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

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at 22nd August as compared with 25th July.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was  $23 \cdot 1$ at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $22 \cdot 9$  at 25th July, 1932, and  $22 \cdot 0$  at 24th August, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was  $26 \cdot 5$  and for females  $14 \cdot 2$ . At 25th July, 1932, the corresponding percentages were  $26 \cdot 3$  and  $14 \cdot 1$ .

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 22nd August, 1932, there were approximately 9,280,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 37,000 less than a month before, and 85,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 22nd August, 1932, there were 2,040,078 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 44,625 more than a month before, and 81,683 more than a year before. The total on 22nd August, 1932, included 1,672,677 men, 67,108 boys, 253,169 women and 47,124 girls. It was made up of 698,045 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,005,051 applicants for transitional payments, 200,764 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 136,218 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 22nd August, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 517,526 men, 16,505 boys, 175,631 women and 9,633 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 719,295 was 2,257 less than a month before, but 57,466 more than a year before. It included 618,168 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 49,835 applicants for transitional payments, and 51,292 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 22nd August, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 98,842 men, 124 boys, 1,471 women and 18 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 100,455 was 5,678 more than a month before. It included 63,235 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 36,143 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,077 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with those for a year ago are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.----Employment declined in the cotton, silk and carpet

industries, in textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., in the clothing trades, except boot and shoe manufacture, in pig-iron and iron and steel manufacture and coal mining, in dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in linen and jute, hemp, rope, etc., electrical and wireless apparatus, pottery and earthenware, and leather and leather goods manufacture.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August resulted in a decrease estimated at about  $\pounds 10,900$  in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 150,000 workpeople, and in an increase of  $\pounds 750$  in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by reductions included coal miners in Warwickshire; men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; employees of underground railways in London; and municipal employees in Lancashire and Cheshire. There were increases, under sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of brush and broom workers in Great Britain.

During the first eight months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of about  $\pounds174,000$  in the weekly full-time wages of 1,468,000 workpeople, and net increases of  $\pounds1,725$  in those of over 31,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 41 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the average increase was approximately 23 per cent. These percentages were the same as those for the beginning of August. The corresponding figures for 1st September, 1931, were 45 and 28 respectively.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar 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 workingclass family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August was 37. In addition, 15 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 155,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in August was about 1,281,000 working days; the bulk of these totals is accounted for by disputes in the cotton manufacturing industry.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS.

# RESULTS OF A SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

In each issue of this GAZETTE, statistics are given showing the total numbers of unemployed boys and girls, under 18 years of age, registered as applicants for employment at Employment Exchanges, Branch Employment Offices, and Juvenile Employment Bureaux throughout Great Britain. During the past two years the total numbers on the registers have ranged, at different dates, from rather less than 100,000 to rather more than 140,000, a marked increase in the total after the end of each school term having generally been followed by a steady reduction during the period of the next school term.

In order that detailed information might be obtained as to the In order that detailed information might be obtained as to the composition of this large body of unemployed boys and girls, a special investigation has been made by the Ministry of Labour into the personal circumstances and industrial history of a representative sample of nearly 5 per cent. of the juveniles, under 18 years of age, on the registers at 16th February, 1931.

At that date there were registered as applicants for employment 71,666 boys and 63,044 girls, of whom 3,446 boys and 3,060 girls were covered by the enquiry. For each case within the sample, particulars were extracted, from the available records, as to sex, age, marital state, industry and occupation, education, employment since leaving school, record of benefit and contributions, and employability. The assessment as to employability was made on the basis of physique, health, general appearance, and intellectual responsiveness. For certain of the particulars, including the assessment as to employ-ability, an interview with the applicant was necessary. Some ability, an interview with the applicant was necessary. Some of the more interesting facts elicited by the investigation are summarised below.

### AGE DISTRIBUTION.

The age distribution of the boys and girls within the sample was as follo

Concession of		Ba	<i>w</i> 8.	Gi	rls.
14 years	 	17.9 p	er cent.	21.9 p	er cent.
15 "	 	9.6	,,	11.8	,,
16 "	 	25.2	,,	24.8	,,
17 "	 	47.3	,,	41.5	"
				and the state of	
		100.0		100.0	

It will be seen that boys and girls of 15 years of age, registered as unemployed, numbered little more than one-half as many as those of 14 years of age, and formed an even smaller proportion of those aged 16 years of age. Nearly one-half of all the boys, and over two-fifths of the girls, were 17 years of age.

### POSITION IN REGARD TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Juveniles under 16 years of age are outside the scope of unemployment insurance. Moreover, insured boys and girls are not entitled to transitional payments, and they can claim insurance benefit only if they have paid not less than 30 contributions in the two years preceding the date of their claim; they would not, therefore, be classified as claimants until after the expiration of a period of at least 30 weeks from the date of their entry into insurance. Of those who were 16 or 17 years of age, the proportions who were (a) claimants to benefit, (b) insured non-claimants, and (c) uninsured, are shown below

BUT DECEMBER OTHERS	Во	ys.	Girls.		
	16 years.	17 years.	16 years.	17 years.	
Claimants Insured Non-claimants Uninsured	48.3	Per cent. 87.8 8.6 3.6	Per cent. 27·9 41·8 30·3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 80 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	
Total	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	

Of those aged 16 years, 80 per cent. of the boys, and 70 per cent. of the girls, were insured against unemployment, but only 32 per cent. of the boys and 28 per cent. of the girls of this age had claims to benefit. Of those aged 17 years, over 96 per cent. of the boys and nearly 92 per cent. of the girls were insured, and the proportions with claims to benefit were much higher than among those of 16 years, being 88 per cent. (boys) and 80 per cent. (girls).

### PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS.

By relating the numbers of insured juveniles, aged 16 and 17 respectively, on the register at 16th February, 1931, to the total numbers insured at those ages, as ascertained from a recent sample of the insured population, it is possible to compute the percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles at those ages. These figures bring out the fact that at February, 1931, the rate of unemployment among here and girls aged 17 was double the rate of unemployment among boys and girls aged 17 was double the rate among those aged 16. For both sexes about 5 per cent. were unemployed at age 16, and 10 per cent. at age 17.

### EDUCATION.

School last attended.—The following summary gives an analysis of the boys and girls in the sample according to the kind of school they had last attended :—

				Boys.	Girls.
Elementary	1200			76.2	75.0
Central		The second second		7.2	8.3
Higher Elementary				7.3	8.2
Secondary				6.7	6.7
Technical and Comm	nercial			1.4	1.3
Special Schools (Me	entally	Defec	tive.		10
Blind, Deaf and	Dum	b. Cri	ople.		
Backward Children	, etc.)	Contraction of the second		0.9	0.4
School not stated				0.3	0.1
TOTAL				100.0	100.0

The proportions who last attended schools of a grade higher than elementary are appreciably larger than were found at a similar enquiry made in 1925. At that time 83 per cent., both of the boys and of the girls, had last attended elementary or primary schools only; while in February, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 76 for boys and 75 for girls. An examination of the figures for various ages shows that among both boys and girls the percentage who last attended elementary schools was highest among those aged 17. aged 17.

Voluntary Attendance at School.—75 per cent. of the boys, and 79 per cent. of the girls, in the sample, had not remained voluntarily at school after the normal leaving age. Of those who did remain, about one-half remained for not more than six months; about one in eight had remained for two years or more.

A comparison of the figures with those obtained at the similar A comparison of the figures with those obtained at the similar enquiry of 1925 shows an increase in the proportion who had attended voluntarily at school after the normal school leaving age. The percentage who had no voluntary attendance at school after the normal leaving age was greatest among those of 17 years of age (over 79 per cent. of the boys and 83 per cent. of the girls). The sample included 106 boys, or about 3 per cent., and 49 girls, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., who were still at school, though available to leave and registered for employment.

Age on Leaving School.—81 per cent. of the boys, and 84 per cent. of the girls, in the sample, had left school before reaching the age of 14½ years; less than 10 per cent. of the boys, and less than 8 per cent. of the girls, had remained at school after attaining 15 years of age. Of those aged 17 years, over 82 per cent. of the boys, and 86 per cent. of the girls, had left school before reaching 14½ years of age. of age.

# EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD. Unemployment prior to First Job.—Of all the juveniles in the sample, over 15 per cent. of the boys and 21 per cent. of the girls had not had any employment. Among those who had been in employment, 67 per cent. of the boys, and nearly 50 per cent. of the girls, had been unemployed for not more than one month between leaving school and obtaining their first job. The figure for girls may be influenced by the tendency in some districts to remain at home for a time, after leaving school, before seeking employment.

Kind of Last Employment.—Of the boys in the sample who, though unemployed at the date of the enquiry, had previously been in employment, 13 per cent. claimed to have had apprenticeship or formal learnership in their last occupation; 44 per cent. claimed to have had other employment of a progressive character; 34 per cent. had been in non-progressive employment; and 9 per cent. had been in casual or seasonal employment. Among the girls who had at some previous time heep in employment 7 are cost claimed to at some previous time been in employment. Anong the girls who had have been apprentices or learners; 53 per cent. claimed to have had other progressive employment; 31 per cent. had been in non-progressive employment; and 9 per cent. had been in casual or seasonal employment.

seasonal employment. Unemployment since Last Job.—Of those juveniles who had previously been in employment, 47 per cent., both of the boys and of the girls, had been unemployed for not more than one month since their last job; 65 per cent. of the boys and 70 per cent. of the girls had been unemployed for not more than two months; and only 1 per cent. of the boys, and less than 2 per cent. of the girls, had been unemployed for twelve months or more, since their last job. The boys who had had apprenticeship or formal learnership, or other progressive employment, had been unemployed for a shorter time, on the average, than those who had had non-progressive or casual work. Thus, while 49 per cent. of the boys who had had apprentice-ship or formal learnership or other progressive employment in their last job had been unemployed for more than one month, the corresponding figure for those with non-progressive employment for 7 per cent. Among the girls with apprenticeship or formal learnership, 40 per cent. had been unemployed for more than one month; the corresponding percentage among those with non-pro-gressive employment, 57 per cent.; and among those with non-pro-gressive employment, 57 per cent.; and among those with casual or seasonal employment, 77 per cent.

Attendance at approved courses of instruction.—Out of the total of 3,446 boys in the sample, 918, or about 27 per cent., were attending an approved course of instruction during unemployment, while an additional 88, or about 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent., had attended at some time or other. Among the girls, 517, or nearly 17 per cent., were attending an approved course of instruction, and an additional 63, or 2 per cent., had attended at some time or other.

Period of Employment since leaving School.—The average period of employment for the boys in the sample, including those who had had no employment since leaving school, was 20.8 months, and

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for girls  $17 \cdot 2$  months. The following Table shows the amount of employment obtained by those who had left school for various

Period since	leaving S	Average number of months of Employment.			
Feriod since	, icaving St	Boys.	Girls.		
6-9, $-9$ , $-9$ , $-9$ , $-12$	nonths		····	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 4 \\       4 \cdot 8 \\       7 \cdot 8 \\       10 \cdot 8 \\       13 \cdot 9 \\       21 \cdot 7 \\       27 \cdot 5 \\       33 \cdot 4 \\       40 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \end{array} $

Of the aggregate duration of employment which had been obtained y all the juveniles in the sample since leaving school, the proportions different types were as shown below :—

	Boy	8.	Gir	ls.
Apprenticeship or for learnership	rmal 14·8 pe	er cent.	11·3 p	er cent.
Other progressive employment	45.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	58.4	"
Non-progressive em- ployment Casual or seasonal	37.0	"	27.8	,,
employment	2.6	"	2.5	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
TOTAL	100.0		100.0	

A detailed analysis of the statistics obtained on this subject shows A detailed analysis of the statistics obtained on this subject shows that the proportion which employment of a progressive character formed of the total amount of employment obtained increased, whilst the proportion of non-progressive employment diminished, with the length of the period since leaving school.

Changes of Occupation.—Among the boys who had been in employment, 33 per cent. had not changed their occupation; 26 per cent. had had two occupations, over 17 per cent. three occupations, nearly 11 per cent. four occupations, and 13 per cent. more than four occupations. Among the girls who had been in employment, 39 per cent. had had only one occupation, 28 per cent. had had two occupations, 16 per cent. three occupations, 9 per cent. four occupations, and 8 per cent. more than four occupations.

Reasons for leaving Employment.—The chief reason for leaving employment was trade depression. Over one-fourth of all the jobs which had been lost were left on this ground. In order to throw some light on the question whether there was any definite tendency towards losing or leaving employment immediately after reaching 16 years of age, those jobs which were lost within three months before or after that age were specially marked on the schedule. The analysis shows that in these cases "too old" accounted among boys for a high proportion of jobs left; 21 per cent. of the jobs lost within three months before or after the 16th birthday were lost on this ground, as compared with 21 per cent. due to trade st on this ground, as compared with 21 per cent. due to trade epression, and 16 per cent. left on "own accord." It is of interest left on account of the worker being "too old" was 9 per cent. in progressive employments other than apprenticeship, etc.; 35 per cent. In in non-progressive employments, and 6 per cent. in casual or seasonal employment. Among girls only 4 per cent. of the jobs lost within three months before or after the 16th birthday were lost because the applicant was "too old."

### EMPLOYABILITY.

Of the total sample of 3,446 boys and 3,060 girls, 2,983 boys and 2,725 girls were interviewed in order to assess employability. The figures showing the results of the assessment are given in the following Table :—

Assessment of	and the second	Bo	ys.		Girls.			
Employability.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Total.
Physique Health	Per cent. 68·1 84·5	Per cent. 26 · 1 13 · 1	Per cent. 5 · 8 2 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Per} \\ \mathbf{cent.} \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	Per cent. 72 · 7 84 · 5	Per cent. 23·4 13·1	Per cent. 3 · 9 2 · 4	$\begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{Per} \\ \mathbf{cent.} \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
General Appear- ance Intellectual Res- ponsiveness	59·8	33.8	6·4 7·4	100·0 100·0	67·3	29·0 23:8	3·7 5·4	100·0
General	58.3	35.5	6.2	100.0	63.6	32.1	4.3	100.0

It will be seen that both among boys and among girls the assess-ments in respect of health gave the best results. Over 84 per cent. of both boys and girls were considered to have good health, as com-pared with 68 per cent. of boys and nearly 73 per cent. of girls with good physique. Under the headings "general appearance" and "intellectual responsiveness," less than 60 per cent. of the boys, and about 70 per cent. of the girls, were assessed as "good."

As regards physical defects, the commonest form of defect was por eyesight among both boys and girls. In about two-thirds of the cases of poor eyesight it was considered that this defect would not restrict employment. Over 93 per cent. of the boys and nearly 94 per cent. of the girls apparently had no physical defect.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFIT.

To obtain a proper appreciation of the amount of insured employ-ment obtained it is necessary to compare the number of contributions paid with the period of insurance within the scheme. None of the boys and girls in the sample could have been insured for more than two years, and the maximum number of contributions that could have been paid was therefore 104. The following Table gives an analysis in respect of boys and girls who entered insurance up to July, 1929, and who had therefore been insured for periods varying from a minimum of 84 weeks to a maximum of 104 weeks. from a minimum of 84 weeks to a maximum of 104 weeks.

	Total contributions paid.				Boys.	Girls.	
Constanting of the			-			Per cent.	Per cent.
0 1-24						i:4	i∵0
1-24							
25-48						11.1	10.4
49-72					200-00-00 10	34.4	31.8
73-96			···· ·		Constant P	49.5	54.1
97 or m	ore					3.6	2.7
	TOTAL					100.0	100.0

During the period covered by the Table unemployment among juveniles showed a heavy increase. As a general rule very few boys and girls are continuously unemployed for considerable periods, and it would appear from the foregoing Table that during 1930 the increase in unemployment probably resulted from its spread to a much larger number of individuals who became intermittently employed rather than from the longthening of the period of unemploy

much larger number of individuals who became intermittently employed, rather than from the lengthening of the period of unemploy-ment among a slightly increased number of boys and girls. Most juveniles enter insurance through reaching 16 years of age while in insurable employment, and those in the sample who entered insurance between July, 1930, and the early part of February, 1931, appear to have had an equally good employment record with those included in the foregoing Table. These could not have paid more than 32 contributions at the date of the enquiry. The figures are given in the following Table :---

	Total contributions paid.					Boys.	Girls.
0 1–24 25–48		 		···· ···		$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 87 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 90 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
	TOTAL					100.0	100.0

The following Table gives an analysis of the boys and girls who entered insurance up to July, 1929, as regards the amount of un-employment benefit drawn :---

	Days o	f ben	efit dra	Boys.	Girls.		
0 1- 50 51-100 101-150 151-200 201-250 251 or m	   ore	····		····		$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ 10.7 \\ 35.5 \\ 22.9 \\ 15.6 \\ 7.0 \\ 3.7 \\ 4.6 \end{array}$
An an an an an	TOTAL					100.0	100.0

After allowing for the period necessary for paying the qualifying 30 contributions, and for "waiting" periods, the maximum amount of benefit that could have been drawn would vary approximately between 315 and 435 days. The Table shows that approximately 65 per cent. of the boys and 69 per cent. of the girls drew not more than 100 days of benefit, and that the majority of these drew not more than 50 days. more than 50 days.

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return\* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 12th March, 1932. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 7th March, 1931. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

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

March,	, 1923		681,778	March,	1928		677,148
,,	1924		700,573	,,	1929		642,137
,,	1925		702,062	,,	1930		656,530
,,	1926		689,264	,,	1931		615,592
April,	1927		683,077	,,,	1932		597,971
A STATE AND A STATE OF	A PARTY AND A PARTY	1.1	and the second second	A PARTY AND A PART	and which the	and the second	

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the

\* Railway Companies Staff. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free). † Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,319 in March, 1932.

companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the

complete week. Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1932, there were 545,109 adult males, 30,755 junior males, 21,132 adult females, and 975 junior females. (The classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay respectively.)

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal depart-ments in March, 1932, were as follows :---

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervising staff          Traffic department          Goods and cartage staff          Permanent-way section (conciliation grades)*          Locomotive, cartage and wagon department          Shop and artisan staff          Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses)          Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.)	90,029 103,477 52,144 57,664 98,507 100,222 15,357 27,709	437 6,943 6,460 121 2,468 11,434 798 2,094

The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 224,839; London and North Eastern, 173,957; Great Western, 103,839; and Southern, 68,119.

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

	Week	ended
	12th March, 1932.	7th March, 1931.
Staff entered at salaried rates :	s. d.	s. d.
Staff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) ;	89 4	92 5
Conciliation staff* Shop and artisan staff	61 8 65 4	65 10 68 5

The average weekly wage and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1932 and 1931, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances. Following an award of the National Wages Board, modifications

were made in certain conditions of service and in the remuneration staffs, other than shopmen, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931. It was also agreed between the companies and the trade unions that deductions should be made from the earnings of the shop staffs, to operate from the same date. The effects of these deductions are reflected in the average weekly payments, but not in the average weekly salary or wage, at March, 1932. No deductions were in operation in March, 1931.

		ended rch, 1932.	Week ended 7th March, 193				
Class.	Average weekly salary or wage.†	Average weekly pay- ments.†	Average weekly salary or wage.	Average weekly pay- ments.			
Carriage cleaners Cartrage cleaners Checkers Engine cleaners Engine cleaners Friemen and assistant motormen Ghards Permanent-way gangers Porters (goods staff) , grade 2 (traffic dept.) , grade 2 (traffic dept.) Shunters class 1 Signalmen Ticket collectors, Class 1 Mechanics and artisans Locomotive, carriage and wagon department :		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 44 4 50 8 54 6 50 10 88 6 69 7 64 11 51 11 45 7 45 10 41 9 49 11 65 0 55 0 55 3 58 1 54 0				
Erectors, fitters and turners Carriage and wagon builders	63 1	77 1	63 7	80 8			
and repairers Machinists and machinemen Smiths Labourers (civil engineering)	59 7 55 9 64 8 46 0 46 7	75 1 70 9 75 11 53 8 49 9	59 7 55 8 64 8 46 1 46 6	77 5 74 3 80 1 56 7 51 11			

\* Including grades covered by the Conciliation the war, *i.e.*, mainly the traffic and goods staffs. † See paragraph immediately before the Table ation Scheme in operation before

# THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE sixty-fourth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on 5th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. John Bromley, the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 576; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 50,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 168,\* with a membership of approximately 3,613,000. On the previous occasion on which the Congress met at Newcastle, which was in 1911, there were 523 delegates, representing 1,662,133 members.

In the following Table the figures relating to the present Congress are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by the Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1931 :-

		1931.	Sec. 200	LO LINGS	1932.				
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organi- sations.	Number of Dele- gates,	Number of Members.	Number of Organi- sations.	Number of Dele- gates.	Number of Members,			
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Con-	1 8	4 117	30,000 628,541	1 8	6 99	30,000 626,039			
veyances, etc Textile Clothing	49 28* 8	71 100 30	498,946 431,979 149,206	49 28* 7	65 103 29	464,504 403,200 148,322			
Woodworking and Fur- niture Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works	8 14	10 30	58,886 150,898	8 14	8 30	53,520 151,586			
Contracting, etc Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing	8	26	276,660	9	27	272,364			
Industries Railway Service Other Transport and	14 3	14 25	48,200 427,698	14 3	14 24	46,915 418,363			
General Labour Commerce, Distribu- tion and Finance	6 8	123 26	755,871 195,532	6 8	132 25	737,527 200,641			
Government, National and Local Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous	6	10 3	34,628	5	9	30,827			
Totals	169*	589	32,356 3,719,401	8 168*	576	29,465 3,613,273			

The figures of total trade union membership represented at the Congress showed a decline of 106,000 (3 per cent.) on those of the previous Congress. All but three groups of unions showed a decrease, the largest decreases being in the metals, machines, conveyances, etc., group and in the textile group, where the decline in each case was nearly 7 per cent.

The President, in his opening address, defended the trade union policy of striving to maintain wages and conditions of employment during a period of falling prices and contraction of trade. We were living, he said, in an age of plenty, and the right policy was to increase consumption. He condemned a policy of "economy," as lessening the purchasing power of the consumers; and claimed that, in the conditions resulting from the immense expansion and finer technique of modern industry, the only sound and effective policy was that of raising wages and of shortening working hours, with a view to the redistribution of employment between the workless and the over-worked.

The principal ordinary business of the Congress was the considera-tion of the General Council's Report, covering their work during the preceding twelve months; also of the agenda, containing resolutions, and amendments thereto, on various questions. The agenda, as originally circulated, contained 54 resolutions sent in by affiliated trade unions, and two submitted by the General Council, together with ten amendments; but a number of the resolutions, and of the amendments, were combined, and presented in twelve new composite resolutions

After the President's address, and before embarking on the ordinary business, the Congress was addressed by Mr. Naesmith, general secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, on the subject of the dispute in the manufacturing department of the cotton industry. An emergency resolution, submitted by the General Council, was passed unanimously, condemning the policy of the Lancashire cotton trade employers in seeking to depress still further the standard of living of their employees; expressing the view that such a policy was futile as a means of rehabilitating the industry, and could only postpone its long overdue reorganisation and must further limit the market for industrial products; pledging the Congress to support by postpone its long overdue reorganisation and must further limit the market for industrial products; pledging the Congress to support by all means in its power the fight of the cotton trade unions for trade union standards of life, for the reinstatement of workers who have lost employment owing to their defence of trade union principles, and for the sanctity of trade union agreements; and instructing the General Council to organise all possible moral and financial assistance to help the cotton workers. The President announced that the General Council had set up a committee to carry out the terms of the resolution, and had voted £1,000 as a contribution to the fund. He appealed for a wide response to the appeal.

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

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Congress passed a series of resolutions dealing with shop spistants, including (i) a demand for legislative action to give effect assistants, including (i) a demand for legislative action to give enect to the recommendations of the Select Committee on Shop Assistants, (ii) a demand that employers should be required to give written references to employees leaving their service, (iii) a demand for legislative restrictions on Sunday trading. They also asked the General Council to take action to secure the regulation of the hours and conditions of office workers by legislation.

On the second day of the Congress, a resolution was passed protesting against the holding up of building programmes, and instructing the General Council to call upon the Government to encourage local authorities to advance the progress of housing schemes and to introduce legislation for the stricter control of rents.

The rest of the session was devoted largely to the subject of unemployment. The principal resolution expressed grave concern at the increase in the number of unemployed, which it attributed in part to the policy of the Government, and called for (i) the abolition of war debts and reparations, the international examination of other international debts, and the lowering of barriers to trade; and for (ii) the planning of housing and slum clearance schemes and other public works, the public control of banking and monopolistic industries, and the taxation of land values. Other resolutions called for a reduction in the waiting period under the unemployment insurance scheme, the abolition of the means test, the amendment of the "anomalies" regulations, and other changes in the unemployment insurance scheme and in its administration.

Two resolutions dealt with the National Health Insurance scheme-One of these called for a centralisation of finance under the scheme, the abolition of the panel system and the establishment of a State medical service, and the extension of medical services to the dependants of insured workers; the other condemned the reduction nen's benefit, and the other alterations in the scheme introduced the National Health Insurance Act of 1932.

A resolution was also carried calling upon the Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Acts on the lines of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party's draft Bill. Special attention was called in the discussion to the need for employers to be compulsorily insured against workmen's compensation risks.

On the following day, Mr. H. B. Butler, the recently appointed director of the International Labour Office, gave an account of the work of that Office, and dealt with the action which is being taken various countries in connection with proposals for a shorter orking week. The Congress was also addressed by the Right Hon. G. Lansbury, M.P., as fraternal delegate from the Labour Party; and by fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union.

The proceedings on the fourth day of the Congress began with an address from the Right Hon. A. Henderson, the chairman of the Disarmament Conference. Following this, a resolution calling for a large reduction of armaments was passed unanimously. Two of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.—During last year\* the number of claims to widows' and orphans' pensions in England and Wales under the Act of 1925 was 85,770, and the number of awards was 64,246. Under the Act of 1929 the number of claims in England a large reduction of armaments was passed unanimously. Two of the delegates pointed out the necessity for making provision for workers at arsenals, shipyards, etc., who might be displaced by disarmament measures; but it was stated that this question, arising from the application of a general principle, had been considered, and was also under discussion internationally. and Wales was 33,522, and the number of awards (including awards of claims on hand at the end of the previous year) was 46,270. The corresponding figures for Scotland were 8,963; 7,614; 5,023; and 5,144 respectively

At the end of the year under review the total numbers of beneficiaries A resolution was then moved and seconded calling attention to under the two Acts were 597,869 widows and 282,098 children in England and Wales, and 72,475 widows and 41,027 children in the hostilities now in progress or threatened, and urging the General Council "to make representations to the International Federation of Trade Unions for the immediate prevention of the manufacture or transport of all war materials to Japan or China." Objection was The amount paid in widows' pensions (including children's allow-ances) in England and Wales during the year\* was approximately £18,399,000; and the cumulative figure from the commencement of taken to this proposal, however, on the grounds that it would be impracticable to apply it; and it was pointed out that such a prohibition could not be limited to the two countries named. It was also stated that the International Federation of Trade Unions the scheme to 31st March, 1932, was approximately £63,722,000. For orphans' pensions the respective amounts were £298,000 and £1,659,000. The corresponding figures for Scotland for the nine months April to December, 1931, were, £1,746,114; £7,662,055; already had the matter under consideration, and had called together representatives of the unions concerned. The resolution was not but to the vote, the previous question being moved and carried by £43,371; and £302,253 respectively. large majority. Contributory Old Age Pensions between ages 65 and 70.-In England

a large majority. The remainder of the session was occupied by a discussion (which was continued on the following day) of a Report on fiscal policy, which had been prepared by the Economic Committee in accordance with a resolution passed at last year's Congress, adopted by the General Council in May, and subsequently published as a pamphlet. The Report recommended "a comprehensive planning of our economic life, in the socialist direction," and expressed no final opinion on the tariff policy of the present Government. The Report was criticised by several delegates as being inconclusive, and failing to condemn a tariff policy unequivocally; but it was defended, on behalf of the General Council, as an objective examination of the question, which did not advocate a tariff system. The Report was lestion, which did not advocate a tariff system. The Report was dtimately passed by a large majority. A resolution was subsequently passed instructing the General Council to investigate the industrial ffects of tariffs in the several trades directly and indirectly affected by them, and to report to a future Congress.

On the fifth and last day of the Congress. On the fifth and last day of the Congress, a discussion took place on a Report, prepared by the Economic Committee and adopted by the General Council, dealing with the public control and regulation of industry and trade. The Report recommended, *inter alia*, the setting up of a National Industrial Council "for the discussion of the general problems of industry," and of boards of management in each of the industries or services which were judged suitable for "socialisation," *i.e.*, for being brought under public ownership or control. Socialisation, it was stated, can generally be effected more conveniently and effectively by the public corporation method than by direct operation by a Government Department. The boards of management of the socialised industries or services "should consist of persons appointed by the Government solely on the ground Pensions in payment to persons over 70 years of age in England and Wales by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts was 567,501. The number in Scotland at 31st December, 1931, was 79,012. These figures do not include pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts without regard to insurance, but subject to conditions as to means, residence and nationality. \* The year referred to is the year ended 31st March, 1932, in the case of England and Wales, and the calendar year 1931 in the case of Scotland. The figures in this article are taken from the 13th Annual Report of the Ministry of Health (Cmd. 4113. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net, 5s. 5d. post free), and the 3rd Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotland (Cmd. 4080. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net, 3s. 3d. post free). <sup>consist</sup> of persons appointed by the Government solely on the ground

of their fitness for the positions, not excluding persons from any committees should be constituted to represent particular interests. Advisory committees should be constituted to represent particular interests, neluding trade unionism." This Report also was criticised by committees should be constituted to represent particular interests, including trade unionism." This Report also was criticised by several delegates, and its reference back was moved and seconded. The motion to refer back was, however, withdrawn, on the under-standing that the Report should be regarded as merely a statement, not committing the Congress to any policy outlined therein, until the trade unions had had time to consider it more fully.

A resolution was moved and seconded instructing the General Council to formulate a policy for the reduction of hours of labour. The resolution declared the opposition of the Congress to a movement which would lower the standard of living of the wage-earners, but stated that Congress would support any approach towards the establishment of a 40-hour week, in which provision is made to compensate the workmen for loss of earnings consequent upon the reduction of hours; it also instructed the General Council to press forward internationally to secure a legal 40-hour week in all countries, as the most effective and practicable method of mitigating the results of industrial rationalisation, and as a means of absorbing the or industrial rationalisation, and as a means of absorbing the unem-ployed. The resolution was carried, after one delegate had called attention to many cases in which even a 48-hour week was not observed, and overtime was worked with the consent of the trade unions; the General Council, he said, would have to overcome the resistance, not only of the employers, but of many trade union

A resolution was also adopted instructing the General Council to prepare a report on the best means of securing the transformation of the present system to one founded on a co-operative or socialist Dasis

In the election of the new General Council, Mr. G. A. Isaacs, of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, takes the place of Mr. H. Skinner, who has retired. The Miners' Federation of Great Britain had two representatives last year, the Right Hon. T. Richards and Mr. A. J. Cook, both of whom died in November of last year. The vacancies were temporarily filled, at the invitation of the General Council, by two other nominees of the Miners' Federation, Mr. E. Edwards and Mr. Herbert Smith. There was no contest on the present occasion in the mining and quarrying section of the General Council, but Mr. Edwards has been re-elected and Mr. J. McGurk takes the place of Mr. Smith.

# WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD-AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS.

and Wales the number of claims received during the year\* was 201,146, and the number of pensions awarded during the year was 162,267. The total number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in president of ald are pensions under these previous in and 70 in receipt of old age pensions under these provisions in England and Wales on 31st March, 1932, was 615,310. The amount paid in respect of these claims during the year ended 31st March, 1932, was approximately £15,552,000; and the cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme to 31st March, 1932, was approximately £58,414,000.

In Scotland the number of claims received during 1931 was 20.940. the number of claims allowed was 18,752, and the number of pensions payable at the end of the year was 68,635. Payments during the nine months April to December, 1931, were estimated at £1,357,989, and the cumulative total at £6,303,435.

Old Age Pensions at age 70 payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts.—At 31st March, 1932, the number of Old Age

# **REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS** OF LANCASHIRE AND OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

THE series of Reports on the industrial surveys of certain areas of Great Britain, undertaken by the Universities of the respective areas at the request of H.M. Government, is now complete. Notices of at the request of H.M. Government, is now complete. Notices of two of these Reports—those on the industrial surveys of South Wales and of South-West Scotland \*—appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE (pages 240–1), and a notice of the Report on the industrial survey of Merseyside† in the August issue; the present issue contains notices of the industrial surveys of the Lancashire area (exclusive of Merseyside) and of the North-East Coast area.‡

The two last mentioned Reports, which were prepared by the University of Manchester and by Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (University of Durham), respectively, include a survey of the present industrial position of the areas, review the prospects of early expansion and of new developments, and attempt, so far as practicable, an assess-ment of the prospective employment capacity of the various industries in the areas, as a basis for an estimate of the volume of labour likely to be surplus to industrial requirements.

### LANCASHIRE AREA (EXCLUDING MERSEYSIDE).

The survey area includes Lancashire south of Lancaster, and east of the area covered by the Merseyside Report. The industrial and residential fringe of Cheshire and Derbyshire which economically is bound up with Lancashire is also included. At the Census of 1931 the area contained 4,214,809 persons, or 10.6 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales; at July, 1930, it included 1,488,510 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, or 12.0 per cent of the total in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or 12.0 per cent, of the total in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Report is in two parts. Part I contains a summary of the present position, and a discussion of the long-period remedies which might be applied to the problem of surplus labour; while Part II deals in greater detail with some of the principal phases of the economic activity of the area, such as the fluctuations in population of Lancashire down to and since 1921; the industries of Lancashire generally; the cotton, metal and engineering, coal mining, clothing, and electricity supply industries; distribution; agriculture; employ-ment with Local Authorities; local rates and industry. There are also nearly a hundred pages of statistical appendices.

