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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd October, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with a month before.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 18·1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 18·4\* at 25th September, 1933, and 21·9 at 24th October, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 23rd October, 1933, was 21·4, and for females 9·5. At 25th September, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21·6\* and 10·0.\*

Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that at 23rd October, 1933, there were approximately 9,925,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 44,000† more than a month before, and 537,000† more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 23rd October, 1933, there were 1,854,290 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 2,774 less than a month before, and 285,158 less than a year before. The total on 23rd October, 1933, included 1,551,856 men, 46,223 boys, 221,510 women and 34,701 girls. It was made up of 526,950 insured persons with claims for insurence benefit, 989,540 applicants for transitional payments, 211,912 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 23rd October, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 274,325 men, 5,895 boys, 74,845 women and 2,604 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to the understanding that they were shortly to return to the former employment. The total of 357,669 was 35,848 less than a month before, and 151,254 less than a year before. It included 312,663 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 27,412 applicants for transitional payments, and 17,594 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.

—At 23rd October, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 85,348 men, 102 boys, 1,331 women and 13 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 86,794 was 648 more than a month before, but 11,841 less than a year before. It included 55,536 insured persons with claims for inverse the 64 20,184 and in the first statement of the statem for insurance benefit, 30,124 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,134 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— The improvement since 25th September, 1933, was most

marked in coal mining, engineering, vehicle building,

shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the textile trades (except artificial silk yarn and jute manufacture), the clothing industries (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe, pottery and glass industries, woodworking and furniture making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel, boarding house, shipping and road transport services, in the distributive trades, and, to a slight extent, in building and public works contracting. There was also some set-back in iron and steel (except pig iron),

tinplate, and hat and cap manufacture.

#### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October wages reported to have come into operation in October resulted in an increase of about £3,950 in the weekly full-time wages of 96,650 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £180 in those of 1,450 workpeople.

The great majority of the workers affected by increases in wages consisted of operatives in the textile

bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net increase of nearly £20,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 144,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £76,500 in those of about 875,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933, and with 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 26, 23 and 25 respectively.

The rise in the index-number since 30th September was mainly due to a general advance in the prices of eggs, and to increases in the price of milk in most

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 October was 21. In addition, 8 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,700, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 57,000 working days.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see p. 416).
† The figures for 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932, have been revised (see p. 400).

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

A Bill to "amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933, and to make further provision for the training and assistance of persons who are capable of and available for work but have no work or only part-time or intermittent work, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid "was introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on Wednesday, 8th November, 1933.\*
The Bill is the first measure introduced in this country dealing comprehensively with the whole of the able-bodied industrial unemployed. It has been framed after very careful examination and consideration of the recommendations made in the Reports of

the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance.†

Part I. of the Bill relates to the Unemployment Insurance Scheme, and Part II. to a new national service of Unemployment Assistance.

#### PART I.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The existing provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme are in the main continued. There is no change in the rates of contribution or benefit for the present classes of contributors.

Period of Benefit.—The existing provision is retained under which claimants receive 26 weeks of benefit in the twelve months following

the date of their claims (which is called their benefit year), provided they have paid 30 contributions in the last two years and are otherwise qualified for benefit. They will, however, be entitled under the provisions of the Bill to additional days of benefit in accordance with the following rule:—

Persons who have been in insurance for five years will be allowed additional days of benefit at the rate of six extra days of benefit for every ten contributions paid in the preceding five years, subject to a deduction of one day of benefit for every five days received in,

broadly speaking, five years.

This provision of additional days will result in the transfer of a substantial number of persons from transitional payments to insurance

Juveniles under age 18.—In any area where the number of unemployed juveniles under 18 is considerable, the Local Education Authority will be under obligation to provide a Junior Instruction Centre, with the assistance of a grant. Attendance at these centres will be compulsory for all unemployed juveniles over the school-leaving age and under 18, unless there is some good ground for excusing attendance. In areas where the number of unemployed juveniles does not justify the opening of centres, arrangements will be made, so far as is practicable, for the attendance of unemployed juveniles at some form of instruction class.

At present the minimum age for entry into unemployment usurance is 16. Under the Bill such insurance is to begin at the insurance is 16. Under the Bill such insurance is to begin at the school-leaving age. In the case of a juvenile above the school-leaving age and under 16 employed in an insured trade a weekly unemployment insurance contribution of 2d. each is to be paid by the juvenile, the employer and the Exchequer. Juveniles under 16 who continue in whole-time education voluntarily beyond the school-leaving age will receive a free credit of contributions up to a maximum of 20. Unemployment benefit is to become payable at the age of 16, whereas at present it is not payable at earliest till the age of rather more than 164. Dependants benefit in respect of the age of 16, whereas at present it is not payable at earliest till the age of rather more than 16½. Dependants benefit in respect of juveniles between the ages of 14 and 16 will be payable to parents entitled to benefit not only, as at present, whenever the child is receiving full-time instruction at a day school or attending a course of instruction for unemployed juveniles, but also whenever he is unemployed for reasons outside his control. Employers may be required to notify the discharge of boys and girls under the age of 18 from their employment.

Insurance of Agriculture.—The Statutory Committee (referred to in the next paragraph) are to make such proposals as seem to them practicable for insuring agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) against unemployment, and to report to the Minister, who is to lay the Report before Parliament. Further legislation will be necessary before such a scheme can be brought into force.

Financial Provisions.—The proposals in Part I of the Bill have been framed with careful regard to the importance of establishing the Unemployment Insurance Scheme on a solvent and self-supporting basis. With the object of providing machinery for securing the continued solvency of the scheme, the Bill sets up an Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, which will examine the financial condition of the scheme immediately after the close of seal and or wear and within two months will make a report to the each calendar year and within two months will make a report to the Minister on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund. The Committee will also make a report at any other time if they consider that the Fund is or is likely to become insufficient to discharge

If the Committee at any time report that there is an existing or prospective deficiency or that there is and is likely to continue to be a surplus to an extent greater than is required for working purposes, their report must contain recommendations for the amendment of the Acts which will have the effect of restoring the balance of income and expenditure. ncome and expenditure.

The matters on which the Committee may recommend amendments cover a wide range, and include rates of contributions and rates and conditions of benefit and the duration of benefit. Their report must also give an estimate of the effect which the amendments will have on the financial condition of the Fund.

The Minister must lay the Committee's report before Parliament, together with the draft of an order making either the amendments

\* House of Commons Bill 170 of Session 1932-3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d., post free).

† Summaries of these Reports appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1931, and November, 1932.

recommended by the Committee or other amendments having substantially the same financial effect. In the latter case he must give reasons for not adopting the recommendations of the Committee. The report with the draft order will be considered by both Houses of Parliament, and if both Houses pass resolutions approving the proposed amendments an order must be made in the terms of the draft and will thereupon become law.

The borrowing powers of the Fund are to be repealed, but where the Fund is unable to meet its immediate liabilities, temporary loans may be made by the Exchequer. If these cannot be repaid out of the ordinary revenue of the Fund, within a limited period, the machinery just described will be set in motion to restore the solvency of the Fund and to provide for the repayment of the loans out of the Fund.

out of the Fund.

Provision is made for the amortisation of the debt outstanding when the Act comes into force by means of instalments of fixed amount paid out of the Unemployment Fund to cover principal and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. It is anticipated that under these arrangements the debt will be repaid within a period of about 40 years.

## PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

This part creates a new Central Authority, the Unemployment This part creates a new Central Authority, the Unemployment Assistance Board, which will take over from the Public Assistance Authorities their present duties in regard to transitional payments and also the administration of out-relief given to able-bodied persons on account of unemployment. The Board, which will consist of not more than six members, will work through its own local officials, from whose decisions there is power of appeal, in appropriate cases, to local Appeal Tribunals.

to local Appeal Tribunals.

The Minister of Labour will be responsible to Parliament for the general policy of the Board. The Minister will submit to Parliament for approval the Regulations governing the assessment of need by which the Board and its officials will work, and the application of those regulations to individual cases will be a matter for adminis-

In order that the Board may have the advantage of the help and advice of persons who have had long experience in this work the Board is empowered to set up Local Advisory Committees.

Scope of the Scheme.—The scheme covers all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 whose normal occupation is employment in respect of which contributions are payable under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, or who can show that, not having had such a normal occupation, they might have expected to have been so employed but for the industrial circumstances of the district in which they reside, and who are capable of and available for work. The scope is thus much wider than that of Unemployment

Persons who are disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts owing to loss of employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, or who would have been so disqualified if they had been insured contributors, are excluded from the scope of the Board for the period of the disqualification.

Finance of the Scheme.—Subject to contributions by Local Authorities on account of the liabilities of which they will be relieved the cost of the scheme will be borne on national funds by the

Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour.—Applicants for assistance will register at the Employment Exchanges, in order that they may be kept in touch with opportunities of employment in the same way as other workpeople on insurance benefit. They will also in general receive their unemployment allowances at the Exchanges.

Assessment of Need.—The Regulations governing the assessment of need have to be approved by Parliament. The Board is not bound by the statutory rates of unemployment benefit; it relieves all the need, other than medical need, arising in the household of an and the need, other than medical need, arising in the household of an applicant, and takes into account the resources available to the household. The protection for certain classes of resources conferred by the Determination of Need Act, 1932, is continued; this protection relates to sick pay and National Health Insurance benefit, disability pensions, workmen's compensation and small savings.

Maintenance of Employability.—The Board is given power, in co-operation with the Minister of Labour, to provide courses to enable persons under the Board to maintain or regain physical fitness. enable persons under the Board to maintain or regain physical nuness and so to improve their chances of employment. In order that the course may include familiarity with actual working conditions the Board will have power to make appropriate arrangements with Local Authorities for the course to be completed by a limited spell of employment at the customary wages on work for the Authority, of a character and under conditions that will complete the training.

a character and under conditions that will complete the training.

Provision for Cases of Special Difficulty.—Having regard to the wide scope of the scheme there will be a limited number of cases of special difficulty where the applicant has shown that he cannot be appropriately dealt with by the ordinary procedure described above. The Board is given power to deal with such cases subject to the due safeguarding of the applicant's right to state his side of the case.

Where an applicant persistently breaks the conditions, or persistently refuses or neglects to maintain himself, the Board may apply to the Appeal Tribunal for the exclusion of the applicant from their jurisdiction; in such a case he cannot be properly considered as one of the ordinary industrial unemployed for whom the scheme is designed. His recourse will then be to the Public Assistance Authorities. The person concerned and the Local Authority may in such cases appeal to the Appeal Tribunal.

The Duties of Local Authorities—It is a corollary to the scheme

The Duties of Local Authorities.—It is a corollary to the scheme that the Local Authorities will no longer have power to give outdoor relief to persons whose needs have been met by the Board, though the duty of giving relief in cases of sudden or urgent necessity will

remain upon the Relieving Officers. The Board will reimburse Local

Authorities for any relief so given.

The Public Assistance Authorities will retain their existing powers and duties in relation to assistance for the sick, aged and infirm. They will also be responsible for the medical needs and institutional or clinical treatment of persons who otherwise are under the Board.

Administration.—The administration will be through the officers of the Board, co-operating for certain purposes with the Employment Exchanges. If and so long as arrangements for this purpose are in force, investigation into applications may be carried out on behalf of the Board by officers of the Local Authorities.

## NEW INSTRUCTIONAL CENTRES FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN AT BILSTON AND AT RHEOLA.

A NEW type of Instructional Centre for unemployed men has recently been opened at Bilston, in South Staffordshire, to be followed shortly by another at Rheola, near Resolven, in South Wales. It is intended that the number of places provided should eventually be about 130 at Bilston, and 200 at Rheola.

These Centres are similar, in their objects and in their general arrangements, to the other Instructional Centres provided by the Ministry; see the article on Training for the Unemployed in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1933, page 318. At the Bilston and Rheola Centres, however, unlike those previously established, the men engaged upon the course will continue to reside at home. The men will come, in the case of Bilston, from districts in the immediate neighbourhood; while at Rheola they will be brought in by motor-bus, free of charge, from Aberdare, Hirwaun, Glynneath, n by motor-bus, free of charge, from Aberdare, Hirwaun, Glynneath, Resolven and Neath.

Recruitment for the courses will be entirely voluntary, but those

Recruitment for the courses will be entirely voluntary, but those who volunteer will, as a rule, be expected to attend the whole three months' course. Men, either single or married, between the ages of 18 and 50 will be eligible, provided that they have been unemployed for at least twelve months; that they may be regarded as normally following insurable employment, but have little or no prospects of early re-employment; and that they are capable of the work to be performed and likely to profit by a course. The courses are intended to enable men who have had long spells of unemployment to keep in the physical condition necessary to obtain and hold a job; and it is therefore necessary to ensure that only those who are suitable it is therefore necessary to ensure that only those who are suitable and likely to benefit are accepted. The work at Bilston consists in the levelling of slag-heaps; at Rheola it will consist mainly of the making of rough roads on estates belonging to the Forestry Commission. At both centres a certain amount of elementary workshop nstruction is also given in rough carpentry, simple metal work,

nstruction is also given in rough carpentry, simple metal work, boot and shoe repairing, and so on.

The work is not being done as a commercial undertaking; it will not be producing a profit for any private person or firm, and no wage-earner will be displaced by the work provided. No wages will be paid, but the men employed will continue to receive any unemployment benefit or transitional payments to which they may be entitled, together with a personal allowance of 2s. a week. A packet work will also be provided each day.

Work will be carried on at the Centres on five days a week. Men

will be expected, at any time during the course, to take any suitable employment which may be found for them by the Ministry, or which they may find for themselves.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON QUARRIES AND METALLIFEROUS MINES.

## EMPLOYMENT, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines on the inspection of quarries and metalliferous mines during the year 1932 has been published;\* it embodies the reports of the Divisional Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875. It deals primarily with matters affecting the health and safety of the workers; but it

output and value of minerals, etc.

During the year 1932, 67,000 persons were employed at quarries under the Quarries Act (i.e., quarries more than 20 feet deep); and the output of minerals from such quarries was 60½ million tons, valued at £12¾ million. At metalliferous mines 9,300 persons were employed, and the minerals raised were valued at a little over £2 million.

£2 million.

The Report gives detailed statistics of accidents and accident rates in both industries. At quarries the number of persons killed by accidents during 1932 was 51, corresponding to a fatal accident rate of 0.76 per 1,000 persons employed. The corresponding figures for metalliferous mines were 12 persons killed, and a fatal accident rate of 1.29 per 1,000 persons employed. There is also a review of the chief causes of accidents, together with short descriptions of some of the accidents, and observations as to ways and means of avoiding them. The Report also deals with first-aid, dust prevention, and other health questions.

## THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 14.

EFFECT OF COMING INTO FORCE OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933.

As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1933 (page 309), As stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1933 (page 309), the Home Secretary has issued an Order, the effect of which was to bring into force, on 1st November, the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933,\* with the exception of section 19.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, is a consolidation Act, which embodies the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 t together with contain provisions from other

Persons Act, 1932,† together with certain provisions from other Acts relating to children and young persons. A summary of the 1932 Act was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1932 (page 244); no change was made by the consolidation Act in the previously existing law, so far as the employment of children and young persons is concerned. young persons is concerned.

#### NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 14 EMPLOYED.

In anticipation of the coming into force of these Acts, the Home Office obtained from Local Education Authorities, in 1931, particulars of the number of children under 14 employed in various occupations in their respective districts, distinguishing those who were employed before school hours.

The following Table shows the number of children so employed, as returned by 298 Local Education Authorities, out of 318 Authorities to whom application was made:—

to whom application was made :-

	C	Number				
Occupation.	Aged 1	12–13.	Aged :	13–14.		before School (included in
. 20 87 55.4	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	preceding column).
Delivery of—	1,72	Congress of				
Newspapers	10,152	394	18,187	605	29,338	22,568 2,653
Milk Goods and parcels	1,727 5,403	243.	2,442 9,902	431	16,152	1,211
In shops	727	127	1,048	227	2,129	194
Industrial work at home	192	152	186	122	652	88
Nursing and domestic	STATE OF THE PARTY OF				101111111111111111111111111111111111111	
work	241	1,317	395	1,505	3,458	700
Agricultural work	1,387	348	1,790	349	3,874	658
Other occupations	706	161	980	230	2,077	75
Unclassified			***	***	974	184
Total	20,535	3,158	34,930	3,711	63,308	28,331

Of the 63,308 children covered by the returns, 27,481 were employed in county areas, 23,545 in county boroughs, and 12,282 in boroughs (other than county boroughs) with a population of over 10,000, and in urban districts with a population of over 20,000.

## NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN 1932 AND 1933.

PRELIMINARY figures issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicate that, for the first time since 1924, there has been an increase in the total number of agricultural workers in England and Wales this year. The following Table, taken from the returnt containing these figures, shows the number of workers employed on holdings over one acre in extent in England and Wales on 3rd June, 1933, with the corresponding (final) figures for 4th June, 1932:—

Age and Sex of	Regular	Workers.	Casual V	Workers.	Total.		
Workers.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	
Male workers:— 21 years old and over	422,300	419,700	78,400	64,700	500,700	484,400	
Under 21 years old	113,500	115,700	10,900	9,300	124,400	125,000	
Total	535,800	535,400	89,300	74,000	625,100	609,400	
Women and girls	59,600	62,300	30,400	25,800	90,000	88,100	
Total, all classes	595,400	597,700	119,700	99,800	715,100	697,500	

It will be seen that the increase occurred mainly in the number It will be seen that the increase occurred mainly in the number of casual workers. The increase in casual male workers amounted to 15,300, or 20·7 per cent., and in casual female workers to 4,600, or 17·8 per cent. The number of regular male workers 21 years old and over also showed a small increase of 2,600, or 0·6 per cent.; but the number of regular male workers under 21 years of age declined by 2,200, or 1·9 per cent. The number of women and girls in regular work on agricultural holdings in England and Wales fell by 2,700, or 4·3 per cent.

\* 23 Geo. 5, ch. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free). The excepted section permits local authorities to make bye-laws with respect to young persons between 14 and 18 years of age, in certain occupations not at present regulated.

† 22 and 23 Geo. 5, ch. 46. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

† Agricultural Returns of England and Wales, 1933. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, (gratis).

<sup>•</sup> H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free.)

## CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1933.

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 412 of this issue

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom employment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased to do so within a limited period.

The total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1933, is estimated at 12,620,000 (including 147,000 persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total is 12,883,000.

The following Table shows the growth in the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923, to July, 1933. The index numbers have been calculated in the manner indicated in the note on page 419, the estimated figure for 1927 for persons aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, so as to yield a continuous series of index numbers covering the whole period.

Year. (July)	Year. (July).		Index No. (1923 = 100).	Year. (July).		Number Insured.	Index No.
A	GED	16 AND OVE	R.		AGE	D 16 TO 64.	
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		11,485,800 11,664,000 11,892,000 12,041,000 12,131,000	100·0 101·6 103·5 104·8 105·6	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933		11,784,000 11,881,500 12,094,000 12,405,700 12,770,000 12,808,000 12,883,000	105·6 106·5 108·4 111·2 114·5 114·8 115·4

Between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent., each year, of the numbers insured in 1923. In the next three years the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923. Between July, 1931, and cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923. Between July, 1931, and July, 1932, however, this movement was arrested, and the increase amounted only to 0·3 per cent. of the 1923 numbers insured. In the following year, viz., July, 1932, to July, 1933, the increase amounted to 0·6 per cent. As explained in more detail below the smallness of the increase in the year 1931–32 was due mainly to the effect of legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of insurance benefit and transitional payments introduced in November, 1931. It is probable that the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, were also influenced to some extent by these changes; but there is some evidence that a number of persons who were disqualified for benefit or transitional payments at the end of 1931 and the early part of 1932 returned later to insurable employment.

For the purpose of examining the changes in recent years it is desirable to set out the figures for men, boys, women and girls

Date.					Insured at date in first column.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.						
					column.	N	Tumber.	Per Cent				
				м	EN.							
July, 1929					8,157,820	+	107,950	+ 1.3				
,, 1930				10	8,326,600	+	168,780	+ 2.1				
,, 1931					8,598,200	+	271,600	+ 3.3				
,, 1932	***	***			8,736,500	+	138,300	+ 1.6				
,, 1933	W		***		8,829,000	+	92,500	+ 1.1				
				В	oys.							
July, 1929		2000			597,530	+	25,500	+ 4.5				
, 1930	005			30000	604,930	+	7,400	+ 1.2				
,, 1931					588,800	-	16,130	- 2.7				
,, 1932	***				565,800		23,000	- 3.9				
,, 1933	****	***			515,400	-	50,400	- 8.9				
				Wo	MEN.							
July, 1929			7		2,890,340	+	53,250	+ 1.9				
,, 1930					3,014,360	+	124,020	+ 4.3				
., 1931					3,135,000	+	120,640	+ 4.0				
,, 1932		***			3,070,000	ROP	65,000	- 2.1				
,, 1933		***			3,137,300	+	67,300	+ 2.2				
				GI	RLS.							
July, 1929				1	448,310 (	+	25,800 [	+ 6.1				
,, 1930					459,810	+	11,500	+ 2.6				
,, 1931		***			448,000		11,810	- 2.6				
, 1932	21.00	76.00			435,700	-	12,300	- 2.7				
,, 1933		53 E		10000	401,300	-	34,400	- 7.9				

The decrease among juveniles observed in 1930-31 continued during 1931-32 and 1932-33, and was no doubt due largely to the fall in the birth-rate in the years 1915 to 1917. The acute industrial

depression will no doubt have tended also to reduce, in certain areas, the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age who were able to secure insured employment during the year.

The Table shows that among men the rate of increase steadily accelerated from 1928 to 1931, and in 1930–31 the number insured rose by over 270,000, as compared with about 108,000 in 1928–29. In 1931–32 the increase fell to 138,300; and, although this was less than that of the two preceding years it was still greater than the than that of the two preceding years, it was still greater than the increase in 1928–29. In 1932–33 the increase fell further to 92,500, and was thus slightly below the figure for 1928–29, before the easier benefit conditions introduced in 1930 induced the heavy increases of the following two years.

Among women the heaviest increase occurred in 1929–30, when the numbers rose by 124,000, or over twice as many as in the preceding year. In 1930–31 the increase was only slightly below the corresponding figure for 1929–30, but in 1931–32 there was a decrease of 65,000. This was followed in 1932–33 by an increase of 67,300—a figure above that for 1928–29.

The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured, represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. Usually about 75 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent. of new entrants consist almost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such as agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn

fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons, insured at an earlier date, who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering one of the classes from which adult entrants and re-entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment. During the past six years there has been no striking change in the number of new entrants into insurance, although since July, 1930, the figures have tended to show a decline. As might be expected, this has been most marked among juveniles under 18 years of age, but in 1932–33 the new entrant figures for men also showed a decline, viz., from 91,050 in 1931–32 to 74,808 in the following year. This decline may possibly be due in part to the improved position in decline may possibly be due in part to the improved position in agriculture, and there may also have been some check to the numbers of non-manual workers entering insurance through reductions in salaries below the £250 limit. The figures for female new entrants show a slight increase in 1932–33 as compared with 1931–32, and this is no doubt the result of the improvement in employment in the textile trades and the lighter industries. Prior to 1931-32 there had been a continuous decline since 1928.

The rate of exit through death and through reaching age 65 has

probably not varied to any considerable extent, and it is clear therefore that the abnormal changes between 1929 and 1932 in the numbers within the scheme were the result of variations in the numbers passing out from other causes, or in the number of re-entrants, or

passing out from other causes, or in the number of re-entrants, of to both these causes operating together.

In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Separate figures are not available for the total number of exitants nor for the number of re-entrants. For these items the utmost that can be done is to give a figure representing the halance of exitants over recentage. The Table relates to Great the balance of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemes; for the years 1925–1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, and for the years 1927–1933 to persons aged 16 to 64:—

Year.	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.				itants f nsurances re-ent Per cent	e, rants.	Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.				
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total		
1925-26 1926-27 1927-28	5·6 5·2 5·1	12·4 11·6 11·8	7·4 6·9 6·7	-4.5	-11·6 -10·4 -10·1	-6.0	+0.7	+0·8 +1·2 +1·7			
Average 1925–28	5.3	11.9	7.0	-4.4	-10.7	-6.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0		
1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33	5·0 5·0 4·7 4·2 3·8	11·5 11·4 9·9 8·8 9·1	6·7 6·8 6·2 5·5	$     \begin{array}{r}       -3 \cdot 0 \\       -1 \cdot 8 \\       -2 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	- 9·1 - 7·3 - 6·6 -11·0 - 8·1	-4·2 -3·2 -5·2	+2·0 +2·9 +1·3	+4·1 +3·3 -2·2	+1.8 +2.6 +3.0 +0.3 +0.8		

The Table brings out the substantial decline in the three years 1928–1931 in the net rate of exit after deducting re-entrants, and its reversion in 1931–32, complete among women, but partial among men, to the proportions experienced in years prior to 1929. In 1932–33 the exitant figures for men show a further rise towards the average for 1925–28, while for women the rate of exit shows a fall as compared with that experienced in 1931–32. It is still, however, slightly higher than that disclosed by the figures for the years 1929 to 1931

to 1931.

So far as men are concerned the exitant figures since 1928 are no doubt affected by the considerable reduction in emigration in recent years and, towards the end of the period covered by the Table, by the reversal of the outward flow previously experienced. There is also little doubt that fewer insured persons have entered business on their own account, while a number have given up business and re-entered insurance. In the period 1928-1930 there were important

relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These began to operate towards the end of 1929. In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act of that year came into operation, and removed certain grounds of disallowance which had previously accounted for a large proportion of benefit disallowances. These included the provisions under which claimants were required to prove that they were genuinely seeking work, and had had a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years. These changes immediately gave benefit to many thousands of unemployed persons who had formerly been disallowed; they attracted a renewal of claims from large numbers who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges; and there is ample evidence that many married women, who in former years is ample evidence that many married women, who in former years would have refrained from doing so, made claims to benefit, whether as the result of the new conditions, or possibly, in some measure, through the pressure of unemployment on other members of their families. It is possible also that the increases in certain rates of benefit, introduced in March, 1930, may have had an influence in he same direction.

On the other hand, in October and November of 1931 important On the other hand, in October and November of 1931 important changes in the Unemployment Insurance scheme came into operation under the provisions of the Anomalies Regulations made under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act of 1931, and of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931.\* These had the effect of restricting the allowance of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments, and they particularly affected claims by married women. Under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 1) Order, 1931, reductions were also made in the rates of benefit.

The effect of these changes on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. There is little doubt that the new conditions also had the effect of discouraging applications the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. There is little doubt that the new conditions also had the effect of discouraging applications for transitional payments, and claims by married women who did not desire to lodge claims under the new conditions. Persons whose claims to benefit or transitional payments were refused are included in the statistics of the numbers insured, if they returned to insured employment (as many of them did) or if, while remaining unemployed, they continued to register at Employment Exchanges. A considerable number, however, ceased to attend at the Exchanges, although their unemployment books remained lodged; and those who appeared to have retired from insured employment were omitted from the estimates of the insured population. Persons who had retired from employment and insurance and who did not exchange their books would, of course, also be excluded. This undoubtedly explains the substantial rise among women in the net number of exitants in 1931–32 as compared with the three preceding years, and the slighter movement in the same direction among men. It was to be expected that the effect of these changes would be greater in the year in which they were introduced than in subsequent years, and this is borne out by the figures for 1932–33. As compared with the average for the three years 1925–28, before the relaxation of benefit conditions introduced in 1929 and 1930, the net number of exitants still shows a fall both among men and among women. The reduced rate of exit among men as compared with 1925–28, in spite of the new benefit and transitional payment conditions, is no doubt the result of the factors indicated above; while among women the modern development of the new and lighter industries has doubtless had an influence.

#### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1932-33.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications represent the net result of the influence

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications represent the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemployment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences loss through death, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases of salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65. In addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 417, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1933, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year July, 1932, to June, 1933, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its exitant figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a particular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previous seven years were published in the issues of this Gazette for November

industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previous seven years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November of each year from 1926 to 1932 inclusive.

Separate figures are not given for gas, water and electricity supply, or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are influenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemployment insurance, and, therefore, are not entirely conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

The forces for new extrants show as in previous years important.

The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important variations between the different industries. The depressed indus-

. See page 457 of the December, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE.

tries attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanding industries as a rule show proportions well above the average. Among the latter, the more important, in the case of men, are the electrical trades, hosiery and clothing manufacture, the bread, biscuit, etc., and woodworking industries, printing, publishing and bookbinding, the distributive trades, commerce and finance, and the hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry services. Among women the electrical, musical instrument, and services. Among women the electrical, musical instrument, and food manufacturing industries, with hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service, the distributive trades, and commerce and finance show high proportions of new entrants. The exitant figures show that the movement of men out of the depressed trades has continued. This is particularly the case with general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing; while a similar movement is shown by the figures for pottery and earthenware manufacture, the cotton industry, artificial silk yarn manufacture, musical instrument manufacture and public works contracting instrument manufacture, and public works contracting.

The industries into which men have transferred from other industries

The industries into which men have transferred from other industries include the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pipes, glass, chemicals, drink, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electric cable, apparatus and lamps, watches, clocks, plate, etc., miscellaneous metal goods, leather and leather goods, rubber and paper, silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, the building industry, road transport, and hotel, boarding-house, etc., services. There has been a further appreciable decline in the number of women in general and electrical engineering, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Their numbers have increased, however, in the pottery, glass, and chemicals industries, in motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, in the electrical wiring, cable, apparatus, etc., industries, in the distributive trades, in the boot and shoe, rubber, and food industries, and in the personal services.

The Table on page 417 divides the whole insured population into 55 industry groups. In the year July, 1932–June, 1933, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 30 of these groups, as compared with increases in 28 in 1931–32, 36 in 1930–31, 43 in 1929–30, 47 in 1928–29, 32 in 1927–28, and 33 in 1926–27.

The remaining 25 industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers

sured in 1932–33, are :—						
						ercentage
						tecrease.
Marine engineering						8.4
Vehicles other than m	otors, c	ycles a	and aire	craft	***	7-4
National Government						7.3
Artificial silk yarn						6.9
Musical instruments						6.3
Shipbuilding and ship	repairin	ng				6.2
Public works contract						5.0
General engineering						4.2
Electrical engineering						3.8
Cotton						3.5
Dock, harbour, river a				1000	1	2.8
Iron and steel manufa			30.00			2.7
Shipping service and f						2.4
Artificial stone, concre			d liberal			2.3
Mining (other than co						2.2
Coal mining	ai mini	ig) all	000 TO 100 TO 10	TO LOCAL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		2.0
m: 1 /		113898		***	***	2.0
Commerce and finance		100000	***		***	1.7
General ironfounding			***		***	1.1
Woollen and worsted	•••	***	40.00			1.1
				***	•••	Contract of the Contract of th
Furniture, upholsterin	ig, etc.				•••	0.7
Other woodworking		***				0.7
Textiles other than co	otton, w	7001, 8	uk, ar	tificial	silk,	
and hosiery						0.6
Constructional engine	ering			•••	•••	0.5
Hosiery						0.2

The industries in which the rate of increase in 1932-33 was above

	Percentage
	increase.
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8.8
Electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etc	7.5
Food manufacture other than bread, biscuits, cak	e,
	5.7
Industries and services not separately specified .	5.7
Coke ovens and by-product works	5.6
Hotels, boarding-houses, etc	4.5
Watahan alaska mlata ata	4.0
Local government	3.9
Rubber	3.9
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	3.8
Bread, biscuits, cake, etc	3.7
Glass	3.7
Leather and leather goods	3.5
Building	3.3
	3.2
D. C.	2.8
Silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving	2.7
Laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning	2.6
Tailoring	2.5
Brick, tile, pipes, etc	2.4
Distribution	2.2
Chemicals, paints, oils, etc	2.0
Miscellaneous metal goods manufacture	1.5
Road transport, communication and storage	1.3
Detter of the second	1.3
m (11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1.3
Manufacture of metals, other than iron and steel ar	
tinplates	1.0
	В
	<b>D</b>

Changes between 1923 and 1933.

The Table given on pages 418 and 419 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of ten years, 1923–33, in the numbers of persons belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923–27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928–33 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16–64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis.

The insured industries have been classified under nine groups, viz.: fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and contracting; gas, water and electricity supply; transport, communication, storage and distribution; commerce, banking, insurance and finance; miscellaneous services; and national and local government. Within each of these groups the component industries in which the

Within each of these groups the component industries in which the numbers of insured persons have shown a net increase during the ten years have been distinguished separately from those which have shown a net decrease, and within each of these two groups they have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase.

The following Table shows, for each of the nine groups taken as a whole, the estimated numbers insured aged 16-64 at July, 1933, and the estimated change between July, 1923, and July of each of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, expressed as a percentage of the figures for 1923. The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern

oll in sector to indicate at the following of the box sectors in	Estimated	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) since 1923.				
Group.	Number insured at July, 1933.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.		
Fishing Mining and quarrying	32,190 1,126,090	+28·4 -11·6	+30·0 -12·0	+34.4		
Manufacturing Building and contracting Gas, water and electricity supply	6,016,030 1,161,360 182,780*	+ 6·6 + 40·3 + 5·4	+ 5·3 + 42·6 + 5·6	+ 5·3 + 44·4 + 10·8		
Transport, communication, storage and distribution Commerce, banking, insurance and	2,850,840*	+37.4	+41.3	+42.6		
finance Miscellaneous services (including professional services; entertainments and sports; hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, club, etc. service; laundries, dyeing and	245,530	+ 4.5	+ 7.8	+ 9.0		
dry cleaning) National and local government	801,670 466,510	+44·8 +14·3	+46·0 +16·4	+52·9 +17·6		
All industries and services	12,883,000	+14.5	+14.8	+15.4		

The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the scheme. The Table brings out the striking fact that while the insured population as a whole has instriking fact that while the insured population as a whole has increased by 15·4 per cent. in the ten-year period, the numbers in building, contracting, transport and distribution have increased by over 40 per cent., and those in the miscellaneous services by over 50 per cent. These groups together now include over 37 per cent. of all insured workers. The numbers in manufacturing industries, however, have increased by only 5·3 per cent., while the numbers in mining and quarrying have declined by 13·8 per cent.

In the mining and quarrying group, the industries concerned with the production of stone, slate, chalk, sand and gravel have expanded by 46 per cent. These have no doubt been stimulated by the activity in the building and contracting industries. On the other hand, the mining of coal and metallic ores has declined by 16·2 per cent. In this section the mining of iron ore and ironstone has declined by 40 per cent., and in coal mining the numbers have declined by 15·1 per cent.

The manufacturing group includes just over six million insured

The manufacturing group includes just over six million insured workpeople, divided among 75 industries. Within this group the industries that have expanded include a little over 3\frac{3}{4} million workpeople, spread over 50 industries, and these show an increase of 24.7 industries that have expanded include a little over 3\frac{3}{4} million work-people, spread over 50 industries, and these show an increase of 24·7 per cent. since 1923. The remainder of the group includes 25 industries with nearly 2\frac{1}{4} million work-people, and this section shows a contraction of 16·5 per cent. The average size of the contracted industries is therefore much larger than that of the expanded industries. The great advance in the electrical trades is shown in the fact that in the wiring and contracting industry the numbers have increased by 140 per cent. since 1923; while in the manufacture of cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., and in electrical engineering, there have been increases of over 75 and 50 per cent. respectively. Other industries which show an expansion well above the average consist largely of those ancillary to the building industry, together with others engaged in the manufacture of domestic or personal requisites such as furniture, stationery, and musical instruments. The expansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedly due mainly to the development of broadcasting and gramophone manufacture. Artificial silk yarn manufacture shows a reduction in the numbers of insured work-people since 1930, and silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving an increase since 1932, but in silk and artificial silk combined the numbers are still 91·9 per cent. above the 1923 figures. The motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft group showed a greater ex-

pansion in 1932–33 than in the whole of the three previous years and there were  $38\cdot 1$  per cent. more workpeople in the group in 1933 than in 1923.

