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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th February, 1933, showed some improvement as compared with 23rd January. The improvement occurred chiefly in industries which normally show a recovery in the first half of the year.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 22·8 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 23·1 at 23rd January, 1933, and 22·0 at 22nd February, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 20th February, 1933, was 26·0, and for females 14·1. At 23rd January, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26·4 and 14·3.

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 20th February, 1933, there were approximately 9,340,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 55,000 more than a month before, but 45,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 20th February, 1933, there were 2,241,168 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 38,865 less than a month before, but 128,241 more than a year before. The total on 20th February, 1933, included 1,833,668 men, 67,164 boys, 288,196 women and 52,140 girls. It was made up of 759,851 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,101,082 applicants for transitional payments, 227,399 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 152,836 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 20th February 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 365,069 men, 7,722 boys, 132,701 women and 7,095 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 512,587 was 11,642 less than a month before, but 25,988 more than a year before. It included 436,843 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 39,650 applicants for transitional payments, and 36,094 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 20th February, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 101,004 men, 141 boys, 1,720 women and 18 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 102,883 was 4,080 more than a month before, and 1,236 more than a year before. It included 69,463 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 32,357 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,063 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a seasonal improvement in the building,

public works contracting and clothing industries, and in shipping service. Employment also improved in iron and steel, and tinsplate manufacture, in general engineering, and in the boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hemp, rope, and lace industries.

On the other hand, there was a slight decline in coal mining, and in the motor vehicle, glass, electrical engineering, electrical apparatus, cotton spinning, and carpet industries, in the distributive trades, and in dock and harbour service.

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 February resulted in a decrease of about £45,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 550,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £90 in those of 2,350 workpeople.

The great majority of the workers affected by reductions in February were building trade operatives, whose rates of wages in nearly all districts were reduced under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included coal miners in Warwickshire, machine calico printers, silk dyers at Macclesfield, furniture trade operatives in a number of towns, leather belt makers, brush and broom makers, and workpeople employed in the cotton waste and general waste reclamation trades.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 39 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. a month earlier and 46 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 19 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. a month earlier and 29 per cent. a year earlier. The fall as compared with the previous month was principally due to reductions in the prices of eggs and butter and, in some areas, of milk.

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 February was 28. In addition, 9 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 11,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in February was about 106,000 working days.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN OCTOBER, 1931.

In October, 1931, an enquiry was instituted by the Ministry of Labour into the average earnings of workpeople employed in the manufacturing industries generally, and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, and into the extent of short-time working at that date. Similar enquiries had been previously undertaken in 1924 and in 1928, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1926, to September, 1927, and for October-December, 1929.

In the January issue of this GAZETTE particulars were given of the scope and nature of the enquiry of October, 1931. This issue also contained a summary of the results of the enquiry for the textile, clothing, and metal groups of industries. In the February issue were summarised the results for the building and allied industries, the woodworking industries, the pottery, brick, glass, and chemical industries, and the paper, printing, and bookbinding industries; and in the present issue are summarised the results for the food, drink, and tobacco industries, for a number of miscellaneous industries, for the public utility services, and for Government industrial establishments.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

All Workpeople.—The following Table shows the average actual earnings per head, in the week ended 24th October, 1931, of all the workpeople covered by the returns for the groups of industries and services specified. It should be observed that the workers covered include wage-earners of both sexes and of all ages, and that the relative levels of average earnings per head in the different industries are, therefore, affected by differences in the proportions of males and females, adults and juveniles, employed in the various industries and services.

Industry.	Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or more).		Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).		
	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	
<i>Males.</i>					
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries.</i>					
Grain milling ...	15,328	61 9	922	46 6	
Bread, etc., baking ...	33,069	57 2	6,584	47 2	
Biscuit manufacture ...	6,334	56 1	26	54 7	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	14,862	63 0	229	44 0	
Preserved food, jam and sauce ...	6,961	57 0	141	46 11	
Bacon curing, etc., and sausage making ...	5,615	53 2	641	50 10	
Fish curing ...	2,392	59 3	208	48 0	
Sugar refining, etc. ...	13,605	66 10	14	67 2	
Seed crushing and cattle food manufacture ...	10,868	52 8	147	44 9	
Brewing, malting and bottling ...	41,044	57 11	1,443	50 11	
Spirit distilling, etc. ...	2,910	58 5	207	61 7	
Aerated waters, cider, etc. ...	5,770	49 8	756	45 6	
Tobacco ...	11,724	58 10	19	56 10	
Other food ...	8,595	57 5	866	45 11	
<i>Miscellaneous Industries.</i>					
Fellmongering and leather tanning ...	19,105	53 7	499	51 4	
Saddlery and leather goods making ...	2,433	50 7	218	46 4	
India rubber manufacture ...	14,391	58 0	136	42 8	
Brush and broom making ...	1,892	50 3	137	47 2	
Piano, organ and musical instrument making (other than metal) ...	5,238	60 6	342	52 10	
Quarrying ...	40,078	51 0	1,687	48 7	
Metalliferous, shale, etc., mining ...	11,178	52 10	138	44 2	
Carting and warehousing ...	47,695	55 9	2,528	50 0	
Waste reclamation ...	4,488	51 2	604	46 11	
Other industries ...	43,647	57 0	1,690	52 1	
<i>Public Utility Services.</i>					
Local authority (non-trading services) ...	239,923	52 8	708	46 8	
Gas Supply: ...	53,867	63 2	1,953	55 3	
Local Authorities ...	22,703	62 3	246	60 3	
Other ...	31,164	63 9	1,707	54 7	
Electricity Supply: ...	48,805	64 2	369	52 5	
Local Authorities ...	34,239	63 8	197	67 7	
Other ...	14,566	65 4	172	46 6	
Tramway, omnibus and motor-coach services: ...	156,808	66 10	210	54 8	
Local Authorities ...	73,263	65 3	...	...
Other ...	83,545	68 2	210	54 8	
Water Supply: ...	19,484	60 3	353	55 11	
Local Authorities ...	16,493	60 5	345	56 0	
Other ...	2,991	59 2	8	52 6	
Canal, dock and harbour authority services ...	28,122	71 7	22	50 11	
<i>Government Industrial Establishments</i> ...					
	88,739	58 7	...	...
<i>Females.</i>					
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries.</i>					
Grain milling ...	1,608	28 0	29	26 11	
Bread, etc., baking ...	9,105	25 6	984	22 5	
Biscuit manufacture ...	15,025	27 8	12	21 8	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	39,289	27 2	252	23 2	
Preserved food, jam and sauce ...	15,632	25 10	134	21 8	
Bacon curing, etc., and sausage making ...	1,909	25 3	37	27 7	
Fish curing ...	4,479	29 10	91	26 4	
Sugar refining, etc. ...	1,250	27 8	...	...
Seed crushing and cattle food manufacture ...	921	26 3	10	30 0	
Brewing, malting and bottling ...	7,812	25 0	...	...
Spirit distilling, etc. ...	604	23 9	248	23 6	
Aerated waters, cider, etc. ...	2,284	21 5	173	23 7	
Tobacco ...	22,030	36 10	30	28 0	
Other food ...	3,713	29 1	87	28 3	
<i>Miscellaneous Industries.</i>					
Fellmongering and leather tanning ...	2,762	26 9	45	26 8	
Saddlery and leather goods making ...	4,608	24 5	87	24 7	
India rubber manufacture ...	8,639	27 8	8	32 6	
Brush and broom making ...	2,537	25 4	46	25 3	
Piano, organ and musical instrument making (other than metal) ...	1,492	26 9	16	27 6	
Quarrying ...	34	27 1	...	...
Metalliferous, shale, etc., mining ...	283	25 0	...	...
Carting and warehousing ...	3,841	25 3	96	23 2	
Waste reclamation ...	3,766	23 8	276	23 1	
Other industries ...	11,189	25 11	176	30 1	
<i>Public Utility Services.</i>					
Local authority (non-trading services) ...	252,750	0 4	18 0	719	0 7
Gas Supply: ...	54,278	0 5	10 6	1,944	0 4
Local Authorities ...	24,177	0 3	6 6	250	...
Other ...	30,161	0 6	12 1	1,694	0 5

Male and Female Workpeople.—Employers furnishing information were asked, on the form of enquiry, to show separately, if possible, the numbers and earnings of male and of female workers respectively. A

considerable proportion of the returns received gave no information under these headings, but the details supplied by those firms who were able to give separate particulars are summarised in the following Table:—

Industry.	Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or more).		Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).		
	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	
<i>Males.</i>					
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Brewing, malting and bottling ...	41,044	57 11	1,443	50 11	
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Local Authorities ...	24,177	0 3	6 6	250	...
Other ...	30,161	0 6	12 1	1,694	0 5

Industry.	Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or more).		Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).	
	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.	Number of workpeople covered.	Average weekly earnings.
<i>Females—cont.</i>				
<i>Public Utility Services.</i>				
Local authority (non-trading services) ...	11,996	26 3	27	22 3
Gas Supply: ...	745	29 1	20	30 0
Other ...	223	23 10	...	...
Local Authorities ...	522	31 4	16	30 0
Electricity Supply: ...	381	24 4	...	...
Local Authorities ...	213	27 1	...	...
Other ...	168	20 11	...	...
Tramway, omnibus and motor-coach services: ...	3,598	34 8	8	27 6
Local Authorities ...	866	40 11	...	...
Other ...	2,732	32 9	8	27 6
Water Supply: ...	143	21 8	...	...
Local Authorities ...	115	21 7	...	...
Other ...	28	22 2	...	...
Canal, dock and harbour authority services ...	207	24 1	...	...
<i>Government Industrial Establishments</i> ...				
	2,648	39 6	...	...

EXTENT OF SHORT TIME.

The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople employed by the firms making returns who were reported to be working less than full-time in the week ended 24th October, 1931, together with the average number of hours lost during the week by such workpeople. Workpeople "stood-off" for the whole of the specified week have been regarded as unemployed, and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics, except in a few cases where they were known to be working under a system of employment in alternate weeks, or to have been "standing-off" in rotation. For example, persons working under a system of alternate weeks have been included as working 24 hours short-time in industries in which the normal week consists of 48 hours, while those who were "standing-off" in rotation have been shown as losing the average number of hours lost per week over the period covered by the rota.

Industry.	Larger Firms (employing 10 workpeople or more).			Smaller Firms (employing less than 10 workpeople).		
	Number of work- people covered.	Proportion on short- time.	Average hours lost by those on short- time.	Number of work- people covered.	Proportion on short- time.	Average hours lost by those on short- time.
<i>Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries.</i>						
Grain milling ...	17,018	0 9	9 4	960	0 7	16 7
Bread, etc., baking ...	44,021	1 5	7 9	7,666	0 7	21 1
Biscuit manufacture ...	22,393	16 4	5 8	38	...	...
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	56,975	9 8	9 2	440	10 9	13 8
Preserved food, jam and sauce ...	23,264	12 6	9 0	280	2 9	23 0
Bacon curing, etc., and sausage making ...	8,657	0 9	5 7	692	2 7	17 1
Fish curing ...	7,084	1 2	21 8	280	6 1	12 5
Sugar refining, etc. ...	14,855	3 1	9 7	16	...	...
Seed crushing and cattle food manufacture ...	11,954	6 1	11 0	157	3 2	3 0
Brewing, malting and bottling ...	47,986	16 9	9 1	1,657	6 6	11 6
Spirit distilling, etc. ...	3,514	15 6	8 8	200	3 0	9 0
Aerated waters, cider, etc. ...	8,306	20 2	12 4	919	17 7	12 1
Tobacco ...	35,158	49 5	8 5	48	33 3	12 6
Other food ...	12,508	2 7	9 0	943	4 0	18 5

Summary of Results for 1930.

Group.	Net Output.*	Average number of persons employed.	Net output per person employed.
Factory trades:—	£ million.	Thousands.	£
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ...	16.3	58.7	278
Bricks, Pottery and Glass ...	31.0	174.7	178
Chemicals ...	70.1	175.1	401
Iron and Steel ...	87.3	470.4	186
Engineering and Shipbuilding	156.5	733.7	213
Vehicles ...	60.7	272.3	222
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	22.8	103.0	221
Textiles ...	136.4	963.9	142
Leather ...	9.9	44.9	221
Clothing ...	70.9	446.4	159
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	179.0	447.3	400
Timber ...	28.8	154.1	187
Paper, Printing and Stationery	98.8	360.4	274
Miscellaneous ...	36.9	146.5	252
Total, Factory Trades { 1930	1,005.4	4,551.4	221
{ 1924	1,057.5	4,719.5	224
Non-Factory Trades:—			
Building and Contracting ...	88.1	452.1	195
Mines and Quarries ...	153.5	1,010.1	152
Public Utility Services, Local Authorities and Government Departments ...	186.4	770.5	242
Total, Non-Factory Trades { 1930	428.0	2,232.7	192
{ 1924	468.7	2,421.1	194
GRAND TOTAL { 1930	1,433.4	6,784.1	211
{ 1924	1,526.2	7,140.6	214

Deficiencies due to the Exclusion of Small Firms.—The effect of the exclusion from the scope of the 1930 Census of firms that employed an average of ten or fewer persons is indicated below on the basis of the returns received in respect of the year 1924. The Table shows separately the main particulars for those industrial groups that are chiefly affected by the omission of small firms. The particulars given relate only to those firms from which returns were actually received. A large number of small firms did not return the schedules sent to them at the 1924 Census, and no precise estimate of their output or of the number of persons employed by them is available.

Output and Employees of Small Firms in 1924.

Group.	Net Output.	Average number of persons employed.	Net output per person employed.
Factory Trades:—	£ million.	Thousands.	£
Clothing ...	13.2	84.5	156
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	16.4	78.6	209
Timber ...	5.8	35.6	163
Other Factory Trades ...	23.8	156.6	152
Non-Factory Trades:—			
Building and Contracting ...	15.9	95.3	167
Other Non-Factory Trades ...	5.2	18.0	289
TOTAL	80.3	468.6	171

Measured in terms of net output and number of persons employed, the proportion of productive industry represented by small firms in 1924 was 5.0 per cent. and 6.2 per cent. respectively.

Volume of Production.—An examination of the values ruling for broad groups of commodities exported suggests that the 1930 particulars of value represent a decline of about 2 per cent. in the volume of manufactured goods produced as compared with 1924, but that the inclusion of building and contracting, public utility services, etc., would result in a figure for 1930 which would be in excess of that for 1924 by about the same proportion. These estimates may, however, require modification when more detailed information becomes available, and the omitted returns referred to in the introductory paragraph are brought into account. The estimated decline of about 2 per cent. in the volume of manufactured products was accompanied by a decrease of about 5½ per cent. in the number of operatives employed in the manufacturing industries, and by an increase of about 17 per cent. in the power capacity in use at factories.

Persons Employed.—Of approximately 6,784,100 employees covered by the returns for 1930, 6,099,600 were operatives and 684,500 were administrative, technical and clerical staff. As compared with 1924, the number of operatives declined by 6.4 per cent., and the number of administrative, technical and clerical staff increased by 10.3 per cent., females in the clerical staff increasing by about 20 per cent. On the whole there was practically no change in the relative proportions of male and female employees, the proportion of females being a little over 24 per cent. of the total in each year.

The Board of Trade Journal for 2nd March contains a further article summarising the preliminary results of the 1930 Census, with particular reference to (i) the consumption of coal, coke and electricity, and (ii) production in the principal industrial areas.

In the section on production in the principal industrial areas the leading results of the Censuses of 1930 and 1924 are distributed among ten geographical divisions of Great Britain, for each of which a Table is given showing, for the leading industries of the respective divisions, the values of gross and of net output, the average number of persons employed, and the value of the net output per person employed. The Tables show the extent of the movement to the London area and away from Lancashire, Yorkshire and South Wales.

* Exclusive of excise duties on matches, patent medicines, saccharin, artificial silk, sugar, beer, table waters and playing cards, and of customs duty on hydrocarbon oils, but inclusive of the subsidy of £6,022,000 paid to beet sugar manufacturers in 1930.

POOR RELIEF: FOURTH QUARTER OF 1932.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of December, 1932, was 1,340,638. This compares with 1,225,103 at the end of September, 1932, and with 1,100,560 in December, 1931. After the first fortnight of the quarter the number of persons in receipt of poor relief steadily increased. It is stated in the return that the increase, in certain areas, was due to the making of small allowances, presumably for the winter months, to large numbers of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit or transitional payments, or other regular income.

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. The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in December, 1932, with comparative totals for September, 1932, and for December, 1931; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	85,418	21
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	204,872	51
2. (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange... (b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	36,978	9
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants...	62,515	16
4. Totals of above three classes:—	170,237	43
December, 1932	560,020	140
September, 1932	479,731	120
December, 1931	373,916	93
5. All other persons:—		
December, 1932	562,204	141
September, 1932	543,287	136
December, 1931	514,147	129
6. Totals (all persons):—		
December, 1932	1,122,224	281
September, 1932	1,023,018	256
December, 1931	888,063	222

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the fourth quarter of 1932. The corresponding total figures for each month in the third quarter of 1932 and in the fourth quarter of 1931 are also given:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	24,791	27,012	28,222
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	49,456	54,933	56,000
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	6,745	7,262	8,013
(b) Wives and dependent children ...	6,640	6,989	7,396
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation:—			
i. (a) Able-bodied unemployed ...	2,321	2,561	2,956
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	3,512	3,630	4,343
ii. (a) Other persons ...	13,445	13,867	14,416
(b) Wives and dependent children... ..	33,566	34,198	35,298
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
Fourth quarter, 1932	140,276	150,512	156,624
Third quarter, 1932	130,162	132,766	136,925
Fourth quarter, 1931	91,730	103,116	109,111
5. All other persons:—			
Fourth quarter, 1932	95,385	96,960	98,202
Third quarter, 1932	93,716	93,749	94,734
Fourth quarter, 1931	86,581	87,647	88,586
6. Totals (all persons):—			
Fourth quarter, 1932	235,661	247,472	254,826
Third quarter, 1932	223,878	226,515	231,659
Fourth quarter, 1931	178,311	190,663	197,697

* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in December, 1932. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 18,633 and 14,035 respectively, at the end of December, 1932. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A special Supplement which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE contains a selection of charts, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes with regard to each of these charts are given below.

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first chart shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland since 1914. The curves are based on the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers for "All Items" and for "Food only," which are compiled for the purpose of indicating the fluctuations in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families; the figures are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 111 of the present issue).

Changes in Money Wages and in "Real" Wages.

This chart shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past thirteen years, the average levels at the end of each month in the years 1920-1932 being expressed as a percentage of the average level in 1924 (taken as 100).

A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures relating to rates of wages utilised for the purpose of this chart was given in an article on "Relative Levels of Rates of Wages," on pages 42 to 44 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. Briefly it may be said that the figures refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis, and that they relate to rates of wages for a full week and not to actual earnings.

The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers.

Profit-Sharing.

This diagram is based on the statistics contained in the annual article on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership which appeared in the June, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 202 to 205). It shows the number of employees participating in schemes of profit-sharing or of co-partnership reported to the Department as in operation in firms in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the years 1910 to 1931. The figures illustrated are exclusive of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in co-operative societies, for which statistics are not available for the whole period covered.

Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The figures on which this chart is based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, not actually at work on the dates to which the returns relate), registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921-32. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 100 of this issue). In the chart separate curves are given for those wholly unemployed, including casuals, and for those temporarily stopped. The comparability of the statistics has been affected at various periods by changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, but these changes have not been of sufficient magnitude to alter the general trend of the figures.

Persons Insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.

This diagram shows the estimated number of persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, insured against unemployment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to the end of 1932, divided into four sections, representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The section representing absences through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment (except holidays) has been based on a uniform allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped who were not at work on the day of the count. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928, and their estimated numbers have therefore been excluded from the totals for earlier years. The diagram does not include persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service, or other classes excepted from unemployment insurance. The detailed figures for the period July, 1923, to December, 1930, will be found on pages 44 and 45 of the Twentieth Abstract of Labour Statistics; while figures for 1931 and 1932 are given on page 7 of the January, 1933, issue of this GAZETTE.

The points representing persons directly involved in trade disputes, equally with those representing persons unemployed, have been plotted at monthly intervals and these do not necessarily indicate the numbers involved at dates other than those for which the monthly figures are available.

Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A chart is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912-1932 among workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900-1926 among certain trade unions.

As regards insured workpeople, statistics showing the percentages unemployed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 88 of the present issue), and figures for the earlier years covered by the chart will be found in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Abstracts of Labour Statistics. It should be noted, in

connection with these figures, that under the original National Insurance Act, which came into operation in 1912, unemployment insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 2¼ million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work and in certain other industries, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3½ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended to substantially all industries, except private domestic service and agriculture, and the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland covered in 1932 was 12,803,000. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

As regards unemployment among members of trade unions, returns were regularly collected by the Department from certain unions (mainly of skilled workers) which paid out-of-work benefit to their members, and the percentages unemployed as shown by these returns were published monthly in this GAZETTE until the end of 1926, when the series was discontinued. The figures will be found in the Twentieth Abstract of Labour Statistics.

Claimants for Unemployment Benefit and Transitional Payments.

For the period October, 1929 to October, 1931, this chart indicates separately the number of claimants for standard and transitional benefit respectively. From November, 1931, the curves relate to the number of claimants for "insurance benefit" and "transitional payments" respectively. The classes on "standard" and "transitional" benefit were defined in the text introducing the relevant Tables published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 440 of the November, 1931, issue). From November, 1931, transitional benefit was discontinued, and additional conditions for the receipt of "insurance benefit" were introduced. Persons not entitled to "insurance benefit" may apply for "transitional payments"; but all such applications are referred to local Public Assistance Authorities for determination of the amount to be paid, having regard to the needs of the applicant. A fuller definition of these two classes is given in the text, on page 101 of this issue, introducing the Table analysing the insured unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges. The changes in the conditions have also affected the numbers of insured non-claimants on the registers, for whom a separate curve is given.

The figures relate to Great Britain. Those for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, on which the chart is based were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930, respectively (pages 9 and 358). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE as indicated above.

Insured Workpeople in Employment in the Main Industry Groups.

This diagram indicates for June of each year from 1923 to 1932 inclusive, the numbers of insured workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in employment in five main industry groups, viz., mining and quarrying, manufacturing, building and contracting, transport and distribution and other industries and services. The diagram is based on the figures published on pages 470 and 471 of the December, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE, representing for each of the groups in question the difference between the estimated numbers of insured workpeople and the numbers recorded as unemployed at the end of June of each year. In the mining and quarrying group a column for the year 1926 has been omitted, since the general stoppage in the coal mining industry was then in progress. It will be seen from the diagram that this stoppage had some effect on the manufacturing group and probably also on the transport and distribution group.

Total Passenger Movement—Outward and Inward Balances from and to the United Kingdom.

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade, and shows for the years 1901-1932 (excepting the war period), the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each of these years. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from (or into) the United Kingdom. The figures on which the diagram is based will be found in a separate article on page 86.

Industrial Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople involved in industrial disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to the numbers of working days lost owing to disputes at establishments where the disputes occurred. Statistics for February, 1933, will be found on page 110 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The diagram contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate number of working days lost in the disputes reported in the years 1901-1932, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the statistics so compiled. The actual figures for these years (up to 1931) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, in the May, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE; and preliminary figures for the year 1932 were given on pages 6 and 7 of the issue for January, 1933.

Trade Unions.

The curves illustrating the changes in the membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the statistics given in an article in the October, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE (page 365). The figures relate to the total membership of all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether registered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* for 9th March, 1933, contains a statistical article on the passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom in 1932, with comparisons with earlier years. From figures given in the statistics, in conjunction with similar figures previously published, the following statement has been prepared showing the net balance of passenger movement (total British and alien) between the United Kingdom and other countries, excluding, from 1923, the Irish Free State:—

Net Outward Balance.		Net Inward Balance.	
1901	48,845	1921	125,189
1902	78,592	1922	100,946
1903	134,781	1923	186,184
1904	127,592	1924	75,018
1905	146,736	1925	83,950
1906	193,373	1926	115,989
1907	227,931	1927	75,444
1908	67,756	1928	58,381
1909	118,790	1929	63,345
1910	207,416		
1911	241,151		
1912	241,734		
1913	203,611	1930	7,511
1919	152,836	1931	85,010
1920	167,862	1932	68,857

These figures form the basis of a diagram in the Supplement presented with the present issue of this GAZETTE.

It will be observed that, for the years covered by the figures, there was a large balance of passengers outward from the United Kingdom up to 1929, a small balance inward in 1930, and large balances inward in 1931 and 1932. As figures are not yet available for 1932 as to the numbers of British and of alien passengers respectively between the United Kingdom and the Continent it is not yet possible to show the extent to which the net inward balance in 1932 resulted from movements of British and of alien passengers respectively; but the inward balance of British passengers from places out of Europe was 48,953 in 1932, as compared with 35,249 in 1931, and with an outward balance of 23,540 in 1930. In 1932 the total inward balance (of British and alien passengers) from places out of Europe was 54,672, as compared with 42,711, in 1931 and with a total outward balance of 37,623 in 1930. Apart from the war period, 1931 was the first year in respect of which an inward balance of British passengers from non-European countries was recorded since complete returns of incoming passengers first became available in 1876.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS IN AUSTRIA.

THE results of an industrial census taken throughout Austria on 14th June, 1930, in accordance with the provisions of a Federal Act of 25th February, 1930, have now been published. The undertakings covered have been tabulated and divided into 7 industrial groups, 20 industrial classes, and 485 types of undertaking. Undertakings connected with railways, navigation and aviation were excluded from the census, as were all those connected with land and forestry and of a strictly agricultural nature, of which a separate census was taken. The following Table shows the number of undertakings in the various categories and the persons employed therein.

