to be included, in the quarterly report to the Minister of Health under 6 (4) of the Order under 6 (4) of the Order.

under 6 (4) of the Order. "Rule 3.—The work must have been put in hand for the express purpose of the arrangement referred to in Rule 1. "Rule 4.—The payment of money must be made to the men by or on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee and must be recorded as a payment of relief in the Public Assistance Committee's relief book book

book. "Rule 5.—The amount of relief given by the Public Assistance Committee must be neither less nor more than that given to men whose needs are similar and who are not set to work under the arrangement referred to in Rule 1. This does not exclude in particular cases the provision of articles of wearing apparel for the purpose of enabling the individual to perform the work to which he is set. "Rule 6.—The Public Assistance Committee or the Committee, acting under the provisions of section $\mathcal{L}(A)$ of the Poor Ley Act 1070

acting under the provisions of section 4 (4) of the Poor Law Act, 1930, in the exercise of its poor law functions, must have the sole right to say for how many days or hours at a time any of the men are to

say for how many days or hours at a time any of the men are to work.
"Rule 7.—The number of hours required to be worked must not be determined by an hourly rate which will give the equivalent of the amount of relief granted in money.
"The claimant, who for some time past had been in receipt of outdoor relief to the extent of 10s. a week, was first put to work during the week ending Saturday, 22nd October, 1932. During that week he worked two hours and a quarter on Thursday and seven hours on Friday, for which he was paid 10s., which works out to within a farthing of 1s. 1d. an hour. The evidence given by the claimant to the Court of Referees was that he was given to understand that he was earning the 10s. when he did the nine and a quarter hours' work. The evidence of the Public Assistance Officer was ' the other men on this work, work the number of hours at the rate of 1s. 1d. an hour as will make up the amount of relief.
"On this evidence, applying *Rule* 7 above, I agree with the Court of Referees that the claimant cannot be held to be unemployed on 20th and 21st October, 1932, the days on which he was working."

ANOMALIES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1933.*

The Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) Regu-lations, 1933, dated August 21, 1933, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5. c. 36).

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") made the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) Regu-lations, 1931[†] (hereinafter referred to as the "principal Regulations") and it is expedient to amend the said Regulations; And whereas the Minister has submitted a draft of these Regulations to the Advisory Committee constituted under Section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931; Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the said Act and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations :--

hereby makes the following Regulations :-

1. The following sub-paragraph shall be substituted for sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (i) of Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations :—

"(a) either

(a) either
(i) that he has within each year of the period of two years preceding the beginning of the period of off-season current at the date of his application for benefit been employed in insurable employment to a substantial extent during the off-season; or.
(ii) that he has been employed in insurable employment to a substantial extent during the off-season within one of the two years aforesaid and also that he has been so employed during the period of off-season so current as aforesaid to an extent which is substantial in relation to the whole of the said period."

2. Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (i) of Regulation 2 of the principal Regulations shall have effect as if the word "resides" were substituted for the words "is residing" and the words "in that district" were omitted.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1933, No. 820. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d., post free). † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d. post free).

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

3. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (ii) of Regulation 4 of the principal Regulations :---OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- "(ii) that having regard to all the circumstances of her case and particularly to her industrial experience and the industrial circumstances of the district in which she resides either— (a) she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employ-
- ment: or
- (b) her expectation of obtaining insurable employment in her usual occupation is not less than it would otherwise be by reason of the fact that she is married."
- 4. Regulation 4 of the principal Regulations shall have effect $_{gs}$ if at the end thereof there were inserted the words :—
- "This Regulation shall not apply to married women who prove that they have been deserted by, or that they are per-manently separated from, their husbands."
- 5.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) (Amendment) Regulations, 1933. (2) These Regulations shall come into force on the 7th September,

1933

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 21st day of August, 1933.