The surplus of labour in the area, as measured by the volume of unemployment among the insured population in the survey area in 1929, is estimated at approximately 160,000 persons, or about 12 per cent. of the total insured population, of whom about 120,000 are males and 40,000 females. There is also an indeterminate amount of unemployment in the uninsured occupations.

Unemployment in the uninstree occupations. Unemployment among insured persons in 1929 was heavily con-centrated in a few staple industries. Among males, cotton and the industries which are greatly dependent upon cotton—general engineering and textile finishing—and coal mining accounted for 52 per cent. of the total unemployment in all industries; while 69 per cent. of the unemployment among insured females occurred in cotton and in textile finishing. Cotton alone was responsible for 17 per cent. of the total unemployed males and for 66 per cent. of the total unemployed females the total unemployed females.

The rate of unemployment varied considerably from one part of the survey area to another. No less than one-fifth of the total unemployment was centred in the cotton weaving belt which lies to the north and north-east of industrial Lancashire, and contains the great centres of Burnley, Blackburn, and Preston, and numerous towns and villages surrounding them.

Between 1921 and 1931, the population of the area increased by about 80,000 (or a little under 2 per cent. of the 1921 total); on the other hand, the insured population increased by at least 5 per cent. between 1923 and 1929.

The Report draws very special attention to the low rate of migration of population from Lancashire. Between 1921 and 1931, the natural increase in the population of the county (*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths) was 238,000, or  $4 \cdot 9$  per cent. of the 1921 total; the net loss by migration amounted to 132,000, or  $2 \cdot 7$  per cent.; so that the actual increase in population was 106,000, or  $2 \cdot 2$  per cent. This failure of migration to make a substantial contribution to the draining away of the surplus of labour in Lancashire is in striking contrast with the relatively high rates of migration in the depressed areas of North-East England and South Wales.

The extent of the surplus in the *cotton* industry in 1929 was about 63,000 persons (21,000 males and 42,000 females). This, however, makes no allowance for the common practice, in the weaving depart-ment of the industry, of employers reducing the number of looms which each weaver operates, while still running full time : this is a form of under-employment which does not appear in the unemploy-ment statistics. It is suggested in the Report that an addition of from 10,000 to 15,000 should be made to the surplus stated above, to represent, in terms of totally unemployed persons, the amount of under-employment among weavers owing to this practice.

the surplus in the total y memployed persons, the amount of under-employment among weavers owing to this practice. The surplus in the cotton industry consists predominantly of females, and contains an exceptionally large proportion of married women. There is also a high percentage of workers unemployed in the 18-24 age groups. Upon this point the Report observes : "This

H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. net, respectively (3s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).
‡ Industrial Survey of the Lancashire Area (excluding Merseyside) and Industrial Survey of the Cost Area. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. and 7s. 6d. net, respectively (6s. 6d. and 8s. post free).

heavy incidence of unemployment upon workers during a period in their working lives when they should be rapidly approaching maturity of industrial skill and adaptability, and when they should be most capable of moving into other industries or localities, is extremely disquieting. Both in spinning and in weaving, the continued entry of juvenile labour into an already over-crowded industry in the last decade has tended to produce a 'banking-up' of young adult workers." It is suggested in the Report that more active measures ought to be taken to regulate the entry of young labour into the cotton industry.

The Report reviews the effect of certain possible technical changes on the demand for labour in the cotton industry, viz., high-draft spinning, high speed winding and warping, the "more looms per system, and the use of automatic looms. It is suggest that the "more looms per weaver" system is likely to create graver employment problems in the near future than the other changes.

Coal mining in Lancashire has been declining, relatively to the other principal coal-fields, for many years : the surplus in the years 1928-30 appears to have been about 20,000.

In the engineering trades, textile engineering has been particularly depressed for some years, with the result that unemployment has been far higher in the districts where textile engineering is most been far higher in the districts where textile engineering is most concentrated, such as Oldham, than in other areas, such as Manchester and Trafford Park. It is suggested that the surplus in engineering may be rather over than under 15,000. There are also smaller surpluses in the metal trades, and in the chemical industry, particularly at Widnes

The Report then proceeds to consider what relief may be anticipated from those industries, other than those which have hitherto been the staple industries of Lancashire, which are expanding. It is shown that the expansion of these industries in Lancashire was approximately as great in Lancashire as in the rest of Great Britain up to 1929; though Lancashire failed to maintain its parity with other parts of the country in this respect in 1930 and 1931. Amon the industries which have shown the greatest increase in Lancashir in the last few years have been Local Authority service (which now employs more persons in the survey area than coal mining, the textile finishing trades, or the clothing industry); the distributive trades; electrical engineering, and the manufacture of electrical cables, wire, flex, lamps, etc.; the tram and omnibus services; the manufacture of rainproof coats; and the manufacture of shirts and underclothing. Moreover, at least one area in Lancashire-the Trafford Park estate, near Manchester-has shown a remarkable development in a great variety of industries.

Nevertheless it is suggested in the Report that, at the present rate of growth, the expansion in these and other trades cannot make up for the shrinkage in the declining industries. In particular three are some areas which have not shared in any such growth; areas "which might be described, without any straining of language, as threatening to become partially derelict." This is especially true of some of the weaving towns and villages in the north-east of the area.

The Report then proceeds to consider various measures for relieving the position thus disclosed. Various measures for functions example, for overcoming the prevailing shortage of machinists in the clothing industries, including the setting up of clothing factories in the northern weaving towns, where there is a plentiful supply of female labour accustomed to working in factories.

The Report discusses the advantages of a system of industria planning on a national scale. Local efforts to encourage the develop ment of industry, such as that of the Lancashire Industrial Develop ment Council, have to compete with other similar efforts in other districts; but a national scheme would be able to direct industry to those regions where there is a large surplus of industrial population. "It may seriously be questioned whether it will pay the nation in the future to allow the accumulation of capital invested in the the future to allow the accumulation of capital invested in the region in the form of factories, machines, roads, railways, power stations, buildings, and houses to fall into disuse, and to permit the duplication of this equipment elsewhere." It is also suggested that the development of industries in the areas selected for special assistance might be promoted by financial inducements, such as rating relief, special schemes for the training of workers, and arrangements for obtaining capital at low rates of interest.

### NORTH EAST COAST AREA.

NORTH EAST COAST AREA. The volume setting forth the results of the industrial survey of the North East Coast area contains the Report proper, followed by fifteen memoranda, dealing respectively with the general character-istics and the natural resources of the area; with agriculture, coal mining, the iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding industries; with the chemical industry, the printing and allied trades, the food, drink and tobacco trades, and the minor industries and services; with transport, gas and electricity supply, and the distributive trades; and with labour. The Report itself is largely a commentary on the principal points brought out in the memoranda. nentary on the principal points brought out in the memoranda

The following summary is almost entirely confined to the Report,

The following summary is almost entirely commented to and and to the memorandum on labour. The survey area includes the counties of Northumberland and Durham, together with the Cleveland district in the North Riding of Yorkshire. This area had, at the census of 1931, a population of 2005 550 percent on one sixteenth of the total population of of 2,495,559 persons, or one-sixteenth of the total population of England and Wales. The population of the area increased more rapidly than that of the whole country between 1901 and 1911, and again between 1911 and 1921; but it increased by only 1 per cent. between 1921 and 1931, as compared with an increase of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in England and Wales as a whole.

The same tendency is shown by the insurance figures, which indicate that the number of persons insured against unemployment

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

though showing an increase of over 30,000 between 1923 and 1931 though showing an increase of over 30,000 between 1.55 and 1.55 in the North East Coast area, showed a relative decline, from  $6 \cdot 25$  per cent. of the total for Great Britain in 1923 to  $5 \cdot 7$  per cent. in 1931. Insured women and girls in 1931 represented only 13  $\cdot 88$  per cent. of the total number of insured persons in the North East Coast area, as compared with 27  $\cdot 83$  per cent., or almost exactly double, . . . in Great Britain.

ner den		nbers 1red.	Number in 1931 as per-	insured	ber of workers oyed.	Number in 1931 as per- centage of number in 1924. 55:5 59:0 67:5 38:5 133:0 85:0 138:5 117:5 118:5 102:0 125:0 128:5 165:5 94:5			
Industry Group.	1924.	1931.	centage of number in 1924.	of 1924. 1931.					
Coal and coke	239,000	205,200	86.0	229,300	127,480				
Iron and steel	46,000	35,600	77.5	35,300	20,900				
Engineering	63,900	59,600	93·0 86·0	49,200 39,200	33,100 15,000				
Shipbuilding Chemicals	59,600 5,700	51,100 11,800	208.0	4,800	6,400				
Shipping and water-	5,100	11,000	200 0	4,000	0,100	100 0			
rido	23,200	28,700	124.0	18,000	15,400	85.0			
Building and con-	20,200	20,100	101 0	20,000					
tracting	32,200	52,800	164.5	27,900	38,600	138.5			
Woodwork, furni-					Tarte Alact				
ture, etc	5,500	7,400	134.5	5,000	5,900				
Printing and paper	7,600	9,500	125.0	6,800	8,100	118.5			
Food, drink and		and the second		2225.0	and the second	1.			
tobacco	13,000	15,100	116.5	11,800	12,100				
Distributive trades	65,800	89,700	136.5	61,000	76,300	125.0			
Hotel, boarding				The Street					
house, club, etc.,	10.000	70.400	150 0	0.500	10 700	100.E			
service	10,800	16,400	152.0	9,500	12,300				
Road transport	10,500	18,300	173.5	9,100	15,000	102.2			
All other industries and services	99,200	111,100	112.0	87,500	82,900	94.5			
and services	55,200	111,100	112-0	01,500	02,900	54.5			
TOTAL	682,000	712,090*	104.4	594,540*	469,330*	79.0			

The North East Coast figures are dominated by the four great Industry groups of coal, iron and steel, engineering, and shipbuilding. These four groups showed great reductions in the numbers insured between 1924 and 1931, and much more serious reductions in the numbers of insured workers actually in employment. Moreover, the decline in these industries (except iron and steel) was even greater in the North East Coast area than in Great Britain as a

The Report reviews the position of each of the principal industries in turn. In coal mining, the number of insured persons in the area had been reduced to just over 200,000 in 1931; and it is suggested that this does not show any considerable surplus over the number necessary to get an annual output of 50 million tons (equal to the output of 1924), which, it is thought, may be expected as an average during the next first mere. by the next five years. The number insured in coal mining ever, shows a reduction of fully 40,000 on the numbers who were attached to the industry in 1924; and it is pointed out that, if these 40,000 persons have not been absorbed elsewhere, they must still

40,000 persons have not been absorbed elsewhere, they must still be regarded as surplus to the coal industry of the area. In the *iron and steel* industry it is suggested that there is a present surplus of about 2,000. But here also, if the workers who have left the industry since 1923 (the year of maximum employment) are still available, the surplus will be much larger, (say) 17,000. In *engineering*, the percentages unemployed in the survey area tend to be higher than in the country as a whole; in marine engineering, which is specially important in the survey area, unem-ployment is very severe. It is suggested that the surplus of workers over what is required even in a good year (by post-war standards) may be about 6.000.

Wer what is required even in a good year (by post-war scandards) may be about 6,000. In *shipbuilding*, the North East Coast has fallen behind, both relatively to other shipbuilding areas of the country and relatively to other countries. It is suggested in the Report that, except for abnormally lean years, such as 1923 or 1931, the number of persons likely to be employed in the industry in the survey area will range from about 30,000 to about 40,000. This points to an unemployment Decentage of about 25 per cept, in lean years, over and above the centage of about 25 per cent. in lean years, over and above the ount of labour which may be regarded as definitely surplus to industry. The probable surplus, even in busy years, is put at out 13.000

e increase in the chemical trades is due to recent developme Billingham, on the Tees. The number of insured persons employed the area increased from about 5,000 to 15,700 between 1923 and 29, but declined to about 6,000 in 1931.

In the building trades, the number of insured persons increased tween 1923 and 1930, but the number employed declined. In the works contracting the numbers insured have been affected in e last few years by attempts to provide employment on relief

In the *distributive* trades there has been a marked increase in the North East Coast area, as in all other parts of the country; but the increase on the North East Coast has not been quite so great as elsewhere.

An attempt is made in the Report to estimate the probable surplus of labour in all industries during the five years 1932–6. The maximum <sup>aggregate</sup> demand for labour in insured occupations in these years <sup>is</sup> put at 622,000 (males, 532,000; females, 90,000): these estimates ininimum percentage was reduced from 28 to 20, with effect from Ist March. At the beginning of April the minimum percentage in Leicestershire was reduced from 40 to 32, in North Staffordshire from 35 to 32, and in South Staffordshire from 40 to 38. In South somewhat above the numbers actually in employment in 1924 1929. As regards the supply of labour, it is suggested that, in w of the great preponderance in the area of the heavy industries, real problem is confined to male labour; and the probable number and 1929. Derbyshire the minimum percentage was reduced from 35 to 29 in April and May, except for enginemen, firemen and mechanics. Reductions were also made, following disputes causing stoppages of work, in Cumberland, and in the East Bristol collieries. male workers in insured occupations is estimated, on certain

The figures given in the Report for the several industry groups appear to been rounded off (with one exception) to the nearest hundred; hence the als, in these three cases, do not exactly represent the sum of the group

assumptions, at about 612,000. This points to a surplus of 80,000 male workers, or 64,000 if a margin of 3 per cent. be allowed for the irreducible floating reserve of labour. The question of mobility of labour is considered at some length, and the conclusion is reached that there is a relatively high degree both of territorial and of occupational mobility in the area. The Report remarks on the comparative dearth in the area of subsidiary industries, and on its failure to attract new industries to any great extent. This may be due to its comparative isolation from other centres of population; and it is thought doubtful whether efforts to attract new large-scale industries are likely to have much success. The possible developments along which, in the opinion of the compilers of the Report, some relief may more probably be found are thus set forth : are thus set forth :

"In our opinion such development as is possible is more likely to be brought about, not so much by the attraction of firms bringing in industries new to the area, as by the adaptation of existing works to meet new needs and new conditions. Such a transition from one kind of industrial activity to another under the stress of economic forces would be no new phase in the industrial history of this country. Other districts have had to effect a transition of this kind in the past; the North East Coast is faced with the necessity of doing so now. The transition will not be an easy one. It is not easy for an armament firm to adapt itself to peace conditions in which the demand for armaments is negligible. But certain arma-ment firms are not without hope that the change can be made, and that in the making of locomotives, or other things, they may find new openings. It is along such lines as these that we look for the chief developments in the area in the near future."

# MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1931. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc.

**THE** Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1931, together with the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same year, has been published.\*

### COAL MINING.

State of Trade.—In a survey of the coal mining industry it is stated that the falling off in the demand for coal at home and abroad which showed itself early in 1930, continued to affect the production of British coal adversely throughout 1931, and the tonnage raised was abnormally low. The position in other countries was, on the whole, rather worse, and it is estimated that the world coal output in 1931 was approximately one-eighth lower than in 1930 and onefifth lower than in 1929.

Employment was very irregular, particularly in some of the inland districts, which are mainly dependent upon the home trade. Thus, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland counties, the time lost In Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland counties, the time lost averaged about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  days a week, as in 1930; in the other districts taken collectively, which include the chief exporting districts, the time lost averaged about half a day a week. On the other hand, the decline in numbers employed, as will be seen from the figures given below, took exactly the opposite course, being greater in the exporting than in the home trade districts.

### OUTPUT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The output of coal in Great Britain was rather less than 220 million tons in 1931 (nearly 10 per cent. lower than in 1930 and 15 per cent. lower than in 1929), and lower than in any post-war year except 1921 and 1926, when the mines were idle for considerable periods on account of labour difficulties.

The decline in output was greatest in South Wales and Monmouth-shire (where output was interrupted for about three weeks in January by labour difficulties), the reduction as compared with 1930 being 18 per cent. Other districts in which the decline was heavy included Durham (16 per cent.), Yorkshire (9 per cent.), and Scotland (8 per cent.). In the remaining districts (the Midlands, Lancashire and Cheshire, Northumberland, etc.), most of which are mainly dependent upon the home trade, output declined by from 4 to 7 per cent. as compared with 1930.

During the first eight months of the year the number of wage-earners on the colliery books declined from 883,900 (*i.e.*, about the lowest level reached in 1930) to 820,800, but during the last four months the number rose to 840,500. The decline in the average number of workpeople employed between the last quarters of 1930 and of 1931 in districts which are mainly dependent upon the home trade was 18,200, or 3.9 per cent., against 32,900, or 7.8 per cent., in the chief exporting districts.

WAGES AND HOURS, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND. Wages during 1931 remained, with few exceptions, at the minima provided for in the respective district agreements. The exceptions were Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, and North Staffordshire. In a number of districts reduced minimum percentages came into operation as a result of the reduction of working hours under the Coal Mines Act, 1930.† In South Wales and Monmouthshire the

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d. post-free). † 20 and 21 Geo. 5, Ch. 34. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1929, page 439, and for August, 1930, page 281.

On the other hand, in several districts the reduction of hours was accompanied by an increase in the percentage payable to piece-workers, to compensate them for the reduced working time. The Coal Mines Act, 1931,\* which became law on 8th July,

provided for the continuance for one year of minimum percentages on basis rates and of subsistence wages in districts where these were fixed on the basis of a  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hour day. When an agreement on this basis was reached in Scotland in August the minimum percentage in this district was reduced from 110 to 100, subsistence wages also being reduced.

The average cash earnings per shift in 1931, for all districts taken The average cash earnings per shift in 1931, for all districts taken together, were 9s. 24d., as compared with 9s. 34d. in 1930, and with 9s. 24d. in 1929. The average cash earnings for the whole year showed a further slight decline, from £113 18s. 2d. in 1930 to £111 10s. 9d. in 1931 : the decline between 1929 and 1930 was nearly twice as great. The average cash earnings for 1931 varied from a maximum of £128 2s. 11d. in Scotland to minima of £99 14s. 7d. in Durham and £101 0s. 4d. in Northumberland. In the other districts the range was small—from £109 4s. 5d. in Yorkshire to £115 4s. 10d.

the range was small—from  $\pm 109$  45. 54. In Follishie to 2119 45. For in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The cash earnings stated above are exclusive of allowances in kind, which varied from  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per shift in Scotland, and in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire, to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}d$ , per shift in Northumberland and 1s. 1d. in Durham; in other districts they amounted to sums varying from  $2\frac{3}{2}$ d. to  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. per shift. The average for the whole country was  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per shift, or £1 3s. 4d. per quarter.

### OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.†

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals<sup>†</sup> produced in Great Britain during 1930 and 1931, and the approximate total numbers of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals in those years :----

Minerals.	Total Ne Value of		Approximate Number of Persons employed			
ante di standate dire vilastano	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.		
Iron ore and ironstone Non-ferrous ores Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel	£ 3,090,760 595,368	£ 1,838,033 257,221	11,400 3,500	7,700 1,400		
making and other smelting processes Minerals used mainly in china,	1,524,872	1,172,761	9,200	6,400		
pottery, and glass manu- facture	1,387,291	907,692	5,100	3,600		
building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc Other minerals	13,069,819 2,430,122	$13,123,041 \\ 2,034,434$	67,500 8,700	68,500 7,400		
Total	22,098,232	19,333,182	105,400	95,000		

### ALL MINES AND QUARRIES. PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries over 20 feet deep in Great Britain (including brine salt workings and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) on 12th December, 1931. :--

0		and a state of the second	and the second second second		Mary and an address of
Wage-Earners.	Coal.	Iron Ore or Ironstone.	Other Minerals.	Total, 1931.	Total, 1930.
Below ground in mines, or inside in quarries :	19,986 80,177 579,694	36 319 4,839	437 2,625 47,960	20,459 83,121 632,493	24,854 86,200 669,628
Total Above ground at mines, or outside at quarries: Males under 16 , 16-20 , 20 and over Females under 16 , 16-20 , 20 and over	679,857 10,521 21,602 128,798 236 1,033 1,762	5,194 39 167 1,407 	51,022 683 3,128 26,218 26 29 68	736,073 11,243 24,897 156,423 262 1,062 1,832	780,682 12,889 25,185 165,045 242 1,020 2,019
Total	163,952	1,615	30,152	195,719	206,400
Grand Total $\begin{cases} 1931\\ 1930 \end{cases}$	843,809 891,042	6,809 <i>8,826</i>	81,174 87,214	931,792	987,082

The figures for 1931 given in the Table relate, as stated, to 12th December. The *average* numbers of wage-earners employed in 1931 were as follows: the corresponding figures for 1930 are given in brackets:—coal mines, 851,623 (914,328); iron ore or ironstone, 7,473 (11,070); other minerals, 83,458 (90,155); total, 942,554 (1,015,553).

942,554 (1,015,555). The average number of clerks and salaried persons employed in 1931 was 20,298, of whom 16,241 were employed at coal mines; as compared with 21,197 and 17,048, respectively, in 1930.

### ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons killed and of

\* 21 and 22 Geo. 5, Ch. 27. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931, page 253. † Except for metalliferous minerals, and a few others of special importance, the Report does not cover the output (chiefly clay, gravel and sand) of quarries less than 20 feet deep, nor the quantities of sand and gravel which are raised from river beds and foreshores.

persons injured\* by accidents at mines and quarries in 1930 and

ALLANDARY AND ANY MANAGER	Pe	rsons Kille	ł.	ed.*		
Place or Cause of Accident.	Coal Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal. Mines.†	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.
Mines. Explosions of fire-	ALM ST.		itan jeta Katalan katala	Chine Real Providence	all have be	Name of State
damp or coal dust	107		107	96	2	98
Falls of ground	416	7	423	48,925	251	49,176
Shaft accidents	20	Station	20	202	8	210
Underground haul-	China and	And a stand of a	Children and Children		AND DESCRIPTION	Section 1
age accidents	174	2	176	37,885	179	38,064
discellaneous under- ground accidents	71	2	73	43,450	486	43,936
	1102.0075					
Total, under- ground at mines	788	11	799	130,558	926	131,484
On surface, at mines	68	2	70	10,456	254	10,710
Total at mines	856	13	869	141,014	1,180	142,194
<i>Quarries.</i> Accidents at quarries over 20 feet deep		50	50		5,640	5,640
$\left.\begin{array}{c} \text{Total,} \\ \text{mines and} \\ \text{quarries} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{c} 1931 \\ 1930 \end{array}$	856 1,008	63 87	919 <i>1,095</i>	141,014 <i>165,541</i>	6,820 7,826	147,834

At mines under the Coal Mines Act, the number of persons killed At mines under the coal Mines Act, the number of persons killed and injured in 1931 was at the rate of  $67 \cdot 3$  per 100,000 man-shifts worked, as compared with 71  $\cdot 2$  per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1930. The corresponding rates for iron mines were  $45 \cdot 9$  and  $52 \cdot 6$ , respectively; and for other metalliferous mines  $28 \cdot 3$  and  $31 \cdot 6$ 

# INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

THE first part of the twelfth annual Report of the Industrial Health

THE first part of the twelfth annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board<sup>‡</sup>, covering the period ended 30th June, 1932, is devoted to a general description of the work done by the Board since its establishment, under the following headings :—

(i) Industrial Surroundings: atmospheric conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity, ventilation); lighting; noise.
(ii) Methods of Work: physiological aspects, e.g., weight lifting, design of barrows, etc.; and psychological aspects, e.g., effects of monotony in repetitive processes.
(iii) Industrial Unfitness: sickness absenteeism in general; occupational sickness; accidents.
(iv) Selection of the Worker, and the use of vocational tests.

Special attention is given in the Report to the subject of noise, as a factor affecting the health and efficiency of workers, and to absenteeism through sickness, both general and occupational, a question which has recently come to the front owing to the recent serious increase in sickness experience under the National Health Insurance scheme. The Board have found very remarkable divergences in the sickness The Board have found very remarkable divergences in the sickness experience of different firms, so far as records are available, though this variation was partly due to differences in the methods of keeping

the records. The Report also contains an account of the Board's proceedings during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1932. During this period investigations have been proceeding on the physiology of heating and ventilation, lighting, noise, vibration, dust, the physique of men, the occupational fitness of mental defectives, the psycho-logy of work, absenteeism due to sickness, vocational selection and availant causation. accident causation.

# INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

### ABOLITION OF COMPULSION.

An Act to amend the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1925, previously amended by two Acts of 1928, has been passed by the legislature of New Zealand, the main effect of which is largely to abolish the principle of compulsory arbitration laid down by the earlier legislati

earlier legislation. Under the Act of 1925, industrial disputes which were not settled in the Conciliation Council went automatically to the Arbitration Court for decision. Under the new Act, such disputes are to be referred to the Court only when a majority of the assessors is in favour of reference; where the assessors number less than four, they must be unanimous. If a proposal to refer to arbitration is not carried, the Council, by a majority decision, may adjourn the proceedings for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and if, on resumption, no settlement is reached, nor reference to the Arbitra-tion Court agreed, every award or industrial agreement binding on the parties in the industry to which the dispute relates is to be cancelled after the lapse of a month. Exception to this procedure is made when the dispute relates

cancelled after the lapse of a month. Exception to this procedure is made when the dispute relates to an industry in which female workers are employed. Any union or association representing them, on the failure of conciliation proceedings, may apply to the Court for an order fixing minimum rates of wages for female workers in the industry, and in the mean-time existing wages agreements remain valid.

Only those are included whose disablement was for more than three days.
Including shale and fireclay mines.
H.M. Stationery Office: price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

### BELGIIM

A COMMISSION, on which employers' associations and trade unions are represented, has been set up by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, to study the question of working hours and the distribution of work in industry, with special reference to the possibility of decreasing unemployment by a temporary reduction of working hours and a redistribution of work among a larger number of working hours and a redistribution of work among a larger number of workers. The Commission has begun its work by the issue to industrial undertakings of a questionnaire asking for information as to the number of workers employed, the hours worked, the number of persons unemployed since 1st January, 1930, and the effect of any system of rotation of staff which may have been introduced.

### FRANCE.

A Decree, dated 24th June, 1932, removes the limitation on the maximum period in twelve months (fixed at 180 days by a Decree dated 5th June, 1931) during which relief is payable by public unemployment funds. The new Decree will remain operative until 31st December, 1932, but extension beyond that date is contemplated if no improvement in the industrial situation takes place meanwhile. A Decree dated 28th July, 1932, authorises the payment of State subsidies to unemployment insurance funds formed by independent workers. The latter are defined for the purposes of the Decree as manual or intellectual workers who are not normally employed by a specified employer, including small craftsmen actively engaged in a trade and assisted by not more than two persons outside their families, or by not more than three if there is an apprentice in respect of whom a contrast of emperations here has been concluded of whom a contract of apprenticeship has been concluded.

### POLAND.

The new regulations issued under the Unemployment Insurance The new regulations issued under the Unemployment Insurance Amending Act of 17th March, 1932, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 209 of the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1932, came into operation on 11th July, 1932. The maximum weekly rates of benefit have been reduced from 21 to 10.80 zlotys in the case of unemployed persons without dependants, from 24.50 to 12.60 zlotys in the case of persons with one or two dependants, from 28 to 14.40 zlotys in the case of persons with three, four or five dependants, and from 35 to 18 zlotys in the case of persons with re than five dependants.

For the assistance of unemployed persons in necessitous circum-tances who are not in receipt of benefit, an Unemployment Relief fund is to be established, which will be administered by a National committee representing the Government, local authorities and rivate organisations, and by local committees appointed by the National Committee. The fund will derive its income from special axes and voluntary private contributions.

### UNITED STATES.

An Act, known as the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, which makes available a sum of 2,122,224,000 dollars for the allevia-tion of unemployment, was signed by the President on 21st July, 1932, and became effective immediately. The Act authorises the loan of a total sum of 300,000,000 dollars to the States for the direct can of a total sum of 300,000,000 dollars to the States for the direct elief of the unemployed; makes available a fund of 1,500,000,000 lollars for the financing of "self-liquidating"\* public works undertaken by the States, municipal authorities and certain classes f private corporations; and provides for the expenditure of 22,224,000 dollars on Federal and Federally-assisted public works.

The maximum loan which may be made to any State for the granting of direct relief in the form of food, shelter, and other necessities is limited to 45,000,000 dollars. The States must themselves provide a substantial portion of the amount required for the relief of their unemployed citizens, and they have been requested to apply for Federal assistance only as a last resort.

Advances from the fund for "self-liquidating" works will be made only in respect of works of public utility undertaken by States, municipalities and other public bodies, by private corporations engaged in the construction of bridges, canals, docks, tunnels, water-works and other facilities for public use, and by limited-dividend corporations formed for the specific purpose of rebuilding slum afrees or of building articance droublings. reas or of building artisans' dwellings

Of the 322,224,000 dollars provided for Federal public works, Of the 322,224,000 dollars provided for rederal profile works, 120,000,000 dollars are to be apportioned among the respective States as the Federal contribution towards State highway pro-grammes; while the remainder will be spent on Federal buildings and waterway improvements and on the provision and upkeep of reads and paths in the national forests and parks.

The Act provides that no person, other than a member of the Recutive, administrative or supervisory staff, may be employed for more than thirty hours a week on any project undertaken with redeed Federal assistance.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two Acts, the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Further mendment) Act, 1932, and the Unemployment Relief Tax Act, 932, received assent on 30th June, 1932. The former Act extends he operative period of the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment

\* "Self-liquidating " public works are public or semi-public works whose of of construction and operation are met by charges for use instead of

Act, 1930, as amended by later Acts\*, to 30th June, 1933, with certain minor amendments. The rate at which the unemployment relief tax is levied remains unchanged.

### NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND. An Act to amend the Unemployment Act, 1930, and the Unemploy-ment Amendment Act, 1931,† passed by the legislature of New Zealand on 30th April, 1932, provides for the establishment of a scheme for settling unemployed workers and their families on the land. The responsible Minister, acting in conjunction with the Unemployment Board, may enter into agreement with the owners or occupiers of suitable land so as to provide for the settlement thereon of suitable persons, and for the erection of dwellings and the provision of water, light, drainage and other necessities. Where the Minister is unable to enter into an agreement for the occupation of any suitable land, such land may be acquired by the Crown as for a public work. In so far as persons settled on the land in this manner cannot provide sustenance for themselves or their families they may be assisted from the Unemployment Fund in cash or in kind. The scheme is to be financed from the Public Account without further appropriation up to an amount not exceeding £500,000, and appropriation up to an amount not exceeding  $\pounds 500,000$ , and thereafter from moneys to be appropriated by Parliament from time to time for the purpose.

time for the purpose. The principal amendments to the earlier Acts are as follows: (i) The provisions relating to the payment from time to time to the Unemployment Fund of a subsidy from the Consolidated Fund and authorising the Minister of Finance to make advances in respect of this subsidy are repealed. (ii) The unemployment levy on adult males of 20 shillings per annum remains unchanged; but, as regards the emergency unemployment charge: (a) the rate is increased from one penny in every six shillings and eightpence to one penny in every one shilling and eightpence of salary, wages or other income on which such charge is imposed; the wages of all persons under sixteen years of age are exempt from the charge; (b) in the case of incomes derived from sources other than salary or wages, the whole of the income of men is now liable to the charge, instead of a proportion, and the amount of the income of women, from sources other than salary or wages, exempted from the charge is £20; previously, salary or wages, exempted from the charge is  $\pounds 20$ ; previously, women paid no charge on such income unless their total income from all sources was  $\pounds 250$  per annum or more, when they paid the charge on two-thirds of the income from sources other than salary or wages.

# WAGES AND HOURS IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932.

THE following Table summarises the results of an official inquiry‡ The following Table summarises the results of an official inquiry, into the wages paid and hours of labour of workers in the cotton textile industry in the United States for a pay period in the first quarter of 1932. The inquiry covered 76,650 workers in 154 representative cotton mills in eleven States, and is stated to include 90 per cent. of the cotton-mill workers in those States. The results of a similar inquiry during the period March to June, 1928, were summarised in this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 12).

Occupation and Sex.	Number of workers covered by inquiry.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average number of hours actually worked in one week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average actual earnings in one week.
Picker tenders male	747	53.8	44.3	Cents. 23·3	Dollars. 10·31
Card tenders and strippers male Card grinders male Drawing frame tenders male Drawing frame tenders female Slubber tenders male Speeder tenders male Spinners, mule male Spinners, frame female Doffers female Doffers female Booler tenders female Doffers female Doffers male Doffers male Dorawers male Brawers male Drawers male	$1,567 \\ 466 \\ 867 \\ 407 \\ 1,027 \\ 3,019 \\ 2,000 \\ 65 \\ 1,647 \\ 8,325 \\ 3,589 \\ 272 \\ 3,670 \\ 215 \\ 802 \\ 3,083 \\ 7,267 \\ 4,265 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	$53 \cdot 9 \\ 53 \cdot 8 \\ 54 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 9 \\ 53 \cdot 6 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \\ 53 \cdot 4 \\ 52 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 1 \\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 60 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10\cdot 87\\ 16\cdot 03\\ 9\cdot 57\\ 9\cdot 51\\ 12\cdot 47\\ 11\cdot 86\\ 12\cdot 52\\ 21\cdot 08\\ 8\cdot 80\\ 0\\ 10\cdot 56\\ 11\cdot 24\\ 8\cdot 42\\ 15\cdot 68\\ 11\cdot 39\\ 19\cdot 43\\ 15\cdot 68\\ 11\cdot 39\\ 19\cdot 43\\ 13\cdot 89\end{array}$
All workers, \$ \ male 1932. male and fe-	48,168 28,462	53·7 53·0	45·5 42·2	28·4 23·4	12.91 9.87
male	76,630	53.4	44.3	26.6	11.78
All workers, 1930	90,053	53.4	42.7	32.5	13.88

From the above Table, it appears that the actual number of hours worked in a week increased on an average from 42.7 in 1930 to 44.3 in 1932; but, in the same interval, average hourly earnings fell from 32.5 to 26.6 cents, resulting in a decline in average weekly earnings from 13.88 to 11.78 dollars.