Industrial groups and industrial classes.	No. of undertakings.	No. of persons employed.			
		Total.	Proprietors.	Non-manual workers.	Manual workers.
<i>Industries connected with the production of raw materials</i>	2,552	29,156	2,884	2,103	24,169
Non-agricultural horticulture, cattle-rearing, fishing	2,440	8,189	2,866	417	4,906
Mining, salt mining, peat cutting	112	20,967	18	1,686	19,263
<i>Manufacturing trades and industries</i>	170,897	885,968	171,539	82,309	632,120
Stone, earthenware, pottery and glass	3,417	44,392	3,028	2,456	38,908
Building	13,322	123,233	13,327	6,132	103,774
Electricity and water supply	1,008	8,071	240	1,934	5,897
Iron and metal	24,476	184,257	24,477	26,265	133,515
Woodworking, furniture, etc.	29,259	89,585	28,423	4,104	57,058
Leather, skins, etc.	3,617	13,981	3,718	1,187	9,076
Textile	4,237	77,121	4,380	6,613	66,128
Clothing	64,271	153,435	65,559	9,645	78,232
Paper and stationery	1,202	30,852	1,190	2,899	26,763
Printing	3,300	24,102	3,383	3,218	17,501
Chemical, linoleum, rubber, etc.	1,428	27,346	1,312	5,682	20,352
Food, drink and tobacco	21,360	109,592	22,502	12,174	74,196
Hotel and catering	33,149	113,514	44,050	4,868	64,606
<i>Trade, commerce and transport*</i>	131,770	327,335	130,277	130,861	66,197
Laundries, hairdressing, cleaning, etc.	21,517	55,768	21,513	4,583	29,672
Education, art, entertainment	4,532	17,762	4,363	8,013	5,386
Legal assistance, technical bureaux	3,235	9,464	3,449	5,685	330
Total	367,652	1,438,967	378,075	238,412	822,480

* In 1930, 104,378 persons were employed on the railways which were not included in the census; in the postal, telegraph and telephone service there were 25,486 full-time employees at the end of 1930.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *Monthly Labor Review* (the official organ of the United States Department of Labour) for November, 1932, contains a summary of the results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labour of workpeople employed in the hosiery and underwear manufacturing industries in the United States in the early months of 1932. The survey covered 33,227 workpeople, including 12,908 males and 20,319 females, employed in 123 representative hosiery mills, and 11,738 workpeople, including 2,174 males and 9,564 females, employed in 76 undertakings manufacturing underwear. The principal results of the inquiry are given in the following Table:—

Industry, Occupation and Sex.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average actual hours a week.	Average hourly earnings.	
			Cents.	Dollars.
<i>Hosiery.</i>				
Boarders	53.3	38.8	38.0	14.73
female	49.7	33.1	41.6	13.76
Folders	52.0	41.0	27.8	11.38
Knitters, full-fashioned footers	50.6	42.3	76.3	32.29
Knitters, full-fashioned leggers	51.3	44.2	63.8	28.16
Knitters' helpers, full-fashioned	51.9	43.0	25.9	11.16
Knitters, seamless, automatic	54.6	44.8	30.6	13.71
female	51.7	37.0	25.7	9.51
Knitters, seamless, rib	54.5	44.0	34.0	14.94
female	52.1	41.1	23.5	9.63
Knitters, seamless, transfer	54.0	42.5	19.6	8.32
female	53.7	41.4	20.5	8.48
Loopers	52.6	36.6	28.9	10.58
Menders	51.3	42.9	30.1	12.89
*All occupations	52.2	44.1	49.4	21.80
female	51.7	39.6	29.2	11.54
*All occupations, male and female	1932 51.9	41.3	37.6	15.53
1930 52.2	41.9	49.7	20.83	
1928 52.1	47.1	48.8	23.01	
<i>Underwear.</i>				
Buttonhole makers	50.9	34.6	25.8	8.93
Cutters, hand, layers-up and markers	51.0	40.2	38.5	15.46
female	50.2	37.8	28.6	10.82
Cutters, power	51.0	42.5	42.4	17.99
female	48.9	36.4	32.6	11.85
Finishers	50.8	36.9	26.2	9.67
Pressers	50.6	40.5	36.4	14.74
female	50.7	36.5	25.7	9.40
Seamers	50.6	35.4	27.4	9.71
*All occupations	51.1	43.4	40.8	17.72
female	50.6	36.8	26.0	9.56
*All occupations, male and female	1932 50.7	38.0	29.2	11.08
1930 50.3	40.6	35.7	14.50	
1928 50.0	43.4	35.4	15.36	

The Table shows that, whilst there has been very little change since 1928 in average full-time hours, the average actual hours worked in a week and average hourly earnings have declined in both the hosiery and underwear industries, with the result that average actual weekly earnings declined by 32.5 per cent. for hosiery workers and by 27.9 per cent. for underwear workers between 1928 and 1932.

The results of a previous inquiry in 1928 in these industries were summarised in this GAZETTE for June, 1929 (page 200).

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Coal-mining.—The agreements regulating wages and general working conditions in the Ruhr coal-mining industry are to be terminated by the employers at 31st March, 1933. As regards wages, the declared aim of the employers is to secure a revised regulation which will permit of greater elasticity in the adaptation of wage rates to the special circumstances of individual pits.

Textile Industry.—The central organisations of employers and workers in the textile industry have, in the general interests of the industry, agreed upon a long-term stabilisation of prevailing working conditions. Existing wage agreements are to remain operative for a period expiring not earlier than 31st January, 1934, while the general and overtime agreements are not to be terminated before 30th April, 1934. In areas where no agreement is in force, the prevailing working conditions are to acquire the status of a collective agreement. The arrangements are said to affect some 600,000 workers.

SPAIN.

Coal-mining.—A strike involving about 27,000 miners, which began in the Asturias coal-mining district on 6th February, as a protest against dismissals necessitated by over-production of Spanish coal, has been settled by the intervention of the Government. The miners have by a referendum accepted the Government's proposals, which involve the reduction of the number of miners employed by about 2,000 and the creation of a fund for pensioning off the discharged workers, financed jointly by employers and workers.

* Including some occupations not shown in the Table.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 20th February, 1933, showed some improvement as compared with 23rd January. There was a seasonal improvement in the building, public works contracting, and clothing industries and in shipping service. Employment also improved in iron and steel and tinplate manufacture, in general engineering, and in the boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hemp, rope, and lace industries.

On the other hand there was a slight decline in coal mining, and in the motor vehicle, glass, electrical engineering, electrical apparatus, cotton spinning and carpet industries, in the distributive trades, and in dock and harbour service.

There was an improvement in all parts of the country except North-East England, where the numbers unemployed showed a slight increase. Employment, however, was still moderate in London and South-East England, slack in the South-West and Midlands, and bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th February, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.8, as compared with 23.1 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 22.0 at 22nd February, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th February, 1933, was 18.7, as compared with 18.9 at 23rd January, 1933, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.1, as compared with 4.2. For males alone, the percentage at 20th February, 1933, was 26.0, and for females, 14.1; at 23rd January, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 26.4 and 14.3.

At 20th February, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,241,168 wholly unemployed, 512,587 temporarily stopped, and 102,883 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,856,638. This was 46,427 less than a month before, but 155,465 more than a year before. The total included 2,299,741 men, 75,027 boys, 422,617 women and 59,253 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 1,266,157 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); 1,173,089 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 264,556 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 152,836 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 20th February, 1933, was 2,932,324.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment showed a slight decline and was bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th February, 1933, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 28th January, 1933, but a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as compared with 20th February, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, was 4.82, a decrease of 0.26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th January, 1933, but an increase of 0.10 of a day compared with the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole, but was still very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it showed little change and remained fair; the arrangement recently introduced for spreading the available work continued in operation. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment showed little change and remained bad; in the Buxton and Clitheroe areas it was still slack, short time being general. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed little change and was still very slack. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At china clay quarries employment remained fair generally. At tin mines it was bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it showed a decline and was very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of February was 63, as compared with 62 at the end of January and 71 at the end of February, 1932.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 44.0 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 44.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and 47.2 at 22nd February, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad. In steel sheet manufacture it continued to decline and was very bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained bad on the whole. There was a decline in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment in that section was very slack. Employment

was also very slack generally in electrical engineering, and there was a slight decline at some of the principal centres. In general engineering employment showed a slight improvement on the whole, but was still bad. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad. There was a slight improvement in marine engineering, but employment was still very depressed.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little change on the whole, and remained very bad. There was a slight improvement in Scotland, but in the North of England the numbers unemployed showed some increase.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to slack on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware, and nut and bolt trades; moderate in the brasswork, edge tool, file, and needle and fishing tackle trades; slack in the wire manufacturing, sheet metal, metallic bedstead, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the chain and anchor, and tube trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued slack, and there was a decline in the preparing and spinning section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 24.4 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 23.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and 26.0 at 22nd February, 1932.

In the wool textile industry there was a slight improvement in the worsted section and a marked improvement in the woollen section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.7 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 20.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and 16.8 at 22nd February, 1932. In the carpet section employment showed a slight decline.

Employment in the hosiery trade remained slack on the whole; there was an improvement at some centres, but a decline at others. In the lace trade it showed an improvement, but was still slack. In the silk and artificial silk industries it continued very slack on the whole, though there was a slight improvement at some centres. In the linen industry there was little change, and employment was bad. In the jute industry it remained very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing etc. trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad, with much short time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate to slack. There was also a slight improvement in the shirt and collar trade, but employment generally remained slack. In the corset trade employment was fairly good. In the glove trade it was slack. In the felt hat trade employment showed a further improvement, and was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement, largely seasonal, in nearly all districts, but was still slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.5 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 21.2 at 23rd January, 1933, and 18.7 at 22nd February, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment continued very slack. There was little change in the tanning, currying and leather dressing section, but in the other sections there was a slight improvement.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a general improvement, but was still bad on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with plumbers and bad with all other classes of operatives. There was, however, some improvement during the month with all classes, being most marked with bricklayers, masons, plasterers and painters. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained very slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed little change and remained very slack. With millers and sawyers it declined slightly and was very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued moderate generally. In the letterpress printing industry employment showed a slight improvement and was moderate on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fair. With lithographic printers employment was slack generally, though improving slightly. With lithographic artists it was slack to fair. With bookbinders it remained slack generally.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole, with much short time working. At Bristol also there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate. At Worcester employment remained slack, and short-time working continued in most departments.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline and was slack in all sections.

Fishing.—Employment showed some improvement, but was still bad on the whole.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for February, 1933.	February, 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ...	793,166	4.82	— 0.26	+ 0.10	
Iron " ...	3,872	4.93	— 0.11	— 0.11	
Shale " ...	1,921	5.97	— 0.03	— 0.02	
Pig Iron ...	...	Days Worked per week by Mines. 63	Number. + 1	Number. — 8	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	...	Mills working. 372	+ 3	— 56	
Iron and Steel ...	47,499	Shifts Worked (one week). 242,890	Per cent. — 0.2	Per cent. — 0.6	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
Textiles:—			£	Per cent.
Cotton ...	68,190	+ 2.1	106,103	+ 2.4
Woolen ...	49,055	+ 3.1	88,973	+ 9.1
Worsted ...	68,819	+ 0.7	112,279	+ 4.1
Carpet ...	10,041	+ 0.7	17,136	+ 3.7
Boot and Shoe ...	58,401	+ 3.3	119,171	+ 7.7
Pottery ...	9,075	+ 7.4	14,529	+ 7.6
Brick ...	8,599	+ 1.7	20,817	+ 4.4

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 20th February, 1933, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 20th February, 1933.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,366,200	17.7	8.8	14.8	— 0.7	+ 0.1
South-Eastern ...	996,220	17.7	9.2	15.7	— 0.8	+ 0.5
South-Western ...	907,580	20.9	10.3	18.5	— 0.8	+ 0.5
Midlands ...	1,892,350	22.8	14.1	20.4	— 0.2	+ 0.7
North-Eastern ...	2,084,770	33.1	15.1	29.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.4
North-Western ...	2,193,800	28.6	19.4	25.6	— 0.1	+ 0.2
Scotland ...	1,340,310	33.1	17.4	28.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.2
Wales ...	618,770	37.3	19.0	35.4	— 1.8	+ 0.5
Northern Ireland ...	265,000	34.5	21.8	29.6	— 0.1	+ 4.6
Special Schemes	143,000	4.3	0.9	3.2	— 0.1	— 0.6
Total ...	12,808,000	26.0	14.1	22.8	— 0.3	+ 0.8

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Total.	Date.	Number.
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1932.						1932.	
22 February ...	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22.0	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March ...	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	20.8	21 Mar.	2,627,000
25 April ...	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21.4	25 Apr.	2,732,000
23 May ...	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	22.1	23 May	2,805,000
27 June ...	25.3	13.8	16.7	5.5	22.2	27 June	2,816,000
25 July ...	26.0	14.4	17.1	5.7	22.8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August ...	26.2	14.5	17.3	5.7	23.0	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September ...	26.2	13.9	17.8	5.0	22.8	26 Sept.	2,930,000
24 October ...	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	21.9	24 Oct.	2,817,000
21 November ...	25.7	13.0	18.2	4.0	22.2	21 Nov.	2,872,000
19 December ...	25.1	12.6	18.1	3.6	21.7	19 Dec.	2,796,000
1933.						1933.	
23 January ...	26.4	14.3	18.9	4.2	23.1	23 Jan.	2,979,000
20 February ...	26.0	14.1	18.7	4.1	22.8	20 Feb.	2,932,000

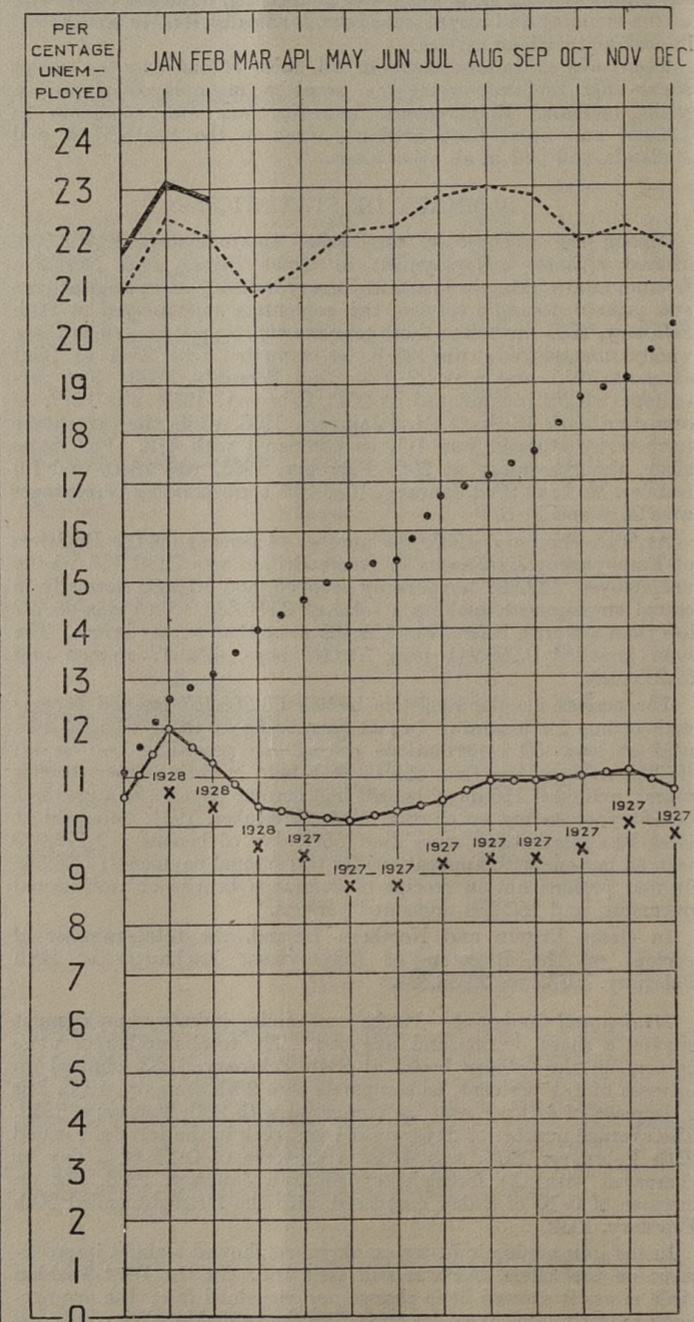
* Comparisons of earnings are affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Numbers.	Per centage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
London ...	798	3,759	1,542	3,516	9,615	0.41
South-Eastern ...	806	1,928	617	1,312	4,663	0.47
South-Western ...	733	1,577	453	1,084	3,847	0.42
Midlands ...	570	3,069	438	2,606	6,683	0.35
North-Eastern ...	798	3,381	594	2,152	6,925	0.33
North-Western ...	769	3,011	539	2,522	6,841	0.31
Scotland ...	636	2,178	390	1,621	4,825	0.36
Wales ...	331	1,054	202	376	1,963	0.32
GREAT BRITAIN ...	5,441	19,957	4,775	15,189	45,362	0.37

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries. In connection with the comparative percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons given in the following articles, attention is drawn to the last paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 96 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to increased short-time working in the Durham and South Yorkshire districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28.7 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 28.2 at 23rd January, 1933, and 28.2 at 22nd February, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.6 (from 22.4 to 21.8), but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1.1 (from 5.8 to 6.9).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th February, 1933, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 28th January, 1933, but a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as compared with 20th February, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week* in the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, was 4.82, a decrease of 0.26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th January, 1933, but an increase of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th February, 1933, and the average number of days worked per week* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.		
	25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:	41,637	+ 0.5	5.44	- 0.05	+ 0.22
Northumberland ...	103,645	+ 0.2	4.61	- 0.57	- 0.02
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,465	+ 4.7	5.49	- 0.08	+ 0.40
South Yorkshire ...	101,203	+ 0.9	4.57	- 0.30	+ 0.27
West Yorkshire ...	46,216	+ 1.0	4.77	+ 0.34	+ 0.66
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	65,565	+ 1.0	4.85	- 0.02	+ 0.32
Derbyshire ...	49,878	+ 0.8	4.04	- 0.31	- 0.07
Notts. and Leicester ...	58,732	+ 0.5	4.35	- 0.25	+ 0.23
Warwick ...	17,280	+ 1.0	5.26	- 0.13	- 0.14
North Staffordshire ...	22,667	+ 0.8	4.80	- 0.08	+ 0.04
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	30,134	+ 0.5	4.78	- 0.09	- 0.12
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,345	+ 0.7	4.81	- 0.34	- 0.19
Kent ...	6,385	+ 1.0	5.38	- 0.17	- 0.12
North Wales ...	12,587	+ 1.8	5.71	- 0.06	+ 0.20
South Wales and Mon.	138,694	+ 2.2	4.91	- 0.44	- 0.06
England and Wales	710,433	+ 1.0	4.71	- 0.29	+ 0.09
SCOTLAND:					
Mid. & East Lothians	12,509	+ 1.3	5.81	+ 0.02	+ 0.24
Fife and Clackmannan	19,309	+ 3.1	5.67	- 0.06	+ 0.28
Rest of Scotland ...	50,915	+ 1.2	5.65	- 0.23	+ 0.03
Scotland ...	82,733	+ 1.6	5.68	- 0.15	+ 0.12
GREAT BRITAIN ...	793,166	+ 1.1	4.82	- 0.26	+ 0.10

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, was 0.98 of a day per week, of which 0.83 of a day was due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 28th January, 1933, was 0.71 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, were 1.06 days per week, and 1.04 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the February and January, 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 February, 1932, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th February, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,247,200 tons, as compared with 17,514,800 tons in the four weeks ended 28th January, 1933, and 18,145,000 tons in the four weeks ended 20th February, 1932.

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

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 20th February, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd January, 1933, and 22nd February, 1932, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 20th February, 1933.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	227,436	21.8	28.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	
England and Wales ...	197,924	21.4	29.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	
Scotland ...	29,512	24.8	26.3	- 1.1	+ 0.1	
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	10,950	34.3	21.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8	
Durham ...	43,162	15.57	39.8	+ 7.5	+ 11.5	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,361	29.3	41.0	- 1.6	+ 5.4	
Yorkshire ...	28,960	16.3	28.9	+ 3.4	- 0.2	
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,523	5.725	25.6	- 2.7	- 4.4	
Derbyshire ...	7,634	3,170	16.4	+ 1.4	- 0.1	
Notts. and Leicestershire	9,011	3,212	19.2	- 0.4	+ 0.2	
Warwickshire Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	1,118	112	9.5	- 1.0	+ 1.3	
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,330	4,349	20.9	- 1.4	+ 0.5	
Kent ...	1,730	1,253	26.2	- 3.4	+ 3.7	
Wales and Monmouth ...	586	24	9.4	- 1.3	+ 4.5	
Wales and Monmouth ...	61,889	13,889	34.6	- 3.1	- 4.1	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,367,800 tons in February, 1933, as compared with 4,743,300 tons in January, 1933, and with 4,823,100 tons in February, 1932.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during February, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 51.2 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 52.4 at 23rd January, 1933, and 40.6 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	Fortnight ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.
Cleveland ...	1,086	+ 0.5	4.25	- 0.39
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,438	- 1.5	5.72	- 0.07
Other Districts ...	1,348	+ 4.7	4.64	+ 0.13
ALL DISTRICTS	3,872	+ 1.1	4.93	- 0.11

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th February, 1933, by firms making returns was 1,921, showing an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with January, 1933, and of 22.0 as compared with February, 1932. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns was 5.97 in February, 1933, as compared with 6.00 in January, 1933 and 5.99 in February, 1932.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.3 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 43.5 at 23rd January, 1933, and 42.1 at 22nd February, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 63 furnaces were in operation at the end of February, 1933, as compared with 62 at the end of January, 1933, and 71 at the end of February, 1932. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,088 workpeople at the end of February, 1933, the returns showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with January, 1933, but a decrease of 8.4 per cent. compared with February, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	15	15	17	...	- 2
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	37	6	6	4	...	+ 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	8	8	6	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	45	15	15	22	...	- 7
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	6	7	...	+ 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Wores. and Warwick	38	7	7	5	...	+ 2
South Wales and Mon.	19	3	3	4	...	- 1
ENGLAND AND WALES						
...	273	61	60	65	+ 1	- 4
SCOTLAND						
...	77	2	2	6	...	- 4
GREAT BRITAIN						
...	350	63	62	71	+ 1	- 8

The production of pig iron in February, 1933, amounted to 270,800 tons, compared with 286,600 tons in January, 1933, and 323,600 tons in February, 1932.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad. In the week ended 25th February, 1933, 311 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 292 in the week ended 28th January, 1933, and with 358 in the week ended 27th February, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.2 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 40.7 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 27.7 at 22nd February, 1932.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline, and was very bad. In the week ended 25th February, 1933, 61 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 77 in the week ended 28th January, 1933, and 70 in the week ended 27th February, 1932. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Month before.	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	55	- 9	311	+ 19	- 47	- 47
Steel Sheet ...	8	- 1	61	+ 16	- 9	- 9
TOTAL ...	63	- 1	372	+ 3	- 56	- 56

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1933, amounted to 54,987 tons, or 2,712 tons less than in January, 1933, and 5,955 tons less than in February, 1932.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44.0 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 44.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and 47.2 at 22nd February, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 47,499 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th February, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th January, 1933, and by 0.6 per cent. as compared with 20th February, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 25th February, 1933, as compared with 5.2 in

* 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.

January, 1933 and 5.1 in February, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Per cent.
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,803	+ 3.7	27,711	+ 1.9	+ 16.4	...
Puddling Forges ...	738	- 25.2	2,599	- 28.6	- 34.6	...
Rolling Mills ...	17,818	+ 3.2	82,949	+ 0.3	+ 3.9	...
Forging & Pressing	1,133	+ 7.4	5,462	+ 10.9	+ 25.0	...
Founding ...	5,398	+ 5.8	27,879	+ 6.3	- 12.4	...
Other Departments	8,163	+ 0.4	43,929	- 0.4	- 2.1	...
Mechanics, Labourers ...	9,446	- 2.8	52,361	- 4.1	- 6.0	...
TOTAL ...	47,499	+ 1.3	242,890	- 0.2	- 0.6	...

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 482,700 tons in February, 1933, as compared with 444,400 tons in January, 1933, and 480,600 tons in February, 1932.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, and remained very bad. There was some increase in the numbers unemployed in the North of England and a slight decrease in Scotland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th February, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd January, 1933, and 22nd February, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1931 and 1932 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification. When this is taken into account the figures show that a decline in employment occurred between February, 1932, and February, 1933, in each of the areas referred to in the Table, except in the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions. The decline was heaviest in the North of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople employed at 20th Feb., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 20th Feb., 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,114	+ 99	- 393	35.0	+ 1.1	- 1.9
South-Eastern ...	1,364	- 57	+ 6	19.6	- 0.8	- 0.1
South-Western ...	5,876	+ 5	- 307	27.5	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Midlands ...	192	+ 40	+ 62	73.8	+ 15.3	+ 33.2
North-Eastern ...	39,745	+ 279	- 652	77.2	+ 0.6	+ 6.0
North-Western ...	15,036	+ 1,011	+ 57	58.1	+ 3.9	+ 4.8
Scotland ...	37,160	- 982	- 904	74.4	- 1.9	+ 4.2
Wales ...	4,461	+ 19	- 280	67.6	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Northern Ireland ...	8,526	- 45	+ 1,673	81.3	- 0.4	+ 22.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	115,474	+ 369	- 738	63.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.0

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little general change, and remained bad on the whole. There was a decline in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment in that section was very slack. Employment was also very slack generally in electrical engineering, and there was a slight decline at some of the principal centres. In general engineering employment showed a slight improvement on the whole, but was still bad. In textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad. There was a slight improvement in marine engineering, but employment was still very depressed.

