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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a slight improvement in employment during

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·0 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 22·4 at 25th January, 1932, and 21·7 at 23rd February, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 22nd February, 1932, was 25·0, and for females 14·2. At 25th January, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·1 and 15·4.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 22nd February, 1932, there were approximately 9,403,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 38,000 more than a month before, and 77,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 22nd February, 1932, there were 2,112,927 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 18,371 less than a month before, but 224,211 more than a year before. The total on 22nd February, 1932, included 1,695,476 men, 62,453 boys, 306,311 women and 48,687 girls. It was made up approximately of 914,832 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 872,785 applicants for transitional payments, 197,866 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 127,444 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 22nd February, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 354,798 men, 9,883 boys, 115,117 women and 6,801 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 486,599 was 9,809 less than a month before, and 127,093 less than a year before. It included 422,342 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 43,036 applicants for transitional payments, and 21,221 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 22nd February, 1932, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 100,066 men, 153 boys, 1,408 women and 20 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 101,647 was 942 more than a month before. It included 71,322 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 29,354 applicants for transitional payments, and 971 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

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

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— There were reductions in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and silk industries, in textile bleaching and finishing, in metal

goods manufacture, in the clothing industries, except boot and shoe manufacture, in the paper, pottery, and building industries, and in shipping service. On the other hand, the numbers unemployed increased in coal mining and in the jute industry.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February resulted in a decrease of about £52,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 548,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,850 in those of 66,000 workpeople.

The majority of the workers affected by reductions in February were building trade operatives, whose rates of wages in most districts were reduced under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included ironstone miners and blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire, iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, process engravers, workpeople employed by electricity supply undertakings in certain districts, lighterage workers on the Thames, and the employees of certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments in London. The principal increase in wages during the month affected men employed in steel melting shops and steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st March the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 46 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. a month earlier and 50 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 29, 31 and 34.

The fall in the index number at 1st March, as compared with 1st February, was due to reductions in the prices of eggs, milk and potatoes, which, however, were partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of butter.

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February was 29. In addition, 15 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,500, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in February was about 178,000 working days.

# CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF FISHERMEN.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Prime Minister in October, 1929, "to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the fishing industry, including the supply, marketing, and distribution of fish, and to make recommendations as to any measures which appear to be desirable and practicable for the improvement of the condition of the industry and of those engaged therein," has

condition of the industry and of those engaged therein, has presented its Report.\*

The Report is largely occupied with such matters as the organisation of the industry, the facilities provided at the various ports, marketing, transporting, and distributing arrangements, provision made for research, and other questions outside the scope of the Ministry of Labour. It also contains, however, a considerable amount of information with regard to conditions of employment, remuneration, etc.; and the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, so far as they directly relate to these matters, are summarised below

Numbers Employed.—The number of persons directly employed in the fishing industry in Great Britain is stated to be about 59,000. In addition, there are a large number of persons employed in occupations such as the preparation and distribution of fish, the prosperity of which largely depends on that of the fishing industry. The following Table shows, for England and Wales, the number of fishermen employed in 1928 in various types of fishing, distinguishing whether they are wholly or mainly engaged in fishing, or are only occasionally so engaged:—

Men engaged in Fishing.	Deep Sea.	Inshore.	Mixed.	Total.
As sole occupation As main occupation	17,937 1,780	4,875 2,847	1,377 445	24,189 5,072
Total, sole or main occupation	19,717	7,722	1,822	29,261
As occasional occupation	373	4,557	396	5,326
Total, all men engaged in fishing	20,090	12,279	2,218	34,587

In Scotland, the number of men engaged in deep-sea fishing in 1930 was 14,247, and in inshore fishing 10,076.

### DEEP-SEA FISHING.

The deep-sea fishing industry falls into two main sections: that concerned in the catching of white fish by means of trawling, and that concerned in the catching of herrings by means of drifting.

White Fish and Trawling .- The number of fishermen in England with the Fish that Thuring.—In humber of insterner in England and Wales regularly engaged in trawling (except for shrimps) was 17,726 in 1930, as compared with 19,575 in 1913. These figures include a number of men engaged in trawling for herring, and exclude about 1,000 men occasionally employed in trawling. They may, however, be taken as representing approximately the number of fishermen engaged in the white fish industry in England and Wales. In Scotland the number of fishermen regularly employed in trawling for white fish in 1930 was 3,265, while the number occasionally so employed was 235, as against 2,850 and 270 respectively in 1913. In addition, 333 men were regularly employed during 1930 in white fish fishing as attemptions. white-fish fishing on steam liners.

white-fish fishing on steam liners.

The conditions of employment of fishermen are laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The principal provisions of this Act as regards fishermen are summarised in the Report.

While the methods and the rates of remuneration vary at different ports, the general principles governing the remuneration of trawl fishermen are as follows. The skipper and the mate usually receive a fixed proportion of the net earnings of the voyage. These are divided into 14 shares, of which the skipper usually receives 1\frac{3}{5}, and the mate 1 or 1\frac{1}{5}. At some ports they may also receive a bonus in certain cases, and other additions to their share-earnings. The deck and engine room ratings usually receive a fixed weekly wage, and a and engine-room ratings usually receive a fixed weekly wage, and a share ("poundage") of the net earnings of the voyage; at some ports they also receive certain perquisites. The rates of pay of skippers, mates, and other hands in England and Wales, as at 1st November, 1930, are shown in detail in an appendix to the

Various complaints were made to the Committee with regard to the signing on and off of the crews, which often takes place on board the boats, or at the owners' offices, and not at a Board of Trade office before a Marine Superintendent, as in the case of trading vessels. Other complaints concerned the law relating to the provision of life-saving appliances; the lack of "settling sheets" (i.e., detailed statements of the receipts and expenses of the voyage) in the case of all except skippers and mates; and the methods of selling the fish in port (on which, of course, the earnings of the crews wholly or partly depend)

or partly depend).

To meet these complaints the Committee recommend amendments in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894: (i) making compulsory the signing on and off at Board of Trade offices; (ii) making compulsory the supply of "settling sheets" to all members of the crews, and not, as now, to skippers and mates only; and giving Marine Superintendents power to inquire into the accuracy of such "settling sheets"; (iii) giving the Board of Trade power to revise the existing requirements as to life-saving appliances from time to time. They also suggest that the Board of Trade should be empowered, at ports

\* Committee on the Fishing Industry: Report. Cmd. 4012. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 3d. post free).

where they consider such a course desirable, to require that fish should be sold only by salesmen independent of the owners.

The Committee recommend that the suggested amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act should apply not only to fishermen engaged in trawlers, but also, so far as relevant, to fishermen working in homing deliters.

Herrings and Drifting.—Herring fishing, unlike trawling, has declined greatly in recent years; the numbers engaged in it are said to have declined from 20,500 in 1914 to probably under 16,000 to day.

The systems of remuneration differ somewhat in England and in

The systems of remuneration differ somewhat in England and in Scotland. In England, the owners provide all necessary gear, and the cost of provisions is included in the deductions for expenses made before the crew's share of the proceeds is calculated. From the gross earnings are deducted running expenses, the cost of provisions for the crew, commission to salesmen, and dock dues; and of the remainder the crew, collectively, receive seven-sixteenths less one. ninth, and the owners nine-sixteenths plus one-ninth. The following Table shows the average earnings, during the fishing season (six months) in the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, of each member of the crew in boats belonging to one English company:—

Average

				Average
			Shares.	Earnings.
				£ 8.
Skipper			 13	123 3
Mate			 11	87 19
Engineer			 14	87 19
Fireman			 7	61 11
Deck-hands :-				
Hawseman			 1	70 7
Whaleman			 7/8	61 11
Net Stower			 7	61 11
Two other n	nen		 	52 16 52 16
Cook			 5/8	43 19
		Total	 10	703 12

In Scotland the men invariably own the nets, and in nine cases of of ten the boats as well. From the gross earnings are deducted running expenses, salesmen's commission, and a fixed weekly wage the engineer, the fireman, and the cook. The residue is divided in three equal shares, which go to the owners of the boat, to the owner of the nets, and to the crew (other than those receiving a fixed weekly the cook.

three equal shares, which go to the owners of the boat, to the owners of the nets, and to the crew (other than those receiving a fixed weekly wage). Most of the men are members of at least two of these categories; and their shares, although called net earnings, are subject to the further charge of the cost of food, and for those who are part owners of the boat and the nets, the upkeep and insurance of the vessel, and the expenses of tanning and drying the nets.

With the exception of the three members of the crew to whom fixed wages are paid, the men divide the crew's share equally, the skipper, for example, receiving no more than any of the others. The average "crew's share" per man for six months is said to be about £58; but further sums (against which must be set the expenses of upkeep) are received by the joint owners of boats and nets in proportion to their holdings. The "nets share" per man is placed on the average at £55, thus giving a combined sum of £113.

One of the effects of the profit-sharing system is to put all fishermen, other than those in receipt of fixed wages, outside the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme; but recent legislation has enabled the fishermen to participate in the National Health Insurance and the Contributory Pensions Schemes.

Besides those directly engaged in the industry as fishermen there is a large population dependent on it, consisting principally of those employed in curing yards in gutting and packing herrings, of whom the majority are women. The number of Scottish workers engaged as gutters, packers, kipperers, etc., has declined from over 16,000 in 1913 to about nine or ten thousand in recent years. Coopers have

as gutters, packers, kipperers, etc., has declined from over 16,000 in 1913 to about nine or ten thousand in recent years. Coopers have declined from 2,485 in 1903 to 1,649 in 1930.

The majority of the women employed in the curing yards are engaged for the curing season only. They work in crews of three, of whom two are gutters and one is the packer. Their remuneration is made up of (i) "arles," paid in advance, which hind them to a made up of (i) "arles," paid in advance, which bind them to particular curer for a season; (ii) a small weekly wage as a retain particular curer for a season; (ii) a small weekly wage as a retainer; and (iii) a rate of so much per barrel of herrings gutted and packed; with (iv) an alternative rate per hour for other work required to complete the curing. The standard rates for the Scottish summer and the East Anglian autumn fishings in 1930 were, for the summer fishery (in Scotland): £1 for "arles"; a weekly wage of 10s. or 15s.; 1s. per barrel; and an alternative rate of 4d. an hour. For the autumn fishing (in East Anglian ports) the corresponding figures were 10s.; 17s. 6d.; 1s. per barrel; 6d. an hour.

The total number of Scottish gutters and packers employed in the summer season of 1930 was 6,328; and their aggregate earnings were £99,759, an average of £15 15s. 4d. each. Their travelling expenses amounted to £9,015. For the autumn fishing the number employed was 4,619; their aggregate earnings were £92,676, an average of

amounted to £9,015. For the autumn having the number employed was 4,619; their aggregate earnings were £92,676, an average of £20 ls. 3d. each; and their travelling expenses were £24,523. Women engaged in the kippering and tinning of herrings find more regular, though not constant, employment, and are recruited locally. The number engaged in kippering in 1930 was 1,262, and their aggregate earnings £31,275, an average of £24 l5s. 8d. each. The number engaged in tinning was 657, whose aggregate earnings were £14,194, an average of £21 l2s. ld. each.

Inshore Fishing.

The men engaged in inshore fishing are, generally speaking, those who use vessels incapable of working at a distance from port greater than ten or twelve miles. To a large extent inshore fishing is no more than an occasional occupation. Even in the case of those solely occupied in it, the men may often go much further afield. The boats at

owned by one man as a rule, and carry a crew of two or three hands, paid by a share of the catch. The largest are often owned jointly by two men, and the crew may consist of as many as five. Whatever the size of the boat or the method of fishing, they are never long absent from port, but as a rule land their fish every day.

The number of inshore fishermen in England and Wales in 1928, including those only occasionally so occupied, was 12,279, with a further 2,218 who were engaged partly in inshore and partly in deep-sea fishing. It is estimated that the total number declined by about 7 600 between 1913 and 1928. In Scotland there are approxideep-sea fishing. It is estimated that the total number declined by about 7,600 between 1913 and 1928. In Scotland there are approximately 10,000 fishermen engaged in the inshore fisheries: of these, a large number fish for herring during part of the year; during the remainder they fish for white fish in inshore waters. About 2,000 men are engaged in the Scottish salmon fisheries.

Although inshore fishermen were more than a third of the total number in England and Wales in 1928, their landings of wet fish in that year were under  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total landings.

# UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1930-31.

The second Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, appointed under Part II of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, has been published.\* The Report relates to the period from 1st September, 1930, to 31st December, 1931. Increasing difficulty was found by authorities submitting applications for grants during the period in satisfying the prescribed conditions, particularly in respect of the condition that the works must be "substantially accelerated." In some cases, particularly of schemes of water supply, sewerage and land drainage, submitted by rural authorities, where it was shown that the schemes, unaided, would have involved an excessive addition to the local rate burden. yould have involved an excessive addition to the local rate burden, the Committee have interpreted the "acceleration" condition in

Various modifications were made during the period in the terms of grant. One of these, offering a special grant to the authorities of small ports for works likely to promote the development of agriculture, had little effect; only one scheme put forward in accordance

with its terms was approved.

In March, 1931, the Committee were authorised to take into mmediate consideration, from that date until 30th June, schemes which could be put in hand before 31st October, the object being o concentrate upon the provision of work for the winter of 1931-2 the time limits were subsequently extended slightly.

On 22nd May, 1931, it was announced that no further applications for grants for the erection and extension of municipal and county buildings would be entertained. Schemes of this kind were becoming numerous and costly; and the Committee considered that they afforded little relief to unemployment in proportion to their cost. In August, 1931, the Minister of Labour requested the Committee not to recommend further grants for schemes of any kind pending the consideration by the Government of the Report of the Committee on National Expenditure, and on 14th Scatterhor the Committee

the consideration by the Government of the Report of the Committee on National Expenditure; and on 14th September the Committee communicated to all authorities with outstanding schemes particulars of the reduced terms of grant which had been found necessary. The Committee's power to recommend grants in respect of works on unclassified roads and bridges was withdrawn entirely; the special additional grants for works of magnitude, public baths, wash-houses, etc., were also withdrawn. Between the 14th September and 31st December 257 schemes, estimated to cost £4,221,883, were approved for grant on the basis of the reduced terms.

The reduction in the terms of grant, and the fixing of a latest starting date, materially curtailed the work of the Committee; and in the middle of December the Committee found that practically all the schemes of work submitted by local authorities to provide employment for the winter of 1931–32 had been dealt with by them. In view of this fact, and of the fact that they had been asked not to

In view of this fact, and of the fact that they had been asked not to invite further applications, they decided to adjourn sine die. The Chairman (Viscount St. Davids) has been authorised to act on their behalf during the interval until the Government reach a decision n the policy of grants for relief works generally.

Number of Schemes.—The number of schemes outstanding at st September, 1930, was 1,103, the estimated cost of which was £16,156,000. During the sixteen months from 1st September, 1930, to 31st December, 1931, the number of schemes submitted was 3,583, the estimated cost of which was £50,640,000, making a total of 4,686 schemes, the estimated cost of which was £66,796,000.

Of these, 2,274 were approved and 2,404 not approved; while ight schemes were under consideration at 31st December, 1931 the estimated cost of the approved schemes was £35,234,000 (an erage of nearly £15,500 each); while the estimated cost of the nemes not approved was £31,447,000 (an average of about £13,080 ch). The estimated cost of the eight schemes under consideration as £115,000.

Of the schemes not approved, 1,074 were rejected as not complying with the conditions for grant; 156 were withdrawn by the local authorities "for reasons of economy"; 706 were regarded by the Committee as withdrawn for various reasons; 248 were road schemes, which became ineligible for grant after the issue of the Committee's circular of 14th September; and 220 were regarded as "lapsed" because the authorities did not accept the reduced terms, or could not start work by the due date.

ot start work by the due date.

The following Table shows the estimated cost of schemes approved

for grant during the period from 1st September, 1930, to 31st December, 1931, distinguishing the various types of schemes:—

					£
Sewers and sewage dispe	osal		1990		15,921,000
Roads and footpaths					4,396,000
Electricity supply, stand	dardisat	ion,	etc.		3,886,000
Water supply					3,780,000
Municipal buildings					1,376,000
Baths and wash-houses					1,105,000
Parks, recreation ground	ds, tenn	is co	arts, etc.		1,045,000
River improvements					961,000
Other public health serv	rices				779,000
Dock and harbour impre	ovemen	ts and	d equipm	ent	618,000
					577,000
Land development					329,000
Sea defence					218,000
Land reclamation and d	rainage		***		147,000
Miscellaneous					96,000
Total				3	35,234,000

Some classes of work were much more prominent during the period covered by this Report than in the period covered by the previous Report.\* Thus, sewerage schemes represented 45·2 per cent. of the total estimated cost of all the schemes in 1930–31, as against 18.8 in the earlier period (11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930). On the other hand, electricity supply represented only 11.0 per cent. in the later period, as against 28.1 in the earlier period; and dock and harbour schemes only 1.8 per cent., against 10.5 per cent.

Number of Men employed.—The number of men reported as at work on approved schemes in September, 1930, was 41,341. The number increased to 59,177 in March, 1931; thereafter it fell, and on 18th December, 1931, it was 47,321. These figures represent the site; it is estimated that an equal number was employed indirectly in the winning manufacture and transport. were employed indirectly in the winning, manufacture, and transport

Although the employment of a proportion of men from the depressed areas, on schemes promoted in areas where unemployment was relatively light, ceased to be a condition of grant after July, 1930, a number of authorities nevertheless voluntarily employed a proportion of such men. The number so employed was 4,810 in September, 1930, and 2,570 in December, 1931.

# THE GROUP PENSION SCHEME IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.

An account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931 (page 9), of the group pension scheme which had been drawn up under the auspices of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry. The scheme was on a contributory basis, the worker and his employers each contributing a shilling a week; and it provided a pension of £1 a year for each complete year of service rendered after the man becomes a member of the scheme, plus 10s. a year for each complete year before 1st January, 1931. The pension paid under the scheme would be additional to any pension payable under the State Contributory Pension scheme. The scheme was ready to be brought into operation as soon as a membership of 3,000 operatives was assured.

The Twelfth Annual Report of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, for the year 1930-31, gives particulars of the further progress of the scheme. Much time has been spent during the year in explaining the scheme to flour milling firms and their employees. In many cases meetings of the work-

been spent during the year in explaining the scheme to flour milling firms and their employees. In many cases meetings of the work-people have been held, presided over by a director or by the manager of the company, and addressed by a trade union official, by the secretary of the Joint Industrial Council, or by a representative of the insurance society which is operating the scheme.

As a result of these efforts it was found possible to bring the scheme into operation as from 1st September, 1931, with much more than the minimum membership stipulated: the actual number, on 24th September, employed by firms who had definitely adopted the scheme was 4,220; while another 1,200 were employed by firms who at that date had provisionally decided to join.

at that date had provisionally decided to join.

The only considerable change made in the scheme since it was first adopted has been made necessary by the discovery that the periods of past service (which are taken into account in calculating periods of past service (which are taken into account in calculating the amount of pension) were much in excess of what had been assumed in drafting the scheme. In order to preserve the financial stability of the scheme it was decided, while retaining the proposed rates of premium and of benefit, to limit the amount of past service ranking for pension to a maximum of 22 years for those applying before 1st September, and to 17 years (limited to service with the present employer) for those applying between 1st September and 31st December, 1931.

The signing of the trust deed and delivery of the policy of the pension scheme took place on 12th February. Sir Henry Betterton, Bart., M.P., Minister of Labour, signed the policy as a witness, and described the scheme as an inspiring example, which he hoped

<sup>\*</sup> Cmd. 4029. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (21d., post-free).

<sup>\*</sup> Unemployment Grants Committee: Report to 30th August, 1930. (Cmd. 3744. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.) See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931, page 10.

# REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

# MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, AND FUNDS, 1930.

Section II, Part 4, of the Report for 1931 of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on trade unions has been published.\* The Report contains (i) a directory of registered trade unions, 1931, arranged in industrial groups; (ii) a Table showing details of membership, income, expenditure, and funds of registered trade unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1929 and 1930; (iii) a list of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, having power to collect contributions from their members for expenditure on political objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unions objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unions—number of unions, membership, income, expenditure, and funds—for the years 1921–1930. Comparative figures for the years 1921 and 1927–1930, extracted from this summary, are given below. The figures relate only to Great Britain, and include registered trade unions of employers, as well as of employees. Separate figures for the employers' associations are given in the second of the two Tables which follow.

It should be noted that the first item under the heading of It should be noted that the first item under the heading of expenditure in the Table below—Unemployment, Travelling, and Emigration Benefit—represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amount disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administration expenses is shown under "Income."

### Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain.

od i korde <del>min</del> e he holerog	1921.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of Unions on Register	100 s 6				
at end of Year	621	578	567	557	560
Mambanhi at and of Wass	FFOC	Thousa		7 007	7 010
Membership at end of Year Income—	5,506	3,947	3,809 nds of £'s	3,827	3,812
From Members From Ministry of Labour (Unemployment Insur-	11,445	7,465	7,194	7,209	7,212
ance and Administration Expenses)	7 070	0.000	0.007	1 077	7 500
From other sources	7,832 1,931	2,096 636	2,063	1,876	3,598
Expenditure—	1,301	000	001	170	
Unemployment, Travelling					
and Emigration Benefit	15,150	3,131	3,234	2,853	5,350
Dispute Benefit	3,427	187	129	398	319
Sick and Accident Benefit Funeral Benefit	980	772 340	744 328	799	707
Other Benefits, including Superannuation and	323	340	328	372	338
Grants to Members	861	1,136	1,192	1,185	1,244
Payments from Political					
Fund	160	135	119	180	95
Grants, etc., to Federa- tions, other Societies, etc.	721	244	279	299	270
Management and Other			W. A. S. S.		
Expenses	4,504	2,994	2,919	2,948	2,968
Cotal Funds :—	15 960	0 047	0.000	10 700	11 000
At beginning of year At end of year	15,869 10,950	8,641 9,899	9,902	10,799	11,675

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate member-hip, income, expenditure, and funds in 1930 in each of a number f different groups of registered trade unions:—

Group.				Expend		
	Unions on the Register at end of 1930. Membership at end of 1930.		In- come.	Un- employ- ment, Travelling, and Emi- gration Benefit.	Other Expenditure.	Funds at end of 1930.
and the second	Total Car	1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's	£1,000's
Mining and Quar- rying Metals, Machines,	100	548	798	122	515	880
Implements and Conveyances Textiles	73 68	593 210	3,437 1,291	2,183 1,230	1,374	2,922
Clothing Papermaking,	13	139	517	353	169	1,156 526
Printing, etc. Building, Deco-	19	121	644	196	368	874
rating, etc Transport Commerce and	28 27	303 559	1,313 1,132	697 52	612 810	807 2,363
Finance Other and General	32 114	247 1,044	409 1,832	27 490	316 1,236	496 1,627
Total of above	474	3,764	11,373	5,350	5,816	11,651
Registered Employers' Associations	86	48	147	n estodos Bonolloi	125	252
Grand Total	560	3,812	11,520	5,350 •	5,941	11,903

<sup>\*</sup> H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d., post free).

# BEDAUX SYSTEM OF WORK MEASUREMENT.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AT WORKS OF MESSRS. WOLSEY, LTD.