See this GAZETTE for September, 1931, page 339. See this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445, and for October, 1931, page 380. ‡ Published in the Monthly Labour Review, July, 1932. U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington, U.S.A. § Including occupations not shown in the Table.

# NATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

A NATIONAL collective agreement, stated to cover some 250,000 workers, was concluded on 31st August, 1932, between the National Confederations of Employers and Workers in Industry, to regulate the conditions of employment in all undertakings in the cotton industry. The agreement becomes operative in the first fortnightly pay period after 1st September, 1932, and remains in force for one year. The provisions governing working hours and weeks year. The provisions governing working hours and wages are summarised below.

Working Hours, Overtime and Night Work.-The normal working day is 8 hours of effective work, except in the case of occupations requiring only intermittent work or mere attendance or caretaking. Provision is made, however, for the daily hours to be extended, subject to a weekly maximum of 48 hours, to permit the introduction of a half-holiday on Saturday. Hours may also be extended, but by not more than one a day, in order to make up for lost time, provided that the extensions take place during the two fortnights provided that the extensions take place during the two forthights immediately following the stoppage. Overtime work is defined as that performed outside the normal hours, and night work as that performed between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The wage rates are increased by (a) 30 per cent. for overtime worked on week days; (b) 50 per cent. for overtime work at night, on Sundays, and on public holidays; and (c) 25 per cent. for ordinary night work, except in the case of shift-working, when the increase is only 20 per cent.

Wage Rates.—Wages are payable at the rates shown below. When the work is arranged in two shifts, the hours of work per shift are  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and the rates are increased by 5 per cent. Where the rates paid in any establishment are higher than these agreed by rates, they may be reduced by not more than 10 per cent., but not below the agreed rates.

Lire.t

9.80

8.40

11.00

16.40

 $5.20 \\ to \\ 6.70 \\ 8.90 \\ 10.40 \\ 12.00 \\ 14.25$ 

5.20 to 6.70 7.40 9.00

16 40

a system of rotation. Hours of work may be increased up to a a system of rotation. Hours of work may be increased up to a maximum of 10 in the day or 60 in the week by agreement between the employers and workers, except for unhealthy industries and underground work. In exceptional cases specified by the Decree, a 12-hour working day may be permitted for certain sections of industrial establishments. The Decree does not apply to persons with special technical duties or engaged in management, supervision or confidential work, or to persons employed in family undertakings.\*

# WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

In recent issues of the official journal of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics,<sup>†</sup> particulars are given of the wages and hours of labour in the second half of 1931 and at 1st January, 1932, of workers in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries employed by the *Metaalbond* (an important association of employers in these industries). For the purpose of regulating wages, the *Metaalbond* has divided the various centres into three groups. Class I includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Schiedam; Class II, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Hengelo, etc.; and Class III, Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Helmond, Gendringen, and other less important towns. The wages data relate to 97 undertakings employing 23,646 workers.

The following Table gives the figures at 1st January, 1932, for 

	and have a second second second	
Piece workers. (Average earnings* for 8 hours).	Lire.‡	Time workers.† (Minimum rates for 8 hours).
Spinning. (a) Forewomen, female slubbing frame tenters (b) Female intermediate frame tenters, fly frame tent- ers, flnishing box tenters, combers, winders on work	9.80	Spinning. (a) Female yarn testers and other female operatives whose duties require trust and the exercise of care
requiring special care and instructions (c) Female scutchers, draw-	9.20	Forewomen weavers and other operatives with duties of testers, weighers, measur- ers, piece-lookers, checkers,
ing frame tenters, sliver tenters, etc (d) Female ring spinners, yarn twisters, ordinary wind-	8.40	pattern weavers, provided that such duties require trust and the responsible exercise
ers, doublers over 16 years of age, bundlers and packers (e) Male spinners on self- acting spinning machines	7.85	of care Dyeing, bleaching, mercerising and finishing.
Piecers on self-acting ma- chines are paid a percentage based on the spinners' earn- ings; the amount not to be less than the daily rate for dyers of the same age.	18.00	<ul> <li>(a) Male workers responsible</li> <li>for the control of machines</li> <li>requiring aptitude and special</li> <li>practical training</li> <li>(b) Other workers engaged</li> <li>on machines, and in other</li> <li>dyeing, bleaching, mercerising, and finishing operations :</li> </ul>
Weaving. (a) Female bobbin and	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Males : From 12 to 15 years
other winders, creelers, and other operatives	7.50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
or hand	10.20	Over 20 years Females :—
and menders, piece makers-up (d) Male Jacquard weavers	9.20	From 12 to 15 years
making tapestry of the "Monza" type for furniture	14.25	, 15 ,, 17 ,, Over 17 years

		Class of Town.				
Martin a bar rectangent en arte marent shish		I.	II.	III.		
SI-11-1 -		Cents.‡	Cents.	Cents.		
Skilled : Average hourly time rate Average minimum hourly earnings fixed 1	by	66	62	59		
collective agreement		68 83	63 76	56 68		
Semi-skilled : Average hourly time rate		58	54	49		
Average minimum hourly earnings fixed a collective agreement	by	60	55	48		
Average hourly earnings		73	64	58		
Average hourly time rate	 by	51	50	43		
collective agreement Average hourly earnings		52 63	47 58	40 49		

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings, in the second half of 1931, of workers in the same age-group in certain occupations and centres

	(-c) \$c)	Average hourly earnings in cents.‡									
Occupation.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	y         o         i         i         i           1         0         0         0         0         0         0           1         0         0         0         0         0         0         0           1         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0           1         0         0         0         0         0         0         0         0           1         0	Gendringen.							
Skilled Workers. Fitters Boilermakers Coppersmiths Patternmakers Platers (shipbuilding) Hand moulders Smiths	93 94 86 91 90 85 79 88	79 80 78 77 79 81 77 78	75 75 76 76 76	73 78 75 73 73	76 70  73	71 68 67 55	61  60 62 				
Semi-skilled Workers. Drilling machinists Erectors (constructional ironwork) Lathe hands Riveters Planing machinists Grinding machinists Machine moulders	86 76 81 81 86 79 64	68 69 68 78 75 70 	65 74 72 62	65 64 58 68 64	65 63 66 62	56  57 56	  51 54				
Unskilled Workers. Labourers	66	62	58	56	56	46	46				

Particulars of the weekly hours of labour at 1st January, 1932, Particulars of the weekly hours of labour at 1st January, 1502, are given with regard to 23,646 workers, including both adults and minors; of these, 59 per cent. (13,956)§ had a normal week of 48 hours or slightly less; 16 per cent. worked from 33 to 45 hours; 22 per cent., from 30 to 32 hours; and 3 per cent., less than 30 hours. An article giving corresponding particulars for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE for August, 1931 (page 297).

Industrial and Labour Information, 18th July, 1932. International Labour

Thatstrat and Labour Information, 18th July, 1932. International Labour Office, Geneva.
 † Maandschrift, March and May, 1932. The Hague.
 ‡ One florin equals 100 cents. (about 1s. 8d. at par).
 § This figure, it is stated, also includes about 1,000 persons on continuous work with a week of over 48 hours.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# LABOUR CONDITIONS IN EGYPT.

THE Egyptian Government invited the International Labour Office. THE Egyptian Government invited the International Labour Office, in September, 1931, to send an advisory mission to Egypt to study labour conditions in that country, and to prepare a Report to the Egyptian Government on the best means of organising its Labour Department. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office appointed Mr. H. B. Butler, at that time Deputy Director of the Office, to undertake this mission, with the assistance of Mr. S. Lawford Childs. Mr. Butler arrived in Egypt on 16th February, 1972, and grent the greater part of four weeks in visiting factories 1932, and spent the greater part of four weeks in visiting factories and workshops. He presented two Reports, dealing respectively (i) with the organisation of the Labour Department of the Egyptian Government, and (ii) with the labour conditions of the country and the measures of social reform proposed by the Government. The second of these Reports has now been published.\*

Mr. Butler begins by pointing out that Egypt is still preponderantly an agricultural country. Of 5,845,665 persons returned at the census of 1927 as engaged in occupations, no fewer than 3,525,206, or over 60 per cent., were engaged in agriculture. The numbers engaged in nufacture and in commerce were returned as 546,259 and 459,363 respectively. Most of those engaged in agriculture are peasants, living on their own holdings, who sometimes supplement their incomes by working for others. Wages in agriculture are very low --from 6 to 8 piastres<sup>†</sup> a day in good times, and about half those amounts at the present time

These low agricultural wages keep down the wages for unskilled labour in the towns, notably in the ginning factories. Another result of the low standard of living of the fellahin is that nearly three-quarters of the population do not provide a market for industrial products, other than the simplest clothing and implements, onfectionery and kerosene.

The great majority of the population are still illiterate. At the Census of 1927, only 10.8 per cent. of the population were returned as literate, though the number of literates had nearly doubled since as literate, though the number of interates had nearly doubled since 1917. In consequence of the general illiteracy, Europeans are still largely employed in positions of responsibility; but this state of things is already passing away, thanks to the energetic educational policy of the Egyptian Government. Mr. Butler refers in particular to the industrial schools, which he found well staffed and with promising pupils.

Large scale industry is still the exception in Egypt. The Census of 1927 showed that, out of about 43,000 industrial establishments in Egypt employing staff, only about 2,800 employed more than nine persons, while about 34,000 employed four or less. Many of the small workshops are engaged in traditional handicrafts, without any aid from power machinery.

Wages are low according to European standards. For unskilled Wages are low according to European standards. For unskined factory labour, they range from 7 to 12 piastres a day, according to locality; for skilled men, they range from 20 to 30 piastres. In the handicraft trades, wages are even lower; a skilled weaver or bootmaker does not usually earn more than 6 to 8 piastres for a day of eleven or twelve hours

sum necessary to support life in Egypt.

30th September, 1932. Textile Industry.—According to the latest available information, no agreement had been reached at the middle of the present month regarding the claims of the employers for the reduction of wage rates in the West Saxony and East Saxony textile areas. The reductions demanded by the employers are stated to amount to 6 per cent. in East Saxony and up to 10 per cent. in West Saxony. For the Düren-Euskirchen area, agreement was reached between employers and workers for the reduction of wages by approximately 6 per cent. as from 1st September, 1932. As from 15th August, 1932, until 28th February, 1933, wages are also to be reduced in the Rhenish Palatinate, the new hourly rates for male and female workers in the highest age group being fixed at 55 and 38.5 pfennigs respectively, as compared with the previous rates of 58 and 41 pfennigs respectively. In Silesia, some 35,000 workers are affected by the decision of the employers to terminate the current wage agreement at 30th September, 1932; while the wage agreement for the Cologne area is also to be terminated by the employers with a view to the reduction of wages by some 15 per cent. Unemployment is comparatively slight among skilled workers; among unskilled and casual workers it is more common, but does not produce the same acute distress as in Europe, owing to the small The greater part of the Report consists of Mr. Butler's detailed The greater part of the report consists of Mr. Butler's detailed recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions in Egypt. He deals successively with the employment of women and children; compensation for accidents; health and safety; unemployment; trade associations; hours of work; a weekly rest day; the contract of employment; conciliation and arbitration; and the establishment of an Advisory Labour Council isory Labour Council. A few points of special interest are noted below :--Children.-It was estimated in 1927 that 15 per cent. of the total view to the reduction of wages by some 15 per cent.

staff in industrial establishments were children. Children under ten years of age are often employed. Their low wages tend to keep down the general level of wages, and their employment reduces the ount of employment open to men.

Women.—Women represented only 3 per cent. of the total staff engaged in industry in 1927, and a similar proportion in commercial occupations. In ginning factories, where they are employed in considerable numbers, their hours are often very long—sometimes from fourteen to eighteen hours a day—and their wages very small. Their wages are often paid through a contractor, or "Reiss," who not infrare a portion of their earning not infrequently retains a portion of their earnings.

Trade Associations .--- There are few national unions; the syndicates trade unions) are mostly local bodies, sometimes consisting only of the employees of individual firms. They are rarely recognised by he employers. For the most part they are simply mutual benefit ocieties, with small power of defending the economic and professional terests of their members.

Seamen and Dockers .- As a result of the failure of negotiations between the employers and workers regarding proposed reductions in wages, a strike of both seamen and dock workers broke out at Hours of Work .- Nine hours a day, in some cases eight hours, are In wages, a strike of both seamen and dock workers broke out at the port of Gdynia on 29th August. It is understood that seamen's subsistence allowances were considerably reduced at the beginning of July, and that it was subsequently proposed to reduce wages by 15 to 20 per cent. In the case of the dock workers, hourly wages had been reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. on 23rd June, while a second reduction of 10 per cent. had since been made in the wages of tug-heat ervers. A temporary sattlement of the neither of dispute between common in modern factories. In a considerable number of factories, however, particularly those doing seasonal work (such as cotton pressing and ginning, sugar refining, etc.), hours are much longer; twelve hours a day, for seven days a week, during four months or more, are common in the seasonal industries. Long hours are also common in the native workshops, though in these a weekly rest-day reduction of 10 per cent. had since been made in the wages of tug-boat crews. A temporary settlement of the points of dispute between the dock workers and their employers, effected with the aid of the authorities, resulted in the return of these workers to work on 5th September. Under the terms of settlement, the parties are to draw up a collective agreement by 1st October; in the meantime, dock workers' wages are to be raised by 5 per cent. The seamen's dispute was settled on 7th September by the conclusion of an agree-ment prolonging present conditions until 1st January, 1933. Weekly Rest Day.—In factories, except those doing seasonal work, a weekly rest-day—either Friday or Sunday—is usual. Nevertheless, according to the 1927 Census, over 50 per cent. of industrial estab-\* Report on Labour Conditions in Egypt. Government Press, Cairo. The value of the plastre is about  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .

ings; the amount not to be less than the daily rate for dyers of the same age. Weaving.		practical training
<ul> <li>(a) Female bobbin and other winders, creelers, and other operatives</li></ul>	7.50 10.20 9.20	From 12 to 15 years , 15 , 16 , , 16 , 18 , , 18 , 20 , Over 20 years Females : From 12 to 15 years
making tapestry of the "Monza" type for furniture	14.25	", 15 ,, 17 ,, Over 17 years Skilled maintenance workers. Male technical workers, e.g., mechanics, boiler firemen, car- penters, etc

The agreement also contains provisions governing the engagement of workers, etc., learners, paid holidays, and leaving grants on discharge. Workers who have been employed in an undertaking for at least twelve consecutive months are entitled to a paid holiday of six days (48 working hours), the payment being made in advance.

# HOURS OF LABOUR IN BRAZIL.

A DECREE issued by the Head of the Provisional Government of Brazil on 4th May, 1932, provides that the normal hours of work are to be eight in the day and 48 in the week, and that for every period of six days of work a rest period of 24 hours is to be allowed, which, as a rule, must fall on Sunday. A different distribution of working hours is permissible, provided that they do not exceed 10 a day and 48 a week. Hours of work at night may not exceed 7, except in undertakings where continuous processes are used. The uninterrupted working of establishments may be provided for by

\* By "average earnings" is meant the average earnings, calculated for a period of four fortnights, of all workers engaged on the production of a uniform article and using the same type of machine. \* Piece work rates for processes normally remunerated on a time rate basis are to be fixed so that an industrious worker of normal capacity shall earn at least 15 per cent. more than the time rates. ‡ Where sattending to a larger number of machines than is usual in the undertaking are to be paid higher rates than those shown.

lishments had no weekly holiday; though many of these may be one-man businesses without any employees. In commercial estab-lishments, the proportion was nearly 80 per cent. Many of the native shops are never closed on any day of the week, and similar conditions are said to exist in the bakeries of Alexandria.

Payment of Wages.—Wages are often paid through a contractor 'Reiss''). It is alleged that, in many of the smaller establishments, wages are not paid at regular intervals, and are sometimes arbitrarily withheld. Deductions are often made by way of fines, etc.

# WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### BELGIUM

Coal-mining .- The strike in this industry has been terminated by an agreement reached between the delegates of the coalowners and trade unions at a meeting of the National Joint Commission on 7th September. The agreement, which has since been ratified by the coalowners and miners concerned, provides that wages are to be increased by 1 per cent. as from 1st October. A sub-committee of employers and workers is to fix the final rate of increase as soon as the advantages to be desired from the sub-contrast of the state of the state. of employers and workers is to fix the final rate of increase as soon as the advantages to be derived from the convention about to be concluded between Belgian and German coalowners are known. Each mining undertaking is to review the wages of its lower-paid workers. When these measures have been put into force, wages are to remain stabilised until 1st November. A sub-committee of employers' and workers' representatives is to examine the question of the revision of the wages agreement. Work in the Borinage coalifield will be resumed as soon as possible under a system of alternating employment to be arranged by a joint committee alternating employment, to be arranged by a joint committee appointed by the employers and workers concerned. A similar committee is to be appointed for the same purpose for each of the other coalfields.

# GERMANY.

Coal-mining.—The employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry have notified their intention of terminating the current wage agreement at 30th September, 1932, with a view to a revised wage regulation designed to take account of the special circumstances of individual pits. No further information is available regarding the workers' movement (reported in the last issue of this Gargerry workers' movement (reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 288) for the reduction of working hours in the industry.

Metal and Engineering .- A recent award for the metal and ngineering industry in the Central Rhineland area provides for the reduction of wage rates during the period from 1st September, 1932, to 31st January, 1933, by amounts varying for the different categories of workers from 2 to 4 pfennigs. The wage agreements for the Düren and Cologne areas are to be terminated by the employers at 30th September, 1932.

### NETHEBLANDS.

Seamen.-A dispute between Dutch officers and seamen and the Dutch shipping companies began on 30th August, in consequence, it is stated, of proposals to lower wages and to employ foreign instead of Dutch seamen at these wages, if the latter rejected the reduction.

It is understood that agreement was reached between representa-tives of the parties on 14th September, and that existing rates of pay are to be maintained by the different shipping companies for periods of varying duration. This settlement was, it is reported, accepted by the officers at Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by the seamen at Amsterdam, but was rejected by the seamen at Rotterdam,

### POLAND.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

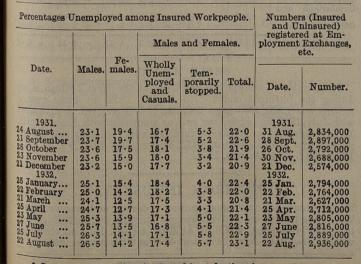
Summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries, and (b) for various other industries :—

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Martin California	a the second and a second	Mercand / Marthan	APRIL PROPERTY	10000000000	Mr. Barris State Ber 1	TEROLI									
		Workpeople included		as		d = Dec.(-) and with a		JRED FAIN A							GRI	EAT
Industry.	Same of the	in the Returns for August,	August 1932.	L	fonth	Year	Plain C	urve	•	-			= 19			
		1932.	-	D	efore.	before.	Broken Dotted		n narren. Gen na Jan				= 19 = 19			
and all adverte	10.02.20		Days Wor per wee		(Piczaski)		Chain (	COLORADO DE SURA DE SURA DE SU		0-0-0			_S M	ean fo	r 1923	
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	1.199.3		Furnaces Blast.		imber.	Number.	PER		a lange	See. 6 1	- weeks	Real of	- Local	h - d	in it	
Pig Iron		created "	Mills work			- 7 - 24	UNEM-	JAN	FEB MAR	APLI	MAY JI	IN JUL	AUG SE	P OCT	r nov	DEC
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Iron and Steel	•••	38,992	198,74		5.2	- 4.5	00		the state of the			CONTRACTOR OF				and the
	(8	) OTHER I	NDUSTRIES	3			23					E FERENCE TO				United in
	Nur	aber of Worl Employed	cpeople		ages Pa orkpeop	aid to all ble.	22	1		- COOME	e terrest	a			****	
Industry.	Weel ende 27th	d   Dec. (·	+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th -	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	21	and the	1			1997 - 193 14 Sec 199				•~~ 
	Augus 1932	t, Month		August,	Month before.	Year before.	20					and a second			2.2.	•
Textiles :	67.70	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	19		to sealer	Lan Lang	A Derkan	with Sal	en ana	•		and and
Woollen Worsted	50,59	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ - \\ 0.4 \\ - \\ 1.6 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 6.2	84,659 90,251 03,084	-12.8 + 2.2 - 3.8	- 8.5 + 6.9* + 8.5*	18			lives 51		ANTER AND		•		
Boot and Shoe	10,12	$5 - 3 \cdot 1$ 3 + 0 \cdot 4	- 2.6 1	19,064	-3.1 - 0.2	+26.6 - 8.3*	17	Charles Man	Tel Sec	1.1.1			· • •		STREET IN	-
Pottery Brick	9,73	$\begin{vmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ - 0.4 \end{vmatrix}$	$+ 4 \cdot 6 - 17 \cdot 1$	15,638 20,789	+ 3.4 + 0.0	$+ 6.0 \\ -21.7$	16					•			100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
UNEMPI	LÖYMI	INT SUM	MARY B	Y DIST	RICTS	3.	15									
The following 7 ment at 22nd Au							14			• 1		hand in	a Balan	aller a	(Aller all	
tive divisions int	o which	h the coun	try is divi	ided for	the pu	urpose of	13	and the second	•							
		and an and the second		and a l	Increas	ue (+) or	12				e cale via e tenetit					
	Estimat	ed	tage Unemp at August, 19	oloyed	Decrea: Total P	se(+) or se(-) in ercentages mpared	12	.00	2		trans.				inite !!	
Divisions.	Insure at July	1	August, 1		wi	th a	1	1928 -	1928		-	000	, core		-	20
	1931. (Totals	.) Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	10		1928	1927		1927	1927 19	27 1927	1927	1927
		Jiaics.	Females.	I Utal.	Derore.		9			-	1927-19	27 ×	× 3	<b>È</b> − Î		
London South-Eastern	2,346,61	50 15·2	6·8 6·4	13.2 -	-0.2 -0.2	$+ 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 6$	8									_
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	894,70 1,893,05 2,073,01	0 24.8	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	21.6	-0.1	+ 3.1 + 0.2 + 1.6	7						A Designed			
North-Western Scotland	2,222,93	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22·6 15·6	27.7  -	+ 0.3 + 1.6 + 1.1	$+ 1.6 \\ - 2.0 \\ + 0.8$				121	and the second		. Sola			
Wales Northern Ireland	606,12 270,00	0 31.8	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39·9 - 29·8 - 3·3	$+ 1 \cdot 1$ - 0 \cdot 4	+ 7.2 + 1.8	6				and and a state					
Special Schemes Tota' J	140,00		14.2		 + 0·2	$\frac{-0\cdot 1}{+1\cdot 1}$	5					an a th				
UNEMPLOY	MENT	DURING	THE PA	AST 12	MON	THS.	4							1974 - 19		
The following	Table s	hows, mon	th by mor	ath from	n Augu	ıst, 1931	3						. 10/01	(19) (19) (19) (19)		Contraction of the second
the percentages approximate nu	unemp mber	of application	ng insured nts for e	mployn	eople, nent r	and the egistered	2							96 - 200 		and the second
at Employment Ireland.								Saltan Sal				St. Co	and the second	and and		
The percentag	es for	each mon	th have h	been cal	culated	l on the										
basis of the esti- June, 1931, no a							-0-				and the second	and the second	-			

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July,		atage Unem at d August, :	Decreas Total Pe as con	e(+) or se(-) in ercentages mpared th a	
	1931. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$\begin{array}{c} 2,346,610\\ 973,250\\ 894,700\\ 1,893,050\\ 2,073,010\\ 2,222,930\\ 1,350,330\\ 606,120\\ 270,000\\ 140,000\\ \end{array}$	$16 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 3$	6.8 6.4 7.6 13.8 16.8 22.6 15.6 15.3 26.5 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 7 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Tota'	12,770,000	26.5	14.2	23.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1

nsured population since that date. The estimated numbers of persons at the end of June, 1932, will not be available until ovember next.



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

# EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline at 22nd August as compared with 25th July. The principal industries affected by the decline were the cotton, silk and carpet industries, textile printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc., the clothing trades except boot and shoe manufacture, pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, coal mining, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in linen and jute, hemp, rope, etc., electrical and wireless apparatus, pottery and earthenware, and leather and leather goods manufacture

There was an increase in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed in the Northern Counties and in Wales, but in Scotland and Northern Ireland the numbers showed a reduction. There was very little change in other parts of the country. Employment was moderate in the south of England and bad in all other areas.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd August, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 23·1, as compared with 22·9 at 25th July, 1932, and with 22·0 at 24th August, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, was 17·4, as compared with 17·1 at 25th July, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·7, as compared with 5·8. For males alone, the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was 26·5, and for females, 14·2; at 25th July, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26·3 and 14·1.

1932, the corresponding percentages were 20.5 and 14.1. At 22nd August, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,040,078 wholly unemployed, 719,295 temporarily stopped, and 100,455 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,859,828. This was 48,046 more than a month before, and 126,046 more than a year before. The total included 2,289,045 men, 83,737 boys, 430,271 women and 56,775 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers and of the percentages unemployed with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The 2,040,078 wholly unemployed included 698,045 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; 1,005,051 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 200,764 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional

payments, and 136,218 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd August, 1932, was 2,935,873

1932, was 2,935,875. Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932, and of 5.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 3.99, an increase of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, but a decrease of 0.60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931. In the iron-mining industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area and in the Clitheroe area employment was bad; in the Buxton area it was good. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. It was very slack also at chalk quarries, at china clay quarries, and at tin mines. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued very bad.

continued very bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of August was 57, as compared with 56 at the end of July, and 64 at the end of August, 1931. At iron and steel works employment showed a further decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 49.3 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 48.5 at 25th July, 1932, and 48.3 at 24th August, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad. It was very bad also, with little change, in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry employment showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in marine engineering the acute depression continued; and in all other

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment continued very bad and showed on the whole little variation as compared with a month earlier.

In the other metal trades employment continued slack generally and showed a slight decline in some sections. It was moderate in the hollow-ware and the needle and fishing-tackle trades; slack in

the tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, and file trades; and bad in the sheet metal, stove and grate, cutlery, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated-ware trades.

Textile Industries.—The extensive dispute in the cotton industry did not result in stoppage of work until 29th August, but the dispute in the Burnley district continued throughout August and disputes in other working centres began about the middle of the month. There were also holiday stoppages at many towns. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 43.8 at 24th August, 1931 1931

1931. In the wool textile industry, employment showed little general change apart from a slight decline in the worsted section. The per-centage of insured workpeople unemployed was  $26 \cdot 8$  at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $26 \cdot 6$  at 25th July, 1932, and  $36 \cdot 9$  at 24th In the carpet section employment showed a decline August, 1931 but remained fair.

but remained fair. Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and remained slack on the whole. In the lace trade employment was very slack. It was very slack also in silk manufacture. In artificial silk yarn manufacture it was slack, short time being worked by many firms. In the linen industry employment showed some improvement, but was still very bad. It remained very bad also in the jute industry, although there was a great reduction following the resumption of work after extended holidays, in the number of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing etc., trades employment continued to decline and was very bad, with much short-time working. with much short-time working.

with much short-time working. Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a decline and was slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trade there was a slight decline and employment was only moderate. There was little change in the shirt and collar trade, employment remaining moderate to slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good; and in the glove trade it was fair. In the felt hat trade there was little change and employment remained moderate. In the boot and shoe industry the customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended by many firms. After the resump-tion of work short time was general. Towards the end of the month there was a slight improvement in most districts, but employment generally remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 22.6 at 25th July, 1932, and 20.0 at 24th August, 1931.

Leather Trades .- Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement, but was still slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment remained very slack or bad; it showed a decline in the Midlands and North of England and in Scotland and Wales, but there was some improvement in Southern England and in Northern Ireland. The most marked improvement occurred in the London division, where most marked improvement occurred in the London division, where there was increased activity in the painting and decorating section. As regards individual occupations, there was some improvement with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and plumbers, but with bricklayers and masons employment showed a decline; it was very slack with masons and bad with other classes. In brick manufacture employment was slighly worse on the whole than a month earlier, and remained very slack generally. Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained very slack. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it continued to decline and was very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper-making industry was moderate generally, though showing a slight decline. With letterpress printers employment showed little change and remained moderate; in London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Edinburgh it was slack or bad, but at Leeds and Glasgow and some of the smaller centres it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good generally. With lithographic printers it continued slack. With lithographic artists it was slack to fair. With bookbinders it was slack. was slack.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole; in many cases the August holidays were extended and there was much short-time working. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working; and at Worcester also short-time working continued.

In the glass trades employment showed little general change and remained very slack in all sections.

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

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

# SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE

# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING AUGUST, 1932.

			1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -	entres (		Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		1,190 741 656 522 682 692 770 367	4,080 2,148 1,828 3,501 3,593 3,391 2,717 1,364	$1,941 \\ 1,030 \\ 763 \\ 579 \\ 895 \\ 831 \\ 643 \\ 405$	4,061 1,691 1,399 3,110 2,614 3,237 2,166 496	11,272 5,610 4,646 7,712 7,784 8,151 6,296 2,632	$\begin{array}{c} 0.48 \\ 0.58 \\ 0.52 \\ 0.41 \\ 0.38 \\ 0.37 \\ 0.47 \\ 0.43 \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN	•••	5,620	22,622	7,087	18,774	54,103	0.44	

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

# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

# COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline and was very bad. With the exception of Gloucester and Somerset, all areas showed an increase in the number of insured persons wholly unemployed, but in nearly all areas there was a decrease in the

unemployed, but in nearly all areas there was a decrease in the numbers temporarily stopped. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.6 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 41.2 at 25th July, 1932, and 31.5 at 24th August, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 1.1 (from 21.5 to 22.6), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.7 (from 19.7 to 19.0). The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1932, and of 5.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight

22nd August, 1951. The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 3.99, an increase of 0.20 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, but a decrease of 0.60 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931

1931. The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th August, 1932, 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 total. totals.

	Wage Ea	n Numberners on ( Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	27th August,				Inc.(+) or Dec (-)as compared with a		
	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	39,633 98,007	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 9 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	Days. 4 · 35 4 · 27	Days. +0.37 +0.20	Days. -0·33 -0·10	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire	6,380 100,915 47,284 64,727 49,546	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 8 \\ -5 \cdot 6 \\ -4 \cdot 4 \\ -7 \cdot 6 \\ -5 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$4 \cdot 65$ 3 \cdot 35 3 \cdot 25 3 \cdot 35 3 \cdot 35 3 \cdot 08	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.01 \\ -0.08 \\ +0.26 \\ +0.10 \\ -0.16 \\ \end{array} $	+2.84 -1.14 -0.83 -0.54 -1.23	
Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop	58,404 17,030 22,192 29,656	$\frac{1}{-}$ $0.9$ + $0.2$ - $0.6$ - $0.3$	-2.8 -0.9 +1.6 +0.3	3.14 5.02 3.79 3.85	-0.19 + 0.35 + 0.32 + 0.31	$-1 \cdot 32$ $-0 \cdot 34$ $-0 \cdot 41$ $-0 \cdot 74$	
Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	9,486 6,428 12,203 138,412	-0.3 -0.6 +0.9 -6.6 -1.2	$+ 0.3 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 11.4 \\ -10.9 \\ - 8.0$	3.85 3.95 5.50 4.39 4.59	+0.31 +0.39 +0.23 -0.45	-0.68 -0.58 -0.79	
England and Wales	700,303	- 1.6	- 5.6	3.87	-0.01	-0.70	
GOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,429 19,268 45,933	+ 0.5 + 0.9 + 2.1	+ 1.7 - 0.3 - 5.4	5.05 5.45 4.91	+2.24 +2.60 +1.87	+0.24 + 0.34 + 0.25	
Scotland	77,630	+ 1.5	- 3.1	5.07	+2.12	+0.27	
GREAT BRITAIN	777,933	- 1.3	- 5.4	3.99	+0.20	-0.60	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, was 1.80 days per week, of which 1.73 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1932, was 2.00 days per week, of which 1.67 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, were 1.19 days per w

for the fortinght ended 22nd August, 1931, were 1.19 days per week, and 1.05 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week. The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th August, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 13,611,800 tons, as compared with 14,218,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1932, and 14,775,600 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 22nd August, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932, and 24th August, 1931, are shown in the following Table :—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

		sured Pe aployed a				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
	Num	bers.	P	ercentage	es.			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	236,959	198,387	22.6	19.0	41.6	+ 0.4	+ 10.1	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :	203,557 33,402	188,979 9,408	$22 \cdot 0$ $27 \cdot 7$	20 · 4 7 · 8	42·4 35·5	+ 0.4 - 0.2	+ 11.1 + 1.9	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	11,607 48,813	8,805 13,096	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 9 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	17·3 8·8	40·2 41·7	- 0.8 + 0.6	+ 2.5 + 8.4	
land Yorkshire	4,388 28,979	1,806 52,898	38.6 16.2	15·8 29·5	54 · 4 45 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 18.0 + 7.5	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	17,945 7,966	25,320 15,078	$20.3 \\ 12.3$	$28.7 \\ 23.4$	49·0 35·7	+10.6 - 1.2	+ 16.3 + 16.9	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor- cester and	8,297 1,235	12,603 181	12·9 9·8	19·7 1·4	32.6 11.2	-5.7 +0.5	+ 16.9 + 4.4	
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,238	13,887	14.8	20.0	34 · 8	- 1.4	+ 11.4	
Somerset Kent	1,633 278	3,089 1	$\begin{array}{c} 14\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 7\end{array}$	$27 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 41\cdot 3\\ 4\cdot 7\end{array}$	- 2·1	$\begin{array}{c} + 14.5 \\ + 0.3 \end{array}$	
Wales and Monmouth	60,809	42,200	27.8	19.2	47.0	+ 0.3	+ 12.5	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamer engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,754,000 tons in August, 1932, as compared with 4,812,300 tons in July, 1932, and with 4,849,600 tons in August, 1931.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline during August, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 43.2 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 42.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 48.4 at 24th August, 1931. 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 ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	night Dec. (-) as com- ended pared with a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and	1,898	Per cent. - 9.2	Per cent. - 32.7	Days. 3.41	<b>Days.</b> - 1.08	Days. + 0.88	
Lancashire Other Districts	1,628 1,344	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	+ 25.5 + 3.1	4.65 4.67	+ 0.07 + 0.08	- 0.74 - 0.11	
ALL DISTRICTS	4,870	- 4.5	- 10.2	4.17	- 0.38	+ 0.42	

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th August, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,580, showing a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with July, 1932, and of 9.3 per cent. as compared with August, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.86 in August, 1932, as compared with 5.73 in July, 1932, and 5.92 in August, 1931.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.0 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 41.4 at 25th July, 1932, and 44.9 at 24th August, 1931.