Compared with a year ago, employment was slightly worse in all sections, except motor vehicle manufacture, which showed an improvement, particularly in the Midlands division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th February, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 20th February, 1933.							Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.		
						Month before.	Year before.	
London ...	12,126	2,272	277	988	5,782	21,445	+ 1,110	- 591
South-Eastern ...	7,263	1,279	401	349	4,404	13,696	- 464	- 1,292
South-Western ...	6,033	302	794	165	4,394	11,688	+ 24	+ 21
Midlands ...	18,285	5,449	352	2,505	21,678	48,269	+ 2,685	- 5,636
North-Eastern ...	40,815	2,426	11,605	3,302	2,748	60,896	- 893	+ 3,340
North-Western ...	46,011	5,473	354	1,272	6,255	59,365	- 248	+ 2,296
Scotland ...	28,522	720	10,118	2,838	2,558	44,756	- 1,621	- 1,081
Wales ...	1,995	110	20	331	784	3,240	+ 85	+ 216
Northern Ireland ...	2,161	101	3,757	54	341	6,414	+ 42	+ 991
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	163,211	18,132	27,678	11,804	48,944	269,769	+ 502	- 1,736

Percentages Unemployed at 20th February, 1933.

London ...	14.7	15.3	41.3	26.4	13.3	14.8	+ 0.8	- 0.6
South-Eastern ...	17.0	14.3	20.4	40.6	15.1	16.4	- 0.5	- 1.4
South-Western ...	17.2	8.0	12.2	28.4	15.8	15.8	...	0.3
Midlands ...	22.4	17.9	26.3	34.9	21.6	21.8	+ 1.2	- 2.0
North-Eastern ...	37.9	23.1	63.0	44.3	18.4	38.3	- 0.6	+ 3.0
North-Western ...	38.2	25.9	42.7	43.4	31.1	35.9	- 0.2	+ 3.0
Scotland ...	41.1	20.6	64.5	53.5	22.1	42.4	- 1.6	+ 2.5
Wales ...	38.1	20.4	13.3	36.0	30.2	34.3	- 0.9	+ 2.2
Northern Ireland ...	32.6	20.6	76.1	15.4	15.4	43.9	+ 0.3	+ 7.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	29.6	19.3	54.8	40.3	19.4	27.6	...	+ 0.6
<i>Ditto, Jan., 1933</i>	30.1	18.6	55.4	40.8	18.2	27.6	...	...
<i>Ditto, Feb., 1932</i>	28.1	17.2	50.5	32.0	22.3	27.0	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement at some of the principal centres of general engineering, but employment remained very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was some improvement at a few centres of general engineering, but employment in that section and in textile engineering remained very bad, with much short-time working in the latter section. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering remained bad; in the motor vehicle section there was a considerable decline and employment was very slack; in electrical engineering there was a further decline at some centres and employment was slack. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district there was an improvement in some sections and employment was moderate on the whole. There was little general change in London and the Southern Counties, and employment was slack on the whole; there was a further decline in motor vehicle manufacture, but in aircraft manufacture there was a considerable improvement at some of the principal centres.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad, though showing some improvement; it was very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack and showed a decline in the preparing and spinning section. There was again a slight fall in the numbers returned as wholly unemployed, which was more than counter-balanced, however, by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.4 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 23.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 26.0 at 22nd February, 1932.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 25.7 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 24.5 at 23rd January, 1933. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 23.2 and 23.3. Separate figures for these sections are not available for 22nd February, 1932.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was little change in the spinning department, in which employment remained bad; in the weaving section normal hours were worked, while short time continued in the doubling section. At Glossop irregular time was reported in the spinning department: with the abatement of the influenza epidemic there was less demand for temporary workers, and the numbers registered as unemployed increased. At Hyde the improvement reported last month was maintained; all the mills were working, but there was still much short time. At Stalybridge there was a slight improvement; at Stockport the position showed little change: short time was still largely worked in the spinning department, and a number of mills were still closed down.

At Oldham employment continued very bad with spinners and bad with weavers; short time was prevalent, and many mills were indefinitely stopped. The spinning section showed an appreciable contraction as compared with a year ago; weavers were working short time, or with a reduced number of looms, and winders were

very irregularly employed. At Middleton full time continued in the Egyptian section, but intermittent short time continued in the American section; at Shaw and at Royton there was a decline.

At Bolton employment with spinners was bad, and worse than a month earlier; with weavers, winders and warpers, the improvement reported last month was maintained, and employment was described as fair; with card-room workers employment continued slack. At Leigh employment with spinners was bad. At Farnworth employment improved; the mills spinning Egyptian cotton were running full time. There was a decline at Bury and at Rochdale.

At Preston firms engaged in the fancy goods manufacturing section were reported to be working full time, but with only about 70 per cent. of the machinery running; the seasonal pressure in the preparation departments, however, had slackened off. At Chorley there was some further improvement in the weaving department; there was also a strong demand for temporary weavers during the influenza epidemic. At Blackburn employment was slack; a large number of firms suspended workers in the preparation departments, and a number of weavers were discharged during the month. At Accrington employment showed a slight decline both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; though there was some demand for weavers to take the place of workers absent through sickness. At Darwen there was no improvement; while at Great Harwood there was an increase in the number of unemployed weavers. At Burnley employment continued bad; the total number of operatives either discharged or indefinitely suspended, at mills affected by the introduction of the more-looms system, had increased by the end of the month to about 900. At Padiham employment continued fair. At Nelson some further mills adopted the six-loom system, displacing a number of workpeople; in addition, many workpeople were suspended on account of trade depression. At Colne and in the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

Employment at Todmorden was described as fair, full time being worked at almost all mills. Elsewhere in Yorkshire it continued bad with most firms: thirty per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th February, losing 14½ hours each on the average.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Per cent.
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		
Preparing ...	10,822	+ 2.6	15,848	+ 1.7	+ 12.6	...
Spinning ...	23,522	+ 3.2	33,455	+ 3.1	- 13.8	...
Weaving ...	26,433	+ 1.4	40,906	+ 2.3	- 10.0	...
Other ...	7,413	+ 0.4	15,894	+ 2.1	- 12.4	...
TOTAL ...	68,190	+ 2.1	106,103	+ 2.4	- 11.9	...

Returns from firms employing about 66,400 workpeople in the week ended 25th February showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 17½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 20th February, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 20th February, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,922	6,020	7,942	1,582	5,487	7,069	15,011
Spinning ...	11,194	4,129	15,323	8,527	4,475	13,002	28,325
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	1,905	6,241	8,146	1,398	7,273	8,671	16,817
Weaving ...	7,883	18,931	26,814	2,106	7,046	9,152	35,966
Other Processes	1,239	258	1,497	279	241	520	2,017
Total ...	24,143	35,579	59,722	13,892	24,522	38,414	98,136

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd January, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 74	+ 125	+ 51	+ 226	+ 567	+ 793	+ 844
Spinning ...	+ 2	- 147	- 145	+ 1,321	+ 315	+ 1,636	+ 1,491
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 71	- 172	- 101	- 15	+ 154	+ 139	+ 38
Weaving ...	- 61	- 180	- 241	+ 122	+ 792	+ 914	+ 673
Other Processes ...	- 184	- 16	- 200	+ 64	- 1	+ 63	- 137
Total ...	- 246	- 390	- 636	+ 1,718	+ 1,827	+ 3,545	+ 2,909

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 100,624,600 lbs. in February, 1933, compared with 115,772,000 lbs. in January, 1933, and with 84,067,500 lbs. in February, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,885,600 lbs. in February, 1933, compared with 10,647,300 lbs. in January, 1933, and with 13,364,200 lbs. in February, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in February, 1933, were 194,561,400 square yards, compared with 197,346,700 square yards in the previous month, and 180,491,700 square yards in February, 1932.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING February there was a slight improvement in the worsted section and a marked improvement in the woollen section; though in neither section was employment so good as a year ago. In the carpet section there was a slight decline, and employment was not so good as a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industry, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.7 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 20.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 16.8 at 22nd February, 1932. In the carpet industry the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 14.2 at 20th February, as compared with 12.6 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 11.6 at 22nd February, 1932.

Worsted Section.—In this section there was an improvement in nearly all the principal districts. At Bradford employment remained fairly good, but the usual seasonal improvement was not realised, and there was less activity amongst wool combers than in the previous month. At Shipley employment in the wool combing and spinning sections continued fairly good, and there was a slight seasonal improvement in the weaving department. At Halifax there was a slight improvement on the whole, though the pressure in the knitting yarn section showed further signs of slackening off. At Huddersfield there was a slight improvement at a few mills; but the majority of the high-class worsted manufacturers were still working with depleted staffs. At Keighley employment in the spinning section declined considerably, though a few firms were well employed. Returns from employers for the week ended 25th February showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 27 per cent. of the operatives were on short time* in that week, losing about 12 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment continued good, though it was not quite so good as in January. With wool combers employment in the merino section continued good; there was a slight improvement in the crossbred (carding) section, but a decline in the preparing section. In the sorting, combing and preparing departments, taken as a whole, about 28 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th February, losing nearly 14 hours each on the average; on the other hand, 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 8 hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department there was a slight improvement. About 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th February were on short time, losing on the average about 10 hours each; about 11½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was also an improvement. About 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th February were on short time,* losing 13 hours each on the average; while about 10 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 6½ hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment was still very slack, but there was an improvement in all the principal districts except Scotland. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th February showed that 31 per cent. of the operatives in the spinning department and 40 per cent. of those in the weaving department were on short time* in that week, losing on the average about 11 hours each in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, 35 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11½ hours each in short time*; while 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

At Huddersfield and in the Holme Valley employment was reported as fairly steady; in the Colne Valley a slight improvement took place, several mills having started night shifts. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was still poor, but there was some improvement at Batley.

* 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.

At Leeds, short time was still prevalent, but in this area and at Morley there was a reduction in the number of women operatives registered as unemployed. At Otley employment declined and was slack; but at Guiseley there was a further seasonal improvement. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was described as poor. In the blanket and rug trade an improvement was reported at Hebden Bridge, where full time was worked; in other Yorkshire towns employment generally continued bad. At Rochdale and at Stockport employment with woollen workers continued fair, and showed little change. At Saddleworth, on the other hand, employment continued very slack, and much short time was worked. Employment at Trowbridge and at Stroud continued good; at Witney it was very fair and at Buckfastleigh moderate.

In Scotland employment in the tweed trade was bad, and slightly worse than a month earlier; about 70 per cent. of the operatives were under-employed in various forms. At Alloa employment in the spinning trade showed a slight improvement.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a slight decline and was moderate; it was not so good as a year ago.

At Kidderminster employment was moderate, and short time was largely worked in the Wilton section. In Yorkshire and in Scotland employment on the whole continued fair.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th February showed that about 22 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, losing 20 hours each on the average. Very little overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION:						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,215	+ 0.2	86.9	19,808	+ 1.0	72.9
Spinning... ..	33,449	+ 0.3	85.8	45,063	+ 4.4	74.1
Weaving... ..	15,871	+ 2.5	81.4	27,106	+ 6.4	66.4
Other Depts. ...	8,632	- 0.4	91.8	17,585	+ 4.2	72.1
Not specified ...	1,652	+ 2.3	91.0	2,717	- 0.2	59.6
Total—Worsted	68,819	+ 0.7	85.3	112,279	+ 4.1	71.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Wool Sorting ...	776	+ 2.1	63.0	1,575	+ 9.1	59.1
Spinning... ..	11,587	+ 3.1	81.9	22,195	+ 11.2	79.8
Weaving... ..	19,954	+ 3.0	86.0	32,542	+ 9.5	79.1
Other Depts. ...	14,623	+ 3.4	84.7	28,860	+ 7.5	76.8
Not specified ...	2,115	+ 2.3	78.0	4,001	+ 5.5	75.8
Total—Woollen	49,055	+ 3.1	83.9	88,973	+ 9.1	77.7
CARPET SECTION...	10,041	- 0.7	111.7	17,136	- 3.7	102.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	127,915	+ 1.5	86.2	218,388	+ 5.4	75.8
Districts:†						
WORSTED SECTION:						
Bradford ...	28,261	+ 1.0	84.6	48,694	+ 3.4	68.9
Huddersfield ...	7,785	+ 1.1	86.3	12,725	+ 5.1	65.6
Halifax ...	7,965	- 0.0	79.2	11,765	+ 5.5	64.7
Leeds ...	7,567	+ 2.4	86.7	12,263	+ 6.9	79.2
Keighley ...	7,392	- 0.1	87.7	11,488	+ 1.8	78.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	2,946	- 1.6	98.6	3,720	- 1.7	83.1
Total, West Riding ...	61,916	+ 0.8	85.0	100,655	+ 3.9	70.3
West of England and Midlands ...	4,828	+ 0.2	89.0	8,351	+ 6.4	79.6
Lancashire ...	390	+ 1.0	133.7	659	- 0.0	115.1
Scotland... ..	1,685	- 1.3	82.2	2,614	+ 5.8	104.1
Total—Worsted	68,819	+ 0.7	85.3	112,279	+ 4.1	71.5
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
Huddersfield ...	11,777	+ 7.6	87.4	24,661	+ 16.7	79.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,129	+ 1.9	77.4	14,964	+ 5.6	70.8
Leeds ...	6,380	+ 5.8	90.6	12,580	+ 16.4	87.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,305	+ 5.2	87.2	4,588	+ 10.6	74.3
Bradford ...	1,162	+ 1.0	91.2	2,372	+ 5.9	77.8
Total, West Riding ...	30,753	+ 5.1	86.0	59,165	+ 12.7	80.5
West of England and Midlands ...	4,254	+ 5.6	81.6	8,111	+ 11.4	80.6
Lancashire ...	3,727	+ 0.7	91.6	6,117	+ 2.5	91.9
Scotland ...	10,321	- 2.4	77.2	15,580	- 1.6	64.9
Total—Woollen	49,055	+ 3.1	83.9	88,973	+ 9.1	77.7
CARPET SECTION	10,041	- 0.7	111.7	17,136	- 3.7	102.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	127,915	+ 1.5	86.2	218,388	+ 5.4	75.8

† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1932. 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 25th February, 1933, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 28th January, 1933:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")			
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:				
Bradford ...	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.5
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	+ 0.8
Halifax ...	- 3.6	- 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.6
Leeds ...	- 1.6	+ 2.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.4
Keighley ...	- 1.9	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	+ 0.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	+ 0.1	-	- 3.3
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 0.4
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 1.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	+ 4.2
Lancashire ...	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	-	+ 1.0
Scotland ...	+ 5.9	- 4.4	-	+ 2.3
TOTAL ...	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.4

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield ...	+ 9.5	+ 6.7	+ 8.0	+ 7.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 0.3	+ 3.2	+ 2.4	+ 1.9
Leeds... ..	+ 5.4	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.8
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 5.6	+ 5.9	+ 3.5	+ 5.2
Bradford ...	- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.0
Total, West Riding ...	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 4.9	+ 5.1
Lancashire ...	+ 0.6	+ 4.6	+ 8.9	+ 5.6
West of England, Midlands and Wales... ..	- 0.6	+ 3.2	- 0.8	+ 0.7
Scotland ...	- 1.3	- 4.7	- 0.9	- 2.4
TOTAL ...	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.4	+ 3.1

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 20th February, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th February, 1933.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	159	5	164	287	5	292
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	746	490	1,236	544	230	774
Wool Combing ...	329	157	486	759	525	1,284
Wool Carding ...	616	141	757	701	148	849
Woolen Spinning ...	558	167	725	496	367	863
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	791	1,068	1,859	514	2,790	3,304
Wool Winding and Warming ...	134	32	166	377	101	478
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	116	184	300	363	835	1,198
Woolen Weaving ...	216	1,014	1,230	466	2,696	3,162
Worsted Weaving ...	198	406	604	328	1,955	2,283
Other Processes ...	1,347	121	1,468	1,379	255	1,634
Total ...	5,210	3,785	8,995	6,214	9,907	16,121

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd January, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	- 11	...	- 11	+ 89	+ 3	+ 92	+ 81
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 35	- 33	+ 2	- 24	- 57	- 81	- 79
Wool Combing ...	- 7	- 10	- 17	+ 118	+ 199	+ 317	+ 300
Wool Carding ...	- 87	+ 39	- 48	- 103	+ 25	- 78	- 126
Woolen Spinning ...	- 93	+ 12	- 81	- 267	+ 82	- 185	- 266
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 49	- 7	- 56	+ 34	- 533	- 499	- 555
Wool Winding and Warming ...	- 40	- 1	- 41	+ 14	- 21	- 7	- 48
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	- 23	+ 22	- 1	+ 33	- 86	- 53	- 54
Woolen Weaving ...	- 48	+ 11	- 37	- 126	- 473	- 599	- 636
Worsted Weaving ...	- 11	- 89	- 100	+ 161	- 70	+ 91	- 9
Other Processes ...	- 126	+ 6	- 120	- 203	+ 29	- 174	- 294
Total ...	- 460	- 50	- 510	- 274	- 902	- 1,176	- 1,686

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 65,811,700 lbs. in February, 1933, compared with 60,424,500 lbs. in the previous month and 61,412,200 lbs. in February, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in February, 1933, were 3,002,900 lbs., compared with 2,836,700 lbs. in January, 1933, and with 2,799,900 lbs. in February, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in February, 1933, were 8,486,800 square yards, compared with 8,384,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,572,700 square yards in February, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,039 cwts., 2,606 cwts., and 2,354 cwts. in February, 1933, January, 1933, and February, 1932, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed an improvement in nearly all districts, but was still slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.5 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 21.2 at 23rd January, 1933, and with 18.7 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,573	- 0.1	+ 0.7	£ 3,340	+ 2.5	+ 1.2
Leicester ...	9,					

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 20th February, 1933:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th February, 1933.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	254	45	299	141	57	198	497
Rough Stuff Department	543	19	562	307	12	319	881
Clicking Department	1,214	7	1,221	1,426	10	1,436	2,657
Closing Department	29	881	910	9	1,304	1,313	2,223
Making Department	2,847	63	2,910	2,380	40	2,420	5,330
Finishing Department	1,919	498	2,417	1,319	296	1,615	4,032
Slipper Making	411	163	574	1,140	882	2,022	2,596
Clog Making	19	3	22	8	—	8	30
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	852	3	855	66	—	66	921
TOTAL	8,088	1,682	9,770	6,796	2,601	9,397	19,167

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd January, 1933:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	- 11	+ 12	+ 1	- 10	- 15	- 25	- 24
Rough Stuff Department	- 40	- 6	- 46	- 74	+ 4	- 70	- 116
Clicking Department	- 134	+ 4	- 130	- 189	—	- 189	- 319
Closing Department	- 6	- 167	- 173	- 21	- 516	- 537	- 710
Making Department	- 136	- 8	- 144	- 360	- 12	- 372	- 516
Finishing Department	- 190	- 79	- 269	- 126	- 138	- 264	- 533
Slipper Making	- 25	+ 17	- 8	- 70	- 158	- 228	- 236
Clog Making	- 2	+ 2	—	+ 1	- 1	—	—
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	- 62	- 1	- 63	+ 7	- 1	+ 6	- 57
TOTAL	- 606	- 226	- 832	- 842	- 837	- 1,679	- 2,511

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in February, 1933, amounted to 36,494 dozen pairs, as compared with 38,031 dozen pairs in January, 1933, and with 52,538 dozen pairs in February, 1932.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Bristol also there was a slight improvement and employment was moderate; at Worcester employment remained slack, and short-time working continued in most departments.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.5 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 34.0 at 23rd January, 1933, and 32.6 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.						Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,639	+ 2.8	+ 0.8	2,715	+ 2.7	- 4.8						
Earthenware Manufacture	5,929	+ 10.6	+ 3.5	9,180	+ 8.7	- 4.5						
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,507	+ 0.9	- 7.6	2,634	+ 9.1	- 0.1						
TOTAL	9,075	+ 7.4	+ 1.0	14,529	+ 7.6	- 3.8						
DISTRICTS.												
North Staffordshire	7,047	+ 3.7	+ 1.9	10,247	+ 3.9	- 4.0						
Other Districts	2,028	+ 22.7	- 2.0	4,282	+ 17.6	- 3.3						
TOTAL	9,075	+ 7.4	+ 1.0	14,529	+ 7.6	- 3.8						

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,714 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,703, or 42½ per cent., were working on an average nearly 15½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th February, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change, and remained very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.9 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 26.2 at 23rd January, 1933, and 22.5 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Feb., 1933.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,493	- 6.4	- 5.8	3,598	- 2.1	- 6.7		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	5,699	+ 4.0	+ 13.4	13,931	+ 6.6	+ 19.6		
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,230	+ 2.2	- 1.0	2,892	+ 3.7	- 3.3		
Scotland	177	- 0.6	+ 7.9	396	- 0.5	- 0.5		
TOTAL	8,599	+ 1.7	+ 7.3	20,817	+ 4.4	+ 10.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,599 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 15 per cent. were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th February, 1933; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a general improvement during February, but employment continued bad on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good at some centres; but in some areas employment was adversely affected by the unfavourable weather conditions. As compared with a year ago there was a decline in all areas, except in South-East England, where there was a slight improvement.

As regards individual occupations employment was very slack with plumbers and bad with all other classes of operatives. There was an improvement during the month among all classes, however, which was most marked among bricklayers, masons, plasterers and painters. As compared with February, 1932, there was a slight improvement with painters and plumbers, little change with carpenters, but a decline with all other classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 20th February, 1933, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with February, 1932:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 20th Feb., 1933.	Numbers Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters	134,250	39,958	2,287	29.8	- 1.4	+ 0.1
Bricklayers	81,310	26,507	4,303	32.6	- 7.2	+ 2.8
Masons	22,290	7,120	1,043	31.9	- 5.9	+ 6.7
Slaters	6,940	2,394	402	34.5	- 1.0	+ 2.6
Plasterers	28,120	10,849	1,398	38.6	- 6.9	+ 6.7
Painters	114,090	49,293	2,458	43.2	- 7.9	- 2.3
Plumbers	37,180	9,832	670	26.4	- 2.0	- 2.6
Labourers to above	239,390	79,346	5,909	33.1	- 2.9	+ 2.6
All other occupations	193,340	69,986	3,673	36.2	- 0.2	+ 3.9
Total	856,910	295,285	22,143	34.5	- 3.2	+ 2.0
DIVISIONS.						
London	176,920	62,726	815	35.5	- 1.3	+ 1.1
South-Eastern	134,260	33,264	1,332	24.8	- 2.5	- 1.9
South-Western	106,210	30,040	1,279	28.3	- 3.7	+ 0.3
Midlands	102,790	36,420	5,285	35.4	- 3.1	+ 5.0
North-Eastern	104,540	43,335	7,159	41.5	- 4.8	+ 6.2
North-Western	106,030	41,145	3,565	38.8	- 4.0	+ 2.4
Scotland	81,370	25,976	2,054	31.9	- 6.1	+ 0.7
Wales	27,580	14,301	640	51.8	- 2.2	+ 1.5
Northern Ireland	17,210	8,078	14	46.9	- 0.5	+ 6.9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	856,910	295,285	22,143	34.5	- 3.2	+ 2.0

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,428,000, show that in February, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,353,800, as compared with £6,126,600 in January, 1933, and £4,714,900 in February, 1932. Of the total for February, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,048,900; factories and workshops for £280,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £352,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,672,100.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during February continued moderate generally, though it was not so good as a year ago.

In the letterpress printing industry employment was moderate on the whole; there was, however, a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In London and at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Glasgow employment was slack; whilst at Norwich, Oxford, Plymouth and some of the smaller centres it was fair. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers was reported as fair generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued slack generally, though there was some improvement as compared with both the previous month and February, 1932. Employment was again described as very bad at Manchester and Edinburgh, and as bad or slack in London and at Birmingham. With lithographic artists employment ranged from fair to slack in the districts from which reports were received.

In the bookbinding industry employment remained slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 11.0 at 20th February, 1933, compared with 10.8 at 23rd January, 1933, and 9.9 at 22nd February, 1932. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 11.3 at 20th February, 1933, the same percentage as at 23rd January, 1933, as compared with 11.8 at 22nd February, 1932. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.1 at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 9.9 at 23rd January, 1933, and 10.6 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

Unions.	No. of Members at end of February, 1933.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
		Feb., 1933.	Jan., 1933.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	33,238	9.7	10.8	10.4	- 1.1	- 0.7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,965	9.3	9.3	9.5	—	- 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,599	7.1	7.7	8.6	- 0.6	- 1.5
Scotland	5,506	15.2	16.1	12.7	- 0.9	+ 2.5
Other Districts	8,993	7.8	8.0	9.8	- 0.2	- 2.0
Total	69,301	9.5	10.2	10.1	- 0.7	- 0.6
Lithographic Printing	11,688	11.6	12.3	12.4	- 0.7	- 0.8
Bookbinding	8,232	12.9	11.7	12.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.3
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	24,971	5.1	4.3	6.6	+ 0.8	- 1.5

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was slack during February, and rather worse than in January.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 36.4 per cent. were unemployed at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 35.7 per cent. at 23rd January, 1933, and with 33.1 per cent. at 22nd February, 1932.