Other important industries in which the advance has been generally steady, and at a rate above the average, include hosiery manufacture; printing, publishing, and bookbinding; miscellaneous metal industries and miscellaneous food industries; tailoring; and rubber

The cotton and woollen and worsted textile industries, general engineering, iron and steel manufacture, and shipbuilding and ship repairing are included in the group that has declined in numbers. These industries show reductions in personnel varying from 40.2 resources. These industries show reductions in personnel varying from  $40 \cdot 2$  per cent. in pig iron manufacture to  $10 \cdot 7$  per cent. in the cotton industry.

The building and contracting group showed a striking expansion in numbers, due very largely to the abnormal increase in the contracting section between July, 1929, and July, 1931. Large numbers of men from the coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing industries of the depressed areas were transferred into this industry in those years. A decline in 1931–32 in the rate of expansion was followed by an actual contraction in 1932–33. In the building industry the increase has been more gradual and less marked

In the transport and distributive group the rapid expansion, in recent years, of omnibus services is reflected in the increase by 73.7 per cent. of the numbers in the tramway and omnibus service, while other road transport services show an expansion but slightly less marked. The distributive trades continue to exhibit a striking though somewhat decelerating increase in the numbers of their insured though somewhat decelerating increase in the numbers of their insured workpeople. These three industry groups, together with shipping service, show, as a whole, an increase of 58·1 per cent. On the other hand, the numbers in railway service show a substantial decline. The insured workpeople in this industry include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service. Among this section there has been a decrease since 1923 of 32·6 per cent. If the classes covered by certificates of exception were included at both dates the decrease would be approximately 14 per cent. Dock and harbour service continues to show a slight decrease in numbers and the aggregate decline since 1923 is 8·7 per cent.

The insured workpeople in gas, water and electricity supply also represent a part only of the total number of workers in the group. The insured section shows an increase of 10.8 per cent. since 1923 and if the excepted classes were included it is probable that the increase would amount to about 18 per cent.

The industries in the "Miscellaneous Services" group all show large increases, the most important being in "Entertainments and Sports," with an increase of 82.8 per cent., and in hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house and club service, with an increase of 57 per cent. In commerce, banking, insurance and finance there has been a minor increase of 9 per cent.

In the National and Local Government group the figures for National Government show a net fall of 34.8 per cent., due to the large reduction in temporary staffs down to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 there was a slight increase, followed by a decrease in 1933, again largely due to reduction in temporary staffs. The figures for Local Government, which show an increase of 57.4 per cent., have probably been inflated by the inclusion of a number of workers engaged on works specially undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The heaviest increases in this service occurred between 1929 and 1931 at the same time as the large increase in public works contracting. It is worthy of note that taken as a whole the industries which

It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries which It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries which have expanded since 1923 now include nearly two and a half times as many insured workpeople as the contracted industries. They have expanded to the extent of 37.8 per cent. of the numbers included therein in 1923. The contracted industries now include just under 3\frac{3}{4} million insured workpeople, and the decline in their numbers is 17.5 per cent. of the figures for 1923. The percentage decline in these industries in the aggregate was greater in 1932-33 than in any of the other years under review.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1933. These are as follows:—

Relative Proportions of the total Insured Population included in certain large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1933.

Industry Group.	Percentages of insur	
	July, 1923.	July, 1933
Shipping and Fishing	1.3	1.5
Mining and Coke Ovens	11.9	8:8
Metal Trades (including Engineering,		
Vehicles and Shipbuilding)	19.2	16.1
Pottery and Glass	1.0	1.0
Chemicals	1.8	1.7
Textiles	11.4	9.7
Leather Trades	0.6	0.5
Clothing	5.0	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.4	4.3
Woodworking and Paper	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks,		
Artificial Stone, Cement, etc	8.1	10.0
as, Water and Electricity Supply	1.5	1.4
Transport and Communication (except		
Shipping)	5.8	5.5
Distributive	10.9	15.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and	Control of the Contro	A CONTRACTOR
Services	10.4	12.3
Totals	100.0	100.0

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The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population; while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 15.5 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their proportions.

#### COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1933. This decline first appeared in the year 1924–25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by over 16 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 140,350 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry. The decrease, which in 1931–32 only amounted to 1,920, as compared with 22,620 in 1930–31, rose to nearly 21,000 in 1932–33. The accelerated decline in the past year is due in part to a fall in the number of new entrants and of transfers from other industries, doubtless the result to some extent of the general improvement in employment in other industries, and in part to an increase in the numbers who have passed tries, and in part to an increase in the numbers who have passed out of insurance. The number of persons transferring from coal mining to other industries has shown little change in the past two

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries, and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of Unemployment Insurance books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the Table in the next column, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in the months July to September.

Industry Group 2,053 399 382 6,210 496 297 Building and public works contracting ... Transport and communication, fishing, etc. Metal and metal goods manufacture .... Engineering, engineers' iron and steel 134 353 661 379 218 90 176 36 213 34 121 41 40 23 3,939 367 124 326 155 70 108 113 43 70 24 48 founding ...

Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...

Brick, tile, etc., making ...

Mining (other than coal-mining) ...

Hotel and laundry services ...

Construction and repair of vehicles ... 1.529 13,461 5,872 19.333 Totals ... ...

Between the end of June, 1932, and the end of June, 1933, the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 804,782 to 764,590, or by 40,192, and this will include the decline already referred to, of about 21,000 in the estimated numbers insured, and an increase of 13,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly un-

13,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed.

The new entrants into insurance during the year 1932–33 in the coal-mining industry numbered 22,478, and 5,872 persons transferred thereto from other industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1932, and June, 1933, must therefore have numbered not less than 49,340, as compared with 36,596 in the preceding year, 61,360 in 1930–31, and 80,287 in 1928–29.

The degree of change in this industry during the past nine years has not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers have risen rapidly since July, 1926, from approximately 2,000 to 6,900. All the other areas show decreases over two nine-year periods. The rate of net decline in these areas has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset, and Lancashire and Cheshire, and least in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

District figures are given in the Table below.

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY-GREAT BRITAIN.

	of Insure	Estimated Number of Insured Persons		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).								
101 F 101 d 10 T	aged 16 and over.		inclusive.		Aged 16 and over.			Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.						
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July. 1933.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland	1,243,450 1,090,240 153,210	1,198,800 1,057,210 141,590	1,164,190 1,026,770 137,420	1,023,840 906,540 117,300	101·3 101·2 101·6	99·2 99·3 98·6	98.8		92·4 93·3 86·2	89·1 90·0 81·8	88·7 89·5 81·7	36·8 87·5 81·1	86·6 87·5 80·1	84·9 85·7 78·9
Principal Districts in England and Wales:  Northumberland  Durham  Cumberland and Westmorland  Yorkshire  Lancashire and Cheshire  Derbyshire  Notts and Lelcester  Warwickshire  Staffs, Worcs. and Salop  Gloucester and Somerset  Kent  Wales and Monmouth	63,040 178,550 12,390 180,420 117,260 64,960 69,980 15,160 86,320 16,460 2,040 282,740	60,190 165,850 12,830 194,860 104,940 67,830 73,410 13,770 81,720 14,270 2,800 264,150	58,510 161,240 12,480 189,480 102,030 65,950 71,360 13,370 79,450 13,870 2,720 255,770	51,060 144,350 11,020 173,210 84,670 64,060 63,530 13,000 68,500 11,210 6,900 213,590	101.6 101.6 101.5 101.8 101.7 101.8 101.7 101.8 101.9 101.9	99·0 104·1 105·8 95·8 98·4 104·8 91·4 97·5 96·1 106·4	98·2 103·4 106·4 94·4 106·0 100·9 94·6 94·9 92·7	92.9 103.6 108.0 89.5 104.4 104.9 90.8 94.7 86.7 137.3	87·0 91·7 103·6 106·7 84·9 98·4 100·2 90·0 89·0 84·7 190·8 88·6	85·8 88·5 98·6 104·6 78·8 96·6 98·9 92·2 84·6 79·4 221·1 84·2	84.9 88.5 98.1 101.9 79.7 99.6 97.6 83.0 84.5 74.2 269.0 84.0	82.9 85.5 94.5 102.2 77.4 102.1 94.3 85.6 82.7 71.5 297.8 79.9	84·1 84·9 94·3 101·3 76·2 104·4 93·5 88·5 84·0 71·2 327·6 80·0	83·3 83·2 91·5 98·7 74·3 101·4 93·4 88·3 81·7 70·1 348·3 78·0

### CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in the surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE since 1927, and in the issue for December, 1926. The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries, and, latterly, the textile trades, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country and in Wales; while the industries in which the greatest expansion

has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern Section. This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. (EXCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES.)

		Estimate	d Number	Estimated		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).									Marie !
Division.		of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64.					
The state of		July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July. 1933.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland		Thousands. 2,004 756 767 1,682 1,964 2,071 1;288 618 253	Thousands. 2,150 876 876 833 1,783 2,025 2,148 1,306 629 254	Thousands. 2,091 849 807 1,733 1,962 2,090 1,268 608 249	Thousands, 2,399 1,012 913 1,910 2,084 2,188 1,346 621 263	100·4 103·8 101·3 101·7 100·9 101·0 100·9 101·1 102·1	103·9 107·8 103·3 103·9 102·0 102·2 102·5 100·8 105·2	105·3 111·9 106·0 105·3 102·7 103·4 102·8 101·8 105·2	107·3 115·8 108·6 106·0 103·1 103·7 101·4 101·8 100·5	110·2 118·4 109·8 107·0 103·5 103·9 101·1 99·1 101·3	122·0 113·0 109·7 104·4 105·2 101·6 97·6	126·9 116·2 113·0 106·2 108·3 104·6	120·4 132·8 120·4 115·8 108·9 110·4 108·0 101·4 108·9	121·4 135·9 122·1 115·7 109·5 109·0 107·2 103·6 106·9	123·2 138·0 122·9 116·8 109·5 108·6 107·6 104·0 106·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland		11,403	12,004	11,657	12,736	101.2	103.2	104.5	105-3	106.1	108-0	110.8	114-1	114.4	115.0

<sup>\*</sup> The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception. The total number of employees covered by such certificates in Great Britain is now about 530,000, of which the greater number are employees of railway companies (384,600). A precise industrial analysis of these excepted workers is not available for 1923, but it is estimated that if they were included in the respective industrial groups to which they belong, the increases in the totals between 1923 and each of the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 would be:—gas, water and electricity supply, 14 15, and 18 per cent respectively; transport and distribution, 29, 33, and 34 per cent. respectively.

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). During the two years 1927–1929 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influenced by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, particularly in the Northern Section and in Wales, where unemployment was most severe. In these two years the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 305,000.

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numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 305,000.

This apparent arrest of the movement from North to South was attributable largely to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment was heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made. On the other hand there was a decline in 1931–32, in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, and this was due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who had been unable to obtain benefit, or who had refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland in that year may have been due to the same cause.

to the same cause.

The figures for July, 1933, again indicate a more rapid growth of the insured population in the Southern Section of the country; but the difference in the rates of expansion in the four Southern Divisions on the one hand, and in the Northern Divisions and Wales on the other, is, on the whole, not so marked between 1929 and 1933 as between 1923 and 1929. This is most noticeable in the case of Wales, where an absolute decline, between 1923 and 1929, of 2.4 per cent. of the numbers insured was followed by an increase between the later date and 1933 of 6.4 per cent., no doubt as a result of the depression in areas to which workers from Wales had been transferring in the earlier period. The spread of the depression since 1929 to areas which formerly were relatively prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of change. A comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of change. A comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the numbers insured, shows that between mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 227,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 53,000. Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 718,000. The net change between 1927 and 1931 thus amounted to a rise of 76,000 in the Southern Section and a fall of 771,000 in the Northern Section and Wales. Between mid-1931 and mid-1932, when the depression extended in greater degree to the Southern area, and employment in the North was assisted by the improvement in the textile industries, the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 51,000 and in the Northern Section by 50,000. Between mid-1932 and mid-1933 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 224,000 and those in the Northern Section by 191,000, and rose by 224,000 and those in the Northern Section by 191,000, and this marked improvement in the Northern Section is the result mainly of the increase in employment in the heavier metal industries, the building industry and the textile trades, since January, 1933. Over the whole period 1927 to 1933 the numbers in employment rose by 249,000 in the Southern Section and fell by 630,000 in the Northern

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 26.8 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1933 the Southern Section of Great Britain included 48.9 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the ten years (exclusive of special schemes) is 15 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 19.7 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 5.0 per cent. In the following Tables a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1927 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. (Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923.)

In the electrical and motor vehicle industries, the expansion in the South has been appreciably greater than in the North. The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an

(a) Industries showing an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section, and a decrease in the rest of the country.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain	+ 6,380	- 470
Oils, Greases, Glue, Soap, Inks, Matches, etc.	+ 5,740	- 50
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance	+ 5,390	- 2,300
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	+ 3,530	- 330
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufac-	0,000	000
ture	+ 3,450	- 720
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dveing, etc.	+ 2,270	- 3,680
Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery	+ 1,430	- 6,560
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin and	T 1,730	- 0,500
Lead etc	+ 1,430	- 1,410
Iron and Steel Tubes	+ 1,340	700
Dress industries not senerately specified		
	+ 1,240	- 50
	+ 1,010	- 63,140
Wooden Boxes and Packing Cases	+ 490	970

(b) Industries showing a greater increase in the numbers insured in the South than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Distributive Trades Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boardinghouse, Club, etc., Service Building Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Road Transport not separately specified Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Miscellaneous Metal Goods Manufacture Professional Services Gas, Water, Electricity Furniture, Upholstery, etc. Frood Industries not separately specified Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Engineering Paper and Paper Board Making Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Ironfoundries Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Bricks, Pipes, Tiles, Fireclay Goods	+ 233,980 + 55,500 + 46,830 + 38,060 + 25,910 + 24,380 + 20,330 + 20,130 + 20,130 + 16,070 + 14,420 + 14,300 + 6,710 + 6,440 + 6,120 + 5,430 + 5,260	+ 197,770 + 35,070 + 26,550 + 3,740 + 5,130 + 18,220 + 13,920 + 7,840 + 7,290 + 9,260 + 3,380 + 8,120 + 5,800 + 1,780 + 680 + 1,780 + 1,100 + 1,770

The industrial analyses of the whole insured population furnish a sufficiently accurate indication of the long-term trend of changes in the industrial structure. There are still, however, important differences in the intensity of unemployment in different industries and different areas, and these did not develop at the same point of time in every case. Moreover, the numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed have been affected by changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit, and there have been variations as between different industries and areas in the extent of these latter influences.

These factors do not appear in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and it is therefore proposed to publish in an early issue of this GAZETTE an article similar to that on pages 446 to 448 of the December, 1932, issue, based on the figures obtained by deducting the numbers unemployed at the end of June of each year from the numbers insured at the same date.

## MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. JULY, 1932, TO JUNE, 1933.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year July, 1932, to June, 1933, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 77,000 in Great Britain and 75,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that the rate of increase in the numbers insured was more or less uniform throughout the year, and the monthly adjustments have been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 147,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

		Grea	t Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Month.		Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured,	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.		
July August September October November December		12,550,000 12,556,000 12,563,000 12,570,000 12,576,000 12,582,000	22·6 22·8 22·7 21·8 22·1 21·5	12,814,900 12,820,700 12,827,500 12,834,300 12,840,100 12,846,000	22·8 23·0 22·8 21·9 22·2 21·6		
1933. January February March April May June		12,590,000 12,595,000 12,600,000 12,607,000 12,613,000 12,620,000	22·8 22·5 21·8 21·1 20·2 19·3	12,853,900 12,858,700 12,863,500 12,870,300 12,876,100 12,883,000	23·0 22·7 21·9 21·3 20·4 19·4		

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1924-1933.

FIGURES have been published from time to time in this GAZETTE giving estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain (see, for example, page 243 of the July, 1933, issue). The information now available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged during and since July, 1933, shows that some revision is required in the estimated numbers of insured persons for each month from August, 1932, to September, 1933, inclusive, on which the monthly estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment were based; and the revised estimates of the numbers insured and the numbers in employment for these months, as given in the following Table, are somewhat lower than the provisional estimates previously published.

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Table gives average figures for each year from 1924 to 1932, together with monthly figures for 1931 to 1933.

The figures in the last column have been obtained by deducting, from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

#### (Thousands.)

			Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not re- corded as unem- ployed.	after allo Sicknes (A) in Persons involved Disputes cludin	loyment wance for	
						A.	В.	
1924 (average	for	vear)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526	
1925	**	,,	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611	
1926	"	., 30	11.423	1,401	10,022	9.623	9,062	
1927 ,,	**	"	11,529 11,667	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015	
1928	"	"		1,235	10,432	10,023	10,019	
TOTO	"	" .	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220	
1931 : "	"	"	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797	
January			12,350	2,569	9,781	9,349	9,227	
February			12,380	2,605	9,775	9,341	9,338	
March			12,410	2,575	9,835	9,401	9,338 9,395	
April			12,440	2,503	9,937	9,501	9,494	
May		•••	12,460	2,490	9,970	9,534	9,528	
June			12,500	2,621	9,879	9,442	9,438	
July			12,525	2,720	9,805	9,367	9,346	
August		***	12,550	2,726 2,792	9,824	9,385	9,377	
September			12,575	2,792	9,783	9,343	9,338	
October		•••	12,600	2,711	9,889	9,448	9,448	
November		•••	12,620	2,655	9,965	9,523	9,522	
December	***		12,640	2,590	10,050	9,608	9,605	
1931 (average 1932 :—	101	year)	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421	
			12 505	0 704	0.011	0 770	9,361	
January February			12,595 12,570	2,784	9,811	9,370 9,388	9,385	
March			12,552	2,742 2,595	9,828 9,957	9,518	9 517	
April		•••	12,545	2,661	9,884	9,445	9,442	
May		***	12,546	2,754	9,792	9,353	9,351	
June			12,543	2,770	9.773	9,334	9,331	
July			12,550	2,839	9,711	0 272	9 251	
August			12,550 12,556	2,866	9,690	9,251	9,206	
September		•••	12,563	2,849	9,714	9,274	9,144	
October			12.570	2737	9,833	9,393	9,388	
November'			12,576	2,774	9,802	9,362	9,359	
December			12,582	2,700	9,882	9,442	9,440	
1932 (average 1933 :—	for	year)	12,562	2,756	9,806	9,367	9,348	
January			12,590	2,877	9,713	9,272	9,265	
February			12,595	2,836	9,759	9,318	9,316	
March			12,600	2,744	9,856	9,415	9,414	
April			12,607	2,661	9,946	9,505	9,502	
Мау			12,613	2,553	10,060	9,619	9,617	
June			12,620	2,429	10,191	9,749 9,745	9,744 9,742	
July		•••	12,625	2,438	10,187	9,745	9,742	
August		•••	12,630	2,392	10,238	9,796	9,794	
September		•••	12,635	2,310	10,325	9,883	9,881	
October			12,640	2,271	10,369	9,927	9,925	

1924 (average for year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100-0
1925 ,, ,,	101.8	109.9	100.9	100.9	100.9
926 " " "	103.2	124.5	100.7	100.7	95.1
927 ,, ,, ,,	104-1	98-5	104.8	104.8	105-1
.928 ,, ,,	105-4	109.8	104.9	104.8	105-2
1929 ,, ,,	107.0	107.7	106.9	106.9	107.3
1930	109.7	170.2	102.9	102.6	102.8
1931 :		THE RESERVE			
January	111.5	228-4	98.3	97.8	96.9
February	111.8	231.6	98-3	97.7	98.0
March	112-1	228-9	98-9	98.3	98-6
April	112.3	222.5	99.9	99.4	99.7
May	112.5	221.3	100.2	99.7	100.0
June	112.9	233-0	99-3	98-8	99-1
July	113.1	241.8	98.6	98.0	98.1
August	113.3	242.3	98.8	98.2	98.4
September	113.6	248.2	98.3	97.7	98.0
October	113.8	241.0	99-4	98-8	99.2
November	114.0	236.0	100.2	99.6	100.0
December	114.2	230 · 2	101.0	100.5	100.8
1931 (average for year)	112.9	233.8	99.3	98.7	98.9
1932 :—			The second of the		
January	113-7	247.5	98.6	98.0	98.3
February	113-5	243-7	98-8	98-2	98.5
March	113-4	230 - 7	100.1	99.6	99.9
April	113.3	236.5	99.4	98.8	99.1
May	113.3	244.8	98.4	97.8	98.2
June	113.3	246.2	98.2	97.6	98.0
July	113.3	252-4	97.6	97.0	97.1
August	113.4	254.8	97.4	96.8	96.6
September	113.5	253.2	97.6	97.0	96.0
October	113.5	243-3	98- :	98.3	98-6
November December	113-6	246.6	98 · 5	97.9	98.2
	113.6	240.0	99·3 98·6	98·8 98·0	99.1
1932 (average for year) 1933:—	113.4	245.0	98.0	98.0	98.1
Tomas	113.7	255.7	97.6	97-0	97.3
	113.7	252.1	98.1	97.5	97.8
	113.8	243.9	99.1	98-5	98.8
Amery	113.9	236-5	100.0	99.4	99.7
Man	113.9	226.9	101-1	100 - 6	101.0
Twee	114.0	215.9	102.4	102.0	102.3
Tables	774.0	216.7	102.4	101.9	102.3
Assessade	774 7	212.6	102.4	102.5	102.8
Santamban	774.7	205.3	103.8	103.4	103.7
October	774 0	201.9	104.2	103.4	103.7
october	114.2	201.9	104.7	102.8	104.2

The figures for July to October, 1933, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the actual changes since June in the total numbers of insured persons.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixty-fourth session at Geneva on 23rd, 24th and 25th October, 1933. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, assistant-secretary of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, acting as substitute for Mr. J. B. Forbes-Watson, Director of the Confederation; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The Governing Body decided to place upon the agenda of the International Labour Conference, 1935:— THE Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its

- (i) Unemployment of young persons.(ii) Recruiting of native labour.(iii) Holidays with pay.

The question of the revision of the Convention concerning the Employment of Women during the Night was added to the agenda of the International Labour Conference, 1934. The two points in regard to which revision will be considered concern women occupying responsible positions of management, and the variation of the period during which employment is prohibited.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

By Royal Decrees promulgated in July certain amendments have been made in the Royal Decrees of 31st May, 1933, relating to unemployment insurance, which were summarised in this GAZETTE for August, 1933, page 282.

The duration of statutory benefit payable by unemployment insurance societies, 60 days a year, is divided into two periods of thirty days in each six months. To the statutory benefit (the amount of which may in no case exceed the basic unemployment allowance payable by the National Emergency Fund after statutory benefit has lapsed) a supplementary daily allowance payable by the National Emergency Fund is added; this represents a return to the former system, under which supplementary allowances were payable by the National Emergency Fund concurrently with statutory benefit. The supplementary allowances have been increased to 4.50 francs a day in Brussels and Antwerp and 4 francs in industrial and commercial localities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, the rates payable in other localities remaining unaltered. The allowances

and commercial localities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, the rates payable in other localities remaining unaltered. The allowances payable by the National Emergency Fund in respect of children, as an addition both to the statutory benefit and to the unemployment allowance paid after the statutory benefit has been exhausted, may be drawn until the child reaches the age of 15 (formerly 14), provided that the child is not bound by a contract of service or apprenticeship.

The position of homeworkers in relation to unemployment insurance has been regulated by several further Decrees promulgated on 4th October, 1933. Homeworkers may become members of an approved unemployment insurance society, provided that they enter into a contract of service with an employer and receive from him a wages book. They may not undertake to work for any other employer without first notifying the local unemployment fund, neither may they habitually employ assistants other than members of their own families residing with them, although certain exceptions to this last provision are admitted.

Members of the same family or several homeworkers combining together to work on their joint account cannot become members of unemployment insurance societies, nor may the wife of a home-

unemployment insurance societies, nor may the wife of a home-worker or any other member of his family residing with and assisting the worker, unless they deal directly with the employer.

Unemployment of homeworkers will be calculated on the basis of the amount of wages lost, a loss of one-sixth of the weekly wage being equivalent to one day's unemployment.

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In virtue of an Enabling Act of 9th June, 1933, which gives the Government power to issue Emergency Decrees, a new Decree was promulgated on 29th July, 1933, to amend for the period from 16th September, 1933, until 31st December, 1935, the provisions respecting the State supplement to trade union unemployment benefit. The new legislation provides that the State supplement to trade union benefit (which was formerly limited to a maximum of 18 Creek growns and was acqual to to trade union benefit (which was formerly limited to a maximum of 18 Czech crowns a day per unemployed person, and was equal to three or four times the trade union benefit, as the case might be) is henceforth to be equal to twice the amount of the benefit paid by the trade union to an unmarried person, two-and-a-half times the amount of benefit paid to married persons without children or unmarried persons with one dependant, and three times the amount of benefit paid to married persons with at least one or single persons with at least two dependants. If several persons in the same household are in receipt of benefit, the person entitled to the higher rate of State supplement alone receives the full rate, whilst the other members receive only half of the State supplement to which they would otherwise have been entitled. The three months' membership of a trade union which hitherto qualified for receipt of the State supplement to trade union benefit has been extended to six months; members joining after the publication of the Emergency Decree cannot qualify for the State supplement until they have completed one year's membership.

one year's membership.

The emergency benefit payable during 13 weeks in the special circumstances provided for in the Act of 1930 (exceptional unemployment in any particular branch of industry or in any particular

area) is now limited to members who have already exhausted their ordinary benefit; persons who had not yet qualified for ordinary benefit were formerly included. Other amendments include provisions for the stricter control and supervision of persons claiming unem ployment benefit.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A Decree of the Federal Assembly, dated 5th October, 1933, and issued under an Act of 17th October, 1924, extends to the year 1933 the increased rate of Federal subsidy payable to unemployment insurance funds in industries in which unemployment is particularly severe. This provision was put into force for 1931 and 1932 by Decrees of 23rd September, 1931, and 29th September, 1932. The increased subsidies are not to exceed 43 per cent. of the total daily benefit paid in the case of joint mutual and public funds, and 38 per cent, in the case of other funds. The increase in the Federal subsidy is subject to the condition that the cantonal and communal subsidies are not reduced. The industries affected include the embroidery industry, the silk and cotton industries, watch and clock making, metal and engineering and building.

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

In the issues of this GAZETTE for August and September, 1933, (pages 282 and 384) particulars were given of the principal provisions of the codes of fair competition approved by the President of the United States for the cotton and wool textile industries. Below are summarised the provisions relating to hours of labour, wages and other working conditions laid down in codes approved by the President of the United States for a number of other industries, viz., motor manufacturing, electrical goods, shipbuilding and repairing, iron and steel, petroleum producing, refining and distribution, lumber and timber products, and boot and shoe manufacturing.

### Hours of Labour.

Motor Manufacturing.—The average hours of work of all manual workers must, in general, not exceed 35 a week over the period during which the code is effective; the hours of work of individual employees must as far as possible conform with this average, and in no case may they exceed it by more than 3 per cent. Provided that an average working week of 35 hours is maintained, persons may be employed for not more than 48 hours, worked on not more than six employed for not more than 48 hours, worked on not more than six days a week. Persons engaged in the preparation, care and maintenance of machinery and equipment are exempted from these restrictions; but their hours of work must not exceed 42 a week averaged on an annual basis. Clerical and other salaried employees in receipt of less than 35 dollars a week must not be employed for more than 48 hours in any one week, nor for more than an average of 40 hours a week over the period during which the code is in force.

Electrical Goods.—Under normal conditions, manual workers may not be employed for more than 36 hours a week and clerical employees. with the exception of executive, supervisory and administrative employees and certain classes of salesmen, may not be employed for more than 40 hours a week. These limitations do not apply to those branches of the industry which are subject to temporary seasonal demands, nor do they apply in cases of emergency; however, demands, nor do they apply in cases of emergency; however, employers are required to submit to the National Recovery Administrator, at the end of each month, a report showing the extent to which the normal maximum hours of work have been exceeded on account of such exceptional circumstances.

Shipbuilding and Repairing.—The code for this industry establishes different maxima for persons engaged upon merchant work and government contracts. On the former class of work, no worker paid by the hour may be employed for more than 36 hours a week, averaged over a period of six months, or for more than 40 hours in any one week. On government work, on the other hand, the maximum limit is 32 hours a week. Exemption from these restrictions may be permitted for a period of six months in the case of persons may be permitted for a period of six months in the case of persons employed in the designing, engineering, mould loft and order departments and others engaged in the preparation of plans and the ordering of materials for new vessels, subject to the approval of the "planning and fair practice committee" for the industry and to the condition that the hours of work of such persons shall not exceed

Iron and Steel.—As far as practicable and as long as qualified workers are available, no employer may permit any person in his employ (with the exception of persons acting in executive, supervisory and technical capacities and persons employed upon emergency work) to work for more than 40 hours a week, averaged over a period of six months, or on more than six days or for more than 48 hours in any one week. As soon as any undertaking is operating at 60 per cent. of capacity the eight-hour day is to be established for all workers, with the exception of those already referred to.

Petroleum.—In the producing and refining branches of the industry, Petroleum.—In the producing and refining branches of the industry, manual workers, with one minor exception, may not be employed for more than 72 hours in any consecutive 14 days, nor for more than 16 hours in any two days, while clerical employees may not be employed for more than 40 hours a week. In the wholesale distribution branch of the industry, no persons may be employed for more than 40 hours a week. Persons employed at garages and filling stations selling petrol to the public may not be employed for more than 48 hours a week. Executive and supervisory staffs are exempted from any restriction upon working hours. from any restriction upon working hours.

Lumber and Timber Products.—A general limit of 40 hours a week is established, with certain exceptions: thus, persons occupying executive and supervisory positions and certain others are wholly

exempted, while, with the sanction of the competent code administra. exempted, while, with the sanction of the competent code administrative agency, persons engaged in seasonal occupations may be employed for 48 hours a week (in some cases longer), subject, however, to the proviso that the average hours of work of such persons in any calendar year shall not exceed the standard schedule.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.—The general maximum for both manual and clerical workers is fixed at 40 hours a week, but an 40 hours a week, but an extension to 45 hours a week is permitted during any eight weeks in a six months' period. Persons in managerial and supervisory capacities earning more than 35 dollars a week and workers on continuous processes, firemen, cleaners, etc., are exempted from these provisions.

#### MINIMUM BATES OF PAY.

Motor Manufacturing.—The minimum rates of wages range from 40 to 43 cents an hour for manual workers and from 14 to 15 dollars a week for clerical and salaried workers, according to the locality. A limited number of apprentices and learners and women not doing the same work as adult males may be paid at rates 12½ per cent. below the general minima for manual workers.

Electrical Goods.—No manual worker may be paid less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for the same class of labour on 15th July, 1929, was less than 40 cents, in which case the rate paid must not be less than that in force at the date mentioned, and in no event less than 32 cents an hour. A limited number of learners, however, may be paid at rates 20 per cent. below the ordinary minima. All other workers, with the exception of commission salesmen, must be paid at the rate of not less than 15 dollars a week, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. in the case of office boys and learners.

Shipbuilding and Repairing.—The minimum hourly rate of wages for all workers, except apprentices and learners and casual and incidental labour, is fixed at 45 cents in the north and 35 cents in the south. As regards the categories excepted from this general provision, it is provided that learners and apprentices shall be paid at not less than the established minimum rates after two years' employment, and that casual and incidental labour (which must not exceed 8 per cent. of the total number of skilled and semi-skilled workers) shall receive not less than 80 per cent. of the minimum rates.

Iron and Steel .- The minimum hourly rates for unskilled labour established by this code vary from 35 to 40 cents in 19 out of 21 districts in which the industry is located. In the other two districts, the minimum hourly rates are fixed at 25 and 27 cents. All the most important iron and steel districts are included in the larger group. Piece rates, it is provided, must be so fixed as to yield, at the average rate of performance, at each plant, not less than the minimum rate established by the code for unskilled labour, while those workers whose hourly rates of pay at 14th July, 1933, were higher than the then prevailing rate for unskilled labour are, in general, to have their rates increased by at least 15 per cent. Apprentices and learners are

Petroleum.—In the producing and refining branch, the minimum rates of wages for workers other than clerical employees range from 45 to 52 cents an hour. In the wholesale distribution branch, the bulk of the workers, both manual and clerical, are to receive not less than 40 to 47 cents an hour, according to locality; and the same rates apply to the clerical workers in the producing and refining branch. On the retail distribution side of the industry, the minimum weekly rates of pay of garage and service and filling station employees. weekly rates of pay of garage and service and filling station employees are fixed at 14 and 15 dollars a week, according to size of town, for towns of 2,500 inhabitants and over, and at somewhat less for smaller towns. As regards skilled workers, the amount of difference existing between the rates for skilled and unskilled workers on 1st July, 1929, is to be maintained.

Lumber and Timber Products.—Minimum hourly rates for both piece- and time-workers are to range from 23 to 50 cents, according to the locality and the variety of wood handled, and the amount of difference formerly existing between the wages of the higher-paid workers and the lowest-paid is to be maintained.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.—The minimum hourly rates established by this code range from 35 to 37½ cents an hour in the case of men and from 30 to 32½ cents an hour for women, according to the locality; but it is provided that where women do substantially the same work as men they must be paid at the same rates. Pieceworkers must be paid at least the minimum hourly rate for time-

#### OTHER LABOUR PROVISIONS.

The employment of minors below 16 years of age is prohibited in all of these codes, and, in the lumber and timber products industry, the employment of young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years is also strictly limited. Each code incorporates, in compliance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, an explicit statement of the workers' right to organise freely, to engage in collective bargaining, and to enjoy immunity from coercion on the part of their employers to join, or not to join, any particular labour organisation as a condition of employment. In one instance only, that of the motor industry, the inclusion was approved of a supplementary clause asserting the right of employers to engage, retain and promote their employees on the basis of individual merit, without regard to their membership or non-membership of any organisation. Similar clauses included in certain other codes subsequently submitted for approval were ordered by the President to

subsequently submitted for approval were ordered by the President to be deleted, lest they lead to "confusion and misunderstanding."

Codes of fair competition have now been approved for a large number of different industries including, apart from those already mentioned in this and previous articles, the glass container industry, textile machinery manufacturing industry, boiler making industry, retail timber and building materials industry, bituminous coal mining industry, lace manufacturing industry, banking and retail distribution

## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

November, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT at 23rd October, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with a month before. The improvement was most marked in coal mining, engineering, vehicle building, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the textile trades, smp-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the textile trades, (except artificial silk yarn and jute manufacture) the clothing industries (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe, pottery and glass industries, woodworking and furniture making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel and leading thouse administration and read transport sources in the

on the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel and boarding house, shipping, and road transport services, in the distributive trades, and to a slight extent in building and public works contracting. There was also some set-back in iron and steel (except pig iron), tinplate, and hat and cap manufacture.

In the South of England employment showed a slight decline, but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it

continued to improve, and was moderate. There was a further improvement also in the Northern Counties of England, but employment in those areas was still bad. It continued bad also, though improving slightly, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. In Wales it showed a decline and was very bad.

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,883,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd October, 1933 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18·1, as compared with 18·4\* at 25th September, 1933, and with 21·9 at 24th October, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, was 15·3, as compared with 15·3\* at 25th September, 1933; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·8, as compared with 3·1\*. For males alone, the percentage at 23rd October, 1933, was 21·4, and for females, 9·5; at 25th September, 1933, the corresponding percentages were 21.6\* and 10.0\*.

At 23rd October, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,854,290 wholly unemployed, 357,669 temporarily stopped, and 86,794 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,298,753. This was 37,974 less than a month before, and 448,253 less than a year before. The total included 1,911,529 men, 52,220 boys, 297,686 women and 37,318 girls

37,318 girls.

The persons on the Registers included 895,149 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); 1,047,076 nsured persons with applications for transitional payments; 230,640 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional

payments, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1933,

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 1933, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933, but a decrease of 1·7 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1933, but a decrease of 1·7 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 4·58, an increase of 0·21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, and of 0·04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932.

In the iron mining industry employment remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it continued fair. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment continued to improve but was still very slack; in the Buxton area it was fair; while in the Clitheroe area it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed an improvement and was fairly good. At chalk quarries it continued very slack. At china clay quarries it was fair, and the recent improvement was maintained. At tin mines it continued bad. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries amplement remained were last. employment remained 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 October was 74, the same as at the end of September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end of October 1979.