· See note \* in previous column.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 57 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1932, compared with 56 at the end of July, 1932, and 64 at the end of August, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,301 workpeople at the end of August, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1932, and a decrease of 12.6 per cent. compared with August, 1071

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1932, July, 1932, and August, 1931:—

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu n Blast.		Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a
	of Furnaces.	August, 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1931.		Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	n nin san Tangan da			lef schronen armen schreite	and a second	7 11
Durham and Cleveland	87	15	15	21		- 6
Cumberland and West Lancs Parts of Lancs. and Vorks (including Shef-	36	3	3	3		
field) and North Wales	25	6	5	4	+ 1	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	43 23	17 7	18 6	21 7	- 1 + 1	4
Worcs. and Warwick South Wales and Mon.	38 21	5 3	5 3	6 1		-1 + 2
ENGLAND AND WALES SCOTLAND	273 83	56 1	55 1	63 1	+ 1	- 7
GREAT BRITAIN	356	57	56	64	+ 1	- 7

The production of pig iron in August, 1932, amounted to 259,400 tons compared with 292,600 tons in July, 1932, and 275,700 tons in August, 1931.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very bad. In the week ended EMPLOYMENT during August remained very bad. In the week ended 27th August, 1932, 318 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 289 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and with 331 in the week ended 29th August, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was  $45 \cdot 6$  at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $44 \cdot 9$  at 25th July, 1932, and with  $38 \cdot 3$  at 24th August, 1931. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed little change and was very bad. In the week ended 27th August, 1932, 66 mills were in some which information is available.

peration at works for which information is available, as compared h 62 in the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and with 77 in the week

nded 29th August, 1931. 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.			
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	55 6	+ 2	-4 -2	318 66	+29 + 4	- 13 - 11	
TOTAL	61	+ 2	- 6	384	+33	- 24	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August. amounted to 54,364 tons, or 1,573 tons less than in July, 1932, out 1,884 tons more than in August, 1931.

# IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline and continued Very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was  $49 \cdot 3$  at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $48 \cdot 5$  at 25th July, 1932, and  $48 \cdot 3$  at 24th August,

1931. At certain firms employing 38,992 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 27th August, 1932, 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 5·2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1932, and by 4·5 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd August, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in the week ended 27th August, 1932, as compared with 5·2 in July, 1932, and 5·3 in August, 1931. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

hose employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in Deration, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No COUNT is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteelsm, etc., and it not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually orked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing as average number of shifts.

	empl	of Workp loyed by ] king retu	Firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 27th	ended compared 27th with a		Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
sise of the second s	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	e gidane	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	3,221 438 14,049 925 5,593 7,777	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 2 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 8 \\ + 6 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 33 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 6 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	18,369 1,849 64,113 4,467 27,960 42,327	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.8 \\ +10.7 \\ - 8.0 \\ + 7.8 \\ - 4.0 \\ + 0.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.0 \\ -29.8 \\ - 6.5 \\ + 5.5 \\ - 9.2 \\ + 7.5 \end{array} $	
TOTAL	6,989 38,992	-5.4 - 4.1	-7.6 - 1.7	39,659 198,744	$\frac{-5.7}{-5.2}$	-9.1 - 4.5	
DISTRICTS.					1. (1.10) 1. (1.10) 1. (1.10) 1. (1.10) 1. (1.10)		
Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	8,023	- 7.2	-13.8	41,960	- 6.9	-17.7	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	13,548 333	-1.7 -6.5	$\frac{-2.1}{-5.7}$	68,429 1,349	-3.0 -20.5	-5.6 -17.1	
and Cheshire Staffordshire	4,021 4,744	+ 6.2 + 5.9	$^{+27\cdot4}_{+2\cdot9}$	20,236 23,672	- 0.4 + 2.3	+23.0 + 0.2	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon-	2,241	-24.8	- 25 • 4	10,908	-21.0	-25.4	
mouth Scotland	6,082	- 8·3	+12.7 $+12.7$	32,190	- 8·1 †	+13.5	
TOTAL	38,992	- 4.1	- 1.7	198,744	T - 5·2	- 4.5	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 361,500 tons in August, 1932, as compared with 438,400 tons in July, 1932, and 357,300 tons in August, 1931.

# ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; the acute depression in marine engineering continued; and in all other sections employment remained very bad. Compared with a year ago employment showed a substantial improvement in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands division, but in all other sections and areas there was little change, apart from a general decline in constructional engineering. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at

workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd August, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :---

	and she	at 22nd August, 1932.								
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Deci as co wi	ase (+) rease (-) mpared th a Year		
International a	Finger	aligner for	En	Ŭ,	Ve		before.	before.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Bootland Wales NorthernIreland	11,141 7,718 5,424 19,849 41,790 45,600 29,973 2,326 2,049	1,766 1,098 294 4,224 1,887 4,527 1,074 73	407 910 345 11,379 373 10,387 68	280 198 2,420 2,962 973 2,429 268	5,944 4,594 5,105 26,761 2,690 7,216 2,162 700 313	19,954 14,097 11,931 53,599 60,708 58,689 46,025 3,435 6,099	$\begin{array}{r} - & 918 \\ + & 267 \\ + & 1,489 \\ + & 1,380 \\ - & 2,584 \\ + & 127 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 615 \\ + & 1,169 \\ - & 9,244 \\ + & 2,898 \\ - & 1,976 \\ + & 1,965 \end{array}$		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	165,870	15,057	27,757	10,368	55,485	274,537	- 550	- 1,207		
International States	I	Percent	ages U	nempl	loyed at	22nd Au	gust, 193	32.		
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$12 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{r} 48.2\\ 18.6\\ 13.5\\ 24.0\\ 55.8\\ 45.5\\ 57.9\\ 48.6\\ 73.1\end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 7 \\     31 \cdot 1 \\     38 \cdot 1 \\     33 \cdot 1 \\     39 \cdot 9 \\     32 \cdot 2 \\     44 \cdot 7 \\     32 \cdot 3 \\     34 \cdot 1   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     13 \cdot 9 \\     16 \cdot 7 \\     15 \cdot 8 \\     23 \cdot 7 \\     37 \cdot 2 \\     33 \cdot 8 \\     40 \cdot 0 \\     36 \cdot 4 \\     40 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 2.3 \\ 1.3 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array} $	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 5}{+ 1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1 \cdot 5}{- 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 1} + \frac{1 \cdot 1}{+ 1 \cdot 7} + \frac{4 \cdot 4}{+ 4 \cdot 7}$		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28.8	16.3	50.2	35.1	22.1	27.3	- 0.1	- 0.1		
Ditto, July, 1932 Ditto, Aug. 1931	$\begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\frac{16\cdot 4}{14\cdot 5}$	$50 \cdot 4 \\ 48 \cdot 0$	$34 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 3$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\cdot 2\\ 24\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \end{array}$				
+ - + + +	North Contraction	Contraction of the local division of the loc	10 104 100	Charles of	State Constants		Contraction of the			

ber of Insured Workpeople Unemployed

\* See note in preceding column. \* Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 23rd July, 1932. For the week ended 27th August, 1932, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 6,128 and the aggregate number of shifts 27,088, as compared with 7,603 workpeople and 33,568 shifts in August, 1931, showing a decline of 19.4 per cent. and of 19.3 per cent., respectively.

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment, on the whole, was very bad; there was a decline in general engineering in some centres, but an improvement in others. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in general engineering and was very bad; it was very bad also, with much short-time working, in textile machinery manufacture. In the Birmingham, Wolver-hampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering and in motor vehicle manufacture remained very bad, much short time being worked; in electrical engineering it was fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight improvement, particularly in the motor vehicle manufac-ture in the South-Western Division, but employment was still slack, though much better than in other parts of the country. In Scotland there was a decrease in the number of insured persons

recorded as unemployed, due, in part, to a resumption of work after extended holidays. Employment, however, remained very bad, extended holidays. Employment, however, remained very bad, though there was a slight improvement in some branches of general engineering.

In Wales employment showed a decline and was very bad; and it was very bad also in Northern Ireland.

# SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during August, and showed or the whole little variation as compared with a month earlier.

the whole little variation as compared with a month earlier. As compared with a year ago, employment generally was slightly worse, especially in Scotland and in Northern Ireland. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd August, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th July, 1932, and 24th August, 1931 :—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of InsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 22nd Aug., 1932.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or se (-) in Jnemployed red with a	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total Insure Uner 22nd	Month Year before. before.		Une 22n	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern North-Western North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,295 1,255 7,150 198 39,263 13,614 38,952 4,503 8,544	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 419 \\ - & 278 \\ + & 496 \\ - & 5 \\ + & 812 \\ - & 35 \\ - & 532 \\ + & 89 \\ + & 484 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 1,270 \\ - & 289 \\ + & 1,224 \\ + & 59 \\ - & 925 \\ - & 1,262 \\ + & 2,766 \\ + & 128 \\ + & 2,161 \end{array}$	34.718.233.961.969.248.471.864.873.7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.4 \\ - 4.0 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 1.5 \\ + 1.4 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 4.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.4 \\ -4.2 \\ +5.8 \\ +18.5 \\ -1.7 \\ -4.5 \\ +5.1 \\ +1.8 \\ +18.7 \\ \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	116,774	+ 612	+ 2,592	59.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	

# COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE dispute in the manufacturing section at Burnley which began The dispute in the manufacturing section at burnley which began in July continued throughout August, and disputes in other weaving centres began about the middle of the month. There were also holiday stoppages at many towns. As from 29th August a stoppage began affecting the great majority of weaving sheds in North-East Lan-cashire, and many of those in other districts. The spinning section was greatly affected by the consequent reduction in the demand for yarn, and many additional spinning mills were closed, or extended their holiday stoppages, and much short time was worked in this section

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as com-pared with 31.1 at 25th July, 1932, and with 43.8 at 24th August, 1931

At all the principal spinning centres employment was affected, in some cases very seriously, by the reduction in the demand for yarn consequent on disputes and on holiday stoppages in the weaving consequent on disputes and on holiday stoppages in the weaving districts. At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was very bad in the section spinning American cotton, and short time was again worked in the doubling mills. At Glossop much short time was worked in the spinning section; at Hyde employment was slightly worse, and more short time was reported. At Stockport there was no improve-ment; several mills were still closed down. At Stalybridge increased suspensions were reported, and extended stoppages following the local holidays local holidays.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad, but showed a slight improvement on July; employment was estimated at about 50 per cent. of the normal volume, and was affected by the dispute in the manufacturing section. In the weaving section at Oldham employment continued bad with operatives engaged on fancies, calicoes, and heavy goods, and very bad with operatives employed on velvets, fustians, and sheetings. At Shaw, under-employment increased. In the Middleton district full time was still worked in the Egyptian spinning section, but the mills spinning American cotton were either closed or working irregularly. At Bolton employment was bad or slack in all the principal depart-ments, and worse than in July; nearly 52 per cent. of the operative spinners were on short time on 20th August, as compared with 41 per cent. on 23rd July. Employment with spinners remained bad at Leigh, and there was an increase in short time working. At Bury employment was worse than in the previous month. At Heywood At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very

several firms closed down for a week at a time. At Rochdale there was some improvement in the weaving sect

At Preston workpeople in the manufacturing industry stopped work in the middle of the month, owing to a dispute. At Chorley under-employment continued in the weaving section, and two more firms closed down. At Blackburn there was a slight decline in the weaving section, and a marked decline in the spinning section, as several spinning firms in this centre send much of their yarn to Burn. ley, when the weavers were stopped owing to dispute throughout the month. At Accrington fairly steady employment was maintained in the weaving section up to the stoppage at the end of the month, though there was a certain amount of under-employment at some weaving sheds. At Great Harwood there was a decline in the employ. weaving sheds. At Great Harwood there was a decline in the employ. ment of weavers, warpers, and winders. At Darwen there was little change, and employment remained very bad. At Nelson many firms suspended numbers of their employees, and some closed down for varying periods. In the Rossendale Valley employment con-tinued very bad, and there was much short time and under-employ-ment; several firms extended the holiday stoppage. In Yorkshire employment continued very bad.

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

		Number Workpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per	Per		Per	Per	
Despering	9,209	$-6\cdot 2$	- 6.3	£ 14,058	$-4\cdot 1$	cent. - 5.0	
Spinning	18,277	- 4.0	- 4.0	26,597	- 6.4	- 4.	
Weaving	20,039	-19.6	- 9.7	30,298	-21.4	- 13.	
Other	6,244	- 9.5	- 7.7	13,706	-11.6	- 7.	
	57.800	-11.4		04.050	10.0		
TOTAL	53,769	-11.4	-7.0	84,659	-12.8	- 8.	
DISTRICTS.				In the second			
Ashton	3,895	- 9.3	- 2.4	5,775	- 9.7	+ 0.	
Stockport, Glossop and			15.01 19.30	Martin Court	N. C.L. SANK	Profest in	
Hyde	3,002	-23.1	+14.3	4,395	-24.1	+ 14.	
Oldham	8,451	+ 2.3	- 0.3	14,449	+ 7.9	+ 6.	
Bolton and Leigh	10,245	- 2.1	+ 6.6	15,175	- 7.5	+ 6.	
Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	Constant of		Land The Party				
wood, Walsden and Todmorden	5,699	- 5.2	- 3.7	9,426	- 7.1	- 7.	
Todmorden Manchester	4,296	- 7.1	+13.4	6,142	-12.5	+ 6.	
Preston and Chorley	3,295	-31.2	-38.5	4,905	- 34.4	- 44.	
Blackburn, Accrington	1	Land March	ACT SP 2 LANA	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	S. S. Salar	( Decar	
and Darwen	4,685	- 7.8	-14.0	7,507	- 5.3	- 17.	
Burnley, Padiham	684	-80.2	-78.0	1,191	-80.1	- 79.	
Colne and Nelson	2,896	- 8.9	+ 9.2	6,145	-11.7	+ 6.	
Other Lancashire Towns	1,353 2,290	-15.9 + 2.6	-24.3 + 1.5	1,621	-15.8 - 0.3	- 26· + 1·	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	2,290	+ 2.6	+ 1.5 + 5.8	3,508 4,420	+ 5.7	+ 1. + 6.	
Other Districts	4,010	1 1 3	1 0 0	7,740	TOI	1 0.	
			The second states	STREET, STREET, DUALS	Street, Street, or other state	Contraction of the second	

Returns from firms employing 53,600 workpeople in the week ended 27th August showed that 17 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 16 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 22nd August, 1932:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
rd and Blow- ing Room pinning paming, Wind-	2,086 11,392	7,577 5,423	9,663 16,815	2,444 14,798	10,878 10,580	13,322 25,378	22,985 42,193			
ng and Warp- ng eaving ther Processes	2,135 9,061 1,091	7,542 23,167 278	9,677 32,228 1,369	2,555 4,424 647	11,808 13,181 380	14,363 17,605 1,027	24,040 49,833 2,396			
Total	25,765	43,987	69,752	24,868	46,827	71,695	141,447			

The following Table shows the increases or decreases as com-pared with 25th July, 1932:---

And and a star	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Tempo	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men. Women. Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Dard and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 50 - 124		+ 296 + 157	$^{+ 150}_{+ 1,017}$	+ 245 + 1,717	+ 395 + 2,734	+ 691 + 2,891
and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro-	$^{+108}_{+72}$		+ 594 + 1,052	+ 550 + 513	- 671 + 421	- 121 + 934	+ 473 + 1,986
cesses Total	$\frac{-363}{-257}$		- 429 + 1,670	+ 93 + 2,323	- 85 + 1,627	+ 8 + 3,950	- 421 + 5,620

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 93,305,100 lbs. in August, 1932, compared with 65,486,200 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 59,975,800 lbs. in August, of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was  $12\cdot 8$  at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $11\cdot 2$  at 25th July, 1932, and with  $28\cdot 5$  at 24th August, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was again described as moderate, about the same as in July, and better than in August of last year; there was still some irregular working in the Wilton section. In Yorkshire an improvement was reported, and employment was fair or good. In Scotland there was little general change, and employ-ment was moderate The *exports* of cotton yarn were 9,132,400 lbs. in August, 1932, compared with 9,527,900 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 11,195,900 lbs. in August, 1931. ment was moderate.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in August, 1932, were 180,906,300 square yards, compared with 198,278,700 square yards in the previous month, and 143,805,900 square yards in August, 1931.

# WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change, apart from a slight decline in the worsted section. August is usually a slack month; but the decline this year, in the woollen and worsted sections taken together, was less marked than usual. In the carpet section employ-ment showed a decline but remained fair, and was much better than a vear ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the wooller and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was  $26\cdot 8$  at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $26\cdot 6$  at 25th July, 1932 and with 36.9 at 24th August, 1931.

and with 36.9 at 24th August, 1951. Worsted Section.—In this section employment showed a slight decline in most of the principal centres. At Bradford, employment with spinners and with dress goods manufacturers remained fairly good. At Huddersfield, employment in the fine cloth trade showed a further decline, and was very bad. At Halifax, spinners of knitting yarns continued to be well employed; but employment with manufacturers was only fair or moderate, and in some branches lock. with manufacturers was only fair or moderate, and in some branches slack. There was a decline at Leeds and at Keighley. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 27th August indicated that 41 per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; while 5 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was slack, but showed a furthe slight improvement; about 15 per cent. of the trade union operative were on short time at the end of the month. In the wool combine department there was a slight improvement in all sections as com pared with July, but much short time was still being worked. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments taken as a whole 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August lost, on an average, 13 hours each in short time; while  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were on overtime, to the extent 9 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department, employment showed an improvement in the merino section but a decline in the crossbred section. Forty-one per cent. of the workers in this department covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time; while 6 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further appreciable decline. Employment with dress goods manufacturers was still moderate; but in the fine cloth trade of Huddersfield, and with moderate; but in the fine cloth trade of Huddersheld, and with coating manufacturers at Halifax, Keighley, and Bradford, employ-ment reached an exceptionally low level. Forty-six per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th August worked short time,\* losing 16 hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Woollen Section .- In this section there was little general chang Wootten Section.—In this section there was little general change but the local variations were considerable. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th August showed that 35 per cent. of the worker in the spinning department, and 41 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week, losing 12 hours each on the average, in the former, and 13 hours each in the latter. In the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost, or an average, about 12½ hours each in short time\*; while  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent worked overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district r Employment in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district re mained quiet on the whole, though there was some improvemen with tweed manufacturers in the Colne Valley during the month Employment in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley etc.) was described as fair, and better than in July; here also there was an improvement with tweed manufacturers. Employment wa reported as good with woollen firms in the Calder Valley, and with some flannel manufacturers. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained poor. In the blanket and rug trade employment wa generally bad, except in the West of England.

At Rochdale many firms extended the holiday stoppage. In the Stockport district employment was described as fair. In the West of England employment continued fairly good.

In Scotland, employment in the tweed factories remained depressed, and showed a further decline. The principal trade union reported 90 per cent. of their members as either unemployed or on short time. At Alloa, employment was good, except with some of the smaller firms, who were still working short time.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a further decline but remained fair, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage

\* 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.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 27th August showed that 17 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average; while 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

		umber of orkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 27th Aug., 1932.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 - 100.)		
<b>Departments :</b> Worsted Section :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,102 33,600 15,182 8,868 1,606	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	83 · 4 83 · 2 76 · 2 89 · 5 89 · 0	18,259 43,327 22,135 17,031 2,332	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 7 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 7 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	65·3 68·3 53·6 65·6 52·3		
T'otal—Worsted	68,358	- 1.6	82.1	103,084	- 3.8	63.5		
WOOLLEN SECTION:					Part B			
Wool SortingSpinningWeavingOther DeptsNot specified	830 11,990 20,894 14,996 1,886	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 0.2 \\ + & 1.8 \\ - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.4 \\ - & 3.9 \end{array}$	64 · 0 83 · 5 88 · 3 85 · 3 73 · 0	1,679 22,313 32,624 30,216 3,419	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \cdot 4 \\ 79 \cdot 2 \\ 78 \cdot 4 \\ 79 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 5 \end{array} $		
Total—Woollen	50,596	- 0.4	85.2	90,251	+ 2.2	77 · 8		
CARPET SECTION	10,125	- 3.1	110.7	19,064	- 3.1	112.2		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,079	- 1.3	84 · 8	212,399	- 1.3	71.9		
Districts: Worsted Section:		shayan Sayan	union il opti reconcitt	uli V. mesik	Andreas and a second se			
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Eat-	28,427 7,479 7,525 7,309 7,397	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	79.782.878.183.586.1	44,854 10,083 10,563 10,422 11,708	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	59.6 51.6 60.6 66.7 78.3		
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,401	+ 0.4	98.2	4,317	- 3.8	82.4		
Total, West Riding West of England	61,538	- 1.9	81.5	91,947	- 4.3	61.8		
and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,740 354 1,726	$+ 2 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 6 - 2 \cdot 3$	$     \begin{array}{r}       87 \cdot 4 \\       121 \cdot 4 \\       84 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	7,829 677 2,631	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.4 \\ + & 1.3 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array} $	74.6 118.3 104.7		
Total—Worsted	68,358	- 1.6	82.1	103,084	- 3.8	63.5		
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	11,421	+ 0.8	83.1	22,266	+ 9.5	71.0		
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,263 6,675	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	88·4 90·2	18,576 12,472	$\begin{array}{c} + & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	89·7 83·9		
Vale Bradford	2,255 1,018	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 3.6 \end{array}$	86 · 8 82 · 8	4,309 1,797	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 8 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	70·8 61·6		
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	31,632 4,408	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.6 \\ - & 1.8 \end{array}$	87.6 84.3	59,420 8,104	+ 5.3 - 5.7	80·5 80·3		
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,762 10,711 83	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 40.3 \end{array} $	$92 \cdot 2 \\ 77 \cdot 6 \\ 64 \cdot 9$	6,119 16,495 113	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 37 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	91·5 66·2 63·6		
Total—Woollen	50,596	- 0.4	85.2	90,251	+ 2.2	77 . 8		
CARPET SECTION	10,125	- 3.1	110.7	19,064	- 3.1	112.2		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	129,079	- 1.3	84 · 8	212,399	- 1.3	71.9		

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th August, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd July, 1932 :--

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

1007 times formerally compared with 11-2 to party 1021.	emplo	ntage Inc. ( yed as com hout a fig workpe	pared with	previous I fies "few	nonth.
tion of the second seco	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Scotland TOTAL	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 3.8 \\ - 1.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 4 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & - \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 12 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Annual Control for the second		ntage Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ in numbers yed as compared with previous month.							
+6-191 - 191	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
Woollen Section: Hudersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.6 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 5.1 \\ + 2.8 \\ - 2.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rcrr} - & 0.6 \\ + & 3.0 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 3.5 \\ - & 7.0 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array}$					
- West of England and Mid- lands Scotland Wales	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 41 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	+ 0.6 - 3.3 - 51.9	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 24 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 40 \cdot 3 \end{array} $					
TOTAL	+ 1.8	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 0.4					

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 22nd August, 1932:--

e-evillation of the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	318	6	324	512	5	517	841				
Wool Washing and Preparing	750	636	1,386	657	323	980	2,366				
Wool Combing	376	254	630	1,039	583	1,622	2,252				
Wool Carding	689	141	830	811	96	907	1,737				
Woollen Spinning	528	138	666	612	344	.956	1,622				
Worsted Drawing and	1202/31	1-08	0.100								
-Spinning	718	1,737	2,455	683	4,617	5,300	7,755				
Wool Winding and	124	33	157	400	143	543	700				
Warping	124	33	151	400	143	545	100				
Warping	157	304	461	475	1.385	1,860	2,321				
Woollen Weaving	219	794	1,013	721	2,910	3,631	4,644				
Worsted Weaving	171	1,083	1,254	358	5,646	6,004	7,258				
Other Processes	1,373	94	1,467	1,417	160	1,577	3,044				
TOTAL	5,423	5,220	10,643	7,685	16,212	23,897	34,540				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 25th July, 1932 :---

and the	M	Wholly Unemployed.					Temporarily Stopped.						Total.	
Department.	M	en.	w	omen.	T	otal.	N	ſen.	w	omen.	L	otal.	10	
Wool Sorting	+	43	-	1	+	42		9	1		1.1	9	+	33
Wool Washing and Preparing	1	28	+	6	-	22	-	16	+	6.	-	10	-	32
Wool Combing	-	20		12	-			86	+	35.	+	121	+	89
Wool Carding	-	24	+	2	-	22		16	-	66	-	.50	-	72
Woollen Spinning	+	54		12	+	42	-	21	+	4	-	17	+	25
Worsted Drawing	18-1	40.0	8.1	0.17		14.4	3.4	0.70	1992		1000	0.50	23.4	
and Spinning	1 and the	98	+	241	+	143	-	232	-	620	-	852	-	709
Wool Winding	1	4	-	15	1	10	1	62	11.1	12	1.12	74	1414	93
worsted Winding	177	177	The second	13		13	1	04	1997	10		17	100	30
and Warping	+	12	+	9	+	21	-	17	-	25	-	42	_	21
Woollen Weaving	-	27		73	-	100		56	-	54	+	2	-	98
Worsted Weaving	-	53	+	156	+	. 103	+	6	-	71	-	65	+	38
Other Processes	-	29		14	-	43	-	22	-	17	-	39	-	82
TOTAL	1 IN	174	+	287	+	113	-	215		820	-	1,035	-	922

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's of ramos) were 9,536,100 lbs., in August, 1932, compared with 23,626,000 lbs. in the previous month and 5,528,400 lbs. in August, 1931. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in August, 1932, were 3,520,600 lbs., compared with 3,715,200 lbs. in July, 1932, and with 3,097,700 lbs. in August, 1931.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1932, were 8,197,200 square yards, compared with 7,618,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,910,600 square yards in August, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,815 cwts., 2,333 cwts., and 1,770 cwts. in August, 1932, July, 1932, and August, 1931, respec.

# BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended by many firms. After the resumption of work, short time was general. Towards the end of the month there was a slight improve-ment in most districts, but employment generally remained bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.5 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 22.6 at 25th July, 1932, and with 20.0 at 24th August, 1931.

ESel , this area to a d		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
ndrile a <u>berr</u> ole casas house pairies anothers.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
the state of the second		Month before.	Year before.	27th August, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*	
tagenters and the bear	néuoin,	Per	Per	had god	Per	Per	
England and Wales :	3.055	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
London	1,655	+ 0.3 + 2.1	-4.0 - 3.0	3,472	+ 1.5 + 4.8	- 5.7	
Leicester Country Dis-	10,099	+ 2.1	- 3.0	21,833	+ 4.0	- 1.9	
trict	3,830	+ 3.1	+ 0.4	7,754	+13.7	- 4.3	
Northampton	6,433	+ 0.7	-11.4	14,096	- 0.7	-13.2	
Higham, Rushden and				a state	Carlo Carlo Carlo		
District	5,336	+ 2.7	- 1.9	11,572	+ 2.9	- 10.1	
Kettering and District	5,390	+ 1.0	- 2.0	11,955	- 0.1	-11.6	
Rest of Northants	1,390	+ 0.1	- 9.4	2,890	+ 7.0	-10.4	
Stafford and District	2,380	+ 0.8	+ 3.3	4,620	- 8.4	- 0.4	
Norwich and District	5,466	+ 0.1	- 0.6	10,188	+ 0.2	- 5.5	
Bristol, Kingswood and	1 054	0.0	10 5	0.050		71 7	
District	1,854 1,721	-2.0 + 1.8	-10.5 + 5.0	2,856 3,322	- 8.5 + 2.0	-31.3 - 0.3	
Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,721	+ 1.0	+ 5.0	3,344	+ 2.0	- 0.3	
Rossendale Valley)	6,014	- 2.1	+ 5.4	10,694	-12.3	+ 5.1	
Birmingham and Dis-	0,014		TUT	10,004	-10 0	TOI	
trict	914	+ 1.6	- 3.6	1,653	+ 0.9	-13.3	
Other parts of England		10. 10.		1. 31 P. 25 20	12 62202	128610297	
and Wales	4,024	+ 1.3	+ 4.5	8,210	+ 3.3	- 5.2	
England and Wales	56,506	+ 0.9	- 2.1	115,115	+ 0.5	- 7.9	
Scotland	1,657	-14.5	-17.4	3,486	-19.5	-20.7	
deside sector of the needed							
Great Britain	58,163	+ 0.4	- 2.6	118,601	- 0.2	- 8.3	

Returns from firms employing about 56,800 workpeople in the week ended 27th August indicated that about 51 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; there was practically no overtime.

Employment in London remained bad at most establishments, Employment in London remained bad at most establishments, but a slight improvement was reported by some firms. At Leicester there was a reduction in the number of operatives temporarily stopped, but employment remained bad; in the week ended 27th August more than half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing over 11 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district also there was an improvement, but employment was still slack.

There was little general change at Northampton; employment remained slack, and was worse than a year ago; in the week ended 27th August nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing 10 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. Much short time con-tinued to be worked in this district and at Kettering, though not in either case to quite the same extent as at Northampton. At Wellingborough employment remained bad; the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms, and short time was prevalent when the factories reopened. At Daventry employment was described as fair, and slightly better than in July. There was little general change at Northampton; employment

At Stafford some firms extended the holiday stoppage. When the factories reopened, employment was moderate or fair at first, but there was some decline towards the end of the month. At Norwich employment showed little change and remained slack with most firms; nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August.

In Bristol and Kingswood employment declined and was very bad, and much worse than a year ago; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August, losing 12 hours each on the average. There was a slight improvement at Leeds, but employment remained bad; four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hours each on the average.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade declined, but was better than a year ago; short time was largely worked. At Bury, however, employment remained fairly good, and a few firms at Waterfoot and Bacup were well employed.

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

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

There was a marked decline in Scotland (except at Maybole, where There was a marked decline in Scotland (except at Maybole, where a slight improvement was reported), and employment was much worse than a year ago. About 56 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th August, losing over  $12\frac{1}{2}$  hours each on the average. 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 22nd August, 1932 :—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd August, 1932.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Tetal						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total				
Boot and Shoe Manu-	10100 GM	No ward I			Press and	1 marca	Liber				
facture:						m Azila					
Preparing Depart-	233	49	282	216	57	273	EF				
Rough Stuff Depart-	200	43	202	210	51	215	55				
ment	573	57	630	531	66	597	1,22				
Clicking Department		2	1,354	1,923	10	1,933	3,28				
Closing Department	32	1,307	1,339	10	2,266	2,276	3,61				
Making Department	2,909	43	2,952	3,051	54	3,105	6,05				
Finishing Depart-							1200				
ment	2,031	629	2,660	1,861	663	2,524	5,184				
Slipper Making	325	122	447	823	506	1,329	1,77				
Clog Making	17	3	20	6	2	8	2				
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	745	4	749	81		81	830				
Total	8,217	2,216	10,433	8,502	3,624	12,126	22,55				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th July, 1932 :---

Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total			
Deparement.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	LUCAL	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart-	a tangé Na	de Marie	ode 5.	.adam	i sang bi Maning bi			
ment	- 26	- 9	- 35	- 120	- 20	- 140	- 17	
Rough Stuff Depart- ment		+ 39	+ 50	- 10	+ 47	+ 37	+ 8	
Clicking Department		- 4	+78	- 350		- 349		
Closing Department	- 7	-250		- 13		- 428	- 68	
Making Department	+ 20	- 50	- 30	- 8	+ 12	+ 4	- 2	
Finishing Depart- ment	+ 43	+ 53	+ 96	- 38	+ 15	- 23		
Slipper Making	- 9	+ 29	- 38	+ 211		-23 + 190	+ 7 + 15	
Clog Making	- 14	- 4	- 18	- 5		- 4	- 2	
Repairing and Hand		Martin State			1000	12/10/1	D.R.S. KLE	
Sewn Work	-113	- 1	-114	- 7	- 1	- 8	- 12	
TOTAL	- 13	-255	-268	- 340	- 381	- 721	- 98	
				and and	and a start of the second	and a start of the	Call Aster	

The *exports* of boots and shoes in August, 1932, amounted to 60,486 dozen pairs, or 12,998 dozen pairs less than in July, 1932, and 11,444 dozen pairs less than August, 1931.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement, but was still bad on the whole; in many cases the August holidays were extended and there was much short-time working. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack, with short-time working; and at Worcester also short-time working continued.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.8 at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with 33.8 at 25th July, 1932, and 36.1 at 24th August, 1971

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

	AND THE OWNER WAS	and the second second		and the second					
		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
-	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
	Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.			
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,547 6,678	+ 3.3 + 5.0	$^{+12\cdot1}_{+\ 7\cdot2}$	2,589 10,499	- 0.9 + 4.1	$^{+10.9}_{+10.3}$			
unspecified)	1,510	- 2.7	-11.1	2,550	+ 5.0	-12.2			
TOTAL	9,735	+ 3.5	+ 4.6	15,638	+ 3.4	+ 6.0			
DISTRICTS.				inter suffi		1010 I 2017 I			
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,572 2,163	+ 5.4 - 2.9	$\begin{array}{c} + & 7 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	11,207 4,431	+ 5.8 - 2.1	+ 9.7 - 2.5			
TOTAL	9,735	+ 3.5	+ 4.6	15,638	+ 3.4	+ 6.0			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,934 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,744, or 53 per cent., were working on an average 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 27th August, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

"X" (mmorality in industry?

# BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline on the whole and remained very slack generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21.7 at 22nd August, 1932, as com-pared with 20.8 at 25th July, 1932, and 16.8 at 24th August, 1931. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

		Number o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
able cliege she gitection	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Aug., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire	1,279	- 3.5	- 5.6	3,098	- 3.4	+ 1.0	
Counties	5,311	- 0.2	-23.5	13,107	+ 0.9	-29.6	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,921 180	$^{+1:1}_{+1:1}$	-4.8 +10.4	4,168 416	-1.0 +7.8	-7.6 + 22.4	
TOTAL	8,691	- 0.4	-17.1	20,789	+ 0.0	-21.7	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,044 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 7 per cent. were working on an average about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hours less than full time in the week ended 27th August, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small was very small

# BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very slack or bad; it showed a decline in the Midlands and North of England and in Scotland and Wales, but there was some improvement in Southern England and Northern Ireland. The most marked variation was an improvement in the London Division, due to some extent to activity in the painting and decorating section. Employment was reported as fair or fairly good at some centres, including Preston, St. Helens, Oxford and Southend-on-Sea. Compared with August, 1931, there was a considerable decline in each of the administrative divisions.

considerable decline in each of the administrative divisions. As regards individual occupations, there was some improvement with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters, and plumbers, but a decline with bricklayers and masons. Employment was very slack with masons and bad with other classes. Compared with August, 1931, it was much worse with all classes, the decline being most marked with bricklayers, slaters 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 22nd August, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as com-pared with the previous month and with August, 1931 :--

OUR.	Mumbers Nu of Insured U Work- people ot July		Total Numbers Numbers included Unem- ployed at 22nd Aug., Temporarily 1932. Stopped.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a Month Year before.		
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupa- tions TOTAL	131,060 79,010 21,620 6,370 26,500 111,220 35,500 245,110 201,780 858,170	32,448 20,344 4,909 1,915 7,744 30,189 9,163 65,921 62,020 234,653	1,088 1,053 332 187 335 1,129 497 1,866 1,943 8,430	24.8 25.7 22.7 30.1 29.2 27.1 25.8 26.9 30.7 27.3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.5 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.7 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 7.5 \\ + 15.1 \\ + 9.4 \\ + 12.2 \\ + 12.6 \\ + 5.0 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 7.9 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 7.8 \\ + 8.2 \end{array}$	
DIVISIONS, London	182,790 137,690 105,180 104,260 101,780 103,410 78,430 26,780 17,850 858,170	51,253 27,753 25,682 27,159 31,227 31,723 21,211 11,817 6,828 234,653	128 196 480 2,102 2,390 1,752 1,046 324 12 8,430	28.0 20.2 24.4 26.0 30.7 30.7 27.0 44.1 38.3 27.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.7 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.5 \\ +0.8 \\ +1.0 \\ +0.5 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +11 \cdot 1 \\ + 8 \cdot 0 \\ + 8 \cdot 2 \\ + 8 \cdot 4 \\ + 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 8 \cdot 7 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 8 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	

# BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

BUILDING FLANS AFFROVED. Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,469,000, show that in August, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,289,700, as compared with £5,457,400 in July, 1932, and £3,156,800 in August, 1931. Of the total for August, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,439,500; factories and workshops for £232,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £159,900; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £457,400. £457.400

# PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August in the paper-making industry remained moderate generally, though it declined slightly compared with July. It was better, however, than in August, 1931.

In the letterpress printing industry employment continued moderate on the whole, and remained about the same as during July. Com-pared with a year ago, it was worse. In London and at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and Edinburgh, employment was described as slack or bad; but at Leeds and Glasgow and in some of the smaller centres, it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good generally. employment was fairly good generally.

Employment in the lithographic printing industry was again slack generally, and remained about the same as during July. It was reported as fair at Bristol, and at a number of the smaller towns. Employment with lithographic artists remained slack to fair.

In the bookbinding industry employment was slack. It was slightly better than in July, but worse than during August, 1931.

slightly better than in July, but worse than during August, 1951. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.6 at 22nd August, 1932, com-pared with 13.1 at 25th July, 1932, and 15.0 at 24th August, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.4at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 10.2 at 25th July, 1932, and 10.1 at 24th August, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 8.9 at 22nd August, 1932, compared with 9.4 at 25th July, 1932, and 12.1 at 24th August, 1931. 1931

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

	No. of Members of Unions	P Unemp	ge t end of	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
ne estador en un rama o construction anticipation	at end of August, 1932.	August, 1932.	July, 1932.	August, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London	34,121	8.8	9•4	6.9	-0.6	+1.9	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,739	8.3	8.7	7.7	- 0 • 4	+0.6	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,639 5,518 8,706	7.6 11.0 7.3	7·5 9·5 6·9	5·3 7·5 6·3	$^{+0.1}_{+1.5}_{+0.4}$	+2.3 + 3.5 + 1.0	
Total	69,723	8.6	8.7	6.8	-0.1	+1.8	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,588 8,39 <b>3</b>	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	10·4 13·1	8.8 10.6	$-0.2 \\ -0.9$	+1.4 +1.6	
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,145	5.5	6.8	4 • 7	-1.3	+0.8	

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August was slack generally, and worse than in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service,  $35 \cdot 5$  per cent. were unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, as compared with  $32 \cdot 9$  per cent. at 25th July, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 22nd August, 1932, was greater by  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. than at 24th August, 1931.

London.—Employment remained very slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received. The figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not. purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port:—

a an a shi a shi a	Average Da	ily Numb	per of La	bourers inclu.	ided in
1	Employe	ed in Doci	ks.		e ne alla la
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	Employed at Wharves.	Grand Total.
Week ended— 6th Aug., 1932 13th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, 27th ,, ,,	3,332 3,232 3,377 3,360	1,660 1,431 1,829 1,802	4,992 4,663 5,206 5,162	5,699 5,771 5,824 5,610	10,691 10,434 11,030 10,772
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Aug., 1932	} 3,325	1,682	5,007	5,727	10,734
Average for July, 1932	3,759	1,854	5,613	6,093	11,706
Average for Aug., 1931	3,729	1,645	5,374	6,973	12,347

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during August was 697, compared with 648 in July, and with 666 in August, 1931.

East Coast .- Except for a certain amount of activity with timber imports, employment at the North-East Coast ports remained only moderate. Employment continued moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich; but at Grimsby it was slack, and it showed a falling off at Goole and at Kings Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment was very slack and worse than in July. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1932, was 9,129, compared with 9,680 in July, 1932, and with 10,332 in August, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £17,741 in the four weeks ended 26th August, 1932, compared with £19,769 in July, 1932, and with £22,648 in August, 1931

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment showed some improvement at Swansea, Newport and Penarth, and continued fair at Cardiff. At Avonmouth it declined during the month. At Southampton and Plymouth employment was slack. It remained slack at Manchester.

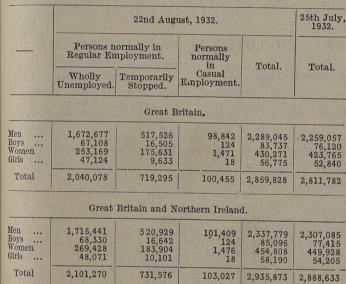
Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Leith employment was moderate. It was fair at Grangemouth and Burntisland. At Belfast employment remained fair.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 340 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 22nd August, 1932, 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

lodged, o as unem]	or, in other ployed, is o	words, btained	the num 1 :—	mber o	of insu	red persor	ns recorded			Numbe	r of Pers	sons on H ugust, 19		Inc. (+) or in tot compar	als as	
		M	ien.	Boys.	Wome	en. Girls	. Total.	Area.		Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	25th July, 1932.	The second second second	ug.,
2. Claims 1	admitted under consider	<b>[-</b>	BASSINGUST R.C.	30,055	302,6	and souther		London Divisio South-Eastern	n	237,226	43,575	14,091	294,892		+ 24,	
ation 3. Insured entitled	persons no to benefi	$ \mathbf{t} $	4,879	2,973	25,1	.61 1,76	8 94,781	Division Brighton		109,101 4,324 5 291	13,061 560	369	5,253	+ 1,240 + 189	+ 1,	954 245
or tran ments	nsitional pay red persons or	- 17	7,627	14,609	72,9	25 8,66	3 273,824	Chatham Ipswich Norwich		5,291 4,609 6,028	318 1,379	284 419	5,211 7,826	+ 497 + 612 + 167	+ 1,	422 107 960
Registe 5. Two mo	onths file	. 3	8,124 8,550	36,100 4,785	29,5 50,7	21 32,47 98 4,12	3 136,218 138,262	Rest of Divis South-Western Division	sion	88,849 128,265	SCALE NO.	CONTRACTOR DUS	104,155 <i>150,167</i>		+ 22,	220 562
Scheme Persons	on Register	;	4,145	18	2001	97 1	21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth		128,265 21,454 8,428 7,626	1,172	1,967	27,038 9,997 9,121	+ 2,352 + 100	+ 3, +	432 974
(lines 1 Books 1-3, 5	Lodged (lines	8		83,737 52,440	430,2 451,9			Reading Southamptor Swindon		2,767	430 939	368 728	3,565 13,232	+ 180 + 313 + 99	+ + 2,	225 902 970
	the state of state		<u> </u>		,	<u> </u>		Midlande Divis	ion	2,759 73,666 <i>316,922</i> 47,334	7 264	3,035	3,249 83,965 <i>403,092</i>	+ 43 - 1,130 + 4,516	+ 19, + 3, -3, -3	290 769 <i>018</i>
	-							Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heat		10,792	1,537	540 308	12,869 9,456	+ 367 - 668 + 532	- 2.	715 628 74
	DEDO	~~~	TIT					Derby Leicester Northamptor		6,855 10,877 4,468	5.371	379	8,414 16,627 6,190	+ 44 - 30 - 121	- 2, 2, 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1,	224 450 242
	BERS						D STREAM OF STREAM CARDING	Nottingham	•••	4,468 14,222 5,564 23,888	1,216	820 287	18,272 7,067	+ 177 + 125	- 2, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1, - 1,	848 971
	MPLOY							Stoke-on-Tre Walsall West Bromw Wolverhamp	ich	9,888 5,593	1,433 998	792 434	37,617 12,113 7,025	+ 333 + 481	+	228 932 412
A	NALYSIS OF	FIGUR 25TH	ES FOR	22ND 1932	AUGU	ST, AND 1	FOR	West Bromw Wolverhamp Rest of Divis North-Eastern Division		11,527 158,178	C. M. D. C. S. M.	11195 2 128 2 2	13,747 192,025	+ 3,768	+ 29,	
	[·····		nd Augu	at 107		<u></u>	25th July,	Division Barnsley Bradford		546,534 15,157 17,416	72,970 984 7,576	32,287 840 1,078	651,791 16,981 26,070	+ 4.30	- 3,.	978 395 811
			1		1		1932.	Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster		6,232 3,422 11,826	453 1,117 630	492 332 926	26,070 7,177 4,871 13,382	+ 166 - 960	+ 1,!	591 18 733
	Persons Regular E			Pers norm ir	ally	Total.	Total.	Gatoghood		11,735 4,836 5,133	1,231 549 1,953	929 348 97	13.895	- 120 -	+ 1,4	407 415
	Wholly Unemployed		pped.	Casi	ual	10001.	10041.	Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull		10,604 6,981	527 4,136	656 566	5,733 7,183 11,787 11,683	+ 32 -	-1.6	992 599 654
			Great Br	itain.			<u> </u>	Leeds Lincoln Middlesbroug	···· ····	17,451 28,984 5,909	1,623 10,781 482	1,033 1,253 630	20,107 41,018 7,021	+ 2,283 $ +$ 346 $-$	- 1.1	018 191 879
ſen	1,672,677	6	517,526	9	8,842	2,289,045	2,259,057	Newcastle-on Tyne	····	20,756 24,052	857 3,262	1,103 1,870	22,716	TELEVISION CONTRACTOR		091 549
oys Vomen Hirls	67,108 253,169 47,124	1	16,505 75,631 9,633		124 1,471 18	83,737 430,271 56,775	2,259,057 76,120 423,765 52,840	Rotherham Sheffield South Shields		11,039 50,614 13,620	445 6,751 640	649 3,421 1,009	29,184 12,133 60,786 15,269	+ 1,403 - + 876 - + 216 -	+ 1 + 1,3	172 397
Total	2,040,078	7	19,295	10	0,455	2,859,828	2,811,782	Stockton-on- Sunderland Wakefield	Cees	13,248 24,591 7,750	657 1,764 1,310	786 1,423 609	14,691 27,778 9,669	+ 572 -	+ 1,9 + 2,7	33
	Great	t Britaiı	n and No	orthern	Ireland	l.		York Rest of Divisi North-Western	the surface of	4,319 230,859	583 24,659	355 11,882	5,257 267,400	- 368 -	F 9	947
len	1,715,441	5	20,929		1,409	2,337,779	2,307,085	Division Accrington Ashton-under		<b>4</b> 22,491 5,979	154,729 3,229	29,232 375	606,452 9,583	+ 37,706 - 103 -	- <i>50,2</i> - 3,6	
oys Vomen irls	68,330 269,428 48,071	1	16,642 183,904 10,101		124 1,476 18	85,096 454,808 58,190	77,415 449,928 54,205	Lyne Barrow		7,557	3,749 390	676 520	11,982 - 7,928 - 10,646 - 21,055 -	+ 1,339 - + 275 +	- 9 - 1,9	97
Total	2,101,270	-	31,576	10	3,027	2,935,873	2,888,633	Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool		8,690 9,813 3,300	1,098 10,667 580	858 575 119	3 999 -	- 3301-	-16 - 8,0	89
			1					Bolton Burnley Bury Chorley		13,884 8,732 3,242	7,343 6,729 2,634	867 621 261	22,094 - 16,082 - 6,137 -	- 1,315 - - 5,001 -	- 3,3 - 2,9	91 70
								Chorley Liverpool Manchester		4,791 80,296 43,559 2,994	2,222	326	7,339 - 97,081 -	- 95 - - 649 - - 3,667 -	- 2	18 03
Man	Marra							Nelson Oldham		2,994 18,945 9,009	12,780 2,376 9,122	6,334 3,017 182 907	59,356 - 5,552 - 28,974 -	- 1,387 $-- 859 -- 2,238 -$	- 7,8 - 2,6 - 8,4	73
ACA.	NCIES						LLED.	Preston Rochdale St. Helens		12,150	6,280 11,102 554 4,990	544 899 530	28,974 - 15,833 - 24,151 - 11,729 -	$\begin{array}{r} - & 829 \\ - & 11,851 \\ - & 2,112 \\ + \end{array}$	6,1 2,5	
	(GREAT BE	1200	1	140	Shand Street			St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington		16,546 6,536 5,877	5,097	1,088 338 683	11,729 - 22,624 - 11,971 - 7.969 -	- 1,499 $-- 673 +- 32 -$	4,8.	38 45 96
-	Four weeks 22nd August	, 1932.			August	nber, 1931, t, 1932.	- 1000 -	Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division	on a	19 200	3,291	767 8,745 21,039	7,969 - 16,456 - 187,911 - <i>379,844</i> -	- 1,061 + 8,313 -	52 14,1	24 58
			Vacan	cies no	1	Vacancie	s filled.	Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh		12,350 130,530 <i>303,915</i> 7,680 10,400 13,386	54,890 1,653 1,416	491 764	9,824 -	-10,492 + 463 + 1,032 + 1,032 + 1,032	2,06	92 60
	Notified.	eancies lled.†	Numbe	n as	c. (+) c. (-) com-	Number.	Inc. $(+)$ Dec. $(-)$ as com-	Greenock		17,991 101,922 13,605	10,058 3,003 16,546	892 1,148 7,851	24,336 - 22,142 + 126,319 + 16,065 -	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 12,977 \\ - & 675 \\ - & 3,017 \\ + \\ \end{array} $	2,42	41 03
			i, unibe	wit	ared h year ore. ‡	Wumber.	pared with year before. <sup>‡</sup>	Motherwell Paisley Rest of Divisio		9,615 6,584	1,556 654 803	904 632 608	16,065 - 10,901 - 7,995 +	-364 - 324 + 324 + 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36 - 36	98 1,27 63	89 77
en	80,948 7	8,520	680,42		95,800	658,424	-185,841		••••	122,732 224,591 15.630	19,201 9,116 1,919	7,749	149,682 + 244,579 +	940 + 6,938 +	6,89 44,10	92 97
omen rls	42,622 3	2,681 7,855 3,812	680,42 113,29 341,45 121,91	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11,858 36,587 1,138	658,424 100,715 288,718 104,513	-7,698 -25,244 +1,137	Newport Swansea		15,630 6,298 9,511 11,172	451 581 682	457 484	18,694 + 7,206 + 10,576 + 10	469 + 620 + 292 + 620	77 1,07 22	79 28
Total		2,868	1,257,08	In all the state		1,152,370	$\frac{+1,137}{-217,646}$	Rest of Divisio Northern Ireland	п 	181.980	5.483	879 7,907 2,774 1,774	12,733 + 195,370 +	715 + 4,842 + 806 +	15 41,87 4,41	71 11
* The tern	m "Employm	ent Exc	change,"	as used	l in thi	s connectio	n, includes	Londonderry Lurgan	····	1,304	24,537 14,474 1,068 1,486	116	76,045 - 47,964 - 3,084 + 2,906 -	335 +	2,73 68 58	35 31
d also Juy	Labour Employ venile Employ which are exer	ment Burcising r	Exchangureaux u	es and nder th nder Se	Branch e contr c. 107 c	end of Local	ent Offices, Education	Newry Rest of Northe	110/01/06	1,213 1,194	888 349	84 32	2,185 + 1,575 +	353 + 360 + 12 +	31 25	12
t Vacan cings) in y	m "Employm Labour Employ which are exce ec. 6 of the Un cies Filled " i which the wor uployer forme weeks. Duri	nemploy nclude k of the	certain t	ypes of	Act, 1 cases	923. (described a	as Class B			11,368	6,272 54 808 1	691	18,331 +	Statistics of the second second	A MALLOW DOWN	
for an en alternate	nployer forme	r employ	yees, or	placing	the sar	ne men in i	ce, obtain-	Northern Irelan	ds]"	501,119 4	04,008 1	¥0,286 2,	935,873 +	47,240 +	130,45	7



		eks ended gust, 1932.	Period,	29th Decer Augus	nber, 1931, st, 1932.	to 22nd
			Vacancie	s notified.	Vacancie	s filled.†.
-	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before. ‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as com- pared with year before.‡
Men Boys Women Girls Total	80,948 13,753 42,622 15,492 152,815	78,520 12,681 37,855 13,812 142,868	680,427 113,294 341,457 121,911 1,257,089	$-195,800 \\ -11,858 \\ -36,587 \\ +1,138 \\ -243,107$	658,424 100,715 288,718 104,513 1,152,370	$ \begin{array}{r} -185,841 \\ -7,698 \\ -25,244 \\ +1,137 \\ -217,646 \\ \end{array} $

alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1932, th Verage number of such placings of men and women was 8,825 per week. 1932, the

### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained very slack. The demand was extremely quiet generally, and the supply of seamen was substantially in excess of requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, was 32.8, compared with 32.7at 25th July, 1932, and 31.4 at 24th August, 1931.

at 25th July, 1932, and 31.4 at 24th August, 1931. The demand for men on the Thames was slack, apart from a temporary improvement about the middle of the month. On the Tyne it was quiet to moderate in the first half of August, but became slacker thereafter; on the Wear it was generally poor. The demand on the Tees was very slack; at the Hartlepools it was quiet, more particularly in the latter half of the month. At Hull it was poor throughout the month. At Southampton the demand was quiet to moderate, with signs of improvement towards the end of the month. At Bristol, apart from a fair period early in August, the demand was extremely slack; at Avonmouth it was moderate throughout the month. At Newport and at Cardiff the demand was very slack; at Swansea a fair demand was maintained throughout the month. The demand on the Mersey was quiet to moderate, but showed some decline towards the end of the month; at Manchester it was fair during the first week, but slack thereafter. The demand on the Clyde was quiet to moderate, and showed some improvement in the later stages of the month; at Leith it was very slack generally. At Belfast, the demand was very poor throughout the month.

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

transferrates and the		Number o	f Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.		Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Eight end	Months led
an han ann a stàrt an	August, 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1932.	August, 1931.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool <sup>†</sup> Manchester Southampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol <sup>‡</sup> Newport, Mon Cardif <sup>§</sup> Swansea	8,138 579 7,618 6,272 1,936 163 210 915 456 242 1,008 1,914	$\begin{array}{r} -2,395\\ +&17\\ -&873\\ -&887\\ +&788\\ -&87\\ +&788\\ -&87\\ +&74\\ +&84\\ -&123\\ -&504\\ -&504\\ -&18\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -2,634\\ -528\\ +358\\ +328\\ +249\\ -154\\ +81\\ +161\\ +497\\ -169\\ -1,081\\ +1,252\end{array}$	68,235 4,955 60,474 50,155 13,320 2,117 1,394 6,942 5,117 2,606 11,739 11,495	75,023 4,882 63,983 68,358 15,858 1,869 1,739 7,107 7,668 3,110 14,940 4,583
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaidy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	233 251 2,185	- 18 - 150 - 341	-73 -10 -144	1,760 2,911 18,626	1,989 3,063 21,446
NORTHERN IBBLAND: Belfast	58	- 192 - 4,705	- 93 - 6,186	1,403 263,249	1,395

• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separa-gagements, and not of separate individuals. and not of separate individua Birkenhead and Garston. Avonmouth and Portishead.

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# NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd August, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 714 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."] Brit

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# 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 22nd August, 1932, 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 precide which the insure of the statistics of unemployment Insure Acts precide which the insure of the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two with the Employment Exchange.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public autho-rities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excented. 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 when-ever 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 is not insured. in an insured trade is resumed.

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 339 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 339.

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

An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of recent changes in the scheme of unemployment insurance appeared on page 128 of the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1932.

It is estimated that at 22nd August, 1932, these changes, and 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

# NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd AUGUST, 1932.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.	and services	a stange	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY		LY UNEMP luding Casu		Темро	RARY STOI	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	AY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,812	113	5,925	1,085	54	1,139	6,897	167	7,064	6,885	167	7,052
Mining :	236,193 4,193 2,630 9,387 1,304	802 3 7 26 -	236,995 4,196 2,637 9,413 1,304	197,675 1,364 60 3,728 973	712 - 10	198,387 1,364 60 3,738 973	433,868 5,557 2,690 13,115 2,277	1,514 3 7 36 -	435,382 5,560 2,697 13,151 2,277	433,832 5,526 2,690 12,523 2,276	1,514 3 7 35 -	435,346 5,529 2,697 12,558 2,276
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,729 4,141	147 16	2,876 4,157	769 766	6 15	775 781	3,498 4,907	153 31	3,651 4,938	3,461 4,848	153 31	3,614 4,879
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,274 4,241 3,330	20 105 97	3,294 4,346 3,427	898 1,588 824	7 32 4	905 1,620 828	4,172 5,829 4,154	27 137 101	4,199 5,966 4,255	4,172 5,775 4,095	27 137 101	4,199 5,912 4,196
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	13,084	976	14,060	4,624	355	4,979	17,708	1,331	19,039	17,237	1,331	18,568
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,654	5,718	11,372	6,038	8,422	14,460	11,692	14,140	25,832	11,666	14,140	25,806
Glass Trades :	3,965 3,395	466 164	4,431 3,559	1,272 1,277	83 86	1,355 1,363	5,237 4,672	549 250	5,786 4,922	5,216 4,671	549 250	5,765 4,921
Chemicals etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White	13,389 1,100	1,218 296	14,607 1,396	1,273 232	279 96	1,552 328	14,662 1,332	1,497 392	16,159 1,724	14,528 1,329	1,492 392	16,020 1,721
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,551	286	1,837	225	30	255	1,776	316	2,092	1,770	316	2,086
etc	6,750	1,167	7,917	1,364	250	1,614	8,114	1,417	9,531	8,072	1,407	• 9,479
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Meiting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	6,295	16	6,311	2,063	5	2,068	8,358	21	8,379	8,358	21	8,379
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	39,324 6,631 4,198 6,290 2,766	337 269 406 153 357	39,661 6,900 4,604 6,443 3,123	43,577 3,055 8,468 5,383 3,336	234 54 786 77 194	43,811 3,109 9,254 5,460 3,530	82,901 9,686 12,666 11,673 6,102	571 323 1,192 230 551	83,472 10,009 13,858 11,903 6,653	82,890 9,652 12,665 11,672 6,101	571 323 1,192 , 230 551	83,461 9,975 13,857 11,902 6,652
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	116,450 10,712 24,122 7,795	3,263 1,154 118 105	119,713 11,866 24,240 7,900	43,804 2,901 3,467 2,438	2,353 290 50 30	46,157 3,191 3,517 2,468	160,254 13,613 27,589 10,233	5,616 1,444 168 135	165,870 15,057 27,757 10,368	158,221 13,503 24,025 10,175	5,600 1,440 167 135	163,821 14,943 24,192 10,310
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	39,070 3,332	1,855 210	40,925 3,542	13,993 497	567 52	14,560 549	53,063 3,829	2,422 262	55,485 4,091	52,761 3,765	2,411 262	55,172 4,027
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	10,721	92	. 10,813	2,267	19	2,286	12,988	111	13,099	12,975	111	13,086
	1 se landan	and well give		1. 2010.045			Garden Station	bound Park		15 15 0 to 1	AND AND AND	

		2.192	1983 T.830	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NORM	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREA	T BRITAIN	ONLY.
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI luding Cas		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		Total	ū.	ТЕМРС	LY UNEMI DRARY STO ND CASUA	PPAGES.
Marrie 1		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	1
Shipbuildi	ng and Ship Repairing	111,250	560	111,810	4,874	90	4,964	116,124	650	116,774	107,654	576	108,230
Electric Electric Hand T Bolts, N Brass an Heating Watcher	Frate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding al Wiring and Contracting al Cables, Wire and Lamps ools, Cutlery, Saws, Files uts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. and Ventilating Apparatus s, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Industries not separately	16,729 4,390 8,421 5,583 2,531 3,321 1,630 3,345 22,986	814 61 3,047 1,400 1,358 1,096 21 2,003 7,255	17,543 4,451 11,468 6,983 3,889 4,417 1,651 5,348 30,241	10,289 353 1,286 4,611 1,966 1,078 268 1,417 8,143	624 2 514 790 899 364 65 998 3,424	10,913 355 1,800 5,401 2,865 1,442 333 2,415 11,567	27,018 4,743 9,707 10,194 4,497 4,399 1,898 4,762 31,129	1,438 63 3,561 2,190 2,257 1,460 86 3,001 10,679	28,456 4,806 13,288 12,384 6,754 5,859 1,984 7,763 41,808	4,635 9,692 10,178 4,497 4,378 1,883 4,740	63 3,561 2,190 2,257 1,460 83 2,999	4,698 13,253 12,368 6,754 5,838 1,966
Textile Tr		74 700	50.050	01.150	74.104		a longer	1 642	DINER	idle zi	an the	anni de	1012 100000 1012 - 27/223
Silk Ma Weav Artificia Linen · Jute · Hemp, J Hoslery Lace · Carpets Textiles	and Worsted nufacture and Artificial Silk ing I Silk Yarn Rope, Cord, Twine, etc 	34,308 10,724 2,652 1,988 5,859 4,295 1,247 1,783 724 670 1,749 11,005	56,850 10,714 1,639 845 10,878 8,096 1,827 5,429 640 3,015 3,708	91,158 21,438 4,291 2,833 16,737 12,391 3,074 7,212 1,218 1,310 4,764 14,713	$\begin{array}{c} 34,104\\ 16,080\\ 1,399\\ 571\\ 2,324\\ 1,313\\ 433\\ 1,785\\ 780\\ 728\\ 872\\ 15,593\\ \end{array}$	59,091 26,582 4,576 895 6,713 2,809 992 7,953 1,138 2,112 4,712	93,195 42,662 5,975 1,466 9,037 4,122 1,425 9,733 1,839 2,066 2,984 20,305	68,412 26,804 4,051 2,559 8,183 5,608 1,680 3,568 1,504 1,398 2,621 26,598	115,941 37,296 6,215 1,740 17,591 10,905 2,819 13,382 1,613 1,978 5,127 8,420	184,353 64,100 10,266 4,229 25,774 16,513 4,499 16,950 3,117 3,376 7,748 35,018	26,655 4,049 2,558 1,300 5,608 1,476 3,545 1,503 1,398 2,409	115,907 37,179 6,211 1,740 3,014 10,904 2,423 13,282 1,613 1,978 4,277 6,993	184,310 63,834 10,260 4,298 4,314 16,512 3,899 16,827 3,116 3,376 6,686 31,956
Tanning Leather		4,225 2,015	947 1,181	5,172 3,196	1,372 441	442 527	1,814 968	5,597 2,456	1,389 1,708	6,986 4,164	5,596 2,432	1,389 1,663	6,985 4,095
Tallorin Dress M Hats an Shirts, C Dress specifi	aking and Millinery d Caps (including Straw Plait) Collars, Underclothing, etc Industries not separately	11,951 1,395 1,154 971 942 12,046	10,402 6,145 1,388 6,852 832 3,547	22,353 7,540 2,542 7,823 1,774 15,593	2,742 125 743 179 441 10,498	15,626 2,916 1,581 5,569 563 4,986	18,368 3,041 2,324 5,748 1,004 15,484	14,693 1,520 1,897 1,150 1,383 22,544	26,028 9,061 2,969 12,421 1,395 8,533	40,721 10,581 4,866 13,571 2,778 31,077	14,118 1,499 1,894 902 1,373 22,282	24,973 8,603 2,968 6,993 1,393 8,505	39,091 10,102 4,862 7,895 2,766 30,787
Bread, 1 Grain M Cocoa, fection Food specifi Drink In	Industries not separately	12,022 2,578 3,602 8,760 11,608 1,222	4,004 190 3,897 7,178 2,339 1,859	16,026 2,768 7,499 15,938 13,947 3,081	731 317 633 520 986 78	436 55 1,651 1,094 333	1,167 372 2,284 1,614 1,319	12,753 2,895 4,235 9,280 12,594	4,440 245 5,548 8,272 2,672	17,193 3,140 9,783 17,552 15,266	12,176 2,783 4,203 9,158 12,192	4,369 221 5,537 8,138 2,639	16,545 3,004 9,740 17,296 14,831
Sawmilling Sawmilli Wood B	, Furniture and Woodwork :	11,070 2,655 22,212 3,473	201 206 2,453 602	11,271 2,861 24,665 4,075	1,418 493 3,097 938	456 111 55 728	534 1,529 548 3,825	1,300 12,488 3,148 25,309	2,315 312 261 3,181	3,615 12,800 3,409 28,490	1,247 12,196 3,088 24,874	2,175 311 260 3,127	3,422 12,507 3,348 28,001
Printing a Paper an Cardboa Statio Wall Pa Statione	nd Paper Trades :	2,755 1,890 384 393	689 2,442 101 241	4,075 3,444 4,332 485 634	938 3,113 220 85 22	375 1,189 971 30 68	1,313 4,302 1,191 115 90	4,411 5,868 2,110 469 415	977 1,878 3,413 131 309	5,388 7,746 5,523 600 724	4,209 5,848 2,068 469 415	958 1,873 3,263 131	5,167 7,721 5,331 600
Building a ing : Building	and Public Works Contract-	19,573 225,852	6,932 371	26,505	1,278	1,178	2,456 8,430	20,851	8,110	28,961	20,468	309 7,850 387	724 28,318 227,825
Other Man Rubber Oilcloth, Brushes Scientific	Vorks Contracting, etc utacturing Industries :	114,292 6,813 1,681 1,247	57 2,579 186 385	9,392 1,867 1,632	2,446 1,269 582 469	3 1,124 42 328	2,449 2,393 624 797	116,738 8,082 2,263 1,716	60 3,703 228 713	116,798 11,785 2,491 2,429	8,048 2,262 1,664	3,691 228 710	11,739 2,490 2,374
Musical Toys, Ga	and Apparatus Instruments ames and Sports Requisites	1,608 4,830 954	407 464 587	2,015 5,294 1,541	511 786 348	303 172 167	814 958 515	2,119 5,616 1,302	710 636 754	2,829 6,252 2,056	2,116 5,609 1,302	708 635 750	2,824 6,244 2,052
indust		18,109	209	18,318	807	14	821	18,916	223	19,139	18,598	223	18,821
Railway Tramwa Road	and Communication :	20,042 8,594 42,382 51,970	435 478 495 539	20,477 9,072 42,877 52,509	1,186 412 3,040 416	28 9 13 40	1,214 421 3,053 456	21,228 9,006 45,422 52,386	463 487 508 579	21,691 9,493 45,930 52,965	21,035 8,804 44,377 51,442	460 487 502 574	21,495 9,291 44,879 52,016
Transpor	8	59,496 3,113	207 118	59,703 3,231	1,679 134	83 12	1,762	61,175	290	61,465	59,491	290	59,781
Distributive	e Trades	162,018	53,661	215,679	8,158	5,194	146 13,352	3,247 170,176	130 58,855	3,377 229,031	3,196 165,334	130 57,571	<b>3,3</b> 26 222,905
Financ	Banking, Insurance and  ous Trades and Services :	11,060	1,824	12,884	190	31	221	11,250	1,855	13,105	11,080	1,839	12,919
National Local Go Professio Entertain Hotel, 1 Boardi	Government vernment nal Services uments and Sports Public House, Restaurant, ng House Club & Souries	12,968 57,938 5,976 13,894 25,830	960 650 2,051 4,087 27,883	13,928 58,588 8,027 17,981 53,713	344 1,439 206 402 333	46 31 76 171 708	390 1,470 282 573 1,041	13,312 59,377 6,182 14,296 26,163	1,006 681 2,127 4,258 28,591	14,318 60,058 8,309 18,554	12,835 58,043 6,046 13,881	977 674 2,093 4,214	13,812 58,717 8,139 18,095
	s and Services not senerately	3,626 47,397	6,908 2,219	10,534	209 1,412	1,807 719	2,016	26,163 3,835 48,809	28,591 8,715 2,938	54,754 12,550 51,747	25,623 3,745 47,476	28,289 8,476 2,886	53,912 12,221
Tor	AL	1,901,604	314,100	2,215,704*	537,208	193,896	731,104	2,438,812	507,996	2,946,808	2,386,056	480,387	50,362 2,866,443

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• Including 102,983 Casuals (Males, 101,496; Females, 1,487).