The estimated total of 165,000 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1932, included 17,400 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 147,600 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 20th February, 1933, was 27.2, as compared with 24.8 at 23rd January, 1933, and 19.9 at 22nd February, 1932. In docks, wharves and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 37.4 at 20th February, 1933, 36.8 at 23rd January, 1933, and 34.6 at 22nd February, 1932.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
4th Feb., 1933	3,499	1,899	5,398	6,734	12,132
11th " "	3,858	1,886	5,744	6,779	12,523
18th " "	3,062	1,683	4,745	6,498	11,243
25th " "	2,937	1,560	4,497	6,434	10,931
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Feb., 1933	3,339	1,757	5,096	6,611	11,707
Average for Jan., 1933	3,693	1,654	5,347	6,746	12,093
Average for Feb., 1932	4,330	1,568	5,898	8,022	13,920

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during February was 664, compared with 705 in January, and with 942 in February, 1932.

East Coast.—Employment at most of the North-East Coast ports remained slack. It continued bad at the Hartlepoons, Middlesbrough and Grimsby, and moderate at Hull. At Ipswich employment remained fair, but at King's Lynn it was slack.

Liverpool.—Employment during February remained moderate. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 24th February, 1933, was 10,241, compared with 10,134 in January, 1933, and with 11,379 in February, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,183 in the four weeks ended 24th February, 1933, compared with £20,959 in January, 1933, and with £24,935 in February, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained slack in general at most of the South Wales ports, though at Cardiff and Penarth it continued moderate. Conditions remained fair at Avonmouth. Employment was bad at Southampton, but at Plymouth there was a slight improvement due to grain imports. At other South-Western ports employment was quiet, except at Falmouth where it continued fairly good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained bad at Glasgow. At Leith it was somewhat better, and it improved in the second half of the month at Dundee. It continued good at Greenock and fair at Grangemouth. Employment remained moderate at Burntisland and fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during February remained very slack. The demand for men was generally extremely quiet; the supply was more than adequate to meet the low level of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 20th February, 1933, was 34.1, compared with 36.6 at 23rd January, 1933, and 34.4 at 22nd February, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to moderate and showed some decline in the last week. On the Tyne the demand was slack generally; on the Wear it was quiet during the first half of February, with more activity thereafter. The demand for men on the Tees was very slack up to the last week of the month, when some improvement was noted; at the Hartlepoons it was very quiet. At Hull the demand was slack on the whole. At Southampton it was very quiet, with slackness more marked towards the end of February. At Bristol, apart from a fair demand in the second week, it was very poor; at Avonmouth the demand declined during the first fortnight but improved thereafter, and at the end of February was fair. The demand at Newport was quiet, particularly in the second half of the month; at Cardiff the demand improved during the first three weeks but showed a decline in the last week, and at the end of February was slack; at Swansea the demand was very slack, apart from slight increases in activity in the first and third weeks. The demand on the Mersey was quiet to moderate; at Manchester it was slack, with slightly more activity in the last week. On the Clyde the demand was quiet, particularly in the third week of the month; at Leith it was slack, with a slight improvement in the second half of February. At Belfast, apart from a fair period early in the month, the demand was extremely dull.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Feb., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Two Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1933.	Feb., 1932.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 20th February, 1933, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on

these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 100 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 100.

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

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 20th FEBRUARY, 1933.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	7,459	265	7,724	87	21	108	7,546	286	7,832	7,508	286	7,794
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	226,769	698	227,467	72,170	40	72,210	298,939	738	299,677	298,908	738	299,646
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,186	4	5,190	1,147	—	1,147	6,333	4	6,337	6,299	3	6,302
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,537	7	2,544	57	—	57	2,594	7	2,601	2,589	7	2,596
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	11,967	13	11,980	4,660	2	4,662	16,627	15	16,642	15,789	15	15,804
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,400	5	1,405	623	—	623	2,023	5	2,028	2,021	5	2,026
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,432	148	2,580	1,223	8	1,231	3,655	156	3,811	3,605	155	3,760
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,046	17	4,063	605	10	615	4,651	27	4,678	4,582	27	4,609
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,395	22	3,417	538	2	540	3,933	24	3,957	3,933	24	3,957
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,714	102	4,816	1,590	19	1,609	6,304	121	6,425	6,245	121	6,366
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,547	72	3,619	949	12	961	4,496	84	4,580	4,421	82	4,503
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	15,283	872	16,155	6,060	465	6,525	21,343	1,337	22,680	20,765	1,337	22,102
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	6,024	4,852	10,876	5,976	8,254	14,230	12,000	13,106	25,106	11,950	13,091	25,041
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	3,678	460	4,138	1,077	144	1,221	4,755	604	5,359	4,740	604	5,344
Glass Bottles	3,436	184	3,620	929	48	977	4,365	232	4,597	4,361	232	4,593
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals	13,274	1,363	14,637	1,053	264	1,317	14,327	1,627	15,954	14,219	1,626	15,845
Explosives	1,133	281	1,414	191	41	232	1,324	322	1,646	1,323	321	1,644
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,732	301	2,033	172	26	198	1,904	327	2,231	1,904	327	2,231
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	7,136	1,261	8,397	1,265	364	1,629	8,401	1,625	10,026	8,374	1,607	9,981
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	6,372	28	6,400	1,235	6	1,241	7,607	34	7,641	7,605	34	7,639
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling and Steel Rolling and Forging	40,214	319	40,533	33,126	122	33,248	73,340	441	73,781	73,337	441	73,778
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	6,636	252	6,888	2,057	12	2,069	8,693	293	8,986	8,605	293	8,898
Tin Plates	3,829	311	4,140	6,168	503	6,671	9,997	814	10,811	9,997	814	10,811
Iron and Steel Tubes	6,325	144	6,469	5,351	41	5,392	11,676	185	11,861	11,675	185	11,860
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,825	294	3,119	2,438	128	2,566	5,263	422	5,685	5,263	421	5,684
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	120,655	3,316	123,971	37,374	1,866	39,240	158,029	5,182	163,211	155,882	5,168	161,050
Electrical Engineering	11,795	1,958	13,753	3,634	745	4,379	15,429	2,703	18,132	15,332	2,699	18,031
Marine Engineering, etc.	24,595	96	24,691	2,957	30	2,987	27,552	126	27,678	23,796	125	23,921
Constructional Engineering	9,189	98	9,287	2,493	24	2,517	11,682	122	11,804	11,628	122	11,750
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	36,658	1,810	38,468	10,085	391	10,476	46,743	2,201	48,944	46,411	2,192	48,603
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,358	238	3,596	516	46	562	3,742	284	4,158	3,811	284	4,095
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	110,944	469	111,413	3,988	79	4,061	114,932	542	115,474	106,465	483	106,948

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades:—												
Stone, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	16,947	755	17,702	9,095	467	9,562	26,042	1,222	27,264	25,929	1,222	27,151
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	4,311	78	4,389	448	4	452	4,759	82	4,841	4,686	79	4,765
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	10,371	6,361	16,732	2,319	2,331	4,650	12,699	8,692	21,392	12,665	8,692	21,357
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,831	1,397	7,228	3,231	701	3,932	9,052	2,938	11,990	9,053	2,938	11,991
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,686	1,153	3,839	1,684	682	2,366	4,310	1,835	6,205	4,370	1,835	6,205
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	3,247	922	4,169	1,093	430	1,523	4,340	1,352	5,692	4,317	1,352	5,669
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,769	28	1,797	217	3	220	1,966	31	2,017	1,983	31	2,014
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,596	1,937	5,533	1,518	1,198	2,716	5,114	3,135	8,249	5,080	3,132	8,212
Metal Industries not separately specified	22,776	6,947	29,723	7,571	3,015	10,586	30,347	9,962	40,309	30,152	9,957	40,109
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	19,251	16,629	35,880	13,074	16,508	29,582	32,325	33,137	65,462	32,325	33,137	65,462
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	12,679	30,046	42,725	4,656	13,703	18,359	17,335	43,749	61,084	17,328	43,743	61,071
Total, Cotton	31,930	46,675	78,605	17,730	30,211	47,941	49,660	76,886	126,546	49,653	76,880	126,533
Woolen and Worsted	10,265	8,011	18,276	11,615	16,030	27,645	21,880	24,041	45,921	21,740	23,946	45,686
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	2,586	1,803	4,389	2,404	3,583	5,987	4,990	5,388	10,378	4,985	5,354	10,339
Artificial Silk Yarn	2,055	961	3,016	843	1,135	1,978	2,898	2,096	4,994	2,898	2,096	4,994
Linen	5,819	8,199	14,018	1,484	3,457	4,941	7,303	11,658	18,959	11,332	3,004	4,336
Jute	4,387	7,475	11,863	602	1,614	2,216	4,989	9,090	14,079	4,989	9,090	14,079
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	1,238	1,435	2,723	338	828	1,166	1,626	2,263	3,889	1,462	1,946	3,408
Hosiery	1,880	5,271	7,151	2,092	7,856	9,948	3,972	13,127	17,099	3,952	13,024	16,976
Lace	664	532	1,196	827	868	1,695	1,491	1,400	2,891	1,491	1,400	2,891
Carpets	686	680	1,366	1,034	1,474	2,508	1,720	3,874	1,719	2,154	3,873	
Textiles not separately specified ...	2,049	3,166	5,215	613	2,179	2,792	2,662	5,345	8,007	2,494	4,266	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	10,988	3,466	14,454	11,092	3,700	14,792	22,080	7,166	29,246	20,759	5,761	26,520
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Curing and Dressing ...	4,695	1,152	5,847	1,151	339	1,490	5,846	1,491	7,337	5,842	1,491	7,333
Leather Goods	1,996	1,498	3,494	426	568	994	2,422	2,065	4,487	2,394	2,028	4,422
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	13,266	12,768	26,034	2,617	10,391	13,008	15,883	23,159	39,042	15,169	22,639	37,808
Dress Making and Millinery	1,367	8,547	9,914	3,028	3,120	6,148	1,459	11,317	12,834	1,436	10,873	12,309
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	2,042	1,554	3,596	742	987	1,729	2,784	2,541	5,325	2,784	2,540	5,324
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	1,012	7,546	8,558	143	4,336	4,479	1,155	11,882	13,037	970	6,503	7,473
Dress Industries not separately specified	1,093	998	2,091	551	886	1,437	1,644	1,834	3,528	1,626	1,881	3,507
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	12,142	2,829	14,971	3,431	3,497	11,928	20,573	6,326	26,899	20,289	6,297	26,586
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	14,382	5										

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH FEB., 1933.

For notes see page 99.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932, PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES* AS COMPARED WITH, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 20TH FEB., 1933.

* See last paragraph of text on page 96.

† For 22nd February, 1932, and 23rd February, 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 20th February, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 1.3 than at 23rd February, 1931.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Group, Males, Females, Total, showing proportions of insured workpeople unemployed in various industry groups.

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 20th February, 1933, differed from the figures for 23rd January, 1933, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 20th February, 1933, as compared with 23rd January, 1933, showing principal variations in numbers unemployed.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 96 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 20th February, 1933, of the composition of these statistics.

Table showing composition of unemployment statistics for Great Britain, categorized by sex and age group.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933 AND 23RD JANUARY, 1933.

Table comparing numbers on registers of employment exchanges for Great Britain, split by 20th Feb 1933 and 23rd Jan 1933.

Table showing numbers on registers of employment exchanges for Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table showing vacancies notified and filled for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comparing 20th Feb 1933 with 23rd Feb 1933.

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities...

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 20th February, 1933.

Large table showing numbers on registers in principal towns across various divisions like London, South-Eastern, and North-Western.

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933.

Table showing numbers of juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on registers, categorized by sex and region.

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 20TH FEBRUARY, 1933.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment, categorized by sex and region.

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

Table showing percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles aged 16 and 17, categorized by sex and region.

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Table showing juveniles in attendance at approved courses of instruction, categorized by sex and region.

There were 81 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 32 for girls, and 27 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 23 Junior Instruction Classes for boys and 9 for girls, and 2 mixed classes.

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

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 20th February, 1933, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment.

Table showing periods of registered unemployment, categorized by sex and duration.

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 20th February, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit.

In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Authorities for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

The Table shows that of the 1,779,778 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 20th February, 1933, there were 607,207 with claims to insurance benefit, and 1,031,167 with applications for transitional payments; while 141,404 were either not entitled to benefit or payments, or had claims under consideration.

Among the 256,227 wholly unemployed insured women, 129,548 had claims for insurance benefit, 69,915 were applicants for transitional payments, and 56,764 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration.

ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

Table with 4 columns: Section of Register, Men, Women. Rows include Claims for Insurance Benefit, Applications for Transitional Payments, Total applications for Transitional Payments, Insured Non-claimants, Position under First Statutory Condition, Total Insured Adults on Register.

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

Table with 4 columns: Section of Register, Boys, Girls. Rows include Claims for Insurance Benefit, Not entitled to Insurance Benefit, Position under First Statutory Condition, Total Insured Juveniles on Register.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (including, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications submitted to them during the period 9th January to 4th February, 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:—

Table with 7 columns: Nature of Determination, Men (Initial, Renewals, Total), Women (Initial, Renewals, Total), Total (Initial, Renewals, Total). Rows include Transitional payment allowed at Maximum benefit rates, Lower rates, Needs of applicants held not to justify payment, Total.

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 28th February 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Table with 4 columns: Ground on which referred, Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Contributions conditions, Not normally insurable, Anomalies Regulations, Employment left voluntarily without just cause, Employment lost through misconduct, Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, Not unemployed, Not capable of work, Other grounds, Total.

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.†

Table with 4 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers, Appeals dealt with by Courts of Referees, Total Appeals.

C.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Table with 4 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Appeals by Insurance Officers, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants, Total.

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

† See note * in first column on page 103. There were no cases under Class (c). ‡ See note † in first column on page 103.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST MARCH, 1932 TO 28TH FEBRUARY, 1933.

Table with 3 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Decisions of Courts of Referees, Trade Dispute Cases, Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Decisions by Umpire, Appeals by Insurance Officers, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants, Total.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

Table with 4 columns: Four weeks ended 25th February, 1933, Four weeks ended 28th January, 1933, Four weeks ended 27th February, 1932, £. Rows include I. Insurance Account, Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer, Total Income, Insurance Benefit, Interest accrued on Treasury Advances, Miscellaneous Payments, Total Expenditure, Treasury Advances Outstanding, II. Transitional Payments Account.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY, 1933.

(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 February, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 844,162, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 22.6 per cent. more than in February, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 505, 509 and 413 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in February, 1933, was 686,787, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, but an increase of 19.8 per cent. as compared with February, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 157,375, or 2.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 36.7 per cent. more than in February, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February, 1933, numbered 98,917, or 1.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 4.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 745,245, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 27.5 per cent. more than in February, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-one showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in February, 1933, as compared with January, 1933; fourteen showed increases; while in two areas there was no change. Compared with February, 1932, forty-five areas showed increases, including Cardiff (640 per 10,000), Southampton (292 per 10,000), Glasgow (270 per 10,000), Norwich (258 per 10,000), Sheffield (223 per 10,000), and Liverpool (208 per 10,000); while two areas showed small decreases.

Table with 6 columns: Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Month ago, Year ago. Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES, County of London, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Cardiff, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, East Ham, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, St. Helens, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Southend-on-Sea, South Shields, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Walsall, West Ham, Wolverhampton.

Table with 6 columns: Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Month ago, Year ago. Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES, County of London, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Burnley, Cardiff, Coventry, Croydon, Derby, East Ham, Gateshead, Huddersfield, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, St. Helens, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Southend-on-Sea, South Shields, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Walsall, West Ham, Wolverhampton.

Table with 6 columns: Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Total of 42 above-named County Boroughs, Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs.

Table with 6 columns: Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Month ago, Year ago. Rows include SCOTLAND, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen.

Table with 6 columns: Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Total for the above Scottish Burghs, Total for above 47 areas.

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

† 11th February in London, 25th February in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th February in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 87-88 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT decreased during the second half of February, owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month the number of registered unemployed was about 45,000 less than at the middle of the month.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of February, 1933, was 6,115,673 (provisional figure), as compared with 6,118,492 at the end of January, 1933, and 6,209,115 at the end of February, 1932.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of February, 1933, was 6,001,691 (provisional figure), as compared with 6,013,612 at the end of January, 1933, and 6,128,429 at the end of February, 1932.

At the end of February, 1933, 942,956 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,512,472 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,455,428 (provisional figures), as compared with 2,372,066 at the end of January, 1933, and 3,525,486 at the end of February, 1932.

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,442,874 (provisional figure) able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 28th February, 1933; the corresponding total at the end of January, 1933, was 2,459,420 and at the end of February, 1932, 1,832,956.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 46.2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1933, as compared with 45.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1932, and 43.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1932. In addition 23.7 per cent. were working short time at the end of January, 1933, as compared with 22.7 per cent. at the end of December, 1932, and 22.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1932. The following Table gives particulars for the various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Jan., 1933.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Jan., 1933.	Dec., 1932.	Jan., 1933.	Dec., 1932.
Mining	137,600	18.5	18.1	32.7	31.0
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	88,500	78.1	72.7	6.8	7.7
Other workers ...	65,500	47.2	45.9	22.5	16.6
Engineering and metal	742,000	47.7	46.8	27.7	26.5
Chemical	84,500	32.8	34.1	34.8	36.7
Textile	239,100	30.0	30.0	40.3	37.2
Paper	88,700	35.0	33.6	27.8	26.4
Leather	47,000	41.8	41.7	30.8	27.9
Wood	235,700	69.9	69.3	10.2	10.2
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	213,700	28.5	28.1	37.5	35.2
Clothing, boots and shoes	123,900	39.7	39.3	39.7	36.5
Building	462,200	90.6	86.1	0.3	0.4
Printing	139,400	36.5	36.3	19.4	18.1
Miscellaneous	633,000	23.8	22.7	25.9	26.6
	3,300,800	46.2	45.1	23.7	22.7

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a further increase during February. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 368,929 (285,890 men and 83,039 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 352,648 and at the end of February, 1932, 332,958.

At the beginning of February, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 4.18 per cent. as compared with February, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 41.54, as compared with 54.03 at the beginning of February, 1932. At 1st February, 1933, 17.59 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 23.95 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment showed an increase during December. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 175 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 919,873, show that 18.6 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 17.5 per cent. at the end of November, and 17.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1931. In addition, 16.9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In December, 1932, 22.4 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 20.6 and in December, 1931, 21.3.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th February, 1933, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th March, 1933. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th February and 5th March, 1933. Paris.
‡ Revue du Travail, February, 1933. Brussels.

HOLLAND.*

Unemployment showed an increase during December. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 596,790 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st December, 1932, 31.5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.8 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 27.6 and 4.6 respectively and in the last week of December, 1931, 24.0 and 5.7. At the end of December, 1932, 376,700 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 350,800 were unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.†

Unemployment continued to increase during January, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 101,111 applications for employment (76.9 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 81,887 at the end of December and 57,857 at the end of January, 1932. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,347, 1,349 and 1,496 respectively.

Returns from 193 unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 493,297 members, 13.3 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 11.9 per cent. partially so at the end of December, 1932, as compared respectively with 7.8 per cent. and 10.8 per cent. at the end of September and 10.1 per cent. and 14.9 per cent. at the end of December, 1931.

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 397,920 (146,547 in Vienna), an increase of 8.2 per cent. as compared with December, 1932, and 11.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1932.

ITALY.§

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,225,470 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1,129,654 at the end of December, and 1,051,321 at the end of January, 1932. In addition, 33,003 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 37,644 at the end of December and 33,224 at the end of January, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased slightly in Denmark during February, but decreased in Sweden during January.

Denmark.¶—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 324,808 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 43.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of February, 1933, as compared with 43.5 per cent. at the end of January, 1933, and 35.9 per cent. at the end of February, 1932.

Sweden.¶¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of January, 1933, was 28.5, as compared with 30.8 at the end of December and 24.0 at the end of January, 1932.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 69,392 establishments in 17 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,275,560 workpeople in January, 1933, showing a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 5.0 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1933 (based on returns relating to 17,762 establishments employing 2,557,837 workpeople) was 56.6, as compared with 58.3 in December, 1932, and 64.8 in January, 1932.

AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during the fourth quarter of 1932. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 28.1, as compared with 29.6 in the preceding quarter and 28.0 in the fourth quarter of 1931. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

CANADA.‡‡

Employment showed a decrease at the beginning of February. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,956 firms gave an aggregate of 706,478 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st February, 1933, as compared with 720,448 at 1st January. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st February, 1933, was 76.8, as compared with 78.5 at the beginning of January, and 89.7 at the beginning of February, 1932.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January, 1933. The Hague.
† La Vie Economique, February, 1933. Berne.
‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th February, 1933. Vienna.
§ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1933. Rome.
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th March, 1933. Copenhagen.
¶¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
** Trend of Employment, January, 1933. Washington.
*** Report of Commonwealth Statistician on Unemployment, Fourth Quarter 1932. Canberra.
†† The February Employment Situation, 1933. Ottawa.

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

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 February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £45,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 550,000 workpeople and in an increase of about £90 in those of 2,350 workpeople.

The building, etc., industry group accounted for 490,000 of the workpeople whose wages were reduced, and for £42,000 of the decrease in wages.

The reductions in wages in the building trade applied to operatives nearly in all towns in Great Britain, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool and Birkenhead, and also of painters in Scotland; the reductions amounted to ½d. per hour for craftsmen (1d. for plasterers in Scotland) and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers.

Workpeople in other industrial groups whose wages were reduced in February included the following. For coal miners in Warwickshire the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to about ½ per cent. on current rates. There was a slight decrease in the percentage cost-of-living wage paid to machine calico printers, and the weekly wages of silk dyers at Macclesfield were reduced by 4d. and 2d. for men and women respectively. For boot and shoe repairers employed by co-operative societies in Yorkshire the amount of the excess of current rates over the minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts was reduced. There were reductions, usually of ½d. per hour, in the rates of wages of furniture trade operatives in a considerable number of towns, and of sawmill and packing-case makers at Liverpool, Manchester and some other towns. A number of decreases were made affecting those workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities whose wages are governed by movements in the building trade. There were also reductions in the wages of quarry workers in a few districts, and of leather belt makers. Reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts occurred in the brush and broom, cotton waste reclamation, and general waste materials reclamation trades in Great Britain, and in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade in Scotland.

Of the estimated total decrease of £45,500 per week, about £42,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; this total includes £40,850 which took effect under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople or by Trade Boards, other reductions agreed upon by such bodies accounting for about £1,500; about £200 took effect under a sliding scale based upon the proceeds of the coal-mining industry; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Denbighshire and Flintshire.	16 Feb.	Adult male workers employed wholly or mainly as team-men, cattle-men, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs.	<i>Decrease in the minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 60 hours, 34s.†</i>
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages at the minimum of 43 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by ½d. per day (to 7s. 1d. at the majority of the collieries).‡</i>
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire...	5 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Basis rate of 3s. 8d. increased to 3s. 9d.; and special nett additions formerly ranging from 1s. 0½d. to 1½d. per shift for day-wage men on basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. per shift adjusted and extended so as to amount to 1s. 0½d. to 1d. per shift for basis rates of 3s. 9d. to 5s. 4d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers: 3s. 9d. per shift, plus 12½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 0½d. per shift.
Quarrying	North East Lancashire.	1 Feb.	Freestone and sandstone quarry workers.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, getters and dressers, 1s. 5½d.; sawyers, blacksmiths and crannemen, 1s. 3½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.</i>
	Yorkshire	1st full pay day in Feb.	Freestone and sandstone quarry workers.	<i>Decrease of 1d. per hour on time rates, and of an equivalent amount on piece rates. Rates after change: Grade A districts—delvers and hevers, 1s. 5d.; bottom delvers and hevers, 1s. 3½d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.; Grade B districts—1½d. less than Grade A; Grade C districts—1½d. less than Grade B.</i>
Quarrying	Box, Corsham and Chippenham (Wilts).	1 Feb.	Masons, sawyers and labourers employed at stone yards.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for masons, 1s. 2½d.</i>
	Portland	1 Feb.	Workers employed in sawmills and stone yards at limestone quarries.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour for masons and machinists, and of ½d. per hour for sawyers and labourers. Rates after change: banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. 5½d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 3½d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 2½d.; unskilled labourers, 1s. 1½d.</i>
Quarrying	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Feb.	Workers employed at pennant stone quarries.	<i>Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: masons, 1s. 5½d.; quarrymen, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.</i>

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The 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.
† See also under "Change in Hours of Labour."
‡ At three collieries where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was reduced by 1 per cent. to 38 per cent. at one colliery, and remained unaltered at 35 and 37 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.
§ This reduction applied mainly to the employees of firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying Industry. The districts within the various grades are as follows:—Grade A—Huddersfield, Crosland Moor, Bradford District (including Thornton, Shipley, Idle and Queensbury), Keighley District (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse Districts and Horsforth; Grade B—Pateley Bridge District.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales*	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in chemical works.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour.*
	London† ...	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 9 1/2d. to 1s. 9d.)†
	Glasgow and West of Scotland and Ayrshire.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers and plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers—Glasgow and West of Scotland, 1s. 6 1/2d.; Ayrshire, 1s. 6d.; plumbers—all districts, 1s. 6d., plus allowance of 1/4d. per hour.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast ...	5 Feb.	Skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen 21 years of age and over (engineers, electricians, etc.) employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.‡	(a) Decrease of 1/2s. of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of 1 1/2s. of such advance. (b) Special bonus payment of 1d. per hour under the Agreement of 15 February, 1926, increased to 2 1/2d. per hour. (c) Number of hours paid for second and third shifts (each consisting of 40 hours, including meal times, per week) reduced to 48 and 54 hours respectively (in lieu of 50 and 60 hours respectively); number of hours paid for the first shift and for the single shift to remain unaltered. Special net additions granted of 4d. per shift where basis rate is 5s. 4d. per shift; 2d. per shift where basis rate is 5s. 6d.; 1 1/4d. per shift where basis rate is 5s. 8d.; and 1d. per shift where basis rate is 5s. 9d.‡
	North Lincolnshire...	5 Feb.	Labourers employed at blastfurnaces	Revised scale of standard rates adopted for a week of 47 hours of, for the first year, 10s.; second year, 12s. 6d.; third year, 15s., plus half the craftsmen's tonnage bonus; fourth year, 20s. 6d., plus three-quarters of the craftsmen's tonnage bonus; fifth year, 26s. 6d., plus the full craftsmen's tonnage bonus; all rates to be subject to the craftsmen's sliding-scale percentage addition. Young journeymen on completion of apprenticeship to receive a basis rate of 5s. less than the journeymen's rate for a probationary period of 6 months.¶
	North Lincolnshire...	1 Jan.	Apprentice and young journeymen employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
Gas Retort Making, &c.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain work in gas works.¶	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour, leaving wages 1d. per hour in excess of the district building trade rate.
	Bradford and District.**	1 Feb.	Joiners and plumbers employed in the woollen and worsted and textile dyeing, etc., industries.	Decrease of 1s. 10d. per week (66s. to 64s. 2d.).
Woolen and Worsted, etc.	Leicester ...	20 Feb.	Male workers ...	Bonus reduced†† from 10s. 6d. to 10s. in the £.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Mar.‡‡	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced†† from 19.35 per cent. to 18.45 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Machine Calico Printing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 11 Feb.	Male workers ...	Decreases†† of from 1d. to 4d. per week. Rates after change: 13s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 44s. 4d. at 21 and over.
			Female workers 18 and over ...	Decrease†† of 2d. per week (26s. 4d. to 26s. 2d.).
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	London ...	24 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the cloth-working trade.	Decrease of 3s. or 4s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. or 2s. per week for van boys. Rates after change: dampers—sheet end, 40s.; bout end, 51s.; foremen, 64s.; improvers—sheet end, 34s.; bout end, 46s.; hangers-up, 59s.; examiners, rollers and measurers, 62s.; tablehands, stock-keepers, foremen examiners, front packers and carmen, 64s.; assistant examiners, tablehand improvers, pressmen's mates and back packers, 55s.; pattern hands, 65s.; press setters, 68s.; labourers, 51s.; cutters, 41s.
			Female workers employed in the wholesale manufacturing and all other branches of the trade except the retail branch.	Decrease in piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1/4d. per hour (7 1/2d. to 7d.), and scale of time rates fixed for learners commencing employment on and after 6th October, 1932, starting at 1 1/4d. per hour during 1st six months, increasing to 5d. during 6th six months. (See Notice of Order on page 115.)
Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture.	Scotland ...	20 Feb.	Male workers employed in all branches.	Decrease in minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. per hour for those 22 and over and of from 1/4d. to 2 1/4d. per hour for those under 22. Minimum rates after change: 2 1/4d. at under 15, increasing each year to 1s. at 22 and over.
			Boot and shoe repairs employed by co-operative societies—Adult dayworkers (except foremen). Foremen ...	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 62s.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Yorkshire§ ...	Pay day in week beginning 27 Feb.	Indentured apprentices, learners and other juniors.	Minimum rates adopted of 76s., 80s. 6d. or 87s. 6d. per week according to number employed, resulting generally in a decrease of 3s. per week.
			Pieceworkers ...	Minimum rates adopted which are 1s. per week above current rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, leaving rates in South Yorkshire unchanged, and in other districts resulting in an increase of 6d. per week for those under 20 and in a decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 and over 21. Rates adopted which are 10 per cent. in South Yorkshire and 7 1/2 per cent. in other districts above the current piece rates for groundwork and extras fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.¶¶
Mill Sawing	Tyne district||| ...	1 Feb.	Labourers employed in sawmills:—Timeworkers ...	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 2d.).
	Liverpool ...	1 Feb.	Pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 3 per cent. on basic rates.
	Manchester, Salford and district, and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Manchester, Salford and district, and Ashton-under-Lyne.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on-Trent.	1st full pay day in Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills.	Decrease†† of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 4 1/2d. to 1s. 4d.).