F. L. C. FLOUD, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. CONFIRMING ORDER.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order R.B. (E. & W.) 8, dated 25th August, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the South Midland area, and specifying 4th September, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal S. (14) dated 30th August, 1933, to vary general minimum me-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for certain classes of ale workers and general minimum time-rates for female learners. Objection period expires 25th October, 1933.

REGULATIONS.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S.R. & O. 1933, No. 833) dated 24th August, 1933, sued by the Minister of Labour under section 11 of the Trade oards Act, 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings if the General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

minations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualifica-tion as Surveyors of Mines.

AMINATIONS for first- and second-class certificates of competency s managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 22nd and 3rd November, 1933, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, igan, Cardiff, and Birmingham. The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification

of mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd er. 1933.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as assible, and not later than 9th October, 1933. In order that the propriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether ey have already sat at one of the Board's examinations. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining maninations, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley aret, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ORDERS: 1933 EDITION.

The Home Office have brought out a new edition of "Factory and Workshop Orders."* The last edition was issued in 1929. This volume contains all the Statutory Orders relating to factories and workshops, and to other places under the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1929, that were in force on 30th June, 1933. It is uranged under a number of subject-headings, the principal of which are : health; employment (hours, meal-times, holidays, etc.); notifi-ation of diseases; dangerous and unhealthy industries; welfare; home work; particulars of work and wages, etc., etc.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net (4s. 5d. post free).

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

BULDING BRICK INDUSTRIES.—Economic and manufacturing aspects of the building brick industries. July, 1933. Building Research Special Reports, No. 20. Building Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

Gives particulars of numbers employed, degree of mechanisation, trade unionism, etc.

CENSUS.—Census of England and Wales, 1931. Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight). Part II. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—The Guide Book of the Registry of Friendly Societies and the Office of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner, completely revised and brought down to April 4, 1933. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

price 2s.) Contains the law and practice relating to friendly societies and branches, shop clubs, cattle insurance societies, benevolent societies, working mens' clubs, specially authorised societies, workmens' com-pensation schemes, industrial and provident societies, building societies, trade unions, superannuation funds, widows', orphans' and old age pension schemes, loan societies, scientific, literary and fine art societies, savings banks, savings bank and war stock and bonds disputes and industrial assurance.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. (i) Reduction of hours of work. First item on the agenda. Questionnaire I; (ii) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works. Third item on the agenda. Questionnaire III. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 1s. and 9d., respectively.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION .- The I.L.O. Year-Book, 1932. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 10s. 6d.)

JUVENILE LABOUR.—National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland). (i) Fifth Report. Supply of, demand for, and redistribution of juvenile labour in Scotland during the years 1932-1940. (ii) Sixth report. Hours of employment of boys and girls in "unregulated occupations." Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 3d. each): see page 319 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—(i) Twelfth Annual Report of the Secretary of Mines for the year ended December 31, 1932; and the twenty-fifth Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period; with a statistical appendix to both reports. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.); see page 322 of this GAZETTE. (ii) Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1932. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1933, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publica-tion; price 6d.): see page 321 of this GAZETTE.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, for 1932-33 (with appendices.) (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—Railway companies' staff. Return of (A) the number of persons employed by the railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 11th March, 1933; and (B) the rates of pay, and the average weekly salary or wage of, and the average weekly payments to, certain selected grades, during the week ended 11th March, 1933, compared with the week ended 12th March, 1932. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930. Second

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1930.—Road Traffic Act, 1930. Second Annual Reports of the Traffic Commissioners covering the period 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933.