The stoppage of work which commenced on 7th December last at the hosiery works of Messrs. Wolsey, Ltd., in Leicester and district, as a protest against the introduction of the Bedaux system of work measurement, was brought to an end as the result of an agreement, signed on 11th February. This agreement followed a series of joint conferences presided over by the Lord Mayor of Leicester, who was accompanied by an officer of the Ministry of Labour. The agreement was in the following terms :-

- 1. Responsibility of Management in fixing Base Rates.—The union [the Leicester and Leicestershire Amalgamated Hosiery Union] contended that the sole responsibility for the fixing of the base rates rested with the Bedaux company. Wolsey, Limited, gave a definite assurance that they would take full responsibility, and that in future, before fixing base rates, they would be prepared to consult with the union.
- 2. Tests and Time Studies.—Wolsey, Limited, gave a definite assurance that full studies on good, bad, and indifferent work, and on quick, average, and slow operators, would be taken; thus giving a definite undertaking that a fair average study would, in fact, be

Wolsey, Limited, take full responsibility for "B. values," and are prepared to re-test any "B. value" questioned by the majority of workers in any department.

It is recognised by Wolsey, Limited, that speed performance on the part of the operator shall not be the sole test of efficiency.

- 3. Premium.—Wolsey, Limited, agreed to give the direct worker 95 per cent. of the premium earned, in place of the 75 per cent. at present in operation. It was stressed, however, that in the interests of the workers it was essential that there should be team spirit, and that the indirect worker should have an inducement to give the direct operator good and efficient service. It was, therefore, agreed that the direct worker would give 5 per cent. of the premium earned, to which Wolsey, Limited, were prepared to contribute a further 5 per cent. in order to maintain the team spirit.
- 4. Complexities of the Bedaux System .- Wolsey, Limited, conceded that the complexities and rigidity of the Bedaux system were amongst the chief causes of complaint, and realised that a very serious effort must be made to simplify the whole system; and in particular Wolsey, Limited, agreed to group the various allowances in the form of an agreed value, it being understood that this value would be altered from time to time as conditions varied, by arrangement between management and the workers.
- 5. Wolsey, Limited, agreed that, when it was proposed to put a new department on Bedaux, in order that the workers in that department should have an opportunity of satisfying themselves that they could earn satisfactory wages under the system, the company guaranteed to pay them for a period of three months their previous average hourly piece rate earnings, this figure to be agreed
- 6. Wolsey, Limited, also agreed to pay for work N.O.B. (work which has not been studied) at the average hourly earnings of the operator, including premium, instead of, as in the past, at the base rate, this average figure to be agreed upon.
- 7. It was agreed that in a complicated department such as the fancy department, considerable fear might exist that the application of the Bedaux system would be too complicated. Wolsey, Limited, gave a definite assurance that a simplified method of application would be installed, which would enable the girls to understand the application without any difficulty.
- 8. In order that Wolsey, Limited, may be able to deal immediately with any grievances or misunderstandings which might arise in the future, they gave a definite assurance that they are prepared to establish a works council in each factory at the earliest opportunity.
- 9. In order that the workers may thoroughly understand the working of the Bedaux system, Wolsey, Limited, suggest that one worker from each factory, chosen by the workers themselves, shall be trained in the detailed working of the application if they so
- 10. The union contended that there was considerable anxiety of 10. The union contended that there was considerable anxiety of the part of workpeople that the Bedaux system would result in the harsh treatment of individuals. Wolsey, Limited, stated that this was directly contrary to their policy in the application of Bedaux, and they undertook to give sympathetic consideration to any case in which age or other disability is involved.

Conclusion.—The signatories to this agreement are convinced that, if its provisions are carried out by all concerned in the spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill, the agreement will operate to the advantage of all parties.

The Agreement was signed on behalf of Messrs. Wolsey, Ltd., by the Chairman and the Assistant Managing Director, and on behalf of the Trade Union by the Acting President and the Secretary.

# MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

March, 1932.

The Mines Department have issued the tenth Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, covering the year ended 31st December, 1931, together with the fifth Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, covering the period from November, 1930, to October, 1931.\*

The sum paid into the Miners' Welfare Fund in 1931 from the levy on output was £998,748, as compared with £1,038,041 in the previous year; while the receipts from the welfare levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £220,000, which was £3,000 more than in 1930, and the largest amount hitherto recorded under this head. The royalties welfare levy, supplemented by contributions from the General Fund (see below), and by interest on investments, is devoted to the provision of pit-head baths at collieries, which include accommodation for drying the men's working clothes.

The total receipts from contributions on output levy account—i.e., from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1931, were 59,934,014; to which must be added interest to the amount of \$813,126, making a total of £10,747,140. Of this four-fifths is earmarked for the respective districts in which it is raised, while the remaining fifth forms the General Fund, used mainly for the purposes of education and research; but considerable sums have, as mentioned above, been appropriated by the Miners' Welfare Committee for the provision of pithead baths.

District Funds.—The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds: (i) during the year 1931, and (ii) from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1931:—

	Number of Schemes.		Amount Allocated.	
Description.	Year 1931.	Total to end of year 1931.	Year 1931.	Total to end of year 1931.
Recreation:— †Indoor.—Institutes, halls, clubs,	1 70000	OTAGE SUR	£	£
libraries,‡ swimming baths, etc †Outdoor.—Recreation and sports	29	643	187,561	2,321,307
grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc.  Pit welfare:—	34	613	187,666	1,915,410
Cycle sheds, drying rooms and shelters at pithead, and drink- ing water underground Pithead baths and canteens Health:—	5 11	20 56	2,751 33,908	15,676 246,934
Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.)	11	67	39,975	261,300
provision of surgical appli- ances, the special treatment of serious accidents, etc.) District nursing services Ambulance services Education :— Lectures, scholarships, establish-	8 6 4	45 37 75	31,029 5,051 12,184	2,236,808 52,432 95,503
ment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc Expenses of administration	71	231	11,129 10,032	91,777 87,041
Totals	179	1,787	521,286	7,324,188

It is stated in the Report that the number of allocations from the district funds during the second half of the period during which the output levy has been in force (i.e., during the years 1927–31) was nearly double the number in the first half of the period; but the average amount of each allocation was very much less, as many of them were only supplementary grants for schemes already established.

There has been a remarkable change in the distribution of the There has been a remarkable change in the distribution of the schemes, during the second as compared with the first half of the period, in respect of the objects for which allocations have been made. Whereas in the first half of the period £64 out of every £100 allocated from the district funds were for recreation, and £31 for health, during the second half of the period the proportions were £51 and £41, respectively. Allocations for health services increased by nearly £400,000, while those for recreation declined by almost exactly £500,000. The increase in the allocations for health services was partly due to an increase in the amount allocated for hospitals, but chiefly to a much greater allocation for convalescent homes. Two new homes were established, and additions made to the endowment of others; and by the end of 1931 fourteen convalescent homes were available, in twelve different districts.

General Fund.—The amount credited to the General Fund during the year 1931 was £199,749, making a total of £903,200 for the five-year period 1927–1931. A total sum of £211,580 was transferred to the pithead baths fund during the year, making a total (including interest) of £750,000 so appropriated during the first five years of the baths fund. Forty-nine other allocations were made during

H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d., post free).
Many of the "indoor" schemes include land for recreation purposes;
h recreation grounds are not included under "outdoor" schemes.
Including small grants for the purchase of books.

1931, to the total amount of £98,610; of which £40,550 was for research, £49,444 for education, and £8,616 for administrative expenses and miscellaneous services.

expenses and miscellaneous services.

Pit-head Baths Fund.—The income from the royalties levy was £220,000, as stated above, in 1931, and exactly £1,000,000 for the five years during which the levy has been in force. This, however, was £250,000 short of the amount which the Samuel Commission (the Coal Mining Industry Commission of 1925–6) expected from the levy during the period; interest from invested funds also fell short of the amount anticipated by £117,580. Hence large allocations have been necessary from the General Fund, amounting in all (including interest), as mentioned above, to £750,000.

During the five years 1927–1931 allocations were made for 127 schemes, to the amount of £1,797,891. These schemes, when completed, will provide accommodation for 150,396 men and 196 women, and include 44 canteens.

Scholarshin Scheme—The number of applications for miners'

Scholarship Scheme.—The number of applications for miners' welfare scholarships during the period from November, 1930, to October, 1931, was 672, or 54 more than in the previous twelve months. Of these, 170 were from workers in or about coal mines, and 502 from the children of such workers. Fifteen scholarships were awarded: six to mine workers, and nine to mine workers' children; one of the latter was for not for not a realized workers. one of the latter was for post-graduate work.

# COMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

A DEPARTMENTAL Committee was appointed by the Home Secretary in November, 1930, to inquire and report whether, and, if so, subject to what conditions, if any, the schedule of industrial diseases to which section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies, can properly be extended to include (i) poisoning by turpentine; and (ii) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule spinner's cancer. The question of amending the description of the disease at present described as "dope poisoning (that is, poisoning by any substance used as, or in conjunction with, a solvent for acetate of cellulose) or its sequelæ" was also referred to the Committee during the course of their sittings. The Committee have now issued an interim Report\* dealing with these three points.

The Committee, after hearing the medical and other evidence submitted on behalf of the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, and the evidence of medical and other experts, report that no case has been made out for adding poisoning by turpentine

that no case has been made out for adding poisoning by turpentine to the schedule of industrial diseases under the Workmen's Com-

pensation Act, 1925.

With reference to papilloma, they suggest the addition to the schedule—so far as regards workmen employed as minders or piecers in connection with cotton spinning by self-acting mules, and subject to various safeguards—of a condition to be defined as "a localised new growth of the skin, papillomatous or keratotic, due to mineral."

oil."
On the question of dope poisoning, they report that they have come to the conclusion that it would not be right, on the evidence at present available, to add to the schedule poisoning by any particular substance used as, or in conjunction with, a solvent for nitro-cellulose, or poisoning by such solvents generally. They also consider that the item "dope poisoning" in the schedule has ceased to serve any useful purpose, and is in fact a source of confusion.

# NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

THE Minister of Labour has recently reconstituted the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment in Scotland, which has been re-appointed with the following terms of reference:—"To examine and discuss matters relating to the employment and unemployment of boys and girls over the statutory school-leaving age, but under the age of 18, and to advise the Minister thereon."

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine has consented to continue to act as Chairman of the Council, and the first meeting of the new Council was held at Edinburgh on March 4th. The meeting was attended by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

# WORKERS REQUIRED FOR LIFTING POTATO CROP IN JERSEY.

POTATO CROP IN JERSEY.

A request has been received from the States Agricultural Committee of Jersey, and the Jersey Farmers' Union, for about 3,000 workers for work in the island during May, June, and July, on lifting the potato crop. The request has been prompted in large measure by the desire to make some contribution towards relieving unemployment in this country, and the Jersey farmers have agreed to transport the workpeople to the island and back to their homes free of charge, and to provide the necessary tools for the work. They have also offered rates of wages which are higher than those paid to the Breton workers who did the work last year.

Preliminary inquiries to ascertain how many workers are likely to be available for, and willing to accept, this employment are being made through local offices of the Ministry in areas where suitable unemployed labour is known to exist. It will be understood that it is not possible to go too far afield in the selection of applicants, because of the necessity for keeping travelling expenses at a minimum.

\* Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases. Report.

\* Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases. Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

# CHARTS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

### Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first diagram shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food since 1914. The curves are based on the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers for "All Items" and for "Food only," which are compiled for the purpose of indicating the fluctuations in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, and published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 114 of the present issue).

### Changes in Wages and in "Real Wages."

Changes in Wages and in "Real Wages."

This diagram shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and of "real wages" in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past twelve years, the average levels at the end of each month in the years 1920–1931 being expressed as a percentage of the average level in 1924 (taken as 100).

A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures relating to rates of wages utilised for the purpose of this diagram was given in an article on "Relative Levels of Rates of Wages," on pages 44 to 46 of last month's issue of this GAZETTE. Briefly it may be said that the figures refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis, and that they relate to rates of wages for a full week and not to actual earnings.

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

### Profit-Sharing.

This chart is based on the statistics contained in the annual article on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership which appeared in the July, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 250 to 253). It shows the number of employees participating (or entitled to participate) in schemes of profit-sharing or of co-partnership reported to the Department as in operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the years 1910 to 1930. The figures illustrated are exclusive of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in co-operative societies, for which statistics are not available for the whole period covered.

# Number of Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The figures on which this diagram is based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, not actually at work on the dates to which the returns relate), registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921–31. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 99 of this issue). In the diagram separate lines are given for men and for women. The comparability of the statistics has been affected at various periods by changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit but these changes have not been of sufficient magnitude to alter the general trend of the figures.

### Persons Insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.

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

As regards persons directly involved in trade disputes, the monthly

January, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE.

As regards persons directly involved in trade disputes, the monthly points from which the curve has been plotted have been joined by broken lines. Except for the general strike in May, 1926, and the cotton dispute in July-August, 1929, these lines, however, do not necessarily indicate the numbers involved at intermediate dates.

### Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A diagram is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912–1931 among workpeople insured

against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900–1926 among certain trade unions.

As regards insured workpeople, statistics showing the percentages unemployed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 91 of the present issue), and figures for the earlier years covered by the diagram will be found in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Abstracts of Labour Statistics. It should be noted, in connection with these figures, that under the original National Insurance Act, which came into operation in 1912, unemployment insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 2½ million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work and in certain other industries, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3½ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended to substantially all industries, except private domestic service and agriculture, and the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland covered in 1931 was 12,770,000. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

As regards unemployment among members of trade unions, returns were regularly collected by the Department from certain

to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

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

# Claimants for Unemployment Benefit and Transitional Payments.

Claimants for Unemployment Benefit and Transitional Payments.

This diagram indicates the changes from October, 1929, to October, 1931, in the number of claimants for "standard" and "transitional" benefit, respectively. These classes were defined in the text introducing the relevant Tables published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, p. 440 of the November, 1931, issue). From November, 1931, transitional benefit was discontinued and additional conditions for the receipt of "insurance benefit" were introduced. Persons not entitled to "insurance benefit" may apply for "transitional payments": but all such applications are referred introduced. Persons not entitled to "insurance benefit" may apply for "transitional payments"; but all such applications are referred to local Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount to be paid, having regard to the needs of the applicant. A fuller definition of these two classes is given in the text on page 104 of this issue introducing the Table analysing the insured unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges.

The changes in the conditions have also affected the numbers of insured non-claimants on the registers, for whom a separate line is

given in the diagram.

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

# Unemployment Insurance—Number of Persons, classified according to Days of Benefit Drawn.

The material for these two charts was obtained from the sample inquiries undertaken for the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance regarding persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain at July, 1930, and persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 2nd February, 1931. The results of these inquiries have been published as Part V of the Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, and a summary was given in the issue of this Gazette for January, 1932, pages 8–10.

Chart A shows the benefit record during periods of 12 months ending in 1930. Under the present procedure when a worker lodges a new claim for benefit, if the claim is admitted, it remains available at the local office for action for a period of 12 months from the date on which it was made, and this period is known as a "benefit year." Benefit years are, of course, beginning and ending on every day of the week, and it is not possible under this system, without very costly analysis, to obtain a record for the whole insured population of the amount of benefit drawn during a common period of 12 months. The material for these two charts was obtained from the sample

of the amount of benefit drawn during a common period of 12 months. The utmost that can be done is to furnish an analysis in respect of benefit years ending in the same period of 12 months, and for the purpose of this chart the figures relate to the claims beginning purpose of this chart the in 1929 and ending in 1930.

in 1929 and ending in 1930.

The first column represents all persons who were insured at July, 1930. The second column includes only those persons who had claims ending in 1930, and it therefore represents approximately that section of the insured population which received benefit at some time or other during a period of 12 months ending in that year. The third column includes only those in the second column who were actually unemployed at 2nd February, 1931.

Chart B, on the other hand, relates to the benefit record during a fixed period of 7½ years ending in January, 1931, of persons who were insured throughout the period. The first column relates to all such insured persons, and the second column to those who were actually unemployed at 2nd February, 1931.

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

This diagram is based on statistics prepared by the Board of Trade, and shows for the years 1901–1931 (excepting the war period), the net balance of passengers travelling between the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, i.e., the difference between the total number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom and the total number entering in each of these years. The diagram provides a rough indication of the balance of migration from the United Kingdom.

The figures on which the diagram is based will be found in a separate article on this page.

Industrial Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, based Statistics are regularly complied by the Ministry of Labour, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople involved in industrial disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to the numbers of working days lost owing to disputes, at establishments where the disputes occurred. Statistics for February, 1932, will be found on page 113 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

will be found on page 113 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The diagram contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate duration, in working days, of the disputes reported in the years 1901–1931, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the statistics so compiled. The actual figures for these years (up to 1930) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, in the May, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE; and preliminary figures for the year 1931 were given on pages 6 and 7 of the issue for January, 1932.

Trade Unions.

The curves illustrating the changes in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the statistics given in an article in the October, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE (page 375). The figures relate to the total membership of all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether registered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

# PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM AND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE issue of the Board of Trade Journal for 3rd March, 1932, contains The issue of the Board of Trade Journal for 3rd March, 1932, contains a statistical article on the passenger movement from and to the United Kingdom in 1931, with comparisons with earlier years. From figures given in the statistics, in conjunction with similar figures previously published, the following statement has been prepared showing the net balance of passenger movement (both British and alien) between the United Kingdom and other countries, excluding, from 1923, the Irish Free State:—

	Δ	et Uutward		1	et Outward
		Balance.			Balance.
1901		48,845	1920		167,862
1902		78,592	1921		125,189
1903		134,781	1922		100,946
1904		127,592	1923		186,184
1905		146,736	1924		75,018
1906		193,373	1925		83,950
1907		227,931	1926		115,989
1908		67,756	1927		75,444
1909		118,790	1928		58,381
1910		207,416	1929		63,345
1911		241,151		N	let Inward
1912		241,734			Balance.
1913		203,611	1930		7,511
1919		152,836	1931		85,010
		The second second			The second secon

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

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

One of the main sections of the article in the Board of Trade Journal deals with the statistics of emigration and immigration of British

ds with the statistics of emigration and immigration of British

ubjects during the year 1931.

The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to take up permanent residence (i.e., residence for a year or more) in non-European countries in 1931 was 34,310, as compared with 92,158 in 1930 and with 143,686 in 1929. The number of British subjects when the property of the compared with 92,158 in 1930 and with 143,686 in 1929. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom in 1931 was 71,382, as compared with 66,203 in 1930 and with 56,217 in 1929. There was thus a decline of 57,848 in the number of British emigrants, and an increase of 5,179 in the number of British immigrants, as compared with 1930; and there was a net excess of British immigrants over emigrants of 37,072 in 1931, as compared with a net excess of British emigrants over immigrants of 25,955 in 1930 and of 87,469 in 1929.

These figures are exclusive (i) of Irish Free State migrants

These figures are exclusive (i) of Irish Free State migrants welling via ports in the United Kingdom, (ii) of migrants leaving arriving at ports in the Irish Free State, and (iii) of migrants welling to or from non-European countries via ports on the

The following Table shows the numbers of emigrants and immigrants, of British nationality, from the United Kingdom to each of the principal countries, and from those countries to the United Kingdom, in each of the last two years:—

Countries.	Emigrar United I	nts from Kingdom.	Immigrants into United Kingdom.		
ele marking and environment and entering	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	
British North America Australia New Zealand British South Africa India and Ceylon Other British Countries	31,074 8,517 3,981 4,559 5,636 5,474	7,620 4,459 2,266 3,441 5,081 4,284	15,820 12,808 3,144 4,416 8,581 6,673	17,864 11,747 3,623 4,666 8,448 6,833	
Totals, British Empire	59,241	27,151	51,442	53,181	
United States Other Foreign Countries	27,336 5,581	2,593 4,566	7,931 6,830	11,501 6,700	
Totals, Foreign Countries	32,917	7,159	14,761	18,201	
Totals, all non-European Countries	92,158	34,310	66,203	71,382	

It will be seen that, whereas in 1930 there were substantial inward balances only from Australia and from India and Ceylon, in 1931 there was a considerable inward balance from all the countries

# UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

BELGIUM.

In Belgium, unemployment insurance is voluntary, and is for the most part carried on by approved societies, established by trade unions, subsidised from public monies, and supervised by official unemployment funds (fonds de chômage). In addition to the approved societies, there are official unemployment insurance societies (caisses officielles de chômage), set up by the State in about twenty different localities, and administered by the official unemployment funds. These official societies were mutually independent, and, in cases where membership was small, they have been in an unfavourable financial situation for meeting the risks of unemployment. To remedy this, a Royal Decree dated 24th December, 1931, which came into force on 4th January, 1932, provided that the official societies should cease to exist as independent organisations, and that a uniform system should be created by the establishment of a Central Official Unemployment Insurance Society (Caisse Officielle Centrale de Chômage) to act as a central organisation, with a section or branch in each official unemployment fund \* throughout the country. The rules of the Central Unemployment Society will be decreed by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, who will exercise control over its administration. The official unemployment insurance societies previously set up are to constitute sections of the Central Official Society.

unemployment insurance societies previously set up are to constitute sections of the Central Official Society.

A circular issued in connection with the new Decree fixes for the official unemployment insurance societies the following rates of contributions and benefit:—

Contributions (weekly). Benefits (daily).

		Francs.	Francs.
Class A (14-18 years)	)	 0.55	5
В		 0.90	8
C		 1.00	9
D		 1.10	10
Е		 1.20	11

Insured persons have the choice of one of these categories. Those Insured persons have the choice of one of these categories. Those who have completed the necessary qualifying period may receive benefit as from 4th January at the rates shown according to the category chosen, with the proviso that for six months they may not receive more than two francs a day beyond the amount to which they were previously entitled. After this period they will be entitled to receive the full benefit.

# THE NETHERLANDS.

New regulations governing the payment of emergency public unemployment relief to persons who have exhausted their right to, or are ineligible for, ordinary trade union unemployment benefit were issued by the Minister of Home Affairs and Agriculture on were issued by the Minister of Home Affairs and Agriculture on 15th January, 1932. The new regulations, while in the main embodying the provisions already laid down a year ago in the ministerial circular of 7th January, 1931, introduce several important changes, which are indicated below.

The conditions governing the granting of public relief to the unemployed are in some respects tightened up, in others relaxed, by the new rules. The payment of relief to unmarried men with no dependants is made subject to rules much stricter than was formerly

the case. No commune may now grant relief to such persons under the age of 21 years, unless they are orphaned; and the age limit is extended to thirty years when the unemployed man's parents dwell in the same or in an adjacent commune, unless he has been living apart from his parents for more than a year; nor are unmarried men with no dependants entitled to relief if, since having become unemployed, they have either settled in the commune or left their parents' household, unless compelled to do so by the death of the parents. Exceptions from these provisions may be made in individual

<sup>\*</sup> Seventy-three official unemployment funds (communal or intercommunal)

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Agriculture.

As in the old regulations, it is provided that the relief granted shall be reduced by an amount equal to two-thirds of the earned income (income from work), if any, of the applicant, while a new clause provides that the relief shall be reduced by the whole amount of any unearned income (income from sources other than work). The earned income, if any, of the wife of a recipient of relief with children may be disregarded, within certain limits, in assessing the amount of relief to be granted.

amount of relief to be granted.