In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight decline, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 32.0\* at 25th September, 1933, and 48.2 at 24th October, 1932.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was bad. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and showed a decline following completion of a large foreign contract.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed a further general improvement, but continued very slack on the whole. As in the previous month, the improvement was most marked in motor vehicle manufacture, and in that section and in electrical engineering employment was fair

Employment remained good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment was very slack on the whole. It was very bad in textile and constructional engineering, and remained depressed in marine engineering.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment continued very bad, but showed some improvement, especially in North-West and South-West England. There was, however, some decline in South Wales.

In the other metal trades employment showed an improvement in nearly all sections, and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good or fair in the hollow-ware, brass work, wire manufacturing, cutlery, file, and jewellery and plated ware trades; moderate in the iron-founding (other than engineers' ironfounding), sheet metal, tube, needle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades; and slack in the edge tool, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was still bad, although there was some improvement. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole was 21·6 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 23·1\* at 25th September, 1933,

and 25·7 at 24th October, 1932.

In the wool textile industry the revival continued during October; overtime exceeded short-time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 8·8 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 10·1\* at 25th September, 1933, and 17·2 at 24th October, 1932. In the carpet section employment

continued fairly good.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued to improve and was good at most centres. In the lace trade it showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole. Employment in the silk industry showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in artificial silk yarn manufacture employment continued good on the whole. In the linen trade it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. In the jute trade it continued bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades there was an improvement, and short-time working was reduced, but employment was still very slack on

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good. There was an improvement also in the shirt and collar trade, where employment was fair. In the corset trade employment was fairly good; and in the glove trade it continued fair. In the hat and cap industry there was a seasonal decline, and employment was moderate. employment was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole and continued moderate; there was an improvement in some districts, but a decline in others. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 15·1 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 16·3\* at 25th September, 1933, and 17·7 at 24th October, 1932.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trades ontinued to improve and was fair.

Building, Woodworking.—In the building industry there was little change, apart from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating section, and employment remained slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, but with other operatives it was bad. There was a decline with masons, plasterers and painters; but in most other sections there was some improvement. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight seasonal decline, and was moderate on the whole. In the Peterborough area, however, it was still very good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improvement and continued moderate. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it showed little change and remained slack on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry continued good on the whole, and there was some improvement compared with the previous month. In the letterpress printing industry employment was fair generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was good on the whole. With lithographic printers employment continued moderate generally, and with lithographic artists it was fair to moderate. With bookbinders it remained moderate on the whole.

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

In the glass trades employment showed an improvement; it was clark in the bettle medium continued good.

slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed some improvement, but was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement, but was still slack generally. With seamen it was very slack.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during October 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

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in previous column.

CENTAGE

UNEM-PLOYED

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for

#### (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

A STATE OF THE STA	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for October, 1933.	October, 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	763,882 4,749 2,070	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.58 5.27 5.91	Days. + 0.21 + 0.06 - 0.08	Days. + 0.04 + 0.66 + 0.14	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	52,623	Furnaces in Blast. 74 Mills working. 411 Shifts Worked (one week). 285,960	Number. 12 Per cent. 1 · 4	Number. +15 +41 Per cent. +25.8	

#### (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	9,995	Per cent. + 3·5 + 1·5 + 2·3 + 3·0 - 0·1 + 2·6 + 0·4	Per cent. + 2·9 + 4·2 + 3·3 + 7·8 + 3·1 + 29·8	£ 107,069 102,836 139,205 20,240 122,583 18,066 29,257	Per cent. + 4.6 + 3.4 + 4.2 + 6.1 + 5.2 + 1.8	Per cent. + 0·0 +12·6 + 6·9 +10·7 + 5·0 + 6·5 +42·8	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 23rd October, 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. Nur Ins at .	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at October, 1		Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Total Percentage as compared with a	
	1933. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.*	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Worthern Ireland Special Schemes	2,398,840 1,012,020 913,370 1,909,940 2,083,760 2,187,720 1,345,730 621,620 263,000 147,000	12·8 10·8 16·8 17·5 27·6 24·8 29·0 36·8 29·6 3·5	4·8 5·9 7·6 7·3 9·3 15·7 12·5 15·7 15·2 0·6	10·2 9·6 14·8 14·6 23·6 21·7 24·4 34·6 24·1 2·6	- 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·8 - 1·2 - 1·0 - 0·8 - 0·1 + 2·2 - 0·6	- 2·8 - 4·5 - 3·1 - 4·4 - 5·0 - 3·8 - 3·3 - 3·7 - 3·6 - 0·8
Total	12,883,000	21.4	9.5	18.1	- 0.3	- 3.8

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from October, 1932, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The percentages for each month have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly increase in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Percentages U	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.*							
			Males	and Fem	ales.	ployment	ed at Em- t Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.	
1932. 24 October 21 November 19 December	25·5 25·7 25·1	12·5 13·0 12·6	17·9 18·2 18·1	4·0 4·0 3·6	21·9 22·2 21·7	1932. 24 Oct. 21 Nov. 19 Dec.	2,817,000 2,872,000 2,796,000	
1933. 23 January 20 February 20 March 24 April 22 May	26·4 26·0 25·1 24·4 23·7	14·3 14·1 13·8 13·3 12·1	18·9 18·7 18·0 17·2 16·6	4·2 4·1 4·0 4·2 3·9	23·1 22·8 22·0 21·4 20·5	1933. 23 Jan. 20 Feb. 20 Mar. 24 Apr. 22 May	2,979,000 2,932,000 2,851,000 2,771,000 2,654,000	
26 June 24 July 21 August 25 September 23 October	22·7 22·7 22·4 21·6 21·4	10·8 10·9 10·5 10·0 9·5	15·8 15·5 15·3 15·3 15·3	3.6 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.8	19·4 19·5 19·1 18·4 18·1	26 June 24 July 21 Aug. 25 Sept. 23 Oct.	2,504,000 2,507,000 2,474,000 2,399,000 2,360,000	

<sup>•</sup> The percentages for June to September, 1933, have been revised (see page 416).

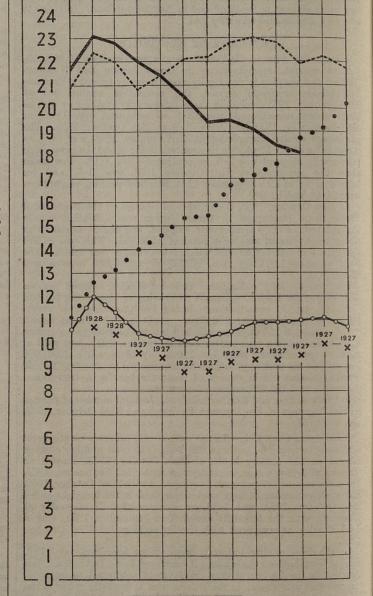
## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Broken Curve - - - - = 1932. Notted Curve -  $\cdot$  • • • • = 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.

JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

				7	Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1933	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,848 1,154 846 894 916 950 760 404	4,461 2,182 1,699 3,477 3,992 3,539 2,462 1,387	2,825 1,189 701 1,068 1,073 955 809 402	4,168 1,829 1,310 3,071 2,761 3,248 2,028 558	13,302 6,354 4,556 8,510 8,742 8,692 6,059 2,751	0·55 0·63 0·50 0·45 0·42 0·40 0·45	
GREAT BRITAIN	 7,772	23,199	9,022	18,973	58,966	0.47	

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of

## 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 penultimate paragraph of the text at the head of the Table on page 412 giving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued to improve, but was still

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32·2 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 33·4\* at 25th September, 1933, and 34·1 at 24th October, 1932. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·6 (from 22·4\* to 21·8), and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0·6 (from 11·0\* to 10·4).

0.6 (from 11.0\* to 10.4).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 1933, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 23rd September, 1933, but a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 4.58, an increase of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, and of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th October, 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.

	Total Wage Ea	Number rners on ( Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.			
Districts.	28th Oct.,	Inc.(+) (-)as co		Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		
	1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Percent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	41,141	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	5.22	-0.10 + 0.11	-0.02	
Durham Cumberland and West-	101,319	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	4.82	+0.11	+0.27	
morland	6,491	+ 3.4	+ 5.5	5.38	+0.24	+0.36	
South Yorkshire	95,139	+ 0.4	- 5.1	4.28	1+1.04	+0.01	
West Yorkshire	43.726	+ 2.9	- 6.3	3.83	+0.35	+0.05	
Lancs. and Cheshire	62,491	+ 0.8	- 2.4	4.04	+0.27	+0.07	
Derbyshire	45,700	+ 0.8	- 8.3	3.35	+0.07	-0.55	
Notts, and Leicester	54,644	+ 0.7	- 6·1 - 1·0	3.72	-0·03 -0·33	-0.17 $-0.21$	
Warwick	16,865	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	4.48	+0.31	+0.40	
North Staffordshire South Staffst, Worcs.	22,572	1 1.7	T 1.4	4 40	40.21	+0.40	
and Salop	29,234	- 0.3	- 1.8	3.88	-0.04	-0.22	
Glos, and Somerset	9,421	+ 0.4	- 1.5	3.96	+0.04	-0.41	
Kent	6,666	+ 0.9	+ 4 8	5.55		+0.33	
North Wales	10.680	+ 2.7	-11 6	5.52	+0.02	+0.76	
South Wales and Mon.	137,300	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	5.07	1-0.04	-0.04	
England and Wales	683,389	+ 1.1	- 2.1	4.45	+0.20	+0.02	
SCOTLAND:				DE LONGE	10000	E 282	
Mid & East Lothians	12,432	+ 0.4	- 0.3	5.79	+0.32	+0.24	
Fife and Clackmannan	19,496	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	5.46	-0.04	+0.14	
Rest of Scotland	48,565	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	5.66	+0.31	+0.04	
Scotland	80,493	+ 2.3	+ 2.2	5.64	+0.23	+0.10	
GREAT BRITAIN	763,882	+ 1.2	- 1.7	4 - 58	+0.21	+0.04	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, was 1·22 days per week, of which 1·16 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 23rd September, 1933, was 1·43 days per week, of which 1·26 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, were 1·25 days per week, and 1·19 days per week, respectively. The average nonwinding time for the October and September, 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 October, 1932, period. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th October, 1933, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,000,900 tons, as compared with 15,622,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd September, 1933, and 16,371,500 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1932.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 23rd October, 1933, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932, are shown in the following Table:—

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).
† 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.

	In Unem	sured Pe ployed a	t 23rd O	ctober,	ıs 1933.	Dec. (	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		
The second of	Numl	ers.	Pe	ercentage	as compared with a				
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.*	Year before.		
Great Britain England and	223,090	106,193	21.8	10.4	32-2	- 1.2	- 1.9		
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :—	193,461 29,629	103,611 2,582	21·3 25·3	11·5 2·2	32·8 27·5	- 1·2 - 1·5	- 1·6 - 3·7		
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	9,996 41,764	523 4,279	19·6 28·9	1·0 3·0	20·6 31·9	- 2·0 - 1·6	- 2·8 - 5·2		
land Yorkshire	4,116 29,804	277 33,731	37·4 17·2	2·5 19·5	39·9 36·7	- 0·2 - 3·8	- 4·3 + 0·6		
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	16,208 8,593	11,673 5,188		13·8 8·1	32·9 21·5	- 4·8 - 2·0	- 3·6 + 2·3		
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	10,959 1,179	10,258 292		16·2 2·2	33·4 11·3	+ 3.8	+ 8.7		
cester and Salop Glos. and	9,121	7,559	13.3	11.1	24 · 4	- 5.0	- 5.5		
Somerset Kent Wales and	· 1,389 476	2,825 89		25.2	37·6 8·2	- 8·8 + 0·6	+ 3.1		
Monmouth	58,569	26,910	27.4	12.6	40.0	+ 3.3	- 2.6		

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,154,600 tons in October, 1933, as compared with 4,955,100 tons in September, 1933, and with 4,835,800 tons in October, 1932.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

## IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 39.6 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 41.5\* at 25th September, 1933, and 53.5 at 24th October, 1932.

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

	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	nded Dec. (-) as com- pared with a			ort- ght ded Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	1,661 1,592	Per cent. + 2.0 - 6.5	Per cent 10.9 + 21.2	Days. 5·19 5·73	Days 0.16 + 0.13	Days. + 1·25	
Other Districts	1,496 4,749	+ 2.0	+ 13.6	4 · 88	+ 0.27	+ 0.6	

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933, by firms making returns, was 2,070, showing an increase of 0·2 per cent. as compared with September, 1933, and of 32·5 per cent. as compared with October, 1932. The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5·91 in October, 1933, as compared with 5·99 in September, 1933, and 5·77 in October, 1932.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416). † See footnote † in previous column.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35-7 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 37·3\* at 25th September, 1933, and 43·2 at 24th October, 1932.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 74 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, 1933, the same number as at the end of September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end of October, 1932. In the case of 68 firms, employing 10,570 workpeople at the end of October, 1933, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with September, 1933, and an increase of 15.6 per cent. compared with October, 1932.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Numb	oer of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		Oct., 1933.	Sept., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	100					
Durham and Cleveland	87	19	19	17		+ 2
Cumberland and W.Lancs	37	6	6	4	•••	+ 2 + 2
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks.						
(including Sheffield) and North Wales	24	6	6	5		+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts.	27		0			
and Northants	45	15	15	16		- 1
Lincolnshire	23	9	9	7		- 1 + 2
Staffs., Shropshire,	70	•			100 C 100 S	
Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon	38 19	6	7 4	5 3	- 1	+ 1 + 1
south wates and mon	19			3	•••	
England and Wales	273	65	66	57	- 1	+ 8
SCOTLAND	77	9	8	2	+ 1	+ 7
GREAT BRITAIN	350	74	74	59		+15

The production of pig iron in October, 1933, amounted to 373,300 tons, compared with 359,700 tons in September, 1933, and 275,600 tons in October, 1932.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment at 23rd October showed a decline, and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 24·2\* at 25th September, 1933, and 42·2 at 24th October, 1932. In the week ended 28th October, 1937, and 42·2 at 24th October, 1932.

and 42.2 at 24th October, 1932. In the week ended 28th October, 1933, 339 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, the same number as in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, as compared with 297 in the week ended 22nd October, 1932. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and showed a decline following completion of a large foreign contract. In the week ended 28th October, 1933, 72 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 84 in the week ended 27rd September, 1977, and with 77 in the week in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, and with 73 in the week ended 22nd October, 1932.

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

	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works. Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Month before.	·Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	59 7	-"1	+ 5 - 1	339 72	-''12	+ 42 - 1	
TOTAL	66	- 1	+ 4	411	- 12	+ 41	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1933, amounted to 78,197 tons, or 22,129 tons more than in September, 1933, and 13,544 tons more than in October, 1932.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline, and continued very bad, but it showed a considerable improvement as compared with October, 1932. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.6 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 32.0\* at 25th September, 1933, and 48.2 at 24th October, 1932.

At certain firms, employing 52,623 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 28th October, 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 1.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd September, 1933, but increased by 25.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

† 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.

22nd October, 1932. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·4 in the week ended 28th October, 1933, the same as in September. 1933, compared with 5·1 in October, 1932. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

	emple	er of Worl oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggr	egate nun Shifts.*	aber of
<u></u>	Week ended 28th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 28th	Dec.	+) or (-) as pared th a
	Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	. 3.49	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	5,206 1,159 18.891 1,209 6,149 8,874	- 2·8 +13·1 - 4·3 + 0·3 + 3·5 - 5·3	+31·2 +43·4 +12·7 +17·5 +14·1 +15·2	30,486 4.982 97,723 6.275 32,683 49,903	- 2·7 +14·7 - 4·3 + 1·9 + 2·5 - 3·2	+ 33 4 + 51 0 + 26 0 + 27 5 + 25 0 + 15 5
Labourers	11,135	+ 2.2	+23.9	63.908	+ 2.1	+ 29 9
TOTAL	52,623	- 1.7	+17.9	285,960	- 1.4	+ 25.8
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland Sheffield, Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	9,425 15,614 284	+ 1·0 + 2·4 - 14·5	+19·1 +16·5 + 4·0	52.122 83.714 1,256	- 1·0 + 2·3 -13·7	+ 22·0 + 26·6 + 6·5
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	3,769 5,309	$   \begin{array}{r}     -22 \cdot 7 \\     +2 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$-10.8 \\ +21.5$	20,331 30,076	-17.7 + 3.6	$-\frac{10.1}{+37.9}$
Counties Wales and Mon	3,315 7,320	+ 3.0	+15·0 +27·7	18,660 40,430	+ 4.0	+ 28·5 + 29·6
Total, England and Wales Scotland	45,036 7,587	- 2·6 + 4·2	+16·1 +30·0	246,589 39,371	- 2·1 + 3·1	+ 23·0 + 47·4
TOTAL	52,623	- 1.7	+17.9	285,960	- 1.4	+ 25.8

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 668,300 tons in October, 1933, as compared with 669,000 tons in September, 1933, and 439,800 tons in October, 1932.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued very bad but showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, especially in North-West and South-West England. There was some decline in

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932.

25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932.

In considering the comparisons with a year ago, given in the Table, it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification; the decline was common to all areas except South-West England. When these facts are taken into account the figures show that between October, 1932, and October, 1933, there was an improvement in employment in North-East and South-West England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and a decline in South Wales. In other areas employment was at about the same level

Divisions.	Numbers of dWorkpeople mployed at Oct., 1933.	Increas Decreas Numbers U as compa	Percentage Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
147 24 9 4	Total N Insured Unem 23rd O	Month before.	Year before.	Une 23r	Month before.†	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,714 1,083 6,203 141 32,556 12,179 31,831 4,158 6,520	+ 5 + 53 - 527 - 29 - 171 - 498 - 116 + 268 - 12	- 340 - 269 + 352 - 37 - 6,660 - 1,975 - 6,544 - 503 - 2,167	31·7 15·9 26·5 44·1 69·4 50·9 70·7 71·1 76·4	+ 0·8 - 2·3 - 9·0 - 0·4 - 2·1 - 0·2 + 4·6 - 0·2	- 2·7 - 3·5 - 0·8 - 24·4 - 6·8 - 3·8 - 6·1 + 0·5 - 6·4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	97,385	- 1,027	- 18,143	57.5	- 0.6	- 6.0

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further general improvement, but continued very slack on the whole. As in the previous month, the improvement was most marked in motor vehicle manufacture, and in that section and in electrical engineering employment was fair. Employment remained good or fairly good in cycle and aircraft manufacture. In general engineering employment was very slack

on the whole; it was very bad in textile and constructional engineering, and remained depressed in marine engineering.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	N	Vumbe			Workp October,	eople Un 1933.	employe	d
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci	ase (+) rease (-) mpared ith a
	General Engine ing; Engineer Iron and Steel Founding.	Ele	Engine	Const	Wehicle and		Month before.*	Year before
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	8,136 4,074 3,790 11,469 28,595 35,423 21,340 1,589 1,735	1,207 596 251 2,941 1,650 3,609 548 94 218	240 719 123 8,606 325	276 230 1,974 2,252 980 2,353 197	4,110 2,492 2,754 14,231 2,164 4,478 2,144 745 349	14,322 7,678 7,744 30,738 43,267 44,815 33,506 2,739 5,152	1,460 - 428 - 340 -5,329 -2,223 -2,895 - 590 + 3 + 15	- 5,208 - 6,450 - 4,321 - 15,279 - 18,905 - 13,748 - 13,042 - 556 - 1,057
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	116,151	11,114	20,128	9,101	33,467	189,961	- 13,247	- 78,566
	P	ercent	ages U	nempl	oyed at	23rd Oct	ober, 19	33.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland Great Britain	10 · 3 9 6 11 2 14 5 28 1 31 0 32 1 30 9 26 · 2	7·6 6·9 9·2 10·8 15·3 17·8 14·4 15·9 41·1	44·4 12·7 12·0 9·1 51·8 27·8 50·5 71·3 59·7	18·0 36 8 30 7 27 4 30 4 32 8 45 9 21 4 46·9	8 6 8 3 9 7 13 7 14 1 22 8 19 0 30 2 14 4	9·7 9·2 10·8 14·0 28·5 28·3 33·3 29·5 35·7	- 1 0 - 0 · 5 - 0 · 5 - 2 · 5 - 1 · 5 - 1 · 9 - 0 · 6 + 0 · 1	- 3·8 - 7·7 - 5·5 - 6·8 - 10·6 - 7·1 - 10·8 - 5·4 - 6·8
AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	22.0	12.3	43.5	31.2	12.8	19.9	- 1.4	- 7.6
Ditto, Sept. 1933* Ditto, Oct., 1932	23·2 30·2	13·0 16·0	45·0 56·3	32·2 38·8	14·7 18·7	21·3 27·5	<u> </u>	

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad, although there was some improvement in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment in general engineering again showed a slight improvement at some centres, but was still very bad generally. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in textile and general engineering, but employment in those sections was still very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering showed a further improvement and was moderate; in electrical engineering employment continued fair; there was a further substantial improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and employment was fair; in the cycle section it remained fairly good. Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district continued fair or moderate on the whole. There was little change in London and the Southern Counties, apart from a further improvement London and the Southern Counties, apart from a further improvement in motor vehicle manufacture, and employment remained fairly good on the whole; it continued good at the principal centres of aircraft

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

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT, although still bad, was slightly better than in September in the spinning department; the improvement was largely seasonal. In the weaving department there was also some improvement, but a large number of looms were still stopped. As

improvement, but a large number of looms were still stopped. As compared with a year ago, there was some improvement, principally in the spinning department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 21·6 at 23rd 0ctober, 1933, as compared with 23·1\* at 25th September, 1933, and with 25·7 at 24th October, 1932. In the preparing and spinning department the percentages were 20·4 at 23rd October, 1933, 21·8\* at 25th September, 1933, and 26·4 at 23rd October, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 22·8, 24·4,\* and 25·1.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning mills was

were 22.8, 24.4,\* and 25.1.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning mills was good in the Egyptian section, and continued steady on the whole in the American section, although some mills were rather slack; with weavers employment continued good. At Stalybridge there was little change. At Stockport the improvement reported last month in the spinning department was maintained; there was also an improvement in the doubling section. At Glossop the improvement reported last month was maintained; at Hyde the operatives were still under-employed, and some short-time was worked in all departments.

At Oldham employment showed a slight improvement in all departments. With spinners it continued very bad; for those still working in the industry, under-employment in various forms repre-

sented a loss of about 40 per cent. of full employment. In the manufacturing department employment was still bad, especially with those engaged in the production of velvets, sheetings, and fustians; short-time was general, and many weavers were working with less than the normal number of looms. At Shaw there was an improvement in the spinning department. improvement in the spinning department, and some overtime was reported in the winding and beaming departments. At Middleton the Egyptian spinning mills worked full time throughout the month, but there was an increase in the number of operatives temporarily suspended in the American section.

At Bolton employment was reported as medarate with and reported to the contract of the co

but there was an increase in the number of operatives temporarily suspended in the American section.

At Bolton employment was reported as moderate with card-room workers, and as bad with spinners; in the weaving department there was a slight improvement, particularly in the quilt weaving branch. At Leigh employment with spinners continued fair, though there was an increase in short-time working; in the weaving department there was some improvement with most firms. At Bury employment continued bad, both with spinners and with weavers; short-time and under-employment were very prevalent. At Rochdale there was a further improvement with both spinners and weavers.

At Preston employment fluctuated during the month, but on the whole showed a slight improvement, more perceptible in the spinning than in the weaving department. At Chorley employment with weavers improved; with most firms full time was reported in the sections weaving the finer and fancy goods. At Blackburn there was a slight reduction in the number of operatives wholly unemployed. At Accrington employment with weavers was quiet, but showed a slight improvement. At Darwen there was no general change. At Burnley there was little general change, and employment remained bad; at Padiham there was a slight improvement. At Colne there was a continued improvement during the month, and more weavers were fully employed, i.e., working on four looms instead of three. There was also a slight improvement at Nelson, but in several mills weavers were working on less than the full complement of looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very slack in the spinning department; an improvement, however, was reported in the doubling mills at Huddersfield. At Todmorden employment with weavers was fair, though in some cases less than the full complement of looms was worked. Employment at Keighley was good.

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

those employers who furnished returns:-

		Number of Vorkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a
	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	11.300	+ 6.6	+ 7.4	17,111	+ 7.6	+ 2.0
Spinning Weaving	24,868 24,192	+ 4.9	+ 9.4	36,410 37,985	+ 5.4	+ 5.0
Other	7,131	+ 3.0	+ 1.4	15,563	+ 4.2	- 0.5
TOTAL	67,491	+ 3.5	+ 2.9	107,069	+ 4.6	+ 0.0
DISTRICTS.				10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		
Ashton	5,684	+ 6.9	+19-2	8,280	+ 8.4	+ 9.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,148	- 0.8	+ 4.4	0.457	- 0.7	1. 1.0
Oldham	8,732	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	9,453	+ 5.0	+ 1.2
Bolton and Leigh	12,615	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	20,153	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-			Nicklin de	Charles of	088	27/21/20/20/
wood, and Todmorden	6,324	+ 2.7	- 2.9	10,666	+ 8.9	- 4.8
Manchester Preston and Chorley	4,736	+ 4.9	+ 20.8	6,836	+ 4.2	+ 20.7
Blackburn, Accrington	7,100	_ 2.3	- 2.0	1,515	- 1.0	1 0.0
and Darwen	4,389	+ 4.1	- 7.3	7,078	+ 5.8	- 9.8
Burnley and Padiham	3,276	+ 3.8	-14.4	5,734	+ 8.8	- 19-5
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	2,288	+ 2.6 + 35.7	- 1.3	4,908	+ 2.0	- 0.7
Yorkshire Towns	2,419	+ 6.7	+27.0	3,518	+ 30.9	+ 24 .4
Other Districts	3.210	+ 0.8	+ 7.5	4,946	+ 1.5	+ 6.9
TOTAL	67,491	+ 3.5	+ 2.9	107,069	+ 4.6	+ 0.0

Returns from firms employing 65,700 workpeople in the week ended 28th October showed that about 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 12 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 23rd October, 1933:—

	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemployed. Temporarily Stoppe			opped.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	2,042 11,355	5,163 3,735	7,205 15,090	831 5,703	3,660 3,767	4,491 9,470	11,696 24,560				
ing Weaving Other Processes	1,820 8,209 1,361	6,024 21,204 260	7,844 29,413 1,621	1,172 1,902 279	5,924 5,811 121	7,096 7,713 400	14,940 37,126 2,021				
Total	24,787	36,386	61,173	9,887	19,283	29,170	90,343				

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote † in previous column. † The percentages for September, have been revised (see page 416.)

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com

en.		omen.	T	otal.	M	[en.	W	omen.	To	otal.		otal.
		00										
476		96 77	+	43 399	-	174 671	=	615 251	-	789 922	-	832 523
127	+	63 162	-+		-	752		1,535		2,287	-	1,402
157	+	77	+	234			-	2	-		+	4,597
	127 157	11 - 127 + 157 + 802 +	127 + 162 157 + 77	127 + 162 + 157 + 77 +	157 + 77 + 234	127 + 162 + 289 - 157 + 77 + 234 -	157 + 77 + 234 - 74	127 + 162 + 289 - 752 - 157 + 77 + 234 - 74 -	157 + 77 + 234 - 74 - 2	$1\overline{27} + 1\overline{62} + 289 - 752 - \overline{1,535} - 2$ $1\overline{57} + 77 + 234 - 74 - 2 - \overline{1,535}$	$1\overline{27} + 1\overline{62} + 289 - 752 - \overline{1,535} - 2,287$ $157 + 77 + 234 - 74 - 2 - 76$	127 + 162 + 289 - 752 - 1,535 - 2,287 - 157 + 77 + 234 - 74 - 2 - 76 +

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 102,891,800 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 101,833,500 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 77,378,200 lbs. in October, 1932.

October, 1932.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,275,700 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 11,684,000 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 10,902,600 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in October, 1933, were 155,601,600 square yards, compared with 163,008,400 square yards in the previous month, and 138,447,200 square yards in October, 1932.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE revival in the wool textile industry continued during October, and employment was much better than a year ago. Overtime exceeded short time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections

exceeded short time both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 8·8 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 10·1\* at 25th September, 1933, and with 17·2 at 24th October, 1932 In the carpet section the percentages unemployed were 7·7 at 23rd October, 1933; 8·7\* at 25th September, 1933; and 10·5 at 24th October, 1932.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section was generally good, and better than a month earlier in all departments.

At Bradford and at Halifax there was a further improvement, and overtime was largely worked in the spinning department at both centres. At Shipley a slight decline in the wool combing section was reported, but otherwise a general improvement was maintained. In the Keighley and Silsden districts employment was reported as better than it had been for many years; many firms were obliged to work overtime owing to the acute shortage of skilled operatives. At Huddersfield there was a further steady improvement in the low worsted mills; but the fine worsted mills, though also showing an improvement, were still not fully employed.

Returns from employers for the week ended 28th October, 1933, showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, overtime greatly exceeded short time: about 10 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time† in that week, losing 10 hours each on the average; while 28 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 64 hours each on the average.

with woolsorters employment was good; better than in September and better also than a year ago. With woolcombers employment was about the same as in September. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 28th October showed that about 12½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, losing nearly 17 hours each on the average; while 20 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Only 4½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 28th October, losing about 10 hours each on the average; while 36½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further improvement. About 16 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time† in the week ended 28th October, losing about 8 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average; while 21 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average;

Woollen Section.—In this section employment was generally good, and better than in the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 28th October showed that 11 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 16 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time; losing 8 to 9 hours each on the average; in the spinning department 39 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each on the average, while in the to the extent of about 8 hours each on the average, while in the weaving department 22½ per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 13½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing about 9 hours each on the average; while overtime was worked by 27 per cent., to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley employment was very good; overtime and nightwork continued at a fair number of mills. A shortage of labour of all classes—men, women, and juveniles—was reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley,

etc.) there was a distinct improvement, and night shifts were worked at most of the mills at Dewsbury. The improvement previously reported at Morley and at Otley was maintained; on the other hand, employment remained slack at Guiseley. In the rag and shoddy trade employment on the whole continued fair. In the blanket and rug trade employment generally continued fair, and was better than a year ago; there was a considerable improvement in the Dewsbury district. At Witney employment in the blanket trade continued

very good.

At Stockport the slight improvement among woollen workers reported last month was maintained, but short time was still worked. At Rochdale there was an improvement, better time being worked. In the West of England employment continued good or fair.

In Scotland the gradual slight improvement, which began some months ago, continued, and employment was fair, though there was still a good deal of short time. Employment at Alloa was good.

Carpet Section.—Employment generally was fairly good, and better than a month earlier. At Kidderminster employment was fair, about the same as in September, and better than a year ago. In Yorkshire there was a slight improvement on the whole, and employment was fair or good. In Scotland employment remained fair.

Returns from employers for the week ended 28th October, 1933, showed very little short time, while overtime was worked by 7 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:-

Number of Total Wages paid to

	V	Vorkpeople	e.	all	Workpeor	ole.
-	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 28th Oct., 1933.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,365 38,473 17,583 9,634 1,738	+ 0·3 + 2·6 + 3·0 + 2·4 + 0·9	90·0 94·1 85·9 96·1 98·4	23,674 57,395 33,062 21,896 3,178	+ 1.4 + 3.9 + 5.6 + 5.6 + 6.1	78·7 88·9 79·1 82·0 69·7
Total—Worsted	77,793	+ 2-3	91-5	139,205	+ 4.2	83.4
Woollen Section:						
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	780 12,323 21,897 14,440 2,115	+ 0·3 + 2·3 + 1·3 + 0·9 + 4·4	67·9 92·0 97·3 91·0 80·1	1,813 26,139 39,017 31,528 4,339	+ 4.5 + 4.0 + 3.0 + 2.4 + 10.1	71·8 100·2 99·3 91·8 85·6
Total—Woollen	51,555	+ 1.5	92.8	102,836	+ 3.4	95.6
CARPET SECTION	10,235	+ 3.0	120.5	20,240	+ 6.1	127.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	139,583	+ 2.1	93.6	262,281	+ 4.0	90 - 7
Districts:† WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	33,931	+ 2.5	90.7	62,203	+ 3.8	77.5
Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	8,151 8,447 8,400 7,746	+ 2·5 + 1·2 + 2·1 + 1·7	93·0 83·3 95·1 92·2	15,792 14,113 14,897 13,405	+ 7·6 + 1·3 + 4·2 + 3·1	83·0 77·4 94·4 92·4
ley, etc.)	3,604	+ 6.5	109-5	5,279	+ 5.7	105.4
Total, West Riding West of England	70,279	+ 2.4	91.2	125,689	+ 4.0	82.2
and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	5,057 493 1,964	+ 0·9 + 2·3 + 3·3	93·2 169·1 88·9	8,975 916 3,625	+ 0.5 + 23.2	85·6 160·0 132·0
Total—Worsted	77,793	+ 2.3	91.5	139,205	+ 4.2	83.4
Woollen Section :						
Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	10,648	+ 0.6	95.4	23,656	+ 1.8	93 · 4
Leeds HalifaxandCalder	9,985 7,757	+ 0.5	89.0	19,525 16,608	+ 2.9	99.8
Vale Bradford	2,255 1,141	+ 1.6	92·9 97·8	4,795 2,592	+ 2.5 + 3.8	84·4 92·0
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England, Midlands and	31,786 4,499	+ 0.7 + 4.0	96·6 91·4	67,176 9,141	+ 2.7	100.8
Wales Scotland	3,909 11,361	+ 2.2 + 2.8	92·6 84·1	6,906 19,613	+ 0.6	100.4
Total—Woollen	51,555	+ 1.5	92 · 8	102,836	+ 3.4	95.6
CARPET SECTION	10,235	+ 3.0	120.5	20,240	+ 6.1	127.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	139,583	+ 2.1	93.6	262,281	+ 4.0	90.7
The same of the sa			NAME OF STREET			-Lich

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

percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 28th October, 1933, by those firms who supplied particulars for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the earpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd September, 1933:—

	emplo (sign	yed as com	(+) or Dec. pared with hange"; r no workp	- without a	nonth. figure,	
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 0·0 + 2·2 + 3·6 - 4·2	+ 4·1 + 0·6 + 0·3 + 1·2 + 2·1 + 6·9	+ 2·4 + 5·2 + 0·8 + 4·0 + 1·4	+ 1·0 - 0·2 + 4·5 + 3·7 + 4·3 + 6·1	+ 2·5 + 2·5 + 1·2 + 2·1 + 1·7 + 6·5	
bury, Batley, etc.)  Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands  Lancashire Scotland	+ 0·2 + 12·9	+ 6.9 + 2.8 + 0.5 + 2.2 + 0.1	+ 3.0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.1 \\ + & 2.5 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 4.8 \end{array}$	+ 2·4 + 0·9 + 2·3 + 3·3	
TOTAL	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	+ 3.0	+ 2.4	+ 2.3	1

	employed	ge Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers i as compared with previous month. signifies "no change.")					
-	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).			
Woollen Section: Huddersfield	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 5 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 6 \\ + \ 6 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 4 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0·2 - 0·8 + 2·4 + 3·3 + 3·3 + 0·8 + 0·6 + 2·2 + 2·8 + 1·3	+ 0.6 + 1.2 - 4.5 + 1.9 + 0.9 - 0.2 + 3.0 + 1.9 + 0.9	+ 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.5 + 1.6 + 1.6 + 0.7 + 4.0 + 2.2 + 2.8 + 1.5			

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 23rd October, 1933:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Tempe	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001.			
Wool Sorting	99	4	103	203	_	203	306			
Wool Washing and	500	700	740	0.07	700	700	1 170			
Preparing	560	180	740 555	297 196	102 278	399 474	1,139			
Wool Combing Wool Carding	365 483	190 68	551	203	28	231	1,029			
TT - 11 - O - 1 - 1	296	50	346	138	46	184	530			
Worsted Drawing and	230	30	340	130	40	104	220			
Spinning	478	525	1,003	105	287	392	1,395			
Woollen Winding and	410	323	1,000	103	201	334	1,000			
Warping	80	13	93	156	42	198	291			
Worsted Winding and	00	10		100		100	232			
Warping	101	56	157	65	194	259	416			
Woollen Weaving	107	173	280	69	795	864	1,144			
Worsted Weaving	133	142	275	43	660	703	978			
Other Processes	995	64	1,059	545	67	612	1,671			
Total	3,697	1,465	5,162	2,020	2,499	4,519	9,681			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933:—

	W	holly	Un	empl	oye	d.	1	Femp	orar	ily St	oppe	ed.	Total.	
Department.	Me	n.	Wo	men.	en. Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	34			-	34	_	50	-	1	-	51	_	85
and Preparing	+	35	-	11	+	24	+	44	+	34	+	78	+	102
Wool Combing	+	33	+	4	+	37		320	+	92	-	228	-	19
Wool Carding	+	26	1	5	++	21 52	=	60		6		66	-	4
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+	56		74	1	54	1933	10		12	-	22	+	3
and Spinning	+	16		145	-	129		56	-	113		169	-	29
Woollen Winding		1000			18	1486	688				1000			
and Warping		2	-	15	-	17		10	+	9		1	-	1
Worsted Winding	1					70	188	770	1999		-		1000	
and Warping	+	19		57	-	38	-	110	-	43		153	-	19
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	+	17		106		21 117		66	+	658		59 727	-	84
Other Processes	-	17		14		31	E	39	E	37	=	76	-	10
Total	+	138		349	-	211	-	746	-	728	-	1,474		1,68

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 17,623,500 lbs. in October, 1933, compared with 18,099,000 lbs. in the previous month and 12,063,500 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1933, were 4,573,600 lbs., compared with 4,197,300 lbs. in September, 1933, and with 3,431,000 lbs. in October, 1932.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1933, were 7,621,600 square yards, compared with 8,576,100 square yards in the previous month, and with 5,941,900 square yards in September, 1932.