Contains information about the conditions of employment of drivers of public service vehicles.

drivers of public service vehicles. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931. Second report of the Advisory Committee on Draft Regulations. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 4407; price 2d.); see page 319 of this GAZETTE: (ii) International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed. Second item on the agenda. Questionnaire II. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 1s.): (iii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1933. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 7/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Journalism and Publishing. Choice

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Journalism and Publishing. Choice of Career Series, No. 18. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; 4d.)

price 4d.) Deals with literary production, whether in newspaper or book form. Gives numbers employed, educational standards required, technical training, method of entry, wages, hours, professional organisations, prospects at home (and, for journalists, overseas) in both professions. The work of a newspaper is described under reporting, sub-editing, and specialised writing; that of publishing, under daily trade work, sales organisation, production and editorial departments. The commercial side of newspaper work is reserved for a future pamphlet on Advertising. for a future pamphlet on Advertising.

Tor a future pamplet on Advertising. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Second Report to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department by the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire and report as to certain proposed extensions of the schedule of industrial diseases to which Section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies. (S.O. publication; price 6d.); see page 321 of this GAZETTE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1933.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1933. ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Portland Cement: Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Slates : R. Williams & Co., Portmadoc.

(Contract and Purchase Department),

Blocks, Jack and Terminal, Eyes and Washers, Terminal : Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Blowers, Rotary, L.P., and H.P. Air Boosters : Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Sub-con-tractors for Electrical Gear, W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. —Boats, Motor, 25 ft. : C. Lallow, Cowes; Southampton Launch & Boat Co., Bitterne Manor; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., Cowes; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston.—Bottles, Fuel : Peter Brother-hood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Boxes, Ditty : Lawson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—Cable, Chain and Gear, Admiralty Quality : Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Portypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.— Blocks, Jack and Terminal, Eyes and Washers, Terminal : Edis Co., Ltd., Saltney; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Tipton; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.— **Cable, Chain, Merchant Service Quality:** J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; N. Bloomer & Sons, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Henry Reece, Cradley; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Cable, Chain and Gear, Mild Steel: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Cable, Electric : St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Capstan Gear, Electric Driven After: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chain, Electrically Welded: William Hackett, Old Hill; Job Wheway & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.—Compressor, Air, Motor-driven: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Containers, Ebonite: India Rubber, Etc., Co., Ltd., London, E.—Coolers, Motor, Re-tubing: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Carlisle.— Cylinders, Air : Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Dinghies, Experimental for R.A.F.: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—Dinghies, Planing, for R.A.F.: British Power Boat Co., Hythe, Hants.—Drawers and Vests, Cellular : E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Summerseat; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Engines for Cutters and Pinnaces : Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Engines, Steering and Control Gear : John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Fans, Ship Ventilating and Engine Room and Spare Gear : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors : Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., and Engine Room and Spare Gear : General Electric Co., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C., Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow, for Fans; E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E., for Control Gear. Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow, for Fans; Bray, Markham & Reiss, Ltd., London, S.E., Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans, for Control Gear. Electro Dynamic Construction Co. Ltd. London S.F. Sub contractors: Keith & Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-contractors: Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C., for Fans; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans, for Control Gear. Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors : Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd. London Dursley. Sub-contractors: Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, E.C., for Fans; Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton, for Control Gear. & Yates, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester, for Fans; Allen, West & Co., Ltd., & Yates, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester, for Fans; Alien, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton, for Control Gear.—Fire Engine, Petrol and Trailer Pump : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—Fittings, Water : John Knowles (Wednesbury), Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Russell Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall.—Flour : J. Rank, Glasgow; Russell Bros. (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall.—Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., Spillers & Bakers Branch (Cardiff), Cardiff.—Generators, Motor: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley. Sub-contractors: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E., for Control Gear.— Hawsers, Steel Wire: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; British Ropes, Ltd. Dursnham: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Hoists, Hawsers, Steel Wire: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Hoists, Telemotor-operated Periscope: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Jam, Apricot: Chas. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Jam, Plum: Lipton, Ltd., London, S.E.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Lanterns, Portable, Signalling: Aldis Brothers, Birmingham.—Lathe, Hexagon Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak.—Lathes, 44 in. Centres: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, 3-84 in. and 1-64 in. Centres: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, Glasgow.—Lathes, Tool Room: Holbrook Machine Tool Co., Ltd., London, E.—Launches 524 ft.: Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Colchester.—Linen Goods: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Machines, Drilling: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax; Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax; George Swift & Sons, Halifax.—Machine, Ferrule Making: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Grinding Internal Cylinder, No. 2: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder, No. 3: Churchill Internal Cylinder, No. 2: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder, No. 3: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Milling: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Machine, Planing: John Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machines, Shaping: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Machines, Shaping: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machine, Shearing, Cropping and Plate: Scriven & Co., Leeds.—Machine, Surfacing, Boring, etc.: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Machine, Testing: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Mills, Boring and Turning: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.— Pistols, Torpedo Firing: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Plates, Chequered Steel: British (G.K.B.) I. & S. Co., Ltd., Port