The maximum amount of relief is raised from 65 to 70 per cent.
of the wage that could be earned in a 48-hour week in the case of

of the wage that could be earned in a 48-hour week in the case of married or unmarried men with six or more dependants; and the communes are also authorised to grant special rent supplements, to be fixed individually for each commune, to heads of families and unmarried men with dependants.

A new feature of the revised regulations is the provision for the relief of persons working on short-time. Married and single men with dependants who are suffering from under-employment may be granted sufficient relief to give them a total income equivalent to not more than 80 per cent. of the wage which they could earn in the course of 48 hours' employment in their usual occupation. In the case of insured persons who have not acquired a title to unemployment benefit, or have exhausted their right to benefit and have also been in receipt of public relief for the normal maximum period, or of persons who are not members of a trade union unemployment fund, the maximum combined income from part-time employment and public relief must not exceed 75 per cent. of the wage which they could earn in a 48-hour week.

could earn in a 48-hour week.

Under the new regulations, the Minister of Home Affairs and Agriculture may sanction the payment of relief to women, and may also, in certain cases, authorise the raising of the maximum age for the receipt of emergency relief from 60 to 65 years. Previously women and persons over 60 years of age were excluded from the receipt of emergency relief.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The first compulsory unemployment insurance Act passed in the United States of America has, it is reported, been enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin. The Act is one that was recommended by the majority report of an Interim Committee appointed by the 1931 Wisconsin Legislature to study the problem of the combating and alleviation of unemployment. It is to come into force only if less than 175,000 workers are covered by voluntary private unemployment reserve schemes on 1st July, 1933. The principal provisions of the Act are as follows:

If less than 175,000 workers in the State of Wisconsin are protected against the financial consequences of unemployment by 1st July, 1933, employers of 10 or more persons will be required to contribute an amount equal to 2 per cent. of their wages bill into a reserve fund, from which benefits will be payable, after a waiting period of two weeks, to any worker employed by them who is discharged through no fault of his own. Benefit will be payable at the rate of 50 per cent. of average normal earnings, with a maximum of 10 dollars a week, for a period not to exceed 10 weeks in a year. Each employer's reserve fund is to be maintained as a separate account in the general State Fund, and will be used only to pay benefits to persons discharged by the particular employer. When a reserve fund amounts to 55 dollars a head, contributions may be reduced to 1 per cent. of the wages bill, and when it reaches 75 dollars a head, they may be suspended entirely for a period. An additional benefit of one dollar a week will be granted to persons who consent to attend an approved course of instruction during their unemployment. The reserve funds will be maintained solely by contributions from employers; neither the State nor the workers are to contribute. from employers; neither the State nor the workers are to contribute.

# INQUIRY INTO HOURS OF WORK ON BOARD DUTCH VESSELS.

ON BOARD DUTCH VESSELS.

A SPECIAL committee which was set up in Holland in 1929, under the chairmanship of the Director-General of Labour, and on which shipowners' and seamen's organisations were represented, to inquire into the hours of work of Dutch seamen, has recently submitted its Report\* to the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry. The inquiry was undertaken with the object of acquiring material for use in connection with the discussion of the question of the regulation of hours of work on board ship, which was one of the items on the agenda of the Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in October, 1929.

The inquiry began on 1st December, 1929, and extended over a period of six months. It was conducted by means of questionnaires on which had to be recorded details of the number of hours worked. Separate questionnaires were issued for (i) deck and engineer officers; (ii) deck and engine-room hands; and (iii) the catering and clerical staff. The officers' questionnaires, which were particularly detailed, had to be filled in every hour, and those of the deck and engine-room hands once a day; those of the catering and clerical staff were completed at the end of each voyage at the offices of the various shipping companies.

The report is based on data furnished by 28 shipping companies.

companies.

The report is based on data furnished by 28 shipping companies owning a total of 423 vessels, of which 375, having an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,846,562 and manned by 18,410 seamen, were covered by the inquiry. The 344 steamships and 31 motorships included in the total comprised every type of mechanically propelled vessel, with the exception of fishing vessels, vessels owned by public authorities, and vessels of less than 400 cubic metres capacity engaged in the so-called "Groningen trade." The majority of the vessels

were cargo liners (178) and tramp freight vessels (152); only 45  $_{
m Were}$ 

passenger vessels.

The following Table shows the average daily hours of work of selected ranks and ratings. The averages represent time on duty irrespective of whether any actual work was or was not done during the time. Weekly averages given in the Report were calculated by multiplying the daily averages by seven; but, it is stated, seven days were not necessarily worked in a week.

Rank or rating.	Average daily hours of work.	Rank or rating,	Average daily hours o work.
1. Navigating Staff.	Frank to	Engine-room Staff :	
Deck Officers :-	THE SHEET STA	Stokers and trimmers	8.11-8.
1st mates	10.96	Greasers	8.76
2nd mates	11-27	Donkeymen	10.50
3rd mates	11.49	2. Catering and	
4th mates	11.30	Clerical Staff.	
Apprentice mates	10.57	(a) Cargo Vessels:—	
Engineer Officers :-		Chief stewards	11.42
Chief engineers	8.72	Stewards	11.46
2nd engineers	9.73	Cooks	10.83
3rd engineers	10.26	Bakers	11.93
4th engineers	10.18	(b) Passenger Vessels:-	
Junior engineers	9.78	Chief stewards	12.31
Deck Staff:—	Topografia	Smoking-room and deck	
Able seamen	10 63	stewards	12.41
Ordinary seamen	9.64	Stewardesses	9.46
Quartermasters	9.86	Messroom stewards	11.06
Boatswains	9.20	Barmen	13.08
Carpenters	8.96	Cooks	10.33
Lampmen	9.45	Bakers	9.67

# WAGES AND HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1931.

1.—IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE "Monthly Labor Review," the official publication of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains in the numbers for November and December, 1931, and January, 1932, the results of a survey of earnings and hours of all workers in representative establishments in ten branches of the iron and steel industry in the latter of the results of United States. For the most part the data refer to the seco of March, 1931.

of March, 1931.

The following Table shows for each branch of the industry and for some of the chief occupations in each branch, the average full-time hours a week and the average hourly and full-time weekly earnings in March, 1931, together with the number of workers covered by the inquiry (where available):—

Branch and Occupation.	Number of workers covered by the Inquiry.	Average full-time hours a week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
10375200 To 100		00.1820	Cents.	Dollars.
Blastfurnaces*	9,825	57.2	55.1	31.52
Keepers	274	55.2	57.3	31·63 51·84
Blowers	180 235	55·8 55·0	56.0	30.80
Stove tenders	992	59.5	38.4	22.85
Bessemer Converters*	1,990	53.3	66.4	35.39
Blowers	26	50.5	129.1	65-20
First regulators	23	51.5	96.6	49.75
Steel pourers	27	50.1	113.5	56.86
Labourers	211	57.9	45.2	26-17
Open Hearth Furnaces*	12,795	53.8	70.3	37.82
First melters' helpers	1,004	53.1	123.9	65.79
Steel pourers	177	53.5	85.1	45.53
Labourers	1,540	57.5	43.6	31.38
Puddling Mills*	980 218	53.0	59·2 69·1	34.00
Puddlers, level handed	36	54.3	38.6	20.95
Blooming Mills*	5,285	52.6	66.4	34.93
Heaters	165	52.5	123.4	64.79
Rollers	86	52.4	143.8	75.35
Shearmen	91	51.6	82.0	42.31
Labourers	340	55.6	46.0	25.58
Plate Mills*	4,090	56.7	62.7	35.55
Rollers, sheared plate mills	34	57.4	155.4	89.20
Rollers, universal mills	12	58.8	117.4	69.03
Labourers	357	55.5	43.3	32.34
Bar Mills*	7,104	55·0 55·4	154.2	85.43
Rollers Finishers	143	54.4	86.4	47.00
	637	54.2	39.4	21.35
Rail Mills*	2,897	54.9	61.3	33.65
Rollers	15	53.7	159.6	85.71
Straighteners, gag press	134	52.7	113.1	59-60
Labourers	225	58.0	40.6	23.55
Sheet Mills*	1	47.8	74.7	35.71
Rollers	541	43.5	181.1	78.78
Doublers	522	43.6	76.4	33.31
Labourers	396	57.7	42.8	33.56
Tinplate Mills*	391	42.7	173.7	74.17
Rollers	378	42.7	90.2	38-52
Tinners (hand)	125	42.7	89.9	38-39
Tinners (machine)	119	42.7	83.4	35.61
Labourers	350	55.4	41.9	23.21
All Branches*	†	52 · 4	66.3	34.58

An earlier inquiry into this industry (in 1929) was summarise in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930.

2.—FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The issue of the "Monthly Labor Review" for January, 1932, also contains a summary of the results of a survey of wages and hours of labour of workers in foundries and machine shops in the United States in June-August, 1931. The information was collected from 388 foundries, employing 28,699 workpeople (including 230 females) and 512 machine shops, employing 65,919 workpeople (including 1,073 females) in 28 States.

The following Table shows, for male workers in some of the principal occupations, the average full-time weekly hours of labour, the average hourly earnings and the average full-time weekly earnings in 1931, with comparative statistics for all occupations (male workers only) in 1931 and 1929:—

Occupation. (Male workers.)	Average full-time hours a week.	Average hourly earnings.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Foundries:— Chippers and rough grinders Core makers Moulders, hand, bench Moulders, hand, floor Moulders, machine Patternmakers Labourers	50·6 50·0 50·2 50·0 50·0 49·3 50·8	Cents. 50.9 70.6 72.7 78.2 66.1 83.5 46.0	Dollars. 25·76 35·30 36·50 39·10 33·05 41·17 23·37
All occupations, 1931* All occupations, 1929	50·3	60·1	30·23
	51·0	62·5	31·88
Machine Shops:— Assemblers Bench hands and fitters Boring-mill operators Drill press operators Lathe operators, engine Lathe operators, turret Machinists Milling machine operators Toolmakers Labourers	49.9	65.6	32·73
	48.7	66.6	32·43
	50.0	73.3	36·65
	49.8	61.2	30·48
	50.2	70.6	35·37
	49.8	67.2	33·47
	49.1	73.3	35·99
	47.9	68.5	32·81
	49.4	75.8	37·45
	50.3	45.5	22·89
All occupations, 1931* All occupations, 1929	49·9	63·7	31·79
	50·3	64·1	32·24

A similar inquiry, made in 1929, was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1930.

# RECENT WAGE REDUCTIONS IN GERMANY.

Wirtschaft und Statistik for 13th February, 1932, the official organ of the Federal Statistical Office, publishes an article showing, for a number of industries, the effect on rates of wages of the sections in the Fourth Order of the Federal President dated 8th December, 1931, which provided, in principle, that all wage and salary rates fixed by collective agreements current at the date of the Order should be reduced as from 1st January, 1932, to the level of the rates fixed by corresponding agreements in force at 10th January, 1927.

The following Table, extracted from the above source, shows, for a number of industries, the weighted average hourly basic rates fixed by agreement at 10th January, 1927, 1st December, 1931, and 1st January, 1932, for skilled and unskilled male workers in the highest paid age-group, and the percentage reduction in rates at the latest date compared with a month earlier:—

	Weighted average hourly agreed basic rates for adult males at lst Jan., 1932,							
Industrial Group.	10th January, 1927.		1st December, 1931.		1st Janu- ary, 1932.		compared with 1st Dec., 1931.	
1161 H	Skilled work- ers.	Un- skilled work- ers.	Skilled work- ers.	Un- skilled work- ers.	Skilled work- ers.	Un- skilled work- ers.	Skilled work- ers.	Un- skilled work- ers.
coal mining dignite mining detail and engineering daper goods finting daper goods finting dottery dextile dottery dextile dottery detail engineering daking and confectionery detail postail service	Rpfs. 102·9 76·0 75·9 86·1 103·3 73·4 96·1 92·1 66·8 63·7 77·6 98·9 81·1 79·4 74·2	Rpfs. 59·0 65·4 60·4 70·1 79·7 57·3 69·8 85·0 76·0 55·5 52·7 86·4 69·5 62·8 62·9	Rpfs. 105·8 87·1 87·4† 102·1 112·9 108·2 110·3 112·2† 179·0 70·4† 92·1† 93·2 122·0† 92·5 87·0 80·5	Rpfs. 66·4 75·9 70·5†82·2 88·5 65·1 80·8 96·7 91·9†65·4 58·1†  107·7† 79·0 70·9	87.4 102.7† 76.0 92.9 96.1 107.5† 70.9 65.0† 83.4† 79.2	Rpfs. 60·0 66·0 62·3† 70·3 80·5† 59·4 69·0 84·8 88·3† 58·9 53·5† 95·4† 71·1 63·7 62·4	9·7 13·7 10·2 14·4 9·0 8·3 14·1 12·9 10·3 7·7 9·4 15·0 12·3 10·1 10·0 9·9	9.6 13.0 11.6 14.5 9.0 8.8 14.6 12.3 3.9 9.9 7.9  11.4 10.0 10.2

It is stated that the fact that the weighted average rates at lst January, 1932, are lower in the case of certain industries than the corresponding rates in January, 1927, is partly explained by special circumstances; for example, by changes which have taken place since 1927 in the grading of districts and localities for wages purposes. In the brewing industry, rates remain considerably above the 1927 level, because the recent reductions in the length of the working week have been compensated by increases in basic hourly rates.

# WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal-mining Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the coal-mining industry has agreed to a wage reduction of 5 per cent. as from the third Sunday in March.

Coal-mining Industry.\*—On 17th February, the employers in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais area agreed to a modification of the wage reduction (the first instalment of which became operative on 1st February), whereby the second instalment, originally fixed at approximately 5 per cent., is to be reduced to 2½ per cent., and the date of its operation postponed from 16th March to 1st April, 1932.

In the Loire area, a wage reduction of 8 per cent., representing a decline in daily earnings ranging from 1.30 francs to 3.15 francs, according to category of worker, became operative on 16th February. On the same date, a reduction of 7.5 per cent. took effect generally in the Alais basin of the Department of Gard.

Motor-car Industry.—An agreement, recently concluded by the employers' association and the trade unions concerned, provides for a reduction of 10 per cent. in the salaries and wages of all the workers employed in the Fiat motor works, numbering about 25,000. The reduction took effect on 1st March, 1932. The Company has undertaken not to make any further changes in wages during the undertaken not to make any further changes in wages during the next eighteen months.

### NETHERLANDS.

NETHERLANDS.

Textile Industry.—In view of the inability of the official conciliator to bring about a settlement of the wage dispute, involving 14,000 workers, in the Twente textile industry, to which reference was made in this GAZETTE for December, 1931, page 464, the Minister of Labour, Commerce and Industry recently stated that the Government had under consideration the question of the creation of a special committee to institute an inquiry into the dispute, as provided for under the Labour Disputes Act, 1923. Such a committee would have the power to summon witnesses and experts, and could require the submission of the books of the undertakings affected.

Coal-mining Industry.—The managements of the State and privately-owned mines in the Province of Limburg have informed the Joint Committee for the mining industry that they intend to terminate the existing wages agreement on 31st March, and reduce wages and family allowances by 10 per cent. as from 1st April. They propose, however, partially to offset this reduction, which is believed to affect approximately 33,000 workers, by lowering so far as is practicable the rents of miners' dwellings, and by making a 10 per cent. reduction in the cost of household coal for the use of miners. The miners' organisations have rejected the proposed cut. miners' organisations have rejected the proposed cut.

Dockworkers—Amsterdam and Rotterdam.—The wages of dockworkers in Amsterdam and Rotterdam have been reduced by about 7 per cent. as from 8th February, thus lowering the rates paid for an 8½ hour shift from 5.60 to 5.20 florins. A new agreement embodying the changes involved by this reduction is in course of preparation.

# POLAND.

POLAND.

Coal-mining Industry.—An Arbitration Committee, which was set up in January to examine the claims put forward by the Upper Silesian mine owners for a reduction in wages of 21 per cent. as from the beginning of February, has issued an award permitting a reduction of 8 per cent. in the Upper Silesian area and of 10 per cent. in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts. These reductions, the savings resulting from which must be used primarily to create a compensation fund to cover losses on exported coal, are to remain in force indefinitely; it is specifically provided, however, that they shall not be altered or abolished before 1st June, 1932, at the earliest. The award has been accepted in Upper Silesia, but has precipitated a strike in the Dombrowa and Cracow areas affecting, according to varying estimates, from 20,000 to 40,000 men.

Metal Industry.—Following on approuncements by the employers

Metal Industry.—Following on announcements by the employers in the Upper Silesian metal industry of their intention of reducing wages by 25 per cent. as from the beginning of February last, an award was issued by an official Arbitration Committee prohibiting any alteration in wages before 31st March, 1932. This award was rejected by the employers, but was subsequently enforced by the Minister of Labour.

Sweden.

Swe

Paper-making Industry.—After the failure of negotiations before the State Conciliation Commission, the employers have now announced their intention of enforcing, as from 21st March, 1932, a general wage reduction of 8 per cent.

Paper-pulp Industry.—Negotiations before the State Conciliation Commission having failed, the employers announced their intention of reducing piece and time rates by 12 and 6 per cent., respectively, with effect from 23rd February, 1932. The trade unions called out on strike, as from 23rd February, 1932, some 3,500 workers employed in

<sup>\*</sup> Rapport van de Commissie van Onderzoek naar den Arbeidsduur aan Boord van Zeeschepen. The Hague, 1931.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures in italic type cover all classes of workers, including occupations of shown separately in this Table.
† In the first eight branches of the industry the total number of workers overed by the inquiry was 44,966; no information is given as to the total numbers of workers covered in the sheet mills and tinplate mills.

Including occupations not shown separately in the Table. † Provisional figures.

<sup>.</sup> See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, page 50.

# EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

# GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a slight improvement in employment during February. There were reductions in the numbers recorded as unemployed in the cotton, woollen and worsted, and silk industries, and in textile bleaching and finishing, in metal goods manufacture, in the clothing industries (except boot and shoe manufacture), in the paper, pottery and building industries, and in shipping service. On the other hand, the numbers unemployed increased in coal mining and in the jute industry.

Although there was a slight decline in the numbers recorded as unemployed in all divisions except the North Eastern, employment was still very slack in the Southern divisions of England and very bad in all other areas.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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 and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd February, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22·0, as compared with 22·4 at 25th January, 1932, and with 21·7 at 23rd February, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd February, 1932, was 18·2, as compared with 18·4 at 25th January, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3·8, as compared with 4·0. For males alone, the percentage at 22nd February, 1932, was 25·0, and for females 14·2; at 25th January, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·1 and 15·4.

At 22nd February, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers

At 22nd February, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,112,927 wholly unemployed, 486,599 temporarily stopped, and 101,647 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,701,173. This was 27,238 less than a month before, but 83,515 more than a year before. The total included 2,150,340 men, 72,489 boys, 422,836 women and

The total included 2,150,540 men, 72,469 boys, 422,600 women that 55,508 girls.

The 2,112,927 wholly unemployed included approximately 914,832 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); 872,785 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 107,866 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or

persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd February, 1932, was 2,763,667.

Comparisons of the numbers on the Registers with those for a month before and a year before are affected by legislative and administrative changes. These changes also affect the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons. See the latter part of the text on page 100.

Mining and Quarrying:—Employment in the coal mining industry showed a slight decline and was bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 30th January, 1932, and of 4.9 per cent. as compared with 28th February, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, was 4.72, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, and of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change and remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was good; while in the Buxton area it showed an improvement during the latter part of the month and was fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair, on the whole. At chalk quarries and at tin mines it was very slack, while at china clay quarries it was fair. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment declined and was bad.

Scotland whinstone quarries employment declined and was bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of February was 71, as compared with 76 at the end of January and 81 at the end of February, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 47·2 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 46·9 at 25th January, 1932, and 44·2 at 23rd February, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very slack; there was also a decline in steel sheet manufacture and employment was bad.

Employment in Shiphuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in engineering showed little change and remained bad. The improvement previously reported in textile engineering was not maintained and employment in that section was very slack. In marine engineering it remained very depressed, over 50 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional and motor vehicle sections employment remained very bad, and in electrical engineering it continued very slack, though better than in other sections.

though better than in other sections.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed little change and remained very bad. On the North-East Coast and in Scotland it was still very depressed, over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed.

In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement but remained moderate to slack on the whole. It was moderate in the hollow-ware and needle and fishing tackle trades, and slack in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, chain and anchor, cutlery, file, edge tool, metallic bedstead, jewellery and plated ware, and stove and grate trades.

Plated ware, and stove and grate trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little change during the early part of the month. Towards the end of the month, however, there was some improvement both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, partly owing to an improved demand from India. Employment was much better than in February of last year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 26·0 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 28·2 at 25th January, 1932, and with 41·4 at 23rd February, 1931.

In the wool textile industry there was little general change. In some departments of the worsted section there was a slight decline, less overtime and more short time being worked than in January; in the woollen section, on the other hand, there was a slight improvement at most of the principal centres. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16·8 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 17·5 at 25th January, 1932, and with 30·0 at 23rd February, 1931. In the carpet section employment showed a slight improvement and was fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was still moderate, on the whole. In the lace trade, particularly in was still moderate, on the whole. In the lace trade, particularly in the plain net and curtain sections, it showed an improvement and was fair on the whole. There was a further improvement in the silk and artificial silk industries but employment was still slack on the whole. In the linen industry it continued to improve but was still slack. In the jute industry it declined and was very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment showed an improvement but was still bad, with much short-time working.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change, and remained slack on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.7 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 18.4 at 25th January, 1932, and 19.6 at 23rd February,

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 emained bad on the whole. It showed little change with carpenters remained bad on the whole. It showed little change with carpenters and labourers, and declined with bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and plumbers. There was a slight improvement with masons, and a substantial decrease in the numbers of painters unemployed. Employment was still very bad with painters, however, and bad with each of the other classes. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline and was very slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight decline and continued very slack; with millsawyers and coachbuilders it improved slightly but was still very slack.

slightly but was still very slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry, employment improved and was fair generally. It was moderate on the whole with letterpress printers; it was described as bad in London and at Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester, and as slack at Bristol and Glasgow; but at some of the smaller centres it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole. With lithographic printers it remained slack; it was described as bad at some of the larger centres, but in a number of the smaller towns it was fair. With lithographic artists employment was generally slack to moderate; With lithographic artists employment was generally slack to moderate while with bookbinders it declined slightly and was slack on the

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement but was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, though a considerable amount of short-time was being worked. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack

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

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change, and was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers remained slack, and with seamen it continued very slack.

### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

immarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for arious other industries:—

March, 1932.

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included in the	February,	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a			
Industry.	Returns for February, 1932.		Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron ,,	833,805 5,316 1,575	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·72 5·04 5·99	Days. - 0.09 - 0.12 + 0.12	Days. - 0.24 - 0.05 + 0.10		
Pig Iron		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Mills working. 429 Shifts Worked	- 21	+ 127		
Iron and Steel	47,648	(one week). 244,225	Per cent.	Per cent.		