	BE STATE THE AND AND AND A TIGHT 1932.								GREAT BRITAIN							
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	red Num 10 Perso 111, 1931	NS AT		WHOLLN EMPLOY ncludin Jasuals)	TED g	TE	MPORAL OPPAGE	RY		TOTAL.		DECR. TOTA	ASE (+ EASE (- AL PER AGES* A PARED	-) IN CEN- 18	ONLY. TOTAL PER. CENTAGES AT 22ND
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males		Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JULY, 1932.	24тн Аид., 1931.	25TH AUG., 1930.	Aug., 1932,
'ishing	29,800	950	30,750	19.5	11.9	19.3	3.6	5.7	3.7	23.1	17.6	23.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.1	+13.2	23.
Coal Mining	1,041,120 12,860 4,830 46,020 10,340	5,750 20 40 410 10	1,046,870 12,880 4,870 46,430 10,350	22.7 32.6 54.5 20.4 12.6	13.9 15.0 17.5 6.3	$22 \cdot 6$ $32 \cdot 6$ $54 \cdot 1$ $20 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 6$	19·0 10·6 1·2 8·1 9·4	12·4 	19.0 10.6 1.3 8.0 9.4	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	26·3 15·0 17·5 8·8		+ 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.9 + 4.4 + 8.1	- 5·2 - 9·5	+17.9 +20.4 +22.4 +15.3 -2.7	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 55 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \end{array}$
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	14,220 16,770	1,650 250	15,870 17,020	19·2 24·7	8·9 6·4	18·1 24·4	5·4 4·6	0·4 6·0	4·9 4·6	24·6 29·3	9·3 12·4	23·0 29·0	$^{+1.0}_{+0.7}$		$^{+10.5}_{+18.0}$	23·4 29·0
on-Metalliferous Mining Products :	11,419 18,070 17,050	120 1,560 870	11,530 19,630 17,920	28·7 23·5 19·5	16·7 6·7 11·1	$28 \cdot 6$ $22 \cdot 1$ $19 \cdot 1$	7·9 8·8 4·9	5.8 2.1 0.5	7·8 8·3 4·6	36·6 32·3 24·4	22.5 8.8 11.6	36·4 30·4 23·7	$^{+1\cdot2}_{+0\cdot9}_{+1\cdot2}$	+ 0.1 + 8.3 + 6.9	$+11.1 \\ +11.1 \\ +12.9$	36·4 30·3 24·0
rick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	80,220	7,400	87,620	16.3	13.2	16.0	5·8 17·1	4·8 19·4	5·7 18·4	22·1 33·1	18·0 32·6	21·7 32·8	1 Carlo	+ 4.9	- 1.0 h.T.	21.5 32.8
ottery, Earthenware, etc lass Trades :—	35,310	43,400	78,710	16.0	13.2	14.4	11.1	19.4	10.4	22.1	02 0				1.00	02.0
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,000 16,680	6,470 2,260	27,470 18,940	18·9 20·4	7·2 7·3	16·1 18·8	6·0 7·6	1.3 3.8	5·0 7·2	24·9 28·0	8·5 11·1	21·1 26·0			+ 7.3 + 2.0	21.0 26.0
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	73,510 11,320 15,310 54,760	25,430 5,430 5,200 22,910	98,940 16,750 20,510 77,670	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 2 \\       9 \cdot 7 \\       10 \cdot 1 \\       12 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	4.8 5.5 5.5 5.1	14.8 8.3 9.0 10.2	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 7 \\       2 \cdot 1 \\       1 \cdot 5 \\       2 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	1·1 1·7 0·6 1·1	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 5 \\       2 \cdot 0 \\       1 \cdot 2 \\       2 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	19·9 11·8 11·6 14·8	5·9 7·2 6·1 6·2	16·3 10·3 10·2 12·3	+ 0.1 + 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.6	-2.5 -6.3 -0.6 -0.4	+ 3.7 + 1.0 + 3.4 + 2.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.3 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.2 \\ 12.3 \end{array} $
Actal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	19,330	150	19,480	32.6	10.7	32.4	10.6	3.3	10.6	43.2	14.0	43.0	+ 1.6	- 1.9	+12.3	43-0
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	165,080 34,720 26,950 28,050 18,710	4,270 3,470 3,440 1,770 4,060	169,350 38,190 30,390 29,820 22,770	15·6 22·4	7.9 7.8 11.8 8.6 8.8	$23.4 \\ 18.1 \\ 15.2 \\ 21.6 \\ 13.7$	26:4 8:8 31:4 19:2 17:8	5.5 1.5 22.9 4.4 4.8	25.9 8.1 30.4 18.3 15.5	50.227.947.041.632.6	13·4 9·3 34·7 13·0 13·6	49·3 26·2 45·6 39·9 29·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ - & 2.3 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 3.6 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	-1.8 + 7.3 - 1.9	+13.7	49·3 26·3 45·6 39·9 29·2
Ingineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	528,910 71,960	47,470 20,510 1,060 1,270		14·9 44·5	6·9 5·6 11·1 8·3	12·8 43·9	8·3 4·0 6·4 8·6	4·9 1·4 4·7 2·3	8·0 3·5 6·3 8·4		11.8 7.0 15.8 10.6	28.8 16.3 50.2 35.1	$- \frac{0.1}{0.2} \\ + 0.9$	+ 1.8 + 2.2	+10.5 + 7.8 +31.4 +16.3	28.8 16.3 48.0 35.1
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	225,710	25,610	251,320	17·3 21·C	7·2 8·5		6·2 3·2	2·3 2·1	5·8 3·0	23·5 24·2	9·5 10·6	22·1 22·3	- 0.1 + 1.1	-1.9 + 0.1	+ 4.6 + 7.5	22·2 22·4
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	40.000	2,480 1,560	18,330		5.9	AND STA	4.6	1.2	4.4	26.0	7.1	25.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	+11.6	25.5
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	192,400	2,990	195,390	57.8	18.7	57.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	60.4	21.7	59.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	+25.4	58.9
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding         Electrical Wiring and Contracting         Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps         Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files         Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc         Brass and Alled Metal Wares         Heating and Ventilating Apparatus         Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc         Metal Industries not separately         specified	83,200 20,780 64,910 23,500 14,420 16,930 8,470 22,390	9,240 1,680 43,430 11,080 11,830 10,670 19,710 78,530	22,460 108,340 34,580 26,250 27,600 9,170 42,100	21·1 13·0 23·8 17·6 19·6 19·2 14·9	12.6 11.5 10.3 3.0 10.2	19.8 10.6 20.2 14.8 16.0 18.0 12.7	12:4 1:7 2:0 19:6 13:6 6:4 3:2 6:4 6:4	6.8 0.2 1.2 7.2 7.6 3.4 9.3 5.0 4.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	22.8 15.0 43.4 31.2 26.0 22.4 21.3	15.6 3.8 8.2 19.8 19.1 13.7 12.3 15.2 13.6	30.8 21.4 12.2 35.8 25.7 21.2 21.6 18.4 20.3	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.7 \\ -1.2 \\ +0.9 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 5 \cdot 7 \\ - & 12 \cdot 2 \\ - & 4 \cdot 8 \\ + & 6 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	+2.8 +2.9 +6.6	25.7 21.2 21.7 18.5
Textile Trades :	190,640	359,470					17·9 16·9	16·5 18·5			32·3 26·0	33·5 26·8			-12.2 + 0.4	
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified TextileBleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	$\begin{array}{c} 15,800\\ 14,330\\ 24,070\\ 12,380\\ 6,820\\ 23,730\\ 6,300\\ 10,030\\ 14,130\\ \end{array}$	88,510	45,020 27,490 78,210 40,150 19,840 112,240 112,240 17,200 26,290 47,180	$\begin{array}{c} 16.8\\ 13.9\\ 24.3\\ 34.7\\ 18.3\\ 7.5\\ 11.5\\ 6.7\\ 12.4 \end{array}$	5.6 6.4 20.1 29.2 14.0 6.1 4.5 3.9 9.1	9.5 10.3 21.4 30.9 15.5 6.4 7.1 5.0 10.1	6·3 7·5 12·4 7·2 6·1	15.7 6.8 12.4 10.1 7.7 9.0 10.3 8.3 6.4	13.3 5.3 11.6 10.2 7.2 8.7 11.0 7.8 6.3	25 6 17 9 34 0 45 3 24 6 15 0 23 9 13 9 18 5	21.3 13.2 32.5 39.3 21.7 15.1 14.8 12.2 15.5 24.9	15.6 33.0 41.1 22.7 15.1 18.1 12.8 16.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.9 \\ -31.1 \\ - 2.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 0.2 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ - 5.1 \\ - 10.1 \\ - 6.4 \\ - 5.9 \\ - 15.7 \\ - 6.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -11 \cdot 0 \\ -6 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 6 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	30·4 41·1 22·7 15·1 18·1 12·8 15·3
Leather and Leather Goods :	10 050			) 13·4 18·4			4·4 4·0	4·3 3·8			13·7 12·3			- 4.5	5 + 3.]	10.0
Clothing Trades :- Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately Specified	10,590 13,790 8,240 7 8,170	22,340 80,080 19,260	103,520 36,130 88,320 27,430	$\begin{array}{c} 13.2 \\ 8.4 \\ 11.8 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$	6.6 6.2 8.6 4.3	5 7·3 7·0 8·9 5 6·5	1·2 5·4 2·2 5·4	3·2 7·1 6·9	2·9 6·5 6·5 3·6	14·4 13·8 14·0 16·9	18.1 9.8 13.3 15.5 7.2 15.9	10·2 13·5 15·4	+ 1.7 + 0.7 + 0.8	+ 0.1 - 2.9 - 1.0 - 3.0	1 + 3 + 2 + 9 + 2 + 2	9.9 13.5 11.3 10.1
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :		1 and 1	in the second							1.67	7.2			- 1.0	+ 1.7	11.0
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con	. 24,640	3,680	28,320	10.5	5 5.2	9.8	1.2	1.5	5 1.3	11.7	6.7	11.1	1 + 0.3	5 + 0.0	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ + 1 \\ 9 \\ + 1 \\ \end{array}$	11.0
fectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snut	23,630 y 58,730 86,330	60,490 26,140	) 119,220 ) 112,47			9 13·4 9 12·4	0.9	1.8		15·8 14·6	13·7 10·2		7 + 1.2 + 0.4	- 3.	and a state	14.7 13.4 7.5
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc Woodworking not separately specifie	k 54,270 . 10,680 3. 108,530	2,09	12,77 132,02	0 24·9 0 20·	9 9· 5 10·	9 22.4	2.8	2.0	6 4·3 1 2·9	3 29.5	12.	5 26.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 + 0 \\ - 0 \\ 6 - 0 \\ 4 + 0 \\ \end{array} $	5 - 0 + 3	5 + 9. 4 + 6. 0 + 10. 4 + 6.	21.5

\* See note \* on page 343.

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September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. 343 ESTIMATED INSURED I JULY, INDUSTRY. Males. Fen Printing and Paper Trades — Paper and Paper Board … Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery … … … Wall Paper Making … … Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) … … … Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 41,380 15 20,870 4,370 40 2,740 181,440 Ilding and Public Works Contract-848,250 269,330 Building Public Works Contracting, etc. .... her Manufacturing Industries :---39,190 11,580 6,470 28, 2, 4, 16,600 17,500 7,070 Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ... ... 166,290 132,560 ... 166,370 Tramway and Omnibus Service ... Road Transport not separately specified ... ... Shipping Service ... Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ... 195,960 154,860 170,740 16,290 2, stributive Trades ... ... 1,136,530 738,5 mmerce, Banking, Insurance and 160,480 75,1 
 99,200
 22,2

 310,410
 21,5

 76,180
 56,9

 60,950
 31,6
 135,810 248,4 31,310 117,6 106,240 36,7 TOTAL ... ... ... 9,187,000 3,583,0 \* The percentages at each date have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance aving been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between June of one year and May of the following year. The estimated numbers insured t the end of June, 1932, will not be available until November next. t 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 be numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 22nd August, 1932, in dock, arbour, river and canal service was greater by 2.4 than at 24th August, 1931, and was greater by 6.2 than at 25th August, 1930. PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS NUMBERS OF INSURED

WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. Females. Males. Number Wholly Unem-ployed. Per-Total. Pe lustry Group. 5,812 0·3 1,085 0·2 260,577 13·7 205,335 38·2 113 0·0 1,001 0·3 ing ... ... 54 0·0 743 0·4 ning ..... on-Metalliferous lining Products ick, Tile, etc.... 222 976 5,718 630 2,967 1,538 4,640 2,157  $0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.9 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.7$ 43 355 8,422 169 655 1,350 2,723 638  $\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ ttery ... ... ass Trades ... emicals ... tal Manufacture gineering ... hicles bicles...... pbuilding and hip Repairing cal Trades ... ttile Trades ... ather ... ots, Shoes, Slip-pers and Clogs othing Trades... od, Drink and Tobacco ... wmilling, Furni-ture and Wood-12,046 0.6 10,498 2.0 3,547 1.1 4,986 2.6 16,413 0.9 4,230 0.8 25,619 8.2 26,255 13.5 39,792 2.1 3,265 0.6 19,467 6.2 4,025 2.1 ure and Wood-work ... ... inting and Paper ilding and Pub-ic Works Con-tracting .... her Manufactur-ing Industries... s, Water and Electricity Sup-ply Industries... ransport and Communication stributiveTrades pumerce, Bank-ing, etc. .... iscellaneous ... 
 39,410
 2·1
 5,946
 1·1
 3,462
 1·1

 24,995
 1·3
 4,718
 0·9
 10,405
 3·3
 1,269 0·7 3,436 1·8 340,144 17.9 10,855 2.0 428 0.1 24 0.0 17,133 0.9 3,965 0.7 4,608 1.5 2,136 1.1 18,109 1.0 807 0.2 209 0.1 14 0.0 
 185,597
 9.8
 6,867
 1.3
 2,272
 0.7
 185
 0.1

 162,018
 8.5
 8,158
 1.5
 53,661
 17.1
 5,194
 2.7
 TOTAL ... 1,901,604 100.0 537,208 100.0 314,100 100.0 193,896 100.0

ing :-

	ABER OF		ERCENT.		JNEMPI	OYED .	AT 22N	D AUG	UST, 19	932.	DECR	EASE (-	-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
, 193	ONS AT	UN (i	WHOLL EMPLOY includin Casuals)	TED		MPORA OPPAGI		1025	TOTAL.	TA	T	AGES* A PARED	18	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
nales.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males,	Total	25TH JULY, 1932.	24TH AUG, 1931.	25TH AUG., 1930.	22ND AUG., 1932.
5,710	57,090	6.7	4.4	6.0	7.5	7·6	7.6	14·2	12·0	13.6	+ 0.5	- 1.4	+ 5.2	13.6
,960 ,130	61,830 6,500	9·1 8·8	6·0 4·7	7·0 7·5	1.0 1.9	2·3 1·5	1.9 1.7	10·1 10·7	8·3 6·2	8·9 9·2	-0.5 -0.7	$- \frac{3 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 8}$	+ 0.8 + 2.1	8·8 9·2
,710 ,530	6,450 278,970	14·3 10·8	6·5 7·1	9·8 9·5	0.8 0.7	1.8 1.2	1·4 0·9	15·1 11·5	8·3 8·3	11·2 10·4	$^{-1.2}_{+0.2}$	-1.6 + 0.3	+ 3.6 + 3.6	$     \begin{array}{r}             11 \cdot 2 \\             10 \cdot 3         \end{array}     $
,920 ,300	858,170 270,630	26·6 42·4	- 3·7 4·4	26·4 42·3	1.0 0.9	0·3 0·2	0.9	27·6 43·3	4·0 4·6	27·3 43·2	- 0.3 + 0.7	$^{+ 8.2}_{+13.1}$	$^{+13\cdot 1}_{+17\cdot 5}$	27·1 43·4
,140 ,170 ,990	67,330 13,750 11,460	17·4 14·5 19·3	9·2 8·6 7·7	13·9 13·6 14·2	3·2 5·0 7·2	4·0 1·9 6·6	3.6 4.5 7.0	20·6 19·5 26·5	13·2 10·5 14·3	17·5 18·1 21·2	+ 0.3 - 5.3 - 3.1	-2.6 + 0.7 - 1.0	+ 1.6 + 6.5 + 3.3	$     \begin{array}{r}       17.5 \\       18.1 \\       21.0     \end{array} $
,430 ,240 ,990	26,030 24,740 14,060	9.7 27.6 13.5	4·3 6·4 8·4	7.7 21.4 11.0	3·1 4·5 4·9	3·2 2·4 2·4	3·2 3·9 3·6	12·8 32·1 18·4	7.5 8.8 10.8	10·9 25·3 14·6	- 0.3 - 1.7 + 1.0	$     \begin{array}{r}       - & 0 \cdot 9 \\       + & 2 \cdot 0 \\       - & 1 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	+ 5.6 + 10.2 + 5.2	10·9 25·3 14·6
,580	173,870	10.9	2.8	10.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	11 · 4	2.9	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	11.0
,460 ,490	140,020 173,860	15·1 5·2	5·8 6·4	14·6 5·2	0·9 0·2	0·4 0·1	0.9	16·0 5·4	6·2 6·5	15·5 5·5	+ 0.3 + 0.1	+ 4.5 + 0.9	+ 6.8 + 1.8	15·5 5·5
,430	205,390 161,430	21·6 33·6	5·2 8·2	20·9 32·5	1.6 0.2	0·2 0·6	1.5 0.3	23·2 33·8	5·4 8·8	22·4 32·8	+ 0.5 + 0.1	+ 4.1 + 1.4	+ 6.7 + 9.2	22·2 32·9
,350	173,090	34.8	8.8	34.5	1.0	3.5	1.0	35.8	12.3	35.5	+ 2.6	†	Ť	35.4
,040	18,330	19.1	5.8	17.6	0-8	0.6	0.8	19.9	6.4	18.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 2.5	18.3
,250	1,874,780	14.3	7.3	11.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.0	8.0	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	12.1
,170	235,650	6.9	2.4	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	2.5	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	5.5
,200 ,510 ,970 ,660	121,400 331,920 133,150 92,610	$   \begin{array}{c}     13 \cdot 1 \\     18 \cdot 7 \\     7 \cdot 8 \\     22 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	4.3 3.0 3.6 12.9	11.5 17.7 6.0 19.4	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·7	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·5	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6	13·4 19·1 8·1 23·5	4.5 3.2 3.7 13.4	${\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \end{array}}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	+ 1.6 + 4.7 + 0.6 - 0.1	+ 3.3 + 7.1 + 2.1 + 3.5	$11.7 \\ 18.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 19.9$
,480 ,670	384,290 148,980	19·0 11·6	11·2 5·9	14·0 7·1	0·3 0·6	0·3 1·5	0·2 1·3	19·3 12·2	11·5 7·4	14·2 8·4	-0.3 +0.2	-1.3 -1.7	+ 2.9 + 1.0	14·2 8·3
,790	143,030	44.6	6.0	34.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	45.9	8.0	36.2	- 0.2	+ 4.4	+10.0	35.9
,000	12,770,000	20.7	8.8	17.4	5.8	5.4	5.7	26.5	14.2	23.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 6.0	22.9
	AND DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.	the second s	and the second s	and the second se	And the Party of t		and the same shares	A LONG TO CARDON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		The COL TO THE !!	A DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL OF		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The second second second second second

# UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 22nd August, 1932, differed from the figures for 25th July, 1932, to the extent of 1,000 or more :---

Industry.	Numbers at 22nd A	(+) or Decre recorded as U ugust, 1932, a th 25th July,	nemployed s compared
Steel States Barrier Barrier	Males.	Females.	Total.
Road Transport not separately specified	+ 1,062	- 33	+ 1,029
Silk Weaving Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forg-	+ 260	+ 1,037	+ 1,297
ing	+ 1,295	+ 72	+ 1,367
specified	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 490 \\ + & 1,663 \\ + & 47 \\ + & 2,033 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 930 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 1,714 \\ + & 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrr} + & 1,420 \\ + & 1,661 \\ + & 1,761 \\ + & 2,041 \end{array}$
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc.       Operation         Distributive Trades          Coal Mining          Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	+ 2,978 + 2,266 + 3,619	+ 303 + 1,395 + 180	+ 3,281 + 3,661 + 3,799
Service Tailoring Cotton	+ 4,587 + 1,103 + 5,836	- 14 + 5,259 + 7,659	+ 4,573 + 6,362 + 13,495
Jute Linen Building Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Iron and Steel Tubes	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 3,998 \\ - & 1,292 \\ - & 1,803 \\ - & 468 \\ - & 1,087 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	- 12,493 - 4,666 - 1,816 - 1,290 - 1,074
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 18,591	+ 5,817	+ 24,408
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 22,993	+ 2,871	+ 25,864

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND AUGUST, 1932.

		Boys.	and the second	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 Sootland Wales	4,666 1,825 2,096 6,664 11,943 9,084 6,314 5,045	4,158 2,067 2,062 4,688 7,938 7,205 5,491 2,491	8,824 3,892 4,158 11,352 19,881 16,289 11,805 7,536	1,980 1,123 1,048 3,634 4,592 6,853 4,143 929	3,287 1,834 2,171 3,779 7,814 6,090 5,091 2,407	5,267 2,957 3,219 7,413 12,406 12,943 9,234 3,336			
Great Britain	47,637	36,100	83,737	24,302	32,473	56,775			

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND AUGUST, 1932.

Division.	Num	Number of Vacancies Filled. Juveniles placed in fir situation since leavin School.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales	954 1,196 2,839 1,683 729	5,179 959 1,908 2,416 1,956 1,073 301	10,125 1,913 3,104 5,255 3,639 1,802 614	2,010 393 710 776 862 275 126	2,078 470 1,207 756 840 373 143	4,088 863 1,917 1,532 1,702 648 269	
Great Britain	. 12,660	13,792	26,452	5,152	5,867	11.019	

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

		nated	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd August, 1932.			t		
Division.		number insured at July, 1931.		Boys.			Girls,	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Soctland Special Schemes	100,260 48,790 43,060 88,610 99,650 87,870 64,260 32,500 4,000	98,150 32,960 29,640 73,940 60,060 78,960 51,570 9,720 3,000	$5 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 $	0·1 0·3 0·6 3·9 5·0 4·0 1·8 8·8	$5 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ $	2.8 3.4 3.5 5.6 5.6 5.1 7.1 9.2 0.4	0·1 0·9 0·8 2·9 3·2 4·5 2·1 2·7	2·9 4·3 5·5 8·8 9·6 9·2 11·9 0·4
Great Britain	579,000	438,000	6.2	2.9	9.1	4.3	2.2	6.5

### JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

	in the second	A	verage	dail	y atten	dance				
	2 1 8 1 9 81 - 57 B	Wee	k ende	d 24.	8.32.		Month 24.8	ended 3.32.	Total of sep Indivi	arate
andra		Junior	Instru and		Centre	8	Edu	nal	who l atten since 1s 193	ded t April,
Division.	Claim	ants.	Nor	n- ints.	Tota	al.	Inst tio (cla ant	im-	Contraction 	Brancist,
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London 8. Eastern Midlands N. Eastern N. Western Scotland Wales	1,040 358 203 1,040 2,390 1,896 1,224 334	155 89 369 574 1,291 718	13 47	13 4 9 57 184 58 129	1,040 360 216 1,087 3,748 2,114 1,655 728				7,451 2,692 2,185 6,464 14,990 16,900 10,827 7,278	7 139 173 94 11 21 19
Great Britain	8,485	3,371	2,463	454	10,948	3,825	11	2	68,787	464

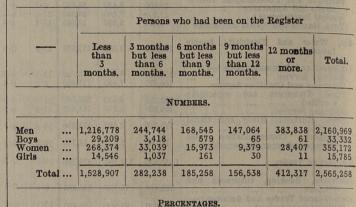
There were 56 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 23 for girls and 16 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 6 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, and 2 for girls. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 1 for boys, 2 for girls, 1 mixed; the attendances at these institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the reg-isters of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd August, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unem-ployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period. The persons who had been on the register for less than three months included 719,295 temporarily stopped, 100,455 normally in casual employment, and 709,157 wholly unemployed. Of the last-mentioned group 297.180 (or 14.6 per cent. of all the wholly unemployed on the register) had been on the register less than one month, 217,331 (or 10.7 per cent.) one month but less than three months. THE following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for



Men Boys Women Girls	$56 \cdot 3$ 87 \cdot 6 75 \cdot 6 92 \cdot 1	$     \begin{array}{r}       11.3 \\       10.3 \\       9.3 \\       6.6     \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 7$ $4 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 0$	6.8 0.2 2.6 0.2	$     \begin{array}{r}       17 \cdot 8 \\       0 \cdot 2 \\       8 \cdot 0 \\       0 \cdot 1     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Total	59.6	11.0	7.2	6.1	16.1	100.0

# INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

# POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PAYMENTS. The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd August, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments. The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit 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 Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant. The term 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured

such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant. In item 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or transitional payments. The Table shows that of the 1,634,553 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 22nd August, 1932, there were 580,694 with claims to insurance benefit, and 932,133 with applications for transitional payments; while 121,726 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 517,526 men temporarily stopped were 445,225, 40,225 and 32,076, respectively. Among the 223,648 wholly unemployed insured women, 96,299 had claims for insurance benefit, 72,918 were applicants for transitional payments, and 54,431 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 175,631 women temporarily stopped were 149,757, 9,610 and 16,264, respectively.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Not.	and the second se	and have a second and the	all all and a second of a
ADULTS (AGE	IS 18 TO 64, INCLUSIN	VE).	
and the second entities of the	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	580,694 445,225 61,885	96,299 149,757 1,212
	Total	1,087,804	247,268
Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	932,133 40,225 35,928	72,918 9,610 215
	Total	1,008,286	82,743
Total applications for Transi- tional Payments :	an months and 28	929,461	60,358
to justify payment		78,825	22,385
Total	in part in particular	1,008,286	82,743
Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	89,952	45,578
Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	31,774 32,076 1,029	8,853 16,264 44
	Total	64,879	25,161
Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,634,553 517,526 98,842	223,648 175,631 1,471
	Total	2,250,921	400,750
JUVENILES (A	ages 16 and 17 year	RS.)	
-	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	15,499 14,739 121	5,553 8,447 17
	Total	30,359	14,017
Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:			
(b) First Statutory Condition		12,713	8,031
satisfied		1,592	486 8 517
Total		14,305	8,517
Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,204 1,766 3	581 1,186 1
	Total	2,973	1,768
Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	31,008 16,505 124	14,651 9,633 18
	Total	47,637	24,302

# APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

### DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

THE following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities on applications submitted to them during the period 4th July to 6th August, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the

	M	en.	Won	ien.	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.
Transitional pay- ment allowed at : Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants	52,040 33,128	388,717 243,839	4,436 3,471	20,633 17,664	56,476 36,599	409,350 261,503
held not to justify payment	17,399	25,752	4,733	4,769	22,132	30,521
Total	102,567	658,308	12,640	43,066	115,207	701,374

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

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST AUGUST, 1932, GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st August, 1932, 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.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* {Men Women Juvenila	107 11 es 20	259 72 743	366 83 763
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	4,892 1,615	7,801 2,461	12,693 4,076
Anomalies Regulations† : Class (b)		66 132 3	111 183
Class (c) {Men Womer Juveni		66 78 11	108 112 13
Class (d)	2,060	4,942	7,002
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Juveni		2,272 2,361 554	3,766 3,434 750
$ {\rm Employment\ lost\ through\ misconduct} \left\{ \begin{matrix} {\rm Men} \\ {\rm Women} \\ {\rm Juvenil} \end{matrix} \right. \label{eq:massed}$	1,477 h 673 les 209	2,208 916 526	3,688 1,589 738
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	190 447 les 24	452 1,962 168	642 2,409 192
Not unemployed { Men Womer Juvenil		2,260 731 177	2,800 796 192
Not capable of work, or not available for work	303 187 16	1,168 942 111	1,471 1,129 127
Other grounds {Men Womer Juveni		3,228 913 185	3,814 1,036 208
Total {Men Womer Juvenil		19,780 15,510 2,478	29,456 21,849 2,983
Grand Total	16,520	37,768	54,288

A.-Decisions of Courts of Referees.

# B.-Trade Dispute Cases.‡

of Lot Services a sure and section distance	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	856	1,347	2,203
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	38 9 	138 139 1	176 148 1
Total Appeals	. 47	278	325

-Decisions	ha	IIm	min	0 -	÷
-Decrotono	Ug	Um	pu	C	÷

Anton and an and a second second		Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	 	471 144 208	316 180 502	787 324 710
Total	 	823	998	1,821

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1932.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1932.

CONDUTIE-15 BOR	Claims Allowed.	Claims Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.		N J K M	
Contributions conditions	829	5,098	5,927
of insurable employment (Class(a)	56,789	97,019	153,808
Anomalies Regulations* Class (b) Class (c) Class (c)	3,318 987 18,606	8,462 1,902 41,703	11,780 2,889 60,309
Employment left voluntarily without just	20,651	38,160	58,811
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	17,816	27,430	45,246
out written directions	5,245	20,094 25,075	25,339
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	3,232 4,764	10,882 33,480	14,114 38,244
Total	136,814	309,306	446,120
Trade Dispute Cases.†	oteri diski o	do hanvelt	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,191	6,376	8,567
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	338	1,346	1,684
Decisions by Umpire.		-	
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	3,627 1,780 2,044	3,679 2,957 4,841	7,306 4,737 6,885
Total	7,451	11,477	18,928

# POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST, 1932.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in August, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 721,679, or 1.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 28.5 per cent. more than in August, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 432, 425, and 337 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in August, 1932, was 595,552, an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier. and an increase of 28.6 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and a morease of in Scotland the number relieved was 126,127, or 2.7 per cent, more than in the previous month, and 28.1 per cent. more than in August, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August, 1932, numbered 96,687, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but  $5 \cdot 1$  per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 624,992, or  $1 \cdot 8$  per cent. more than in the previous month, and  $36 \cdot 0$  per cent. more than in August, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-eight showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in August, 1932, as compared with July, 1932, while seventeen showed decreases. In two areas there was no change. Compared with August, 1931, forty-five showed increases, including Sheffield (504 per 10,000), Norwich (288 per 10,000), Glasgow (205 per 10,000), Liverpool and Manchester (190 per 10,000), and Newcastle (181 per 10,000); while two, Edinburgh and Wallasey, showed small decreases.