* This reduction applied mainly to employees of firms affiliated to the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation. Under an agreement dated 27th October, 1922, the rates of wages at works outside London are to be 1d. per hour below those paid to similar classes of workpeople in the building trade. It is understood, however, that in the case of plumbers in certain districts (including Manchester, Blackley, Leeds and Widnes) and of all classes of building trade artisans in chemical works in the Cardiff and Swansea districts and at Northwich, Winnington and Lostock Gralam, the same rates are paid as in the housebuilding trade.

† This reduction applied mainly to employees of firms affiliated to the London Chemical Manufacturers' Convention.
‡ These changes affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to The Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association. In addition, adjustments were made in the rates of pay for overtime.
§ In addition the shift rates, i.e., 5s. 4d., 5s. 6d., 5s. 8d. and 5s. 9d., are subject to the current sliding-scale addition for North Lincolnshire blastfurnace workers of 12 1/2 per cent.

¶ This change affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Lincolnshire Ironmasters' Association. In the application of the above standard rates to the apprentices at present employed no reduction is to be made in their total earnings.
¶¶ 1/2s. work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys, also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

** This reduction applied mainly to employees of firms who are members of the Woolcombing Employers' Federation, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Bradford and District Master Spinners' Association. It is understood that the same rate applies to other classes of building trade artisans employed by these firms in the West Riding.

†† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.
§§ This change applied mainly to workers employed by societies affiliated to the North-Eastern Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards. The rates previously paid to pieceworkers were, in South Yorkshire, 15 per cent. above Trade Board rates for groundwork and extras and, in other districts, 12 1/2 per cent. above for groundwork, no addition being made for extras. It was provided that after the week ending 27th May, 1933, the percentage payable above Trade Board rates in South Yorkshire should be 7 1/2.

||| Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, and Tyne Dock.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Packing Case Making	Liverpool ...	1 Feb.	Packing case makers and woodcutting machinists employed in packing case shops.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: packing case makers, 1s. 5d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 7d.
	Manchester, Salford and Bolton.	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in packing case shops.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Chester, Lancaster, Rochdale, St. Helens, Southport and Warrington.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport.	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives ...	Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour for adult male workers, 1/4d. per hour for female workers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chair-makers, carvers, polishers, machinists (after 4 years on machines), upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. 5 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 0 1/2d.; women polishers and upholsterers, 10 1/2d.; glass workers—bevelers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 5 1/2d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 6 1/2d.; fitters, 1s. 3 1/2d.; packers, 1s. 2 1/2d. Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Wigan and district...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Leicester ...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4 1/2d.).
Building	Peterborough ...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme districts.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.).
	Reading ...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers and french polishers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers, 1s. 7 1/2d.; cabinet makers and french polishers, 1s. 4 1/2d.
Shop etc. Fitting	Edinburgh ...	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers (male workers). Female polishers and sewers ...	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, 1s. 6d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 5 1/2d. Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (9d. to 8 1/2d.).
	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, french polishers and labourers.	Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fitters), 1s. 6d.; painters, 1s. 5d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, and plumbers, 1s. 7d.; marble polishers, 1s. 5d.; french polishers, 1s. 6 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 2 1/2d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—1/4d. per hour less than within the 12-mile radius for craftsmen and 1/4d. per hour less for labourers.†
	Various other towns in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Birkenhead).	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour for boiler attendants and derrick signalmen and 1/4d. per hour for other workers. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—derrick drivers, 1s. 6d., plus height money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers, and loco drivers, 1s. 4 1/2d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 3 1/2d.; boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, 1s. 2 1/2d.; fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 5 1/2d.; rope runners, 1s. 3d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—1/4d. per hour less than within the 12-mile radius for boiler attendants and derrick signalmen and 1/4d. per hour less for other workers.
Tile Laying, Glassworking, Concrete Laying, etc.	Birmingham and Smethwick districts.	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives ...	Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. per hour for labourers; special allowance of 2d. per day granted on account of travelling conditions. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 5 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 1 1/2d., plus in each case 2d. per day.†
	Various towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, glaziers and labourers.	Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 5 1/2d., 1s. 1 1/2d.; A1, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0 1/2d.; A2, 1s. 4 1/2d., 1s. 0 1/2d.; A3, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B, 1s. 3 1/2d., 1 1/2d.; B1, 1s. 5d., 1 1/2d.; B2, 1s. 2 1/2d., 1 1/2d.; B3, 1s. 2d., 1 1/2d.; C, 1s. 1 1/2d., 1 1/2d.; C1, 1s. 1d., 9 1/2d.†
	Various towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Plasterers ...	Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1 1/2d.; A1, 1s. 5 1/2d., 1s. 1 1/2d.; A2, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0 1/2d.; A3, 1s. 4 1/2d., 1s. 0 1/2d.; B, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B1, 1s. 3 1/2d., 1 1/2d.; B2, 1s. 3d., 1 1/2d.; B3, 1s. 2 1/2d., 1 1/2d.†
Asphalting	Various towns in Scotland.	1 Feb.	Plasterers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 6 1/2d.).
	London district ...	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the shop etc. fitting industry.	Decrease of 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change for brass and metal mechanics: skilled, 1s. 6 1/2d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 4 1/2d.; assistants, 1s. 2 1/2d.
	Leeds ...	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers ...	Decrease of 1/4d. or 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: marble masons, tilers and mosaic layers, 1s. 6d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s. 1 1/2d.
Asphalting	Manchester, Salford and district.	1 Feb.	Decorative glassworkers and lead light cementers.	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour for lead light glaziers and embossers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.) and 1/4d. per hour for lead light cementers (1s. 1 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/4d.).
	North of England††	1 Feb.	Concretors ... Asphalt workers ...	Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5 1/2d.). Decrease* of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: layers, 1s. 5 1/2d.; potmen, 1s. 1d.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† This reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. There was no change in the scheduled rates at the following towns owing to their having been re-graded from the same date as that from which the above reduction took effect:—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES: from A3 to A2—Abergele, Prestatyn, Rhyl; MIDLAND COUNTIES: from A2 to A1—Leamington and Warwick; from B to A3—Rushden; EASTERN COUNTIES: from A2 to A1—Brentwood; from B1 to B—Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea, Walton-on-Naze; from C to B3—East Dereham, Saffron Walden; SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES: from B1 to B—Swanage; from B2 to B1—Redruth and Camborne, Weymouth; from B3 to B2—Hayle, Wells. In the EASTERN COUNTIES, Holbrook was re-graded from B3 to B1, but an "exceptional margin" of 2 1/2d. above B3 was reduced to 1 1/4d. above B1, the net result being a reduction in scheduled rates of 1/4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. per hour for labourers. In the case of Mildenhall, which was re-graded from C1 to B2 there was a net increase in scheduled rates of 1d. per hour for craftsmen and 1/4d. per hour for labourers. At Norwich, where a separate agreement has been made between the local employers of plasterers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry is not a party, it is understood that the rate of wages thus fixed remains unaltered within the limits of operation of the agreement. A list of the towns included in the Grading Scheme of the National Joint Council, with the Grade to which each town is allocated, is given on page 109.

‡ This reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by the London Master Builders' Association and the National Association of Operative Plasterers. It is understood that the rate generally paid is now 1s. 7 1/2d. per hour. A further reduction of 1/4d. per hour is to take effect on 1 June, 1933.
§ In the case of labourers the reduction was subject to a general provision that wages should be, as previously, not less than 75 per cent. of the rate paid to craftsmen in each district. The reduction amounted to 1/4d. per hour in Grades A, A2, B, B2 and C, and to 1/2d. per hour in Grades A1, A3, B1, B3 and C1.

¶ Painters in certain towns in the South Western Counties receive 1/4d. or 1d. less than the craftsmen's rate given above.
¶¶ This reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, the reduction being subject to the general provision that the rate for labourers should, in all districts, remain at not less than 75 per cent. of that paid to craftsmen. In the Glasgow and West of Scotland district an "exceptional rate" for bricklayers of 1/4d. per hour above Grade A rate is paid. A list of the towns comprised in each Grade which are understood to observe the decisions of the Council, is given below, the towns printed in italics being those in which the "exceptional rate" for bricklayers is paid. Grade A.—Aberdeen (except labourers), Airdrie, Alloa, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bridge of Allan, Burntisland, Callander, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Doune, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dumoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Girvan, Glasgow, Gournock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmacool, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Largs, Larlich, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Maybole, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Prestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Stewarton, Stirling, Troon, Uddingston, Wishaw. Grade A2.—Aberdeen, Brechin, Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick, Kelso, Maxwelltown, Selkirk.

** Including Aberdeen, Airdrie, Armadale, Ayr, Barrhead, Bathgate, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gournock, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirkcaldy, Kirkintilloch, Largs, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Saltcoats, Stirling and Wishaw.

†† This reduction applied in various districts in Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire (except Liverpool and Birkenhead), North Wales, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire.

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

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Electricity Supply, Local Government, Skip and Basket Making, Brush and Broom Manufacture, Roller Leather Manufacture, Leather Belt Manufacture, Cotton Waste Reclamation, General Waste Reclamation, and Distributive Trades.

CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING FEBRUARY, 1933.

Table with columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entry for Agriculture in Denbighshire and Flintshire.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. † The reduction took effect under arrangements whereby the wages of the classes of workpeople concerned are regulated by movements in building trade wages (which were reduced in February). ‡ The Authorities mainly affected include the following:—Bolton, Heywood, Hyde, Preston, Rochdale, Swinton and Pendlebury. There was also a reduction of 1d. per hour in the wages of road paviors and masons at all these towns (see note † 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 of more of these operations. || See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following Table shows the revised hourly rates of wages agreed upon by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry after the reduction reported on page 107. The rates of wages in the London district, which is not included in the Table, are also given on page 107.

Table showing rates of wages in the building trade in England and Wales. Columns include Industry (Craftsmen, Labourers), Grade (A, A1, A2, A3, B, B1, B2, B3, C, C1), and Rate (s. d.).

The following is a list of towns included in the grading scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, with the Grade to which each town is allocated. In the majority of cases it has been ascertained by enquiry of local representatives of the employers and trade unions that the grade rates are observed in practice...

NORTHERN COUNTIES.—Alnwick A2, Amble A2, Annfield Plain A1, Ashington A2, Aycliffe A1, Barnard Castle A3, Bedale B3, Bedlington A2, Berwick district A2, Bishop Auckland A1, Blackhill A1, Blackhill Mill A1, Blyth A3, Brandon A1, Burnhope A1, Burnhope A1, Burnhope A1, Consett A1, Coundon A1, Craghead A1, Crook A1, Crook Stanley A1, Darlington district A1, Dipton A1, Durham City A, Ebechester A1, Esh A1, Esh Winning A1, Etherley A1, Evenwood A1, Ferryhill A1, Forsterley A3, Gateshead A, Hamsterley A3, Hamsterley Colliery A1, Hartlepool A, Howdon-on-Tyne A, Hunwick A1, Kintley A1, Langley A1, Langley Park A1, Leadgate A1, Medomsley A1, Middlesbrough A, Morpeth A2, Newcastle A, Northallerton B3, Lancheater A1, Ryton A3, Rotherham A, Scarborough A1, Scunthorpe A, Selby A, Sheffield A, Shipley A2, Sowerby Bridge A, Spenningmoor A1, Staithes A, Stanhope North Shields A, Richmond district A3, Seahouses A2, Shildon A1, Shotley Bridge A1, South Moor A1, South Shields A, Spennymoor A1, Staithes A, Stanhope A3, Stanley A1, Stockton A, Stokesley A, Sunderland district A, Tanfield A1, Tantobie A1, Teesdale west of Barnard Castle B, Tees-side district A, Thirsk B3, Tow Law A3, Tyne and Blyth district A, Waterhouses A1, Weardale west of Stanhope B, West Auckland A1, Willington A1, Witton-le-Wear A1, Wolsingham A3, Wooller A2, Yarm A.

YORKSHIRE.—Barnoldswick A2, Barnsley A, Batley A, Beverley A, Bingley A, Boroughbridge B3, Bradford A, Bridlington A1, Brighouse A, Calder Valley A, Castleford A, Colne Valley A, Crosshills A, Dewsbury A, Doncaster A, Driffield A3, Fley A3, Goole A2, Grimby A, Halifax A, Harrogate A, Hathersage A3, Hebden Bridge A, Holmfirth A, Hormsia A3, Huddersfield A, Hull A, Ilkley A, Immingham A, Kettlewell A, Kirby Moorside B3, Knaresborough A3, Leeds A, Malton A3, Market Weighton B3, Masham B3, Mexborough A, Morley A, Normanston A, Ossett and Horbury A, Pateley Bridge B3, Penistone A, Pickering B3, Pontefract A, Pudsey A, Ripon A3, Rotherham A, Scarborough A1, Scunthorpe A, Selby A, Sheffield A, Shipley A2, Sowerby Bridge A, Spenningmoor A1, Staithes A, Stanhope A3, Stanley A1, Stockton A, Stokesley A, Sunderland district A, Tanfield A1, Tantobie A1, Teesdale west of Barnard Castle B, Tees-side district A, Thirsk B3, Tow Law A3, Tyne and Blyth district A, Waterhouses A1, Weardale west of Stanhope B, West Auckland A1, Willington A1, Witton-le-Wear A1, Wolsingham A3, Wooller A2, Yarm A.

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES WITH NORTH WALES.—Aberdeeny B1, Aberystwyth A3, Accrington A, Alderley Edge A, Altrincham A, Ambleside B, Anglesey B, Appleby B3, Ashton-under-Lyne A, Askrigg A3, Aspley B3, Bakewell A3, Bala B1, Barnmouth B, Barrow-in-Furness A, Bethus-y-Coed A3, Bispaham A, Blackburn A, Blackpool A, Blackrod A, Bollington A1, Bolton A, Brierfield A, Broughton (Ches.) A, Broughton-in-Furness A3, Buckley A, Buglawton A3, Burnley A, Bury A, Buxton A1, Carlisle A, Carnarvonshire (except Conway and Llandudno) B, Carnforth A, Carro B3, Chapel-en-le-Frith A1, Chester A, Chorley A, Cleator Moor A3, Cleveleys A, Clitheroe A, Cockermouth B, Colne A, Colwyn Bay A2, Congleton A1, Coniston A3, Connah's Quay A, Conway A2, Corwen B1, Crewe A2, Cumberland (except Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith) A3, Dalton A, Darwen A, Denbigh A3, Disley A1, Dolgelly B1, Egremont A3, Festiniog B1, Fleetwood A, Flint A, Frodsham A, Garstang A, Glossop A, Grange-over-Sands A3, Grasmere B, Harlech B, Harrington A3, Hawarden A, Haydock A, Hayfield A1, Heysham A, Heywood A, Higher Kinnerton A, Hoigwell A2, Horby A, Horwich A, Kendal B, Keswick B, Kirby Lonsdale B2, Kirby Stephen B3, Kirkham A, Knutsford A2, Lancaster A, Leigh A, Leyland A, Llanidloes A2, Llanfair-yr-Eiddawc A3, Llangollen A3, Llangurig B3, Llanidloes B3, Longridge A, Lytham A, Macclesfield A1, Machynlleth B1, Malpas A2, Manchester A (see note below), Market Drayton A3, Marryport A3, Merionethshire B1, Middleton A, Middlewich A2, Millom A3, Mold A, Montgomery B3, Montgomeryshire B3, Monywa A3, Morecambe A, Mostyn A3, Nantwich A2, Nelson A, New Mills A1, Newtown B3, Northop A, Northwich A2, Oldham A, Ormskirk A, Oswestry A3, Over A2, Penrith B, Poulton A, Prescot A, Prestatyn A2, Prestbury A1, Preston A, Queensferry A, Radcliffe A, Rainford A, Rhyl A2, Rochdale A, Rossendale Valley A, Ruabon A1, Runcorn A, Ruthin A3, St. Anne's A2, St. Asaph A3, St. Helens A, Sandbach A2, Sealdorf B2, Shotton A, Silverdale A, Southport A, Tarporley A2, Tebay B2, Thornton A, Tideswell A3, Tilston A2, Todmorden A, Towy B, Trafford A2, Ulverston A3, Walsden A, Warrington A (plumbers 1s. 6d.), Welshpool B3, Wem A3, Westhoughton A1, Whaley Bridge A1, Whalley A, Whitechurch A3, Whitehaven A3, Whiston A, Widnes A, Wigan A, Wigton A3, Wilmslow A, Wincle A1, Windermere B, Winsford A2, Worthington A3, Wrexham (including Cefn) A1.

[NOTE.—In the Manchester and Salford district a revised scale of travelling expenses was authorised by the National Joint Council to operate from 1st February, 1933, for men working outside specified areas, varying according to the distance from the boundaries of such areas from 3d. to 1s. 6d. per day for craftsmen and 75 per cent. of the craftsmen's payment for labourers. In the Liverpool and Birkenhead districts the rates remain unaltered at 1s. 7d. per hour, plus 2s. per week "hot money" for bricklayers, masons, tilers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, 1s. 8d. per hour for plasterers, 1s. 7d. per hour for other craftsmen, 1s. 2d. per hour for craftsmen's labourers, and 1s. 2d. per hour for navvies and general labourers.]

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Alfreton and Ripley A, Ashbourne B1, Ashby-de-la-Zouch A3, Atherstone A3, Belper A, Bewdley A2, Bidford-on-Avon B2, Birmingham A (see note below), Blackheath A, Boston A3, Bourne B1, Bridgnorth B, Bromsgrove A2, Burslem A, Burton-on-Trent A, Cannock and Hednesford A2, Chadde A, Chesterfield A, Church Stretton B1, Coalville A, Colehill A3, Coventry A, Davenry B, Derby A, Droitwich A2, Dudley (including Dudley Port, Tipton, Sedgley and Gornal) A, Eastwood A, Edge Hills B2, Evesham B, Fenton A, Gainsborough A3, Grantham A3, Grimsby B, Hanley A, Heanor A, Henley-in-Arden B, Hinckley A, Horncastle B, Ilkeston A, Ironbridge and District B, Kenilworth A, Kettering A2, Kidderminster and Stourport A2, Kington B2, Knowle A2, Langley Mill A, Leamington and Warwick A1, Leek A, Leicester A, Lichfield A2, Lincoln A, Long Eaton A, Longton A, Loughborough A, Louth A3, Ludlow B1, Malvern A3, Mansfield (including East Kirby) A, Market Bosworth A3, Market Harborough A3, Matlock A3, Melton Mowbray A2, Metch Wensley B1, Newark-on-Trent A2, Newcastle-under-Lyme A, Newport (Salop) B, Northampton A1, Nottingham A, Nuneaton A, Oakham A3, Oldbury A, Oundle B, Raunds B, Redditch A2, Redford A3, Rugby A, Rugeley A3, Rushden A3, Ruskington A3, Shardlow A, Shipton-on-Stour B2, Shrewsbury A3, Skegness A3, Sleaford A2, Southam A3, Southwell A3, Spalding B1, Stamford A3, Stafford A2, Stoke-on-Trent A, Stourbridge (including the industrial areas of Halesowen, Old Hill, Cradley, Cradley Heath, Quarry Bank, Lye and Brierley Hill and the portions of land between) A1, Stratford-on-Avon A3, Sutton Coldfield A, Sutton-in-Ashfield A, Swadlincote A, Swannick A, Tamworth A1, Thrapston B, Towcester B3, Tunstall A, Uppingham A3, Uttoxeter B, Walsall (including Wednesbury and Darlaston) A, Weedon B, Wellington B2, Wellington (including Oakengates and Shifnal) A2, West Bromwich A, Warkswoth B1, Wolverhampton (including Willenhall and Bilston) A, Woodhall Spa B, Worcester A2.

[NOTE.—In the Birmingham and Smethwick districts a special allowance on account of travelling conditions of 2d. per working day is payable to all workers.]

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Aldborough C, Amphil B3, Arleigh B, Arlesey B3, Attleborough B3, Aylsham B3, Baldock B, Beccles B3, Bedford A3, Berkhamsted B3, Biggleswade B1, Billericay B3, Bishops Cleeve B1, Boxford B1, Braintree B, Brandon B3, Braughing B3, Brentwood A1, Bungay C1, Buntingford B3, Bures B3, Burnham Market C1, Burnham-on-Crouch B3, Bury St. Edmunds B2, Cambridge A2, Cavendish C1, Chatteris C, Chelmsford B, Clacton B, Clare C1, Colchester A3, Colliisham C1, Cottenham C1, Cromer B3, Debenham C1, Diss B3, Docking C, Dovercourt B, Downham Market C1, Dunmow B3, Dunstable B3, Duxford B1, East Dereham B3, Elmstree C1, Ely B3, Epping A3, Eye C1, Fakenham B3, Felixstowe A3, Foulsham C1, Framlingham C, Frinton B, Great Yarmouth B1, Hadleigh C1, Halesworth C, Halstead B1, Harleston C1, Harlow B, Harpenden B1, Harwich B, Hatfield A3, Havering C1, Hemel Hempstead A3, Henlow B1, Hertford A3, Hingham C1, Histon A3, Hitchin B, Hoddeston A3, Holbrooke B1 (see note below), Holt C1, Hunstanton B3, Huntingdon B2, Ingate B1, Ipswich A3, Ixworth C1, Kelvedon B3, King's Lynn B2, Knobrook B3, Lakenheath C1, Laverham C1, Leighton Buzzard B3, Leiston C, Letchworth B, Linton C1, Littleport C1, Loddon C1, Long Stratton C1, Lowestoft B1, Lutton A3, Maldon B1, Manningtree B3, March B3, Melton Constable C1, Methold C1, Mildenhall B2, Mistley B3, Much Hadham B3, Mundesley B3, Needham Market C1, Newmarket B1, North Walsham B3, Northwold C1, Norwich A2, Ongar B1, Peterborough A2, Prittlewell A2, Puckeridge B3, Reepham C1, Rickmansworth A2, Royston B3, St. Albans A2, St. Ives B2, St. Neots B2, Saffron Walden B3, Sawbridge B3, Saxmundham C, Sheringham B3, Shoeburyness A2, Sible Hedingham B, Silver End B, Snettisham B3, Soham C1, Southend-on-Sea A2, Southwold B3, Statham C, Standon B3, Stevenage B, Stoke C1, Stoke Ferry C1, Stotfold B3, Stowmarket B3, Sudbury C1, Swoffham C1, Tewin A3, Thaxted C1, Thetford B3, Thorney C1, Thorpe Bay A2, Tring B3, Walsingham C1, Walton-on-the-Naze B, Ware A3, Watton C1, Wells C1, Welwyn B1, Welwyn Garden City A2, Westcliff-on-Sea A2, Whittlesey C1, Wickford B3, Wickhambrook C1, Wickham Market C, Wisbech B3, Wilham B2, Woodbridge B3, Worthingham B3, Wrentham B3, Wroxham B2, Wyomondham C, Yoxford C.