TALDOOLT CHARTITIE. Deptember, 1933.
Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool. —Plywood : Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C. —Rags, Cotton : E. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Rods, Brass, High Tensile : Bulls Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Yoker; Vickers. Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. —Rolls, Straightening : James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan. —Rope, Steel Wire : Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; D. Morgan Rees & Sons, Ltd., Whitchurch, Cardiff; R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Bruntons (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham. —Rope, Steel Wire and Strand : British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham, —Rope, Steel Wire and Strand : British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham, —Rope, Ltd., Glasgow. —Speed Gear Units, Variable : Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Glasgow, —Steel, Bar for Ship Purposes : Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow. —Steel, Bar for Ship Purposes : Cargo Fleet Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Itd Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Skinningrove Iron Co., Ltd., Saltburn; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchgear, High Tension: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn.—Telephones: A. Graham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Transmitters and Modulators: Gambrell Bros, Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Valves, Telemotor-operated Ventilation: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Valves, W/T Silica: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: British Industrial Gases Ltd., Manchester.— Air Heater: W. H. Owen, Ltd., Beckenham.—Asbestos Cement Slates, etc.: Asbestos Cement Building Products Ltd., Erith; Slates, etc.: Asbestos Cement Building Products Ltd., Erith; T. Beynon, Ltd., Rhoose.—Balls, lead alloy: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, ammunition: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Gable, electric: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield.—Gable, submarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Garbons, H.C.D.: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Garbons, H.C.D.: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, S.E. —Garbons, H.C.D.: Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea: J. Hammond & Co. (1922) Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Conductors, copper: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End.— Gopper ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gord, Bedford: J. Pilley & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Drain pipes, etc.: H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley.—Drawers, woollen: I. & R. Morley, Heanor; John Haines & Co., Leicester; Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester.— Drill, brown, drab and khaki: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manches-ter; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—Duck, cotton, khaki: Gresley.—Drawers, woonen : I. e. R. Entoney, Healing, John Haines & Co., Leicester : Beale & Herbert, Ltd., Leicester.— Drill, brown, drab and khaki : J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manches-ter; E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough.—Duck, cotton, khaki : Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Galvanising boxes : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., London, S.E.—Generating sets : Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Glazing work at Ordnance Factories : Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Induced and forced draught plant : Davidson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Jerseys, pullower : I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Lathes : A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Limestone : S. C. Gilson & Sons, Holcombe; J. Wainwright & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet; Roads Reconstruction, Ltd., Cranmore, Som.—Letry : J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Manganese bronze and Yellow Metal : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.— Metal rod : J. Booth & Co. (1915) Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor cars (Hillman) : Rootes, Ltd. (Agents), Coventry.—Motor cycles : Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry..—Motor launch : Saunders-Rce, Ltd., East Cowes.—Puttees : Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som ; Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford ; Taylor, Yeilding & Co., Ltd., Birstall.—Single spindle full automatic machines : A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—Socks, worsted, etc. : Hall & Son, Stoke Golding. —Steel, round : S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Stoves, soyer : S. J. & E. Fellowes, Ltd., Wolver-hampton.—Target towing winch apparatus : Uskside Engineering Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Trucks, coal : C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Vertical forming machine : Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham..—White Spirit : H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull.—Work Services (Building) : Aldershot, Married soldiers' guarters : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Renewal of slate roofs : Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Blackdown and Deepout, Double storied barrack blocks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Bovington, Con

September, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Netley, Provision of Baths and W.C.'s: H. G. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Netley Abbey. Norwich, Repairs to roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Plymouth and Devonport, Artificers' work: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Purfleet, Periodical services: Decra, Ltd., London, W. Queen Mary's Buildings, London, S.W., Periodical services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Salisbury, Married Officers' quarter and garage: R. E. Bevis, Ltd., Salisbury. Shoeburyness, Married soldiers' quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Shorncliffe, Improvements to Regimental Institute: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover) Ltd., Dover. Strensall, Regimental and company stores: Jaram & Son, Scarborough. Waltham Abbey, Reconstruction of Superintendent's Quarters: J. Dennis, St. Albans. Warley, Bath annexes: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Repairs to roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Weedon and Northampton, Repairs to roads: E. J. Edwards, Norwich. Woolwich and Biggin Hill, Periodical services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. York, Cookhouse and dining-room: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft, Float Undercarriages: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester. <text>

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Myrathi, Telephone, K. Matomatic Electric Co., 14d, Jiverpoli, Kisson Kelephone, Litd, Beeston, General Electric Co., 14d, Jondon, N., Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, London, S.E., Apparatus, Kisson Protective: General Electric Co., 14d, Salford; Phoenix Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, London, N.W., Apparatus, Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, Jondon, M.W., Apparatus, Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, Jondon, K.W., Apparatus, Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, Jondon, K.W., Apparatus, Kisson Kanufacturing Co., 14d, Jondon, K., Manotester, Hackbridge Cables, 14d, Kisson, 14d, Birmingham, Cable: British Insulated Cables, 14d, Kisson, 14d, Birmingham, Cable: British Insulated Cables, 14d, Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., 14d, Jondon, S.E., Kisson, 14d, Hackbridge, Cable, Stennarine: Monton, 14d, Jondon, 14d,

Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Equipments, Power : General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—Fittings, Electric Light : Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Gloves, Leather : Frank Bryan, Ltd., Worcester.— Insulators : T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, N.—Materials for P.O. Clothing : Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Metal Date Stamps : Link Machine Tools & Equipment, London, E.— Paper, Printing : Reed & Smith, Ltd., Watchet.—Rope, Hemp : British Ropes, Ltd., Leith.—Solder : Du Bois Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Structural Alterations : Bargoed S.O., Cardiff : T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly.—Twine : Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., New Sawley; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.— Wire, Flameproof : Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.— Wire, Statish Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington. S.E.1.—Conduit Laying, etc. : Halifax (North West) : E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Liverpool (New Mersey Tunnel and New Albany Exchange) and (New Quay) : H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Wallasey (Cheshire) : A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Newcastle; Houghton-le-Spring : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Carlisle. Grimsby (South); Battersea, etc. : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Grimsby (South); Battersea, etc. : G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Hammersmith, etc. : J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Belfast (North Auto Transfer) : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Redhill : C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Erdington : Moore & Rowley. Birningham..—Telephone Exchange

353

Belfast (North Auto Transfer): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Redhill: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Erdington: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Liberty (London); Central (London): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Prestwich (Manchester); Bishops-gate (London): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Macaulay (London); Burnley; Keighley: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Beckenham (Kent); North (London): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Rochdale; Welbeck (London); Cambridge; London Trunk Exchange, E.C.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Voice Frequency Tele-graph Equipment: Birmingham; Liverpool: Standard Telephones graph Equipment : Birmingham; Liverpool : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London N.W.

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Furniture. Removal of : Walter Cobb, Ltd., London, S.E. Macintosh Coats, Leggings, etc. : Campbell, Achnach & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

NOTICE.

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