	Num Po	ber of Per bor Relief Augu	sons* in : on one da st, 1932.	y† in	Decreas in rat 10,0 Popula comp	te per 00 of tion as pared
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	wit Month ago.	h a Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	, sota	aost jo a	3 170 R			
unty of London	35,501	101,425	136,926	313	+ 4	+ 34
rkenhead rmingham ackburn ackburn iston ighton itatol tritel wither oventry oventry oventry oventry erby ast Ham ateshead uddersfield idester idester idester idester idester idester tidham ortsmouth rrtsmouth rrtsmouth ington outhend-on-Sea outhend-on-Sea outhend soke-on-Trent inderland vansea allasey ioleverhampton	$\begin{array}{c} 810\\ 5,174\\ 7793\\ 885\\ 1,229\\ 1,229\\ 1,562\\ 450\\ 641\\ 1,662\\ 5567\\ 641\\ 1,668\\ 802\\ 6,051\\ 1,668\\ 802\\ 6,051\\ 1,668\\ 802\\ 6,051\\ 1,695\\ 550\\ 1,258\\ 812\\ 1,826\\ 6,051\\ 2,804\\ 490\\ 1,355\\ 530\\ 1,258\\ 812\\ 1,826\\ 6,051\\ 2,804\\ 490\\ 1,355\\ 550\\ 2,222\\ 558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,619\\ 15,959\\ 3,719\\ 3,187\\ 11,269\\ 2,106\\ 11,709\\ 3,373\\ 8,145\\ 1,824\\ 3,216\\ 6,732\\ 3,626\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,247\\ 1,768\\ 8,679\\ 10,900\\ 4,705\\ 58,814\\ 45,611\\ 4,027\\ 18,150\\ 8,679\\ 10,900\\ 4,705\\ 58,814\\ 45,611\\ 45,611\\ 45,624\\ 8,679\\ 10,900\\ 4,705\\ 58,814\\ 45,611$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,429\\ 21,133\\ 4,512\\ 4,072\\ 12,498\\ 3,200\\ 13,919\\ 3,840\\ 9,707\\ 2,274\\ 4,267\\ 2,274\\ 4,267\\ 2,284\\ 18,597\\ 1,299\\ 2,284\\ 4,597\\ 2,284\\ 4,597\\ 1,760\\ 4,567\\ 19,068\\ 9,491\\ 12,726\\ 4,567\\ 19,068\\ 9,491\\ 12,726\\ 4,567\\ 19,068\\ 6,734\\ 4,567\\ 19,068\\ 1,753\\ 4,909\\ 7,500\\ 54,437\\ 4,481\\ 2,956\\ 6,734\\ 4,188\\ 2,661\\ 9,158\\ 10,218\\ 6,830\\ 5,447\\ 4,118\\ 2,661\\ 10,218\\ 6,830\\ 10,218\\ 6,830\\ 2,615\\ 18,037\\ 2,615\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 433\\ 209\\ 364\\ 227\\ 415\\ 221\\ 348\\ 387\\ 434\\ 135\\ 176\\ 508\\ 299\\ 299\\ 200\\ 590\\ 200\\ 590\\ 202\\ 208\\ 228\\ 752\\ 637\\ 329\\ 670\\ 749\\ 470\\ 208\\ 325\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162\\ 162$	224416 ;579217222173941922926 ;5411922014732147424496211 ;1+1++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	$\begin{array}{c} + & 89\\ + & 111\\ + & 103\\ + & 111\\ + & 128\\ + & 133\\ + & 152\\ + & 156\\ + & 156\\ + & 127\\ + & 599\\ + & 127\\ + & 599\\ + & 127\\ + & 156\\ + & 127\\ + & 156\\ + & 127\\ + & 156\\ + & 127\\ + & 127\\ + & 127\\ + & 128\\ + & 127\\ + & 127\\ + & 127\\ + & 128\\ + & 127\\ + & 12$
Total of the above- named County Boroughs	54,307	404,319	458,626	440	+ 6	+113
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	89,808	505,744	595,552	402	+ 5	+ 89
SCOTLAND. asgow dinburgh undee berdeen	5,025 773 670 411	93,642 16,084 4,595 4,927	98,667 16,857 5,265 5,338	892 379 297 317	+ 23 + 20 - 4 + 1	+205 - 3 + 73 + 140
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,879	119,248	126,127	665	+ 18	+138
Total for above 47 areas in August, 1932	96,687	624,992	721,679	432	+ 7	+ 95

• The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of our edical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-alded pa mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defective 20th August in London, 27th August in the rest of England and Wales, 15th August in Scotland. September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fuctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country : and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 330–331 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

### GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a further decrease during July, partly due to the non-registration of unemployed workers now excluded from any form of benefit by the more stringent regulations introduced by the Emergency Order of 14th June, 1932.

the Emergency Order of 14th June, 1932. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of July, 1932, was 5,525,604, as compared with 5,600,029 at the end of June, and 4,111,204 at the end of July, 1931. At 31st August, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,370,541. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,392,248 at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 5,475,778 at the end of June, and 3,989,686 at the end of July, 1931. At 31st August, 1932, the provisional total was 5,224,710. 5.224,710.

5,224,710. On the last day of July, 1932, 757,294 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,354,048 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,111,342, as compared with 2,484,750 at the end of June and 2,231,513 at the end of July, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st August, 1932, was 1,995,697 (provisional total). Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available

3.9 per cent, were unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with  $43\cdot1$  per cent. at the end of June, and  $31\cdot0$  per cent. at the end of July, 1931. In addition, 23.0 per cent. were working short time at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 22.4 per cent. at the end of June and 19.1 per cent. at the end of July, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions

	and a statement	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of July, 1932.	Wholly unemployed.		On short time.			
		July, 1932.	June, 1932.	July, 1932.	June, 1932.		
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :	139,800	17.8	18.2	36 • 5	35.3		
Workers subject to seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical Paper Paper Leather Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing	$\begin{array}{c} 97,800\\72,600\\99,000\\95,400\\45,900\\248,600\\248,600\\227,700\\126,700\\1126,700\\511,900\\143,800\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 77 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 65 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 78 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$5 \cdot 2$ $21 \cdot 8$ $27 \cdot 9$ $33 \cdot 9$ $43 \cdot 3$ $31 \cdot 3$ $19 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 3$ $33 \cdot 5$ $36 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 3$ $16 \cdot 1$	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \end{array}$		
Miscellaneous	645,800 3,509,100	21·7 43·9	20·4 43·1	23·8 23·0	21·8 22·4		

### FRANCE.†

FRANCE.<sup>†</sup> Unemployment showed a slight increase during August. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 298,479 (216,514 men and 81,965 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 297,130 and at the end of August, 1931, 54,128. At the beginning of August, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 12.73 per cent. as compared with August, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 49.26, as compared with 31.73 at the beginning of August, 1931. In July, 18.40 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 30.86 per cent. 40 hours or less a week. per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

### BELGIUM.<sup>±</sup>

Unemployment increased during June. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 173 unemployment insurance funds with a total membership of 819,972, show that 18 '7 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month : in the preceding month, 17 '8 per cent. were unemployed and in June, 1931, 9 '0 per cent. In addition, 21 '2 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In June, 1932, 23 '8 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month, the percentage was 22 '5 and in June, 1931, 11 '2.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th August, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, September, 1932. Berlin. <sup>1</sup> Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd September, 1932. Paris. <sup>2</sup> Revue de Travail, August, 1932. Brussels.

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund<sup>±</sup>:--

	Four weeks	Five weeks	Five weeks
	ended 27th	ended 30th	ended 29th
	August,	July,	August,
	1932.	1932.	1931.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :	£	£	£ 1,481,000
Employers	$1,370,000 \\ 1,357,000 \\ 1,362,000 \\ 2,000$	2,047,000	1,481,000
Employed persons		2,014,000	1,269,000
Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")		2,031,000	1,367,000
Miscellaneous Receipts		3,000	2,000
Deficiency Grant payable by Ex-	4,091,000	6,095,000	4,119,000
chequers	1,189,000	219,000	
Total Income	5,280,000	6,314,000	4,119,000
Cost of Administration	4,474,000	5,390,000	9,235,000
	379,000	390,000	484,000
vances	416,000	520,000	425,000
	11,000	14,000	43,000
Total Expenditure	5,280,000	6,314,000	10,187,000
Treasury Advances Outstanding	115,000,000	115,000,000	97,550,000
II. Transitional Payments Account. Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof	3,920,000	4,720,000	2,440,000

\* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal.)

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 contri-butions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

<sup>†</sup> 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.

detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. buse of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1932 for the period ended 31st March,

§ 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. The figure given in the line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

### AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a slight increase during July. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 266,365 (108,638 in Vienna), as compared with 265,040 (106,990 in Vienna) at the end of June, and 194,364 (88,611 in Vienna) at the end of July, 1931.

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA.†

Unemployment showed a slight decline during August. The total number of persons remaining on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 459,406, as compared with 457,207 at the end of July, and 215,040 at the end of August, 1931.

### ITALY.1

There was an increase in the number of unemployed during July According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 931,291 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 905,097 at the end of June, 1932, and 637,531 at the end of July, 1931. In addition, 33,218 were partially unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 31,710 at the end of June, and 25,821 at the end of July, 1931.

### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July; in Sycden it showed no change; in Norway during June it showed a decrease.

Denmark.§-Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that, out of 314,300 workpeople, 29.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1932, as compared with 24.9 at the end of June, and 11.8 at the end of June, 1931.

Norway.||-Out of 23,416 members of trade unions making returns, 23.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 24.6 per cent. at the end of May, and 18.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1931.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st July, 1932, was 19.1, the same percentage as at the end of June, compared with 11.8 at the end of July, 1931.

# SWITZERLAND.\*\*

Unemployment showed an increase during July. At the end of the month, 45,448 applications for employment (34.6 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 41,441 at the end of June, and 17,975 at the end of July, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,743, 2,042 Returns from 189 unemployment funds, show that, out of an

aggregate of 469,873 members, 7·1 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 11·3 per cent. partially so, at the end of June, 1932, as compared with 9·0 per cent. and 14·0 per cent. at the end of March, and 3·6 per cent. and 9·7 per cent. at the end of June, 1931.

### UNITED STATES. ++

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 63,417 establishments in 16 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,100,425 workpeople in July, 1932, showing a decrease of 3.0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 6.1 per cent is the total employed in the preceding month. the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 6-1 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1932 (based on returns relating to 17,873 establishments employing 2,474,141 workpeople), was 55.2, as compared with 57.5 in June, and 71.7 in July, 1931.

# CANADA.<sup>‡‡</sup>

CANADA.<sup>‡‡</sup> Employment during July showed a further decrease. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,028 firms with an aggregate of 791,622 workpeople on their pay roll at 1st August, 1932, as compared with 812,871 at 1st July, 1932. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for August. 1932, was 86·3, as compared with 88·7 at the beginning of July, and 105·2 at the beginning of July, 1931. At the end of July, 1932, 21·8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 21·9 per cent. at the end of June, and 16·2 per cent. at the end of July, 1931.

### NEW ZEALAND.§§

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during July. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 25th July, 1932, was 55,203, as compared with 54,342 at the end of June, and 47,772 at the end of July, 1931.

- Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1932. Vienna.
  Prager Tagblatt, 10th September, 1932.
  Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, August, 1932. Rome.
  Statistiske Efterretninger, August, 1932. Copenhagen.
  Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Oslo.
  Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm.
  La Vie Economique, August, 1932. Berne.
  Trend of Employment, July, 1932. Washington.
  The August Employment Situation, 1932, and information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
  Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th July, 1932. Wellington.

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

### Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £10,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 149,500 workpeople and in an increase of £750 in those of 10,000

workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople zed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases,	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying	200	15,000 87,500	£ 10	£ 400 5,200	
Public Administration Services Other	9,800	20,000 27,000	740	2,000 3,300	
Total	10,000	149,500	750	10,900	

The principal decrease which took effect in August in the mining and quarrying group concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom there was a small reduction in the percentage addition to basis rates (equivalent to less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the total wages).

The decreases in the metal group mainly affected men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, and blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of about 2 per cent. or slightly less on current rates.

The main body of workpeople concerned in the reductions in the public administration services were manual workers employed by local authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire, whose wages were reduced in most cases by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups, workpeople affected by reductions included the employees of London underground railways, whose total earnings were made subject to a deduction of 21 per cent. with a further deduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week, with a condition that the earnings of no adult worker were to be reduced by this means below 50s, per week. Other reductions included those affecting the crews of steam trawlers operating from Aberdeen and North Shields, cotton spinners and doublers in Yorkshire, furniture trade operatives at Hull, Sheffield, and a number of towns in North-East Lancashire, tramway and omnibus drivers and conductors at Glasgow, and the transport staff of certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments in London. Under the Trade Boards Acts there was an increase, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, in the wages of workers in the brush and broom trade.

Of the estimated total decrease of £10,900 per week, nearly £5,000 Of the estimated total decrease of £10,900 per week, hearly £5,000 was due to the operation of selling-price sliding scales; about £2,000 took effect under arrangements (apart from cost-of-living sliding scales) made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies; about £250 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, including about £100 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £400 was the result of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result. of the industry; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £250 of the total.

Nearly the whole of the estimated total increase of £750 was the result of cost-of-living sliding scales.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1932. 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 first eight completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number tpeople† by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
To an and a second second	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining	20,000	15,250	£ 980	£ 650	
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,300	9,250	50	1,150	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	100 2,700	15,000 104,000 8,000	<b>10</b> 90	1,325 6,150 1,800	
Engineering‡ Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	 900 500	28,000 52,000 161,000	 50 50	4,850 5,100 14,200	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,		43,000 14,0 <b>0</b> 0		5,700 1,950	
etc Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works		22,500 3,000		3,400 650	
Contracting, etc	1,700	518,000	330	48,000	
Gas, Water and Electri- city Supply Transport	1,100 625	47,000 336,000	30 85	5,500 63,500	
Public Administration Services Other	175 1,000	73,000 19,000	10 40	7,500 2,575	
Total	31,100	1,468,000	1,725	174,000	

In the corresponding eight months of 1931, there were net increases of £3,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 30,550 workpeople, and net decreases of £334,750 in those of 2,589,000 workpeople.

# Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in August.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1932.

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Ва
Fishing	North Shields	15 Aug. 1 Aug.	Crews of steam trawlers Crews of steam trawlers	<ul> <li>Decrease of 1d. in the £ on net earnings of vessel for chief engineers, second engineers and third hands, the poundage for other ratings and the daily rates for all classes remaining unchanged, leaving rates as follows :—At sea—chief engineers, 12s. 6d. per day, plus 1d. in the £; second engineers, 11s., plus 1d. in the £; third hands, 8s. 6d. per day, plus 2d. in the £ if qualified mender; firemen, deck hands and cooks, 8s. 6d., plus 1d. in the £; in harbour—chief engineers, 10s. per day; second engineers, 8s. 6d.; others, 6s.</li> <li>Decrease of 1s. 2d. per day for engineers and of 8d. per day for other classes (except skippers and mates); shore pay during boiler cleaning, repairs, etc., reduced by 6d. per day for skippers and mates, 1s. 6d. per day for engineers, and 9d. per day for other ratings. Rates after change: at sea—chief engineers, 12s. 10d., plus 3d. in the £ on net proceeds; deckhands, deckhand trimmers and cooks, 8s. 10d.§; shore pay—skippers and chief engineers, 9s.; mates and second engineers, 8s.; other ratings, 7s.</li> </ul>	Cor Fu Man
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries.	Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates at the majority of the collieries, leaving wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at these collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per day (to 7s. 1 $\frac{3}{2}d$ . at the majority of the collieries).	Wat
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	7 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease¶ of 2 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>1</sub> d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per shift for day-wage men on basis rates of 3s. 8d. to 5s. 3d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 14 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per shift.	* employ last six ‡ basis ra paid m

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics 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 13,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included under Engineering.
§ In addition, bonuses varying from 5s. to 10s., according to average daily gross earnings, are given at each settling day covering a period of 7 days or over, together with all livers and half roes, etc.
# At three collieries where a lower percentage than 46 is payable the percentage was reduced by 2 per cent. to 41 per cent. at the other two collieries respectively. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at \$s. 3d. per day.
¶ The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 12 per cent. on standard rates, but it was agreed at a joint meeting of the employers and workpeople that the percentage payable on standard rates for the first seven weeks of the current quarter should be 14 per cent., and ior the last six weeks 13 per cent.

September,	1932.	TE	IE	MINI	STI	RY	OF	LA
PRINCIPAL	CHAN	GES	IN	RATES	OF	WA	GES	REP

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	7 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard : men in receipt of a basis rate of 55 4d per chieft to be standard : men in receipt of a basis rate of
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	8 Aug.	work) employed at blastfurnaces. Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges. Men employed in steel melting	<ul> <li>5. 4d. per shift to be said a special make-up of 24d. per shift.</li> <li>Percentage payable on basis rates reduced from 30 to 21f for workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 25 to 22f for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d.</li> </ul>
	England§ and West of Scotland.	7 Aug. <	shops :	Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard (basic process), and 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. below the standard (acid process). Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard
	North-East Coast Area.	7 Aug.	labourers. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (ex- cluding those in receipt of base	Contra do to the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area (except certain men em- ployed at Gates- head).	7 Aug.	rates of 6s. and under per shift); also boys under 21 years of age. Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard.
	Workington	7 Aug. 7 Aug.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workpeople employed at steel works :	Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>‡</sup> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>‡</sup> per cent. above the standard.
	Barrow-in-Furness	8 Aug.	Merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Wire and hoop millmen	Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard. Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard. Percentage payable on basis rates reduced <sup>†</sup> from 30 to 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> for workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 25 to 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> for workpeople on basis rates over 5s. 10d. per shift <sup>+</sup> .
	Scunthorpe West of Scotland	7 Aug. 7 Aug.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	per shift. <sup>†</sup> Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. above the standard. Decrease <sup>†</sup> of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> per cent. above the standard.
Railway Workshops.	See entry on page	350 under	"Railway Service."	An are Lesaure and an area and an area area and a second and a
Cotton Spinning and Doubling.	Yorkshire!!	24 or 29 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the cotton spinning and doubling industry.	Decrease of 9 per cent. on current wages.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	19 Aug.	Male workers	Bonus reduced $\P$ from 10s. 6d. to 10s. in the £,
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in Sept.**	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced from 19.35 per cent. to 18.45 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 17s. per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 13 Aug.	Male workers Female workers 18 years and over	Decreases¶ of from 1d. to 4d. per week. Rates after change: 13s. 4d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 44s. 8d. at 21. Decrease¶ of 2d. per week (26s. 6d. to 26s. 4d.).
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bed- worth.	Week ending 27 Aug.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 20 per cent. on list prices reduced $\P$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
and and and an and above all points of an and a second of an and a second of			Junior male workers	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 15s. at 16 and increasing each year to 52s. at 22 (adult rates to apply at 23 and over instead of at 21 and over as previously), resulting in decreases ranging from 7d. to 10s. 4d. per week for those
Baking and Confectionery.	Nottingham and District.	1 Aug.	Female workers	New scale of minimum weekly rates adopted, starting at 15s. at 16, increasing each year to 42s. at 21 and over, resulting in decreases ranging from 4s. to 9s. 3d. per week for skilled workers and from 3d. to 6s. 8d. per week for semi-skilled workers 21, and in an increase of 3d. per week for semi-skilled workers 21, and
	Hull	pay day after 12 Ang	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, skilled carpet planners, and blind fitters and fixers.	over. Decrease of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Lanca- shire†† and Tod- morden. Sheffield	and the property of the pro-	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists. Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, and carpet planners and fitters.	<ul> <li>Decrease¶ of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.</li> <li>Decrease of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitters, 1s. 4d.: other classes, 1s. 6d. (spindle hands, 1d. per hour more).</li> </ul>
Waterworks	Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.‡‡	1 Aug.	Adult male manual workers	Decrease¶ of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour. Rates after change : Industrial areas- labourers, 1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., pipe jointers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., enginemen, 1s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., stokers, 1s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., engine cleaners, 1s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d; rural areas and small urban areas-marring lower rates but in the clean areas and small
Industry.	Certain undertakings in South Wales and Monmouth- shire.§§	4 Aug.	Casual labourers	14d. per hour below the above rates. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : Class I undertakings, 1s. 2d., Class II, 1s. 1d., Class III, 1s.
ast six weeks 13 per	cent.	age payable (	arranted the payment of 12 per cent on standard rates for the first seven v	. on standard rates, but it was agreed at a joint meeting of the weeks of the current quarter should be 14 per cent., and for the
asis rates up to 6s. ald men to 1s. 5d. p Principally th	er shift for production m	on basis rate uses, which va- nen on a basis uberland Lar	rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 01d. or 1s. 11	n on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on s rates, range from $\frac{1}{2}d$ . and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher- d. for other men on the same rates. Lincolnshire, and the Midlands. Master Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association. Ltd. The

# IINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OF WAGES	REPORTED	DURING	AUGUST,	1932	(continued).
A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE	No. of the local division of the local divis	And and a second s	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	and the states	(

S Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Midlands.
The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Yorkshire Master Cotton Spinners and Doublers' Association, Ltd. The above reduction is to operate for one month, after which the deduction from current wages is to be 10 per cent., subject to any general settlement arrived at as a result of negotiations now pending. At some firms the change took effect from an earlier date.
<sup>4</sup> Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
<sup>4</sup> In respect of the preceding pay period.
<sup>4</sup> The reduction was the result of an agreement made by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The rates were reduction was the result of an agreement made by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The rates under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield District, Bacup (from 17th August), Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bolton, Bury, Darwen, Heywood and Middleton, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens, Stockport, Warrington, and West Cheshire Water Board.
<sup>8</sup> Mellons.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1932 (continued).

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electricity Supply Industry.	See entry below under	" Railway	Service."	
Omnibus and Tramway Under- takings.	Glasgow	21 Aug.	Drivers and conductors employed in the transport department of the Corporation.	Decrease of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change : omnibus- drivers, 58s. to 65s., conductors, 53s. to 59s.; tramway-drivers and conductors, 54s. to 62s.
Railway Service.	London	Week ending 3 Sept.*	Employees on underground rail- ways.†	Deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from all earnings, with a further deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week, and a further deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (in the case of salaried staff) from earnings in excess of £750 per annum, subject to such deductions not reducing the earnings of any adult employee below 50s. per week.†
	Hartlepool	1 Aug.	Manual workers	Decrease: of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourers, 1s. 01d., per hour, roadmen, 1s. 31d., refuse collectors, 1s. 11d., street sueepers, 1s.
Local Govern-			Road, etc., workers§	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for those employed by Authorities in Zones A and B, the rates in Zone C remaining unchanged. Hourly rates after change for road labourers :—Zone A, 1s. 1\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, Zone B, 1s. 1d., Zone C, 1s. 0\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, with higher differential rates for other classes, e.g., timbermen (2\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, extra); steam roller drivers and concrete levellers, etc. (2d. extra); crane drivers under 5 tons
ment (Non- Trading Services).	Various Authorities in Lancashire and Cheshire.	lst full pay day after 4 Aug.	Other classes of workpeople, exclud- ing tradesmen, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.§	(2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. extra). <sup>§</sup> Decrease of approximately 5 per cent. on basic rates, making a reduction on weekly rates varying from 11d. to 1s. 9d. per week for the majority of adult male workers, with lower amounts for female workers; no reduction to exceed 1s. 11d. per week for male workers or 1s. 5d. per week for female workers. Scheduled weekly rates after change for labourers and street sweepers respec- tively in early Zone $-4$ 49s. 4d. 45s. 10d. B. 45s. 10d.
		1 July	Paviors and masons!	<ul> <li>tweeky rates after change for harden to the other the state of the state o</li></ul>
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain¶	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates reduced¶ from 47 to 46 for time- workers and pieceworkers.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the Per- sian section.	Cost-of-living wage increased‡ from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men- skilled, 9d. per hour; semi-skilled 6d. or 7½d.; women- 5d., plus, in each case, 45 per cent.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Che- shire.	1 Aug.	Skip and basket makers	Increase <sup>‡</sup> of 1 per cent. on price list, leaving wages $70\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $60\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and piece- workers respectively.
	The second se		Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade :	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively**: Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour (1s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. to 1s. 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.).**
			• Certain classes of male time- workers.†† All other male timeworkers	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour for those 21 and over, and $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour for those 15 and under 21 (except those 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 17, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and under 18, for whom there was no change), leaving minimum rates as follows :—2 $\frac{1}{2}d$ . at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , increasing to
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain	1 Aug	Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 21 and over.** Increase of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour.** Increase in time rates of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour (except for those under 15, 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and under 17, and 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> and under 18, for whom there was no change), and in piecework basis time rate of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. per hour, leaving minimum rates as follows:time, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at under 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , increasing to 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time
A start of the second s	at the state of th		Female pan-setting learners Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	rate, 6 <sup>‡</sup> d.** Increase of <sup>‡</sup> d. per hour (3d. to 3 <sup>‡</sup> d.).** Increase in minimum piece rates of 2 <sup>‡</sup> per cent., leaving wages 26 <sup>‡</sup> per cent. below the list.** Increases proportionate to the above.**
Distributive	London District‡‡	Pay day in week ending 3 Sept.*	Road transport workers employed by certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments.	Decrease of 3s. per week for drivers of 3 and 4-horse vehicles, petrol vehicle drivers and steam wagon drivers, of 1s. or 2s. per week for vanguards, and of 2s. per week for other workers. Minimum rates after change :horse drawn vehicles-drivers 25 cwt. (light singles), 56s.; 50 cwt. (light pairs), 60s.; cob and pony vehicles (15 cwt.), 28s. to 33s.; 1-horse (heavy singles), 57s.; 2-horse (heavy pairs), 61s.; 3-horse, 63s.; 4-horse, 67s.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 57s.; vanguards, 1st year, 18s.; 2nd year, 19s.; 3rd year, 22s.; petrol vehicle drivers-up to 15 cwt. cars, 54s.; over 15 cwt. to 30 cwt., 60s.;
Trades.	Kent§§	15 Aug.	Juniors employed by retail dis- tributive co-operative societies.	over 30 cut. to 40 cut., 64s.; over 40 cut., 70s.; steam wayou drivers, 74s.; mates, 60s.11

\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

<sup>†</sup> The deduction applied to the traffic staff, the workshop staff, and the power-house and sub-station staff, with the exception of certain temporary electricians and mates, employed by the Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, and Central London Railway Companies. In the case of the salaried staff, the deduction was made on 10th September in respect of salaries due for the preceding two weeks.

§ The reductions described are in accordance with a decision made by the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. The new rates of wages are to remain in operation for twelve months and are to affect all employees, except those manual workers transferred from the late Boards of Guardians.

|| The change described took effect from the date shown and the rates are to remain in operation for twelve months. In the case of those Authorities who applied the reductions in wages which operated in the building trade from 1st February last, the rates for these classes remain as in February, viz.— paviors and masons, 1s. 6d., labourers, 1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The change affected mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the Federation of Leather Belting Manufacturers, and took effect under a cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangement. No actual change took place in the gross hourly rates for time workers as calculated to the nearest id., which remain as follows: skilled—London, 1s. 1id.; Provinces, 1s. 1id.; semi-skilled—London, 10id.; Provinces, 10id. \*\* The above increases took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Decreases of corresponding amounts have taken effect under the scale from 1st September, restoring the minimum rates to those in force prior to 1st August.

tt Viz., those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations, and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

‡‡ The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the London Employers' Association, Ltd.

\$§ The change affected workers employed by societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union, Ltd.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes volving stoppages of work reported to the Department as peginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 37, beginning in Higgs in order Diffusion and Horotachi Horal (uas 031), as compared with 30 in the previous month, and 36 in August, 1931. In these new disputes about 114,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 12,000 workpeople indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though the disputes of the disputes of the disputes occurred. not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 28,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes hich began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 52, upulying about 154,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during ugust, of about 1,281,000 working days.

In the following Tapprogress in August in	able is g	iven an	analysi	s of the d	isputes in	and there are	Janua	ry to Augu	ıst, 1931.	Janua	ry tolAug	ust, 1932.
of industries, showing establishments concern month in all disputes	the numed, and	mber of the appr	workpe	ople involv	red at the	Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggre- gate Duration in Working	No. of Dis- putes begin-	Number of Work- people involved	Aggre- gate Duration in Working
apalitania fare -		per of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	states to reason of	ning in period.	in all Disputes in	Days of all Disputes	ning in period.	in all Disputes in	Days of all Disputes
Industry Group.	Started before begin-	Started	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in	to organ Drag	No appli	progress.	in progress.	Silver	progress.	in progress.
	ning of Month.	Month.		progress in Month.		Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 109	100 262,800	500 2,782,000	4 71	1,500 36,400	30,000 130,000
Fishing Mining and Quarrying	1	1 10	2 10	1,300 3,700	28,000 10,000	Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	5	200	4,000	3	200	5,000
Textile Other	13 1	13 13	26 14	148,600 1,300	1,228,000 15,000	Glass, etc Chemical	10 5	1,000	19,000 2,000	6 1 2	400 200 200	5,000 1,000 1.000
Total, Aug., 1932	15	37	52	154,900	1,281,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal	7 31	500 500 7,800	9,000 10,000 47,000	9 20	900 1,900	9,000
Total, July, 1932	19	30	49	40,400	248,000	Textile Clothing	22 13	159,100 1,000	3,641,000 4,000	93 17	172,100	1,700,000 29,000
Total, Aug., 1931	14	36	50	63,900	349,000	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2	100	500	5	400	1,000
The principal dispu						Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	10	5,200	72,000	9	600	7,000
29th August in the coand Yorkshire.	otton ma	anufactu	ring ind	lustry of I	Lancashire	etc Building, Public	4	400	1,000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	W come
Causes.—Apart from facturing industry, in began in August. Of th	regard t	o which	see foot	note **, 36	6 disputes	Works Con- tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	42 15	10,300 5,000	137,000 13,000	22 22	2,600 12,000	29,000 195,000
arose out of proposed directly involving 1,50	o reducti	ons and people, o	other on ques	wage ques tions respe	tions; 10, ecting the	tribution and Finance Other	4 12	200 1,000	500 11,500	3 4	300 300	1,000 2,000
employment of particul 2,300 workpeople, on o						Total	298	456,000	6,754,000	291	231,700	2,178,000

DD	TATOTO	AT D	ISPUTE	ICI 1
<b>FU</b>	LINUIP	AL D	ISPUIE	S ]

Occupations; and Locality.	Approx Number o people In	of Work-	Date who	en dispute	Cause or Object.;	Result.1
taniari con thing may be a	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began,	Ended.	entrener comparing of the let	The following Table saves a
NG INDUSTRY :	216	1,000	1932. 2 Aug.	1932. 14 Sept.	Against proposed revised terms of employment involving wage re- ductions.	Work resumed pending arbitra- tion.
MINING :— liery workpeople—South Shields	1,146		5 Aug.	6 Aug.	Closure of colliery owing to re- striction of output on the part of putters.	Restriction of output withdrawn.
ton weavers, etc.—Blackburn	82	MAILU	16 June	0		
one firm).		Contraction of the		ş	Against proposed reduction in wages.	§ 11 math. 11 March
rkpeople in cotton spinning and oubling industry — Halifax, Iuddersfield, Brighouse and alder Valley Districts (certain rms). rkpeople in cotton manufac-	1,5	00	14–28 July.	23–24 Aug.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Reduction of 10 per cent., to take effect in two instalments, ac- cepted pending a general settle- ment in the industry.   (See also page 349.)
Iring Industry— Burnley District	25,0	00	25 July		Against proposed reductions in wages or changes in system of	
Earby	686	358	25 July		working. Against proposed reduction in	
Preston District	13,0		15-18	19884	wages. Against proposed reduction in	the second s
Haslingden ton spinners, card room workers, telers, labourers, etc.—Reddish.	3,60 712	00 63	Aug. 18 Aug. 22 Aug.		wages. Against proposed reduction in wages Against proposed introduction of Bolton piece price list for spinners,	
kpeople in cotton manufac- tring industry—Lancashire and orkshire (various Districts).	1		29 Aug.		involving a reduction in wages. See footnote**	The second secon
In making up these totals the e are counted more than once in The occupations printed in itali	figures have the totals;	been amen the amount	ded in acco of such du	ordance with plication is,	one day, have, as usual, been omitte days, allowing for workpeople replaced a the most recent information. Work however, slight, except in the coal-min i.e. thrown out of work at the establish of apply to these persons. Accepted at other mills on various date	by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. kpeople involved in more than one ning and textile industries.

S by 10th August the dispute was confined to one mill, reductions having been accepted at other mills on various dates.
 In the case of some mills settlements were effected on earlier dates and on varying terms.
 Full particulars as to the numbers involved are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated for the purpose of the statistics given above t, excluding those unemployed and those already involved in disputes (notably those in the Burnley and Preston Districts) when this stoppage began, ut 100,000 workpeople were involved in this dispute in August.
 \*\* The termination by the employers' organisation, in June last, of the wages and hours agreements, and wage reductions at some mills, were followed, July and August, by the failure of joint negotiations between employers' and workers' representatives to reach agreement on demands made by the ployers for general wage reductions and by the operatives for re-instatement of workers displaced through participation in certain local stoppages of work.

\* e ag

# TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.\*

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 1,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 4, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were compromised were compromised.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1931 AND 1932.\* The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1932, as compared with the corresponding period of 1931 :---

# INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1932.

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

### FOOD.

At 1st September the level of the retail prices of the principal

At 1st September the level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was, on the average, about the same as a month earlier. Between the two dates there were further considerable reductions in the prices of potatoes; prices of mutton were also lower on 1st September than at the beginning of August. On the other hand, there were increases in the prices of eggs and bacon. As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 23 per cent. at 1st September, 1932, as compared with 23 per cent. at 2nd August, 1932, and 28 per cent. at 1st September, 1931. 193

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 2nd August, 1932, and 1st September, 1932:-

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indication indicatination indication indication indication indication	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1932, as compared with		
ATUGIO.	July, 1914.	2nd August, 1932.	1st Sept., 1932.	July, 1914.	2nd Aug., 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 61	s. d. 1 3 0 8	s. d. 1 3 0 8	d. + 5 + 1	d. 
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 7 <del>1</del> 0 4 <del>1</del>	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 4 <u>4</u>	0 91 0 41	+ 2	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{ccc}       1 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\       0 & 8     \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 4\frac{3}{4}$ + 11	- 01 - 01
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$+ 2\frac{1}{2}$ - 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	$- 0\frac{1}{4}$ + $0\frac{1}{2}$
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea	0 10 <del>1</del> 0 5 <del>1</del> 1 61	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 118 0 71 1 91 0 21	$+ 1\frac{1}{1}$ + $1\frac{1}{2}$ + $3\frac{1}{2}$ + $0\frac{1}{2}$	+ 01
Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$     \begin{array}{c}       0 & 2 \\       0 & 3\frac{1}{2}     \end{array}   $	0 21 0 51	0 2 <del>1</del> 0 5 <del>1</del>	$+ 0\frac{1}{2}$ + 2	
Fresh Salt	1 2 <del>1</del> 1 2 <del>1</del>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 1 - 01 + 11	
CheesetMargarineEggs (fresh)Potatoesper 7 lb.	0 8 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 7 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 4 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 10 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	0 67 0 12 0 61 0 61	+ 12 + 02 + 12 + 12	$ \begin{array}{c}     \dots \\     + 01 \\     - 14 \\   \end{array} $

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

• applicant partition •	Average I Decrease as comp	Corre- sponding				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 2nd Aug. 1932.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 51 19	Per cent. 49 22	Per cent. 50 20	Per cent. 51 21	
Beef, Chilled or Fro Ribs Thin Flank		7	27 1	$-\frac{26}{3}$	$-\frac{27}{2}$	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast		42 19	48 21	45 20	47 23	
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast		$     \begin{array}{r}       38 \\       -10 \\       -6     \end{array} $	35	37 - 5 - 6	$     \begin{array}{r}       39 \\       -3 \\       -10     \end{array} $	
Bacon (streaky)* Fish		111	88	100	98	
Flour Bread Tea		25 10	24 24	24 17	23	
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter—		20 57	13 64	16 60	14 59	
Fresh Salt Cheese†		$-\frac{4}{15}$	11 17	$-\frac{7}{16}$	$-\frac{7}{16}$	
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes			$     \begin{array}{c}       -7 \\       34 \\       27     \end{array} $	- 4 37 36	- 4 24 69	
All above articles (Weighted F Increase)	of Food Percentage	23	23	23	23	

• If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices another kind locally representative. † The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, it where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices another kind<u>p</u>locally representative.

### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increases as compared with July 1914, in controlled and deincrease, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items." As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at the beginning of September were frequently higher than a month earlier and averaged about 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 September, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately 70 per cent.

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1932, is approximately **41 per cent**. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with **41** per cent. at 2nd August, 1932, and 45 per cent. at 1st September, 1931.

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 1932 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater raised 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 1932.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, a compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932 :---

Average	Percenta	ge Increas	e since	July	, 1914—All	Items.
					light etc.)	

(Food, Fent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1931	125 165 92 78 77 80 75 75 68 67 66 53 47	130 151 88 77 79 79 79 73 72 66 65 65 64 52 47	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 64 66 61 61 50 46	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 47 44	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 64 61 55 547 43	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 65 60 54 45 42	152 119 84 69 70 73 70 66 65 61 55 47 43	155 122 81 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 45 41	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 65 65 65 64 57 45	164 110 78 75 76 76 76 74 67 66 65 56 45	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 69 67 67 67 67 67 46	169 99 80 77 81 77 69 68 67 55 44

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

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary  $T_{ables}$  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 example. quantities.

### I.—FOOD.

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

identification and the bar	P	ercentage	Increas July,		pared w	ith
Country.	July.	July,	July,	July,	Latest	t flgur ilable.
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Dat
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 23	193 1 Sei
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.         Czechoslovakia         Denmark         Egypt (Cairo)†         Egypt (Cairo)†         Finiand         Trance (Paris)†         "(other towns)†         Germany         Italy         Norway         "(Barcelona)†         Sweden†         Switzerland         United States	53 44 1,016  54 416 73 73 65 57 57 50	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 58 77 73 51 55 55	32‡ 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	18‡ 19 16 718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 17	9 <b>;</b> 15 14 756 427 434 12 318 34 79 70 27 24 -1	July July Mar. July May Aug July July July June Aug. July July
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	25 10 0 43** 18‡ 4	23 -4 2 44 8 1 -6	July Aug. Aug. May July July

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July, July			st figures uilable.		
and his block to	based.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 41	1932. 1 Sept.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	608	July		
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	76 51 1,113	73 , 50 1,101	12 65 48 1.008	7‡ 54 34 904	2‡ 54 30 894	July July June July		
France (Paris) Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	419¶ 53 70§	455¶ 54	492¶ 49 62§	465¶ 37 54§	435 20 41	2nd Qr Aug.		
Italy	A,B,C,D,E		69§			276‡	June Jan- Jun		
" (Milan) ", (Rome) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	426 387 76 23 73	442 407 66 23 69	431 400 61 19 64	386 352 52 0 \$ 58	372 338 49 - 10‡ 56	June June July Aug. July		
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	61 70§	61 70§	59 67§	50 50§	38 36	July June		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	50¶	41¶ 56	259	23	lst Qr.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	55 47 73	56 48 74	39 68	37 8 57**	26 9 53	Aug. Aug. Aug.		
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	62 31	60 31	58 28	45‡ 22	39 <b>‡</b> 17	Apl. July		

\* Exceptions to this are : Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other owns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Mastralia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all tems are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are alculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold alues, 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. M A = Food; B = House-Rent; O = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; = Other or Miscellaneous Items. \* Figure for 3rd Quarter.

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# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 131, as compared with 124 in the previous month and with 122 in August, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1932, numbered 19, as compared with 26 in the previous month and with 29 in August, 1931. RAILWAY SERVICE. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

### Brakesmen, Goods Guards 1 Engine Drivers, Motormen 2 Other Metal Trades Firemer ... Guards (Passenger)... ... 1 Permanent Way Men ... Porters ... ... Shunters ... ... Porters ... .... ... Mechanics ... ... ···· ···· Labourers ... Other Grades ... ... Contractors' Servants TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 16

and the second se			
Inderground			62
urface			2
TOTAL, MI	NES		65
UARRIES over 2	0 feet	deep	

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.
Cotton
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy
Other Textiles
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing
reaching, Dyeing
Metal Extracting and Re-
fining
Metal Conversion, including
D III . MIII I MI
Rolling Mills and Tube
Making
Matal Dava line
Metal Founding
Engineering and Machine
Making
Making
Boiler Making and Construc-
tional Engineering
Locomotives, Railway and
Locomotives, Manway and

Tramway Can Motors, Aircraft ... Carriages,

Shipbuilding				2
Wood				3
Gas				1
Electric Gene	eratin	g Stat	ions	3
Clay, Stone,		, etc.		23
Chemicals, et				
Food and Dr				1
Paper, Printi	ing, et	te.		
Tanning, Cur	rrying	, etc.		
Rubber Trad				
Other No			In-	
dustries .	••		••••	1
		- 10	1 100	
PLACES UN				,
FACTO		Charles and the second second	1.	
Docks, Whan				4
Buildings . Warehouses				11
Warehouses	and	Rail	way	-
Sidings .				2
TOTAL, FAC	TORY	ACTS		48
CONSTRUCTIO	N OF	REI	PAIR	
of Railway				1
USE OR WOF			am-	
way				1
5				-
Total (excl	uding	Sear	nen)	131
6	EAME	N.		
Trading Vess	els. S	ailing		1
	S	team		
Fishing Verse	ala Sa	iling	Sar Stall	

(continued).

# Steam .... ,, ... 19 TOTAL. SEAMEN

Total (including Seamen) 150

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases<sup>†</sup> of poisoning, anthrax, and epitbelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38; the total number of *deathst* reported was 4. In addition two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

### I. Cases. I. Cases (continued). (c) ANTHRAX. (a) LEAD POISONING. Among Operatives engaged in-Hides and Skins ... 1 nelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering... TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 4 ... Shipbreaking ... ... Printing (d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-... . Tinning of Metals ATION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch ... ... Contact with Other ... ... ... Molten Lead ... ... White and Red Lead Oil TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS Works ... ··· ··· ... 8 ULCERATION ... Pottery .... Vitreous Enamelling Accumulator (e) CHROME ULCERATION. Electric Manufacture of Bichro- maturacture of Bichro-mates mates ... Dyeing and Finishing ... ... Chrome Tanning ... ... Chromium Plating ... 2 Indiarubber Works ... 1 Coach and Car Painting... ... ···· 2 ··· 2 Shipbuilding ... ... Paint used in Other Other Industries ... Industries Industries ... ... Other Industries ... ... Painting of Buildings ... 6 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 5 II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING. TOTAL, LEAD POISONING ... 19 Painting of Buildings ... 2 EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-(b) OTHER POISONING. TION (SKIN CANCER). Aniline ... ... 2 Oil 2 ••• ••• ...

\* Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under "Railway Service." † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

- Placed antibiot in old	Pric according Audit	to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron :       Cleveland         Cumberland          (Hematite mixed numbers)       Lincolnshire         Nottinghamshire       North Staffordshire         North Staffordshire       Northamptonshire         West of Scotland       Manufactured Iron :         North of England       West of Scotland         West of Scotland       West of Scotland	1932. AprJune May-June AprJune AprJune AprJune AprJune May-June	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ - & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ - & 1 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 2 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 5 \\ + & 1 & 9\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ -2 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & 4\frac{3}{2} \\ -7 & 0\frac{3}{2} \\ -2 & 11\frac{3}{2} \\ -7 & 0\frac{3}{2} \\ -3 & 6 \\ -9 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$		
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.) Steel : South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	AprJune	200 2 <del>1</del> 92 1 <del>2</del>	-07 $ -03\frac{3}{4}$	-89 $-23\frac{1}{2}$		

In the case of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, where the ascertained price remained below the standard, there was nevertheless The variation from the previous audit in the no change in wages. The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in an increase in July of price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in an increase in July of per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire, but this was only applied to the higher-paid workpeople, those with average base earnings of 6s. 4d. or less per shift already being in receipt of a percentage addition higher than that warranted by the sliding scale. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire warranted a reduction in August of 4 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area: but it was mutually agreed 4 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area; but it was mutually agreed by the employers and the workpeople that the reduction should be modified to 2 per cent. for the first seven weeks of the current quarter, with a further reduction of 1 per cent. for the last six weeks. The ascertained price in Nottinghamshire still remained below the standard, but the wages of blastfurnacemen were not reduced below the figure of 16 per cent. above standard, which has operated continuously since 1925. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in July of 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but the employers agreed, without prejudice, to make no alteration in

in July of 2<sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but the employers agreed, without prejudice, to make no alteration in wages during the current quarter. The Northamptonshire ascer-tainment resulted in an increase at the end of July of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of July of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to the lower-paid day-wage workers, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925. In the case of manufactured iron the ascertainments for the North of England and West of Scotland did not warrant a change in the

of England and West of Scotland did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen, etc., in those areas. As regards Siemens steel workers in South West Wales the ascer-tained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did

not warrant a change in wages. Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 307 of the August GAZETTE and page 349 of the present issue.

# BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second-class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 23rd and 24th November, 1932, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham. The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as surveyors of mines will be held at the same centres on 24th November 1932

November, 1932.

November, 1932. Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 11th October, 1932. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examinations. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley

Street, Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

# Truck Acts, 1831 to 1887.

THE following charges under the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1887, were THE following charges under the Truck Acts, 1651 to 1667, were brought against a co-operative society :--(i) for making provision that part of the wages due to a worker should be expended upon the purchase of goods from the employer; (ii) for imposing as a condition for the employment that the worker should expend a portion of the wages paid upon the purchase of goods from the employer; (iii) for diministration to worker for or on account of the place at which, or the wages paid upon the purchase of goods from the employer; (iii) for dismissing the worker for or on account of the place at which, or the person with whom, the wages paid by the employer were expended. The worker, giving evidence, said that he had been employed as a shoemaker and repairer by the society for 38 years, and was dis-missed in May of this year. Following his dismissal, he attended a meeting of the board of management of the society, and was told by the chairman that the society was reorganising, and that it had hear desided to give notice to those who were being disloyed to the been decided to give notice to those who were being disloyal to the society in not spending sufficient. For the defence it was urged that, whilst technically the society

night have been in the wrong, there was no moral wrong in their action. The society was entitled to expect loyalty from its members and in operating the system the board of management was acting in what it considered was the best interests of the society. The dismissal was made on the grounds of economy, after a fire which had destroyed the society's control premises The society was fined £5 on charges (i) and (ii) respectively, and

ten guineas costs. Charge (iii) was dismissed.—Rex v. Chester-le-Street Co-operative and Industrial Society. Chester-le-Street Police Court. 17th August, 1932.

### Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929.

An appeal was made from a decision of the Minister of Health that a widow over 55 was not entitled to a pension under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, in respect of the employment of her late husband. The husband had been employed in Dublin, for three years before his death in 1905, as a solicitor's clerk, at a salary under £160 a year;

and the question involved was whether employment in Southern Ireland before the coming into force of the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922, was employment to which the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, applied. The Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, section 1 (1), provides :--

"A widow shall . . . be entitled to a widow's pension, payable in accordance with the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925 . . . if she has attained the age of 55

and is the widow of a man (a) who died before the fourth day of January, 1926, and as respects whom it is shown . . .

(ii) that his normal occupation was at some time within the period (*i.e.*, three years before his death) employment in respect of which contributions under the principal Act would have been payable if that Act had been in force at that time."

Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, said that the Act of 1929 Mr. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, said that the Act of 1929 provided for pensions becoming payable not merely to widows whose husbands were contributors under the earlier Act, but also, by means of what might be described as a relationship back, to widows whose husbands would have been paying contributions if the principal Act had been in force at the time of their death. The Acts of 1925 and 1929 had both been passed after the Irish Free State came into being, and the argument was that the matter

The Acts of 1925 and 1929 had both been passed after the Irish Free State came into being, and the argument was that the matter should be treated as if they had been passed before that event. That argument was fortified by the further argument that the deceased man would have been an insured person within the National Health Insurance Act, as that Act did relate to Ireland. But the real point for decision was whether the husband was, between 1902 and 1905, employed in an employment in respect of which contri-butions under the Act of 1925 would have been payable if that Act had then been in force. had then been in force.

In his view the Act of 1925 could only be extended back in point of time, and not in point of place. To hold otherwise would be to make applicable to Ireland an Act which Parliament did not intend should apply to that country. He therefore thought that the decision of the Minister was correct. The appeal would be dismissed.—In re *Echlin. King's Bench Division.* 29th July, 1932.

# Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

### FUR TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying one male worker and causing a false record of wages to be made. She was fined  $\pounds l$  and  $\pounds 3$ , respectively, with  $\pounds 3$  3s. costs, and was ordered to pay arrears of  $\pounds 19$  0s. 8d.—Rex v. Delmer Price. Marylebone Police Court. 31st August, 1932.

# Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

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

Criminal proceedings were brought against an employer in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade for (i) failure to keep records; (ii) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate to two workers; and (iii) furnishing false information to an inspector. to two workers; and (iii) furnishing false information to an inspector. The Court imposed fines amounting to 6s., and directed arrears of wages amounting to £6 4s. 4d. to be paid. In addition, £2 2s. costs were allowed.—J. H. Craig v. Lena Carrick. Hillsborough Petty Sessions. 27th August, 1932.

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

# INEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-1932.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Jaims to benefit. This decisions' are multi-Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or y an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the ermission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The laimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not

The following decision is of general interest :---

### Case No. 16768/32. (5.8.32.)

OTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-TRADE DISPUTE-DRAWER VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTED PART OF HER WAGES TO PURCHASE SHARES IN EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS—SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDREW OWING TO HER UNION'S OBJECTION TO THE SCHEME-DISPUTE HELD NOT TO BE ABOUT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT BUT CONNECTED WITH THE EMPLOYMENT OR NON EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WHO WERE WILLING TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE SCHEME.

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

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

"The claimant is a drawer who lost her employment at a mill at swaldtwistle on 11th April, 1932. Her claim for unemployment enefit was referred to the Court of Referees for determination hether she was disqualified for receiving such benefit under the rovisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

The secretary of the mill in question informed the workpeople The secretary of the min in question informed the workpeople hat the mill would have to close unless there was more capital forth-oming, and he proposed to the workpeople that they should con-flute 2s. 6d. in the  $\pounds$  from their earnings, and that this contribution hould be expended in the purchase of  $\pounds$ 1 preference shares in the ompany bearing interest at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per centum per annum hen trade warranted the payment of such a dividend.

"After this proposal had been made the company issued to each its workpeople a circular, which stated that 'in consequence of tightness of money it was necessary to immediately find more king capital if we are to run these mills.' The circular then set the proposed scheme, and concluded with a request that the erative should return the circular with a written intimation thereon ether he or she was prepared ' to contribute.'

"Of the 268 circulars which were issued, 264 were returned with a intimation that the recipients thereof were willing to subscribe the scheme, 4 were returned with an intimation that the scheme s not acceptable. The four who had not accepted the scheme sequently signed circulars expressing their willingness 'to con-

"The scheme was thereupon put into operation, and on each pay ay each operative was handed two envelopes, one of which contained s or her wages less the amount agreed to be subscribed to the rchase of shares, the other contained the amount of the weekly bscription towards the purchase of such shares. The contents of s second envelope were handed by the operative to a representative he company.

"After the scheme had been in operation for a few weeks the ompany received an intimation from its employees that they had eld a meeting and had decided to discontinue the scheme. The meeting, I was informed, was held on 23rd March. After the receipt this intimation the operatives, according to the evidence given to e, continued at work, some of them subscribing each week oneth of their wages under the scheme, others not making any further iption to the purchase of shares.

<sup>10</sup>Scription to the purchase of shares. "On the morning of Saturday, 9th April, the officials of the laimant's union endeavoured to get in touch with the secretary or ome other official of the mill company, but were unable to do so, and coording to the evidence given to me every obstacle was placed in heir way to prevent them doing so. Eventually they spoke to a inector of the company on the telephone, who told them that he ould do nothing and that they must see the manager of the company. hey informed the director that they would wait at the weavers' fice until 12 noon that day in order that they might be told whether r not the company had withdrawn the scheme to which they were pposed, and they informed the director that unless the scheme were ithdrawn the operatives would not continue at work. No intime hdrawn the operatives would not continue at work. No intima-t was given to them that the scheme had been withdrawn, and at seeting of the operatives held after 12 o'clock, it was decided not ommence work on Monday, 11th April, if the scheme was still peration

<sup>6</sup>On Monday, 11th April, the mill opened as usual, when one arter of the total number of the operatives presented themselves

Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions enduring the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special cition of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 ice 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from h April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also led monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for y, 1932.

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for work; and it has worked since with a depleted staff until 18th May, on which date the employers have stated that they had all the operatives which they required.

"The operatives who ceased work on 11th April, and from whom contributions had been received for the purchase of preference shares, had their contributions returned. Every operative who has been employed since 11th April has contributed to the scheme.

" On these facts the Court of Referees has found that there was no stoppage of work, that the scheme was voluntary and was meant so to be, and that the claimant did not lose work by reason of a trade dispute, and on these findings the Court allowed benefit.

"The finding with regard to the stoppage of work appears to be contrary to the evidence given both to the Court of Referees and to me, and with that finding I am unable to agree (see Decision 1480/27\*).

"If it was made a condition of employment that the persons who were employed at the mill should be required to expend one-eighth of their wages each week towards the purchase of preference shares in the company, the offer of employment on 11th April would be illegal under Sections 6 and 11 of the Truck Amendment Act, 1887, and no disqualification of benefit would ensue from the refusal to undertake employment on these terms (see Umpire's Decision 15162/32t) 15162/32†).

"The burden of proving that she is not disqualified by reason of the illegality of the offer of employment rests upon the claimant (Umpire's Decision 306/29<sup>‡</sup>). The Court of Referees has found that subscription to the scheme was voluntary, and there is evidence to support that finding in the fact that, from 23rd March to 9th April, third of the operatives who were working were not subscribers to the scheme. Further there is the evidence given to the Court of Referees by the secretary of the company, and the notice posted in the mill on 11th April, which thanks those employees who have continued to subscribe to the scheme, and stating that the scheme is voluntary. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that it has been proved that subscription to the scheme was a condition of employ-ment, from which it follows that this case cannot be decided on the grounds on which Case 15162/32<sup>+</sup> was decided.

"The next question to be determined is whether there was a 'trade dispute' within the definition of those words in Section 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"A trade dispute is therein defined as 'any dispute between employers and employees, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment, or with the con-ditions of employment, of any persons, whether employees of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not.'

"From what I have already said it follows that this was not a dispute connected with the terms of employment or with the con-ditions of employment, because it was neither a term nor a condition of the employment that the workpeople should subscribe to the

"There was, however, a dispute which was connected with the employment or non-employment of persons who were willing to subscribe to the voluntary scheme. The scheme was opposed by the claimant's Association as being in effect a reduction in wages below the standard agreed between her Association and that of the employers. The Association and its members objected to persons being employed who were prepared voluntarily to expend an eighth of their wages on the purchase of shares; and it was this dispute, which called into being the earlier meeting of the operatives in March, and which culminated in the agreement come to at the meeting on 9th April, whereat it was unanimously agreed that labour should be withdrawn unless the scheme was abandoned by the employers; in other words, unless they agreed to cease to employ persons who were willing to subscribe to the scheme. This withdrawal of labour resulted in a stoppage of work, and the claimant is disqualified for receiving un-employment benefit from 11th April to 17th May, on which latter date the stoppage of work ceased."

# INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. **Recent Proceedings.**

# INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISION.

MOTOR DRIVERS, LONDON.—Triple Tipping Transport, Ltd. v. Transport and General Workers' Union.—Following the termination of an agreement of 1st November, 1929, the employers proposed to introduce a wages bonus scheme, based on the gross standard daily earnings of the various types of lorries. They contended that a reduction of costs was necessary, and that wages costs were higher under the 1929 agreement than previously, when a bonus scheme had operated. The trade union contended that the men's present earnings were not unduly high in relation to those paid by other firms of ballast merchants, and that the proposed bonus scheme did not afford the men adequate protection in respect of hours, wages or working conditions

The Court decided in favour of the employers' proposal, subject to the rates of wages for drivers of all classes being raised to 1s. 4d. an hour for day work and to 1s. 6d. an hour for night work, the minimum wage for drivers to be 8s. for the first five days of the week and 4s. on Saturdays. (Award No. 1541; issued 12th August, 1932.)

See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 893.
Not published.
See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 196.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

# CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st September, 1932, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 41 and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below :— Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain), M. (46) and (47), column 16.

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.-(i) Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Essex Part I. County of Surrey. Part I. County of Kent. Part I. (S.O. publications; price 4s., 3s., and 4s., respectively). (ii) Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. I. Part 5. County of Aberdeen. Part 6. County of Angus. Part 7. County of Argyll. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—Report of the Committee on New Industrial Development, 28th June, 1932. Treasury. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY.—An Industrial Survey of the North East Coast Area made for the Board of Trade by Armstrong College (Univer-sity of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.): see page 324 of this GAZETTE.

MINING.—Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1931, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period. Mines Department (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.): see page 325 of this GAZETTE.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932. (Cmd. 4143; price 6d.)

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

RAILWAY STAFF.-Railway Companies Staff. Return of (A) the number of persons employed by the railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 12th March, 1932; (B) the rates of pay, and the average weekly salary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades, during the week ended 12th March, 1932, com-pared with the week ended 7th March, 1931. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.): see page 321 of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of July, 1932. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 7/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 12: Banking and the Money Market. Revised August, 1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

# LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1932. ADMIRALTY.

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

Shotley : Dredging : Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co., Felixstowe.

### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bolts and Nuts, Steel: Blakemore & Co., Ltd., Atherton; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Boxes, Junction: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Breakers, Branch: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brisling, Tinned : Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cable, Chain and Gear : J. G. Walker & Son, Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cable, Chain and Gear: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Cocks, Steam, Gun-Metal and Valves: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peter-borough; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; S. Smith & Sons (Notts), Ltd., Nottingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—Compressor, Motor-driven Air: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Crane, Electric Travelling - Desph Booth & Bros. Ltd. Rodley —Drawers driven Air : Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Crane, Electric Travelling : Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—Drawers, Short, Cellular : E. H. P. Hadleigh, Ltd., Suffolk.—Drill, Brown : Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Engines, for Motor Boats : Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft ; Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Fittings, Electric Light : Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell & Breedon, Birmingham; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.—Flour : J. Rank, Ltd.,

London, E.C.—Generators, "Phomene" Foam: Pyrene Co., Ltd. London, S.W.—Heaters, Feed: Buckley & Taylor, Ltd., Oldham —Herrings, Tinned: Marshall & Co. (Aberdeen), Ltd., Aberdeen —Hoists, Ammunition: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd. Norwich.—Ingots, Aluminium: British Aluminium Co., Ltd. London, E.C.—Iron, Bar: N. Kinglsey & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.— Jam, Apricot: C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Jam, Plum: Raspherry and Redcurrant: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—Jam, Red Gooseberry: Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.— Lathes Canstan: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathes 81 is Lathes, Capstan : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathes, 8½ in. and 9 in. and 10½ in. : George Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Lathes, Motor-driven : Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lathe, Relieving : Ward Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Locomotive, Steam : R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Machine, Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Deillievend Terrier & Witchen & Wode Ltd. Holifer.—Oil Deil Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Drilling and Tapping : Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—Oil Paste, Natural Oxide of Iron : Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, Bristol.—Plates, Steel, "D" and "D.1" Quality : Appleby Iron Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Reels, Non-purchase : West Moor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Refrigerators : British Automatic Refrigerators Ltd., London, S.W.—Rivets, D.R. : Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Ltd., Sunderland.—Refrigerators: British Automatic Refrigerators Ltd., London, S.W.—Rivets, D.R.: Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby.—Shafts, Propeller Tail: Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—Sild, Tinned: Norseland Canning Co., Ltd., Leeds.— Singlets, Cellular: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cart-wright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Cellon Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd. Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Fonders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans. —Switchboards and Spares: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Tin in Block: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—Travellers, Electric Overhead: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Vests, Cellular: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.

### WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Asbestos-Cement Slates, etc.: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., Manchester.—Baths, Slipper: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E. —Battery, Secondary: Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch.— Boilers, Independent: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Lumbys, Ltd., Halifax.—Bottles, Water: Anglo Enamelware, Ltd., Wort Brownich, Backs American Principles Albies Lem. West Bromwich.—Boxes, Ammunition: Rippingilles Albion Lar Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable and Line Material: General Elect Co., Ltd., Southampton. — Casks, Vat : W. Ryan & Co., London, — Clothing for Royal Hospital. Chelsea : J. Hammond & Co. (192 Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Granes, Overhead Electric Travelling Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Gurtains, Sandfly: T. Briggs Ltd., Derby.—Flannelette : J. Wilkinson (Manchester & Nelso Ltd., Nelson.—Generators : Electro-Dynamic Construction ( Ltd., Nelson.—Generators : Electro-Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Glazing Bars, Steel : W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—Jerseys, Pullover : J. Haines & Co., Leicester. —Lathes, Automatic, Turret : A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry ; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Machines, Automatic, Four-Spindle : B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—Metal Rod : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne ; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.— Milling Machines, Horizontal : J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Nickel : H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Puttees : Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford ; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd. Wellington Somerset : B. Brearley & Son. Ltd. Batley: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Micket . H. Gardiner, Boos, & Co., Swansea.—Puttees: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Sheets, Cotton : J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—Shirts, Angola, Drab : Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., London, E.C.—Silk Cloth : S. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Steam Receiving Drum : Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Travelling Kitchen Bodies : Ransomes, Sims & Jeffries, Ltd., Ipswich.— White Spirit : H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Hull.—Building Works Services : Aldershot : Erection of Regimental Institute, Beaumont Barracks : Aldershot: Erection of Regimental Institute, Beaumont Barri J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Field Sto D. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleare), Ltd., London, W.; Field Stores Provision of Horse Rug Store: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot Surface Spraying of Roads: W. & G. Glossop, Ltd., London, S.W. Albuhera & Barrosa Barracks—Erection of two "B" type Marrie Soldiers Quarters: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Bradford Albuhera & Barrosa Barracks—Erection of two "B" type Married Soldiers Quarters : Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Bradford Periodical Services : A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford Brighton : Repairs to roads, Preston Barracks : William F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Chatham : Road repairs : H. Goodsell, Maidstone, Chichester : External Painting : C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock Colchester and Landguard : Road Repairs : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe,) Ltd., London, W. Didcot : R.A.O.C. Depot, Altera-tions and Additions : Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Dover, Citadel Barracks, Internal rendering : G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Exeter : Drill Shed at Town Barracks : Ham & Passmore, Exeter; Town and Topsham Barracks , Periodical Painting : S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Fort George : Artificers Work : C. Young, Ardersier. Hilsea : Re-roofing Sheds : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Hounslow and Feltham : Road Repairs : William F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Isle of Grain : Three Concrete Buildings : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Itd., Maidstone. Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Hilsea, Winchester, Netley, Gosport and Dorset : Repairs to Roads : Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W. Mill Hill Barracks : Repairs to Roads : William W. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Newcastle-on-Tyne : Fenham Barracks, Periodical Services ; Plymouth and Devonport : Periodical Painting Arundels (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. Shorncliffe : Three Double

# September, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

toried Barrack Blocks; Shorncliffe and Hythe: Tar Spraying: Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich: Road Repairs: B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Woolwich, Infield and Waltham Abbey: Factories, Felt Work: F. McNeill & 10., Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Enfield and Waltham Abbey: Factories, Glazing: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Willowes & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

### AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Saunders-Roe, Itd., Cowes; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Itd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Modifications: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.— Aircraft, Parts: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow; S. G. Brown, Ltd., Iondon, W.—Aircraft, Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.— Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Itd., Hayes, Middlesex.— Bodies and Cabs for Crossley Vehicles: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.—Bombs: Projectile & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Buildings and Works Services: Aeroplane Shed (Lee-on-Solent): Rees & Kirby, Itd., Morriston. Artificers' Works (Henlow): C. Miskin & Sons, Itd., St. Albans. Artificers' Works (Henlow): C. Miskin & Sons, Itd., St. Albans. Artificers' Works (Henlow): Ltd., Hence Itd. Aircraft: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; , St. Albans. Artificers' Works (Peterborough) : W. Gellings rborough. Barrack Block (Lee-on-Solent) : John Hunt, Ltd. t. Barrack Blocks & External Services (Hendon): Hum. Ltd., London, S.W. Motor Control Gear (Farnborough) irreys, Ltd., London, S.W. Motor Control Gear (Farmorough): ritish Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Re-roofing Sheds ec-on-Solent): W. & R. Brownlee, Ltd., Dundee. Regimental & schnical Bldgs. (Kenley): J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W. eservoir & Water Tank (Beck Row): F. R. Hipperson & Son, ondon, E.C. Various Buildings (Abingdon): Anglo-Scottish mstruction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crane:** Ransomes & Rapiers, in Conscient Mathematical Montors, Ltd. Manchester Construction Co., Ltd., London, S. W.—Crane: Kansomes & Rapiers, Ltd., Norwich.—Crossley Vehicles: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester. —Dress, Wading, Seaplane: C. E. Heinke & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Flight Test: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Parts: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning and Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Engines & Aircraft Research Running: Bicardo & Co. Engines gines, Aircraft, Research Running: Ricardo & Co. Engineers 27), Ltd., Shoreham.—Engines, Aircraft, Tools: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Work on: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Generators: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.— Motor Rollers: Tractors (London), Ltd., London, N.—Parachutes, Conversion: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.— Plates, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Suits, Combination: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Yar-mouth.—Trousers and Shorts, Khaki Drill: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wheels, Aero.: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.

### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Amoa Agents: Amoa Chemical Co., London, S.E.—Boots: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Breeches: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal: Maris Export and Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manches-Indi, London, S.E.—Coal Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Conveying Machinery: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Currency Notes: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London, E.C.—Dredging Buckets: Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow.—Drugs: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generating Plant: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincohn.—Locomotive Boilers: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotive Tyres: Taylor Bros., & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Paper: Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Quinine: Howards & Son, Ltd., Hford.—Sleepers: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Steel Sleepers: United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.—Steel Tank: Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., Iondon, S.W.—General Electric Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Telephone Materials: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Tents: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tubes: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Waterworks Materials: Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

India Rubber Stamps (London Contract) : E. M. Richford, Ltd.,

(Empire Marketing Board): St. Michaels Press, London, S.E. 450,000 Books "The Army of To-day": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable. Posters for British Industries Fair, 1933: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—Waste Paper (London): London Waste Paper Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

### POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE. Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; Kerson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Arms, Wood : Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Battery Charging Sets : New Pelapone Engine Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Blocks, Wood : A. Bailey, Stone.—Buttons for Post Office Clothing : Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cells, Secondary : Britannia Batteries, Ltd., Redditch; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Coils, Loading : General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Condensers : Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Helbsy; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley. —Fitinguishers Fiting Prese Co. Ltd. Representers - British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helbsy; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley. Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley. -Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.-Insulators: T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley.-Kiosks: Carron Co., Carron, Falkirk.-Lamps, Electric: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., London, N.; Lamps, Electric : British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., London, N.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.— Motor Cycle Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.— Petrol Installations: S. F. Bowser, London, S.W.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd. Bordors Frad. Westinghouse Brake & Sayby Simple Co. Ltd

Motor Cycle Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.— Petrol Installations: S. F. Bowser, London, S.W.; Shell Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C..—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.; Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd. Chippenham.—Spindles, Insulator: Bert Birks & Co., Craldey Heath.—String, Twine, etc.: J. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham. —Tables, Telex Installation : Boneo, Ltd., Romford.—Tube, Brass, Pneumatic: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Wire, Flame proof: Enewash Electric Wire Co., Ltd., Long Eaton; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton; Macintosh Cables Co., Ltd., Derby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Wire, Switchboard : Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Wire, Switchboard : Salford, Lanos.—Battery, Replating and Enlargement : Hanley Telephone Exchange : Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton.—Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing : Salisbury-South-ampton : Pireli-General Cable Works Ltd., Southampton.— Conduit-Laying : Brighton-Burgess Hill, Brighton-Eastbourne and Uckfield-Lewes-Seaford : W. Dobson (Edin.), Ltd., Edinburgh; Tulse Hill-Battersea : Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.; Hammer smith, etc. : Electra House-1A, Fenchurch St., E.C. and Cornhill-Gresham House, E.C., pneumatic tube : J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., Iondon, S.W.; Failsworth (Manchester) : W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton; Wednesbury-Tipton Junction, Dudley-Kingswinford : Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick; Battersea, etc., Belfast-Banbridge-Portadown : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birming-ham: Camberwell, etc.: 0. C. Summers, London, N., K.; Himarnock-Darvel-Cunnock (Ayrshire), Sterling-Perth-Dundee (Auchterarder-Perth, Auchterarder-Crieff and Perth-Dundee Sections : Norwes) : Adam Duncan, Glasgow.—Ecalators and Lifts : G.P.O. (S), Queen Victoria St., ECA : W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.— Magnetic Compass and Repeater Equipment : H.M. Cable Ship "Monarch ": Henry Hughes & Son, Lt

### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

India Rubber Stamps (London Contract): E. M. Richford, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Savage, Ltd., London, E.C.—India Rubber Stamps (Northern Area Contract): J. Waller & Co., London, E.C.— Paper : Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Man-chester; Empire Paper Mills (1922), Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Maclesfield.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 154 (1932) Sootland, Scottish Journal of Agriculture: Turnbull & Spears, Elinburgh. Annual Motor Licences, 1933: Bradburg Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden. 3,000,000 Copies U.I. 80B: Charles Birchall, Ltd., Liverpool. 33,200 Books of Income Tax and Land Tax Receipts: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. 53,500 Books of Income Tax and Land Tax Receipts; Receivable Order Cheques (Inland Revenue): H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. Posters

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