The exports of blankets were 2,665 cwts., 3,133 cwts., and 1,873 cwts., in October, 1933, September, 1933, and October, 1932,

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Some districts showed an improvement in employment during October, while others showed a decline; on the whole there was a slight improvement, but taking all districts together, employment remained only moderate. There was much short-time working in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·1 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 16·3\* at 25th September, 1933, and with 17·7 at

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

		umber of orkpeople			Wages pa Workpeo			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
•	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales :— London Leicester	1,691 9,440	Per cent. + 0·3 - 1·5	Per cent. + 0.8 + 2.5	£ 3,733 19,897	Per cent. + 1.7 - 4.5	Per cent. + 0.9 - 0.6		
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	<b>4,001 6,099</b>	+ 0.9	+ 5.4 - 2.5	9,034 13,014	+ 3.9 + 0.7	+ 7.4 + 2.6		
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	5,807 5,244 1,399 2,524 5,775	- 0·1 - 0·1 - 0·6 - 1·6 - 1·3	+ 7·9 + 4·1 - 1·8 + 0·4 + 6·4	13,063 12,147 2,694 5,496 10,901	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.1 \\ +0.2 \\ -3.2 \\ +2.7 \\ -5.3 \end{array} $	+ 3·3 + 7·1 - 9·7 +24·5 + 6·4		
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,498 1,645	- 7·5 + 3·5	-14·0 - 4·2	2,761 3,957	- 8·8 +20·0	- 0·6 + 4·1		
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	6,536	+ 3.3	+11.1	13,351	+ 6.7	+14.3		
Other parts of England and Wales	3,240	+ 1.8	+ 3.6	6,789	- 1.2	+ 6.0		
England and Wales	55,809	- 0.2	+ 3.2	118,407	- 0.0	+ 5.0		
Scotland	1,973	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	4,176	+ 4.2	+ 2.7		
Great Britain	57,782	- 0.1	+ 3.1	122,583	+ 0.1	+ 5.0		

Returns from firms employing about 56,750 workpeople in the week ended 28th October, indicated that about 40 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 8½ hours each on the average; while 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a slight improvement, and was moderate on the whole; some firms were well employed. There was an unsatisfied demand for women workers in North London. At Leicester there was a slight decline, and employment was slack; in the week ended 28th October, two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 9 hours each on the average. Employment in the Leicester country district showed an improvement, and was fair.

Employment in Northampton showed little change, and remained slack or moderate with most classes of operatives; there was, however, a shortage of boy and girl workers. In the week ended 28th October, over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 8 hours each on the average. Employment continued fair in the Higham and Rushden district. There was little change at Kettering, where employment was moderate. In most of the smaller Northamptonshire towns, employment was fairly good. towns, employment was fairly good.

Employment at Stafford was fairly good for the time of year, though nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were working short time in the week ended 28th October, losing 7 hours each on the average. There was a slight decline at Norwich, but employment was still fair or moderate; there was a shortage of women workers in some departments.

a shortage of women workers in some departments.

Some firms in the Bristol and Kingswood districts were well employed; but employment generally was only moderate. There was a great improvement at Leeds, and employment was fair.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed a further improvement and was good; it was better than a year ago; in the week ended 28th October over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on overtime, to the extent of over 4 hours each on the average.

There was an improvement in some districts in Scotland: em-

There was an improvement in some districts in Scotland; employment was good at Kilmarnock, fair at Glasgow and at Maybole, and slack at Edinburgh.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).
† 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.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).

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 23rd

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd October, 1933.										
- Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	Total				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.					
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture:											
Preparing Depart-						700	4-1				
ment	239	35	274	166	31	197	471				
Rough Stuff Depart-	400	3.0	500	750		701	867				
ment	489	17	506	356	5 8	361					
Clicking Department		11	1,064	1,403			2,475				
Closing Department Making Department	27	659	2,742	1,816	1,426	1,442	4,578				
Finishing Department	2,700	74	4,144	1,010	20	1,000	4,010				
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWIND TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN	1,763	382	2,145	987	331	1,318	3,463				
Slipper Making	305	69	374	469	188	657	1,031				
Clog Making	29	1	30	3	2	5	35				
Repairing and Hand	23		00								
Sewn Work	992	1	993	58	-	58	1,051				
TOTAL	7,597	1,217	8,814	5,274	2,011	7,285	16,099				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

2000	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	Total
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	- 2	- 2 - 1 + 6 + 42 + 9 + 11 + 1 + 1	+ 18 - 13 + 52 + 40 + 121 + 129 + 49 + 12 + 126	- 24 - 66 -102 -262 - 185 - 86 - 1 - 12	- 19 - 8 - 14 - 258 - 24 - 58 - 53	- 43 - 74 - 116 - 258 - 286 - 243 - 139 - 1	- 25 - 86 - 215 - 165 - 114 - 90 + 114
TOTAL	+463	+ 71	+ 534	-738	- 434	-1,172	- 638

The exports of boots, shoes and slippers (not rubber) in October, 1933, amounted to 68,960 dozen pairs, as compared with 52,683 dozen pairs in September, 1933, and with 67,008 dozen pairs in October, 1932.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement in all sections of the industry, and was moderate on the whole. It was considerably better than in October, 1932. At Bristol and at Worcester employment continued good, but at Derby it was

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.9 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 20.8\* at 25th September, 1933, and 26.5 at 24th October, 1932.

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

an Service and Alberta		Number Vorkpeor			Wages pa Workpeo		
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) or		
	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including		+ 2.7	+ 9.1	3,007 11,685	+ 3.7	+ 1.7	
unspecified)	1,804	+ 4.0	+14.2	3,374	+ 6.0	+19.8	
TOTAL	9,995	+ 2.6	+ 3.1	18,066	+ 5.2	+ 6.5	
DISTRICTS.	10,100	See ni	10000		10 600	odie i	
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,777 2,218	+ 2.4	+ 3.5	12,978 5,088	+ 4.8 + 6.4	+ 5.5 + 9.1	
TOTAL	9,995	+ 2.6	+ 3.1	18,066	+ 5.2	+ 6.5	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working show Returns from employers relative to short-time working show that, of 9,702 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,352, or about 24 per cent., were working on an average 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 28th October, 1933; on the other hand, 664, or nearly 7 per cent., were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight seasonal decline, and was moderate, on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however,

employment continued very good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15·2 at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 14·6\* at 25th September, 1933, and 24·5 at 24th Octo-

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

		Number of Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Oct., 1933.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,618	+ 0.2	+ 7.8	4,227	+ 1.5	+19-4	
Counties South and South-West	7,604	+ 0.7	+45.1	20,493	+ 2.5	+60.9	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,733	- 0·2 - 3·8	+ 4.8	4,120 417	- 0·9 - 2·3	+ 8.5	
TOTAL	11,132	+ 0.4	+29.8	29,257	+ 1.8	+42.8	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,132 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, about 5 per cent. were working on an average 12½ hours less than full time in the week ended 28th October, 1933; on the other hand, about 6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the average

#### BUILDING.

APART from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating section, employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and remained slack on the whole. At some centres, however, it was reported as good or fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all districts.

As regards individual occupations employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, but with other operatives it was bad. During the month there was a decline with masons, plasterers and painters; but in most other sections there was some improvement. Compared with October, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most

most other sections there was some improvement. Compared with October, 1932, there was a general improvement, which was most marked with bricklayers and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd October, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with the previous month and with October, 1932:—

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 23rd	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
	people at July, 1933.	Oct., 1933.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.*	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS.								
Carpenters	137.830	17,892	479	13.0	+ 0.1	-12-9		
Bricklayers	85,190	7,413	365	8.7	0.3	-17.6		
Masons	22,380	3,991	203	17 8	+ 0.4	- 6.5		
Slaters and Tilers Plasterers	7,650 29,670	1,045	61 132	13 7	- 1·2 + 0·3	-11·2 -20·4		
The state of the s	118,940	2,985 27,925	871	10 1 23 5	+ 2.3	-11.7		
Plumbers	38,460	6,019	293	15.7	T 0.7	- 8.3		
Labourers to	30,400	0,013	255	10 1	- 0 .	0 0		
above	248,640	51,782	1,183	20.8	- 0.3	- 9.0		
All other occu-								
pations	195,020	56,359	1,347	28.9	- 0.4	- 3.7		
Total	883,780	175,411	4,934	19.8	+ 0.1	-10.0		
_	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.							
DIVISIONS.	176,980	77.007	157	20.9	1 0 7	-11.3		
South-Eastern	140,440	37,003 14,710	103	10.5	+ 0.3	-11.5		
South-Western	107,080	18,734	262	17.5	- 0.1	- 8.7		
Midlands	104,690	18,555	1,010	17.7	- 0.5	-10.1		
North-Eastern	110,240	23,584	1,338	21.4	- 1.0	-11.3		
North-Western	111,790	24,629	903	22.0	+ 0.3	-10.6		
Scotland	87,560	21,887	916	25.0	+ 2.1	- 3.8		
Wales	28,310	10,141	227	35-8	+ 0.2	-11.1		
Northern Ireland	16,690	6,168	18	37.0	- 0.1	- 6.1		
Great Britain and Northern	007.050		4.074	10.6		10.0		
Ireland	883,780	175,411	4,934	19.8	+ 0.1	-10.0		

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17.570.000, show that in October, 1933, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,980,800, as compared with £7,817,100 in September, 1933, and £6.505,100 in October, 1932. Of the total for October, 1933, dwelling-houses accounted for £5,185,900; factories and workshops for £357,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £465,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £971,600.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued good on the whole; it showed some improvement compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than during

October, 1932.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was fair generally. It was reported as slack in London and at Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, a decline as compared with the previous month being reported at the five last-named centres. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment continued moderate generally. It was reported as bad in London and at Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, fair at Bristol, and fair or good at a number of the smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment was again fair to moderate.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued moderate on the whole; it was better than during October, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including

the whole; it was better than during October, 1932.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the paper and paper-board industries was 7·3 at 23rd October, 1933, compared with 8·2\* at 25th September, 1933, and 13·0 at 24th October, 1932. The corresponding percentages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries were 9·4, 9·4 and 10·4; and in the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries 5·3, 5·9\* and 7·5.

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

unemployment amongst their members :-

	9,137 69,481 11,676		Percentag ployed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
AND THE PARTY OF T	at end of October,	Oct., 1933.	Sept., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,219	8 · 4	7.9	9.9	+0.5	- 1.5	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,972	8.9	8.0	9.9	+0.9	- 1.0	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	5,545	6·7 11·6 6·9	6·0 10·0 6·4	7·4 13·2 7·8	+0·7 +1·6 +0·5	- 0.7 - 1.6 - 0.9	
Total	69,481	8.4	7.7	9.6	+0.7	- 1.2	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,676 8,187	9·4 10·9	9·7 10·9	10·9 13·2	-0.3	- 1·5 - 2·3	
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,274	3.8	4.3	5.2	-0.5	- 1.4	

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October was still generally slack, but slightly better than in September.

better than in September.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 31·1 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with 31·3\* per cent. at 25th September, 1933, and with 34·9 per cent. at 24th October, 1932. The estimated total of 160,260 insured workpeople in this classification in Great Britain at July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservancy and lighthouse service, and 137,170 in the dock, wharf and lighterage section. In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among insured workpeople at 23rd October, 1933, was 13·6, as compared with 14·1\* at 25th September, 1933, and 25·5 at 24th October, 1932. In docks, wharves, and lighterage, the corresponding figures were 33·8 at 23rd October, 1933, 34·1\* at 25th September, 1933, and 36·0 at 24th October, 1932. and 36.0 at 24th October, 1932.

London.—Employment showed a slight improvement as compared with September, but was still slack on the whole. 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 indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the part

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.										
	In	Docks.									
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.						
Week ended— 7th Oct., 1933 14th , , 21st , , ,	4,066 3,869 3,987 3,843	1,395 1,521 1,221 1,498	5,461 5,390 5,208 5,341	6,255 6,646 6,764 6,638	11,716 12,036 11,972 11,979						
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Oct., 1933	} 3,941	1,409	5,350	6,576	11,926						
Average for Sept., 1933	3,784	1,538	5,322	6,027	11,349						
Average for Oct., 1932	3,729	1,589	5,318	6,818	12,136						

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during october was 811, compared with 654 in September, and with 818 in

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports generally remained moderate. Conditions fluctuated during the month at Middlesbrough and North Shields, At the Hartlepools employment continued fair. Employment at Grimsby declined and was slack, but at Boston it was fair. At Ipswich it remained fairly good.

Mersey.—Employment at Liverpool was moderate, and better than in September. At Garston it remained good, and at Manchester and Salford it was fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1933, was 11,686, compared with 10,329 in September, 1933, and with 10,419 in October, 1932. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,654 in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1933, compared with £21,695 in September, 1933, and with £22,558 in October, 1932.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Cardiff remained fair. At Swansea and Port Talbot it was good, but at other South Wales ports it remained generally slack; at Avonmouth it continued fairly good. Employment at Plymouth improved slightly but was still slack; at Southampton and Falmouth it remained fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment improved slightly and was moderate. It was good or fair at Leith, Burntisland, Grangemouth and Bo'ness. Employment at Dundee improved during the month and was fair. At Belfast employment remained

#### SEAMEN.

During October employment among seamen remained very slack on the whole. The demand for men was generally very dull, and the supply of seamen at practically all ports was substantially above

on the whole. The demand for men was generally very duil, and the supply of seamen at practically all ports was substantially above requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, was 34·2, compared with 31·0\* at 25th September, 1933, and 36·2 at 24th October, 1932.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet and showed little variation. On the Tyne the demand was very quiet in the first fortnight and became still slacker in the third week, but recovered somewhat in the last week of the month; on the Wear the demand was fair in the first week and poor thereafter. The demand on the Tees was generally very slack; at the Hartlepools, apart from a period of dullness in the third week, the demand was quiet to fair. At Hull the demand was moderate, with less activity in the second and last weeks of October. The demand at Southampton, which was very slack at the beginning of the month, improved considerably during the first three weeks, but declined during the last week, and at the end of the month was very poor. At Bristol, apart from a more active period in the second week, the demand was very slack; at Avonmouth it was very poor, except for periods in the second and last weeks of the month when there was a fair demand. The demand for men at Cardiff was moderate in the first week but declined thereafter, and at the end of October was poor; at Newport the demand was fair in the first half of the month and slack thereafter; at Swansea there was a fair demand for men, but some decline was observed in the last week. At Manchester the demand varied from poor to fair, with a better tendency in the last week; on the Mersey the demand improved from very poor to moderate in the first two weeks, but declined thereafter, and at the end of October from poor to fair, with a better tendency in the last week; on the Mersey the demand improved from very poor to moderate in the first two weeks, but declined thereafter, and at the end of October was very slack. On the Clyde the demand was generally slack. At Leith it was very slack in the first week, but thereafter a slightly better tendency was noted. The demand at Belfast was very slack, but showed a slight improvement in the last week.

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 October:—

		Number o	of Seamen†	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	Oct.,		+) or -) on a	Ten Months ended		
	1933.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1933.	Oct., 1932.	
England and Wales: Liverpool  Manchester	7,393 719 8,208 4,825 1,234 328 189 891 467 319 1,278 911	- 1,127 - 92 - 48 - 1,776 - 414 + 46 - 35 + 240 - 279 + 139 - 185 - 350	+ 249 + 190 + 510 - 950 - 731 + 110 + 66 + 107 - 277 + 93 - 642 - 34	82,333 6,155 80,413 61,514 14,987 2,800 2,101 7,708 6,595 2,923 13,676 10,900	86,613 6,211 76,464 62,409 17,074 2,737 1,698 3,022 15,345 13,964	
SCOTLAND: Leith	192	- 71	+ 6	2,390	2,269	
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	333 2,324	+ 92 - 161	+ 88 + 105	3,283 20,060	3,670 23,329	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	163	- 105	+ 93	1,818	1,81	
TOTAL for above Ports	29,774	- 4,126	- 1,017	319,656	331,74	

The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).
 It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate negregories, and not of separate individuals.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentage for September has been revised (see page 416).

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

## 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 23rd October, 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 amplayed is issued to average and a person of the police forces.

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 420 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 420.

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.

maintaining registration for other employment.

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

rates of unemployment.

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 396 to 400 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1933, are given on page 416.

## NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd OCTOBER, 1933.

- Inda was also tended with	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP RARY STOR ND CASUAL	PAGES.	
officionis de la ficial d'Escape de 1957 cually mains de la deput de la come contributa de la come de la come	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	5,722	27	5,749	75	-	75	5,797	27	5,824	5,772	27	5,799	
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	222,583 3,634 1,350 9,470 893	534 1 6 11	223,117 3,635 1,356 9,481 893	105,902 796 39 2,599 26	291 - 5	106,193 797 39 2,604 26	328,485 4,430 1,389 12,069 919	825 2 6 16	329,310 4,432 1,395 12,085 919	328,459 4,395 1,388 11,467 916	824 2 6 16	329,283 4,397 1,394 11,483 916	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,996 2,889	90 15	2,086 2,904	1,188 472	40	1,228 476	3,184 3,361	130 19	3,314 3,380	3,146 3,296	130	- 3,276 3,315	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,881 3,885 1,990	14 53 56	2,895 3,938 2,046	292 1,160 572	3 7 10	295 1,167 582	3,173 5,045 2,562	17 60 66	3,190 5,105 2,628	3,173 5,007 2,502	17 60 65	3,190 5,067 2,567	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	10,415	624	11,039	2,395	202	2,597	12,810	826	13,636	12,609	826	13,435	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,990	2,933	7,923	2,762	2,892	5,654	7,752	5,825	13,577	7,722	5,823	13,545	
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,069 3,038	291 184	3,360 3,222	604 950	37 25	641 975	3,673 3,988	328 209	4,001 4,197	3,656 3,988	328 209	3,984 4,197	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	10,585 744	1,001 220	11,586 964	866 69	97 20	963 89	11,451 813	1,098 240	12,549 1,053	11,337 813	1,092 240	12,429 1,053	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,392	209	1,601	61	23	84	1,453	232	1,685	1,450	232	1,682	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	6,579	1,136	7,715	1,231	182	1,413	7,810	1,318	9,128	7,767	1,295	9,062	
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	4,790	8	4,798	978	4	982	5,768	12	5,780	5,766	12	5,778	
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	30,914 4,726 3,866 4,975 2,362	213 182 275 93 204	31,127 4,908 4,141 5,068 2,566	24,143 1,320 4,045 2,524 1,517	120 36 277 27 53	24,263 1,356 4,322 2,551 1,570	55,057 6,046 7,911 7,499 3,879	333 218 552 120 257	55,390 6,264 8,463 7,619 4,136	55,055 6,016 7,911 7,497 3,878	333 218 552 120 257	55,388 6,234 8,463 7,617 4,135	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Blectrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	91,570 8,450 18,546 7,355	2,059 668 59 84	93,629 9,118 18,605 7,439	21,431 1,752 1,501 1,658	1,091 244 22 4	22,522 1,996 1,523 1,662	113,001 10,202 20,047 9,013	3,150 912 81 88	116,151 11,114 20,128 9,101	111,283 9,989 17,380 8,830	<b>3,133</b> 907 81 88	114,416 10,896 17,461 8,918	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	28,163 2,439	1,089 125	29,252 2,564	4,052 287	163 38	4,215 325	32,215 2,726	1,252 163	33,467 2,889	31,872 2,645	1,246 163	33,118 2,808	
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	7,299	46	7,345	1,351	9	1,360	8,650	55	8,705	8,631	55	8,686	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	93,921	286	94,207	3,146	32	3,178	97,067	318	97,385	90,564	301	90,865	

		1 22 12 10	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темров	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPI BARY STOP ID CASUAL	PAGES,
PA DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	12,225 4,055 7,930 4,676 2,107 1,927 1,234 2,468	423 58 2,270 770 696 568 21 905	12,648 4,113 10,200 5,446 2,803 2,495 1,255 3,373 21,750	3,911 184 1,117 2,450 915 408 153 618	136 3 639 242 307 91 2 192	4,047 187 1,756 2,692 1,222 499 155 810 5,633	16,136 4,239 9,047 7,126 3,022 2,335 1,387 3,086	559 61 2,909 1,012 1,003 659 23 1,097	16,695 4,300 11,956 8,138 4,025 2,994 1,410 4,183	16,065 4,125 9,033 7,115 3,022 2,325 1,378 3,061	559 60 2,909 1,011 1,003 659 23 1,097	16,624 4,185 11,942 8,126 4,025 2,984 1,401 4,158 27,179
Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.) Total, Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	16,609 12,933 29,542 7,142 1,368 4,468 3,628 1,142 1,334 466 503 1,546	13,731 30,055 43,786 3,770 1,025 503 6,461 1,474 2,404 2,404 2,404 2,127 2,127 2,127	30,340 42,988 73,328 10,912 2,467 1,871 10,929 8,632 2,616 3,738 835 1,133 3,673 11,942	8,110 4,023 12,133 4,977 915 338 696 152 254 906 367 484 507 9,033	11,222 11,332 22,554 4,441 2,873 270 1,104 446 424 1,763 391 524 1,004 2,297	19,332 15,355 34,687 9,418 3,788 608 1,800 598 678 2,669 758 1,008 1,511 11,330	24,719 16,956 41,675 12,119 2,357 1,706 5,164 1,396 2,240 833 987 2,053 18,362	24,953 41,387 66,340 8,211 3,898 773 7,565 5,450 1,888 4,167 760 1,154 3,131 4,910	49,672 58,343 108,015 20,330 6,255 2,479 12,729 9,230 3,294 1,593 2,141 5,184 23,272	24,719 16,947 41,666 12,028 2,357 1,706 958 3,780 1,196 2,215 833 987 1,872 17,328	24,953 41,386 66,339 8,162 3,885 773 1,587 5,449 1,475 4,092 760 1,154 2,650 4,101	49,672 58,333 108,005 20,190 6,242 2,479 2,545 9,229 2,671 6,307 1,593 2,141 4,522 21,429
Leather and Leather Goods:—  Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	3,103 1,344	480 533	3,583 1,877	640 253	160 131	800 384	3,743 1,597	640 664	4,383 2,261	3,740 1,565	638 647	4,378 2,212
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11,620 1,186 1,171 810 746 10,506	7,733 3,792 1,178 4,637 558 2,215	19,353 4,978 2,349 5,447 1,304 12,721	2,241 80 724 112 230 6,319	10,259 1,758 1,735 2,713 190 2,427	12,500 1,838 2,459 2,825 420 8,746	13,861 1,266 1,895 922 976 16,825	17,992 5,550 2,913 7,350 748 4,642	31,853 6,816 4,808 8,272 1,724 21,467	13,215 1,252 1,894 706 966 16,635	17,576 5,385 2,912 3,969 742 4,623	30,791 6,637 4,806 4,675 1,708 21,258
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	13,669 2,360 3,123 8,108 8,939 1,154	3,880 168 2,619 7,317 2,263	17,549 2,528 5,742 15,425 11,202	707 417 419 675	439 13 462 996	1,146 430 881 1,671 1,051	14,376 2,777 3,542 8,783 9,360	4,319 181 3,081 8,313 2,893	18,695 2,958 6,623 17,096	13,581 2,652 3,515 8,653 8,962	4,223 165 3,072 8,246 2,852	17,804 2,817 6,587 16,899
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	9,130 2,241 15,058	1,300 128 169 1,333	9,258 2,410 16,391	770 310 1,288	29 63 217	799 373 1,505	9,900 2,551 16,346	1,424 157 232 1,550	2,600 10,057 2,783 17,896	9,531 2,468 15,962	1,296 155 232 1,513	9,686 2,700 17,475
specified  Printing and Paper Trades:—  Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery  Wall Paper Making  Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,657 2,443 1,627 269 237	527 1,329 69 182	2,970 2,956 338 419	1,105 83 14	365 308 12 20	1,470 391 26 42	3,238 3,548 1,710 283 259	717 892 1,637 81 202	3,955 4,440 3,347 364 461	3,112 3,522 1,638 283 259	692 890 1,586 81	3,804 4,412 3,224 364 461
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding  Building and Public Works Contracting:  Building  Public Works Contracting, etc	19,140 170,129 127,156	5,733 348 34	24,873 170,477 127,190	926 4,919 2,156	887 15 3	1,813 4,934 2,159	20,066 175,048 129,312	6,620 363 37	26,686 175,411 129,349	19,710 168,893 126,618	6,450 350 35	26,160 169,243 126,653
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber	5,570 1,312 1,095 1,293 2,692	1,878 104 290 277 315	7,448 1,416 1,385 1,570 3,007	911 193 297 158 492	739 9 150 31 36	1,650 202 447 189 528	6,481 1,505 1,392 1,451 3,184	2,617 113 440 308 351	9,098 1,618 1,832 1,759 3,535	6,458 1,496 1,335 1,445 3,173	2,614 112 436 308 351	9,072 1,608 1,771 1,753 3,524
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites  Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	755	367 175	1,122	564	10	400 574	1,066	456 185	1,522	1,065	456 180	1,521
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	17,326 10,372 42,488 52,102 49,429 3,336	329 523 490 749 139	17,655 10,895 42,978 52,851 49,568 3,435	908 672 2,342 382 1,503	14 23 9 54 10	922 695 2,351 436 1,513	18,234 11,044 44,830 52,484 50,932	343 546 499 803 149 103	18,577 11,590 45,329 53,287 51,081	17,864 10,776 43,822 51,466 49,339	336 540 493 801 149	18,200 11,316 44,315 52,267 49,488
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	171,385	52,184	223,569	6,817	3,751	10,568	3,454 178,202	55,935 1,394	3,557 234,137 11,655	3,419 172,564 9,995	54,478 1,375	3,522 227,042 11,370
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:  National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	14,406 69,547 5,922 16,702 31,045 3,674	1,131 1,160 1,770 4,538 38,846 6,979	15,537 70,707 7,692 21,240 69,891 10,653	296 1,518 176 348 304 144	46 71 72 156 665 1,906	342 1,589 248 504 969 2,050	10,261 14,702 71,065 6,098 17,050 31,349 3,818	1,177 1,231 1,842 4,694 39,511 8,885	15,879 72,296 7,940 21,744 70,860 12,703	14,185 69,400 5,956 16,606 30,616 3,694	1,141 1,214 1,802 4,652 38,838 8,664	15,326 70,614 7,758 21,258 69,454 12,358
specified TOTAL	45,913 1,715,737	2,056 257,383	47,969 1,973,120*	1,287 282,151	79,283	1,718 361,434	47,200 1,997,888	2,487 336,666	49,687 2,334,554	45,445 1,949,674	321,463	47,849

Including 89,383 Casuals (Males, 88,016; Females, 1,367).

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					PE	ROENTA	GES U	NEMPL	DYED A	T 23RI	OOTO	BER, 1	933.	INCH	BASE (	+) OR	GREA BRITAI ONLY
	INDUSTRY.	INSUB	TED NUMBED PERS	ONS AT	Un (	WHOLL TEMPLO includio Casuals	YED		EMPORA TOPPAG			TOTAL		Ton	REASE (PAL PER PAGES*	AS	TOTA: PER- CENTAG AT 23RD OCT.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH SEPT. 1933.1	24TH OCT., 1932.	26TH OCT., 1931.	1933,
	Fishing	31,190	1,000	32,190	18.3	2.7	17-9	0.3	_	0.2	18-6	2.7	18-1	- 3.2	- 1.9	+ 1.1	18-1
	Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,019,140 11,150	4,770 50	1,023,910 11,200	32.6	11·2 2·0	21.8	10·4 7·1	6·1 2·0	10·4 7·1	32·2 39·7	17·3 4·0	39.6	- 1.9	- 1·9 -13·9	+ 3·2 - 4·2	32·2 39·4
	Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,570 46,360 10,070	30 370 10	3,600 46,730 10,080	37·8 20·4 8·9	20·0 3·0	37·7 20·3 8·9	1·1 5·6 0·2	1.3	1·0 5·6 0·2	38·9 26·0 9·1	20.0	38·7 25·9 9·1	+ 0·3 + 0·3 - 4·5	-24·8 - 6·8 - 8·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -26.9 \\ + 6.5 \\ - 3.2 \end{array} $	38·7 25·6 9·1
	Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	12,610 16,300	1,440 220	14,050 16,520	15·8 17·7	6.3	14·8 17·6	9·5 2·9	2·7 1·8	8.8	25·3 20·6	9.0	23·6 20·5	+ 0·5 + 0·3	- 0·1 - 8·9	- 3:0	23·6 20·3
	Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	12,120 20,770 14,940	100 1,500 580	12,220 22,270 15,520	23·8 18·7 13·3	14·0 3·5 9·7	23·7 17·7 13·2	2·4 5·6 3·8	3·0 0·5 1·7	2·4 5·2 3·7	26·2 24·3 17·1	17·0 4·0 11·4	26·1 22·9 16·9	- 0·7 + ï·6	- 6·9 - 4·9 - 9·2	- 8·9 - 0·7 - 2·2	26·1 22·9 17·0
	Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	83,320	6,330	89,650	12.5	9.9	12.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	15-4	13.0	15.2	+ 0.6	- 9.3	- 3.8	15.2
	Pottery, Earthenware, etc	34,700	41,130	75,830	14.4	7.1	10.4	7.9	7-1	7.5	22.3	14.2	17.9	- 2.9	- 8.6	-12.6	17.9
	Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,010 16,870	6,150 2,400	28,160 19,270	13·9 18·0	4·7 7·7	11·9 16·7	2·8 5·6	0·6 1·0	2·3 5·1	16·7 23·6	5·3 8·7	14·2 21·8	- 1·2 - 1·7	- 5·0 - 7·0	-11·2 - 5·4	14·2 21·8
	Chemicals Explosives	75,140 10,740	26,250 5,050	101,390 15,790	14·1 6·9	3·8 4·4	11·4 6·1	1·1 0·7	0·4 0·4	1·0 0·6	15·2 7·6	4·2 4·8		- 0·7 - 0·7	- 4·0 - 4·9	- 6·3 - 9·9	12·3 6·7
	Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	15,930 60,170	5,150 22,180_	21,080 82,350	8·7 10·9	4·1 5·1	7·6 9·4	0·4 2·1	0·4 0·8	0·4 1·7	9·1 13·0	4·5 5·9	8·0 11·1	- 0·1 - 0·1	- 2·5 - 1·3	- 3·6 - 1·9	8·0 11·0
	Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	16,100	100	16,200	29.8	8.0	29-6	6.0	4.0	6.1	35.8	12.0	35.7	- 1.6	- 7.5	- 5.8	35.7
	Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	160,380 35,660	4,290 3,220	164,670 38,880	19·3 13·3	5·0 5·7	18·9 12·6	15.0	2·8 1·1	14·7 3·5	34·3 17·0	7·8 6·8	16-1	- 0.9	-14·6 -10·5	-12.8	33·6 16·2
	Tin Plates	27,010 26,360 18,910	3,100 1,720 3,740	30,110 28,080 22,650	14·3 18·9 12·5	8·9 5·4 5·5	13.8 18.0 11.3	15·0 9·5 8·0	8·9 1·6 1·4	9·1 7·0	29·3 28·4 20·5	17·8 7·0 6·9	27·1 18·3	+ 3·9 - 2·2 - 1·4		- 5·3 -18·8 - 6·9	28·1 27·1 18·3
	Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	486,520 71,340 45,460 28,000	41,670 19,250 760 1,200	528,190 90,590 46,220 29,200	18·8 11·8 40·8 26·3	4·9 3·5 7·8 7·0	17·7 10·1 40·3 25·5	4·4 2·5 3·3 5·9	2·7 1·2 2·9 0·3	4·3 2·2 3·2 5·7	23·2 14·3 44·1 32·2	7·6 4·7 10·7 7·3	12.3	- 1·2 - 0·7 - 1·5 - 1·0	- 8·2 - 3·7 -12·8 - 7·6	- 6·9 - 2·6 - 6·2 + 1·6	21·9 12·1 41·8 31·0
	Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	235,630	26,090	261,720	12.0	4.2	11.2	1.7	0.6	1.6	13.7	4.8	12.8	- 1.9	- 5.9	- 9.6	12.8
	Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	14,580 43,810	2,640	17,220 45,180	16.7	3.4	14.9	3.0	1·5 0·6	3.0	18.7	6.2	16.8	-0.3 $-0.7$	- 5.5	- 4·7 - 4·8	16.6
	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	166,980	2,330	169,310		12.3	55.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	58-1	13.6			- 6.0		56.5
	Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,390	8,160	91,550	14.7	5.2	13-8	4.6	1.7	4-4	19.3	6.9	18-2	- 1.0	- 9.7	- 5.9	18.2
	Electrical Wiring and Contracting	25,890 73,780 23,670	1,720 51,790 9,990	27,610 125,570 33,660	15·7 10·7 19·8	3·4 4·4 7·7	14·9 8·1 16·2	0·7 1·6 10·3	0·1 1·2 2·4	0·7 1·4 8·0	16·4 12·3 30·1	3·5 5·6 10·1	15.6	- 1.2	- 1.9 - 1.0 - 8.6	+ 0.2	15·4 9·5 24·2
	Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files' Bolts, Nuts, Screw, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	14,750 15,770 9,190	10,210 9,470 660	24,960 25,240 9,850	14.3	6·8 6·0 3·2	11·2 9·9 12·7	6·2 2·6 1·7	3·0 1·0 0·3	4·9 2·0 1·6	20·5 14·8 15·1	9·8 7·0 3·5	16·1 11·9 14·3	- 1.7	-10.0 $-6.5$	-14.5	16·1 11·8 14·4
	Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	23,490 136,820	18,640 73,540	42,130	13.0	4·9 5·4	8.0	2.6	1.0	1.9	13.1	5.9			- 5·1 - 5·2	- 9·4 - 9·0	9.9
	Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc	98,840	145,160	244,000	16.8	9.5	12.4	8.2	7.7	8.0	25.0	17.2	20.4	_ 1.4		±	20.4
	Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)  Total, Cotton  Woollen and Worsted	80,920 179,760 95,690	175,010 320,170 135,190	255,930 499,930 230,880	16·0 16·4 7·5	17·2 13·7 2·8	16·8 14·7 4·7	5·0 6·8 5·2	6·4 7·0 3·3	6·0 6·9 4·1	21·0 23·2 12·7	23·6 20·7 6·1	22·8 21·6 8·8	_ 1.5		-12·8 -13·2	22·8 21·6 8·8
	Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	16,190 13,640 22,940	28,940 10,890 49,920	45,130 24,530	8.9	3·5 4·6 12·9	5.5	5·7 2·5 3·0	10·0 2·5 2·3	8.4	14·6 12·5	13.5	13.9	+ 0.6	- 4.0	-14·2 -16·7 - 8·8	13·9 10·1 21·1
	Linen	11,960 6,970 25,260	22,990 11,180 88,790	72,860 34,950 18,150 114,050	19·5 30·3 16·4 5·3	21·8 13·2 2·7	15·0 24·7 14·4 3·3	1·3 3·6 3·6	1·9 3·8 2·0	2·5 1·7 3·7 2·3	22·5 31·6 20·0 8·9	15·2 23·7 17·0 4·7	26.4	+ 0.2	-11·7 - 5·0	-12·2 - 8·0 - 7·9	26·4 17·3 5·6
	Lace	6,360 11,100 14,740	9,990 16,610 33,060	16,350 27,710 47,800	7·3 4·5 10·5	3·7 3·8 6·4	5·1 4·1 7·7	5·8 4·4 3·4	3·9 3·1 3·1	4·6 3·6 3·1	13·1 8·9 13·9	7·6 6·9 9·5	0.7	-1.5 -1.0	-7.1 - 2.8	- 7·6 - 9·5 - 9·7	9·7 7·7 10·1
	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.  Leather and Leather Goods:—	79,900	33,240	113,140	11.7	7.9	10.6	11.3	6.9	10.0	23.0	14.8	20.6	- 2.6		-13.1	20.4
	Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	34,090 12,030	10,590 13,500	44,680 25,530	9.1	4·5 3·9	8·0 7·4	1·9 2·1	1·5 1·0	1.8	11.0	6·0 4·9	8.9	- 0·6 - 0·8	- 4·5 - 4·0	- 5·9 - 8·4	9·8 8·7
	Clothing Trades:  Tailoring  Dress Making and Millinery	71,970 9,980	144,690 89,480	216,660 99,460	16·1 11·9	5·3 4·2	8·9 5·0	3·2 0·8	7·1 2·0	5.8	19·3 12·7	12·4 6·2	6.91	- 2·1 - 0·6	- 1.1	- 3·1 - 3·1	14.5
	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	13,300 9,400	21,910 83,960	35,210 93,360	8.8	5·4 5·5	6·7 5·8	5.4	7·9 3·3	7·0 3·1	9.8	13·3 8·8	8.9	+ 2.8	- 5.6	- 4·1 - 6·0	13.6
	specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,560 86,120	19,620 55,780	28,180 141,900	8·7 12·2	2·8 4·0	4·6 9·0	2.7	1.0	1·5 6·1	11.4	8.3	6·1 15·1	- 0·7 - 1·2	- 3·4 - 2·6	- 7·1 - 0·9	6.1
	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	100,490 28,950	64,610 4,130	165,100 33,080	13.6	6·0 4·1	10.6	0·7 1·4	0·7 0·3	0·7 1·3	14·3 9·6	6·7 4·4		+ 0·4 - 0·1		- 2·2 - 1·9	11·2 8·8
	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	24,650	48,940	73,590	12.7	5.4	7.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	14.4	6.3	9.0	- 0.8		- 7·6	9.0
4	specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	63,710 87,260 15,460	63,120 23,230 30,680	126,830 110,490 46,140	12·7 10·2 7·5	11·6 9·7 4·2	12·2 10·1 5·3	1·1 0·5 0·1	1.6 2.8 0.4	1·3 1·0 0·3	13·8 10·7 7·6	13·2 12·5 4·6	13·5 11·1 5·6	- 2·5 - 0·4	- 3.5	- 3·8 - 3·9 - 5·4	13·4 10·9 5·5
	Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:  Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork  Wood Poves and Packing Cases	55,480	2,950	58,430	16.5	4.3	15.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	17.8	5.3	17.2	- 0.2	- 3.4	- 2·8	16·8 22·4
	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	10,220 109,860 18,580	2,060 23,010 5,060	12,280 132,870 23,640	13·7 14·3	8·2 5·8 9·3	19·6 12·3 13·2	3·1 1·2 3·1	3·1 0·9 4·9	3·1 1·2 3·5	25·0 14·9 17·4	6·7 14·2	13·5 16·7	$-\frac{1.1}{-1.5}$	- 4·0 - 4·9 - 4·9	- 2·8 - 2·9 - 3·9 - 4·5	13·3 16·4
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For notes see page 415.