[NOTE.—"Exceptional rates" of 1s. 4d. per hour for craftsmen and 1s. 0d. per hour for labourers have been authorised by the National Joint Council to apply at Holbrook. Under an agreement arrived at between certain local employers of plasterers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers, a rate of 1s. 6d. had previously been fixed for plasterers at Norwich. It is understood that, within the limits of operation of the agreement, to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party, this rate remained unchanged.]

SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—Abingdon A3, Adlestone A3, Aldershot B3, Alton C1, Amersham B, Andover B3, Ardingly B1, Arundel B2, Ascot B, Ashford (Kent) B3, Ashford (Middlesex) A3, Ashted A3, Aylesbury B3, Bagshot B3, Banbury B1, Basinstoke B1, Beaconsfield B, Bechill B1, Bicester B3, Bishop's Cleeve B3, Bladon C1, Blindley Heath B1, Bognor Regis B2, Bordon C1, Bosham B3, Bournemouth A3, Bracknell B1, Bramley B2, Bramshott C1, Brighton A3, Buckingham B3, Burgess Hill B3, Burstow B1, Buxton B1, Camberley B3, Canterbury B2, Caterham B3, Chancellors Ford C1, Chalfonts B, Charlton B1, Chatham district (including Gillingham and Rochester) B, Chertsey A3, Chessham B1, Chichester B2, Chipping Norton B3, Chislehurst B3, Cobham A3, Cophthorne B1, Cranbrook C1, Cranleigh B2, Crawley B1, Crowhurst B1, Cuckfield B1, Deal B2, Deepcut C1, Didcot B, Dorking B1, Dover B2, Eastbourne A3, East Grinstead A, Edburgh B, Egham A3, Emsworth C1, Fair Oak B3, Fareham B1, Faringdon B3, Farnham B3, Faversham B3, Fenny Stratford B3, Folkestone B2, Fordingbridge C1, Gerrards Cross B, Godalming B1, Goring B3, Gosport A3, Gravesend A1, Grayshott B2, Guildford B1, Hailsham B3, Halton Park B2, Harley Windney C1, Haslemere B2, Hastings B2, Havant C1, Hawkhurst C1, Hayling Island C1, Haywards Heath B1, Heathfield B3, Henley B, Herne Bay B3, Herriard B3, Horley B1, Horsham B2, Hungerford C1, Hythe (Kent) B3, Isle of Thanet (including Acol, Birchington, Broadstairs, Kingsgate, Margate, Minster-in-Thanes, Monkton, Ramsgate, Sarre, St. Lawrence, St. Nicholas, St. Peter's and Westgate) B1, Isle of Wight B3, Lambourne B3, Laverstock B3, Leatherhead A3, Leves B3, Lingfield B1, Linslade B3, Liphook B3, Liss C1, Littlehampton B2, Maidenhead A3, Maidstone B, Marlow B1, Midhurst B3, Milton-under-Wychwood B3, Mortimer B3, Newbury B2, New Forest B2, Newport Pagnell B3, Overton B3, Oxford A2, Oxford B2, Pangbourne B3, Petersfield C1, Petworth B3, Poole A3, Portsmouth A3, Portsmouth A3, Reading A2, Redhill B, Reigate B, Romney B1, Romney B2, Rye C1, Seaford C1, Sevenoaks B, Sheerness B2, Sittingbourne B3, Slough A3, Southampton (including Eastleigh) A2, Staines A3, Staplehurst C1, Steyning B3, Stockbridge C1, Stony Stratford B3, Tenterden B3, Thame B1, Tonbridge B, Tunbridge Wells B, Turner's Hill B1, Uckfield B2, Wadhurst B3, Wallingford B1, Wantage B3, Wendover B3, Westerham B2, Weybridge A3, Wheatley C1, Whitechurch (Hants) C1, Whitstable B3, Wimbome B, Winchester B1, Windsor and Eton A3, Winslow B3, Witney B3, Woking B3, Wokingham B, Woodstock B3, Worthing B2, Wycombe A3.

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.—Barnstaple B, Bath A3, Bideford B, Bovey Tracey B2, Box and Corsham (stoneyards) B2, Box B3, Bradford-on-Avon* B3, Bridgewater B1, Bristol A, Brightham B3, Bromyard C, Buckfastleigh* B1, Budleigh Salterton* B2, Burnham B2, Calne* B3, Castle Cary C, Chafford C, Chard* C, Cheddar Valley* B3, Cheltenham A3, Chippenham* B2, Cirencester* B2, Clevedon B2, Corsham* B3, Crediton* C, Crewkerne* C, Dartmouth* A2, Devizes* B3, Dorchester* B2, Doubling B2, Exeter* A2, Exmouth B1, Fairford C, Falmouth B, Frome* B2, Glastonbury and Street B3, Gloucester* A2, Ham Hill (including Gloscombe, Montacute, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Norton-sub-Hamdon) B1, Hayle B2, Hereford* B, Honiton* C, Ilfracombe B2, Ilminster* C, Ivybridge C, Keynsham A, Kingston B2, Langport C, Lavington* B3, Ledbury B2, Liskeard B2, Looe B2, Marlborough* B3, Melksham* B3, Midsomer Norton B2, Minchewell B2, Newton Abbot A2, Newton B3, Ottery St. Mary B3, Paignton A2, Penzance E2, Plymouth* A, Portishead A, Portland (stoneyards) A, Princetown* B1, Redruth and Camborne B1, Ross-on-Wye* B, St. Austell B3, St. Ives B3, Salisbury* B3, Salisbury Plain* B2, Shepton Mallet B2, Stalbridge* C, Stow-on-the-Wold B3, Stroud B, Swanage* B3, Swindon* A3, Taunton B, Tavistock C, Teignmouth A3, Tewkesbury* A3, Thornbury B2, Tiverton* B2, Topsham B3, Torrington B1, Torquay A1, Totnes B, Trowbridge* B2, Truro C, Warminster* B3, Wellington* B2, Wells B2, Westbury* B3, West Gloucestershire* B2, Weston-super-Mare A2, Weymouth* B1, Yeovil* B1.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Aberavon A, Aberdare A1, Abergavenny A1, Aberystwyth B3, Afan Valley A, Ammanford A, Barry A, Bedwas A1, Brecon B, Bridgend (including Porthcawl) A, Builth Wells B, Barry Port A, Cardiff A, Carmarthen B, Chepstow A2, Crickhowell B, Cwmbran A, East Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Valleys A1, Ebbw Vale and district A1, Fishguard B3, Gorseinon A, Gowerton A, Haverfordwest B3, Hay B2, Knighton B3, Llandilo B, Llandoverly B, Llandrindod Wells B, Llanelli A, Maesteg and Valley A, Merthyr Tydfil A1, Milford Haven B, Monmouth Town B2, Neath and Valley A, Newport A, New Radnor B3, Ogmore and Garu A, Penbroke Dock B3, Penybroke Town B3, Pontardawe and Swansea Valley A, Pontypool and District A1, Pontypridd and Rhonda Valley A1, Port Talbot A, Presteigne B3, Sirhowy Valley A1, Swansea A, Talgarth B2, Tenby B3, Usk B2.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 28, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and 29 in February, 1932. In these new disputes about 6,700 workpeople were directly involved and 1,200 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in nine disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 37, involving about 11,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, estimated at about 106,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	1	15	16	7,100	27,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	1	6	7	300	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3	2	5	100	2,000
Transport ...	1	2	3	3,100	72,000
Other ...	3	3	6	800	4,000
Total, Feb., 1933 ...	9	28	37	11,400	106,000
Total, Jan., 1933 ...	7	26	33	22,800	115,000
Total, Feb., 1932 ...	15	29	44	18,500	178,000

Causes.—Of the 28 disputes beginning in February, 15, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions and other wage questions; 7, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 22 new disputes, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1933 AND 1932.

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

Industry Group.	January and February, 1933.			January and February, 1932.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Mining and Quarrying ...	22	11,400	69,000	8	3,100	12,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	12	1,000	2,000	12	1,200	4,000
Textile ...	4	1,000	21,000	15	11,900	185,000
Clothing ...	2	400	1,000	3	500	11,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	3	200	2,000	5	300	5,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3	200	5,000	4	400	2,000
Transport ...	6	16,300	116,000	9	8,600	175,000
Other ...	2	200	5,000	3	400	1,000
Total ...	54	30,700	221,000	59	26,400	395,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY, 1933.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.†	Began.	Ended.		
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Colliery workpeople—Castletford ...	1,240	...	10 Feb.	10 Feb.‡	Objection to introduction of steel bars or props in place of wood in a certain part of the colliery.	Reversion to wood bars.
Colliery workpeople—Pontardawe (near).	1,250	...	13 Feb.	14 Feb.	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined trade union.
Colliery workpeople—Bedwas, Mon.	1,200	...	16 Feb.	...	Against the engagement of certain workmen, in alleged contravention of the terms of an agreement made in 1931 after a stoppage of work which began in November, 1930.	No settlement reported.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:— Boot and shoe operatives (certain classes)—Rushden.	430	...	18 Feb.	21 Feb.	Alleged contravention of terms of national agreement, following adoption of daywork system.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
TRANSPORT:— Railway traffic workers (excluding employees of Belfast and County Down Railway)—Northern Ireland.	3,000§	...	31 Jan.	...	Against application by railway companies of reduction of 10 per cent. from wages as paid prior to May, 1931 (equivalent generally to nearly 6 per cent. on current rates) in accordance with majority finding of Irish Railway Wages Board dated 25th November, 1932.	No settlement reported.
OTHER INDUSTRIES:— Labourers, burners, cranedrivers, etc. in shipbreaking yard—Briton Ferry.	90	...	29 Sept.	25 Feb.	Against proposed reductions in wages.	Modified reductions to be applied, except in the case of the lower-paid men, whose wages are to remain unaltered.

* 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.
† 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.
‡ A small number of workpeople (under 50) remained out until 15th February.
§ Estimated number involved at beginning of stoppage.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

FOOD.

At 1st March the general level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland again showed a decline. This movement was largely accounted for by further reductions in the prices of eggs and butter, and by reductions in the price of milk in some districts.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of the articles of food included in these statistics was 19 per cent. at 1st March, 1933, as compared with 22 per cent. at 1st February, 1933, and 29 per cent. at 1st March, 1932.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st Mar., 1933, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1933.	1st Mar., 1933.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1933.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 2½	1 2	+ 4	– 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 9	0 9	+ 1½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	...	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 2½	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	– 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	0 10	0 10	– 1½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	10 11½	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 2	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6	+ 2½	– 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 3½	1 2½	+ 0½	– 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 1½	1 0½	– 2	– 1
Cheese†	0 8½	0 10½	0 9½	+ 1	– 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	– 0½	– 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 6½	+ 0½	– 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0½	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st Mar., 1933, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Feb. 1933.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	42	41	41	43
Thin Flank ...	13	14	13	15
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	22	25	23	25
Thin Flank ...	– 6	1	– 3	– 2
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	39	39	39	37
Breast ...	16	14	15	14
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	36	30	33	35
Breast ...	– 8	– 4	– 6	– 5
Bacon (streaky)*	– 11	– 10	– 11	– 11
Fish ...	114	91	103	105
Flour ...	11	12	12	12
Bread ...	26	24	25	27
Tea ...	8	23	15	16
Sugar (granulated) ...	14	9	11	14
Milk ...	65	72	69	76
Butter—				
Fresh ...	– 5	6	1	5
Salt ...	– 15	– 11	– 13	– 8
Cheese†	9	13	11	17
Margarine ...	– 11	– 12	– 11	– 9
Eggs (fresh) ...	37	24	31	43
Potatoes ...	21	– 4	8	10
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	19	18	19	22

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
‡ The reduction in price as compared with 1st February was slight, but sufficient to alter the average price expressed to the nearest ¼d.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, 1933, was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 55 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

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

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st March, were, on the average, between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st March, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1933, is approximately 39 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st February, 1933, and 46 per cent. at 1st March, 1932.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1933.

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

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	115	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	65	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	57
1931	53	52	50	47	45	47	45	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	43
1933	42	41	39									

NOTE.

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Per cent.	1933.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1 Mar.	
GRAND BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49	41	30	25	19	1 Mar.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	...	32	18	9	8	Dec., '32
Denmark ...	49	37	19	15	15	Jan.	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	40	32	16	8	10	Nov., '32	
Finland ...	979	837	718	756	769	Jan.	
France (Paris) ...	522	503	517	443	435	Feb.	
Germany ...	503**	514**	502**	428**	424	Nov., '32	
Italy ...	56	46	30	14	7	Jan.	
Norway ...	458	407	342	313	321	Jan.	
Spain (Madrid)† ...	58	51	40	34	30	Feb.	
Sweden ...	77	80	93	79	79	Dec., '32	
Switzerland ...	73	72	77	71	72	Dec., '32	
United States ...	51	40	30	28	22	Feb.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	60	47	25	23	17	Dec., '32	
Canada ...	50	49	10	-8	-5††	Jan.	
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	45	36	0	2	-2††	Feb.	
Irish Free State ...	66	56	43**	34**	35	Nov., '32	
New Zealand ...	46	43	18†	8†	1†	Jan.	
South Africa ...	16	9	4	-6	-7††	Dec., '32	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Per cent.	1933.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1 Mar.	
GRAND BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	39	1 Mar.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	624	Jan.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	4	Dec., '32	
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	55	Jan.	
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	50	48	34	28	31	Nov., '32	
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	896	Jan.	
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	455†	492†	465†	417†	416	4th Qr., '32	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	17	Jan.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	40	Dec., '32	
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	265†	July-Dec., '32
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	368	Dec., '32	
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	327	Nov., '32	
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	47	Feb.	
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0†	-9†	-15††	Feb.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	54	Jan.	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	35	Jan.	
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50§	36§	32	Dec., '32	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	50†	41†	25†	...	22	2nd Qr., '32	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	24	Jan.	
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	6	Feb.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	55	Nov., '32	
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45†	31**	27†	Jan.	
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	15	Dec., '32	

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ New series.
§ Figure for June.
|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. ** Figure for August. †† Decrease.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during February, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 148, as compared with 147* in the previous month and with 147 in February, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1933, numbered 39, as compared with 53 in the previous month and with 26 in February, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakemen, Goods Guards ...	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, ...
Engine Drivers, Motormen ...	Motors, Aircraft ...
Firemen ...	Other Metal Trades ...
Guards (Passenger) ...	Shipbuilding ...
Permanent Way Men ...	Wood ...
Porters ...	Gas ...
Shunters ...	Electric Generating Stations ...
Mechanics ...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...
Labourers ...	Chemicals, etc. ...
Other Grades ...	Food and Drink ...
Contractors' Servants ...	Paper, Printing, etc. ...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...
23	Rubber Trades ...
	Other Non-Textile Industries ...
	4
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...
	Buildings ...
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...
	1
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...
	55
	Total (excluding Seamen) ...
	148
	SEAMEN.
	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...
	Motor ...
	Fishing Vessels, Steam and Motor ...
	25
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ...
	39
	Total (including Seamen) ...
	187
	MINES.
	Underground ...
	Surface ...
	64
	4
	TOTAL, MINES ...
	68
	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ...
	2
	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.
	Cotton ...
	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...
	Other Textiles ...
	Textile Bleaching, Dyeing ...
	Metal Extracting and Refining ...
	Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...
	Metal Founding ...
	Engineering and Machine Making ...
	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...
	1

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, 1933, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38; the total number of deaths† reported was 7.

I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	4
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2
Shipbreaking ...	4
Printing ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	...
White and Red Lead Works ...	...
Pottery ...	2
Vitreous Enamelling ...	3
Electric Accumulator Works ...	2
Paint and Colour Works ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting ...	...
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	...
Other Industries ...	1
Painting of Buildings ...	1
TOTAL ...	19

(b) OTHER POISONING.

Chronic Benzene Poisoning ...	1
TOTAL ...	1

(c) ANTHRAX ...

I. Cases (continued).

(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	6
Tar ...	2
Oil ...	4
TOTAL ...	12

(e) CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	1
Chrome Tanning ...	5
Chromium Plating ...	5
TOTAL ...	6

II. Deaths.

LEAD POISONING.

Pottery ...	2
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1
TOTAL ...	3

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch ...	1
Oil ...	3
TOTAL ...	4

* The figure previously published for January, 1933, has been revised.
† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1932.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	Oct.-Dec.	50 11	- 0 11½	- 2 3½
Cumberland ...	Nov.-Dec.	60 9½	- 1 8	- 2 7½
(Hematite mixed numbers)				
Lincolnshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	50 11	- 2 7½	- 6 10½
Nottinghamshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	53 3½	- 0 2½	- 1 1
North Staffordshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	52 5½	+ 1 6½	+ 0 2½
Northamptonshire ...	Oct.-Dec.	47 4½	- 0 11½	- 1 4
West of Scotland ...	Oct.-Dec.	65 8	- 1 9	- 3 0
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England ...	Nov.-Dec.	175 2½	- 0 8	- 2 1½
West of Scotland ...	Nov.-Dec.	197 4	+ 0 5½	- 6 8½
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)				
Steel:				
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	Oct.-Dec.	90 1½	- 1 9	- 1 5

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated, the ascertainments referred to above resulted in reductions in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, and the West of Scotland. By concessions on the part of the employers, however, lower-paid workers in both these areas were exempted from the reductions; whilst in the case of the higher-paid workers in West Cumberland and North Lancashire the amount of the reduction was modified.

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, and iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, the changes in selling prices were insufficient to warrant any change in wages; whilst in the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, as wages had previously reached the minimum provided for in the agreement, no reduction in wages was made following the ascertainment.

The decrease in the selling price should have resulted in reductions in the wages of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, and blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, but it was agreed by the employers that the reductions should not be enforced; whilst in the case of blastfurnacemen in Nottinghamshire the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages, although these have since 1925 been consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments.

In the case of North Staffordshire, the increase in the ascertained price did not result in any increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen owing to the fact that wages reductions due under previous ascertainments had been waived by the employers.

For details of the changes referred to, see page 70 of the February GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

PARTIAL DEPENDENCY—ORDINARY NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

An appeal from the judgment of the Court of Session, refusing compensation to the father and two sisters of a workman who was fatally injured in the course of his employment, was dismissed.

The means of the household consisted of 62s. 4d., the weekly earnings of the deceased workman, 26s. unemployment benefit drawn by the father in respect of himself and wife, and 21s. 8d. and 19s. 3d. earned by the two sisters respectively. Since the death of the workman the family income had been reduced by the amount of his weekly wage, and totalled 66s. 11d. for four persons. The arbitrator found that the two sisters were not able to go to so many dances or picture-houses or to get so many clothes as formerly. He also found that for a family in the class and position of the appellants the sum of 17s. weekly per person was sufficient for the provision of the ordinary suitable necessities of life.

On these facts the arbitrator found that the father and sisters of the deceased workman were not partially dependent on him within the meaning of section 4 (2) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, which reads as follows:—

"A person shall not be deemed to be a partial dependant on another person unless he was dependent partially on contributions from that other person for the provision of the ordinary necessities of life, suitable for persons in his class and position."

The arbitrator also found that the mother was partially dependant, and was entitled to receive as compensation a sum proportionate to the loss she had suffered, which he fixed at £100. The second division of the Court of Session upheld the decision of the arbitrator. The father and sisters appealed.

Lord Buckmaster, in giving judgment, said that no one could doubt the serious extent to which the family life had been impoverished by the death of the chief wage-earner; but it was not that test

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

which the Act of Parliament had established. The standard it laid down was that the impoverishment must be such that the dependants had been deprived of the provision of the ordinary necessities of life, determined according to the words of the statute. The determination of that question was for the arbitrator, and unless he applied a wrong standard or otherwise misinterpreted the law his decision must be final and could not be set aside.

The arbitrator's finding that the daughters were not able to go to so many dances or picture-houses, or get so many clothes, as formerly, did not involve the conclusion that reasonable amusement and good clothing were not necessities for that position of life. Had he done so he (Lord Buckmaster) should certainly have disagreed with his finding. He thought the result the arbitrator stated might have been better arrived at had he stated the fact that the expenditure during the life of the deceased man was prima facie evidence of the necessities of their position, within the meaning of the statute, and then had found to what extent in his opinion the actual circumstances of the case modified that presumption. But he could not find in the award sufficient to enable him to say that the arbitrator's definite conclusion of fact was one which there was no evidence to support, or one which was reached by considerations not permitted by the law.

Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Russell of Killowen, and Lord MacMillan agreed. Lord Blanesburgh delivered a dissenting judgment.—*Keane and others v. Mount Vernon Colliery Company, Limited. House of Lords. 2nd March, 1933.*

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR INJURY—EFFECT OF SECTION 29.

Mr. Justice Talbot gave judgment on a claim by an infant against his employer for damages in respect of injuries sustained at work. The plaintiff, aged 18, was put to work at an unfenced machine for cutting cardboard. In the course of his work he was obliged or allowed to pull out cardboard which had clogged the knives of the machine. When he was doing this whilst the machine was in motion his hand and arm were drawn into the machine and injured. The machine could be stopped by the use of a lever; but the foreman who set him to work when he first came told him nothing about stopping the machine. When the foreman was showing him how to work the machine, he pulled out cardboard from the knives whilst the machine was running. The plaintiff did not know that the machine could be stopped by the lever until he had been at work a week.

The jury found that there was no evidence that the company was negligent, but they agreed that the foreman was negligent in his instruction and in allowing the machine to be used in the condition in which it was on the day of the accident. They awarded £1,500 damages.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Talbot pointed out that as the action was for breach of statutory duty the defence of "common employment" was excluded, and similarly the defence *volenti non fit injuria*. There remained only the defence based on section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. This section is as follows:—

"When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer; but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take proceedings independently of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable . . . to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in the case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid."

As interpreted by the Court of Appeal in *Rudd v. Elder, Dempster & Company, Limited*, in December last, the effect of the section was as follows:—An action to recover damages in respect of an injury for which compensation could be awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Acts lay only if it be proved that the injury was caused either (i) by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or (ii) by the personal negligence or wilful act of some person for whose act the employer was responsible, and that did not include a fellow-servant of the plaintiff by reason of the doctrine of common employment. It followed from this that the plaintiff's action must fail unless he had proved personal negligence or wilful default of the company itself. He had come to the conclusion that there was an intentional doing by the company of what was in fact a breach of the Factory Acts, and that the omission to fence the machine was the act of the company. The plaintiff was therefore entitled to the amount awarded by the jury, with costs.—*King's Bench Division. Wheeler and another v. New Merton Board Mills, Limited. 2nd March, 1933.*

Trade Boards Acts, 1909—1918.

LAUNDRY TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

A company and agent were charged with underpaying three female workers and failing to keep adequate records. The charges were dismissed on payment of £2 14s. 8d. costs; arrears of wages amounting to £70 9s. 10d. were ordered to be paid.—*Re v. The Lydney Hygienic Laundry, Limited, and Percy Theodore Arnold. Lydney Police Court. 22nd February, 1933.*

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

A company, charged with underpaying one male and five female workers, was fined £10 on the first charge, the remaining five charges being dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. The managing director, as agent, was similarly charged, and was fined £2 on each of the six charges. Costs of £5 5s. were awarded against the company, and arrears of wages amounting to £83 5s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—*Re v. R. T. Williamson & Co., Ltd., and Gerald Vyvian Williamson. Leeds City Police Court. 17th February, 1933.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 3210/33. (22.2.33.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT—TRADE DISPUTE—STOPPAGE OF WORK OF SHORT DURATION—APPLICANT INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED AND DID NOT RESUME WORK UNTIL AFTER A PERIOD FOLLOWING THE STOPPAGE CORRESPONDING IN LENGTH WITH THE STOPPAGE—HELD NOT TO HAVE LOST EMPLOYMENT BY REASON OF THE STOPPAGE.

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

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

"On 31st October, 1932, a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry in Lancashire commenced, and among the mills affected thereby was the mill at which the claimant was employed.

"On 29th October, 1932, at 10 a.m. the claimant was suspended indefinitely owing to shortage of orders, and he had not resumed work by the 26th November, the date on which his claim for benefit was decided by the Court of Referees.

"The stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, which caused a total stoppage at the mill in question, lasted from 31st October to 5th November, and no longer.

"The employers have confirmed by letter dated 31st October, 1932, that the claimant was stopped through shortage of orders.

"As the claimant was employed at the mill within twelve working days of the stoppage of work and was not finally discharged before the stoppage commenced 'it must be inferred that the applicant would have continued in employment at the mill, though irregularly, and that he lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute' (Decision 7477/29†).

"This inference may be negated by 'special circumstances,' as that decision points out.

"In this case there were special circumstances which negative the inference mentioned in Decision 7477/29. Those circumstances are, the duration of the stoppage of work, namely, six working days. The claimant had not resumed employment three weeks after the stoppage of work terminated. The period of the stoppage was so short that it is unlikely that the stoppage was the cause of the claimant's not having resumed work at an earlier date.