### (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

			er of Worl Employed			Total Wages Paid to a Workpeople.		
Industry.		Week ended 20th		(+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or (-) on a	
		Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	:::	75,242 52,829 77,937 10,266 59,950 9,519 8,651	Per cent 4·1 + 0·3 - 0·6 + 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·8 - 6·6	Per cent. +16.9 + 4.5 + 8.2 + 6.7 - 1.0 - 7.6 -11.2	£ 124,731 100,237 132,247 19,388 121,735 15,714 19,683	Per cent 5.6 + 0.3 - 1.2 + 1.0 - 0.4 + 4.7 - 8.8	Per cent. +26.8 + 7.6* + 9.0* +33.6 - 5.4* -10.0* -20.8	

### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd February, 1932, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured at July,		tage Unem at February,		Total Pe	e(+)or se(-)in ercentages npared th a
	1931. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes Total	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	17·8 18·4 20·3 22·0 30·2 27·7 31·4 36·9 30·4 4·9	8.5 9.0 10.1 14.0 14.4 20.8 18.0 17.9 16.4 1.4	14·7 16·2 18·0 19·7 26·7 25·4 27·5 34·9 25·0 3·8	- 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·6 + 0·3 - 0·9 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 1·1 - 0·4	+ 2·3 + 3·3 + 3·3 - 0·1 - 4·1 + 1·1 + 2·7 - 5·0 + 0·8 + 0·3

### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from February, 1931, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered to Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern related.

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

Percentages U	Jnemplo	yed am	ong Insur	red Workp	eople.		s (Insured
			Males	and Fema	ales.	registere	ed at Em- Exchanges,
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1931. 3 February 3 March 17 April 3 May 22 June 4 August 6 October 3 November 1 December 1 1932. 5 January 2 February	22·6 22·7 22·0 21·9 22·5 23·2 23·1 23·7 23·6 23·6 23·2 25·1 25·0	19·6 18·4 18·0 17·9 17·8 18·9 19·4 19·7 17·5 15·9 15·4 14·2	16·7 16·5 16·3 16·3 16·0 16·3 16·7 17·4 18·1 18·0 17·7	5·0 4·6 4·5 5·2 5·3 5·2 3·4 3·2 4·0 3·8	21·7 21·5 20·9 20·8 21·2 22·0 22·6 21·9 21·4 20·9	1931. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 27 Apr. 1 June 29 June 27 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 26 Oct. 30 Nov. 21 Dec. 1932. 25 Jan. 22 Feb.	2,694,000 2,655,000 2,594,000 2,702,000 2,736,000 2,783,000 2,834,000 2,897,000 2,792,000 2,574,000 2,794,000 2,794,000

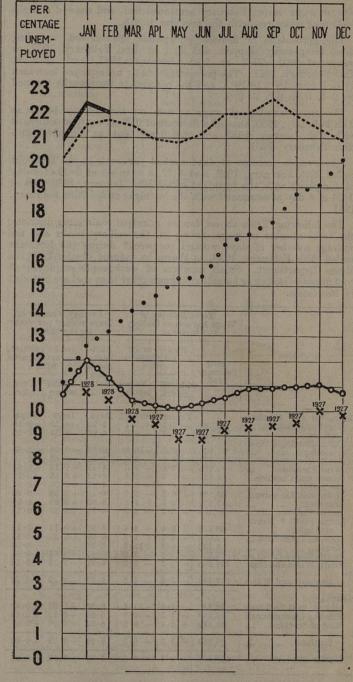
<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages

# UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve			Line of the later	= 1932.
Broken Curve				= 1931.
Dotted Curve	-	-		= 1930.
Chain Curve			0-0-0-0-0	$=\begin{cases} Mean for 1923-25 \\ and 1927-29. \end{cases}$

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-31. The maximum percentages in those years occurred in 1931.



# NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain during February, 1932.

			Boys.	Women.	. Girls.		Total.
Area.		Men.				Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	111111111	820 752 655 548 785 729 730 881	4,451 2,360 1,782 3,548 4,060 3,489 2,541 1,087	1,681 675 543 633 774 648 435 178	4,008 1,538 1,250 2,986 2,447 3,008 2,069 197	10,960 5,325 4,230 7,715 8,066 7,874 5,775 2,343	0.47 0.55 0.47 0.41 0.39 0.35 0.43 0.39
GREAT BRITAIN		5,900	23,318	5,567	17,503	52,288	0.42

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

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 February continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 28·2 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 27·7 at 25th January, 1932, and 22·5 at 23rd February, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·1, from 19·2 to 19·3, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0·4, from 8·5 to 8·9 by 0.4, from 8.5 to 8.9.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th February, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 30th January, 1932, and of 4.9 per cent. as compared with 28th February, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, was 4.72, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, and of 0.24 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th February, 1971.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, 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. coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included

	Wage Ear	l Numberners on Gooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	20th February,	(-)asc	) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Andrew Concerns	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	43,081 112,182	Per cent + 0.5 - 0.1	Per cent - 5·1 - 6·6	Days. 5.22 4.63	Days 0.13 - 0.38	Days. -0.15 -0.25	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	7,626 108,298 49,795 68,728	- 0.5 + 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.9	-18.6 - 5.6 - 2.6 - 5.1	5·09 4·30 4·11 4·53	-0.04 -0.43 -0.15 +0.15	+0.53 -0.19 -0.54 -0.17	
Lancs, and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	53,308 60,704 17,397 22,305	+ 0·2 - 0·5 + 0·2 - 0·2	- 2·4 - 2·8 + 1·6 - 8·0	4·11 4·12 5·40 4·76	+0.06 +0.09 +0.82 +0.30	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.84 \\ -0.40 \\ +0.04 \\ +0.23 \end{array} $	
South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	30,538 9,672 6,128	+ 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·2	+ 2·4 + 1·2 + 15·1	4·90 5·00 5·50	+0.31	-0·13 -0·51 -0·04	
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	13,818 144,266	- 3·3 - 3·3	- 2·8 - 7·2	5.51	+0.56	-0·05 -0·52	
England and Wales	747,846	- 0.8	- 4.8	4.62	-0.10	-0.32	
SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,830 20,240 52,889	- 1·1 - 1·3 + 0·4	- 1·4 - 4·4 - 6·5	5·57 5·39 5·62	+0.03 -0.13 -0.04	+0·40 +0·46 +0·40	
Scotland	85,959	- 0.2	- 5.3	5.56	-0.05	+0.42	
GREAT BRITAIN	833,805	- 0.7	- 4.9	4.72	-0.09	-0.24	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, was 1.06 days per week, of which 1.04 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 30th January, 1932, was 0.98 of a day per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931, were 0.79 of a day per week, and 0.73 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the February and January, 1932, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-quarter of a day per week during the February, 1931, period. February, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th February, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,145,000 tons, as compared with 18,468,800 tons in the four weeks ended 30th January, 1932, and 19,213,600 tons in the four weeks ended 28th February, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 22nd February, 1932, and the

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

increases or decreases as compared with 25th January, 1932, and 23rd February, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

				rsons Re 22nd Fe			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages		
	A-co	Numbers.		Pe	rcentage	as compared with a			
	Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before,	
	Great Britain England and	201,842	92,848	19-3	8.9	28.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.7	
	Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England	173,011 28,831	90,110 2,738	18·7 23·9	9.7	28·4 26·2	+ 0.6	+ 6·0 + 3·1	
,	and Wales:  Northumber- land  Durham  Cumberland	10,031 38,856	688 3,095	19·8 26·2	1·3 2·1	21·1 28·3	+ 0.5 + 1.1	+ 4·5 + 2·8	
	and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancashire and	3,587 23,992	466 28,144	31·5 13·4	4·1 15·7	35·6 29·1	- 1·0 + 3·8	+ 2·9 + 6·1	
	Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	16,375 5,694	10,116 4,982	18.5	11.5	30.0	- 1·8 - 0·7	+ 7.0	
	Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor- cester and	6,581 979	5,627	10.3	8.7	19·0 8·2	- 3·2 - 0·4	+ 4.8 + 2.0	
i	Salop Glos. and	9,773	4,389	14.1	6.3	20.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.0	
	Kent Wales and	1,548	1,029	13.5	9.0	22.5	- 0·5 - 0·2	+ 7.9	
•	Monmouth	53,222	31,470	24.3	14.4	38.7	+ 0.3	+ 9.5	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steames engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,823,100 tons in February, 1932, as compared with 4,966,500 tons in January, 1932, and with 5,017,500 tons in February, 1931.

# IRON AND SHALE MINING.

TRON MINING

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during February, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 40.6 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 41.5 at 25th January, 1932, and 30.8 at 23rd February, 1931.

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

de lace Long the	peo Mi	mber of W ple employenes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 20th	Dec. (-	+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 20th	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com.	
the ment of the party of the pa	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Namaland	2,047	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 5.19	Days. + 0.19	Days. + 0.60	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,933 1,336	+ 14·2 + 0·5	- 12·3 - 6·2	4·74 5·26	- 0·70 + 0·19	- 1·20 + 0·47	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,316	+ 5.0	- 19.4	5.04	- 0.12	- 0.05	

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mins during the fortnight ended 20th February, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,575, showing an increase of 0.2 per cent., as compared with January, 1932, but a decrease of 37.9 per cent., as compared with February, 1931. The average number of days worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.99 in February, 1932, as compared with 5.87 in January, 1932, and 5.89 in February, 1931.

\* See footnote \* in previous column

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42·1 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 42·9 at 25th January, 1932, and 37·3 at 23rd February, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 71 furnaces were in operation at the end of February, 1932, as compared with 76 at the end of January, 1932, and 81 at the end of February, 1931. In the case of 68 firms, employing 9,915 workpeople at the end of February, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with January, 1932, and a decrease of 17.7 per cent. compared with February, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fur n Blast.	rnaces	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1932.	Jan., 1932.	Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	7 10 2	19 (61)			7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	in aft	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	17	18	23	- 1	- 6	
Lancs.  Partsof Lancs. and Yorks.  (including Sheffield)	36	4	6	8	- 2	- 4	
and North Wales berby, Leicester, Notts.	25	6	6	5		+ 1	
and Northants incolnshire taffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-	43 23	22 7	22 7	22 7			
wick outh Wales and Mon-	38	5	8	7	- 3	- 2	
mouthshire	21	4	4	2		+ 2	
England and Wales	273	65	71	74	- 6	- 9	
SCOTLAND	83	6	5	7	+ 1	- 1	
GREAT BRITAIN	356	71	76	81	- 5	-10	

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 318,100 tons mpared with 330,000\* tons in January, 1932, and 318,200 tons in February, 1931.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very slack. In the week ended 27th February, 1932, 359 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 363\* in the week ended 30th January, 1932, and with 260 in the week ended 28th February, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including hose temporarily stopped, was 27.7 at 22nd February, 1932, as ompared with 25.0 at 25th January, 1932, and with 51.9 at 23rd February, 1931.

There was also a decline in steel sheet manufacture, and employment continued bad. In the week ended 27th February, 1932, 70 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 87 in the week ended 30th January, 1932, and with 42 in the week ended 28th February, 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.			
Works.	Week ended 27th	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Finplate Steel Sheet	64 8	- 2	+10 + 4	359 70	- 4* - 17	+ 99 + 28	
TOTAL	72	- 2	+14	429	- 21*	+127	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 332, amounted to 60,942 tons, or 9,504 tons less than in January, 332, but 13,367 tons more than in February, 1931.

# IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47·2 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 46·9 at 25th January, 1932, and 44·2 at 23rd February, 1931.

· Revised figure.

At certain firms, employing 47,648 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 20th February, 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 2·1 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd January, 1932, and by 6·1 per cent. as compared with the week ended 21st February, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in the week ended 20th February, 1932, as compared with 5·2 in January, 1932, and 5·1 in February, 1931.

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

hospitalità a grandi	emp	of Workp loyed by I king retu	Firms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.	ber of
	Week ended 20th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 20th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a
At Francisco T	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,262 1,012 17,916 947 5,920 6,821	- 2·7 -10·7 - 3·5 - 9·3 + 1·6 + 0·8	-17·1 - 4·3 - 4·1 -49·1 -10·2 - 2·9	24,316 4,021 82,084 4,509 32,251 38,402	- 3·3 -11·7 - 5·5 - 10·4 + 1·8 + 0·5	-17·5 +10·2 - 1·0 -49·9 - 9·5 - 2·8
Mechanics, Labourers	10,770	+ 0.8	- 1.9	58,642	+ 1.0	- 2.2
TOTAL	47,648	- 1.5	- 7.2	244,225	- 2.1	- 6.1
DISTRICTS.	1 1852		0,7, 300		(inches)	
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	9,824	- 0.2	- 9.5	51,636	+ 0.5	- 8.6
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	14,056 366	- 2·8 - 0·8	-11.3 + 9.3	72,994 1,338	$-2.6 \\ -6.2$	$-11.3 \\ -19.2$
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	3,730 4,854	+29.1 + 5.4	-20.4 + 17.3	19,590 25,182	+26·4 + 5·1	-15.5 + 16.2
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,680 5,407	- 7·1 - 3·5	+ 0.2 + 8.4	14,040 29,395	-10.2 $-3.7$	-3.5 + 18.7
	5,407	- 2.2	+ 9.4	29,393	- 3.1	+10.1
Total, England and Wales Scotland	40,917 6,731	+ 0.6	$-6.0 \\ -14.0$	214,175 30,050	+ 0.4 - 16.9	- 4·7 -15·1
TOTAL	47,648	- 1.5	- 7.2	244,225	- 2.1	- 6.1

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 480,600 tons in February, 1932, as compared with 429,700 tons in January, 1932, and 486,400 tons in February,

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during February, and on the whole showed little change compared with the previous month, On the North-East Coast and in Scotland it was still very depressed. over 70 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd February, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th January, 1932, and 23rd February, 1931:—

Divisions.	Number of dWorkpeople nployed at Feb., 1932.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or se (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 22nd Feb., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
amon and dead	Total I Insured Unem 22nd F	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Unei 22	Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain	3,507 1,358 6,183 130 40,397 14,979 38,064 4,741 6,853	- 308 + 25 + 792 - 6 - 759 - 195 - 657 + 136 - 312	+ 103 + 227 + 2,249 + 1 + 4,321 + 284 + 6,628 - 261 + 1,244	36·9 19·7 29·3 40·6 71·2 53·3 70·2 68·2 59·1	- 3·3 + 0·4 + 3·7 - 1·9 - 1·4 - 0·7 - 1·2 + 1·9 - 2·7	+ 1.5 + 4.6 + 10.8 + 1.5 + 12.1 + 2.3 + 14.5 + 0.4 + 13.9		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	116,212	- 1,284	+ 14,796	59.5	- 0.6	+10.0		

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

### ENGINEERING.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change and remained bad. The improvement previously reported in textile engineering was not maintained, and employment in that section was very slack. In marine engineering it remained very depressed, over one-half of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. In the general, constructional, and motor vehicle sections it was very bad; and in electrical engineering it remained very slack, though much better than in other sections.

better than in other sections.

Compared with a year ago employment in the North-Western division showed a slight improvement, but in all other areas it showed a decline; it was also worse in each section of the industry, the decline being heaviest in marine engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd February, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	3 50	Numb	er of I	nsured 22nd	Workp Februa	eople Un	nemploye	ed
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	rease (+) rease (-) mpared th a
	General ing; E Iron a Fou	Ele	M. Engine	Constr Engi	Wehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	11,892 8,131 5,372 19,071 39,218 45,226 29,464 1,926 1,872	1,199 321 4,736 1,792	476 969 259	293 132 2,220 2,502	7,073 4,889 4,873 27,619 2,604 5,598 2,313 697 399	14,988 11,667 53,905	+ 233 - 228 - 1,279 + 644 + 419 - 803	+ 3,828 + 2,933 + 4,921 + 2,927 - 1,359 + 8,986 + 204
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	162,172 Pe		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			271,505 2nd Feb		+ 29,884
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	14·2 18·5 15·1 21·6 35·3 36·3 34·3 27·4	13·7 15·8 8·7 15·7 18·1 21·5 27·3 19·0 14·4	50·3 21·7 14·3 18·0 56·1 48·9 61·1 32·1 61·8	18·2 32·6 25·4 30·4 33·7 37·5 39·6 33·3 17·6	17.6 16.6 16.9 27.9 17.9 24.1 20.5	15·4 17·8 15·5 23·8 35·3 32·9 39·9 32·1 36·3	+ 0·1 + 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·6 + 0·4 + 0·3 - 0·7 - 0·7 - 1·2	+ 4.6 + 5.1 + 3.8 + 2.1 + 2.7 - 0.4 + 7.8 + 0.6 + 9.2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28.1	17.2	50.5	32.0	22.3	27.0	- 0.1	+ 3.2
Ditto, Jan. 1932 Ditto, Feb. 1931	28·1 26·0	17·6 14·6	50·5 36·1	32·1 28·2	22·7 18·2	27·1 23·8		

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a decline, particularly at the principal textile engineering centres in Yorkshire, and employment was very bad. It remained very bad also in Lancashire and Cheshire, and showed a decline, on the

whole, in textile engineering.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed some improvement but was still bad; there was also a slight improvement in electrical engineering, and employment in that section was moderate; in general engineering it showed little change and remained bad. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment showed, on the whole, a further slight improvement, but was still slack. In London and the Southern Counties it showed little general change and remained slack, though much better than in the Northern

In Scotland there was a slight improvement in general engineering in the Glasgow area, but employment in that section and in marine engineering was still very bad. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland, though there was some further improvement in the latter area in general engineering.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during the early part of the month. Towards the end of the month, however, there was some improvement, both in the spinning and in the manufacturing departments, partly owing to an improved demand from India. Production in the spinning department at the end of the month was reported to have reached about 75 per cent. of full production. Employment was much better than in February of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26.0 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 28.2 at 25th January, 1932, and with 41.4 at 23rd February, 1931.

February, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was little general change in the spinning department, though there was a slight improvement with doubling firms; employment remained good in the fancy weaving department. At Stalybridge there was a decline, more intermittent short time being worked; at Glossop and at Hyde there was little change. At Stockport the improvement in the ring spinning section, reported last month, was well maintained; but several other spinning mills were either closed or working intermittently.

mills were either closed or working intermittently.

At Oldham employment with spinners showed little change and was bad, though better than a year ago; the volume of employment

provided (allowing for short time, which was general and took various forms) was about 60 per cent. of the full normal amount. In the weaving department employment was described as fair with workers engaged in producing heavy goods; with other workers it remained bad, with much short time, though better than a year ago. There was little change at Shaw, and a slight improvement at Royton. At Middleton employment remained good in mills spinning Egyptian cotton, but several of those spinning American cotton were still closed.

At Bolton employment remained bad or slack in all departments, and showed little change. The proportion of operative spinners working less than half time was over 30 per cent. in the middle of the month. At Leigh employment with spinners was fair, and rather better than in January. At Bury employment with spinners was fair. At Rochdale there was little change.

At Preston there was little change. Employment in mills chiefly manufacturing for the Indian market was bad; and it was estimated that, taking an average of all mills in the district, only about 60 per cent. of the machinery was running. At Chorley also there was little general change, and under-employment was prevalent at many of the mills; but there were some signs of improvement, especially with firms manufacturing the finer fabrics and fancy cloths. At Blackburn there was a considerable improvement, several mills which had been stopped for shorter or longer periods having restarted; the number of mills closed at the end of the month was 61, as compared with 67 at the end of January. At Accrington there was a slight decline. At Great Harwood employment remained very bad, At Darwen also employment remained very bad; under-employment in the weaving section was still prevalent, and very irregular working continued in the preparation departments. At Burnley there was a lack of new orders, but some firms were well employed on orders booked in September and October of last year. Employment at Padiham was reported as fair, and better than in January. At Nelson employment remained good; at Colne it was still bad, but showed a slight improvement over January. In the Rossendale Valley it remained bad, under-employment being common.

Employment in Yorkshire was moderate, though a few mills were working full time. A majority of the larger firms at Todmorden were on full time. At Preston there was little change. Employment in mills chiefly

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

na organization de la company		Number of Vorkpeop		Total all			
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 20th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	12,422 24,439 29,935 8,446	Per cent 5.9 - 4.9 - 3.0 - 2.9	Per cent. +21.6 +20.0 +13.6 +13.8	£ 19,258 37,223 49,151 19,099	Per cent 8.0 - 6.8 - 3.7 - 5.5	Per cent. + 33.4 + 36.5 + 21.7 + 16.8	
TOTAL	75,242	- 4.1	+16.9	124,731	- 5.6	+ 26.	
DISTRICTS.  Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other-Districts	6,186 6,904 10,397 13,037 7,263 4,911 6,211 6,211 6,213 1,957 3,108 2,841	- 7·1 + 0·3 - 5·0 + 1·1  -12·7 -10·1 + 1·0 - 0·1 -14·3 - 0·4 - 0·7 - 2·6	+37·8 +48·1 +21·5 +7·6 +21·9 +27·0 +0·3 +6·5 +8·7 +10·8 +13·6 +17·4 +7·3	9,897 11,032 17,989 20,421 12,567 7,619 10,046 10,842 5,972 6,958 2,470 4,804 4,114	- 7·9 - 2·1 - 7·2 - 0·6 -13·5 -12·4 + 1·1 - 0·4 -20·7 - 0·4 - 7·5 + 4·5 - 4·9	+ 96.7 + 54.4 + 35.1 + 12.5 + 36.4 + 41.2 + 16.4 + 2.4 + 20.4 + 37.4 + 7.5	
TOTAL	75,242	- 4.1	+16.9	124,731	- 5.6	+ 26.	

Returns from firms employing about 74,150 operatives in the week ended 20th February showed that about 13 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 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 at 22nd February, 1932:—

The second second	Nu	imbers (ex	cluding 22nd F	Casuals)	on the R. 1932.	egisters	at
Department.	Wholl	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	100
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,952 10,328	7,468 5,069	9,420 15,397	1,196 7,781	5,266 3,803	6,462 11,584	15,882 26,931
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,261 9,728 1,592	8,040 28,256 357	10,301 37,984 1,949	1,142 1,727 230	6,802 5,278 259	7,944 7,005 489	18,245 44,989 2,438
Total	25,861	49,190	75,051	12,076	21,408	33,484	108,535

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 56 Exchanges as compared with 25th January, 1932:—

	Who	olly Unem	ployed.		Temp	orai	rily Ste	opp	ed.	1		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.		W	omen.	Total.		Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	- 356 - 407	- 698 - 405	- 1,054 - 812	-+	70 703	-	412 355	-+	482 348	1-	1,536 464	
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-		- 658 - 2,110	- 789 - 2,492	-	439 210	- 1	343 594	11	782 804	11	1,571 3,296	
cesses	- 208	- 108	- 316	-	19	-	67	-	86	-	402	
Total	-1,484	- 3,979	- 5,463		35	_	1,771	_ ]	,806		7,269	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 84,067,500 lbs. in February, 1932, compared with 113,937,500 lbs. in January, 1932, and with 71,868,900 lbs. in February, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 13,364,200 lbs. in February, 1932, compared with 16,416,900 lbs. in January, 1932, and with 9,261,200

The exports of cotton piece-goods in February, 1932, were 180,491,700 square yards, compared with 179,852,000 square yards in the previous month, and 146,336,000 square yards in February,

# WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

There was little change in employment in this industry taken as a whole. In some departments of the worsted section there was a slight decline, less overtime and more short time being worked than in January; in the woollen section, on the other hand, there was a slight improvement at most of the principal centres. In the carpet section also there was a slight improvement. In all three sections, particularly the carpet section, employment was considerably better than in February of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.8 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 17.5 at 25th January, 1932, and with 30.0 at 23rd February, 1931.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a decline in the Huddersfield district; in the fine worsted (men's wear) trade in particular it was very quiet, with much unemployment and short time. At Bradford employment improved in the dress goods trade (which remained good in all districts), but declined in the coating trade. The demand for women workers at Bradford (spinners, weavers, winders, burlers and menders, etc.) was reported to be greater than at any time during the past six months; there was also an unsatisfied demand for certain classes of workers at Shipley. In all districts (except Huddersfield) employment was better than in February, 1931.