## November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

<u> </u>		THE RESERVE	THE PARTY OF THE P	THE RESERVE	STATE AND A	HY WAY TO	PROPERTY OF	Water Street		Seal Control	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	White State of the	Contract Contract		STATE OF THE PARTY	al milanipain
	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PE	RCENTA	GES U	NEMPLO	YED A	T 23RD	OCTO	BER, 1	933.	INCR	EASE (-	-) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSUR	ED PERSOULY, 193	ONS AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY including Casuals	ED		MPORA OPPAGI			TOTAL.	. 103	TOT.	AL PER AGES*	CEN- AS WITH	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	25TH SEPT., 1933.†		26TH OCT., 1931.	23RD OCT., 1933.
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	45,090	15,930	61,020	5.4	3.3	4.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	7.9	5.6	7.3	- 0.9	- 5.7	- 4.6	7.3
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	22,050 4,430	40,780 1,760	62,830 6,190	7·4 6·1	3.3	4·7 5·5	0.4	0·7 0·7	0·6 0·4	7·8 6·4	4·0 4·6	5·3 5·9	- 0·6 - 1·2	- 2·2 - 4·1	- 5·7 - 8·4	5·2 5·9
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	3,130 187,450	4,220 97,500	7,350 284,950	7·6 10·2	4·3 5·9	5·7 8·7	0·7 0·5	0·5 0·9	0·6 0·7	8·3 10·7	4·8 6·8	6·3 9·4	- 0.7	- 3·1 - 1·0	- 4·7 - 1·8	6·3 9·3
Building and Public Works, Contracting:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	873,540 276,300	10,240 1,280	883,780 277,580	19·5 46·0	3·4 2·7	19·3 45·8	0·5 0·8	0·1 0·2	0.5	20.0	3.5		+ 0·1 + 0·4	-10·0 + 3·9	- 4·9 +12·9	19·5 47·0
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	39,270 12,160 7,520	27,330 2,360 5,500	66,600 14,520 13,020	14·2 10·8 14·6	6·9 4·4 5·3	11·2 9·8 10·6	2·3 1·6 3·9	2·7 0·4 2·7	2·5 1·3 3·5	16·5 12·4 18·5	9·6 4·8 8·0	13·7 11·1	- 1.2	- 4·0 - 5·6	- 6·8 - 5·9 - 5·9	13·6 11·1 13·7
ments and Apparatus  Musical Instruments  Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	18,660 17,080 6,860	9,710 6,740 7,620	28,370 23,820 14,480	6·9 15·8 11·0	2·9 4·7 4·8	5·5 12·6 7·7	0·9 2·8 4·5	0·3 0·5 1·2	0·7 2·2 2·8	7·8 18·6 15·5	3·2 5·2 6·0	6·2 14·8 10·5	- 0·5 - 1·6 - 1·4	- 2.7	- 6·2 - 6·4 - 6·0	6·2 14·8 10·5
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	174,930	7,850	182,780	10.0	2.2	9.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	10.4	2.4	10.0	_ 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.3	10.0
ransport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tranway and Omnibus Service  Road Transport not separately	118,270 174,350	6,070 8,850	124,340 183,200	14·6 5·9	5·4 5·9	14·2 5·9	0·8 0·4	0·3 0·3	0·7 0·4	15·4 6·3	5·7 6·2	14·9 6·3	+ 0·6 + 0·8	- 3·6 - 0·1	+ 1·0 + 0·3	14·8 6·3
specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	201,430 149,660	9,200 6,000	210,630 155,660	21·1 34·8	5·3 12·5	20·4 34·0	1·2 0·3	0·1 0·9	1·1 0·2	22·3 35·1	5·4 13·4	21·5 34·2	+ 0·7 + 3·2	- 1·9 - 2·0	+ 0.8	21·4 34·3
Service Transport, Communication and	162,470	2,030	164,500	30.4	6.8	30.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	31.4	7.3	31-1	- 0.2		§	30.9
Storage not separately specified istributive Trades	18,380	2,130 756,450	20,510	18.2	6.9	16.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	18.8	4.8	17.3	-0.3 + 0.2	- 0·4 - 0·7	- 2·0 - 1·3	17.4
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	167,630		245,530	6.0	1.8	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	7-2	4.7	-02	- 0.9	- 1.4	4.7
iscellaneous Trades and Services:  National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	94,430 330,860 82,790 72,740	18,880 22,340 59,930 35,020	113,310 353,200 142,720 107,760	15·3 21·0 7·2 23·0	6·0 5·2 3·0 13·0	13·7 20·0 5·4 19·7	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·4	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·4	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·5	15·6 21·5 7·4 23·4	6·2 5·5 3·1 13·4	14·0 20·5 5·6	RESTRICTION OF	+ 0·6 + 0·8 - 0·7		14·0 20·4 5·5 20·0
Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	150,070 34,690	248,710 117,720	398,780 152,410	20·7 10·6	15·6 5·9	17·5 7·0	0·2 0·4	0·3 1·6	0.3	20·9 11·0	15·9 7·5	17·8 8·3	+ 3·0 + 0·1	- 1·1	- 4·3 - 3·3	17·7 8·2
specified	117,400	39,890	157,290	39.1	5.2	30.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	40.2	6.2	31.6		- 4.2	- 3.3	31.1
TOTAL	9,344,400	3,538,600	12,883,000	18.4	7.3	15.3	3.0	2.2	2.8	21.4	9.5	18-1	- 0.3	- 3.8	- 3.8	18.0

\* See penultimate paragraph of text on page 412.

† The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

‡ For 26th October, 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 23rd October, 1933, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 1.7 than at 26th October, 1931.

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Male	8.		Females.						
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total			
Fishing	5,722 242,815	0·3 14·2				0.0		0.4			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc	8,756 10,415	0.5	2,024 2,395	0.7	123 624	0.0	20	0.0			
Pottery Glass Trades	4,990 6,107	0.3	2,762 1,554	1.0	2,933 475	1.1	202 2,892 62	0·3 3·6 0·1			
Chemicals Metal Manufacture Engineering	19,300 51,633 125,921	1·1 3·0 7·3	2,227 34,527 26,342	0 8 12·2 9·3	2,566 975 2,870	1.0 0.4 1.1	322 517	0.4			
Vehicles Shipbuilding and	37,901	2.2	5,690	2.0	1,260	0.5	1,361 210	1·7 0·3			
Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades	93,921 54,432 61,910	5·5 3·2 3·6	3,146 14,265 30,762	1·1 5·1 10·9	286 9,651 70,166	0·1 3·7 27·3	32 2,736 38,091	0·0 3·5 48·1			
Leather Boots, Shoes, Slip-	4,447	0.3	893	0.3	1,013	0-4	291	0.4			
pers and Clogs Clothing Trades Food, Drink and	10,506 15,533	0.6	6,319 3,387	2·2 1·2	2,215 17,898	0·9 7·0	2,427 16,655	3.1			
Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	37,353	2.2	2,661	0.9	17,547	6.8	2,664	3.4			
work Printing and Paper Building and Pub-	29,086 23,716	1.7	2,949 2,150	1·1 0·8	2,103 7,840	0·8 3·0	553 1,592	0·7 2·0			
lic Works Con- tracting Other Manufactur-	297,285	17.3	7,075	2.5	382	0.1	18	0.0			
ing Industries Gas, Water and	12,717	0.7	2,362	0.8	3,231	1.3	1,054	1.3			
Electricity Sup- ply Industries Transport and	17,548	1.0	564	0.2	175	0.1	10	0.0			
Communication DistributiveTrades Commerce, Bank-	175,053 171,385	10·2 10·0	5,925 6,817	2.1	2,329 52,184	0·9 20·3		0·1 4·7			
ing, etc Miscellaneous	10,076 187,209	0.6	185 4,073	0·1 1·4	1,373 56,480	0·5 22·0	21 3,347	0·0 4·2			
Total	1,715,737	100-0	282,151	100.0	257,383	100-0	79,283	100-0			

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of nsured persons recorded as unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, differed from the figures for 25th September, 1933, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industry.	Numbers at 23rd Oc	(+) or Decrea recorded as U- tober, 1933, as th September,	Unemi loyed as compared		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Coal Mining	- 13,095	- 79	- 13,174		
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	- 6,529	- 73	- 6,602		
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 4,557	- 470	- 5,027		
Tailoring	- 1,347	- 3,264	- 4,611		
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving,					
etc)	- 1,349	- 2,642	- 3,991 - 3,413		
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc Food Industries, not separately	- 953	- 2,460	- 3,413		
specified separately	- 1,050	- 2,161	- 3,211		
Woollen and Worsted	- 893	- 2,144	- 3,037		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,			5,00.		
etc	- 1,899	- 1,055	- 2,954		
Metal Industries not separately specified	- 1,564	- 948	0.530		
Ucciony	- 1,504 - 506	- 1,738	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 2,512 \\ - & 2,244 \end{array}$		
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	- 572	- 1,614	- 2,186		
Furniture Making, Upholstering,		-,02	2,100		
etc	- 1,840	- 235	- 2,075		
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	- 924	- 691	- 1,615		
Tramway and Omnibus Service	+ 1,412	+ 99	+ 1,511		
Road Transport not separately			ASSESSED NO.		
specified	+ 1,449	+ 87 + 353	+ 1,536		
Local Government Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	+ 2,348	+ 353	+ 2,701		
Iron and Steel Rolling and					
Forging	+ 2,782	- 4	+ 2,778		
Distributive Trades	+ 3,672	+ 376	+ 4,048		
Shipping Service	+ 4,813	+ 230	+ 5,043		
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club etc. Service	1 7749	1 7 000	1 11 700		
Doarding House, Club etc. Service	+ 3,748	+ 7,980	+ 11,728		
Net variation for above industries	- 16,854	- 10,453	- 27,307		
Total net variation for all insured industries	- 22,765	- 17,765	- 40,530		

## REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1933.

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The Table on pages 414 and 415 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1933. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October. and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1933, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932. The following Table gives the revised total percentages unemployed calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, for each industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively:-

	TOTAL PERCENTA	GE UNEMPLOYED.		TOTAL PERCENTA	GR UNEMPLOYED.
	GREAT BRITAIN.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.		GREAT BRITAIN.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.
Industry.	26th June, 1933. 24th July, 1933. 21st Aug., 1933. 25th Sept., 1933.	26th June, 1933. 24th July, 1933. 21st Aug., 1933. 25th Sept., 1933.	Industry:	26th June, 1933. 24th July, 1933. 21st Aug., 1933. 25th Sept.,	26th June, 1933. 24th July, 1933. 21st Aug., 1933. 25th Sept.,
Fishing	20.6 18.1 18.1 21.4	20.5 18.1 18.0 21.3	Clothing Trades :-	11.3 14.0 15.8 16.7	11 · 3 14 · 1 15 · 9 16 · 9
Coal Mining  Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.  Lead, Tin and Copper Mining  Stone Quarrying and Mining  Slate Quarrying and Mining  Mining and Quarrying not separately	46·3 42·5 46·1 41·3 60·9 43·9 42·9 38·3 23·7 24·3 24·2 25·4 12·1 9·8 11·4 13·6	12.2 9.8 11.4 13.6	Dress Making and Millinery  Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified  Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8 · 5 8 · 3 7 · 5 6 · 8 13 · 2 17 · 7 18 · 9 16 · 2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	24 · 5 23 · 4 23 · 4 23 · 0 19 · 3 19 · 4 19 · 4 20 · 1	24·6 23·5 23·4 23·1 19·4 19·5 19·5 20·2	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	10 · 6 10 · 1 10 · 1 10 · 7 8 · 5 8 · 6 8 · 5 8 · 8	10 · 8 10 · 3 10 · 3 10 · 9 8 · 8 8 · 9 8 · 7 9 · 0
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	24 · 1 23 · 4 23 · 4 22 · 8 19 · 9 19 · 8 17 · 3 15 · 3	29·6 27·9 28·3 26·8 24·2 23·5 23·5 22·9 19·8 19·7 17·2 15·3 15·0 14·1 14·3 14·6	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	15·3 14·7 11·7 9·7 13·5 13·3 13·6 16·0 11·8 11·2 11·2 10·9 7·4 6·9 6·6 5·9	15-3 14-7 11-8 9-8 13-6 13-4 13-7 16-0
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making  Pottery. Earthenware, etc	28.9 27.7 30.2 20.8		Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :-		
Glass Trades:  Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)  Glass Bottles		18·0 16·7 16·0 15·4 21·2 20·5 23·1 23·5	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	17.9 17.3 17.5 17.1 24.7 24.0 23.6 23.5 17.5 17.8 17.2 14.9 18.6 19.3 18.3 18.5	24 · 8 24 · 1 23 · 8 23 · 8 17 · 5 17 · 9 17 · 3 15 · 0
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	7.8 8.1 8.0 8.1	8 · 8 8 · 4 7 · 3 7 · 4 7 · 8 8 · 1 8 · 0 8 · 1	Stationery Stationeryand Typewriting Requisites		8·1 7·7 6·6 5·9 9·0 9·3 7·8 7·1
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,		12 · 8   12 · 1   12 · 6   11 · 2   40 · 9   39 · 4   37 · 6   37 · 3	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding  Building and Public Works Contracting:—	9·3 8·7 8·4 7·0 9·4 9·2 9·3 9·3	9.4 9.3 9.3 9.4
Forging	19-117-4 17-4 17-1	38·7 38·1 37·0 32·0 19·2 17·3 17·4 17·0 27·8 25·5 31·5 24·2 32·3 33·6 28·4 29·3 22·1 20·4 22·1 19·7	Bricklayers	14 · 8 14 · 5 12 · 8 12 · 5 10 · 0 9 · 5 8 · 8 8 · 6 17 · 4 17 · 3 16 · 7 17 · 2 15 · 5 14 · 8 15 · 3 14 · 6 14 · 1 11 · 4 10 · 0 9 · 3 18 · 2 21 · 2 18 · 3 21 · 0	$egin{array}{c ccccc} 10 \cdot 3 & 9 \cdot 9 & 9 \cdot 2 & 9 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 & 17 \cdot 5 & 16 \cdot 8 & 17 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 0 & 15 \cdot 2 & 15 \cdot 6 & 14 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 5 & 11 \cdot 9 & 10 \cdot 5 & 9 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 4 & 21 \cdot 4 & 18 \cdot 5 & 21 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	24 · 9 24 · 5 24 · 0 23 · 2 15 · 1 14 · 2 14 · 1 12 · 8 48 · 0 45 · 0 44 · 4 43 · 4 34 · 5 34 · 3 33 · 1 32 · 1	15·2 14·4 14·2 13·0 49·7 47·2 46·3 45·0	Plumbers Labourers to above All Other Occupations  Totat, Building	17.8 17.4 16.4 16.1 21.2 21.0 20.3 21.0 27.2 27.9 27.3 28.6 19.5 19.8 18.7 19.4 43.4 45.2 45.1 46.6	$18.017 \cdot 716.616.4$ $21.421.220.621.1$ $27.928.628.029.3$ $19.920.219.019.7$
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trancars	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22.4 21.6 21.6 20.0	Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	13.6 13.3 13.6 14.9 12.9 13.4 11.4 11.2 15.6 16.2 15.4 13.6 8.5 7.7 7.0 6.8 24.3 21.7 19.0 16.4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	60.0 58.8 57.7 57.1	61 • 1 60 • 1 58 • 7 58 • 1	One Water and Flectricity Sunniv	13.2 13.0 13.1 11.9	
Masteleal Wining and Contracting	21.4 21.0 20.6 19.2 17.7 18.7 17.2 16.6 13.9 12.6 11.0 10.3 28.6 27.8 28.8 25.5	17-818-817-316-8	Industries	10 · 2 10 · 1 10 · 1 10 · 1 15 · 6 14 · 2 14 · 0 14 · 1 5 · 4 5 · 2 5 · 0 5 · 5	15.814.414.214.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	19.7 18.7 19.1 17.8 16.6 16.6 16.2 14.2 17.8 16.4 14.4 14.0 15.3 14.3 13.9 11.9	19 · 8   18 · 7   19 · 1   17 · 8   17 · 0   16 · 6   16 · 3   14 · 3   17 · 6   16 · 3   14 · 4   13 · 9   15 · 3   14 · 3   13 · 9   11 · 8	Road Transport not separately specified	20 · 5 20 · 2 20 · 3 20 · 7 33 · 2 31 · 8 30 · 5 31 · 0 33 · 2 30 · 6 30 · 4 31 · 2	33.331.930.631.0
Textiles Trades:— Ootton Preparing, Spinning, etc Ootton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	15.9 15.8 15.5 14.2 24.0 25.6 25.0 21.8 26.2 27.0 25.8 24.4 25.126.3 25.4 23.1	24·0 25·6 25·0 21·8 26·2 27·0 25·8 24·4 25·1 26·3 25·4 23·1	Storage not separately specified  Distributive Trades	16·8 18·1 17·5 17·5 11·2 11·1 11·2 11·4	
Woollen and Worsted	14.2 13.0 12.5 10.1 16.6 15.6 15.4 15.4 13.6 10.6 10.8 9.6	14 · 2 13 · 0 12 · 5 10 · 1 16 · 7 15 · 7 15 · 5 15 · 4 13 · 6 10 · 6 10 · 8 9 · 5	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6	4.7 4.7 4.7 4.
Tinen	27.130.927.623.6 31.754.229.826.2 21.020.419.319.5 12.510.4 9.4 7.5 17.315.614.111.2 9.210.410.5 8.7 11.812.111.510.8	21 · 921 · 1 19 · 4 18 · 0 31 · 7 54 · 2 29 · 8 26 · 2 21 · 320 · 9 20 · 6 20 · 0 12 · 5 10 · 5 · 9 · 4 · 7 · 6 17 · 3 15 · 6 14 · 1 11 · 2 18 · 10 · 5 · 8 · 7 · 13 · 7	National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service	12 · 8 13 · 1 12 · 6 13 · 6 17 · 3 18 · 0 18 · 0 19 · 6 5 · 4 5 · 4 5 · 5 5 5 19 · 3 19 · 4 18 · 6 18 · 1 13 · 9 13 · 1 12 · 4 14 · 7 · 9 7 · 7 · 7 · 6 8 · 1	17.4 18.2 18.1 19. 5.5.5 5.5 5.5 5. 7 19.4 19.5 18 9 18.
Lea her and Leather Goods :	13·2 11·8 11·5 10·4 13·6 12·0 10·9 9·5	13.2 11.9 11.5 10.4	Industries and Services not separately specified	32 · 8 31 · 8 31 · 4 31 ·	1 33 · 2 32 · 2 31 · 8 31 ·

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1933, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1932, TO JUNE, 1933, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1932.

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 400.]

				ecial Artic	le on page								
		MA	LES.			FRM				Tor			
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1933.	New Entrants July, 1932, to June, 1933.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. 4.	Number Insured at July,1933, as a Per- centage of July,1932, Number.	Insured, July, 1933.	New Entrants July, 1932, to June, 1933.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July,1933, as a Per- centage of July,1932, Number.	Number Insured, July, 1933.	1932, to June, 1933.	Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July,1933, as a Per- centage of July,1932, Number.	
Mining:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	6.	Y. Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	10.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	1,019,070 97,790	2.1	- 4·1 - 4·5	98·0 97·7	4,770 2,110	7·3 10·3	-13·4 - 8·9	93.9	1,023,840 99,900	2.2	- 4·2 - 4·6	98·0 97·8	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:  Ooke Ovens and By-Product	10.100	0.7		105.0		10.0							
Artificial Stone, Concrete,	12,120 35,220	0·7 2·1	+ 4.9	105·6 98·5	2,060	10.0	+ 1.1 $-20.2$	111·1 85·8	12,220	0·8 2·3	+ 4.8	105.6	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	82,290	4.0	- 1.3	102.7	6,320	7.0	- 9.2	97.8	88,610	4.2	- 1.8	102.4	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	34,590	3.5	- 7.4	96 · 1	41,100	5.7	+ 0.4	106-1	75,690	4.6	- 3.3	101.3	
Qlass Trades Ohemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	38,820 161,340	3.3	+ 0.5	103.8	8,550 58,450	12·2 8·1	-8.6 $-3.6$	103·6 104·5	47,370 219,790	4·9 3·8	-1.2 $-1.8$	103·7 102·0	
Metal Manufacture :-	101,010			202 2	30,430		- 3 0	104 3	219,790	3.8	- 1.0	102.0	
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc Tin Plates Other Metals	176,470 27,010 80,590	1.6 2.6 1.6	- 4·4 - 4·3 - 0·5	97·2 98·3 101·1	4,390 3,100 8,670	7·4 8·3 5·9	- 5·5 -12·6 - 6·4	101·9 95·7 99·5	180,860 30,110 89,260	1·7 3·2 2·1	- 4·4 - 5·2 - 1·1	97·3 98·0 101·0	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	480,070 70,880 41,010 27,610	2·9 4·5 0·9 2·1	- 7·1 - 7·0 - 9·3 - 2·7	95·8 97·5 91·6 99·4	41,500 19,180 740 1,200	6·8 8·0 1·3 4·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -11 \cdot 0 \\ -16 \cdot 1 \\ -13 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	95·8 91·9 88·1 100·8	521,570 90,060 41,750 28,810	3·2 5·3 0·9 2·2	- 7·4 - 9·1 - 9·3 - 2·7	95·8 96·2 91·6 99·5	
Genstruction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Air- craft Other Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	233,420 57,880 158,580	3·9 2·6	-ïö·1 - 7·5	103·9 92·5 93·9	25,870 3,990 2,200	6·3 6·2 4·1	- 3·7 -13·4 -20·8	102·6 92·8 83·3	259,290 61,870 160,780	4·2 2·9	- 8·4 -10·3	103·8 92·6 93·8	
Metal Trades :	200,000				2,200		20 0	00 0	100,100	1.3		33.0	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electric Wiring, Cable, Appa-	83,180	3.0	- 3.6	99.4	8,160	6.8	-12.3	94.5	91,340	3.3	- 4.4	98.9	
ratus, Lamps, etc. Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Other Metal Industries	99,130 23,260 199,390	7·5 3·3 4·6	+ 2·5 - 1·4	107·5 105·8 103·2	18,600 103,780	11·2 4·8 8·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.8 \\ -2.8 \\ -10.3 \end{array} $	107·4 102·0 98·3	152,610 41,860 303,170	8·8 4·0 6·0	- 1·3 - 4·5	107·5 104·0 101·5	
Textile Trades:— Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc.	98,840	2.9	- 6.4	96.5	145,160	3.8	- 8.4	95-4	244,000	3.4	- 7.5	95.9	
cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	80,900 179,740	1.6	- 5·5 - 6·0	96·1 96·3	174,940 320,100	2.2	- 4·6 - 6·4	97·6 96·6	255,840 499,840	2.0	- 4·9 - 6·2	97·1 96·5	
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	95,180	3.0	-3.6 + 1.5	99.3	134,770 28,820	3.9	-5.3 $-4.8$	98.6	229,950 44,980	3·5 5·3	- 4·6 - 2·6	98.9	
Artificial Silk Yarn Hosiery	13,630 25,130 53,290	1·7 4·5 4·1	- 8·5 - 4·4 - 4·1	93·2 100·1 100·0	10,890 88,370	7·4 6·7 6·2	$   \begin{array}{r}     -14.5 \\     -7.0 \\     -7.0   \end{array} $	92·9 99·7 99·2	24,520 113,500	6.2	-11·2 - 6·4	93·1 99·8	
Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	75,470	2.3	- 1.9	100.4	97,760 29,390	5.0	- 1.5	103.5	151,050	3.0	-6.1 $-1.7$	99.4	
Leather and Leather Goods	46,010	4.2	+ 1.0	105.2	24,010	8.7	- 8.3	100-4	70,020	5.8	- 2.3	103.5	
Tailoring Other Dress Industries Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :—	70,460 39,800 85,310	4·9 4·0 4·9	- 1·7 - 7·5 - 3·3	103·2 96·5 101·6	141,670 196,730 55,530	7·4 8·7 6·6	- 5·3 - 7·4 - 1·8	102·1 101·3 104·8	212,130 236,530 140,840	6·6 7·9 5·6	- 4·1 - 7·4 - 2·8	102·5 100·5 102·8	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Other Food Industries Drink, Tobacco, etc Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood-	95,860 115,430 100,270	5·2 3·0 2·0	- 3·1 + 1·0 - 0·9	102·1 104·0 101·1	63,690 115,790 51,780	9·3 11·6 5·3	- 3·1 - 4·3 - 5·7	106·2 107·3 99·6	159,550 231,220 152,050	6·8 7·3 3·1	- 3·1 - 1·6 - 2·6	103·7 105·7 100·5	
work:— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking Printing and Paper Trades:—	108,490 82,830	5·6 4·5	- 6·5 - 4·7	99·1 99·8	22,800 9,970	8·5 8·9	- 8·2 -13·6	100·3 95·3	131,290 92,800	6·1 5·0	- 6·8 - 5·7	99·3 99·3	
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Station- ery, etc. Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	74,080 185,050	2.8	+ 1·0 - 5·3	103.8	61,610 96,360	9·0 8·3	- 6·6 - 7·6	102-4	135,690 281,410	5·6 6·0	- 2·4 - 6·0	103·2 100·0	
Building and Public Works Con- tracting:— Building Public Works Contracting	857,020 268,020	2.9	+ 0.4	103·3 95·0	10,070 1,260	8·3 9·6	- 6·9 - 4·6	101-4 105-0	867,090 269,280	3.0	+ 0.3	103.3	
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber  Musical Instruments	39,190 17,040	3.4	- 0·7 -11·4	102·7 91·5	27,290 6,730	8·6 10·6	- 2·9 -11·0	105.7	66,480 23,770	5.5	- 1.6 -11.2	103.9	
Other Manufacturing Industries Transport and Communication:—	45,030	5.4	+ 3.5	108-9	25,130	10.4	- 1.7	108-7	70,160	7.2	+ 1.6	108.8	
Shipping Service and Fishing Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	177,550 158,240	3.2	$\begin{vmatrix} -5.6 \\ -3.1 \end{vmatrix}$	97.6	6,900 2,020	5·6 3·0	-7.7 $-26.8$	97.9	184,450 160,260	Charles Control	- 5·7 - 3·4	97.6	
Other Transport, Communication and Storage Distributive Trades	386,980 1,210,540	2.4	- 1.6 - 5.5	100·8 102·9	19,960 744,060	6.8	+ 3·7 -10·1	110·5 101·1	406,940	2.6	- 1:3 - 7:3	101.3	
Commerce and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government Local Government	65,510 91,420 324,200	8·7 4·8 2·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} -10.0 \\ -11.1 \\ + 1.7 \end{array} $	98·7 93·7 104·3	30,900 18,260 22,230	10·5 11·0 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 1 \\ -23 \cdot 2 \\ -8 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	97·4 87·8 98·6	96,410 109,680 346,430	9·3 5·9 2·9	$\begin{vmatrix} -11.0 \\ -13.2 \\ +1.0 \end{vmatrix}$	98·3 92·7 103·9	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc.,	147,730	5.0	+ 1.8	106.8	245,780	17.4	-14.4	103.0		12.8			
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	34,170	7.7	- 3.1	104.6	115,990	9-3	- 7.2	102.1	393,510 150,160	8.9	-8.3 $-6.3$	102.6	
	9,081,000	3.8	+ 0.5	106.3	3,392,000	9.1	$\frac{-11\cdot 1}{-8\cdot 1}$	101.0	400,330	9.0	$\frac{-3\cdot 3}{-4\cdot 6}$	100.6	
(excluding Special Schemes)											1		

## CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1933, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 400].