"Where, therefore, the stoppage of work is of short duration and a claimant, who has been indefinitely suspended within twelve working days of the stoppage, has not resumed employment within a period after the stoppage which corresponds in length with that of the stoppage, it may be held that he has not lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work, when it is shown, or may legitimately be inferred from the proved facts, that he would not have resumed work at an earlier date had there been no stoppage of work.

"In the case of a stoppage of work of substantial duration, say for several weeks, there must inevitably be delay in resuming full work owing to the dislocation caused by the length of the stoppage. In such a case it could not be shown that a claimant, who had been employed within twelve working days of the stoppage, excluding days of customary holiday, and was not finally discharged before the stoppage commenced, had not lost employment by reason of the stoppage, because, in addition to dislocation of business, it could not be said what orders would have been received had there been no stoppage, and consequently what work would have been performed had the stoppage not taken place.

"The Court of Referees has based its decision upon Umpire's Decision 1926/26‡. In that case the claimant lost employment by reason of shortage of work caused by men of a grade, other than his, withdrawing their labour owing to a trade dispute. This was clearly loss of employment through a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which the claimant was employed. After the claimant lost employment in these circumstances the members of his grade withdrew their labour in sympathy with the members of the other grade who were on strike. The only question which arose in that case was whether, and if so from what date, the claimant lost the protection of section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and it was decided that such protection was lost as from the date on which the members of his grade participated in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work.

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for January, 1933.

† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 353.

‡ See Vol. V, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 171 (Pamphlet No. 7/1926).

"Decision 9982/29* is modified to the extent to which it conflicts with this decision."

Case No. 3211/33. (22.2.33.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT—TRADE DISPUTE—STOPPAGE OF SHORT DURATION, AND APPLICANT SUSPENDED FOR OTHER REASONS FOR A PERIOD COINCIDING WITH STOPPAGE OF WORK—HELD NOT TO HAVE LOST EMPLOYMENT BY REASON OF THE STOPPAGE.

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

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

"On Monday, 31st October, 1932, a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry in Lancashire commenced, and among other mills affected thereby was the mill at which the claimant was employed.

"On Saturday, 29th October, the claimant was informed by his overlooker that he would have to 'play' for the following week on account of shortage of bobbins.

"The stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, which caused a total stoppage at the mill, lasted for one week only, that is to say for the week commencing on Monday, 31st October, the first day on which the claimant had been told he would have to 'play.'

"As the claimant was ordinarily employed at the mill in question and was employed there within 12 working days of the stoppage of work and was not finally discharged before the stoppage commenced, 'it must be inferred that the applicant would have continued in employment at the mill, though irregularly, and that he lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work which was due to the trade dispute' (Decision 7477/29†).

"This inference may be negated by 'special circumstances,' as that decision indicates.

"Where, as in this case, the stoppage is of short duration, and the claimant was informed before the stoppage commenced that he would be 'playing' for a period which coincided in point of time with the duration of the stoppage, I do not see how it can be said that the claimant lost employment by reason of the stoppage, when, apart from the stoppage, he would have had no employment at the mill during the period in which the stoppage occurred.

"Had the stoppage been of substantial duration different considerations would apply, as is pointed out in Decision 3210/33.

"The Court of Referees has based its decision on Cases 323/25‡ and 7477/29. In the former of those two cases the claimant had clearly lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, and the Court of Referees had allowed benefit under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924. The Umpire held that in the circumstances of that case section 4 (1) did not afford the claimant any protection.

"In Case 7477/29 the stoppage of work lasted for 20 days. The claimant was suspended within 12 days of the stoppage, no mention being made of the period of his suspension, and there was no clear evidence that, apart from the stoppage, he would have had no employment during those 20 days. These facts are not mentioned in the decision, so the Court of Referees would have no knowledge of them, and so could not know that that case and this were distinguishable.

"Decision 9982/29* is modified to the extent to which it conflicts with this decision."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1933.‡

THE Minister of Labour made on 22nd February, 1933, a further amendment to the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) Regulations, 1931. The effect of the new Regulation is to enable an Authority, where they think it proper, to make a determination on review which will have effect as from a date not earlier than the commencement of the benefit week preceding that in which the review determination is received by the Minister.

COMMITTEE ON OVERWINDING IN MINES.

THE Secretary for Mines has appointed a Committee to inquire into the precautions against overwinding which are or could be taken when persons are raised or lowered in mine shafts; and to make recommendations.

The members of the Committee are:—Mr. F. H. Wynne, C.B.E., H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines (Chairman); Mr. John M. Gillians; Mr. B. J. Marson; Mr. Humphrey M. Morgans, B.Sc.; Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M.C.; and Mr. Robert Shirkie.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. E. Henshaw, B.Sc., to whom all communications should be addressed at Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W. 1.

* See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 375.
† See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 353.
‡ See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 586.
§ *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1933, No. 87. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. (1½d. post free).

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

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

MANUAL WORKERS, BRISTOL CORPORATION.—A difference arose between the employers' side and the employees' side of the Joint Industrial Board for Manual Workers in the Non-Trading Services of the Bristol Corporation as to—

(i) whether, on the true construction of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Corporation or the Board were precluded from making any deduction from the wages of manual workers, (a) who were transferred to the Corporation by the Act, or (b) who were employed by the Guardians after the 12th November, 1928, and who were taken over by the Corporation, and, if not so precluded,

(ii) whether, upon merits, a recent reduction of 2s. in the basic rate of manual workers employed by the Corporation and in receipt of 54s. or more per week, or any subsequent variation in the basic rate, should also be applied to the manual workers referred to in paragraph (i) above.

The employers' side submitted that as the late Board of Guardians had the right to effect reductions in the wages of their workmen, and the Corporation, having the same right, both as successors to the Guardians and by virtue of the power conferred upon them by Article 151 of the Public Assistance Order, 1930, and having regard to the reduction of 2s. a week awarded by the National Joint Industrial Council and its general application to workmen employed by the Corporation, the reduction proposed by them was in order, both as regards the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, and on the merits of the case.

The employees' side contended that as the employees transferred were now performing duties similar to those performed before the transfer, under section 121 of the Local Government Act, 1929, under no circumstances could any reduction or alteration be made by the Corporation in their wages or conditions; moreover, on the basis of a comparison between the wages being paid by the Corporation to the employees concerned and those paid to similar classes by other public authorities, the change was not warranted.

The Court decided that the Corporation are not precluded by the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, from making deductions from the wages of the manual workers mentioned in (i) a and b above.

In view of their decision in regard to (i) above the Court decided that the issues raised in (ii) should be further considered by the parties, and, failing agreement, again referred to the Court for settlement.—Award No. 1555; issued 8th February, 1933.

ATTENDANTS, SECOND CLASS CRAFTSMEN AND CRAFTSMEN, VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.—*Staff Side v. Official Side of the Departmental Whitley Council of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum.*—The staff side claimed that the following subsistence allowance rates should be paid to attendants on the basic scale of £60-£5-£140; second class craftsmen on the basic scale of £70-£5-£130; and craftsmen on the basic weekly wages of 40s. to 50s. or 55s. per week:—

First three nights	-	-	-	11s. 6d. per night.
Next four nights	-	-	-	10s. 6d. per night.

The rates which had been proposed by the official side were 10s. for the first three nights and 9s. for the next four nights. The Court decided that the claim of the staff side was not established.—Award No. 1556; issued 13th February, 1933.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

CONFIRMING ORDER.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Order W.D.S. (20), dated 16th February, 1933, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for all male workers and for certain classes of female workers and the piece-work basis time-rate for certain classes of female workers, and specifying 20th February, 1933, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (55), dated 25th February, 1933, to vary certain general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 21st April, 1933.

Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal L. (13), dated 7th March, 1933, to cancel and to vary certain general minimum piece-rates.

Objection period expires 28th April, 1933.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B. (18), dated 8th March, 1933, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. Objection period expires 28th April, 1933.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

The following amendment is required in the list of addresses of the Trade Board Divisional Offices which was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 77):—

Scotland Division (comprising the whole of Scotland):—

44, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. (Tel. No.: Edinburgh 21061.)

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Proposed Order for Clay Works in Northern Ireland.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has issued a draft of a proposed Welfare Order, to apply to factories and workshops or parts thereof in which clay, shale, sand, lime, or similar materials are made into bricks, tiles, slabs, stiltis or spurs, nozzles, or similar articles.

The main requirements as set out in the draft Order follow the lines of a similar Order which came into force in Great Britain on 1st January, 1933.*

Copies of the draft Order for Northern Ireland may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Stormont, Belfast. Any objections to the making of the Order should be sent to the same address, and should specify in writing (a) the requirements in the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds for objection; and (c) the modifications asked for.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 24th and 25th May, 1933, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 25th May, 1933.

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 14th April, 1933. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examinations.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31, 1932.* Home Office. (Cmd. 4074, III; price 1d.)

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Warwick. Part II. County of Buckingham. Part I. Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight. Part I. County of Oxford. Part I.* (S.O. publications; price 9d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. respectively.) (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. I. Part 23. Counties of Moray and Nairn. Part 24. County of Orkney. Part 25. County of Peebles. Part 26. Counties of Perth and Kinross.* (S.O. publications; price 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. respectively.)

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the present position of co-operative societies in relation to Income Tax.* (Cmd. 4260; price 2d.)

HOUSING.—*State-assisted housing schemes. Class of tenant.* Circular No. 51, 1933. Department of Health for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*International Labour Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933. Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. First item on the agenda.* International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 1s. 6d.)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—*Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1931-1932.* (Cmd. 4248; price 2s.) Contains a section on industrial health.

MINING.—(i) *Miners' Welfare Fund. Eleventh report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the Fund, together with the sixth report of the Selection Committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, 1932.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (ii) *Coal Mines Act, 1911. Regulations and Orders relating to safety and health, 1933 edition, revised to December 31, 1932.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

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

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1932, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 6d.); see page 84 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Circular 1316. To Local Authorities (England and Wales). March 7, 1933. Provision by Local Authorities of various forms of occupation during unemployment. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 1d.).

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.—Unemployment Fund accounts, 1931, showing the receipts and payments for the year ended 31 March, 1932; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (H.C. 13; price 1d.).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the *Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of January, 1933.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 1/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.).

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1931. (New Annual series, No. 11a) Tables. Part II. Civil. (S.O. publication; price 2s.).

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 17. Nursing, public health work, and kindred services. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 4d.).

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.—Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 to 1931: accounts showing the receipts and payments during the year ended 31 March, 1932, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (H.C. 16; price 2d.).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Crane Gantry: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall. **Portsmouth:** Portland Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accelerators and Spare Gear: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Alternator Sets—Motor Generator:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. **Bars and Sheets, Monel Metal:** Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Bearings, Pivot Roller:** Cooper Roller Bearings Co., Ltd., Kings Lynn. **Blocks, Geared:** Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Thomson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Openshaw. **Boats, Sailing and Pulling, etc.:** R. Pragnell & Sons, Eastbourne; K. R. Skentelbery, Plymouth; Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne; Lavers & Co., Dartmouth; E. Cove, Salcombe; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Cardiff Boatbuilding Co., Ltd., Cardiff; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; Clare Lallow, Cowes; G. A. Feltham, Portsmouth; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast. **Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron:** Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston; C. Richards & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston. **Boxes, Junction, etc.:** Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bootle; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End. **Brushes, Steel Wire:** N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddell, Coulsland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thornton, Williams & Co., London, S.E.; W. Turner, Hemel Hempstead; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow. **Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Boxmoor. **Bunting:** Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford; Cyrus Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. **Cabinets, Ice:** Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W. **Cabinet Work:** J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Sheridan, Knowles & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E. **Calico and Sheetings:** G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; Highams, Ltd., Accrington; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester; James Hoyle, Ltd., Hebden Bridge. **Castings, Stern:** F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury. **Cloths, Sponge:** Wild & Co., Heywood. **Cloth, Woolen:** Jas. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill. **Cocks, Asbestos-packed:** W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull. **Compressor, H.P. Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough. **Compressing Plant, Portable Air:** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.

Connecting Rods: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. **Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester. **Crane, 5-ton Super Mobile:** Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. **Doors, Watertight:** Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow. **Drive for Engines, Replace for Motor Boats:** Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. & H. McLaren, Leeds. **Flour:** Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers & Bakers Branch), Cardiff. **Glycerine:** Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Grange-mouth. **Gunmetal and Phosphor Bronze Articles:** Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Hickin & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Carron Company, Falkirk; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; John Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Geo. Tweedy & Co., Ltd., Chipping; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell. **Handles for Brooms, etc.:** J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Thatcham; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; S. Pincock, Thatcham; H. Wells, Bucklebury Common. **Hoses, Flexible Metallic:** Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., Ltd., Bedford. **Hubs, Front and Rear:** Langham Works, Ltd., London, W. **Ingot, Copper:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Ingot, Aluminium:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Ingot, Manganese Bronze:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Iron, Cable:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Thos. Walmsley & Sons, Bolton. **Ironplate Workers' Wares:** McWhirter, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. A. Harvey & Co., (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Cradley Heath; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; S. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lye; Premier Galvanised Hollowware Co., Lye; Pratt Bros., Birmingham; T. Marshall & Son, Leeds; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; S. Briggs & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Bird, Stevens & Co., Quarry Bank. **Jute Goods:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; Buist Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Ogilvy Bros. (Kirriemuir), Ltd., Kirriemuir; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee. **Lampholders:** Player, Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Samuel Heath & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Kersons Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham. **Lathes, Capstan and Combination Turret:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak. **Lathe, No. 5A Capstan:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. **Lead Sheet and Pipe:** G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. **Lighters, Dumb, Steel:** Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. (1927), Ltd., Goole. **Locks and Lock Furniture:** J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton; Hobbs, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; W. M. Pinson, Willenhall; J. Parks & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall. **Locomotive, Steam:** Avonside Engine Co., Ltd., Bristol. **Machine, Drilling and Tapping:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax. **Machines, Surfacing, Boring, etc.:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. **Mattresses, Pillows, etc.:** E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk. **Motor for Dynamic Balancing Machine:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. **Nails, Copper:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Harrison & Cook, Birmingham; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield. **Oils, Edible:** London Oil Buyers Corporation, Ltd., London, S.E. **Projectors, Searchlight:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich. **Pump and Accumulator, Hydraulic:** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester. **Pumps, Hydraulic Pressure:** Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester. **Razors, Hollow Ground, Machine Forged:** Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. **Reamers:** Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Pickford, Evans & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. **Reflectors, Searchlight:** C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Screws, etc.:** Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Screws, Phosphor Bronze and N.B. Terminals, Nuts and Washers:** Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Iford. **Shirts, White Tunic and Dress:** McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Londonderry. **Soap, Hard:** John Knight, Ltd., London, E. **Soda Crystals, Caustic Soda, Calcium Chloride:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W. **Solder, Plumbers', Tinmen's, Electricians' Spelter:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Ratcliff (Great Bridge), Ltd., Great Bridge; Tyne Solder Co., Felling. **Spraying Apparatus for Decontamination and Parts:** Aerograph Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Ripplingillies Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. B. Sale, Ltd., Birmingham. **Suet, Beef, Refined:** Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Switchgear, E.H.T. Truck Type:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W. **Tallow:** R. Critchley, Ltd. (Prop. of J. J. Rigby), Salford; Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. **Tin in Block and Bar:** Vivian, Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C. **Threads:** Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Henry Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; F. W. Hayes & Co., Ltd., Banbridge. **Towelling, Terry:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton. **Tractors, Fordson:** Chasside Engineering Co., Enfield, Middlesex. **Tubes and Fittings, Mild Steel:** E. Smith, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Harry W. Wyld, West Bromwich; Mucklow Bros., Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham. **Tubing, Canvas Hose:** G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; F. Reddaway

& Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford. **Tubing, Flexible Metallic:** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Midland Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N. **Twine:** Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham; Dixon Corbett, Ltd., Gateshead; H. Barnett & Co., London, E.; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth, Ltd., Port Glasgow. **Varnishes, Electrical:** Gittings & Hills, Ltd., Birmingham; Griffiths Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; T. & R. Williamson, Ltd., Ripon. **Winches, 5-ton Electric:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. **Wire, Brass, Copper and Welding:** Ramsden, Camm & Co., Ltd., Brighouse; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W. **Wire-work:** C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Ramsey & Co., London, E.C.; F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, E.C.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Duke, Waring & Crisp Co., London, S.E.; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; A. J. Thompson, Ltd., Tipton; J. Starke & Sons, Ltd., Preston; W. Riddell, Coulsland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Geo. Christie, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Metherell, Plymouth; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., Warrington. **Zinc Cake:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Zinc Sheets:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. **Zinc Slabs:** Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Bottles, Water: Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Camp Equipment:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperston. **Canvas, Khaki:** Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Salford. **Caps, Forage:** L. Silbertson & Sons, London, E. **Chemical Apparatus:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C. **Cisterns, Steel and Cylinders:** W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley; Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Conversion of 4-Spindle Automatic Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham. **Corrugated Steel Sheets, etc.:** John Summers & Sons, Ltd., Chester. **Dowels:** Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy. **Duck, Linen:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee; D.C.R. Duke, Brechin; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast. **Emery Cloth:** T. Goldworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. **Engines and Gearboxes:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland. **Generating Sets:** Mirreles Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport. **Glassware:** Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill. **Gymnastic Apparatus:** Spencer Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End. **Holdalls:** Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E. **Housewives:** F. Fryer & Co., London, E. **Ironing and Finishing Machine:** Thos. Bradford & Co., Manchester. **Magnesium Powder:** British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W. **Metal Rod:** Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham. **Mop Heads:** T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley. **Motor Cars, 6-wheeled:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. **Pins, Tent, Wood:** D. Vanderstegen, Reading. **Pipes, Hose, Canvas:** Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Rags, old, Cotton:** Saul D. Harrison & Sons, London, E. **Repeating Electric Traction Battery:** Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Road Roller:** Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke. **Roofing Felt, etc.:** F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Shirts, Angola:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mils Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E. **Steel Billets:** Industrial Steels, Ltd., Sheffield. **Steel, Bright and Black:** S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. **Steel Castings:** Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; North British Steel Foundry, Ltd., Bathgate. **Stereoscopes, Topographical:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow. **Straps, Chin:** S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Tents:** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan; Adam & Lane and Neeve, Ltd., London, E. **Theodolites:** Cooke, Troughton & Sims, Ltd., York. **T.N.T.:** Athole G. Allen & Co., Stockton-on-Tees. **Tractor Spares:** Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall. **Vehicles, 6-wheeled, Spares:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham. **Zinc:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Works Services:** Aberdeen: Erection of Sports Pavilion: William Tawse, Ltd., Aberdeen. **Aldershot:** Resurfacing Parade Ground: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. **Army Forms Depot, London, S.W.:** Supply and Erection of Wood Racks: Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd., London, W.C. **Ayr:** Alterations and Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Wm. Paton & Sons, Ltd., Ayr. **Bordon:** Double Storied Barrack Blocks: George Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. **Bovington:** Renewal of floors: G. Riches, Fareham. **Catterham:** Alterations to Sanitary Annexes: R. Durnell & Son, Oxted. **Catterham:** Term Contract: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. **Catterick:** Gun and Dragon Shed: Education Rooms: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. **Derby:** Alterations to Men's Dining Room: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. **Devonport:** Sports Pavilion: Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. **Didcot:** Roof Repairs: Geo. Biggs & Sons, Kingshill. **Edinburgh:** Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Pirie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. **Guildford:** Sports Pavilion: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleaf), Ltd., London, W. **Hyde Park Barracks:** New Vehicle Shed: Sabey & Son, London, W.C. **Larkhill:** Periodical Painting: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham; Sanitary Annexes: Improvements at Artillery Practice Camps; Latrines and Huts: James & Crockerell, Durrington. **Regent's Park Barracks:** Conversion of Block to Married Soldiers' Quarters: C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London, W. **Salisbury:** Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. **Shorncliffe:** Officers' Mess and Quarters: Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Improvements to Regimental Institute: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover.

Warley: Artificers' Work: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. **Windsor:** New Regimental Offices: H. Burfoot & Son, Windsor. **Woking:** Resurfacing Parade Ground: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Woolwich:** Repairs to Stable Floors: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. **Worcester:** Periodical Painting: J. Arundel, Cleethorpes. **Wyke Regis:** Permanent Bridging Camp: James Bros., Swansea.

AIR MINISTRY.

Air Speed Indicators: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.; Smith's Aircraft Instruments branch of S. Smith & Sons (M. A.), Ltd., London, W. **Aircraft:** H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester. **Aircraft, Flotation Gear:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. **Aircraft, Modification:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. **Aircraft, Parts:** Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester. **Aircraft, Spares:** Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; George Parnall & Co., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. **Air-screws:** Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge. **Aviation Fuel:** Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E. **Balance for Wind Tunnel:** Sir Horace Grubb Parsons & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Balloons:** Rubber Novelties, Ltd., Manchester. **Bombs and Bomb Gear:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W. **Buildings and Works Services:** External Services (Hendon): J. Lang & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. **Generating Sets (Orfordness):** R. A. Lister, Dursley. **Heating, Officers' Mess (Sealand):** Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **"Commer" Chassis:** Rootes, Ltd., Luton. **Detonators:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W. **Engines, Aero:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. **Engines, Aero, Magnetos:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; North & Sons, Ltd., Watford. **Engines, Aero, Modification:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. **Engines, Aero, Repairs:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby. **Engines, Aero, Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol. **Engines, Aero, Spares and Tools:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry. **Engines, Aero, Work on:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. **Film, Photographic:** Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C. **Gauges, Boost:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C. **Maintenance of Air Route Lights:** Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford. **Marine Craft Engine Spares, &c.:** British Power Boat Co., Southampton. **Polish, Floor:** Carr & Son, London, N. **Polish, Metal:** Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. **Radiators, Aircraft:** John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Serek Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham. **Shear Legs:** Tasks of Andover (1932), Ltd., Andover. **Trailers:** Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick. **Tyres, M.T.:** India Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., Renfrew. **Voltage Regulators, Repairs:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. **Wheels, Aero:** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asphalt: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E. **Boots:** Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds. **Buoys:** J. Bellamy, Ltd., London, E. **Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.; Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Chassis:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford; Rootes, Ltd., London, W. **Chemicals:** Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C. **Clothing:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hincley; Mils, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W. **Coal:** J. Burness & Sons, London, E.C.; Maris Export & Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C. **Crusher Outfit:** Goodwin Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester. **Crushers:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield. **Dental Supplies:** Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W. **Dredging Buckets:** Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Ltd., Port Glasgow. **Drugs:** May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W. **Flannel:** Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale. **Generating Set:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln. **Oil:** Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Patent Fuel:** D. L. Flack & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. **Pipes:** Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, S.E.; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. **Pumping Plant:** W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Bedford. **Sleepers:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C. **Steel Channels and Plates:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. **Steelwork:** F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. **Switchgear:** British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C. **Telephone Equipment:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. **Tiles:** Richards Tiles, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. **Turbo-Generator:** Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough. **Tyres:** Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester. **Valves:** Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. **Waterworks Material:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth-Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles. **Cord:** Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast. **Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware. **Paper:** East Lancashire Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; William Nash, Ltd., St. Pauls Gray; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden. **Pencils:** Alpo Pencils, Ltd., London, E.; British Pens, Ltd., Keswick; George Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, W. **Pins:** Kirby Beard & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. **Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 360 (1933)—The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture; Methuen & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.; Books Form Med. 40 (Revised); John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. **216,000 Sets Advice Note T.p. 1063B:** John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. **Toilet Rolls:** British Patent Perforated Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephone: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericssons Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd.,

Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Testing and Protective**: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bodies, Motor**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.; Duple Bodies & Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Express Body Works, London, E.C.; W. Harold Perry, Ltd., London, N.—**Boots**: Stephen Walker, Northampton.—**Bulbs, Electric**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Cable P.C.**: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Calcium Carbide**: Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Tipton), Ltd., Tipton.—**Chloride of Ammonia**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—**Clocks**: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—**Cords, Telephone**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cycles, Motor**: B.S.A., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Kiosks**: Girlings Ferro Concrete Co., Ltd., Incheff, Glasgow, and Rothwell, Leeds; Hillerete, Ltd., Hilton; F. J. Moore, Ltd., Plymouth; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Overalls**: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—**Recorders, Time**: Blick Time Recorders, Ltd., Leicester.—**Roofs, Pole**: F. W. Male & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Seals, Lead**: R. P. Bannerman & Son, Ltd., London, N.; British Die Casting & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Lead Seal Manufacturing Co., Salford.—**Spirit, Methylated**: W. H. Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Swivels, Stay**: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham.—**Tape, Linen**: E. B. Hamel & Son, Tamworth.—**Zincs, Rod**: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., Merton Abbey; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Conduit-Laying: Burnley: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton, Lancs. Cosham (Hants.): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.; Chatham and Sellings: Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Dumfries: Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Birmingham—Weoley Castle Estate: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Hammersmith: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Hawkhurst (Kent) and Beckley (Essex); Western (Glasgow); Brixham (Devon); Oxford (North, West, South and Central) and Cunnor Cross Roads and Headington (Oxford); Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Leighton Buzzard; Malden (Essex); Stansted Mountfitchet: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Tandem Hillside etc.: Greig and Matthews, London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Manchester Trunk Exchange; Edinburgh Trunk Exchange; Glasgow Trunk Exchange; Cardiff Trunk Exchange; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Whitehall, First Unit; Sheffield Trunk Exchange; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Crossgates (Leeds); Cheltenham; Adel (Leeds): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Colchester; Reliance (London): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. New Milton (Hants.); Peterborough; Ayr: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Dundee; Aberdeen: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Taunton: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Beaconsfield Post Office Garage—Erection: A. Bedford, London, N. Belfast New Law Courts—Electric Light Fittings: Osler & Faraday, Ltd., London, W.; Tip Up Seats and Cushions: Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd., London, W.; Lamp Standards: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., London, W. British Museum, Assyrian Basement—Patent Glazing and Steel Upstands: H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. British Museum, Catalogue Room—Wrought Iron Balustrading, etc.: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Brixton Head Post Office—Alterations and Stallboards: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Canonbury Telephone Exchange—Glazing: Compton Bros., London, W.C. Coventry Employment Exchange—Plumbing: R. Suddens, Coventry. Cranwell, Royal Air Force College—Wrought Iron Balustrades, Grilles, etc.: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C. Cross Gates, Leeds, Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: G. Depledge & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Painting: A. Hough & Sons, Goole; Asphalt: Ragusa Asphalt Paving Co., Ltd., London, W. Dagenham Post Office—Tarpaving: Tarpaving & Tarmacadam, Ltd., London, W. Exeter Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Asphalt: General Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Hartham Park Stone: G. Williams & Sons, Bath; Portland Stone: Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Bath. Geological Museum—Floor Covering: Inlaid Ruboleum Tile Co., London, E.; Joinery: C. R. Price, London, E.C.; Stone and Marble Finishings: J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Balustrading: G. Johnson Bros., London, E.C. "Gerrard" Telephone Exchange—Corrugated Iron Work: Croggan & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steel Deck Roofing: Ruberoid Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Glasgow, 250, St. Vincent Street—Strengthening Work and Alterations: W. Shaw & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Glazing: G. Hunter, Glasgow; Slating: J. Cuthbertson & Son, Glasgow; Plumbing: W. Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Plastering: R. Jolly & Sons, Glasgow; Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Gloucester Head Post Office—Portland Stone: F. J. Barnes, Ltd., London, S.W.; Precast Steps, etc.: M. MacLeod & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Asphalt: La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Tile Roof Slabs: Bolton & Hayes, Ltd., Bolton; Steelwork: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Greenford Post Office—Steelwork:

Steel Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Portland Stone: Saunders Stonemasons (Ipswich), Ltd., Ipswich; Cast Concrete Steps: M. MacLeod & Co., Ltd., London, E. H.M. Office of Works Depot, Kensington Gardens—Alterations and Additions to Sanitary Block: A. Bedford, London, N. H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow—New Telephone Directory Store: W. S. Try, Uxbridge. Ludlow Post Office, Mechanic's Workshop—Steelwork: Rubery, Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston. Maidenhead Post Office Garage—Asphalting: Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Maldon Telephone Exchange—Tarpaving: Wirksworth Quarries, Ltd., London, N. Oldham Head Post Office—Painting: Jones & Jackson, Ltd., Manchester. Palace of Holyroodhouse—Builder and Joiner Work: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh; Plumbing: P. Knox & Son, Edinburgh; Glazing: Mellows & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Concrete Work: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Pembrey Coastguard Station—Structural Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Rochester Post Office Garage—Erection: Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W.; Structural Steelwork: Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Sheffield Employment Exchange—Hollow Tile Work: British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Shipway Collaton Telephone Exchange—Tarpaving: Brights Asphalte Contractors, Ltd., Exeter; Plastering: S. E. Tims, Birmingham. Stratford Employment Exchange—Tarmac Paving: H. A. Farthing, London, N.W. Sunderland County Court—Plumbing: E. R. Simpson, Sunderland; Painting: W. Hartley & Son, Sunderland; Plastering: G. Pickering, Sunderland. Taunton Sorting Office—Steelwork: Sanders & Forster, London, E. Thornton Heath Post Office—Tiling: Adlards, Ltd., London, S.E. Victoria Docks Post Office and Sorting Office—Tarpaving: Field & Palmer, London, N. Walthamstow Branch Post Office—Plastering: W. A. Telling, London, S.E. Wimbledon Post Office—Precast Concrete Steps: Kendall's Paving Co., London, S.W.; Bituminous Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E.; Hollow Tile Roofing: Helical Bar & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Asphalt: Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: T. W. Palmer & Co., London, S.W. Wolverhampton Telephone Exchange Garage—Steelwork: J. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston; Asphalt and Tarpaving: La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Yiewsley Post Office—Tiling: J. A. Pratt & Co., Watford; Glazing: W. Walker, West Drayton; Plastering: H. Sealey, Watford; Copper Work: F. Braby & Co., London, N.W. York (Fishergate) Post Office—Plumbing: F. W. Oulds & Co., York; Painting: Dodsworth (York), Ltd., York; Slating: W. H. Hood, York; Fibrous Plastering: T. Moore (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**Maintenance Work**: Bridgwater: H. W. Pollard & Sons, Bridgwater. Bromley, Kent: E. A. Vickers & Son, Ltd., Bromley. King's Lynn: R. W. Fayers & Sons, King's Lynn.—**Engineering Works**: Birmingham Head Post Office—Cooking Apparatus: Carron Co., London, E.C.—**Miscellaneous**: Cabinets, Vertical Filing: Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.; Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Chairs: Leabank Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hoddesdon; G. A. Large & Sons, High Wycombe; A. Woodbridge & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe. Clothing, Uniform: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Floor Polish: Fortune & Co., Ltd., Preston. Kettles: Scrivens & Butler, Birmingham. Linoleum: Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Greenwich Inlaid Linoleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Linoleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Manchester. Presses, Dormant Claims: Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C. Racks, Double: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N. Removal of Records: Pickfords, Ltd., London, S.W. Safes, Thief Resisting: S. Withers & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Screens, Bronze Counter: G. Johnson, Bros., London, E.C. Tables, Repetition: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol; R. Palmer & Co., Bristol.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Enamelled Badges, Plates, etc.: Stoccal Enamels, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Old Clothing: H. Marchinski, Ltd., London, E.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Gopsall Estate Co., Leicester: Harris Bridge Farm and Cottages: General Reconditioning: Orton & Son, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

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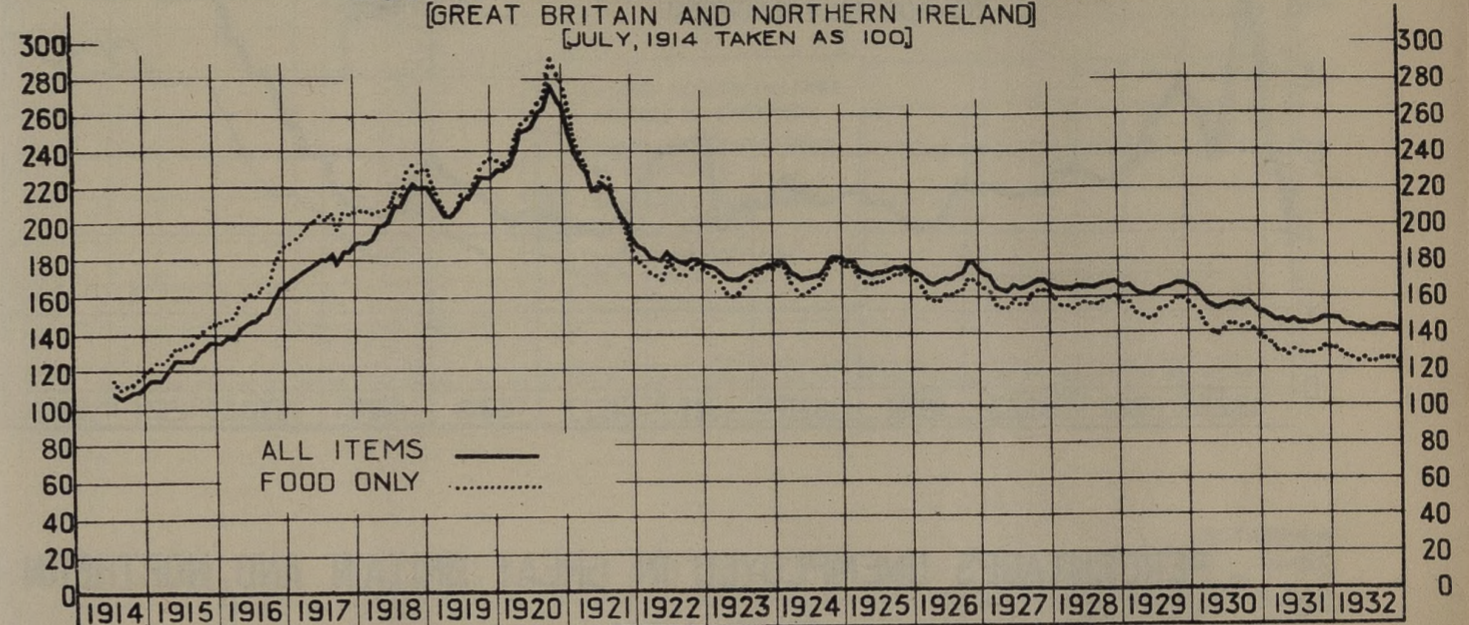
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1933.

[FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH, 1933.]

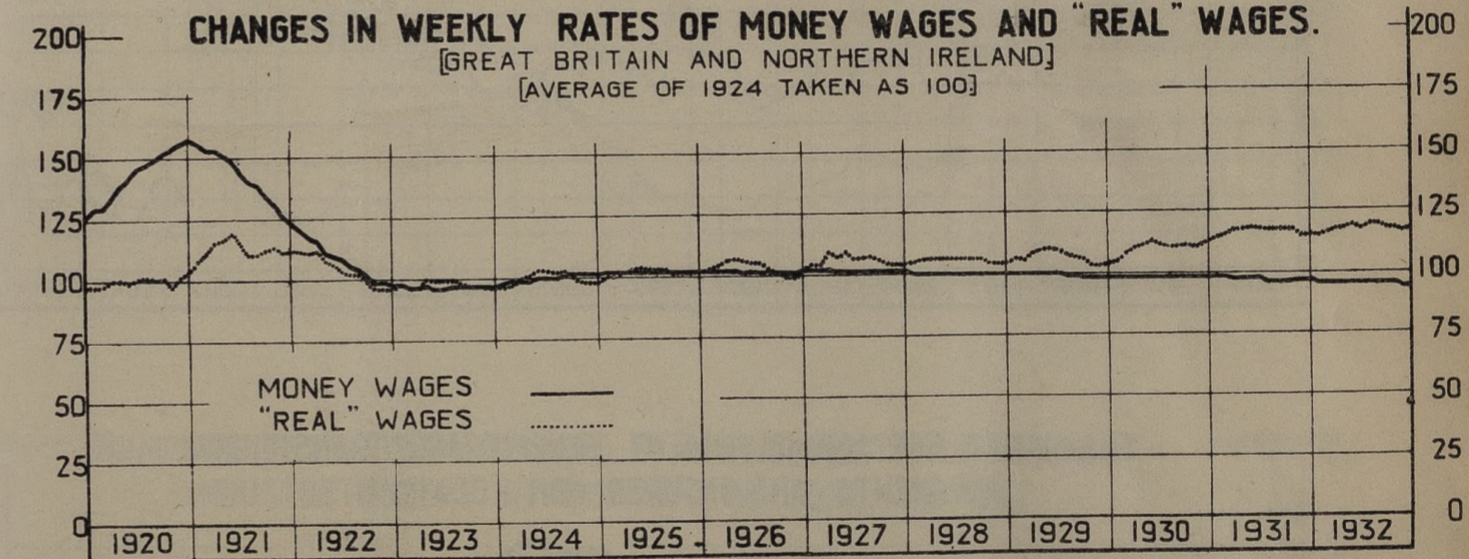
CHANGES IN WORKING-CLASS COST OF LIVING.

[GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND] [JULY, 1914 TAKEN AS 100]



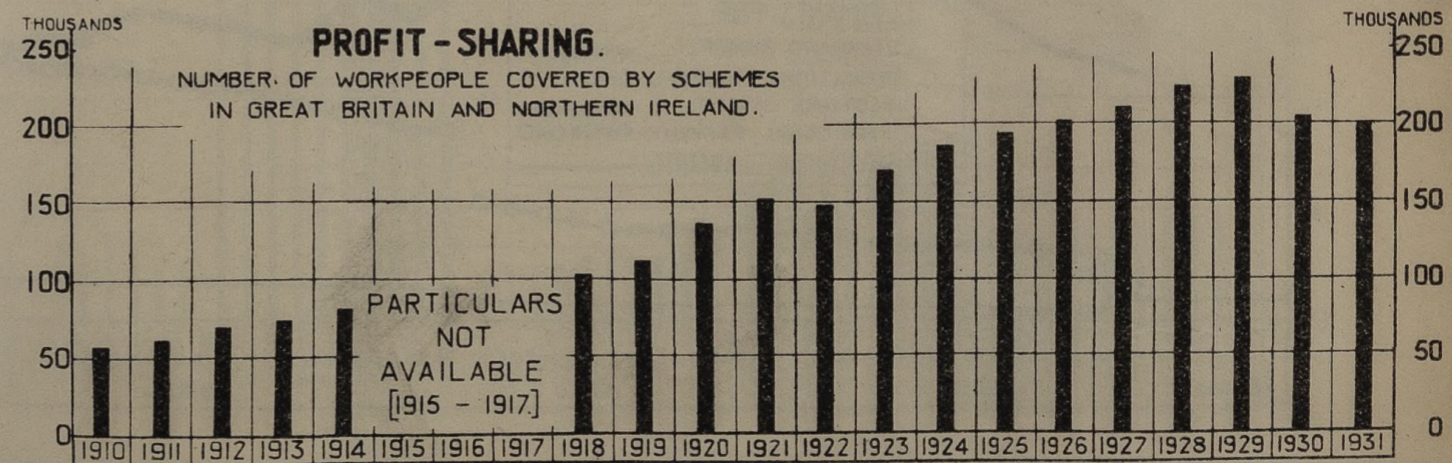
CHANGES IN WEEKLY RATES OF MONEY WAGES AND "REAL" WAGES.

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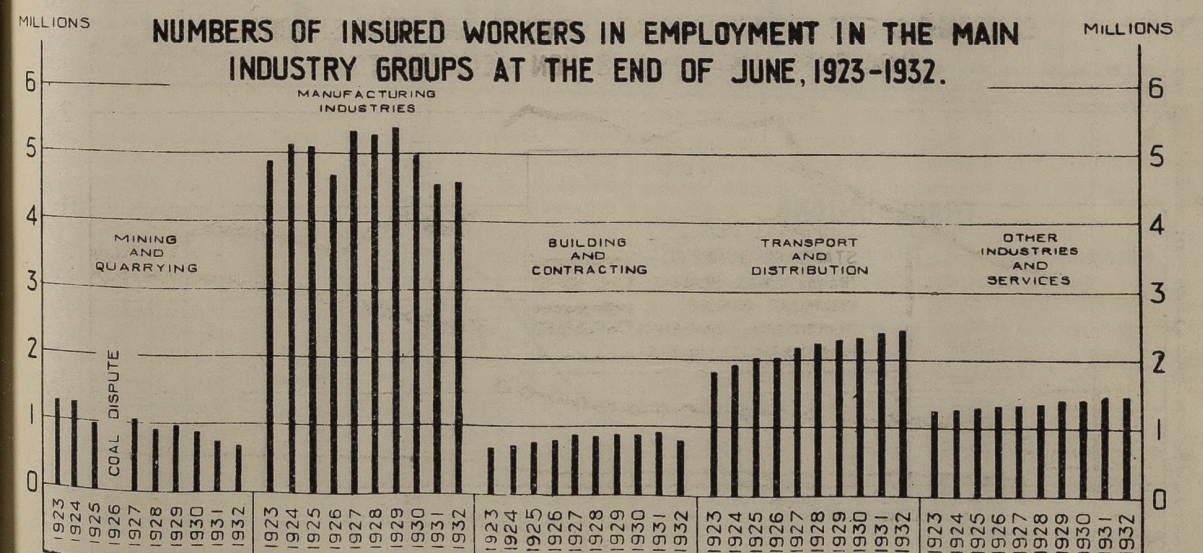
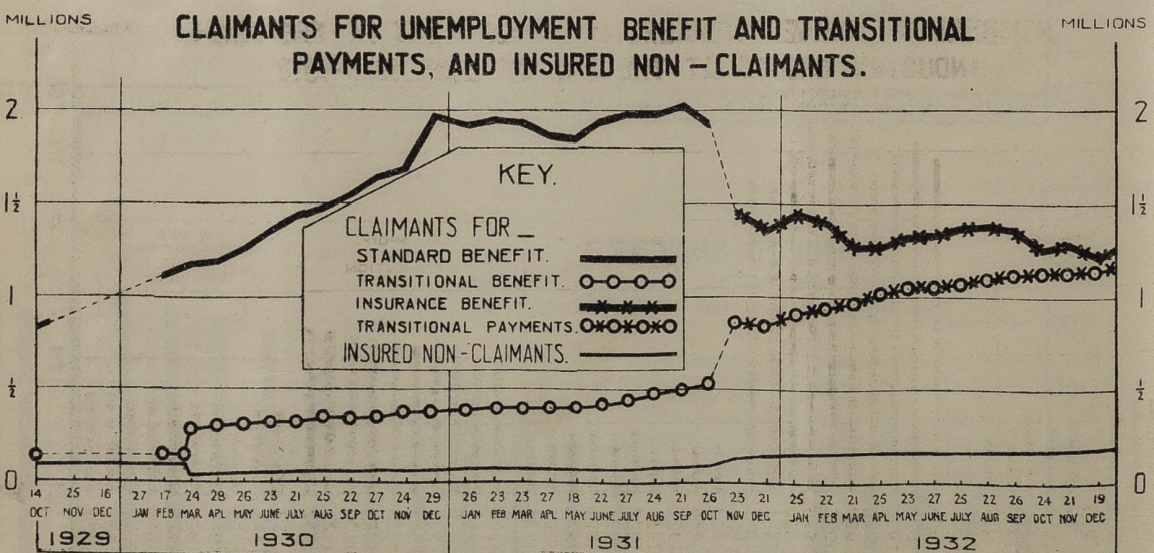
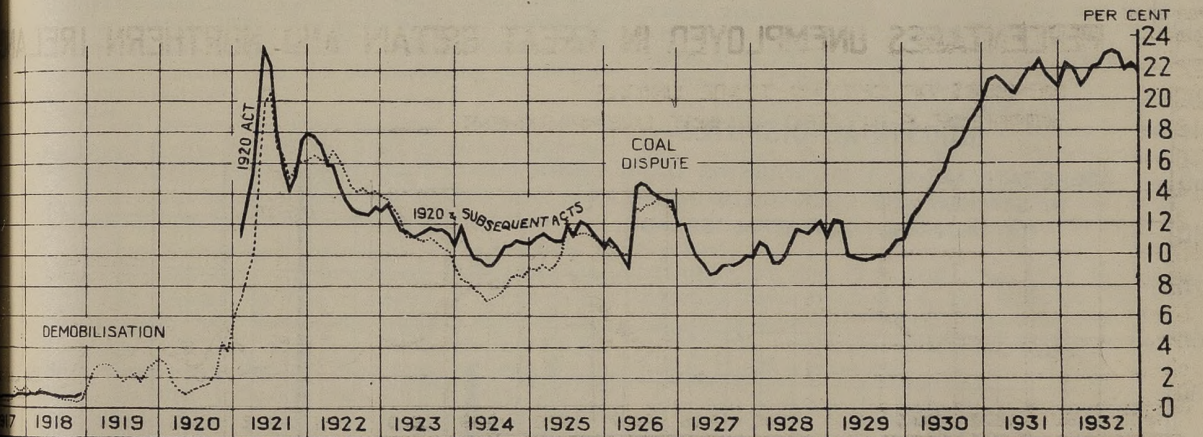
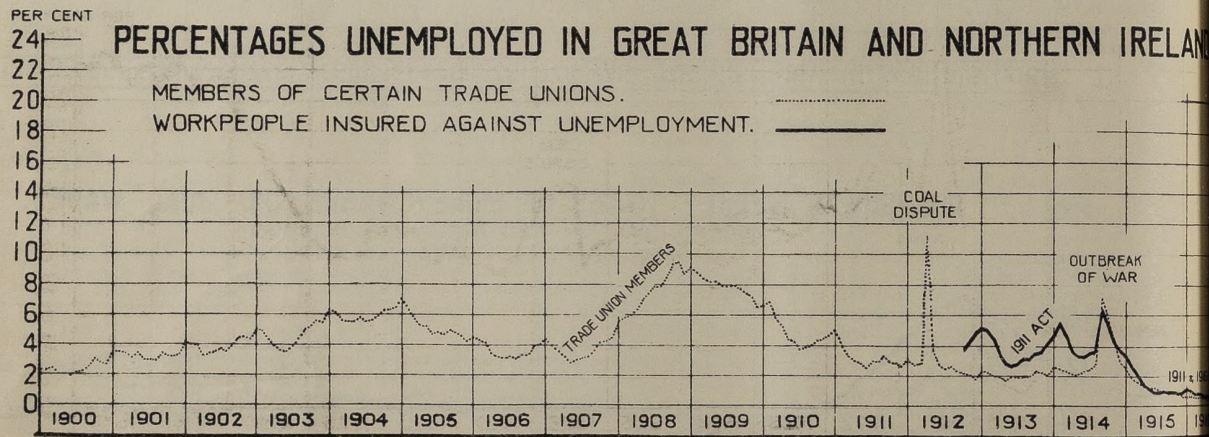
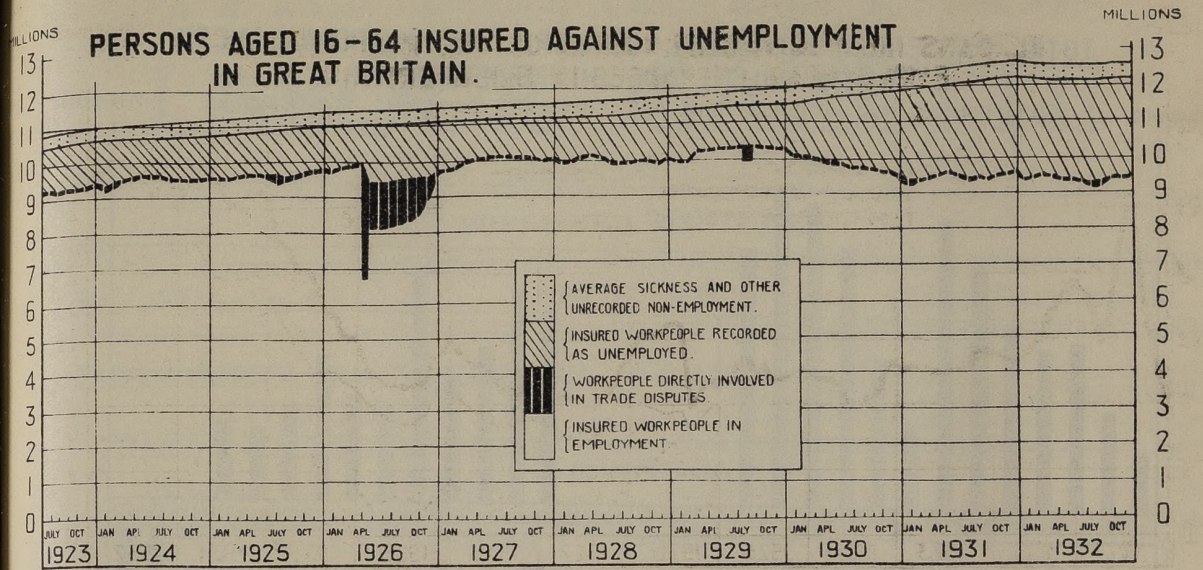
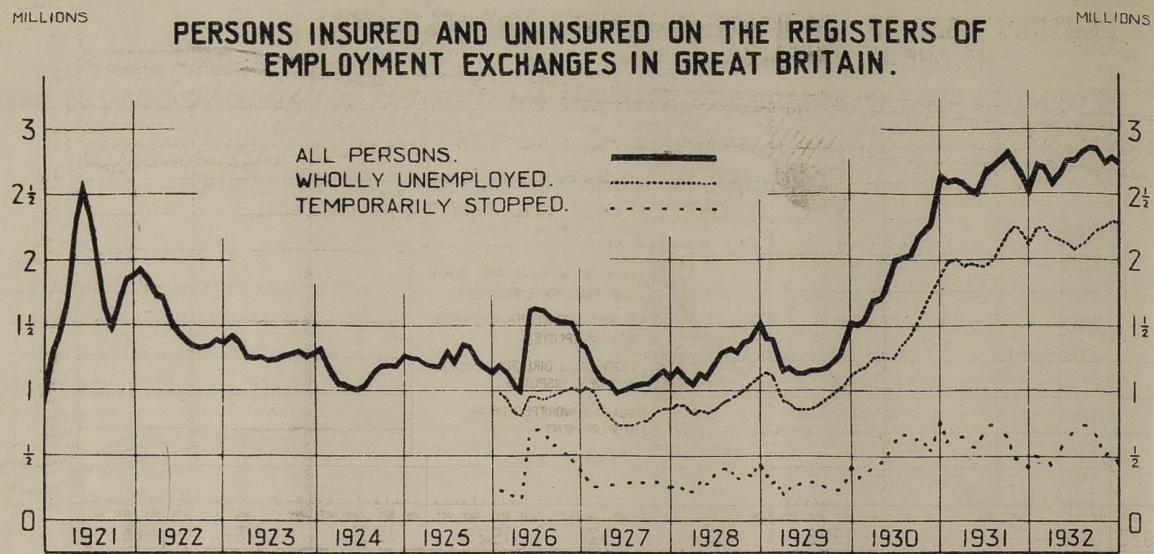


PROFIT-SHARING.

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED BY SCHEMES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



PARTICULARS NOT AVAILABLE [1915 - 1917]



TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENT - OUTWARD AND INWARD BALANCES FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[AS FROM 1st APRIL, 1923, IRISH FREE STATE PASSENGER MOVEMENT IS EXCLUDED.]