In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 20th February showed that 19 per cent. were on short time,\* losing 13½ hours each on the average; while 24 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment declined slightly, but was still good, and better than in February of last year. In the wool combing department the merino section remained fully employed, though less overtime was worked; in the crossbred (carding) section employment showed little change, and was fairly good; in the preparing section it was very poor. Nearly 13 per cent. of

each in short time in the week ended 20th February; on the other hand, 33 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9½ hours each on the average.

In the worsted spinning department employment remained good, though there was not quite so much pressure as in January; there was still much overtime, however, and at Bradford overtime working still greatly exceeded short time. Taking all districts together, nearly 15 per cent. of the workers in this department covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 20th February were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 24 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6¼ hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department employment remained good in the dress goods trade at all centres, but showed a decline, and was very quiet, in the fine worsted (men's wear) branch. Nearly 24 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 20th February worked short time \* in that week, losing 13½ hours each on the average; the same percentage worked overtime, to the extent of 6¼ hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section there was a slight improvement in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 20th February showed that 25 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and nearly 30 per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week, to the extent of 12½ and 14 hours respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, 27½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 13½ hours each in short time\*; and 16 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment showed a slight improvement, and was good. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was fairly good. In both these districts employment was much better than in February.

\*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-employ

of last year. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade continued to be depressed at Batley, and was only moderate elsewhere. In the blanket trade employment was poor in Yorkshire with most firms; on the other hand it was good at Witney, where all the machinery was reported to be fully employed; and fair, though not so good as in January, at Buckfastleigh.

Employment in the Stockport district showed a decline, more short time being worked; in the flannel trade in the Rochdale district it remained moderate, though a slight improvement was reported.

district it remained moderate, though a slight improvement was reported.

In the West of England (except, as mentioned above, in the blanket trade), employment was generally bad, though a slight improvement was reported at Trowbridge.

In Scotland employment remained bad; it was reported that about 84 per cent. of the workers were on short time. A slight improvement, however, was reported at Hawick.

\*Carpet Section.\*\*—Employment was fair; it showed little change as compared with January, but was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 11.6 both on 22nd February, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was fair; slightly better than in January, and better than a year ago. There was still some irregular short time in the Wilton section, but the other sections were generally on full time, with some overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire also there was a slight improvement. In the carpet section as a whole, 15 per cent, of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th February, losing 13½ hours each on the average; while 19 per cent, were on overtime, to the extent of 4¾ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

		Nu Wor	mber ekpeop	of le.	Tota al.	1 W	ages p orkpeo	aid to
2 2 + 1 4	Week ended 20th Feb., 1932.	De	or (+) or ec. (-) on a nonth efore.	Index	Week ended 20th Feb., 1932.	De	or ec. (-) on a month efore.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments: WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and			Per Cent.		£	1	Per Cent.	
Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,219 38,019 18,629 9,357 1,713	+	0·3 0·8 0·1 1·0 3·7	89·9 92·3 89·0 93·2 96·0	23,795 53,569 32,215 19,825 2,843	+	2·9 1·9 1·6 2·2 7·7	82·4 83·1 74·3 74·2 63·7
Total—Worsted	77,937		0.6	91.0	132,247		1.2	79-1
Woollen Section wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	834 12,507 21,500 15,747 2,241	-++++	8·8 0·0 0·9 0·1 1·9	63·3 86·8 92·4 88·9 81·5	1,666 25,122 36,375 32,571 4,503	-++++	8·7 0·6 0·5 0·1 2·7	60·5 88·8 88·7 84·4 84·1
Total—Woollen	52,829	+	0.3	89-1	100,237	+	0-3	86-3
CARPET SECTION	10,266	+	0.1	107-6	19,388	+	1.0	108-9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,032	-	0.2	91-1	251,872	-	0.4	83.7
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	34,265 7,857 8,713 8,522 7,973	+	1·1 4·2 0·4 2·8 1·4	90·4 89·1 87·4 97·2 91·2	63,365 11,943 13,392 13,515 13,367	+1111	1.8 11.8 1.9 2.7 0.5	79·0 63·0 74·2 86·5 88·4
ley, etc.) Total, West	3,485		0.3	102.9	4,742		5.7	93.9
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	70,815 4,763 412 1,947	+-	0·6 0·4 0·2 2·6	90·9 87·8 141·3 93·3	8,419 783 2,721	1 1+1	1·2 1·1 1·8 0·7	78·3 80·5 136·8 105·7
Total—Worsted	77,937		0.6	91.0	132,247	_	1.2	79-1
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,655	+	2.5	90·1	28,695	+	3.7	89-9
Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,372 6,298	+	0.7	87·5 95·9	18,210 12,781	-+	6.4	86·2 94·2
Vale Bradford	2,533 1,225	+-	2.5	90.3	5,226 2,266	+	4.5	80·5 74·2
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	33,083 4,776	++	0.9	91·8 88·4	67,178 9,126	++	0.3	90·6 87·3
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,540 11,274 156	134 18	1·4 1·0 5·5	91·4 81·2 121·9	5,999 17,726 208	+	1·6 0·1 4·6	94·1 70·8 117·2
Total—Woollen	52,829	+	0.3	89.1	100,237	+	0.3	86.3
CARPET SECTION	10,266	+	0.1	107.6	19,388	+	1.0	108-9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,032		0.2	91.1	251,872		0.4	83.7

have been made by certain firms at various of the districts are indicated by the most of the districts are indicated by the new the registroning towns and great are included.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th February, 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 January, 1932:—

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otel man ut at obest size history marti digo	emplo	yed as com	(+) or Dec pared with gure, signif cople returns	previous r	nonth.
taily between sen to	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 0·5 - 6·9 + 0·9 + 0·2	+ 1·0 - 0·1 - 0·5 - 3·7 - 2·5	+ 2·7 - 5·3 - 0·5 - 2·2 + 0·4	+ 2·1 - 6·0 - 0·3 - 1·7 - 1·3	+ 1·1 - 4·2 - 0·4 - 2·8 - 1·4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)  Total, West Riding	-0.6	- 0·7 - 0·6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	- 0·3 - 0·6
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	+ 3.7	- 2·3 - 0·3 - 4·9	+ 1.4	- 0·3 + 1·0	- 0·4 + 0·2 - 2·6
TOTAL	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 0.1	- 1.0	- 0.6

	employed	ge Inc. (+) as compard signifies	ed with pr	evious month.
Control of the second	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield	+ 1·2 - 1·6 + 2·8 + 1·6 + 3·6 + 0·7 - 4·1 - 0·7 + 3·0	+ 2·5 + 0·2 + 0·0 + 3·3 + 0·2 + 1·3 - 0·5 - 0·6 + 0·6 - 4·4	+ 4·1 - 1·1 + 2·9 + 2·4 - 4·1 + 1·4 + 3·1 - 1·0 - 4·1 - 6·0	+ 2·5 - 0·7 + 0·9 + 2·5 - 3·5 + 0·9 + 0·6 - 1·4 - 1·0 - 5·5
TOTAL	+ 0.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd February, 1932:—

	Nı	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1932.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001					
Wool Sorting		2	127	194	5	199	326					
Wool Washing and		540	7 000	770	314	692	1,91					
Preparing	705	540 187	1,226	378 373	293	666	1,24					
Wool Combing	FOF		673	452	88	540	1,21					
Wool Carding	407	108	498	376	228	604	1,10					
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and		31	430	310	220	001	-,					
Spinning Wool Winding and	545	808	1,353	243	1,373	1,616	2,96					
Warping Worsted Winding and	132	18	150	404	58	462	61					
Warping	704	125	249	342	365	707	95					
Woollen Weaving	3 -0	551	709	480	2,367	2,847	3,55					
Worsted Weaving		211	345	133	2,322	2,455	2,80					
Other Processes	1,332	86	1,418	1,015	131	1,146	2,56					
TOTAL	4,603	2,727	7,330	4,390	7,544	11,934	19,26					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 17 Exchanges as compared with 25th January, 1932:—

	M	Wholly Unemployed.					Temporarily Stopped.					ed.	Total.	
Department.	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	85	-	2	-	87	+	36	-	2	+	34	-	5.
and Preparing		37		69	-	106	-	33	-	15		48	2	15
Wool Combing	-	35		18		53	-	104		49	-	153		20
Wool Carding	-	58	-	13	-	71	-	64	-	7	-	71		14:
Woollen Spinning	-	54	-	24	-	78	+	63	-	7	+	56	-	2:
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	-	171	-	178		349	-	3	-	4	-	7	-	35
Wool Winding and Warping		12		11		23	+	92	-	29	+	63	+	4
Worsted Winding		-	200		-	100				2000				
and Warping		12	-	33	-	45	+	9	-	41		32	-	7
Woollen Weaving	-	52	02	127	-	179	+	155	-	34	+	121		5
Worsted Weaving		43	-	106		149		4	+	127	+	131	-	1
Other Processes	-	175	01101	36	-	211	+	18	+	11	+	29	1	18
TOTAL		734	1 20	617	-	1,351	+	173		50	+	123		1,22

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 61,412,200 lbs. in February, 1932, compared with 74,232,300 lbs. in the previous month and 57,920,200 lbs. in February, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in February, 1931. 2,799,900 lbs. compared with 3,353,900 lbs. in January, 1932, and with 1,914,100 lbs. in February, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in February, 1932, were 7,572,700 square yards, compared with 8,471,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 8,588,500 square yards in February, 1971

The exports of blankets were 2,354 cwts., 2,460 cwts., and 2,813 cwts. in February, 1932, January, 1932 and February, 1931, res. pectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little general change, and remained slack on the whole; while there was a slight improvement

remained stack on the whole; while there was a sight improvement in some districts there was a decline in others.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·7 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 18·4 at 25th January, 1932, and with 19·6 at 23rd February,

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

Artement of Albert of		orkpeopl			Wages po Vorkpeo		
YSTE!	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 20th	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	
and the manufacture of the	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*	
England and Wales:  London Leleester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,792 10,074 4,101 6,577 5,747 5,451 1,479 2,423 5,473 1,822 1,714 6,342 1,117 3,811	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.0 - 3.0 - 0.9 + 0.2 - 3.4 - 1.6 + 0.2 + 0.7 - 0.9 + 0.4 + 1.6 + 1.2 - 1.9	Per cent. + 3.3 - 3.6 + 0.5 - 9.5 + 0.7 - 1.6 + 2.3 - 2.7 - 0.7 - 6.1 + 1.2 + 15.8 - 3.9 + 0.3	£ 3,685 21,722 8,567 13,908 12,063 11,800 2,883 4,131 10,555 2,671 3,579 11,815 2,108 7,981	Per cent 0.6 + 0.2 - 7.2 + 3.1 - 2.3 - 5.2 - 6.4 + 1.8 + 1.8 + 0.0 + 5.5 - 2.3	Per cent 2·7 - 12·4 - 2·7 - 14·1 - 3·2 - 6·8 - 9·0 - 1·8 - 17·5 + 9·9 + 16·3 - 0·1 + 2·3	
England and Wales	57,923	- 0.5	- 0.6	117,468	- 0.6	- 5.5	
Scotland	2,027	+ 5.9	-10.7	4,267	+ 6.0	- 2.8	
Great Britain	59,950	- 0.3	- 1.0	121,735	- 0.4	- 5.4	

Returns from firms employing about 58,400 workpeople in the week ended 20th February indicated that about 45 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London varied much from one firm to another; on the whole it remained moderate. At Leicester employment remained slack; in the week ended 20th February, 53 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing 11 hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district employment varied much from town to town and from one firm to another; on the whole it remained moderate.

At Northampton employment continued slack, and was worse than a year ago; in the week ended 20th February, 63 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district many firms continued to work short time. At Kettering there was a further decline, and short time was largely worked; some of the larger firms, however, were well employed. At Wellingborough also there was a decline; a large number of operatives were discharged, and others were put on short time. Employment remained slack at Stafford; more than four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 20th February were on short time in that week, losing nearly 13 hours each on the average. There was some improvement, however, towards the end of the month. At Norwich also there was some improvement, but employment was still described as slack on the whole; both short time and overtime were reported; nearly 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns the month as a year ago; five out of six of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th February, losing nearly 19 hours each on the average. At Leeds employment remained bad, and short t

ruary, losing nearly 19 hours each on the average. At Leeds employment remained bad, and short time was largely worked.

There was little general change in the Lancashire slipper trade as compared with January, but employment was considerably better than a year ago. Short time was common at most centres, but at Preston employment remained good.

In Scotland employment remained bad; more than half the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th February, losing 13½ hours each on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd February, 1932:—

March, 1932.

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd February, 1932.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	ending.					
et en linera anna	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:		1012.00		4 794	ordist n					
Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff Depart-	220	42	262	169	74	243	505			
ment Clicking Department	449 915	32 10	481 925	382 1,571	16 62	398 1,633	879 2,558			
Closing Department Making Department	33 2,586	824 41	857 2,627	2,450	1,602	1,611 2,509	2,468 5,136			
Finishing Department	1,864	409 126	2,273 452	1,298	306 573	1,604 1,247	3,877 1,699			
Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	20 820	1 14	834	6 111	是 200	111	945			
TOTAL	7,233	1,499	8,732	6,670	2,692	9,362	18,094			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases at these 53 Exchanges as compared with 25th January, 1932:—

Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	pped.	m.4-1	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men. Women.		Total.	Total.	
facture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	- 1	+ 6	- 11 - 27 - 60 - 196 + 75 - 44 - 54 - 15 - 77	+ 21 +112 + 54 - 11 +275 + 74 + 7 + 5 + 57	+ 25 - 1 - 13 + 181 + 4 - 6 - 65	+ 46 +111 + 41 +170 +279 + 68 - 58 + 5 + 57	+ 35 + 84 - 19 - 26 + 354 + 24 - 112 - 10	
TOTAL	-179	-230	-409	+594	+125	+719	+ 310	

The exports of boots and shoes in February, 1932, amounted to 63,729 dozen pairs, or 2,295 dozen pairs more than in January, 1932, but 4,984 dozen pairs less than in February, 1931.

# POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement but was still bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, though a considerable amount of short-time was being worked. At Derby and at Bristol employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.6 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 36.8 at 25th January, 1932, and 34.0 at 23rd

February, 1931.

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

The Land of		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
BLEE TO AN	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The same to	20th Feb., Mont 1932. befor		Year before.	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.*	
Branches.	-	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,626 6,262	+ 2.3	-13·5 - 7·5	2,852 10,225	+ 5.4	$     \begin{array}{r}       -24 \cdot 1 \\       -7 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	
unspecified)	1,631	- 1.0	- 1.2	2,637	+ 1.2	- 0-4	
TOTAL	9,519	- 0.8	- 7.6	15,714	+ 4.7	-10.0	
DISTRICTS.			282		7 2 33	DIA STORY	
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,347 2,172	- 1·1 + 0·3	- 7·2 - 8·8	11,112 4,602	+ 5.0 + 4.1	-11·7 - 5·8	
TOTAL	9,519	- 0.8	- 7.6	15,714	+ 4.7	-10.0	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,906 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,941, or nearly 44½ per cent., were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 20th February, 1932; the mount of overtime worked was very small.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further decline, and was

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a further decline, and was very slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22·5 at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 22·1 at 25th January, 1932, and 20·5 at 23rd February, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review.

		Number of Torkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
to the material of two	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,585	- 1.3	+ 4.7	3,856	- 1.7	+ 6.7	
Counties South and South-West	5,033	-10.3	-18.1	11,681	-11.5	-29.1	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,869	- 0.6 - 1.2	- 1·7 - 9·9	3,748 398	- 8·1 + 7·0	-12·8 -12·3	
TOTAL	8,651	- 6.6	-11.2	19,683	- 8.8	-20.8	

Returns from employers relative to short time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,004 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 15½ per cent. were working on an average about 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th February, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small worked was very small

### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad, on the whole, during February, an improvement in the painting and decorating section being offset by a decline in some of the other sections. It was reported as fair or fairly good in a few districts, including Gateshead, parts of Wiltshire, Southend-on-Sea, and Weymouth. As compared with February, 1931, employment was slightly worse in the North-Eastern Counties of England and in Scotland, and considerably worse in each of the other administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment showed little change with carpenters and labourers, and declined with bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and plumbers. There was a slight improvement with masons, and a substantial decrease in the number of painters unemployed. Employment was still very bad with painters, however, and bad with each of the other classes. As compared with February, 1931, employment was much worse with each class of

operative.

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 February, 1932, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with February, 1931:—

berber seem	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work- people  Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 22nd		Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
Table basing are	people at July, 1931.	Feb., 1932.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations TOTAL	131,060 79,010 21,66,500 6,370 26,500 111,220 35,500 245,110 201,780	38,905 23,534 5,448 2,032 8,448 50,606 10,283 74,864 65,141 279,261	1,687 1,683 524 284 735 1,932 641 3,127 2,254	29·7 29·8 25·2 31·9 45·5 29·0 30·5 32·3	+ 0·2 + 1·7 - 0·5 + 3·1 + 1·7 - 7·1 + 3·0 + 0·3 + 0·9	+ 6·7 + 9·8 + 4·9 + 5·0 + 5·9 + 6·9 + 7·5 + 6·7 + 7·0		
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	182,790 137,690 105,180 104,260 101,780 103,410 78,430 26,780 17,850	62,813 36,741 29,447 31,678 35,889 37,598 24,492 13,457 7,146	159 447 635 3,275 3,540 2,847 1,540 416 8	34·4 26·7 28·0 30·4 35·3 36·4 31·2 50·3 40·0	+ 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·2 + 1·5 - 0·3 - 1·3 - 1·4 - 2·0	+11·5 + 9·4 + 9·1 + 6·4 + 1·7 + 3·6 + 1·1 + 6·1 + 12·4		

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,336,000 show that in February, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,596,300, as

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

Comparison of earnings is affected by reduction in rates of wages.

compared with £4,314,900 in January, 1932, and £5,713,300 in February, 1931. Of the total for February, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,135,100; factories and workshops for £150,800; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £420,900; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £889,500.

### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

BOOKBINDING.

Employment during February in the paper-making industry was fair generally. A slight improvement was reported in a number of districts and in some others full time was worked, but there were still some centres where mills were reported as working irregularly and where short time was prevalent.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry was again moderate on the whole. It was described as bad in London and at Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester, and as slack at Bristol and Glasgow. In some of the smaller centres employment was reported as fair, whilst at Derby it improved somewhat and was fairly good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole.

Employment with lithographic printers remained slack. In the

Employment with lithographic printers remained slack. In the larger centres, including Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, it was described as bad, but in a number of the smaller towns it was fair. With lithographic artists employment was generally slack to

In the bookbinding industry employment declined slightly during

In the bookbinding industry employment declined slightly during the month, and, on the whole, was slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 9.9 at 22nd February, 1932, compared with 12.0 at 25th January, 1932, and 14.4 at 23rd February, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 11.8 at 22nd February, 1932, compared with 12.0 at 25th January, 1932, and 10.1 at 23rd February, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 10.6 at 22nd February, 1932, compared with 10.7 at 25th January, 1932, and 12.1 at 23rd February, 1931.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of February, 1932.		Percentagologed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
constitution of the		February, Feb.,		Jan., 1932.	Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	33,779	10.4	10.5	6.6	-0.1	+ 3.8	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	13,846	9.5	9.3	7.6	+0.2	+ 1.9	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,627 5,499 8,738	8·6 12·7 9·8	8·0 13·8 8·2	4·6 7·5 5·0	+0·6 -1·1 +1·6	+ 4·0 + 5·2 + 4·8	
Total	69,489	10.1	9.9	6.5	+0.2	+ 3.6	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,612 8,451	12·4 12·6	12·2 12·0	7·3 9·2	+0.2	+ 5·1 + 3·4	
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,256	6.6	5.3	5.1	+1.3	+ 1.5	

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during February. Among insured workpeople in dock, harbour, river and canal service, 33·1\* per cent. were unemployed at 22nd February, 1932, as compared with 32·9 per cent. at 25th January, 1932. On a comparable basis,\* the percentage at 22nd February, 1932, was less by 2·1 than at 23rd February, 1931.

London.—Employment showed an improvement but was still bad. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were

YOU KIND ON THE	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.								
	In	Docks.			Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Period,	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.					
Week ended— 6th Feb., 1932 13th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, 27th ,, ,,	4,297 4,410 4,391 4,221	1,506 1,583 1,760 1,423	5,803 5,993 6,151 5,644	8,016 7,891 7,992 8,189	13,819 13,884 14,143 13,833				
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Feb., 1932	} 4,330	1,568	5,898	8,022	13,920				
Average for Jan., 1932	4,281	1,714	5,995	7,202	13,197				
Average for Feb., 1931	3,681	1,737	5,418	8,026	13,444				

\* See footnote on page 103.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 942, compared with 1,058 in January, and with 807 in February, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment remained generally slack at the North-East Coast ports, but there was a slight improvement at Middlesbrough. At Hull it continued moderate, and fair at Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and King's Lynn.

Liverpool.—Employment was moderate and rather better than in the previous month. 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 February, 1932, was 11,379, compared with 11,349 in January, 1932, and with 11,190 in February, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,935 in the four weeks ended 26th February, 1932, compared with £24,056 in January, 1932, and with £24,353 in February, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment was slack at Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was slack at Manchester except in the last week of the month, when it improved and was fairly good. It was slack at most of the South Wales ports, but was fair at Swansea, where some improvement was shown. At Southampton employment continued to decline and was bad. At Bristol and Avonmouth work fluctuated in volume, but was fair on the whole. Employment was fair at Weymouth, but slack at Plymouth and at other South-western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined at Dundee towards the end of February and was slack. It improved and was fair at Leith and at Grangemouth, but continued bad at Glasgow. At Belfast it remained fair.

### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued very slack on the whole. The demand for men remained on a very low level and a surplus of ratings was reported at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd February, 1932, was 34·4, compared with 36·0 at 25th January, 1932, and 34·1 at 23rd February, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames declined during the first half of the month and thereafter was moderate. On the Tyne it was moderate in the first week but slack thereafter; on the Wear it was quiet throughout the month. The demand at the Hartlepools was very dull except for some slight activity in the first and third weeks; on the Tees it was moderate in the first week but very poor during the remainder of February. At Hull the demand improved during the first three weeks but showed a substantial decline in the last week, and at the end of February was poor. At Southampton it was moderate in the first half of the month but much slacker thereafter. At Bristol the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the last week; at Avonmouth, apart from some briskness early in the month, the demand was very slack. At Newport it was moderate in the first half of the month and slack thereafter; at Cardiff the demand declined during the first three weeks but recovered in the last week, and was fair at the end of February; at Swansea it was fairly good. On the Mersey it was fair, it the first week but quiet subsequently: at Manchester, apart three weeks but recovered in the last week, and was fair at the end of February; at Swansea it was fairly good. On the Mersey it was fair in the first week but quiet subsequently; at Manchester, apart from a period of slackness in the middle of the month, it was fair. On the Clyde the demand was slack throughout the month. At Leith it declined throughout the month, and at the end of February was very dull. The demand at Belfast was moderate in the early part of February but became very quiet subsequently.

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

		Number	of Seamen*	shipped in		
Principal Ports.	77-b	Inc. ( Dec. (	+) or -) on a	Two Months ended		
Manager and Control of the Control o	Feb., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1932.	Feb., 1931.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	7,781 688 6,936 4,806 1,970 267 213 921 596 391 1,449 1,229	+ 74 + 68 - 344 - 563 + 416 - 50 + 73 - 17 - 298 + 144 - 568 + 918	+ 695 + 287 - 9 - 316 + 348 + 1 + 72 - 17 - 420 - 257 - 554 + 743	15,488 1,308 14,216 10,178 3,524 584 353 1,859 1,490 3,466 1,540	16,461 1,079 15,547 11,955 3,595 387 321 1,739 1,728 1,032 3,156 974	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	183 308 1,953	- 12 + 123 - 564	- 1 - 130 - 50	378 493 4,470	498 739 4,527	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	227	+ 154	+ 116	300	226	
TOTAL for above Ports	29,918	- 449	+ 508	60,285	63,964	

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate gagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

# COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

March, 1932.

On page 100 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 February, 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 as unemployed, is obtained:—

The same of the same of	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted 2. Claims under consider-	1,900,254	25,967	287,548	13,877	2,227,646
ation 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional pay-	47,573	1,865	14,362	1,297	65,097
ments	164,616	15,760	89,544	11,066	280,986
Register 5. Two months' file 6. Unemployed—Special	37,897 84,025	28,897 4,920	31,382 68,714	29,268 4,923	127,444 162,582
Schemes Persons on Register	4,642	29	587	26	5,284
(lines 1-4) Books Lodged (lines	2,150,340	72,489	422,836	55,508	2,701,173
1-3, 5 and 6)	2,201,110	48,541	460,755	31,189	2,741,595

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

		22nd Febru	ary, 1932.		25th Jan. 1932.	
_	Persons no Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons			
	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. In Casual Employment.		Total.	Total.		
	40 CBA	Great B	ritain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	62,453 306,311	354,798 9,883 115,117 6,801	100,066 153 1,408 20	2,150,340 72,489 422,836 55,508	2,152,008 76,510 440,927 58,966	
Total	2,112,927	486,599	101,647	2,701,173	2,728,411	
	Great	Britain and	Northern I	reland.		
Men Boys Women Girls	07	356,558 9,913 118,140 6,919	102,592 155 1,444 20	2,196,550 73,585 437,400 56,132	2,200,019 77,627 456,469 59,561	
Total	2,167,926	491,530	104,211	2,763,667	2,793,676	

# VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED

	Period 2 to 22n	29th December 19th December 19th December 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th 19th	ber, 1931, , 1932.	Period 2 to 22n	Period 26th January, 1932, to 22nd February, 1932.			
	Vacanc		es Filled.†		Vacancies Filled.†			
-	Applications from Employers. Number	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	Number.	Per cent. of Vacancies notified.		
ROTTE	25,342 68,425 28,103	143,652 22,526 55,915 24,231	- 31,342 - 1,024 - 9,307 + 1,547	76,985 12,584 34,484 13,690	74,424 11,159 27,743 11,579	96·7 88·7 80·4 84·6		
TOTAL	270,515	246,324	- 40,126	137,743	124,905	90.7		

# 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 February, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 22nd February, 1932. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in total as compared with

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	25th Jan., 2 1932,	3rd Feb., 1931.
1. Claims admitted .	. 1,900,254	25,967	287,548	13,877	2,227,646	London Division South-Eastern	258,497	53,701	15,619	327,817	- 3,770	- 59,043
2. Claims under consideration 3. Insured persons no	47 573	1,865	14,362	1,297	65,097	Division Brighton	132,543 4,568 4,847	17,661	513	6,180	- 3,309 - 17	- 36,191 - 964
entitled to benefi or transitional pay	it			THE STREET	ofigural v	Ipswich	4,343 5,840	344 937	279 171	4,966 6,948	- 256 + - 512 +	- 1,252 - 468 - 21
ments 4. Uninsured persons o Register	164,616 n 37,897	15,760 28,897	89,544 31,382	11,066 29,268	280,986 127,444	Rest of Division South-Western Division	112,945 135,757	14,569 18,491			- 2,000	- 33,486
5. Two months' file 6. Unemployed—Specia Schemes	84,025	4,920	68,714	4,923	162,582	Bristol	21,701 8,065	4,190 1,514	462	10,041	- 216 + - 566 +	- 33,053 - 2,615 - 1,752 - 1,489
Persons on Registe	2.150.340	72,489	587 422,836	55,508	5,284	Reading Southampton Swindon	8,691 3,130 13,111	1,329 387 1,299	818 371 829	10,838 3,888 15,239	+ 123 + + 1.069 +	- 1.173
Books Lodged (line 1-3, 5 and 6)		48,541	460,755	31,189	2,741,595	Rest of Division  Midlands Division  Birmingham	2,758 78,301 281,089	310 9,462	3,413	3,253 91,176	$+$ $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 1,436 - 18,845
The second secon	estado de 150 Estados de 150	20 marin	The State of	nes etclas erenacio	ALCOHOLD STATE	Birmingham Coventry Cradley Heath	48,063 10,073 7,789	11,764 2,163 1,182	2,364 379 265	62,191	- 332 - - 593 -	- 3,932 - 369
	A CONTRACTOR					Derby Leicester Northampton	7,054 8,791	930	467 122	9,236 8,451 11,817	- 797 -	2,339
NUMBERS	ON TH	E R	EGIS	TER	S OF	-Nottingham	5,153 13,864 5,454	2,254 1,145		6,783 16,513 6,789	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	685 - 2,892 - 174
EMPLO						Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern Division Barnslay	20,746 7,911 4,992	12,256 1,603 899	1,359 572 294	34,361	- 3,431 - + 65 -	174 458 454 268
Analysis of	FIGURES FOR	22ND I	FEBRUAR	Y, AND	FOR	Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	11,586 129,613	1,991 24,804	662 6,534	6,185 14,239 160,951	+ 126 + - 2,202 +	791
	25TH JANU	ARY, 19	932.	4 1770 301	Santain	Datable J	470,144 8,288	59,597 785	27,093 494	556,834 9,567	+ 6,921 + 938 -	639
	22nd Febr	uary, 193	52.	2	5th Jan., 1932.	Darlington Dewsbury	15,011 5,958 2,656	3,785 418 1,060	376 487 330	19,172 6,863 4,046	- 223 -	
	normally in Employment.	Person	ns			Doncaster Gateshead Grimsby	9,376 11,182 5,211	707 1,520 678	832 955 435	10,915 13,657 6,324	- 41 +	
Wholly		in Casu Emplo	ial To	otal.	Total.	Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield	5,032 11,128	1,529 639 2,705	87 643 400	6,648 12,410 9,011	- 220 -	3,506
Unemploye	stopped.	ment				Hull	5,906 17,090 26,523	1,791 7,214 509	925 691	19,806 - 34,428 -	+ 579 - - 616 -	3,183
	Great I	Britain.	-			Lincoln Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	5,304 18,689	1,198	480 1,129	6,293 21,016	- 707 <del>+</del>	1,291
Men 1,695,476 Boys 62,453 Women 306,311	9.883	100,00	66 <b>2,15</b> 0	0,340 2,489 2,836	,152,008 76,510 440,927	Tyne Rotherham Sheffield	24,087 8,169 47,189 12,307	3,619 607 7,451	1,920 562 2,846	29,626 - 9,338 - 57,486 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,902 1,601 2,779
Girls 48,687	6,801		20 55	5,508	58,966	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	12,307 12,588 22,561	736 771 2,027	1,014 874 1,183	14,057 14,233 25,771	- 67 +	779 3,032 2,271
		101,64			,728,411	Wakefield York Rest of Division	5,336 4,735 185,818	774 916 18,158	262 373 9,795	6,372 6,024 213,771	- 1,005 + + 571 +	492 500
Men 1,737,400	eat Britain and			2000	200 010	North-Western	386,506	136,745	24,866	548,117	+ 6,081 + - 15,938 -	15,224 97,079
Boys 63,517 Women 317,816	9,913 118,140	1,44	55 73 44 437	7,400	77,627 456,469	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne	6,201 5,958	3,806 2,835	405	9,222	- 104 - - 486 -	3,396
Girls 49,193  Total 2,167,926		104,21	20 56	5,132	793,676	Birkenhead	7,009 10,133 9,981	709 1,336 12,289	674 894 564	8,392 12,363 22,834	+ 383 + + 429 +	3,460 3,262 280
						Blackpool Bolton	4,672 11,984	2,488 5,459	411 497	7,571 17,940 11,968	- 1,168 + - 1,168 -	5,907 172 7,801
	1000					Bury Chorley	5,771 3,334 3,566	5,794 2,671 1,480	403 142 245	6,147 5,291	- 906 - - 228 - + 70 -	4,961 3,249 2,083
VACANCIES	NOTIF	TED	AND	FII	LED	Manchester Nelson	79,370 44,741 2,378	12,871 13,184 1,994	6,100 2,203 96	98,341 60,128 4,468	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,113 7,357 2,674
	BRITAIN AND I				LLD.	Oldham Preston Rochdale	16,252 7,630	7,343 3,961 3,413	713 413 296	24,308	+ 1,054 - - 139 - - 964 -	
- The state of the second	Allega to a		Charles .		-	St. Helens Salford	6,204 9,719 17,182	856 4,961	590 794	9,913 11,165 22,937	- 251 $+$ 376 $-$	2,868
to 22nd	th December, 19 February, 1932	331,	Period 26 to 22nd	th Janua February	ry, 1932, , 1932.	Warrington	5,689 5,003 9,290	2,178 1,032 2,047	278 448 485	8,145 6,483 11,822	- 368 - - 970 - - 965 -	5,016 1,528 968
_	Vacancies Fille			Vacancie	s Filled.†	Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	114,439 291,851 8,490	44,038 60,791 1,604 1,735	7,786 20,546 518	166,263 373,188 10,612	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29,026 23,567 1,891
Applications from		(+) or .(-)	Applica- tions from	128.1	Per cent.	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh	9,906 12,501 18,729	1,735 9,809 3,653	784 957 1,102	12,425 23,267 23,484 126,091	+ 1,885 - + 1,885 -	4,158 5,585 85
	pa	red th a	Em- ployers.	Number.	of Vacancies notified.	Glasgow Greenock	100,060 12,966 8,232	18,638 1,971 681	7,393 1,085 600	16.0221	+ 272 + - 350 + + 241 +	11,470 1,956 2,226
	У	ear fore.	- I		nouned.	Paisley Rest of Division	6,404	963 21,737	643 7,464	8,010 - 143,764 -	- 130 + 3,188 +	887 6,649 20,563
Men 148,645 Boys 25,342	143,652 - 3 22,526 -	1,342	76,985 12,584 34,484	74,424 11,159	96.7	Llanelly	193,953 15,390 4,591	10,541 2,228 274	9,892 1,119 265	214,386 18,737 5,130	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,550
Boys 25,342 Women 68,425 Girls 28,103	55,915 - 24,231 +	1,024 9,307 1,547	34,484	27,743 11,579	88·7 80·4 84·6	Newport Swansea Rest of Division	9,821 10,582 153,569	736 926 6,377	610 992 6,906	11,167 12,500 166,852	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	692 1,016 20,027
TOTAL 270,515	The state of the s	APPENDED TO BELLEVILLE	137,743	124,905	90.7	Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	46,210 29,342 1,876	14,564 8,301 828	1,720 1,110 72	62,494 38,753 2,776	- 2,771 - - 1,146 - - 341 -	13,659 6,316 983
* The term " Employ Ministry of Labour Em	ment Exchange	e," as use	ed in this	connection	n, includes	Lurgan Lisburn	1,233 1,197	1,331 448 149	60 47 14	2,320	- 108 - + 37 - 94 -	576 674 419
Authorities, which are en	oyment Bureau xercising powers	x under t	the control ec. 107 of	of Local the Educ	Education eation Act,	Newry Rest of Northern Ireland	11,633	3,507	417		- 94 - - 1,119 -	4,691
Ministry of Labour Employ Ministry of Labour Employed and also Juvenile Employed Authorities, which are expected in the control of the contro	include certal work of the	n types of Exchange	of cases (des was lin	escribed anited; for	as Class B	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,196,550	437,400	129,717	2,763,667	- 30,009 +	69,856
work in alternate weeks the average number of s	er former emplo During the former placings of	our week men and	placing the s ended 22 d women	and February 6,696	en in relief lary, 1932, per week	[Percentage rates Britain are given i	of unem	ployme	ent for e	each of 7.	14 towns in	n Great

# 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 February, 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 Laurence Acts provide which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate

month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

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 99 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 99.

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 457 of the issue for December, 1931.

It is estimated that at 22nd February, 1932, these changes, and It is estimated that at 22nd February, 1932, these changes, and certain changes in the method of counting the number of casual dock workers included in the figures, had caused a reduction of approximately 100,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, on which the following Tables are based. This, it should be observed, differs from the number of persons who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges. The reasons for the difference are explained in the article referred to above.

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

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.		Alternations	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPI RARY STOI ID CASUAL	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	6,898	169	7,067	166	171	337	7,064	340	7,404	7,022	340	7,362
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	201,069 4,326 3,052 8,340 1,175	820 16 16 15 2	201,889 4,342 3,068 8,355 1,177	92,583 880 86 3,250 170	265 1 1 8 1	92,848 881 87 3,258 171	293,652 5,206 3,138 11,590 1,345	1,085 17 17 23 3	294,737 5,223 3,155 11,613 1,348	293,605 5,185 3,137 10,925 1,344	1,085 17 17 23 3	294,690 5,202 3,154 10,948 1,347
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,986 4,037	184 23	3,170 4,060	752 609	30 12	782 621	3,738 4,646	214 35	3,952 4,681	3,649 4,580	214 35	3,863 4,615
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	3,184 4,446 3,611	39 116 156	3,223 4,562 3,767	359 1,085 661	4 23 12	363 1,108 673	3,543 5,531 4,272	43 139 168	3,586 5,670 4,440	3,543 5,480 4,186	43 139 168	3,586 5,619 4,354
Brick, Tile, Pips, etc., Making	14,276	1,223	15,499	3,832	408	4,240	18,108	1,631	19,739	17,717	1,631	19,348
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,773	7,135	12,908	5,282	7,483	12,765	11,055	14,618	25,673	11,043	14,615	25,658
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,948 3,243	674 252	4,622 3,495	915 1,345	125 68	1,040 1,413	4,863 4,588	799 320	5,662 4,908	4,847 4,588	799 320	5,646 4,908
Chemicals etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	14,755 1,321	1,568 423	16,323 1,744	1,078 179	246 30	1,324 209	15,833 1,500	1,814 453	17,647 1,953	15,764 1,500	1,813 453	17,577 1,953
Paint: Varnish, Red and White	1,673	385	2,058	174	24	198	1,947	409	2,256	1,847	409	2,256
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	7,113	1,567	8,680	1,010	218	1,228	8,123	1,785	9,908	8,063	1,764	9,827
Metal Manufacture :- Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	7,056	20	7,076	1,111	10	1,121	8,167	30	8,197	8,164	30	8,194
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	41,086 7,171 3,512 5,920 2,859	377 365 247 135 413	41,463 7,536 3,759 6,055 3,272	38,373 2,212 4,223 7,625 2,426	116 32 431 64 101	38,489 2,244 4,654 7,689 2,527	79,459 9,383 7,735 13,545 5,285	493 397 678 199 514	79,952 9,780 8,413 13,744 5,799	79,438 9,339 7,735 13,545 5,284	493 397 678 199 513	79,931 9,736 8,413 13,744 5,797
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	118,388 10,594 24,284 7,122	4,129 1,741 134 141	122,517 12,335 24,418 7,263	37,386 3,021 3,414 2,143	2,269 536 83 55	39,655 3,557 3,497 2,198	155,774 13,615 27,698 9,265	6,398 2,277 217 196	162,172 15,892 27,915 9,461	153,918 13,512 24,681 9,235	6,382 2,275 217 196	160,300 15,787 24,898 9,431
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:  Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	41,790 3,445 10,299	2,591 212 118	44,381 3,657 10,417	11,044 473 1,845	640 43 18	11,684 516 1,863	52,834 3,918 12,144	3,231 255 136	56,065 4,173 12,280	52,449 3,854 12,138	3,217 255 136	55,666 4,109 12,274

	The sale	il exim	GREAT	BRITAIN .	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	r BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI uding Cas		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	STATE OF STA	TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP RARY STOIND CASUAL	PAGES,
STOP STREET, A	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	110,741	574	111,315	4,772	125	4,897	115,513	699	116,212	108,701	658	109,359
Metal Trades:— 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, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	1,414	1,026 99 4,396 1,726 1,743 1,275 29 2,338 8,588	17,275 4,206 13,261 7,015 4,368 4,598 1,443 6,029 31,024	7,697 352 1,522 3,892 1,726 1,062 250 1,649	483 5 1,048 763 715 432 1 1,134 2,832	8,180 357 2,570 4,655 2,441 1,494 251 2,783	23,946 4,459 10,387 9,181 4,351 4,385 1,664 5,340 30,361	1,509 104 5,444 2,489 2,458 1,707 30 3,472	25,455 4,563 15,831 11,670 6,809 6,092 1,694 8,812 41,781	23,785 4,294 10,341 9,176 4,351 4,376 1,656 5,319 30,173	1,509 103 5,444 2,488 2,458 1,707 30 3,472	25,294 4,397 15,785 11,664 6,809 6,083 1,686 8,791 41,586
Textile Trades : Cotton	36,039	65,502	101,541	15,647	25,766	41,413	51,686	91,268	142,954	51,679	91,256	142,935
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	9,609 2,828 2,650 5,158 3,987 1,213 1,510 689 1,953 12,371	7,603 2,183 1,404 6,240 8,598 1,867 4,673 536 883 3,315 4,609	5,011 4,054 11,398 12,585 3,080 6,183 1,087 1,572 5,268 16,980	9,541 1,021 422 834 960 344 1,495 528 492 690 10,064	13,436 3,052 460 1,723 2,675 876 6,131 481 987 1,692 3,210	22,977 4,073 882 2,557 3,635 1,220 7,626 1,009 1,479 2,382 13,274	19,150 3,849 3,072 5,992 4,947 1,557 3,005 1,079 1,181 2,643 22,435	21,039 5,235 1,864 7,963 11,273 2,743 10,804 1,017 1,870 5,007 7,819	40,189 9,084 4,936 13,955 16,220 4,300 13,809 2,096 3,051 7,650 30,254	19,054 3,847 3,062 1,127 4,947 1,377 2,988 1,078 1,181 2,381 21,414	20,977 5,233 1,861 2,562 11,273 2,501 10,726 1,017 1,870 4,404 6,361	40,031 9,080 4,923 3,689 16,220 3,878 13,714 2,095 3,051 6,785 27,775
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	4,397 2,183	1,181 1,469	5,578 3,652	1,316 453	337 465	1,653 918	5,713 2,636	1,518 1,934	7,231 4,570	5,713 2,611	1,518 1,928	7,231 4,539
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boote, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	11,696 1,384 1,590 1,034 1,123 10,731	11,699 8,185 1,452 6,350 980 2,921	23,395 9,569 3,042 7,384 2,103 13,652	2,195 85 665 87 237 8,486	8,367 2,530 1,045 3,112 415 3,681	10,562 2,615 1,710 3,199 652 12,167	13,891 1,469 2,255 1,121 1,360 19,217	20,066 10,715 2,497 9,462 1,395 6,602	33,957 12,184 4,752 10,583 2,755 25,819	13,179 1,437 2,253 916 1,351 18,885	19,660 10,239 2,496 5,062 1,392 6,584	32,839 11,676 4,749 5,978 2,743 25,469
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	17.404						13,211		20,010	10,003	0,304	23,409
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocco, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	13,474 2,418 3,707 9,770 11,394	5,676 247 4,622 10,056 3,614	19,150 2,665 8,329 19,826 15,008	823 215 728 796 1,150	582 29 2,881 934 1,087	1,405 244 3,609 1,730 2,237	14,297 2,633 4,435 10,566 12,544	6,258 276 7,503 10,990 4,701	20,555 2,909 11,938 21,556 17,245	13,625 2,531 4,379 10,425 12,157	6,150 246 7,478 10,851 4,667	19,775 2,777 11,857 21,276 16,824
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff  Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:  Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately Specified	1,412 11,360 2,681 22,579 3,627	2,881 202 287 2,795 628	11,562 2,968 25,374 4,255	1,216 594 2,845 739	672 41 47 833	1,257 641 3,678	1,519 12,576 3,275 25,424 4,366	3,553 243 334 3,628 821	12,819 3,609 29,052 5,187	1,435 12,255 3,244 25,109 4,231	240 334 3,584 806	12,495 3,578 28,693 5,037
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	3,112 2,283 558 340 21,032	919 3,015 284 304 8,933	4,031 5,298 842 644 29,965	1,140 206 251 59 1,235	486 1,056 132 100 1,679	1,626 1,262 383 159 2,914	4,252 2,489 809 399 22,267	1,405 4,071 416 404 10,612	5,657 6,560 1,225 803 32,879	4,226 2,393 809 399 21,949	1,398 3,889 416 404 10,322	5,624 6,282 1,225 803 32,271
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:  Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	265,853 99,749	541 71	266,394 99,820	12,838 2,358	_ 29	12,867 2,358	278,691 102,107	570 71	279,261 102,178	271,550 99,584	565 71	272,115 99,655
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Olicloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	7,167 2,083 1,393 1,903 4,835	3,607 261 536 604 949	10,774 2,344 1,929 2,507 5,784 1,954	1,598 701 291 503 644	977 75 169 371 114	2,575 776 460 874 758	8,765 2,784 1,684 2,406 5,479	4,584 336 705 975 1,063	13,349 3,120 2,389 3,381 6,542	8,754 2,784 1,649 2,403 5,468	4,583 334 703 973 1,063	13,337 3,118 2,352 3,376 6,531
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites  Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	1,272	682		218	121	339	1,490	803	2,293	1,489	803	2,292
Industries Transport and Communication :-	17,689	353	18,042	799	14	813	18,488	367	18,855	18,123	361	18,484
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and	20,019 10,510 44,275 53,758 56,056	518 689 632 897	20,537 11,199 44,907 54,655 56,250	1,320 453 2,355 763 1,084	13 14 17 78 41	1,333 467 2,372 841 1,125	21,339 10,963 46,630 54,521 57,140	531 703 649 975	21,870 11,666 47,279 55,496 57,375	21,105 10,703 45,664 53,535 55,747	527 696 645 967 234	21,632 11,399 46,309 54,502 55,981
Storage not separately specified	3,307	196	3,503	122	46	168	3,429	242	3,671	3,394	242	3,636
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	170,069	71,942 2,538	242,011	6,911	6,628	13,539 234	176,980 12,556	78,570 2,581	255,550	171,330	76,917 2,563	248,247 14,959
Miscellaneous Trades and Services:  National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	13,093 59,692 6,552 15,348	1,560 1,177 2,339 5,468 43,170	14,653 60,869 8,891 20,816 74,703	386 1,995 269 424 377	57 70 98 194	443 2,065 367 618	13,479 61,687 6,821 15,772 31,910	1,617 1,247 2,437 5,662 44,126	15,096 62,934 9,258 21,434 76,036	13,046 59,635 6,630 15,281 31,204	1,574 1,233 2,391 5,595 43,478	14,620 60,868 9,021 20,876 74,682
Industries and Services not separately specified	4,183 51,021	8,731 3,156	12,914 54,177	1,376	1,850	2,052	4,385 52,397	10,581 3,838	14,966 56,235	4,298 50,743	10,334 3,789	14,632 54,532
TOTAL	1,933,660	384,124	2,317,784	366,403	124,916	491,319	2,300,063	509,040	Name and Address of the Owner, where	2,249,651	491,944	2,741,595

\* Including 104,191 Casuals (Males, 102,728; Females, 1,463).