Industry.	Insure	d Number of d Persons and over.	Insure	d Number of d Persons 64 inclusive.						July, Table o			di di	
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.		July, 1930.	July 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
Fishing	24,760	28,460	27,550	32,190	106.2	110-6	113-2	115-0	116.0	115-6	116.9	128-4	130-0	134.4
Mining and Quarrying:— Stone Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Slate Quarrying and Mining	31,930 12,610 7,890	43,060 15,370 11,160	41,230 14,730 10,700	46,730 16,520 10,080	107.3	121 · 6 114 · 6 134 · 8		134·8 121·9 141·4	123.0	139·6 131·2 138·5	138-1	140 - 8	151·6 137·6 135·6	136.7
Total of expanded industries	52,430	69,590	66,660	73,330	114.0	122.0	128 · 1	132 - 7	132.9	137 - 4	140 - 6	146 - 9	145.6	146.0
Coal Mining Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining,	1,243,580 5,120	1,198,990 5,710	1,164,380 5,480	1,023,910 3,600	101.3									
etc Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	19,460 26,300	14,870 18,450	14,250 17,720	11,200 14,050	87·5 83·8			76·4 70·1					1	1
Total of contracted indus- tries	1,294,460	1,238,020	1,201,830	1,052,760	100.7			95.6						
Total, Mining and Quarry- ing	1,346,890	1,307,610	1,268,490	1,126,090	101.2	99.4	98.9	97 - 1	93.3	90.4	90 · 1	88.4	88.0	
Manufacturing Industries:— Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Silk and Artificial Silk	11,900 10,540 37,300	14,810 17,050 55,070	14,310 16,390 53,580	27,610 22,270 69,660	107·7 111·8 111·2	129-1	117·6 155·4 136·2	161.8	164-4	172.1	174.8	193.9	217·7 216·4 193·8	219.8
Reating and Ventilating Appara-	5,640	7,640	7,350	9,850			125.0	15/50/51/5				10000		
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc Scientific and Photographic In-	72,120	84,510	83,730	125,570	103.9	112.9	121.3	117-2	120-6	131.6	143-7	151.8	164 6	175.8
struments and Apparatus Paint, Varnish, Red and White	17,550	24,240	23,550	28,370			126.8	34.19						
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	13,570	18,720 5,770	18,090	7,350	96.8	121.8	126.7		STEEL STATE				153.1	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Brushes and Brooms Electrical Engineering	61,200 8,830 60,960	87,160 10,600 79,300	82,580 10,310 77,800	89,650 13,020 90,590	114·7 111·6	127·9 116·2	134.9	142·4 120·0	140.0	141.4	146·0 129·0	151-1	151·2 138·1 157·4	154-6
Industries and Services not sepa- rately specified	107,660	123,800	122,120	157,290			115-1	HE COLUMN	230	220				
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	94,090 66,610	114,480 ·74,910	110,020 74,500	132,870 93,360	103·7 108·9	108·4 111·1	114·8 109·2	121·7 112·5	127·7 116·3	133·1 121·6	138·4 128·4	146·1 133·5	148·1 134·4	147·0 141·0
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Wall Paper Making	191,830 4,680	232,860 5,340	230,130 5,180	261,720 6,190	106·1 120·1	111.6	116·6 114·1	121.4	123.9	129-5	130-4	132 - 6	133.0	138:1 136:3
Food Industries not separately specified	96,800	111,240		126,830	2000	15000000					2300000000			THE REAL PROPERTY.
Metal Industries not separately specified	164,760 89,880	187,020 101,190	182,890 99,510	210,360 114,050	104.6		108.3	112.6	116-4	118.8	122.2	127.0		129-1
Constructional Engineering Printing, Publishing and Book- binding Musical Instruments	23,230 227,920 19,600	27,460 256,690 24,750	26,790 250,380 23,920	29,200	103·2 105·5 101·9	106.9	109.9	112·6 126·3	114-0	117-4	122.4		128.0	128-2
Oilcloth, Lincleum, etc Glass Bottles Toys, Games and Sports Re-	12,070 16,290	14,260 18,340	13,750 17,680	23,820 14,520 19,270	117.4	113.0	121.7	118·2 112·6	117.4	149·9 118·4 110·3	118-8	130·6 118·1 120·6	116-1	124.8
Grain Milling	12,120 28,960 57,080	11,750 31,230 59,920	11,460 29,360 58,430	14,480 33,080 66,600		90·8 107·3 105·4				108-5	106 - 3		111.0	121.5
Tailoring Iron and Steel Tubes Hand Tools, Cutlery Saws, Files	186,460 24,820 29,990	200,970 28,120 35,090	197,980 27,450 34.220	216,660 28,080 33,660	102·3 109·1	105 - 4	104·5 113·1	107.8	108-3	108-6	110.0	121·1 116·1 123·1 118·3	115.4	118·0 115·9
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Paper and Paper Board	55,070 55,570	56,380 54,960	55,980 52,810	62,830 61,020	100·7 99·5	99-4	103-1	102-4	101.8	106.1	106-7	113-1	116·5 112·8 110·8	115-0
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Textiles not separately specified	84,660 42,910	89,370 44,020	84,840 43,290	91,550 47,800	96·6 102·2		105·9 103·6	105·6 102·6	109·9 105·7	110·5 107·8			115·2 108·7	
Orink Industries Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Carpets	100,290 77,510 25,380	111,750 80,080 24,780	109,100 76,620 24,380	110,490 82,350 27,710	108·2 102·9 107·0	103-1	102.9	111·4 103·3 97·6	102 - 8	101-4	103.0	114·8 104·7 105·2	109.2	112·8 111·0
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Pottery, Earthenware, etc	41,190 72,060	41,680 72,530	41,360 69,900	44,680 75,830	103·4 102·2	103-2	98.0	101.2	102.4	101-2		101 - 8	103.9	109.3
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	69,490	78,450	77,470	73,590	106-0	110-8	110.0	112.9	108-9	105-6	107-2	104-0	105-1	107-3
work Tin Plates Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and	57,720 29,920	59,190 32,230	56,330 30,770	58,430 30,110	97-8	98·7 94·2	100.6		103·9 112·3		103·9 110·8	104·0 106:5	107·5 107·7	
Snuff Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	44,560 159,890	43,380 147,060	42,790 144,750	46,140 165,100	99.0	97·7 89·0	99·3 91·3	97·4 92·0	100·3 91·8	104-9	108·0 96·0			105·0 104·9
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Glass (excluding Bottles and	34,320	33,480	32,940	35,210	99-7	99.5	99.8	97 - 5	100-8	104-5	103-9	106.9	105-2	104-2
Scientific Glass) Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	27,580	25,370	24,950	28,160	97.5	94-4	96.0	92.0	5-95	101-9	000			
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Chemicals Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	114,950 141,890 104,010 12,710	120,960 141,740 95,420 13,200	115,330 138,010 92,600 12,750	113,140 141,900 101,390 12,280	105·0 101·0 94·4 99·7	102 · 8 101 · 7 92 · 7 107 · 4	102·7 102·4 90·4 102·4	99.9	106·5 97·4 99·3 101·8	97.9		99.8	99.5	
Total of expanded indus- tries	3,110,860	3,430,320	3,344,630	3,781,720	103.8	106-4	108.6	110.3	112.3	115.4	118-6	121.2	122.0	124.7
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead,	16,390 24,160	19,600 22,900	18,810 21,770	15,520 22,650	97·3 101·4	110·9 102·2		119.6	120·8 100·6	123·8 97·1	121·3 100·3		106.4	98·7 98·6
etc. Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and	42,020 19,930	40,610 19,530	38,940 19,020	38,880 18,150	95·3 104·3	99·6 106·3		96·6 98·0	93·2 96·7	100·5 98·0	98·2 102·7	94·7 102·3	93·8 95·4	96·4 93·5
Trancars Linen Leather Goods Cotton	50,700 81,770 29,170 567,650	56,120 85,130 26,630 570,110	54,150 82,860 26,080 562,130	45,180 72,860 25,530 499,930	102·7 101·7 96·1 100·9	109.6 105.8 91.5 101.0		104 - 1 91 - 3	88.5	100.0	110-6 102-4 87-5 100-8	98-4	93.8	92·4 91·5 89·4 89·3
Woodworking not separately specified	27,410 269,420 41,000	24,300 249,180 39,900	23,520 239,800 38,400	23,640 230,880 34,950	97·3 97·1 100·6	95.1	94.1	88·6 92·5 97·3	87·0 93·6 100·4		88.9	90.6	87·7 90·1 94·3	89.0

					1									
Industry,	Insured	Number of Persons and over.	Insured	Number of Persons 4 inclusive.			Inde			July, 19 ot of Ta	23 = 16 able.)	00.		
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1933.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	July, 1933.
Dress Industries not separately	70 770	07.550	26 200	00 100	01.5	96.9	96.0	0403	04.7	0F.F	05.0	05.4	07.0	07.0
watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	40 700	27,550	26,990 43,820	28,180 42,130	91.5		86·2 92·0	-		85·5 86·7			12/15	87·8 87·6
Explosives Bolts, Nuts, Screws Rivets, Nails,	18,790	18,960	18,350	15,790	91.5									86.8
Dress Making and Millinery	29,720	25,910 105,740	25,340 104,960	24,960 99,460	92·8 92·0									85·9 85·6
Coke Ovens and By-Product	15,000	11,800	11,300	12,220	90.7	77.5	77.7	78.7	71.9	83.7	82-3	80-3	80.7	85.1
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and		600,390	577,920	528,190	94.2									12.1
Lace	21,220	194,520 18,170	187,990 17,310	164,670	98.0	91-9	89.0	85-6	84-7	83-7	82.9	85.1	82-2	80.8
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Marine Engineering, etc	65,540	29,630 57,130 216,030	28,760 55,970 208,480	25,240 46,220 169,310	92·9 100·6 94·2	93-4	88.6	87-2	85.8	91.1	93.6	86-1	78-8	72.0
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Carriages, Carts, etc Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	28,100 28,900	20,870 24,920	20,270 23,360	17,220 16,200	89·1 104·2	88.3	78.0	74-2	71.6	69.1	69.9	67.1	66.7	63-0
Total of contracted indus-	2,756,540	2,550,600	2,476,300	2,234,310	97.0	95.0	94.0	92.5	91.8	91.9	92.8	90.2	86.4	83.5
Total, Manufacturing Industries	# 00M 400	5,980,920	5,820,930	6,016,030	100 - 6	101-3	101.8	101.9	102.7	104.4	106 - 5	106 - 6	105.3	105.3
Building and Public Works														7
Public Works Contracting, etc.	127,940 716,020	169,300 847,860	162,410 807,210	277,580 883,780	104 - 5		130.0	132.4		134.0				
Total, Building and Con- tracting	042.000	1,017,160	969,620	1,161,360	101.9	107 - 7	115 · 1	120 - 5	121-4	123 - 1	126 · 6	140 - 3	142.6	144.4
Transport and Distributive Trades: Tramway and Onnulbus Service	108,240	134,520	130,960	183,200	109.6	110.8		124-2			154.7		171.2	
Distributive Trades Road Transport not separately specified	740 000	1,581,070	1,552,730	1,992,000		106.7				1322 000	130-1		10000000	
Shipping Service	107040	142,270	140,190	155,660	99-3	108-5	110-7	111-8	111.0	112 · 8	115.0	128-7		
Total of expanded industries		2,030,320	1,991,960	2,541,490	106 . 9	114.9	118.8	123.9	128 · 8	134.2	140 - 6	150 - 3	155-6	158 · 1 =
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and	190,870	180,760	170,570	164,500	102-2	99.8	98-6	94.7	94.9	95-1	94.3	96-1	93.9	91.3
Storage not separately specified Railway Service (non-permanent	26,340	18,970	18,200	20,510	88-5	87.5	80 - 9	72.0	71.5	73.0	68-4	72.6	77.4	81.1
workers)	700070	148,660	144,280	124,340	90.8	88-0	84.1	78-2	76.0	75.0	74.7	75.9	72.9	67.4
Total of contracted industries		348,390	333,050	309,350	96.0	93.5	90.7	85.5	84.5	84.2	83.4	85.1	82.9	79:4
Total, Transport and Distri- butive Trades	1 O A IF NOA	2,378,710	2,325,010	2,850,840	104.7	110.6	113.2	116.3	120 - 1	124.4	129-4	137 - 4	141.3	142.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	173,040	171,190	163,170	182,780	99.0	102 - 6	106-3	98-9	98-9	98-2	100-5	105.4	105.6	110.8
Miscellaneous Services:  Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,		67,810	66,560	107,760	109-0	110.6	110-4	112.9	116.0	125-4	132 - 4	157 - 1	165-4	182.8
Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Clean-	258,960	312,590	306,590	398,780	108-0	115-7	115.4	120.7	124.0	131-4	138-1	151-3	150-4	157.0
Professional Services	106,780 108,590	126,650 116,710	124,250 114,560	152,410 142,720	106·0 101·5	110·2 105·1	114.8	118.6	123.6	128-9	134·1 119·2	142·2 125·0	141.8	145·5 134·0
Total, Miscellaneous Ser-	534,380	623,760	611,960	801,670	106 - 4	111-9	113-1	116-7	120 - 1	126 - 7	132 - 8	144.8	146.0	152.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	226,660	222,820	221 550	245,530	99-8	97 - 5	97.3	98-3	98-4	101-4	103.3	104-5	107.8	109.0
National and Local Government:  Local Government  National Government	241,760 181,170	263,880 136,490	244,850 130,870	353,200 113,310	100-3			109·1 75·3		122·1 68·4			151·4 70·1	
Total, National and Local Government	422,930	400,370	375,720	466,510	95.3	98-1	97.5	94.7	96.0	99.0	106.0	114.2	116.4	117.6
Total of expanded industries	6,846,210	7,857,500	7,641,950	9,173,270	104-2			114 · 8			125 · 8			137.8
Total of contracted in-														
dustries	4,639,590	4,273,500	4,142,050	3,709,730	97.6					89.4				STATE OF THE PARTY
All Industries and Services	11,485,800	12,131,000	11,784,000	12,883,000	101.6	103.5	104.8	100.6	106.5	108 · 4	111.2	114.5	114-8	115-4

NOT E.—For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1933 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND: GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund for the periods of four weeks ended 28th October, 1933, five weeks ended 30th September, 1933, and five weeks ended 29th October, 1932\*:—

	Four weeks ended 28th October, 1933.	Five weeks ended 30th September, 1933.	Five weeks ended 29th October, 1932.
I. Insurance Account.  Contributions received from:— Employers Employed persons Exchequer ("Equal thirds") Miscellaneous Receipts	£ 1,611,000 1,599,000 1,602,000 2,000	£ 1,839,000 1,804,000 1,816,000 2,000	£ 1,852,000 1,838,000 1,849,000 2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Exchequer†	4,814,000	5,461,000	5,541,000 497,000
Total Income	4,814,000	5,461,000	6,038,000

	Four weeks	Five weeks	Five weeks
	ended 28th	ended 30th	ended 29th
	October,	September,	October,
	1933.	1933.	1932.
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	£	£	£
	2,856,000	3,748,000	5,092,000
	308,000	385,000	411,000
vances	410,000	512,000	520,000
	27,000	10,000	15,000
Total Expenditure	3,601,000	4,655,000	6,038,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	115,000,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.  Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof‡	3,960,000	5,025,000	5,210,000

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 412 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 23rd October, 1933, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed is obtained: unemployed, is obtained :-

en les <del>- l</del> es les di	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted	1,628,563	14,271	199,819	5,894	1,848,547
2. Claims under consideration	45,429	1,208	14,247	779	61,663
ments	190,878	10,034	55,199	6,544	262,655
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file 6. Unemployed—Special	46,659 52,522	26,707 3,231	28,421 35,833	24,101 2,884	125,888 94,470
Schemes	3,526	12	260	- 4	3,802
Persons on Register (lines 1-4)	1,911,529	52,220	297,686	37,318	2,298,753
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	1,920,918	28,756	305,358	16,105	2,271,137

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

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 23RD OCTOBER, 1933, AND 25тн Ѕертемвев, 1933.

			23rd October, 1933.										
1	•	Persons no Regular Er	ormally in	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.							
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	10001.	Iotai.							
			Great 1	Britain.									
Boys Women		1,551,856 46,223 221,510 34,701	274,325 5,895 74,845 2,604	85,348 102 1,331 13	1,911,529 52,220 297,686 37,318	1,929,896 57,076 309,925 39,830							
Total	•••	1,854,290	357,669	86,794	2,298,753	2,336,727							
		Great	Britain and	Northern Ir	eland.								
Boys Women		1,593,301 47,221 233,245 35,166	276,234 5,915 76,648 2,649	87,898 104 1,369 13	1,957,433 53,240 311,262 37,828	1,975,279 58,106 324,962 40,371							
Total		1,908,933	361,446	89,384	2,359,763	2,398,718							

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

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

		eks ended t., 1933.	Period 25th October, 1932, to 23rd October, 1933.						
			Vacancie	s Notified.	Vacancie	s Filled.†			
* (C. 1947)	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.;	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡			
Men Boys Women Girls	98,374 21,082 47,121 20,025	93,870 16,707 38,036 15,069	1,353,687 219,214 616,298 219,827	+ 268,681 + 46,205 + 106,622 + 34,581	1,300,931 187,491 520,052 181,989	+ 247,625 + 34,458 + 84,629 + 23,601			
TOTAL	186,602	163,682	2,409,026	+ 456,089	2,190,463	+ 390,313			

<sup>\*</sup> The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

## NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd October, 1933. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 23rd October, 1933.

Men.

Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total.

5thSept., 24th Oct., 1933.

London Division	197,900	33,001	4,945	235,846	- 3,464 -	- 61,991
South-Eastern Division	81,370	13,231	5,279	99,880	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Brighton Chatham	3,803 4,422	1,017 538	280 574	5,100 5,534	+ 659 -	- 1,282
Ipswich Norwich	2,848	331	126	3,305	- 347 -	- 1,847 - 1,939
Rest of Division	5,206 65,091		4,188		- 158 - + 1,842 -	- 1.647
South-Western Division	118,138	14,763	6,754	139,655		,,,,,
Bristol Plymouth	18,939 8,859	2,809	1,718	23,466	+ 595 -	- 25,902 - 1,726
Portsmouth	7,662	1,302 1,147	470 771	10,631 - 9,580 -	+ 609 - + 932 -	526
Reading Southampton	2,793 11,910	241 985	132 902	3,166 13,797	1 70	=,200
Swindon Rest of Division	2,411 65,564	259	184	2.854	- 257	- 1,655 - 1,301
Midlands Division	231,817	34,733	2,577 6,492	76,161 273,042	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 17,861
Birmingham Coventry	30,568 7,061	5,677 767	771 139	37,016 7,967	- 4,563 -	- 16,774
Cradley Heath Derby	4,574 4,042	515	54 272	5.143	- 290 -	- 1617
Leicester	8 899	2,013	42	10,954	- 752 -	- 3.031
Northampton Nottingham	4,317 14,416	936 1,859	105 225	5,358	- 746 -	- 1,703
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	3,584 16,189	679	44	16,500	- 659 -	- 2 668
Walsall	7,336	5,242 766	257 221	21,688 8,323	- 3,024 - - 1,261 -	- 9431
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	3,266 9,131	424 961	48 308	8,323 3,738 10,400	- 1,261 - - 460 - - 149 -	
Rest of Division North-Eastern	118,434		4,006	136,874		
Division	443,238	40,991	21,787	506,016	19.624	
Barnsley Bradford	11,477 12,092	519	621 147	12,617 14,856	+ 0 -	- 737
Darlington	5,433	399	351	6,183	- 161 -	- 5,429 - 1,475
Doncaster	2,488 10,082	480	220 790	3,282 11,352	+ 1.955 4	1,540
Gateshead Grimsby	11,037 4,360	1,235	939 420	13,211 - 5,310 -	- 49 -	983
Halifax	3 224	576	36	3,836 -	- 522 -	- 2,131
Huddersfield	9,967 - 3,678	500 1,018	652 162	11,119 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 154
Hull Leeds	14,314 22,576	1,675	912 433	16,901 - 29,207 -	- 479 -	- 3,964
Lincoln Middlesbrough	4,694	447	437	5,578 -	- 457 -	- 1.646
Newcastle-on-	17,251	1,001	1,088	19,340	+ 738 -	- 4,125
Tyne Rotherham	22,048 9,319	2,808 467	2,049 495	26,905 - 10,281 -	- 136 - - 176 -	2,865
Sheffield	39,560	4,217	1,080	44,857 -	- 2,663 -	- 13,597
Stockton-on-Tees	13,016 10,430	747 596	981 650	14,744 -		- 269
Sunderland Wakefield	23,347 7,580	1,612 530	1,074 277	26,033 -	+ 104 -	- 2,276
York Rest of Division	3,482	450	118	8,387 4,050	- 634 -	1,152 1,330
North-Western	181,783	11,795	7,855	201,433	- 13,871 -	42,931
Division Accrington	355,883 4,784		18,208 229	480,937	- 14,228 -	77,264
Ashton-under- Lyne					- 2,846 -	
Barrow	5,186 6,622	582	237 524	7,302 - 7,728 -	+ 277 _	- 1,368 - 458
Birkenhead Blackburn	8,876 9,256	1,160 9,882	880 489	10,916 - 19,627 -	+ 494 - - 531 -	621
Blackpool Bolton	3,425	1,255	279	4,959 -	+ 1,247 -	943
Burnley	9,549 5,456	3,007 5,392	289 324	12,845 - 11,172 -	- 811 - + 28 +	4,772
Bury Chorley	2,563 3,328	2,001 1,454	67 138	4,631 4,920	- 284 -	- 1,088
Manchester	79,370	10,576	4,742	94,688	+ 70 -	- 5,294
Nelson	41,332 2,173	1,848	1,643	53,661 - 4,128 -	- 2,065 - + 100 -	- 7,248
Preston	16,063 6,550		485 248	22,145 9,887	- 1,272 -	
Rochdale St. Helens	5,150	2,043	159	7,352	- 984 -	- 2,801
Salford	8,000 13,507	3.264	352 411	8,866 - 17,182 -	- 1,529 -	
Stockport Warrington	4,353 3,935	2,523 742	155 251	7,031 4,928	- 214 -	- 3,007
Wigan Rest of Division	10.233	2.018	542	12,793 146,106	- 1,873 -	- 2,000
Scotland Division	106,172 281,998	34,277 44,451	5,657 16,925	343,374	- 1,017 -	- 28,063 - 37,205
Clydebank	8,218 8,142	1,651	413 456	10,282 9,341	+ 824 - - 104 -	- 339
Dundee Edinburgh	11,303	5,817	275	17,395	+ 18 -	- 5,139
Glasgow	18,074 99,436	2,913 15,323	6,598	21,594 121,357	- 165 - + 1,337 -	- 1,817 - 7,524
Motherwell	8,247 8,192	956	586 733		- 413 -	- 7,524 - 1,796 - 1,325
Paisley Port Glasgow	6,455	712	534	7,701 4,218	_ 8 -	- 709
Rest of Division	3,634 110,297	361 15,244	6,500	132 0411	- 2,170 $-$	- 433 - 14,598
Cardiff	201,185 15,636	9,670 1,955	9,148	220,003 18,492	+ 13,839 -	- 20,694 - 1,270
Llanelly Newport	2.927	249	190	3,366	+ 183 -	2,506
Swansea Rest of Division	8,793 9,232	790	436 1,236	9,763 11,258	+ 883 - + 36 -	1,908
Northern Ireland	164,597 45,904	6,142 13,576	6,385 1,530	177,124 61,010	+ 12,622 -	- 13,867
Belfast Londonderry	30,295	8,318	1,046	39,659	- 189 -	- 5,532
Lurgan	1,912 780	747 788	69 33	2,728 1,601	- 337 -	402
Newry	1,154 1,197	323 197	20 36	1,497	+ 11 -	202
Rest of Northern Ireland	10,566	3,203	326	14,095		
Chand Dullada and D	1.05% 405	211.000	01.000	0.250 800	/20.055	- 457,177
Northern Ireland 5				2,359,763		CONTRACTOR OF STREET
[Percentage rates Britain are given i	of uner	nployme	nt for Local L	each of 7	35 towns	in Great

Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

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

PERIOD 2ND TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1933. GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 2nd to 31st October, 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees:—

## A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.		Claims Allowed	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions*{	Men Women Juveniles	133 19 13	259 86 491	392 105 504
	Total	165	836	1,001
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men Women	6,874 1,386	7,968 2,336	14,842 3,722
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	Total	8,260	10,304	18,564
Anomalies Regulations†:—  Class $(b)$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \end{array} \right.$	Men Women Juveniles	1,358 1,055 18	3,706 2,990 45	5,064 4,045 63
	Total	2,431	6,741	9,172
Olass (c)	Men Women Juveniles	33 44 1	125 87 5	158 131 6
	Total	78	217	295
Class (d)		1,597	3,555	5,152
Employment left voluntarily without fust cause	Men Women Juveniles	1,587 1,293 207	2,672 3,153 565	4,259 4,446 772
	Total	3,087	6,390	9,477
Employment lost through misconduct $igg\{$	Men Women Juveniles	1,429 582 139	2,328 875 418	3,757 1,457 557
	Total	2,150	3,621	5,771
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Men Women Juveniles	201 472 53	477 1,744 330	678 2,216 383
	Total	726	2,551	3,277
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveniles	527 78 5	2,114 849 166	2,641 927 171
	Total	610	3,129	3,739
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men Women Juveniles	209 169 4	686 962 55	898 1,131 59
	Total	382	1,703	2,085
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	939 94 40	2,231 914 398	3,170 1,008 438
	Total	1,073	3,543	4,616
Total	Men Women Juveniles	13,290 6,789 480	22,566 17,551 2,473	35,856 24,340 2,953
Grand Total		20,559	42,590	63,149

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

† Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. There were no cases under class (a).

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

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

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

## B .- Trade Dispute Cases.\*

the second or the second states of	Claims Allowed.	Olaims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	140	199	339
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	5 1 —	147 2 —	152 3
Total Appeals	6	149	155

### C .- Decisions by Umpire.\*

			Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations		 	192 66	309 165	501 231
Appeals by Claimants	otal	 	370	788	1,158

#### CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1932, TO 31 остовев, 1933.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions  Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means	1,752	8,181	9,933
of insurable employment (Class (a)	88,409	108,958	197,367
Anomalies Regulations $+ \dots $ $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Class}(b) \\ \text{Class}(c) \end{pmatrix}$	6,168	19,380 1,838	25,548 2,749
Employment left voluntarily without just	18,003	42,567	60,570
Employment lost through misconduct Fallure or refusal to apply for or accept	32,398 24,311	60,611 38,401	93,009 62,712
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	8,833 6,146	29,683 36,866	38,516 43,012
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	4,983 8,368	18,477 56,342	23,460 64,710
Total	200,282	421,304	621,586
Trade Dispute Cases.*			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	4,508	6,059	10,567
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	747	1,414	2,161
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	3,085 1,109 1,573	4,107 2,167 4,586	7,192 3,276 6,159
Total	5,767	10,860	16,627

## APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (and, in the case of Rotherham County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications for transitional payments submitted to them during the period 4th September to 7th October, 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:—

	Me	en.	Wor	nen.	Total.		
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	
Cransitional pay- nent allowed at— Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants	32,393 23,021	348,856 239,006	3,261 2,618	16,311 13,344	35,654 25,639	365,167 252,350	
held not to justify payment	9,404	22,614	2,827	3,083	12,231	25,697	
Total	64,818	610,476	8,706	32,738	73,524	643,214	

\* 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.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 23rd October, 1933, the average number of such placings of men and women was 9,850 per week.

<sup>1</sup> The figures for the period 25th October, 1932, to 23rd October, 1933, cover 52 weeks, while those for the year before cover 51 weeks.

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux at 23rd October, 1933.

		Boys.			Girls.			
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,556 1,316 1,747 2,402 6,232 5,197 4,330 2,733	1,483 1,202 1,817 1,708 6,559 5,426 5,573 2,939	3,039 2,518 3,564 4,110 12,791 10,623 9,903 5,672	735 1,131 1,207 1,039 2,605 2,896 2,681 923	1,171 1,630 1,983 1,343 6,391 4,689 4,341 2,553	1,906 2,761 3,190 2,382 8,996 7,585 7,022 3,476		
Great Britain	25,513	26,707	52,220	13,217	24,101	37,318		

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 23RD OCTOBER, 1933.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		6,437 1,154 2,123 2,451 2,835 1,241 440	4,906 1,131 1,820 2,372 2,814 1,642 327	11,343 2,285 3,943 4,823 5,649 2,883 767	1,164 299 643 756 1,051 304 165	956 357 689 630 1,082 459 185	2,120 656 1,332 1,386 2,133 763 350	
Great Britain		16,681	15,012	31,693	4,382	4,358	8,740	

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

		mated s insured	Percentage Unemployed at 23rd October, 1933.						
Division.	at Jul		Boys.		Girls.				
orkings of the g	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	100,390 46,130 38,560 79,090 85,550 74,880 52,230 28,170 2,400	91,550 32,090 26,210 66,350 54,010 67,840 43,100 8,850 2,300	2·1 3·1 4·4 1·9 5·8 6·4 8·7 6·2 0·5	0·0 0·1 0·6 1·4 2·1 1·5 0·7 4·2	2·1 3·2 5 0 3·3 7·9 7·9 9·4 10·4 0·5	1·2 3·7 4·8 1·1 5·0 3·7 6·8 11 8 0·2	0·0 0·5 0·6 0·8 0·9 1·3 0·7 1·2	1·2 4·2 5·4 1·9 5·9 5·0 7·5 13·0 0·2	
Great Britain	507,400	392,300	4.5	1.2	5.7	3.4	0.7	4.1	

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

		A	verage	Dail	y Atten	dance.				
		Weel	x ende	d 25.	10.33.		Monthended 25.10.33.		Separate	
Division.	1	Junior	Instru	ction Class	Other Educa- tional		Individuals who have attended since lst April,			
Division.	Claima	ants.	No: Claim		Tota	al.	Institu- tions (Claim- ants).		1933.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	164 200 268 285 1,361 1,536 1,150 701	74	1 17 35 56 1,887 417 1,095 1,649	3 6 32 11 148 231 209 311	165 217 303 341 3,248 1,953 2,245 2,350	23	184 128 239 200 124	127 86 93 131 80 264 76	6,124 3,055 2,487 5,152 16,419 17,707 12,175 8,687	956 521 818 671 386 807 329
Great Britain	5,665	1,744	5,157	951	10,822	2,695	1,248	857	71,806	4,488

There were 71 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 28 for girls, and 24 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 1 for girls, and 2 mixed. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 174 for boys, 115 for girls, and 209 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment, of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd October, 1933. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. Of the 465,824 persons who had been on the register for 12 months or more, a considerable proportion will have had one or more short spells of employment, lasting not more than three days each, during the year. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 357,669 temporarily stopped, 86,794 normally in casual employment, and 640,148 wholly unemployed. Of the last mentioned group 297,159 (or 16.0 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 185,866 (or 10.0 per cent.) one month but less than three months.

The number of claimants on the register at 23rd October, show a reduction as compared with the numbers at 25th September in each column of the Table except that for persons who had been on the register for three months but less than six months. The numbers who had been on the register for 12 months or more showed a reduction of nearly 9,800 as compared with a month earlier, those on the register for nine and under 12 months show a reduction of over 5,600, those on the register for six and under nine months a reduction of over 5,100, and those on the register for less than three months a reduction of nearly 16,200. The numbers who had been on the register for three to six months showed a small increase.

		Persons v	who had b	een on the	Register	
-	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
		N	TUMBERS.			
Men Boys Women Girls	 895,968 13.826 168,591 6,226	188,458 1,535 23,143 480	125,087 219 12,380 48	95,736 18 6,345 4	445,619 9 20,194 2	1,750,866 15,60° 230,653 6,760
Total	 1,084,611	213,616	137,734	102,103	465,824	2,003,888
		PEF	RCENTAGES.			
Men Boys Women Girls	 51·2 88·6 73·1 92·1	10·8 9·8 10·0 7·1	7·1 1·4 5·4 0·7	5·5 0·1 2·8 0·1	25·4 0·1 8·7 0·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	54.1	10 - 7	6.9	5.1	23.2	100-0

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd October, 1933, relative to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

(No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

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

## November, 1933 THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

The Table shows that of the 1,505,197 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 23rd October, 1933, there were 427,824 with claims to insurance benefit, and 931,811 with applications for transitional payments; while 145,562 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 274,325 men temporarily stopped were 237,326, 24,231 and 12,768 respectively.

Among the 193,089 wholly unemployed insured women, 86,683 had claims for insurance benefit, 57,729 were applicants for transitional payments, and 48,677 either were not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 74,845 women temporarily stopped were 67,514 3,181 and 4,150 respectively.

Of the total of 985,970 men on the register who were applicants for transitional payments, payment was authorised in 916,411 cases, and in 69,559 cases the needs of the applicants were held by the Local Authorities not to justify payment. In the case of women, of the total of 61,106 applicants for transitional payments, payment was authorised in 47,557 cases, and in 13,549 cases the needs of the applicants were held not to justify payment.

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

Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	427,824 237,326 54,319	86,683 67,514 1,103
Total	719,469	155,300
Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	931,811 24,231 29,928	57,729 3,181 196
Total	985,970	61,106
•••	916,411	47,557
	69,559	13,549
	985,970	61,106
Wholly Unemployed	114,002	38,612
Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	31,560 12,768 1,101	10,065 4,150 32
Total	45,429	14,247
Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,505,197 274,325 85,348	193,089 74,845 1,331
Total	1,864,870	269,265
	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals  Total  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals  Total  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals  Total  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 719,469  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 931,811 Total 985,970  916,411 69,559 985,970  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 45,429  Wholly Unemployed Total 45,429  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 45,429  Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 45,429

#### JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

1000 -	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	8,776 5,522 101	3,667 2,301 13
	Total	14,399	5,981
2. Not entitled to nsurance Benefit:—			
(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied		9,182	6,234
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied		724	223
Total		9,906	6,457
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	834 373 1	476 303
	Total	1,208	779
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	19,516 5,895 102	10,600 2,604 13
	Total	25,513	13,217

## POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER, 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 October, 1933, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 792,167, or 1·0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 6·4 per cent. more than in October, 1932. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 476, 471 and 446 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October was 637,308, an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 3·9 per cent. as compared with October, 1932. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 154,859, or 0·7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 17·6 per cent. more than in October, 1932.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 92,061, or 0.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 5.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 700,106, or 1.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 8.2 per cent. more than in October, 1932.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-six showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, as compared with September, while nine showed decreases; in two areas there was no change. Compared with October, 1932, thirty-nine showed increases, including Glasgow (169 per 10,000), Birkenhead (111 per 10,000), and Oldham (100 per 10,000); the other eight areas showed decreases, including Derby (60 per 10,000) and Walsall (56 per 10,000).

h 1		ber of persoor Relief Octob	Increase ( Decrease ( in rate p 10,000 c Population compare with a			
	Indoor. Outdoor. Total.		10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	32,614	93,599	126,213	290	+ 1	- 28
Birkenhead Birmingham Birmingham Biackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Brighton Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Novastie-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	883 4,461 847 1,180 1,180 1,180 2,124 1,510 430 7855 559 685 550 1,7022 835 889 5,931 3,627 472 879 7653 1,718 1,350 1,718 1,350 277 7455 21,755 902 506 669 2,318	7,303 17,415 5,118 3,780 9,443 2,114 10,781 10,323 1,838 4,132 6,033 4,085 18,053 17,638 4,753 72,067 52,929 4,913 20,921 10,203 12,826 3,455 6,148 3,990 1,508 5,423 3,690 1,508 5,423 3,690 1,508 5,423 3,690 1,508 5,423 3,690 1,508 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 5,423 7,367 7,37 7,3	8,186 21,876 5,864 4,627 10,623 3,142 12,905 3,211 11,833 2,268 4,706 9,753 2,635 19,755 2,635 19,755 2,635 19,755 5,642 77,998 56,556 5,385 5,385 4,345 6,682 4,749 4,436 6,682 4,202 5,873 6,682 4,202 5,873 4,345 6,182 12,339 4,345 10,182 12,339 4,345 20,166 3,078	554 217 480 260 359 216 320 330 532 126 207 462 333 796 231 621 422 234 907 741 385 765 866 545 319 321 169 170 546 406 1,132 269 381 194 368 641 192 37 697 231	+21 	+111 + 94 + 35 + 199 + 24 + 85 - 18 + 60 + 21 + 85 + 70 + 21 + 465 + 464 + 82 + 82 + 100 - 15 + 25 + 430 + 329 + 329 + 329 + 339 + 349 + 359 + 3
Total for the above County Boroughs	52,638	458,457	511,095	491	+ 6	+ 36
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs	85,252	552,056	637,308	432	+ 5	+ 18
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,974 772 647 416	116,324 18,712 6,101 6,913	121,298 19,484 6,748 7,329	1,096 438 381 435	+ 5 + 2 - 4 + 25	+169 + 45 + 70 + 79
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,809	148,050	154,859	816	+ 5	+122
Total for above 47 areas	92,061	700,106	792,167	476	+ 5	+ 30

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

† 21st October in London, 28th October in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at local offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

compared with September, 1932.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN OCTOBER

## 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. 403-404 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

#### GERMANY.\*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a still further decrease during October. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 31st October, 1933, was 3,746,394 (provisional figure), as compared with 3,849,222 reported for the end of September, 1933. The total for the end of October, 1932, was 5,109,173, but this is not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

At 31st October, 1933, 316,695 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,071,804 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,388,499 (provisional figures), as compared with 1,424,812 at the end of September and 1,720,577 at the end of October 1932

The total number of unemployed given above includes 1,404,969 able-bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1933, as compared with 1,492,051 at the end of September and 2,057,415 at the end of October, 1932.

#### FRANCE +

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 261,486 (202,197 men and 59,289 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 251,951 (revised figure) and at the end of October, 1932, 285,931.

At the beginning of October, 1933, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 0.07 per cent. as compared with October, 1932. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 37.06, as compared with 44.85 at the beginning of October, 1932. At 1st October, 1933, 16.65 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 20.41 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

#### BELGIUM.t

Unemployment showed little change during August. Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 167 approved unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 998,086, show that 13.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (2nd September), as compared with 13.7 per cent. at the end of July and 19.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1932. In addition, 16.3 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month, as compared with 16.3 per cent. also in July and 19.9 per cent. in August, 1932. In August, 1933, 17.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15.8, and in August, 1932, 23.5.

## HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during August. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 521,354 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th August, 1933, 21·9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·1 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22·6 and 5·0 respectively and in the last week of August, 1932, 22·9 and 8·8. At the end of August, 1933, 304,600 applicants were registered at public Employment Exchanges, of whom 274,900 were unemployed.

## SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment continued to decrease during September. At the end of the month 49,140 applications for employment (37·3 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 50,207 at the end of August and 49,532 at the end of September, 1932. Offers of situations at the latest and 49,532 at the end of September, Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,122, 2,783 and 1,719 respectively.

Unemployment continued to increase during September. According to statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment Exchanges, 907,463 workpeople were registered as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 888,560 at the end of August.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment showed a further decrease during August. The number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 206,471, as compared with 215,017 at the end of July and 190,548 at the end of August, 1932.

AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 279,053 (118,221 in Vienna), a decrease of 4·2 per cent. as compared with August, but an increase of 1·2 per cent. as

HUNGARY.

Unemployment increased during August. The number of applications for work registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 52,569 as compared with 52,351 at the end of July and 60,900 at the end of August, 1932.

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 627,000 (preliminary figure), as compared with 623,000 at the end of September and 533,616 at the end of October, 1932.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment during September decreased in Denmark and Sweden but increased in Norway.

Denmark. — Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by unemployment insurance societies show that, out of 344,186 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 20·9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, as compared with 21·4 per cent. at the end of August and 29·6 per cent. at the end of September, 1932.

Norway. 9-Out of 23,608 members of trade unions making returns, 27.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, as compared with 25.8 per cent. at the end of August and 25.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1932.

Sweden.\*\*-The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, was 19·1, as compared with 19·3 at the end of August and 20·6 at the end of September, 1932.

#### UNITED STATES.++

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 18,330 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, 3,362,727 workpeople were on their payrolls at or near 15th September, an increase of 3·2 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Aggregate earnings in these establishments during the same period showed an increase of 2·7 per cent. If the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1933, was 73·9 as compared with 71·6 for August and 58·5 for September, 1932.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 29 per cent. (preliminary figure) were reported to be unemployed in September, 1933, as compared with 31 per cent. in August and 32 per cent. in September, 1932.

## [IRISH FREE STATE. ! !

Unemployment increased during September. The total number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges was 58,937 as compared with 55,590 at the end of August and 78,088 at the end of September, 1932.

## CANADA.§§

Employment at the beginning of October showed a further increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms gave an aggregate of 834,348 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st October, 1933, as compared with 816,458 at 1st September. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1933, was 90.4, as compared with 88.5 at the beginning of September and 86.7 at the beginning of October, 1932.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux on 26th August, 1933, was 56,750, as compared with 57,169 at the end of July and 56,332 at the end of August, 1932.

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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £3,950 in the weekly full-time wages of 96,650 workpeople and in a decrease of £180 in those of 1,450 workpeople.

and in a decrease of £180 in those of 1,450 workpeople.

The great majority of workers shown as affected by an increase in wages were employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries; the increase took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, and amounted to about 2 per cent. on the average on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 11d. a week for men and 7d. a week for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other groups of workers whose rates of wages were increased in October included stock brickmakers in Kent and Essex, the higher-paid men employed in steel sheet rolling mills and on galvanising processes, workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester, felt hat makers at certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, bakers at various towns in North Staffordshire, waterworks employees in the South Midlands, plumber jointers employed at electricity supply undertakings and in the electrical cable making industry in the North West of England, and certain drivers and conductors of country omnibuses controlled by the London Passenger Transport Board. There was also an increase n the minimum rates for women fixed by the Trade Board for the cerement making trade. cerement making trade.

The largest group of workpeople affected by a decrease in wages consisted of plasterers employed in the outer London area, whose standard rate was reduced by ½d. per hour, to bring them into line with the other skilled grades in the building trades.

Of the estimated total increase of £3,950 per week, about £3,250 was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon the cost of living and about £150 to the operation of sliding scales based upon selling prices; while the remaining sum was mainly the outcome of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Practically the whole of the estimated total decrease of £180 per week was the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1933.

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

Industry Group.	Approxima of Work affected	peoplet	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	50	13,200	£ 10	£ 440	
Quarrying	1,850	8,400	220	1,100	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Frood, Drink, and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc Paper Printing, etc	21,600 75,000 1,100  450 20,500 50 	8,900 16,500 5,100 2,000 15,100 156,900 3,050 2,300 9,500 16,500	2,720 12,720 330  60 2,000 5 	700 860 1,600 680 1,000 9,000 330 190 900 2,400	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc		533,000		48,250	
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply	1,100 20,400	1,500 38,900	210 1,300	180 5,000	
Public Administration Services Other	1,550 100	11,750 32,900	150 10	880 3,140	
Total	143,800	875,500	19,750	76,650	

In the corresponding ten months of 1932, there were net increases of £1,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 30,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £202,750 in those of 1,674,000 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	District,	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italies.)
Brickmaking	North-East Kent and South-East Essex.‡	1 Oct.	Stock brickmakers	Increase of 2½ per cent. on current rates.
Cement Manufacture.	Aberthaw, Penarth and Rhoose.	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cement manufacturing industry.	Decrease for dayworkers of 1d. per hour for men and ½d. per hour for boys and youths, with proportionate reductions for pieceworkers. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 1½d. per hour.
Steel Sheet Rolling	Various districts in Great Britain.§	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose base rates are 65s, 1d, and over per week.§	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ) in the percentage payable on base rates.
Galvanising	England and Wales.¶	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising processes (excluding process of annealing) whose base rates are 65s. 1d. and over per week.¶	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ (10 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ ) in the percentage payable on base rates.
Electrical Cable Making.	North-Western Area	1st pay day in Oct.	Plumber jointers	Increase of approximately \$\frac{4}{2}\text{d. per hour.} Rates after change: Zone A, ls. 6.25d.; Zone B, ls. 5.79d.; Zone C, ls. 5.34d.; Zone D, ls. 4.88d.**
Woollen and Worsted Spinning	Leicester	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus increased†† from åd. to 1d. in the shilling on earnings.  Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1d. in the shilling.
Elastic Web Manufacture.	Leicester	1st pay day in Sept.	Braid hands, etc	Revised list of piece prices adopted for braids, cords, etc., resulting in reductions of varying amounts.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.;	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased†† from 38 per cent. to 41 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 30½ per cent. to 32½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 22½ per cent. to 24½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§§: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 41 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 41 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 41 per cent.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 95,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

† This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Stock Brick Manufacturers' Association.

† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, the principal districts affected being Staffordshire, Chees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The wages of workpeople on base rates or large rates affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on base rates of 65s, per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

† This increase affected mainly the employees of firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. The wages of workpeople on base rates of 65s, per week or less were not affected, the percentage payable on their base rates remaining unaltered at a figure equal to or higher than that warranted by the selling-price sliding scale.

† In cases where a plumber jointer engaged prior to 31 December, 1930, is receiving a higher rate than the scheduled rate, being a rate maintained in

Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 9th November, 1933. Berlin.
Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th November, 1933. Paris.
Le Peuple, 26th October, 1933. Brussels.
Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th September,

<sup>§</sup> Maanasem i van net 133. The Hague. || La Vie Economique, October, 1933. Berne. |¶ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1933. Rome.

<sup>\*</sup> Statistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1933. Vienna.
† Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, September, 1933. Budapest.
‡ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th October, 1933. Warsaw.
§ Prager Tagblatt, 10th November, 1933. Prague.
§ Statistiske Efterreininger, 25th October, 1933. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.
\*\* Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
†† Trend of Employment, September, 1933, and American Federationist,
October, 1933. Washington.
‡‡ Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, October, 1933. League of Nations, Geneva.
§§ The October Employment Situation, 1933. Ottawa.

|||| Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1933. Wellington.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire*; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 11s. 6d. per week to 12s. 5d. per week for men 21 and over and from 6s. 10d. per week to 7s. 5d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 12s. 5d.; women 18 and over, 18s. plus 7s. 5d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s. plus 12s. 5d.; women 21 and over, 15s. plus 7s. 5d.
Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc. (contd.)	Middleton	1st pay day in Nov.†	Reelers Other workers	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased; from 11s. 7d. to 12s. 6d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 7s. 1½d. per week to 7s. 8d. per week for women 18 and over and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.§
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	lst pay day in Nov.† lst pay day in Nov.†	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.  Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased; from 19s. 5d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for engravers and from 11s. 6d. per week to 12s. 5d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.  Cost-of-living wage increased; from 19s. 5d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for men and from 12s. 3d. per week to 12s. 9d. per week for women, and by proportionate amounts for youths.
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth, and Romiley districts; also Car- lisle.	} 6 Oct. {	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Bonus increased; from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10\frac{3}{4}d. per hour, plus 40 per cent. Bonus increased; from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Various towns in North Stafford- shire.¶	1st pay day in Oct.	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by co- operative societies).	Increase; of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. per week for women and for youths 16 and over, and of 6d. per week for youths under 16 and for girls. Minimum rates after change for adult male workers: forehands, 63s. 6d. or 66s. 6d.; singlehands, machinemen, etc., 61s. 6d.; secondhands, 59s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d.
Building	London district (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross). Glasgow and district.††	1 Oct.	Plasterers Cranemen employed on building trade contracts.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d\). for those employed between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross, the rate for those employed within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross (viz., 1s. 7d. per hour) remaining unchanged.**  Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (65s. to 62s. 6d.).
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Mid- land Area.;;	Nov.† 1st pay week in Oct.	Adult male manual workers	Increase; of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B areas and of 7d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 47s. 6d.; Grade C, 46s. 5d.; Grade B, 44s. 10d.; Grade A, 39s.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the North West- ern Area. §§ London	lst pay day in Oct.  Beginning of 1st pay week following 19 Oct.	Plumber jointers  Railway sub-station attendants employed by the London Passenger Transport Board at Whitechapel, Mansion House, Earl's Court, Acton Town and Russell Square.	Increase of approximately \$\frac{3}{2}\text{d. per hour. Rates after change:} Zone A undertakings, Is. 6.25d. per hour; Zone B, Is. 5.79d.; Zone C, Is. 5.34d.; Zone D, Is. 4.88d.  Increase of 2s. 6d. per week.
Omnibus Undertakings.	Bolton London	30 Oct.  1st full pay week in Oct.	Conductors employed by Corpora- tion omnibus undertaking. Drivers and conductors of "Coun- try Omnibuses."	Maximum rate increased from 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 2¾d. per hour.  Standard hourly and weekly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts for the majority of workers concerned. Weekly rates after change: (i) ordinary stage carriages—drivers, 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.; conductors, 56s. to 60s.; (ii) limited stop carriages—drivers, 77s. 6d. and 80s.; conductors, 58s. and 60s., according to length of service. The stage of the stage o
Local Government	Darlington	4 Oct.	Manual workers	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers and sweepers, ls.; refuse collectors (day), ls. ld.
(Non-Trading Services). Skip and Basket	Middlesbrough  Lancashire and Che-	1 Oct.	Manual workers Skip and basket makers	Increase; of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Rates after change; general yard labourers and road scavengers, ls.; refuse collectors (day), ls. ld.
Making.	shire.	2 000.	Skip and basket makers	Increase; of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages 68; per cent. and 58; per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Retail Distribution.	Brecon, Monmouth- shire, East and Mid - Glamorgan- shire and West Wales districts.	Pay day in week beginning 2 Oct.	Milk distributive workers employed by retail co-operative societies.	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2\( \frac{1}{4} \)d. at under 14\( \frac{1}{4} \), increasing to 6d., 6\( \frac{1}{4} \)d., 7d. or 7\( \frac{1}{4} \)d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d. and \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour more than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for those 18 and over, 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rate.  Scales of minimum weekly rates adopted as follows:—foremen, 68s. or 70s.; male sterilisers, 16s. 6d. at 14 increasing each year to 60s. at 21; roundsmen, pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers and other male workers, 12s. at 14 increasing to 53s at 21 and to 56s at 24; roundsweep.
	Wales distillers.			increasing to 53s. at 21 and to 56s. at 24; roundswomen, 24s. at under 18 increasing to 44s. at 21; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at under 17 increasing to 33s. at 21 and over.

This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the Increases for timeworkers were the same as those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was increased from 35 per cent to 35 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 29 per cent. to 32 per cent. for hand cutters, from 25 per cent. to 27 per cent. for menders and from 28 per cent. † In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

| This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc., who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.

| Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

\*\* This reduction took effect under an arrangement made by a National Joint Committee of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers, under which, as from 1 October, 1933, the conditions applicable to plasterers in relation to rates of wages, working hours, extra payments, overtime, night-gangs and walking, travelling and lodging allowances were to be identical with those for craftsmen in the other sections of the industry in the London district.

†† This reduction applied mainly to workers employed by firms affiliated to the Scottish Building Contractors' Association.

‡‡ This increase is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South

of zones when came the operation of Pannary, 1951 (see 1965) to the page to th

## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes | and 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of trade union Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 21, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 28 in October, 1932. In these new disputes about 6,300 workpeople were directly involved and 1,500 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 1,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 29, involving about 9,700 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at about 57,000 working days. Of the 9,700 workpeople involved in these disputes, 7,400 were employed in the workpeople involved in these disputes, 7,400 were employed in the coal-mining industry.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in October, showing by groups of industries the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during the month; corresponding totals for a month earlier and for October, 1932, are shown for comparison:—

Industry Group.		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Coal Mining Metal, Engineering and	2	12	14	7,400	44,500
Shipbuilding	1	3	4	700	3,500
Textile	2	2	4	500	3,500 7,000
Clothing Building, Public Works	1	1	2	300	1,000
Contracting, etc	1	1	2	500	500
Other	1	2	3	300	500
Total, October, 1933	8	21	29	9,700	57,000
Total, September, 1933	13	31	44	11,700	70,000
Total, October, 1932	10	28	38	130,000†	213,000†

Causes.—Of the 21 disputes beginning in October, 5, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 7, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, out of proposed reductions and other wage questions; 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements;

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving 5,200 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 2, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, were settled by compromise. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1933 AND 1932.; The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the ten completed months of 1933, as compared with the corresponding period of 1932:—

	Januar	y to Octob	er, 1933.	January to October, 1932.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Work- people in all Disputes in progress,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress,	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	99	65,900	385,000	98	47,200	200,000	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	4	500	9,000	3	200	5,000	
Glass, etc Engineering and	11	800	8,000	6	300	5,000	
Shipbuilding Other Metal	19 40	8,400 6,400	23,000 84,000	17 26	1,400 2,200	11,000 35,000	
Textile	35	5,500	59,000	98	292,800	5,112,000	
Clothing Woodworking,	18	2,300	6,000	22	1,900	30,000	
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	18	2,300	32,000	11	800	8,000	
etc Building, Public Works Con-	4	3,300	28,000			•••	
tracting, etc	20 29	1,300 27,000	9,000	27 23	2,800	33,000 194,000	
Commerce, Dis- tribution and	29	21,000	272,000	23	12,300	134,000	
Finance Other	2 9	100 4,600	1,000 47,000	3 18	300 3,100	1,000 56,000	
Total	308	128,400	963,000	352	365,300	5,690,000	

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
Activities of the property of the party of t	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.			
COAL MINING:—			1933.	1933.			
Colliers, other underground workers and surface workers (one firm)— near Pontefract.	685	790	7 June		Against proposed reduction in allowance for dirt in coal from 7 to 5 per cent.	No settlement reported.	
Colliery workpeople (one firm)— near Pontardawe.	1,000		18 Oct.	18 Oct.	Concerning the promotion of a	Work resumed.	
Colliers, fillers, other underground workers and surface workers (one firm)—Conisborough.	138	665	18 Oct.	19 Oct.	certain boy to work on the coal. Dissatisfaction with earnings following introduction of a new "stint" or contract rate for getting and filling coal on to conveyor belts.	Agreement effected providing for full operation of "stint" system, on terms agreed prior to stoppage	
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— Workpeople in finishing department, millmen, cold rollers, shearers, openers, etc. (one firm) —Swansea.	200	450	23 Oct.	24 Oct.¶	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations in respect of a claim for increased wages for certain employees.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.	
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:— Cutters, tailors and garment workers (one firm)—London, E.	180		12 & 13 Oct.	See note **	Against the engagement of a new cutter.	See note **.	
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Building trade operatives—Norwich	500††		18 Oct.	18 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with recommenda- tion of Regional Joint Committee on a claim for up-grading under town-grading scheme of National Joint Council for the Building Industry.	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.	

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

† The figures for October, 1932, are affected by a dispute which began on 31st October in the spinning section of the cotton industry.

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

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

¶ The colliery remained idle until 31st October, owing to the operation of the quota system.

¶ The works remained idle until 30th October.

\*\* No settlement has been reported, but it is understood that all vacancies had been filled by the firm before the end of October.

† Estimated number.

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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	24		43%
Food only	•••	•••	26%

At 1st November, 1933, there was a further rise in the average level of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with 30th September. This upward movement was mainly due to a general advance in the prices of eggs, and to increases in the price of milk in most districts. On the other hand, bread, flour and bacon were somewhat cheaper, on the average, than a month earlier.

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

25 per cent. at 1st November, 1932.

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

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1933, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1933.	1st Nov., 1933.	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1933.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	8. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 2 0 71	s. d. 1 2 0 7½	d. + 4 + 1	d. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 9 0 4½	0 9 0 4½	+ 12 - 01	:::
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 2½ 0 7½	1 21 0 71	+ 4 + 03	
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 9½ 0 3¾ 1 1½	0 9½ 0 3¾ 1 0¾	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ - \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0½
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 0½ 0 7½ 1 9½ 0 2½ 0 5½	1 0½ 0 7½ 1 9½ 0 2½ 0 6½	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 3 \end{array}$	- 01 - 01 + 01 + 1
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	1 3 1 1½ 0 9½ 0 6 0 1¾ 0 5½	1 3 1 1½ 0 9¾ 0 6 0 2½ 0 5½	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

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

	Decrease	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st November, 1933, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 30th Sept., 1933.		
Thin Flank	Per cent. 40 13	Per cent. 39	Per cent. 40 13	Per cent.		
Thin Flank	23	26 1	24 - 3	24 - 5		
Dwood	36 13	39 11	38 12	38 12		
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	39 9 13	- 5 15	36 - 7 14	- 8 - 8 19		
Flour	. 116 . 15	92 17 30	104 16 30	96 19 33		
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	12 20 83	24 13 85	18 16 84	17 16 59		
Salt	: - 1	8 - 4	4 - 5	- <del>3</del>		
Margarine Eggs (fresh)	13 13 87 19	10 -15 85 - 2	10 -14 86 8	8 -14 49 8		
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)		26	26	23		

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both

ob 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 me'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 November 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 November were on the average nearly 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, sods, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging between 70 and 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November, 1933, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933, and 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and 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, expensively in these each where increase have not increased so make 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	16
1921.	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	9
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	8
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1924	77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	4
1933	42	41	39	37	36	36	38	39	41	41	43	1

## 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 he 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 mantities.

#### I.-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.\*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Percent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 18	Per cent.	1933. 1 Nov.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES, Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† ", (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† ", (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	32 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 44	18 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 19	9 15 8 756 447 428** 14 318 34 79 71 28 24	6 17 1 777 407 392** 11 293 32  23 16 5	2 21 1 791 418 392 11 293 32 78 65 24 17	Aug. Oct. Aug. Sept. Oct. Aug. Sept. Oct. May May Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State	47 49 36 56	25 10 0 43**	23 -8†† 2 34**	18** -5†† -5†† 29**	18 -1†† -6††	Sept. Oct. Sept. Aug.			
New Zealand South Africa	43 9	18‡	8 -6††	4 -2††	7 -1††	Oct. Sept.			

### 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.\*

tareno recipi	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July, July,		July,	Latest figures available.				
The state of the s	based.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per				
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1933.			
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	55	47	43	38	43	1 Nov.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.										
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	769	689	608	595	601	Oct.			
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	12	7	2	2	1	A			
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	65	54	54	60	62	Aug. Oct.			
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E	48	34	28	24	24	Aug.			
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,008	904	894	883	892	Sept.			
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4929	4659	4179	4169	416	3rd Qr.			
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	49	37	22	19	19	Sept.			
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	628	548	418	378	37	June			
Italy	A,B,C,D,E					259	Jan			
" (Milan)	ADODE	431	386	705			June			
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	400	352	365 336	347	340	Aug.			
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	61	52	49	48	314	May			
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	64	58	56	53	48	Sept.			
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	59	50	38	31	31	Oct.			
United States	A,B,C,D,E	678	508	36§	288	28	Sept.			
	,-,-,-			003	208	20	anne			
BRITISH										
Dominions, &c.	. Dann	4.6	0.5							
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	419	259	20¶		16	1st Qr.			
India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	56	37	25	20	22	Oct.			
Native families	A.B.C.D	39	8	9	7		~ .			
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	68	57**	53**	3	2	Sept.			
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	58	45t	31**	27	49	Aug.			
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	28	22	17	14	27	Oct. Sept.			

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

New series.
Figure for June.
Figure for June.
A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and Light;
Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd Quarter.
Figure for August.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1933, as killed in the course of their employment was 157, as compared with 138\* in the previous month and with 165 in October, 1932. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1933, numbered 31, as compared with 18 in the previous month and with 19 in October, 1932.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen, Goods Guards	(continued).
Engine Drivers, Motormen	Locomotives, Railway and
	1 ramway Carriages,
Guards (Passenger)	Motors, Aircraft 2
Permanent Way Men	Uther Metal Trades 4
	Shipbuilding 4 Wood 7
Shunters 2	
Mechanics 2	Gas 2 Electric Generating Stations 1
Labourers	01 01
Other Grades 2	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4 Chemicals, etc 3
Contractors' Servants	
-	Paper, Printing, etc 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 12	Tanning, Currying, etc
-	Rubber Trades 1
	Other Non-Textile In-
MINES.	dustries 3
Underground 60	Dr. 1000 TOVDED 00 104 106
Surface S	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Dooles Whames do 7
TOTAL, MINES 69	Buildings 12
TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 71
The same army basis with the same and the same	Total, factori acid iii 12
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR
	of Tramroad 1
Cotton 2	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 4	
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing 5	
Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining ]	Trading vessels, Steam and
Metal Conversion, including	Motor 25
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Steam and
Making 2	Motor 6
Metal Founding Engineering and Machine	S RESIDENCE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STA
Making 2	TOTAL, SEAMEN 31
Making 2 Boiler Making and Construc-	
tional Engineering 1	Total (including Seamen) 188
··· I	

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

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

I. Cases	36; the total number of deaths†	reported was 6.
Among Operatives engaged in————————————————————————————————————	I. Cases.	I. Cases (continued).
Smelting of Metals   1		
Plumbing and Soldering		
Vitreous Enamelling   1		
Coach and Car Painting   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	Plumbing and Soldering 1	
Coach and Car Painting   2	Vitreous Enamelling 1	
Coach and Car Painting 2   Other Industries   Coach and Car Painting 2   Other Industries   Dyeing and Finishing 1   Chrome Tanning 3   Chromium Plating 12   Chrome Tanning 3   Chromium Plating 16   Chrome Tanning 3   Chromium Plating 16   Total, Cases 36	Electric Accumulator	011 4
Coach and Car Painting 2 Other Industries Painting of Buildings 1 TOTAL 7  (c) OTHER POISONING.  Mercurial 1 Aniline 2 TOTAL 3  TOTAL 3  (c) CHROME ULCERATION. Dyeing and Finishing 1 Chrome Tanning 3 Chromium Plating 12  TOTAL 36  TOTAL 36  II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING. Smelting of Metals 1  ANTHRAX. "Other Industries" 1  Paraffin 1 Paraffin 1 Paraffin 1 Other Industries 1  Other Industries 1	Works 1	TOTAL 8
Other Industries          (e) Chrome Ulceration.           Painting of Buildings         1         Dyeing and Finishing         1           Chrome Tanning         3         1           Chromium Plating         12         1           TOTAL         1         II. Deaths.           LEAD POISONING.         Smelting of Metals         1           ANTHRAX.         "Other Industries"         1           (c) ANTHRAX.         EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).         Tar         1           Handling of Horsehair          1         Oil         2           Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins         1         Oil         2         1           Other Industries         1         TOTAL         4	Coach and Car Painting 2	10120
Dyeing and Finishing   1   Chrome Tanning   3   Chromium Plating   12		(e) CHROME ULCERATION.
Chromium Plating     12   TOTAL     16		
(b) Other Poisoning.  Mercurial	- Lamining of Dandings 1	
(b) Other Poisoning.  Mercurial 1 Aniline 2  TOTAL 3	TOTAL 7	Chromium Plating 12
(c) Anthrax.  Wool		TOTAL 16
(c) Anthrax.  Wool		THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF
Mercurial	(b) OTHER POISONING	Total, Cases 36
Aniline 2  TOTAL 3  ANTHRAX.  "Other Industries" 1  ANTHRAX.  "Other Industries" 1  ANTHRAX.  "Other Industries" 1  EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).  Tar 1  Paraffin 1  Paraffin 1  Other Industries 1  Other Industries 1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	II Deethe
Smelting of Metals     1		
TOTAL 3	Aniline 2	
Column	momat 7	Smerting of Metals 1
"Other Industries" 1  (c) Anthrax.  Wool  Handling of Horsehair  Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1  Other Industries 1  Total 4	101AL 5	ANTHRAY.
Wool          TION (SKIN CANCER).         Handling of Horsehair         1         Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins        1         Other Industries        1         Total        4	a commence est of all accommon	
Wool          TION (SKIN CANCER).         Handling of Horsehair         1         Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins        1         Other Industries        1         Total        4	1001-00-0	The state of the s
Handling of Horsehair Tar Paraffin 1 Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1  Tar Paraffin 1 Other Industries 1	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T	
Handling of Horsehair Paraffin 1 Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1  Other Industries 1	Wool	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1 TOTAL 4	Handling of Horsehair	D 00
Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1 TOTAL 4	Handling and Sorting of	
outer industries 1		which the water this elements of the
TOTAL 2 Total, Deaths 6	Other Industries 1	TOTAL 4
- Join, Pentis 0	TOTAL 2	Total Deaths 6
		Total, Deaths

\* Revised figure.
† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

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

Product and District.	Period covered by	Aver selli pric	ng e*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on					
	last Audit.	to la	Previous Audit.			A year ago.			
Pig Iron:	1933.	s.	d.		s.	d.		S.	d.
Cleveland	July-Sept.	51	71	+	0	114	100	0	31
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers)	July-Aug.	61	91	-	1	23	-	1	94
Nottinghamshire	July-Sept.	53	7	1+	0	61	+	0	1
North Staffordshire	July-Sept.	52	44	-	0	11	+	1	61
Northamptonshire	July-Sept.	47	83	1+	0	10	-	0	63
West of Scotland	July-Sept.	63	1		0	7	176	4	4
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars)	} July-Aug.	170	51/2	-	0	8	-	5	7
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	July-Aug.	192	91	-	0	3		6	9

In accordance with the provisions of the agreements under which wages are regulated† the ascertainment for West Cumberland and North Lancashire resulted in a reduction in the wages of the higher-paid blastfurnacemen in that area (see page 384 of the October issue of this GAZETTE); but a reduction warranted by the ascertainment for blastfurnacemen in North Staffordshire was not put into overstion by the complexes.

operation by the employers.

In the case of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham there was no increase in wages, which have been temporarily fixed at a level higher than that warranted by the ascertained price; whilst in Nottinghamshire the employers agreed to continue the present rates of wages which have, since 1925, been consistently above the level warranted by the price ascertainments. No change was made in the wages of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and was made in the wages of blastrurracemen, ironscole limest and limestone quarrymen in Northamptonshire, on account of a recent agreement whereby a percentage of 13½ on standard rates is to continue to be paid until the price of iron rises to 48s. 7½d. per ton.

For blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland the reduction in

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

In the case of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England and iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen in the West of Scotland, the changes in the ascertained prices were insufficient to warrant a change in wages.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE-DATE WHEN CONTRACTED-LIABILITY UNDER INSURANCE POLICY.

By a policy of insurance, an insurance company agreed to indemnify a firm of file cutters against liability in respect of personal injury or disease "which during the continuance of this policy shall be sustained or contracted by any workman while in the employer's direct employ." This policy expired in June, 1930. In December, 1932, a workman who had been employed continuously from March, 1928, to October, 1932, was certified by the Silicosis Board as being tetally disabled by silicosis and tuberculosis as from July 1932. totally disabled by silicosis and tuberculosis as from July, 1932. The employers admitted liability; but, on the reference to an arbitrator, the arbitrator held that the insurance company was not arbitrator, the arbitrator held that the insurance company was not liable on the policy. The employers appealed, contending that the liability arose before the policy expired. The insurance company contended that they were only liable for something which occurred during the continuance of the policy. The insurance was not against a gradual process but against something occurring on an ascertainable

Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, stated that the arbitrator had found that the workman had contracted the disease at some time before leaving the appellants' employment, but that the contraction was a gradual process, and it was impossible to say when it began. He also found that the disease was contributed to by the workman's

He also found that the disease was contributed to by the workman's employment with the appellants.

Reading the policy in conjunction with the Silicosis Scheme and the certificates, he had come to the conclusion that, on a true construction of the policy, the disease had been "contracted" while the policy was in existence, and that therefore the respondents were liable on it. The word "contracted" covered the gradual progress of the disease, and was not limited either to the period when the disease was first contracted or to the date of total disablement. The award in favour of the insurance company must be set aside.—
R. Smith & Son v. Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co.,
Ltd.—King's Bench Division. 18th October, 1933.

Stated to the nearest farthing.

See the article on the Adjustment of Wages by Sliding Scale Arrangements ling Price Sliding Scales) in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1933,

#### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

AERATED WATERS TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with underpaying a male worker, and was fined £10, with £4 costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £4 11s. 9d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Arthur Henderson Noble, Carlisle Police Court. 20th October, 1933.

#### Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (NORTHERN TRELAND).

An employer in the retail branch of the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade was prosecuted for (i) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate to two workers; (ii) failure to keep adequate records of time worked and wages paid; and (iii) producing a false record of wages paid. The Court imposed fines amounting to £4, with 19s. costs, and ordered payment of arrears of wages amounting to £13 4s. 6½d.—W. N. McWilliam v. Elizabeth Little. Belfast Petty Sessions. 25th October, 1933.

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN-PAINTERS, CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, ANGERSTEIN WORKS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a claim to the Court that a number of painters employed by the Southern Railway should be regraded from Grade IV to Grade III (as set out in Industrial Court Award No. 728) when performing certain classes of work by the operation of paint spraying machines. It was claimed that certain of the work upon which the men concerned are employed is work which is proper to be done by a Grade III painter, and that the men should therefore be paid the Grade III rate when so employed. Company opposed the claim.

The Court decided against the claim, but recommended that the Company should review the basic rates of the men concerned.— Award No. 1573; dated 6th October, 1933.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Electrical Trades Union submitted a claim to the Court that the sub-station operative staff employed on what was formerly known as the Underground group of railways should receive an increase of 11s, a week. They based their claim on the increased duties and responsibilities of the men concerned, and by comparison with the rates of pay of similar men employed in general electricity undertakings, and by certain tramway undertakings now within the London Passenger Transport Board. In opposing the claim the Board drew attention to the fact that the wages of the men concerned were higher than those similarly employed by the main line railways; further that their duties and responsibilities were not on a strictly comparable basis with those employed in general electricity undertakings, which undertakings, moreover, had been able to advance the wages of their employees owing to the development and prosperity of that industry.

The Court decided against the general claim, but awarded that

The Court decided against the general claim, but awarded that the rates of wages of sub-station attendants employed at Whitechapel, Mansion House, Earl's Court, Acton Town and Russell Square, should be increased by 2s. 6d. a week as from the beginning of the first pay week following 19th October, 1933.—Award No. 1574; dated 19th October, 1933.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS-RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. —The Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that the wages and the Amalgamated Engineering Union claimed that the wages of the staff employed by the four main line railway companies in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on the high tension cables between them should be increased by 3d. an hour. On the other hand, the railway companies claimed that there should be a deduction of 10 per cent. from the gross earnings of such employees. In support of their claim the Unions drew attention to the disparity in the wages of the men concerned with those employed in electricity supply undertakings, and to the increased responsibilities which had fallen on the men owing to the increase in output and to the installation of new machinery, etc. The railway companies contended that their present financial position precluded them from making any alteration which would have the effect of adding to their labour costs, and, in fact, justified their claim for a reduction. They also drew the attention of the Court to the deductions to which the earnings of the railway staff coming within the jurisdiction of the earnings of the railway staff coming within the jurisdiction of the National Wages Board for Railways, and of the National Railway Shopmen's Council, are subject.

The Court decided that there should be no change in the existing rates of pay of the men concerned.—Award No. 1575; dated 19th October, 1933.

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

Constructional Engineering.—By agreement between the parties, a board of arbitration consisting of Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B. (chairman); Mr. R. N. Vyvyan, M.Inst.E.E. (employers' representative); and Mr. R. Dennison, J.P. (workpeople's representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Constructional Engineering Union and the Radio Communications Company, Limited, as to the conditions of employment and the rates of pay of the men engaged upon the erection of steel masts for the British Broadcasting Corporation at Wychbold, near Droitwich. After hearing the parties and visiting the site of the work in progress, the Board issued an Award dated 30th October, 1933, deciding the wages of winch drivers and the ground charge hand, and settling the conditions of employment in such matters as overtime rates, lodging money and wet time allowances. In the matter of the hourly rates which should obtain in respect of men engaged on the actual work of the erection of the aerial masts—loftmen—the Board were unable to agree. It had been arranged by the parties that, in the event of such failure to agree, the matter should be decided by the chairman, who accordingly issued a separate Award dated 30th October, 1933, determining the rates of wages to be paid to the loftmen on a scale rising with the height at which the work was to be performed. In accordance with the terms of reference of the Board the scale is to be retrospective as from 28th August, 1933. The chairman's Award stated that the scale of rates awarded was applicable only to aerial masts of the type now being erected at Wychbold and not to aerials of the tower type. It further provided for the use of safety belts by the loftmen when working on the mast.

## OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Constructional Engineering.—In connection with the work of erection of the British Broadcasting Corporation's steel masts at Wychbold, near Droitwich, by the Radio Communications Company, Limited, dissatisfaction arose amongst the men employed regarding the conditions of employment and rates of pay, which led to a stoppage of work. As a result of negotiations between the company and the Constructional Engineering Union on behalf of the men, in the course of which officers of the Ministry of Labour were brought into consultation, it was agreed to refer the differences to a board of arbitration, work on the masts being meantime resumed.

[For an account of the proceedings before the board of arbitration, see above.]

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. REGULATIONS.

## Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations (S.R. & O. 1933, No. 1023) dated 26th October, 1933, ssued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act 1909, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

## ACCIDENTS IN THE USE OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

HOME OFFICE PAMPHLET OF SAFETY HINTS.

spite of improved safeguards, including the issue of a compulsory ode of Wood-Working Machinery Regulations in 1922, over 3000 accidents to persons using wood-working machinery occur by year. Some of these are fatal, and even the less severe

cocidents usually cause serious injury.

The Home Office issued a Safety Pamphlet in 1928\* to assist coupiers of factories in which wood-working machinery is used, by supplying information relating to available guards and suggesting lethods of working which would minimise the risk of accidents.

methods of working which would minimise the risk of accidents. It is found, however, that a large proportion of wood-working machinery accidents are not due to failure on the part of employers to provide the necessary safeguards, but could have been prevented by the proper use of the guards provided, or by greater care and forethought on the part of the injured persons.

The Home Office have therefore issued a booklet, entitled "Safety Hints on the Use of Wood-Working Machinery,"† for the use of woodworking machinists generally, describing some of the chief causes of these accidents, and the means of avoiding them. The booklet, which has a number of illustrations, calls attention to the necessity for young workers to be well trained in the proper and safe use of wood-working machinery. It emphasises the dangers of slippery floors; and deals in turn with accidents caused by circular saws (which are responsible for about half the wood-working machinery accidents), and by overhand planing, spindle moulding, and other lents), and by overhand planing, spindle moulding, and other

\* Fencing and other Precautions for Wood-Working Machinery. Home Office afety Pamphlet No. 8. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. ld., post

H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).

## MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

THE Trustees of the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme invite applications for a limited number of University scholarships under the scheme.

under the scheme.

Candidates must be either workers in or about coal mines in Great Britain, or sons or daughters of such workers, and must be not less than 17 years of age on 25th January, 1934.

Forms of application and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. Applicants for forms must state whether they apply as workers in or about mines or as children of such workers, as the form is different in each case. Persons who come within both categories should apply as miners.

Intending candidates are advised to write for application forms as early as possible, as completed forms received after 25th January, 1934, cannot in any circumstances be considered.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1932, Vol. XXI. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

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 September 30, 1933. (Home Office. Cmd. 4328, II.; price 1d.)

CENSUS.—(i) Census, 1931. Isle of Man. (ii) Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Dorset. Part II. (iii) Census, 1931. Jersey, Guernsey and adjacent islands. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 9d., and 2s. 6d., respectively.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Final Report on the Fourth Census of Production (1930). Part I. The textile trades. The leather trades. The clothing trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

Co-operative Organisations.—International Labour Directory Part VI. Co-operative organisations. International Labour Office (Geneva, 1933; price 2s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—League of Nations, International Labour Conference. Draft Conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference at its seventeenth session, 8th June-30th June, 1933. (Cmd. 4429; price 2s. 6d.)

LABOUR LAW.—International survey of legal decisions on labour law, 1931. (Seventh year.) International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933; price 8s.)

Land Settlement.—Report on the work of the Land Division of the Ministry for the year 1932. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)
Contains a paragraph on allotments for the unemployed.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education on the health of the school child for the year 1932. Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

SAFETY.—Safety hints on the use of wood-working machinery. Form 279, July, 1933. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.): see preceding column.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Bill, 1933.

Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of Part I of the Bill relating to Unemployment Insurance. (Cmd. 4447: price 1d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1933. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1933. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 9/1933. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, for 1932. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—International Labour Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. Workmen's compensation for occupa-tional diseases. Partial revision of the Convention. Report V. Fifth item on the agenda. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1933;

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY.—World economic survey, 1932-33-League of Nations. (Geneva, 1933; price 6s.)

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1933.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Steel Rails: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Erection of Test House: A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth.—Extension of Fitters' Shop: A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Plymouth. Chatham: Machinery Store (Steelwork): John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

\*Alternators, Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolver-hampton.—Blocks, M.C.I., Mild Steel and Wrought Iron: Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath —Boiler Plant, Calorifiers and Kitchen Equipment: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Boiler Tubes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon; Chesterfield Tube, Newp Ltd., Chesterfield; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Steel Tube Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wednesfield.—Bolts and Nuts, Steel: Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boots, Half and Darlaston; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boots, Half and Black Leather Shoes: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Ammunition, Metal: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Ammunition, Wooden: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Bushes and Covers: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Research Engineers, Ltd., London, N.—Cable, Electric, P.I., etc.: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—Cable, Electric, V.I.R.: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craignark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow: Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; park Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; 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.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: E. Clegg & Son, Ltd., Littleborough; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Chain Cable and Gear, Admiralty Quality: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Chain Cable and Gear, Merchant Service Quality: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley.—
Chain, Electrically Welded: Job Wheway & Son, Ltd., Walsall;
Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath.—Canvas, Drab for Hammocks:
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck: Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Comptor Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E Caps, Blue Cloth with Peaks and Caps, Peak, Light-Weight: Army & Navy Hat & Cap Co., Portsmouth; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Capstan Gear: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cloth, Blue: H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. Lunton & Co., Ltd., Pudger, P. Womensley, & Sons, Pudger, P. Womensley, & P. Wom Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Leeds; Elmfield Mill Manufacturing Co., Bramley.—Coats, Waterproof: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Weinberg & Sons (1927), Ltd., Manchester.—Columns, Main Engine: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Compressor, Air: Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Conduit Accessories: Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Simplex Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Eureka Conduit & Fittings Co. Welsell, Parton & Sone (1930), Ltd., Walsall; & Fittings Co., Walsall; Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Walsall Conduits, Ltd., West Bromwich; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Contactors (Voltage Control): Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., Hendon.—Control Gear: Electrical Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W., and St. Albans; Laurence Scott & Electromotors Co., Ltd., Norwich; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Control Units: Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Crankshafts: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cutters, Star and Spike: Carron Company, Falkirk.—Cylinders, Acetylene Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Drawers and Frocks, Woollen: S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Drawers, Knitted, Long and Short: Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Dungaree. Long and Short: Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Dungaree, Blue: H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe.—Enamel, White and Dark Grey: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; R. Gay & Co., Stratford; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Exchanger and Evaporator, Combined Heat: Neckar Water Softener Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Frames and Brackets for W/T Racks: Lightalloys, Ltd. London, N.W.—I Stackets for M/T Racks: Lightalloys, Ltd. Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Generators, Motor and Boosters: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley.—Generator Set Motor: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Handles, Wire, for Ammunition Boxes: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—Herrings, Tinned: Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen.—Hides and Leather: Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Kit Bags, Seamen's: H. J. Barr, Wivenhoe; Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—Lathes: John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak; George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Testing, 50-Tons Universal: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Testing, 20-Tons Hydraulic: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Turning and Screwing, Single Spindle Automatic: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Margarine: Peter Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Meat and

Vegetable Rations: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Oil Bottles, Lubricating: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Oilskin Clothing: M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Press, Hydraulic Flanging: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Propellers: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pump, Dry Well Dock: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Punts, Balsa: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; McGruer Hollow Spar Co. (1933), Ltd., Crayford.—Purifying, Compressing and Drying Plant: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Refrigerators, Domestic Automatic: International Refrigerator Co., Ltd., London, W.; Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Rivets, Steel, "DR" Quality: Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; North West Rivet, Bolt & Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Sausages, Tinned: J. H. Hunter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Serge, Blue: J. Casson, Ltd., Elland; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Longwood, Huddersfield; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Poot; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Shafts, Intermediate and Thrust: & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Shafts, Intermediate and Thrust... Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Shirts, White Soft: John Desmond Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., Lond.—Soap, Scit: Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Hull Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—Starters, Resistances, etc.: E. N. Bray, Ltd., London, E.; Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Suet, Beef, Refined: Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Switches: Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, Weritys, Ltd., Birmingham; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton.— Switchboards: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Ties, Black, Silk: I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.; Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—Timber, English: Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; J. D. Foster, Ltd., Emsworth; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; H. Longley & Sons, Ltd., East Grinstead; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead; W. J. Taylor & Son, Ltd. Bath; A. Turner & Son, Ltd., Lewes; E. C. White & Son, Ltd. Basingstoke.—Towing Ropes, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Transmitters (W/T): Gambrell Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E. Travellers, 3-Ton Overhead Electric Joseph Adamson & Co., Hyde.—Valves, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Vests, Summer and Winter: I. & R.

#### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Batteries, Secondary Portable: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Bodies for Lorry Chassis: Strachans (Acton) Limited, London, W.—Boxes, Wood: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brushes, Horse: E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.—Chains, Overall: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish.—Chassis, Motor Car: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gloth, D.M.: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds; P. Womersley & Sons, Leeds.—Cloth, Lasting: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden.—Cloth, Scarlet: Jas. Harper & Sons, Calverley; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Halliday & Co., Eccleshill; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley.—Cloth, White: John Atkinson & Sons (Sowerby Bridge), Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Clothing, S.D.: W. Marsh, London, E.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., London, N.; S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. Fryer & Co., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C., Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Electric Light Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Engine, Fire: London, E.C.—Electric Light Fittings: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Engine, Fire: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Files and Rasps: Thos. Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Ergire, Fire:
Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Files and Rasps: Thos.
Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Makin & Sons, Sheffield.—
Folding Boats: Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Furnace, Electric Brass, Smelting: Electric Furnace Company,
Aberdeen.—Furnace, Electric Annealing: Birmingham Electric
Furnaces, Ltd., Birmingham.—Grinding Machines: Churchill
Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Hot Closet, Steam Heated:
Sumerling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathes: A. Herbert Limited,
Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Geo. Swift &
Sons, Ltd., Halifax; B.S.A. Tools Limited, Birmingham.—Lifts:
Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Lineleum, Brown: Jas.
Williamson & Son, Ltd., Lancaster.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale
& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pile Drivers: C. H. Johnson & Sons,
Ltd., Manchester.—Fumps: Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Elswick.—
Refractories: Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge.
—Rotary Converter: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—
Serge, White Lining: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge.
—Rotary Converter: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—
Serge, White Lining: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashbuton;
Elsworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Shees, Herse: Guest
& Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen.—Steel Bars: Cargo Fleet
Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesboro'.—Steel, Round: S. Fox & Co., Ltd.,
Sheffield; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Steel Peech and Tozer Branch),
Sheffield.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd.,
Glasgow; Wm. Smith (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—Trucks, Pewerdriven: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Whipcord, D.M.:
John Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Zinc: British Metal
Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London E.C.—Works (Building) Services: Aldershot, Periodical Services: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Resurfacing parade ground: W. H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd., Kingston, Surrey. Bordon, Resurfacing parade ground: Colar Products, Ltd., London, S.W.; Sanitary parade ground: Colas Froducts, Ltd., London, S.W.; Samtary annexes: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Catterick, Periodical Services: J. R. Surtees, Benfieldside; Accommodation: Geo. Dougill & Sons, Darlington; Repairs to floors: Geo. Dougill & Sons, Darlington; J. R. Surtees, Benfieldside. Chilwell, Repairs to Roofs: W. Crane, Ltd., Nottingham. Dorchester and Weymouth, Artificers' Work: Stewart & Co., Twickenham. Dover, Hot Water Service: W. N. Mann & Co., Ltd., Folkestone. Hilsea, Re-roofing sheds: D. T. Edwards & Co., London, S.W. Isle of Wight, Periodical Painting: Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Melton Mowbray, Overseers' Quarters: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Taking down pediment: Caswell Cranes & Erection, Ltd., S.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Roads, etc.: Constable Hart London, S.W. Newcastle-on-Typie, Roads, etc.: Constants and & Co., London, S.W. Northampton, Term Contract: Jordans, Ltd., Northampton. Okehampton, Harness rooms: W. J. Avery, Okehampton. Parkhurst—Baths, etc.: W. H. Buckett & Sons, Yarmouth, I.O.W.; Stable accommodation: W. H. Buckett & Sons, Yarmouth, I.O.W. Portsmouth, Baths, etc.: Cortis & Hankins, Cosham. Portsmouth and Hilsea, Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Woolwich—Married Officers' Quarters: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; New Building: E. J. Logan, London, W.C.; Artificers' Works: A. E. Guest, Ltd., London, N.

#### AIR MINISTRY. Aircraft "Perth": Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd.,

Aircraft "Perth": Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough.—Aircraft Alterations: Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Modification: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; De Havilland Aircraft, Ltd., Edgware.—Aircraft Reconditioning: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—Aircraft Repair of Floats: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Supermarine Co., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Apparatus Supplies Dropping: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services: Catfoss Type "A" Aero Shed: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Gosport M/T Vehicle Shed: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Henlow—Dining Room Heating and Cooking Work: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., Gosport M/T Veincle Shed: John Hult, Ltd., Gosport. Hemow—Dining Room Heating and Cooking Work: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W. Kenley—District Heating (Second Contract): Bright-side Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Kenley—External Services: J. Percy Trentham, Ltd., Hillingdon. Lee-on-Solent Dining Room: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Milton Married Officers Quarters: J. E. Harper & Sons, Birmingham. Old Sarum—External Services: James & Crockerell, Ltd., Durrington, Salisbury.—Ball Bearings: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Batteries, Dry: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.—Batteries: C. A. V. Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Boots, Ankle: Owen Smith, Raunds.—Dinghy in "Illf": Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Direction Finding Equipment (for Singapore): Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Engines: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Kestrel III: Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Conversion: Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Rebuilding: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engine Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., London, W.—Engine, Tests: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Fire Extinguishers: National Fire Protection Co., Richmond.—Fittings, Fuel: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Flotation Bags: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Fuel, Aviation (Hong Kong and Malta): Asiatio Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gauges, Televel: Televel, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generator Drive (Flexible): Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Morris Saloon Cars: C. Newman & Co., London, N.W.—Motor Alternators: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Parachutes for Supplies Dropper: R.F.D. Co., Guildford.—Petrol (Coal): Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E.—Geuges, Boost: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.—Gauges, Televel: Televel, Ltd., London, S.E.—Parachutes for Supplies Dropper: R.F.D. Co., Guildford.—Petrol (Coal): Carless, Capel & Leonard, London, E.—Geceivers, W/T: Marconi's W/T Co. Dining Room Heating and Cooking Work: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd. London, W. Kenley—District Heating (Second Contract): Bright

## POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Battery Stores: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; United Telephone Cables, Ltd., Dagenham.—Castings, Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Ghassis: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—Cloth, etc., for Uniform Clothing: James Casson, Ltd., Elland; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som; Reuben Gaunt & Apparatus. Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Elland; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; James Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Joseph Smith & Co.,

Halifax; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Joseph W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Peter Womersley & Sons, Leeds.—Goils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Gords, Telephone: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Gouplings, Gastlron: Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Home Safes: Pearson Page-Jewsbury Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycle Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End.—Rope, Steel, Wire: Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—String, Twine, etc.: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee. Batteries: Swansea Telephone Exchange: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gonduit-Laying, etc.: Portsmouth (North): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Newry (Co. Down) (Shanklin (I.O.W.), Portsea (Portsmouth), Hayling Island (Hants) and Southampton-Romsey Road: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Birmingham, Edgbaston Hagley Road: E. F. Sparkes, Birmingham. City of London; Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn A. Thomson & Co., (London), Ltd., London, E.C. Hastings: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N. Rusholme (Manchester): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Westminster & Chelsea: G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Electric Lighting: Liverpool (Hatton Garden) New Parcel Office: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.—Motor Generator, L.T. Switchgear and L.T. Cables: Post Office Savings Bank, W.: Bruce, Peebles & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Shrewsbury; Birmingham Trunk Exchange: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W. Hanley; Elgin; Mint (London); Exeter; Pinhoe (Exeter): General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. London Trunk Exchange, E.C.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. W.—Exchange Fitting by Contractors: South Midland and Eastern District: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. South Western District: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. South Western District Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment: Milford Haven; Cardiff Trunk Exchange: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London,

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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Envelopes: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—Paper: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden.—Pencils: British Pens, Ltd., Keswick.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 363 (1933)—Census of England and Wales, 1931. Miscellaneous Volumes: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. Telegram Forms: John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 1,000,000 U.I. 80A Envelope Forms: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. dale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.

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

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Building Works: Atherton Employment Exchange—Erection:
James Greenwood, Ltd., Bury, Lancs. Bracknell Post Office and
Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London,
W. Bradford Sorting Office and Garage—Erection: Thos. Wilkinson
& Sons (Builders), Ltd., Sheffield. Bradford Head Post Office—
Supply of Revolving Doors and Drums: Samuel Elliott & Sons
(Reading), Ltd., Reading. Brixton Employment Exchange—
Erection: Commercial Structures, Ltd., London, E.C. Eltham
Telephone Exchange—Erection: Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London,
S.W. Flint Post Office and Telephone Exchange—Erection: Ashworth Bros., Colwyn Bay. Hounslow Employment Exchange—
Erection: Perrys (Ealing), Ltd., London, W. Houses of Parliament
—Erection of River Gantry: J. Shelbourne & Co., Ltd., London,
E.C. Huddersfield Head Post Office—Erection of Garage, etc.:
J. Wimpenny & Co., Huddersfield. Liverpool Head Post Office—
Alterations: Tysons (Contractors), Ltd., Liverpool. Luton Head
Post Office—Alterations: Harvey & Webster, Harpenden. Mount
Pleasant Letter Office—Benches, Racking, etc. (2 contracts):
Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Stevenage. Preston Employment Exchange—Erection: J. Turner, Preston. 2/3, Sanctuary
Buildings, S.W.—Alterations and Decorations: A. Roberts & Co.
Ltd., London, W. Shrewsbury Station Sorting Office—Erection of Ltd., London, W. Shrewsbury Station Sorting Office—Erection of Garage: E. Crowder, Birmingham. Sutton Employment Exchange—Erection: Sir William Prescott & Sons, Ltd., London, N. Swansea Head Post Office—Extension to Parcels Office: Chas. Tyler, Swansea. Ministry of Transport Experimental Station, Harm worth—Extensions: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Willin worth—Extensions: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Willington Quay Employment Exchange—Alterations: Randle & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Painting: British Museum—Internal and External Painting: J. Scott Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E. 19, Old Jewry, E.C.—Internal and External Painting: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. —Engineering: General Post Office West, Refreshment Club—Supply of Gas Heated Cooking Apparatus: Sumerling & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Miscellaneous: Folding Tables: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Gas Mantles: Lighting Trades, Ltd., London, S.W. Removal of Records from Percy House Schools, Twickenham Road, Isleworth, to Government Premises in Merrow Street, Marshalsea Road, S.E.: Beck & Pollitzer, London, S.E. Repetition Pedestal Tables: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W. Sale of Refreshments, etc., St. James's Park: F. M. Bridger & Son, London, W. Soap Powder and Metal Polishing Powder: Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Soap (Metal Polishing): J. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Typists' Chairs: Tan Sad Chair Co. (1931), Ltd., London, E.C.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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Air Compressor: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Bandages: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blankets, G.S.: James France & Co., Dewsbury.—Boots: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Buoys, etc.: Brown Lenox & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.—Buoyage Material: Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford.—Capes, Zouave, etc.: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Casing: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Centritugal Pumps and Transmission Gear: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.—Cloth: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Clothing: Hobson & Sons, (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Copper Ingots: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Cotton Drill, etc.: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Gurrency Notes and Postage Stamps: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., New Malden.—Diesel Engine Driven Derrick Crane: Butters Bros., Glasgow.—Drilling Rig: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Drugs, etc.: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.—Electric Motors, Starters, etc.: Metropolitan-Vickers Elec. Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Electric Lighting Installation: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Electric Refrigerators: International General Electric Co. of New York, Ltd., London, W.C.—Evalerine t. Nobel's Ludystries and Ltd. London C. W. E. Evalerine S. W. Evalerine S. International General Electric Co. of New York, Ltd., London, W.C.—Everite Pipes, etc.: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—Explosives: Nobel's Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Filters: Bell Bros. (Manchester, 1927), Ltd., Denton, Lancs.—Generator (Oil Engine Driven): Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Heating Machinery: Thos. Bradford & Co., London, W.C.—Humber "Pullman" Limousine: Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—Lathe: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, Renfrewshire.—Locomotives: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester; G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—Mobile Ophthalmic Unit: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—New Amoa Agent: Amoa Chemical Co., London, S.E.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oils: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oleum Ricini: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—Paint: Foster Mason & Harvey, Ltd., Mitcham.—Paper: Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Piling Plant: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Railway Travelling Grane: Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley.—Shirts: Milns Cartwright Reynolds, London, S.W.—Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Boiler Tubes:

Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Steel Tyres: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel (Corrugated), etc.: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral.—Steel Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Steel Piping: South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steelwork: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Stoneware Pipes: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Switchboard and Accessories: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tin: Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—Touring Car: Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.—Tractor: Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Waterproof Coats: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Weighing Equipment: W. &. T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wireless Transmitting Apparatus: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—W.I. Pipes and Fittings (Galvanised): Foster Bros., Ltd., Wednesbury.—W.I. Tubing: Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton. Ltd., Tipton.

### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Clothing: A. Miller, London, S.E.; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Motor Launches: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Motor Tyres and Tubes: Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co., Wolverhampton.

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# STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE

COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINAN							NCE &	ENT.			
	-	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Wholesale Prices.  Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·9 98·6 99·3 102·4	101·4 95·8 93·9 92·0	88.6 87.3 90.2 90.4	85·7 84·9 85·3 84·9	84·6 86·1 83·8 83·1	83·6 82·2 82·1 80·7	76·9 73·4 70·7 67·0	64·0 62·8 60·3 63·5	63·4 60·4 60·0 60·8	59·5 59·8 61·7
Cost of Living.  Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	177·3 170·5 172·0 179·7	178·5 173·0 173·8 176·2	172·2 168·0 171·3 177·5	171·0 164·2 165·2 168·5	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5	150·7 146·3 145·3 146·7	146·2 142·8 141·7 143·0	139·8 136·5 139·8
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 97·5 98·3 102·7	102·1 98·9 99·4 100·7	98·5 96·1 97·9 101·5	97·8 93·9 94·5 96·3	94·5 94·5 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92·7 88·6 89·5 88·9	86·2 83·6 83·1 83·9	83.6 81.6 81.0 81.8	79·9 78·0 79·9
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	148·2 153·2 159·2 158·4	165·7 147·0 149·9 154·0	152·7 122·8 135·2 128·7	134·3 136·7 141·3 151·6	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128·4 110·3 104·8 96·3	78·4 72·0 70·7 71·0	70·2 72·8 63·9 68·8	69·0 65·7 71·4
Value at 1930 Prices, Million ₤	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	124·1 128·2 130·2 130·9		31 8 18				124·7 110·0 105·1 100·2	83·8 79·2 81·5 83·5	84·9 87·8 79·2 85·1	85·4 82·0 87·9
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·1 99·1 101·4 100·3		Figur	es not ava	ilable.†	1	85·4 83·2 82·7 80·0	77·7 75·4 72·0 70·5	68.6 68.8 66.9 67.1	67·0 66·5 67·4
Shipping Freight Rates.  Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·3 101·6 94·0 98·6	95·5 82·4 77·6 87·3	78·6 77·8 97·7 138·0	103·6 95·1 86·9 92·5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93·6 85·1 83·4 75·0	63.6 61.7 66.2 66.8	67·0 66·8 62·4 72·6	65·4 64·0 59·9 64·6	62·0 59·4 59·1
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 100 100± 101	102 102½ 102 102	101½ 101½ 101½ 101½	102 101 101 101 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 99½ 99	99 99 99 99	98½ 98 97 97	96 96 96 95 <del>1</del>	95 94½ 94½ 94½
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11,006 11,048 11,092 11,146	11,200 11,254 11,300 11,336	11,372 11,409 11,443 11,468	11,493 11,518 11,541 11,565	11,599 11,624 11,694 11,750	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620	12,572 12,545 12,556 12,576	12,595 12,613 12,630
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9,368 9,629 9,545 9,562	9,574 9,624 9,524 9,720	9,812 8,900 8,473 9,064	9,851 10,094 10,076 10,038	10,028 10,073 9,978 9,997	10,048 10,277 10,309 10,245	10,033 9,880 9,724 9,552	9,320 9,487 9,353 9,525	9,421 9,375 9,200 9,396	9,332 9,621 9,806
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,178 1,030 1,112 1,204	1,240 1,225 1,294 1,197	1,140 1,390 1,584 1,493	1,259 1,031 1,050 1,107	1,149 1,119 1,288 1,355	1,353 1,133 1,152 1,281	1,543 1,762 2,045 2,297	2,622 2,574 2,734 2,668	2,666 2,714 2,843 2,757	2,845 2,573 2,397
Males	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	907 800 875 951	982 986 1,046 996	928 1,084 1,232 1,199	1,034 859 865 919	956 933 1,045 1,103	1,105 916 919 1,020	1,175 1,302 1,508 1,720	1,973 1,956 2,068 2,118	2,197 2,251 2,363 2,319	2,362 2,157 2,034
Females	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	271 230 237 253	258 239 248 201	212 306 352 294	225 172 185 188	193 186 243 252	248 217 233 261	368 460 537 577	649 618 666 550	469 463 480 438	483 416 363
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figure avail		925 900 958 1,011	965 746 740 827	884 837 916 1,031	1,084 885 869 1,007	1,179 1,260 1,411 1,726	1,993 1,966 2,061 2,198	2,197 2,102 2,150 2,265	2,332 2,079 1,937
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	lst Qr. 2nd,, 3rd,, 4th,,	Figure avail		215 490 626 482	294 285 310 280	265 282 372 324	269 248 283 274	364 502 634 571	629 608 673 470	469 612 693 492	513 494 460
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	} 100	Figur aval	res not lable.	106.8	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	94·6 92·1 89·3 97·3	95·0 94·3 87·4 95·0	94·8 96·8 ‡
Rallway Traffic Receipts—Goods.  Average amount weekly, Thousand £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd , 4th ,,	2,039 1,989 1,962 2,055	2,022 1,884 1,892 2,016	2,058 1,456 1,222 1,737	2,127 2,058 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,861	1,759 1,657 1,627 1,709	1,614 1,493 1,396 1,542	1,513 1,415 1,439
Percentage of 1924 Average {	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 98·9 97·6 102·2	100·5 93·7 94·1 100·2	102·3 72·4 60·8 86·4	105·8 102·3 108·4 102·0	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.5	87·5 82·4 80·9 85·0	80·3 74·2 69·4 76·7	75·2 70·4 71·6
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,285 1,756 2,306 1,517	1,333 1,716 2,249 1,486	1,347 1,381 1,984 1,383	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,300	1,163 1,390 1,693 1,184	1,090 1,270 1,566 1,141	1,010 1,316 1,614
Percentage of 1924 Average {	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	74·9 102·3 134·4 88·4	77·7 100·0 131·1 86·6	78·5 80·5 115·6 80·6	74·2 92·9 128·4 81·2	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75•8	67·8 81·0 98·7 69·0	63·5 74·0 91·3 66·5	58·9 76·7 94·1
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·9 112·4 113·0 126·2	113.0 115.4 116.1 131.1	118·4 108·2 114·2 133·7	119·4 122·0 121·7 139·0	125·7 124·9 125·4 146·3	124·3 128·6 127·8 149·3	129·0 130·8 129·0 148·5	129·7 129·9 127·0 147·3	127·1 127·7 127·2 147·9	129·1 131·0 128·4
Percentage of 1924 Average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·3 98·1 98·6 110·1	98.6 100.7 101.3 114.3	103·3 94·4 99·7 116·6	104·2 106·5 106·1 121·3	109·7 108·9 109·4 127·7	108·4 112·2 111·5 130·3	112·5 114·2 112·5 129·6	113·2 113·3 110·8 128·5	110·9 111·4 111·0 129·0	112·6 114·3 112·0
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ., 4th ,,	194·7 196·5 201·9 207·8	208·7 184·0 186·6 194·1	189·6 148·6 157·7 157·1	170·5 171·9 176·2 190·6	181·9 173·3 179·7 188·6	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·6	103·3 95·8 93·2 98·2	92·3 94·7 84·1 94·0	89·7 85·6 93·1
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	162 · 0 163 · 6 166 · 0 171 · 6			A STEEL	100		159·0 140·2 137·0 134·5	110·9 105·6 106·2 114·1	109·7 112·4 102·4 113·9	109·2 105·4 113·0
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	97·7 98·6 100·1 103·5		Figur	es not ava	ilable.†		95·9 84·6 82·6 81·1	66 · 9 63 · 7 64 · 0 68 · 8	66·2 67·8 61·8 68·7	65·8 63·6 68·2
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	262·3 261·8 282·3 331·0	312·0 288·1 252·5 314·1	284·4 251·6 276·6 303·2	289·5 261·5 258·1 286·3	276·5 261·3 256·7 280·8	275·9 268·3 268·6 298·3	259·0 233·4 224·9 239·8	192·5 189·6 191·0 224·3	177 3 153•3 150•5	146·6 148·5 155·5
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	196·2 196·3 210·3 239·7				200-8	250-5	240·4 230·2 226·7 259·7	227·8 231·2 241·5	226·1 203·8 207·1	209·3 211·5 217·4
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·2 93·2 99·9 113·8		Figur	es not ava	llable.†		114·2 109·3 107·6 123·3	283·9 108·1 109·8 114·7	229·6 107·3 96·8 98·3	99·4 100·4 103·2
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		No change.	5 Mch. 5 6 Aug. 4 1 Oct. 4 3 Dec. 5	No change.	21 Apr. 4	No change.	7 Feb. $5\frac{1}{2}$ 26 Sep. $6\frac{1}{2}$ 31 Oct. 6 21 Nov. $5\frac{1}{2}$ 12 Dec. 5	6 Feb. 41/20 Mch. 420 Mch. 31/21 May 3	134 · 8 14 May 23 July 30 July 21 Sep. 6	109·0 18 Feb. 5 10Mch. 4 17Mch. 3½ 21 Apr. 3 12 May 2½ 30 June 2	No change.
* Published by courtes	y of the C	hamber of	Shinning	of the Uni	ited Kingd	lom and at	the " State	- L !! C	T1-11-3	So June 12	

<sup>•</sup> Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.

† For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated.

	1			-							
19 4 TIME SOUND	- 1	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3 to	4 41 4 4 4 4 8	4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½	4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18 4 18	41 37 41 48	5 51 51 51 51	3 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 % 2 %	278 2½ 3½ 5½ 84·7	41 11 11 11 11 11 68·5	67·2
Bank Turnover (less Town Clearings)* Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,							83·8 78·5 86·7	85·0 74·0 67·9	67·6 69·2 70·1	66·9 64·8
Percentage of 1930 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		F	igures not	available,			104·5 99·5 93·2 103·0	100·6 101·0 87·9 80·6	81·4 80·3 82·2 83·3	79·9 79·5 77·0
Coal Mining—Coal Raised.  Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23·8 21·9 21·3 22·0	21·9 19·3 18·7 21·2	22·3 7·3 1·2 11·1	22·0 20·5 20·3 20·9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22.6 19.3 18.8 20.5	19·2 17·9 17·1 19·3	18·7 17·4 15·5 18·2	18·7 16·0 15·7
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·7 98·5 95·7 98·9	98·6 86·5 84·0 95·0	100·0 32·7 5·4 49·9	98·8 92·3 91·4 93·7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1	86·1 80·4 76·6 86·6	83·8 78·1 69·5 81·9	84·1 72·0 70·5
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.† Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·2 5·1 5·2 5·0	4·4 4·2 3·9 4·5	4·4 1·9  0·5	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4·0 4·2 4·1 4·3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·4	3·5 3·6 3·4 3·7	3·2 3·5 3·1 3·2	3·1 3·2 3·3
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·9 100·1 101·6 96·4	85·0 82·7 75·4 86·6	85.6 37.5 0.1 10.5	84·9 85·8 82·2 78·9	78·0 81·5 80·7 84·6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97·4 87·8 85·8 85·1	67·6 70·5 67·1 72·2	61·4 67·2 60·6 63·2	61·2 61·8 64·2
Coal Mining—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured  workers unemployed in Great  Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	10·1 17·5 20·4 15·6	9·7 8·9 8·8 9·2	16·4 18·0 20·3 18·2	17·9 21·6 26·1 23·2	15·9 17·6 16·7 14·8	13·5 20·8 24·9 22·4	23·1 29·8 33·0 26·9	27·6 35·3 40·6 32·5	29·4 36·1 36·7
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	759.6 724.2 621.9 634.6	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7	709·4 247·1 60·0 170·3	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728·0 701·9 677·9 733·9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	793·5 665·0 553·4 430·1	462·9 420·5 395·5 447·3	457·7 436·5 410·1 448·0	501·6 559·3 595·9
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	111·2 106·0 91·0 92·9	94·7 89·5 83·3 93·3	103·8 36·2 8·8 24·9	122·3 121·1 102·8 97·7	106·5 102·7 99·2 107·4	117·0 121·1 117·4 115·4	116·1 97·3 81·0 62·9	67·7 61·5 57·9 65·5	67·0 63·9 60·0 65·6	73·4 81·8 87·2
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	639·3 625·7 591·2 583·4	574 · 8 551 · 6 462 · 0 490 · 4	534·7 223·2 14·7 41·3	559·2 683·8 611·1 577·1	568·0 572·8 503·9 542·8	558·0 641·3 672·8 654·4 91·6	640·6 598·7 442·2 382·6	331·2 280·3 303·7	314·5 270·8 275·9	336·7 355·4
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	102·8 97·1 95·8	90·6 75·9 80·5	36·7 2·4 6·8	112·3 100·3 94·8	94·1 85·4 89·1	105·3 110·5 107·5	98·3 72·6 62·8	54·4 46·0 49·9	51·7 44·5 45·3	55·3 58·4
Iron and Steel—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·2 17·7 22·3 23·9	22·8 24·3 26·5 24·0	20·8 45·3 57·3 47·0	17·5 16·5 17·6 20·7	19·5 20·0 23·2 21·2	18·8 17·8 18·6 20·5	22·9 29·1 35·5 44·4	44·1 45·0 47·2 44·7	46·5 48·2 48·2 46·5	43.9 40.9 35.9
General Engineering—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	17·6 14·9 14·8 14·5	13·3 12·4 12·4 11·8	12·1 15·5 17·7 17·5	12·7 9·9 9·4 9·7	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10·0 9·1 9·5 10·1	12·7 15·1 18·4 22·8	25·8 27·4 29·4 27·7	27·8 28·3 30·3 29·8	26.1
Electrical Engineering.  Average of Index of Activity expressed as percentage of 1924 average.  **Text	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 110·4 96·0 90·1	85·2 68·7 78·9 86·9	88.0 92.5 86.6 101.3	113.6 124.8 131.1 109.0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7 65·2	59·9 62·8 56·8 58·9	64·1 65·2 64·8
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment.  Average percentage of insured- workers unemployed in Great  Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·8 5·4 5·0 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·5 5·5	6·6 9·6 8·0 6·7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6 15·0	17·2 16·3 16·0 16·2	18·9 16·7 13·7
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter.  Million gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1·47 1·52 1·47 1·30	1·17 1·09 1·01 0·89	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76	1·22 1·39 1·54 1·58	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91	0.69 0.56 0.42 0.40	0·37 0·28 0·24 0·23	0·25 0·29 0·30
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	102·4 105·4 102·0 90·1	81·0 76·0 70·1 61·5	58·6 58·5 53·8 52·8	84.6 96.6 106.8 109.8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4 362·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	38·6 29·0 27·8	19·5 16·6 15·7	20.0 21.1
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	227·8 375·2 252·7 194·6 86·7	202·4 189·8 260·6 161·0	193·1 168·5 68·3 152·4	379·8 437·1 370·1 377·5	279·0 244·6 431·8	428·4 360·1 499·0	230·5 160·7 132·0	23·4 38·7 104·8	28·0 10·8 7·4	50.1
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	142·9 96·3 74·1	72·3 99·2 61·3	64·2 26·0 58·0	166·5 140·9 143·8	106·2 93·1 164·4	163·1 137·1 190·0	87·8 61·2 50·3	8·9 14·7 39·9	10·6 4·1 2·8	19.1
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	28·1 25·1 25·9 28·3	29·3 29·2 33·1 35·3	34·3 35·3 40·4 41·9	30·1 22·0 20·1 19·0	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22·4 26·1 31·9 40·2	46·8 52·0 55·8 57·T	57·2 58·0 60·9 60·4	59·6 56·6 55·0
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills.  Average quantity monthly, Million- lbs.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	122·7 106·4 96·7 146·7	155·8 134·7 113·0 152·9	147·8 106·2 94·1 129·1	160·2 134·5 121·8 124·9	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135·5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·5 122·1	117·1 108·6 82·5 105·4	112·1 103·5 104·7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	104 90 82 124	132 114 96 129	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72 103	99 92 70 89	95 88 89
Cotton—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·8 15·4 15·1 8·9	6·6 7·7 11·6 6·8	9·1 20·6 25·4 17·4	8·6 6·9 9·6 11·1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23·8 37·3 45·5 43·0	40·6 38·8 44·0 30·4	25·9 30·2 34·5 24·4	24·8 26·5 24·9
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr.   2nd ,,   3rd ,,   4th ,,	}100	Figures not available.	\$\int \text{92.0} \\ 86.8 \\ 84.9 \end{array}	91.6 95.6 94.9 96.7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88·8 93·3 88·5 90·6	83·9 73·8 75·7 76·7	70.6 72.0 62.8 78.6	77·1 70·5 67·9 73·8	69·1 75·1 77·8
Wool Textile Industry — Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	7·1 5·1 7·5 8·5	13·1 17·9 17·7 9·7	10·8 18·6 20·7 13·9	10·6 9·2 9·0 7·1	7·7 9·3 15·6 14·3	13·1 12·0 15·2 15·1	21·2 22·8 26·5 25·9	29·5 28·6 36·3 18·8	16·5 23·5 25·3 17·9	19·7 16·0 11·9
Britain.  Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	15·9 15·1 13·6 13·7	16·0 17·9 16·0 16·6	20·1 16·9 15·9 14·8	16·6 17·2 14·7 15·8	15·9 17·2 17·1 17·2	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3 13·6	14·5 18·1 14·3 19·4	19·6 21·9 20·8
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	109·6 122·6 109·6 113·7	137·7 115·8 108·9 101·4	113·7 117·8 100·7 108·2	108·9 117·8 117·1 117·8	107·5 151·4 112·3 129·5	128·8 138·4 117·8 126·0	111.6 115.8 111.6 93.2	99·3 124·0 97·9 132·9	134·2 150·0 142·5
Building—Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britaio.	1st Qr.		11·1 7·4 7·7 11·0	11·3 8·4 9·3 12·4	12·1 6·8 7·6 13·4	14·5 9·7 10·6 14·2	19·1 9·0 9·3 15·2	17.5 12.9 14.5 20.4	24·9 18·2 19·1 26·5	31·3 26·3 27·6 30·6	32·8 20·8 19·3
Public Works Contracting — Unemployment.  Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18·4 16·2 16·5 18·6	18·9 16·1 15·0 17·9	18·8 18·1 18·8 21·7	20·1 15·1 15·1 19·0	21·1 17·8 19·2 23·2	26·9 19·5 19·8 23·8	26·9 26·0 28·5 29·8	32·9 27·8 30·0 35·1	37·8 36·9 40·8 43·6	45·0 42·2 45·6
* The figures represent the value of		A SECOND PROPERTY.					don Donk	org' Clearin	or House, e	excluding t	he "town

<sup>\*</sup> The figures represent the value of cheques drawn on customers' accounts cleared through the London Bankers' Clearing House, excluding the "town" clearings, which are mainly on account of financial (e.g. Stock Exchange), as distinct from business, transactions. † Coal shipped as bunkers in the foreign trade is not included. † Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF

HOITOUGORS PRODUCTION

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE NERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