102	HE	MIN	ISTR		OF								1	Marc	h, 19	932.
AND THE STATE OF	E				REAT B							932				GREAT BRITAL
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	PED NUMBED PERSONLY, 1931	NS AT		WHOLLY EMPLOY:	1		MPORAL					DECE TOT	EASE (+ EASE (- AL PERO FAGES A	-) IN CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGI
The latest the second second at the second s		1, 100	10-4	(i	ncluding Casuals).	g		OPPAGE			TOTAL.			PARED V		22ND FEB., 1932.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.		FEB., 1931.	FEB., 1930.	
Fishing	29,800	950	30,750	23.1	17.8	23.0	0.6	18.0	1.1	23.7	35.8		+ 0.5		+10.2	24.1
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,041,120 12,860 4,830 46,020	5,750 20 40 410	1,046,870 12,880 4,870 46,430	19·3 33·6 63·2 18·1	14·3 80·0 40·0 3·7	19·3 33·7 63·0 18·0	8·9 6·9 1·8 7·1	4·6 5·0 2·5 1·9	8·9 6·9 1·8 7·0	28·2 40·5 65·0 25·2	18·9 85·0 42·5 5·6	28·2 40·6 64·8 25·0	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.9 \\ -1.7 \\ +0.8 \end{array} $	+ 5·7 + 9·8 - 1·4 + 5·7	+15·0 +32·1 +38·8 +11·7	28·2 40·6 64·9 24·6
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	10,340	1,650 250	10,350 15,870 17,020	21·0 24·1	20·0 11·2 9·2	20·0 23·9	1·6 5·3 3·6	10·0 1·8 4·8	1·6 4·9 3·6	13·0 26·3 27·7	30·0 13·0 14·0	13·0 24·9 27·5	-3.7 +0.8 +0.2	$ \begin{array}{r} -20.5 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 7.1 \end{array} $	+ 2·8 +12·8 +19·3	25·0 27·4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chair Pits  Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—  Cales Overs and By-Product Works	16,770	120	11,530	27.9	32.5	28.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	31.1	35·8 8·9	31.1	- 0.8	+ 3.4 + 6.0	+19·1 +10·8	31·1 28·8
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	18,070 17,050 80,220	1,560 870 7,400	19,630 17,920 87,620	24·6 21·2 17·8	7·4 17·9	23·2 21·0	6·0 3·9 4·8	1·5 1·4 5·5	5·7 3·8 4·8	30·6 25·1 22·6	19.3	28·9 24·8 22·5	TO STATE OF	+ 7.3	+ 11.4	24.9
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	35,310	43,400	78,710		16-4	16-4	15.0	17.3	16.2	31.3	33.7	32.6	- 4.2	- 1.4	+13.7	32.7
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,000 16,680	6,470 2,260	27,470 18,940		10·4 11·1	16·8 18·5	4·4 8·1	1·9 3·1	3·8 7·4	23·2 27·5	12·3 14·2	20·6 25·9	- 0·9 - 0·3	- 1·0 - 2·8	+ 9·9 + 7·1	20·6 25·9
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	73,510 11,320 15,310	25,430 5,430 5,200	98,940 16,750 20,510	11.7	6·2 7·8 7·4	16·5 10·4 10·0	1·4 1·6 1·2	0·9 0·5 0·5	1·3 1·3 1·0	21·5 13·3 12·1	7·1 8·3 7·9	17·8 11·7 11·0	- 0·7 - 1·0 - 0·5	- 0·1 - 2·5 + 0·2	+ 9·3 + 4·5 + 5·3 + 4·5	17.9 11.7 11.0
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	54,760	22,910	77,670 19,480	13.0	6.8	36.3	1.8	6.7	1.6	14.8	7.8	12.8	- 0·7 - 0·8	+ 1.6	+ 4.5	42.
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	165,080 34,720	4,270 3,470	169,350 38,190	24.9	8·8 10·5	24·5 19·7	23.2	2.7	22.7	48·1 27·0	11·5 11·4	47·2 25·6 27·7	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	+24·5 +15·0	47-1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	26,950 28,050 18,710	3,440 1,770 4,060	30,390 29,820 22,770	21.1	7·2 7·6 10·2	12·4 20·3 14·4	15·7 27·2 12·9	12·5 3·6 2·5	15·3 25·8 11·1	28·7 48·3 28·2	19·7 11·2 12·7	46.1	$\begin{array}{c} + 2.7 \\ + 1.5 \\ - 2.0 \end{array}$	-24·2 + 5·8 - 4·6	+ 2·7 +30·5 + 9·6	27· 46· 25·
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	528,910 71,960	47,470 20,510	576,380 92,470	22.4	8·7 8·5	21.3	7·1 4·2	4.8	6.8	29·5 18·9	13·5 11·1	28·1 17·2		+ 2·1 + 2·6	+15·4 +11·5	28· 17·
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	54,180 28,310	1,060 1,270	55,240 29,580	44.8	12·6 11·1	44·2 24·6	6.3	7·9 4·3	6.3 7.4	51·1 32·7	20.5	50·5 32·0	- 0:1		+39·3 +19·5	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	225,710 15,850	2,480	251,320 18,330	21.7	10.1	17·7 20·0	4·9 3·0	2·5 1·8	4·6 2·8 3·6	23·4 24·7 24·3	12·6 10·3 8·7	22.8	- 0.5	+ 4.2	+11.9	
Tramcars Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	49,990 192,400		51,550 195,390				2.4							+10.0	S. Commission	
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,200		92,440	19.5	11.1	18.7	9.3	5.2			16.3	20-3	+ 3.3	+ 1.6	+11.8	19
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc	64,910	43,430 11,080	108,340 34,580	13·7 22·5 18·2	10·1 15·6 14·7	12·2 20·3 16·6	2·3 16·6 12·0	2·4 6·9 6·1	2·4 13·4 9·3	16·0 39·1 30·2	12·5 22·5 20·8	33·7 35·9	+ 0.2 - 2.2 - 0.8	$\begin{array}{c c} + 0.4 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 2.6 \end{array}$	+ 7·7 +12·9 +14·5	33 25
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	8,470 22,390	10,670	27,600 9,170	19.6	4.1	15.7	6·3 2·9 7·4	0.2		19-6	4.3	18-5	- 1.6	$+ 2.3 \\ - 0.3$	+10.4	18 21
Metal Industries not separately specified	127,800	78,530	206,330													
Cotton	95,570	143,300	238,870	10.1	5.3	7.2	8.2	9-4	9.6	24-4	17.9		B - 0.	$7 \begin{vmatrix} -13 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix} - 13 \cdot 6$	7 - 4.3	16
Weaving	14,330 24,070 12,380	13,160 54,140 27,770	27,490 78,210 40,150	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 18.5 \\ 21.4 \\ 32.2 \end{array} $	10·7 11·5 31·0	14·7 14·6 31·3	2·9 3·5 7·8	3·5 3·2 9·6	3·3 3·2 9·1	21·4 24·9 40·0	14·2 14·7 40·6	7 17.1	4 + 4.0	$\begin{vmatrix} -18.7 \\ 0 \\ -12.8 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 1.9	26
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery Lace	6,820 23,730 6,300	88,510	112,240	6.4	5.3	5.5	6·3 8·4	6.9	6.8	12.7	9.3	2 12·3 3 12·3	3 - 0.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ +2.2 \\ +3.1 \end{array}$	12 12 12 11
Carpets Textiles not separately specified TextileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc	14,130	33,050	47,180	0 13.8	10.0	11.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	18-7	15-1	1 16-			+ 3.9	15 26
Leather and Leather Goods:  Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	30 OF			0 14.0				3.3							+ 4.7	7 17 18
Clothing Trades:  Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	69,580 10,590	92,930	103,52	0 13.1	8.8	9-2	0.8	3 2.7	7 2.6	13.9	11.	5 11.	$\frac{8}{2}$ - 2.	6 + 1.9	+ 5.0	0 11
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,240	30,080	88,32 27,43	0 12.5	7 5.1	8.4	1.1	3.9	3.6	3 16.0	6 7	8 12· 2 10·	0 - 1.	8 - 3.0	2 + 3.	0 8
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	84,260	53,580	0 137,84	0 14.	3 9.2	12.3	5 0.5	9 0.9	9 0.1	9 15-	2 10-	1 13-	2 - 0	3 - 0.	1 + 3.	7 1
Grain Milling	24,640	3,68	0 28,32	0 9-	8 6.7	7 9.4							7 - 2	1 - 1	8 + 4.	4 1
Food Industries not separatel specified	. 58,730 86,330	0 26,14	0 112,47	0 13.	2 13.8	8 13.	3 1.	3 4.	2 2.	0 14-	5 18-	0 15	1 - 0 3 + 0 - 0	2 + 2.	2 + 6.	6 1
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork : Sawmilling and Machined Woodwor	k 54,27	0 2,85 0 2,09	0 57,12 0 12,77	20 20· 70 25·	1 13.	1 20· 7 23· 9 19·	2 2.	6 2.	3 5.	1 30.	7 16-	0 28	4 - 0 + 0	7 + 2.	4 +10· 6 +12·	5 2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, et Woodworking not separately specific	108,53 18,27	0 23,49	0   132.02	20 20	8 11-	9 19:	2 2.	6 3.	5 4 3.	8 23.	9 15	2 22 21	+ 0 + 0 - 1	1 + 2· 4 + 2· 5 + 1·	2 + 12.	3 21

*	For 24th February,	1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are	not available.

		TED NU		PEI	RCENTA	ES UN	EMPLO	YED AT	22ND	FEBR	UARY,	1932.	INC	REASE (	+) OR	GREAT BRITAL
INDUSTRY.		RED PERS		UN	WHOLE EMPLOY includir Casuals	YED ig		EMPORA TOPPAGI			TOTAL		То	TAL PEI TAGES MPARED	RCEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAG
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	e- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	25TH JAN. 1932	FEB.,	24TH FEB., 1930.	22ND FEB., 1932.
rinting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	41,380	15,710	57,090	7.5	5.8	7.1	2.8	3.1	2.8	10.3	8-9	9.9	_ 2.1	- 4.5	+ 4.0	9.9
Stationery	20,870 4,370	40,960 2,130	61,830 6,500	10·9 12·8	7·4 13·3	8·6 13·0	1·0 5·7	2·5 6·2	2·0 5·8	11·9 18·5	9·9 19·5	10·6 18·8	- 0·1 + 2·6		+ 4·5 +12·6	10·3 18·8
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,740 181,440	3,710 97,530	6,450 278,970	12.4	8·2 9·2	10.0	2.2	2·7 1·7	2.4	14·6 12·3	10·9 10·9	12·4 11·8	-0.9		+ 7.4 + 5.9	12·5 11·7
uilding and Public Works Contract-			No de la constitución de la cons		ISOU .									12.2	V 1	
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	848,250 269,330	9,920 1,300	858,170 270,630	31·3 37·0	5·5 5·5	31·0 36·9	1.6	0.2	1·5 0·8	32·9 37·9	5·7 5·5	32·5 37·7	- 0·3 - 0·4	+ 7.0 + 4.2	+14·2 +11·0	32·4 37·8
ther Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber	39,190 11,580 6,470	28,140 2,170 4,990	67,330 13,750 11,460	18·3 18·0 21·5	12.8 12.0 10.7	16·0 17·0 16·8	4·1 6·0 4·5	3·5 3·5 3·4	3·8 5·7 4·0	22·4 24·0 26·0	16·3 15·5 14·1	19·8 22·7 20·8	-0.9 + 1.8 - 2.6	-13.8	+16.0	19·9 22·7 20·8
ments and Apparatus  Musical Instruments  Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,600 17,500 7,070	9,430 7,240 6,990	26,030 24,740 14,060	11·5 27·6 18·0	6·4 13·1 9·8	9·6 23·4 13·9	3·0 3·7 3·1	3·9 1·6 1·7	3·4 3·0 2·4	14·5 31·3 21·1	10·3 14·7 11·5	13·0 26·4 16·3	+ 0·4 + 2·4 - 1·2	+ 3·9 + 6·1 - 0·2	+ 9·2 +16·0 + 8·6	13·0 26·4 16·3
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,290	7,580	173,870	10-6	4.7	10-4	0.5	0.1	0.4	11-1	4.8	10.8	<b>-</b> 0·1	+ 1.7		10.8
ransport and Communication:  Railway Service  Tramway and Omnibus Service  Road Transport not separately	132,560 166,370	<b>7</b> ,460 7,490	140,020 173,860	15·1 6·3	6.9	14.7	1·0 0·3	0·2 0·2	0.9	16·1 6·6	7·1 9·4	15·6 6·7	+ 0·1 + 0·1	+ 2.7	+ 8·3 + 2·7	15·6 6·7
specified Shipping Service	195,960 154,860	9,430 6,570	205,390 161,430	22·6 34·7	6·7 13·7	21.9	1.2	0·2 1·1	1.1	23·8 35·2	6·9 14·8	23.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 8·4 +12·6	23·0 34·5
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and	170,740	2,350	173,090	32-8	8.3	32.5	0.7	1.7	0.6	33.5	10.0	KING SA	+ 0.2			33.1
Storage not separately specified	16,290	2,040	18,330	20.3	9.6	19-1	0.7	2.3	0.9	21.0	11.9	20.0	+ 0.5	- 0.3	+ 6.0	20.0
stributive Trades	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	15.0	9.7	12.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	15.6	10-6	13.6		+ 1.2	+ 5.3	13.5
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance scellaneous Trades and Services :—	160,480	75,170	235,650	7.7	3.4	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.8	3.4	6.4	- 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 2.9	6.4
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,	99,200 310,410 76,180 60,950	22,200 21,510 56,970 31,660	121,400 331,920 133,150 92,610	13·2 19·2 8·6 25·2	7·0 5·5 4·1 17·3	12·1 18·3 6·7 22·5	0·4 0·7 0·4 0·7	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·6	0·3 0·7 0·3 0·6	13·6 19·9 9·0 25·9	7·3 5·8 4·3 17·9	12·4 19·0 7·0	- 0·5 + 0·1 - 0·2	+ 1.6 + 4.2 + 1.2 - 1.4	+ 4·0 + 7·3 + 3·2 + 7·9	12·4 18·7 6·9 22·9
Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	135,810 31,310	248,480 117,670	384,290 148,980	23·2 13·4	17·4 7·4	19.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	23·5 14·0	17·8 9·0	19.8	- 0·5 - 0·5	- 0.4	+ 7·0 + 3·9	19·7 10·0
specified	106,240	36,790	143,030	48.0	8.6	37.9	1.3	1.8	1.4	49.3	10.4	39.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	+12.7	38.9
TOTAL	9,187,000	3,583,000	12,770,000	21.0	10.7	18.2	4.0	3.5	3.8	25.0	14.2	22.0	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.9	21.9

<sup>\*</sup> See note \* on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On the new basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 22nd February, 1932, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was less by 2·1 than at 23rd-February, 1931, but was greater by 6·0 than at 24th February, 1930.

# NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

		Male	es.			Fema	les.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	porarily Stop-	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	age	porarily	cent-
Fishing	6,898	0.4	166	0.0	169	0.0	171	0.1
Mining Non-Metalliferous	224,985		98,330					
Mining Products	11,241	0.6	2,105	0.6	311	0.1	70	0.0
Brick. Tile etc	14,276		3,832		1,223		39 408	0.0
rotterv	5,773			1.4			7,483	6.0
Glass Trades	7,191	0.4		0.6	926	0.2	193	0.2
Chemicals, etc.	24,862		2,441	0.7	3,943		518	0.4
Dictal Maniitacture	67,604	3.5	55,970	15.3	1,557	0.4	754	0.6
Engineering Vehicles	160,388		45,964		6,145		2,943	2.4
Shipbuilding and	55,534	2.9	13,362	3.6	2,921	0.8	701	0.6
Ship Repairing	110,741	5.7	4,772	1.3	574	0.1	125	0.1
metal Trades	67,999	3.5	26,075	7.1	21,220	5.5	7,413	5.9
Textile Trades	78,558	4.1	42,038	11.5	107,413	28.0	60,489	48.4
Leather Boots, Shoes, Slip-	6,580	0.3	1,769	0.5	2,650	0.7	802	0.6
Ders and Clore	10,731	0.6	8,486	2.3	2,921	0.8	3,681	2.9
Clothing Trades	16,827	0.9	3,269	0.9	28,666	7.4	15,469	12.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	0.00000	10000			STATE OF			STATE OF
Sawmilling, Furni-	42,175	2.2	3,819	1.0	27,096	7.1	6,185	5.0
ture and Wood-		STEEL STEEL		0500	SA SE	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Section S	100 mm
WOLK	40,247	2.1	5,394	1.5	3,912	7.0	7 774	
Printing and Dance	27,325	1.4	2,891	0.8	13,455	1.0	1,114	0.9
	21,020		2,001	0.0	10,400	3.3	3,433	4.0
HU WOTER COD-		Ta China						B986
URCHING	365,602	18-9	15,196	4.2	612	0.2	29	0.0
Other Manufactur-						166 166		
	18,653	1.0	3,955	1.1	6,639	1.7	1,827	1.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Sup-	(NE) 27 (SE)	Sel inter			Early St.		PER BOUND	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF
ply Industries	17 000	00	700	00			2.5000	
TAMES TANGETON	17,689	0.9	799	0.2	353	0.1	14	0.0
	187,925	9.7	6,097	1.7	3,126	0.8	209	0.2
LISUFIDIITITO TO A	170,069	8.8	6,911	1.9	71,942	18.7	6,628	5.3
				1000			0,020	00
	12,365	0.6	191	0.1	2,538	0.7	43	0.0
Miscellaneous	181,422	9.3	5,029	1.4	65,601	17.1	3,907	3.1
TOTAL	1,933,660	100-0	366,403	100-0	384,124	100 - 0	124.916	100.0

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

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

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd Feb., 1932, as compared with 25th Jan., 1932.								
senit (senita) (se	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Cotton Tailoring Pottery, Earthenware, etc Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	- 2,089 - 1,756 - 920	- 10,078 - 4,470 - 2,392	- 12,167 - 6,226 - 3,312						
etc. Dressmaking and Millinery Shipping Service Hotel, Public-house, Restaurant.	- 1,845 - 3 - 2,438	- 993 - 2,702 - 111	- 2,838 - 2,705 - 2,549						
Boarding-house, Club etc., Service Building Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	+ 875 - 2,038	- 2,947 + 8	- 2,072 - 2,030						
Weaving Solin and Worsted Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Metal Industries not separately	- 839 - 167 + 61	- 822 - 1,465 - 1,682	- 1,661 - 1,632 - 1,621						
specified Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	+ 503	- 2,033	- 1,530						
fectionery Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Paper and Paper Board Public Works Contracting, etc	- 414 - 1,239 - 816 - 1,013	- 1,051 - 45 - 367 - 8	- 1,465 - 1,284 - 1,183 - 1,021						
Jute	+ 491 + 5,510	+ 1,111 - 316	+ 1,602 + 5,194						
Net Variation for above Industries	- 8,137	- 30,363	- 38,500						
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	- 3,927	- 41,760	- 45,687						

10,720

676 621

1,297

26,240

1,220 638

1,865

33,556 9,883 153

43,592

# **IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT** STATISTICS.

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

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	5,607 2,664 2,429 5,175 9,142 7,966 6,777 3,832	3,411 1,840 1,693 2,862 6,332 5,714 4,618 2,427	9,018 4,504 4,122 8,037 15,474 13,680 11,395 6,259	3,433 1,776 1,620 3,429 4,860 5,621 4,507	3,168 2,105 2,035 2,353 6,759 5,565 4,644 2,639	6,601 3,881 3,655 5,782 11,619 11,186 9,151 3,633
Great Britain	43,592	28,897	72,489	26,240	29,268	55,508

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

Division.		Numl	ber of Vac Filled.	cancles	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
Division	100	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		4,608 854 1,274 1,533 1,778 726 368	4,395 681 1,575 1,635 1,982 957 314	9,003 1,535 2,849 3,168 3,760 1,683 682	914 205 438 478 638 251 111	717 178 598 490 609 368 139	1,631 383 1,036 968 1,247 619 250			
Great Britain	1	1,141	11,539	22,680	3,035	3,099	6,134			

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

97 184 19		nated	5-6		tage U			t
Division.	number at July	insured, 1931.	-	Boys.		7.1	Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed	Temporarily stoppe	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Special Schemes	110,260 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	6·2 5·9 5·9 4·0 7·3 7·8 10·2 7·0 0·7	0·0 0·3 0·4 2·3 2·6 2·2 1·6 5·7	6 · 2 6 · 3 6 · 3 9 · 9 10 · 0 11 · 8 12 · 7 0 · 7	4·5 6·2 5·8 2·9 7·2 5·7 8·0 11·6 0·9	0·1 0·5 0·9 2·3 2·3 2·1 1·7	4.6 6.7 6.7 5.2 9.5 8.0 10.1 13.3 0.9
Great Britain	579,000	438,000	6.7	1.7	8.4	5.6	1.5	7.1

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF

		A	verage	dail	y atten	dance.				
	Week	k ende	d 24th	Febr	uary, 1	932.	Month 24.2	ended	Total of sepa	arate
Love sint. Leans on	J	unior	Instruction and C		Centre	3	Otl Edu tion Inst	ca-	who hatten	ded April,
Division.	Claima	ants.	Nor claima		Tota	ıl.	tio (cla ant	ns im-	w .:	naal ons.
10 LTL 889/01 - 416/34 -	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educationa Institutions
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Eastern N. Western	1,109 763 498 1,181 2,490 2,522	297 189 465 668 1,314	18 46 62 1,488 293	 9 22 19 68 231 177	1,115 781 544 1,243 3,978 2,815 2,774	483 306 211 484 736 1,545 1,237	560 221 1,077 252 235	283 128 455 314 121 299	4,448 13,718 27,634 36,585	2,507 680 2,699 1,401 984 1,873
Scotland Wales	2,054 1,160			283	2,375	450		222		529
Great Britain	11,777	4,643	3,848	809	15,625	5,452	3,012	1,822	136,399	10,673

There were 75 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 27 for girls and 33 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 18 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls and 5 mixed Classes. The number of other institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 118 for boys, 114 for girls, 340 mixed. The attendances at these institutions are mainly in

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

# PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd February, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. 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.

		Persons	who had b	een on the	Register	
	Less than 3 months.	3 months but less than 6 months.	6 months but less than 9 months.	9 months but less than 12 months.	12 months or more.	Total.
		N	UMBERS.			
Men Boys Women	1,086,345 24,130 222,209 14,052	324,715 4,417 45,442 1,437	191,007 1,154 21,965 332	129,696 446 13,774 105	304,601 265 34,713 62	2,036,364 30,412 338,103 15,988
Total	1,346,736	376,011	214,458	144,021	339,641	2,420,867
1 4 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	enset as	PE	RCENTAGES	· Selfably	internation	0017130 2017130 2017130
Men Boys Women	53·4 79·3 65·7 87·8	15·9 14·5 13·4 9·0	9·4 3·8 6·5 2·1	6·4 1·5 4·1 0·7	14·9 0·9 10·3 0·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Total	55.6	15.5	8.9	6.0	14.0	100-0

# INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

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

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd February, 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.

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 156 days' benefit have been drawn in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where 156 days of benefit have been received 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. 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 1,657,579 wholly unemployed insured men on the register at 22nd February, 1932, there were 762,986 with claims to insurance benefit, and 785,986 with applications for transitional payments; while 108,607 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 354,798 men temporarily stopped were 306,775, 33,904 and 14,119 respectively.

Among the 274,929 wholly unemployed insured women, 126,170 had claims for insurance benefit, 86,799 were applicants for transitional payments, and 61,960 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 115,117 women temporarily stopped were 100,260, 9,132 and 5,725 respectively.

### ADULTS. Section of Register. Men. Women 1. Claims for Insurance Benefit Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 126,170 100,260 1,120 Total ... 1,139,807 227,550 2. Applications for Transitional Payments. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 86,799 9,132 260 Total ... 848,984 96,191 5. Total applications for Transitional Payments:— (a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicants held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ... 770,700 67.703 78,284 28,488 Total ... 848,984 96,191 4. Insured Non-claimants ... Wholly Unemployed 76,079 53,351 osition under First Statu-tory Condition not deter-32,528 14,119 926 8,609 5,725 28 47,573 Total 14.362 6. Total Insured Adults on Register. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped ... 2,112,443 391,454 Total ... JUVENILES. Section of Register. Boys. Girls. 1. Claims for Insurance Benefit Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ... ... 8,067 6,136 20 26,916 14,223 13.180 10.252 1,631 468 Total ... 14,811

March, 1932.

# APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

4. Total Insured Juveniles on Wholly Unen

Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...

Temporarily Stopped Casuals

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

AUTHORITIES.

Determinations were made by Public Assistance Authorities in Great Britain on 2,198,739 applications for transitional payments submitted to them up to 23rd January, 1932. Of this total, 1,115,404 determinations were at the maximum benefit rates, 764,223 were at lower rates, while in 319,112 it was held that the needs of the applicants did not justify payment being made.

These figures include renewals and revisions of determinations, and the number of separate individuals concerned is not available.

As from 25th January the statistics have distinguished between renewed and revised determinations on the one hand, and those given on initial applications on the other.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities in Great Britain, analysed in the manner indicated above, on applications submitted to them during the period 25th January to 20th February, 1932:—

	Men.		Won	nen.	Total.	
Nature of Determination.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.	Initial Appli- cations.	Re- newals and Re- visions.
Transitional payment allowed at: Maximum benefit rates Lower rates Needs of applicants	79,105 42,523	467,239 <b>291,8</b> 33	7,991 6,134	32,264 28,634	87,096 48,657	499,503 320,467
held not to justify payment	20,550	22,913	9,085	5,852	29,635	28,765
Total	142,178	781,985	23,210	66,750	165,388	848,735

# DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1st to 29th February, 1932.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 29th February, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

### A .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred	Ground on which referred.						
First Statutory Condition (applies to only)	o juveniles	20	499	519			
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	Men	44 22	175 53	219 75			
	Total	66	228	294			
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	} Men Women	5,048 2,023	9,859 3,941	14,907 5,964			
	Total	7,071	13,800	20,871			
Anomalies Regulations*:—  Class (b)	Men Women Juveniles	246 322 15	1,075 771 46	1,321 1,093 61			
	Total	583	1,892	2,475			
Class (c)	{ Men Women Juveniles	100 78 2	141 153 12	241 231 14			
	Total	180	306	486			
Class (d)		2,700	5,814	8,514			
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men Women Juveniles	1,366 1,070 204	2,081 2,142 572	3,447 3,212 776			
MALE TAND	Total	2,640	4,795	7,435			
Employment lost through misconduct	Men Women Juveniles	1,482 670 255	2,154 900 655	3,636 1,570 910			
	Total	2,407	3,709	6,116			
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Men Women Juveniles	169 397 73	1,597 304	579 1,994 377			
	Total	639	2,311	2,950			
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveniles	499 91 18	2,323 776 166	2,822 867 184			
	Total	608	3,265	3,873			
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men Women Juveniles	192 172 12	457 757 87	649 929 99			
	Total	376	1,301	1,677			
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	430 93 141	3,167 690 963	3,597 783 1,104			
	Total	664	4,820	5,484			
Total {	Men Women Juveniles	9,576 7,638 740	21,842 17,594 3,304	31,418 25,232 4,044			
Grand Total		17,954	42,740	60,694			

# B .- Trade Disputet Cases.

THE ST AMERICAN STREET AND THE STREET SANDERS OF THE STREET STREET SANDERS OF THE STREET SANDERS OF THE STREET SANDERS OF THE SANDERS OF THE STREET SANDERS OF THE SANDERS	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	348	1,147	1,495
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	59 2 —	235 4 1	294 6 1
Total Appeals	61	240	301

\* There were no cases under class (a), see note † on page 106.
† The figures may include a number of test cases and the total number of dividuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the tures shown in the Table.

# 106

C.—Decisions by Umpire.*					
OT BMIAID TO			Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants Total	:::		405 252 318 975	420 449 718	825 701 1,036

Cumulative Figures, 1st January, 1932, to 29th February, 1932.

to have the second second of the second of the second seco	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			COMP. ST
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	31	1,170	1,201
and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	125	426	551
mally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment (Class (a)	13,194	26,342	39,536
Anomalies Regulations $\dagger$ $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Class}(b) \\ \operatorname{Class}(c) \\ \operatorname{Class}(d) \end{cases}$	1,408 338 5,699	4,658 660 12,942	6,066 998 18,641
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	4,937 4,327	8,863 6,753	13,800 11,080
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	1,240 1,080	4,724 6,697	5,964 7,777
Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	737 1,231	2,415 9,187	3,152 10,418
Total	34,347	84,838	119,185
Trade Dispute* Cases.		introduction	
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	516	2,339	2,855 366
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	83	283	300
Decisions by Umpire.*		100	
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	838 371 669	1,001 694 1,615	1,839 1,065 2,284
Total	1,878	3,310	5,188

# UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the Fund‡:—

	Four weeks ended 27th February, 1932.	Five weeks ended 30th January, 1932.	Four weeks ended 28th February, 1931.
I. Insurance Account.	£	£	£
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed persons Exchequer ("Equal thirds")	1,365,000 1,360,000 1,360,000	1,865,000 1,860,000 1,86 <b>0</b> ,000	1,200,000 1,010,000 1,095,000
Total Receipts	4,085,000	5,585,000	3,305,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	4,735,000 325,000	6,255,000 525,000	7,000,000 420,000
vances Other Items	405,000 10,000	500,000 35,000	245,000 35,000
Total Expenditure	5,475,000	7,315,000	7,700,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	112,400,000	111,410,000	69,260,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	2,370,000	1,970,000	1,230,000
II. Transitional Payments Account.	M. 1.	- B E	les T
Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereof§	3,235,000	3,872,000	1,945,000

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.

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

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

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

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

T A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament.

§ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given in this line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).

# POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY, 1932.

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

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

The number of persons\* relieved on one day† in February, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 688,447, or 2.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 17.9 per cent. more than in February, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 414, 405, and 352 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in February, 1932, was 573,327, an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 16.9 per cent. as compared with February, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 115,120, or 3.0 per cent. more than in the previous month and 22.7 per cent. more than in February, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February, 1932, numbered 103,967, or 0.1 per cent. more than in the previous month but 14.7 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 584,480, or 2.7 per cent. more than in the previous month and 26.4 per cent. more than in February, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in February, 1932, as compared with January, 1932, while nine showed decreases. In one area there was no change. Compared with February, 1931, forty-three showed increases, including Sheffield (457 per 10,000); Liverpool (174 per 10,000); Bristol (164 per 10,000); Manchester (163 per 10,000); Glasgow (139 per 10,000); West Ham (138 per 10,000), and Norwich (137 per 10,000); while three showed small decreases. In one area there was no change.

Number of Persons\* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day; in

		Februa		10,000 of Population as compared		
ACTO SERVICE	10763	KET TO SOA	1908	Rate per	wit	ch a
The Total	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND				1		
WALES.		10000				
County of London	37,523	105,123	142,646	324	+ 6	- 6
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds	938 5,420 939 1,276 1,164 2,242 2,516 1,643 461 1,168 606 676 777 542 1,829 3,020	5,353 15,568 3,057 2,901 7,768 2,327 13,192 2,216 7,699 1,648 2,836 7,174 3,390 6,930 1,509 17,399 12,625	6,291 20,988 3,840 9,044 3,491 15,434 2,732 9,342 2,109 4,004 7,780 4,066 7,707 2,051 19,228 15,645	425 209 313 217 303 237 389 278 418 126 172 546 285 630 181 614	+ 11 + 16 + 6 - 3 + 28 + 20 - 7 + 4 + 11 + 12 + 37 + 7 - 5	+118  + 44 + 66 + 37 + 16 + 164 + 42 + 20 + 9 + 41 + 66 + 72 + 53 + 1 + 29 + 25
Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Preston Salford Sheffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	3,029 7,676 4,051 553 935 874 1,943 529 1,422 695 1,705 1,851 1,436 557 590 1,851 1,436 641 2,611	12,625 4,500 51,390 42,818 3,742 16,039 7,214 10,502 1,842 6,199 2,603 1,111 3,968 5,445 49,318 2,843 2,454 3,263 1,371 6,418 8,235 5,646 1,278 3,762 14,244 2,027	15,645 5,329 59,066 46,819 4,300 16,974 8,267 4,025 1,806 4,025 1,806 4,489 7,150 2,700 4,023 1,961 8,269 9,144 6,322 1,961 8,269 9,144 6,322 1,653 8,263 8,	324 223 690 611 310 599 641 463 200 323 161 152 420 320 1,000 243 225 355 156 299 492 384 158 427 563	+ 5 + 11 + 4 + 7 + 11 + 26 + 7 + 17 + 4 + 15 - 11 + 4 + 15 - 11 + 4 + 15 - 11 + 5 + 12 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13	+ 25 + 25 + 174 + 163 + 11 + 103 + 137 + 60 + 54 + 16 + 38 + 16 + 38 + 17 + 457 + 457 + 457 + 60 + 14 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10
Total of the above- named County	arche 4	510 5100	dealers	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
Boroughs	58,857	371,824	430,681	416	+ 9	+ 83
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	96,380	476,947	573,327	389	+ 9	+ 57
SCOTLAND.	100	1-15	fi.	-	5150	
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,363 1,046 730 448	80,445 18,757 4,035 4,296	85,808 19,803 4,765 4,744	788 451 271 284	+ 30 - 7 + 9 + 9	+139 + 48 + 35 +101
Total for the above Scottish Burghs		107,533	115,120	616	+ 18	+103
Total for above 47 areas in February, 1932	103,967	584,480	688,447	414	+ 9	+ 62

als. In England and Wales, rate-aided patien Scotland lunatics and mental defectives are als

† 20th February in London, 27th February in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th February in Scotland.

# EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 90-91 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

### GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. Unemployment showed a further increase during January. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work, at the end of January, 1932, was 6,119,520, as compared with 5,745,809 at the end of December, 1931, and 4,956,464 at the end of January, 1931. At 29th February, 1932, the total was 6,207,070 (provisional figure). The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 6,041,910 at the end of January, 1932, as compared with 5,668,187 at the end of December, 1931, and

4,887,000 at the end of January, 1931. At 29th February, 1932, the provisional total was 6,127,808.

on the last day of January, 1932, 1,885,353 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,596,065 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,481,418, as compared with 3,147,867 at the end of December, 1931, and 3,364,770 at the end

3,147,867 at the end of December, 1931, and 3,364,770 at the end of January, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 29th February, 1932, was 3,525,504 (provisional figure).

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 43.6 per cent. were unemployed at 30th January, 1932, as compared with 42.2 per cent. at 19th December, 1931, and 34.2 per cent. at 31st January, 1931. In addition 22.6 per cent. were working short-time, as compared with 22.3 per cent. at the end of December, 1931, and 19.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

	Unemploy at e		oloyed ar	entage Wholly ed and on Short Time end of month.		
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of January, 1932.				Short ime.	
		Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	Jan., 1932.	Dec., 1931.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :— Workers subject to	151,700	18.2	16.5	33-8	32.3	
Seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical Textile Paper Leather	113,400 75,800 897,800 96,600 309,400 104,000	80·2 47·3 41·4 33·4 28·6 33·1	78.8 45.7 39.5 31.9 26.9 30.7	5·5 22·8 29·9 35·5 41·0 35·4	5·2 23·1 30·7 38·1 38·5 31·4	
Food, tobacco, etc. Clothing, boots and shoes Bullding Printing Miscellaneous	49,800 269,400 255,800 136,500 566,900 148,300 743,100	45.9 63.6 29.5 42.3 88.6 34.5	42·2 61·5 31·1 41·4 85·4 33·0 19·5	23·4 12·4 33·3 30·7 0·5 17·8 19·5	19·8 10·1 31·7 35·8 0·6 16·9 19·3	
All Unions making Returns	3,918,500	43.6	42.2	22.6	22.3	

### FRANCE.†

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during February. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of the month was 332,414 (259,990 men and 72,424 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 278,683, and at the end of February, 1931, 59,624. At the beginning of February, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation; showed a decline of 14.69 per cent. as compared with February, 1931; and the percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 56.35, as compared with 21.67 at the beginning of February, 1931. In February, 1932, 16.96 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours, and 39.39 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

### HOLLAND.§

Unemployment continued to increase during December. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 530,985 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th December, 1931, 24·0 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5·7 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 17·1 and 5·4 respectively, and in the last week of December, 1930, 14·7 and 4·0. At the end of December 270,900 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 246,000 were actually unemployed.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th February, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th March, 1932. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th March, 1932. Paris.

See the March, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.

† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th January, 1932. The Hague.

### AUSTRIA.\*

Unemployment showed a further increase during January. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 358,114 (125,458 in Vienna), as compared with 329,627 (114,807 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1931, and 331,239 (116,905 in Vienna) at the end of January, 1931.

### BELGIUM.+

Unemployment increased during December. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 187 unemployment insurance societies with a total membership of 757,500 show that 17·0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 12·6 and in December, 1930, 9·2. In addition, 21·1 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In December, 1931, 20·6 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 15·1 and in December, 1930, 11·2.

There was a further increase in the number unemployed during January. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 1,051,321 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 982,321 at the end of December, 1931, and 722,612 at the end of January, 1931. In addition 33,227 persons were partially unemployed at the end of January, 1932, as compared with 32,949 at the end of December, 1931, and 27,924 at the end of January, 1931.

### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

During January unemployment increased in Denmark but showed a decrease in Sweden; it increased in Norway during December.

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that, out of 300,674 workpeople, 35·1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1932, as compared with 32·2 per cent. at the end of December, 1931, and 24·2 per cent. at the end of January, 1931.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st January, 1932, was 24·2, as compared with 26·6 at the end of December, 1931, and 20·2 at the end of January, 1931.

Norway.¶—Out of 22,470 members of trade unions making returns, 20.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1931, as compared with 19.0 per cent. at the end of November, and 21.8 per cent. at the end of December, 1930.

### SWITZERLAND.\*\*

Unemployment during January showed a further increase. At the end of the month, 57,857 applications for employment (44 · 0 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 50,570 at the end of December, 1931, and 27,316 at the end of January, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,496,

Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,496, 1,132 and 2,131 respectively.

Returns from 202 unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 409,667 members, 10·1 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 14·9 per cent. partially so, at the end of December, 1931, as compared with 4·0 per cent. and 11·2 per cent. at the end of September, 1931, and 6·6 per cent. and 10·4 per cent. at the end of December, 1930.

### UNITED STATES.††

UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 49,251 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,362,503 workpeople in January, 1932, showing a decrease of 3·9 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 7·5 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1932, is 64·8 as compared with 66·7 for December, 1931, and 74·6 for January, 1931.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 31·0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in February, 1932, the same as in January, 1932, as compared with 27·0 per cent. in February, 1931.

### CANADA.

CANADA.

Employment showed a further decline during January, partly owing to seasonal causes. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,766 firms with an aggregate of 819,175 workpeople on their pay-rolls at 1st February, 1932, as compared with 837,312 at 1st January. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for February, 1932, is 89·7, as compared with 91·6 at the beginning of the preceding month and 100·7 at the beginning of February, 1931.‡ At the end of January, 1932, 22·0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of Trade Unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 21·0 at the end of December, 1931, and 16·0 per cent. at the end of January, 1931.§§

\* Statistische Nachrichten, 27th February, 1932. Vienna.

† Reme du Travail, January, 1932. Brussels.

† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1932. Rome.

§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 12th February, 1932. Copenhagen

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

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

\* La Vie Economique, February, 1932. Berne.

† Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1932, and American Federationist, March, 1932. Washington.

‡† The February Employment Situation, 1932. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

§§ Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £52,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 548,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £3,850 in those of 66,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:—

Group of Industries.	of Wor	ate Number kpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Iron and Steel Building, etc	63,000	5,000 480,000	£ 3,750 25	£ 400 43,700
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply		13,000		1,275
Public Administration Services Other	2,750	13,000 37,000	75	1,275 6,050
Total	66,000	548,000	3,850	52,700

The increase in the iron and steel group mainly affected men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, the increase amounting to 2½ per cent. on base rates, equivalent, in most cases, to about 2 per cent. on current rates. The workpeople affected by reductions included iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, and engineering craftsmen in iron and steel works in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Building trade operatives had their wages reduced in most towns

Building trade operatives had their wages reduced in most towns in Great Britain, with the principal exceptions of Liverpool and Birkenhead, and also of painters in Scotland; the reductions amounted usually to ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for

Under the terms of an Industrial Court award there was a reduction of 2½ per cent. on the current rates of a large number of workpeople employed by electricity supply undertakings in the Yorkshire, North-Western, South Wales, West of England, and Home Counties areas, and in Scotland.

In the public administration services most of the reductions affected workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities whose wages are governed by movements in wages in the building trade.

Workpeople in other industrial groups whose wages were reduced in February included those employed in process engraving, lighterage workers on the Thames, furniture trade operatives in various districts, and the employees of certain large retail stores and wholesale

drapery establishments in London. There were increases in the wages of machine calico printers and leather-belt makers.

Of the estimated total decrease of £52,700 per week, about £44,300 of the estimated total decrease of £32,700 per week, about £44,300 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; this total includes £42,200 which took effect under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, other reductions agreed upon by such bodies accounting for £1,250; £1,800 of the total was the result of arbitration; over £200 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron, steel, etc.); and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work accounted for about £1,500.

Of the estimated total increase of £3,850 per week, about £3,750

took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; about £30 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

Group of Industries.	of Worl	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
topic of all spain and the	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Coal Mining;	20,000	50	£ 975	£ 5		
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,300	3,300	45	300		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	65,000 1,000 84,000	6,250 11,250 27,500 7,750 7,500 25,500 6,150	3,850 100 2,000	1,000 1,425 4,450 650 1,500 3,300 750		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9,000	200 107	1,100		
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Contracting, etc	1,250	480,000	120	43,800		
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport		38,750 235,000		3,850 51,400		
Public Administration Services Other	100 1,350	15,500 10,500	5 55	1,525 1,745		
Total	175,000	887,000	7,150	117,400		

In the corresponding two months of 1931 there were estimated net increases of £2,065 in the weekly full-time wages of 64,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £58,750 in those of 738,000 workpeople.

### Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported as taking effect in February.

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

Service assertable	or tests to the estate and the contraction	100 May 100 MAY	30,000 to a manage ( 1991 ) 34	
lndustry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture {	Kesteven and Lind- sey Divisions of Lincolnshire.	14 Feb. {	Workers employed wholly or mainly as waggoners.  Workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds or stockmen.  Other male workers	Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 1s. to 3s. per week for those 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 15s. at 14, increasing each year to 37s. at 21 and over.  Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: stockmen, 36s.; shepherds, 35s.  Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 1s. to 3s. per week for those 16 years of age and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining
AND THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONT	Denbighshire and Flintshire.	16 Feb.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as teamsmen, cattlemen, cowmen, shepherds or bailiffs.	unchanged, leaving minimum rates for a week of 35 hours in winter as follows: 10s. at under 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.  Decrease in minimum rate fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 2s. per week (37s. to 35s.); hours in respect of which the minimum rate is payable reduced from 61 to 60.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire  North-East Lancashire	7 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 3½ per cent.† on standard basis rates, leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard; and special nett addition to wages of lower-paid men increased by amounts varying up to 1½d. per shift (making an addition of 1s. 0½d. per shift for those rated at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d. with smaller amounts on higher base rates down to 1½d. on rates of 4s. 11d. to 5s. 3d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, getters and dressers, 1s. 6d.; sawyers, blacksmiths and cranemen,
Other Mining and Quarrying.	Yorkshire	lst full pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed at free- stone and sandstone quarries.	1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour on time rates and of an equivalent amount on piece rates. Rates after change: Grade A, delvers and hewers, 1s. 6d.; bottom delvers and hewers, 1s. 4½d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. ½d. Grade B, ½d. per hour feeders, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 1s. 3d.; labourers
and Quarrying.	Portland  South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, sawyers and labourers employed in sawmills and stoneyards.  Workpeople employed at pennant stone quarries.	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rules after change. Saturd and mason machinists, 1s. 6d.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. 4d.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d\$.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

† The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 14½ per cent. on standard rates, but it was mutually agreed by the employers and workpeople that the percentage payable for the current quarter should be 16.

‡ The firms mainly affected are those affiliated to the Yorkshire Area Joint Industrial Council for the Freestone and Sandstone Quarrying Industry. The districts within the various grades include:—Grade A: Huddersfield, Crossland Moor, Bradford district (including Thornton), Shipley, Idle and Queensborough, Keighley district (including Haworth), Halifax and Brighouse districts and Horsforth. Grade B: Pateley Bridge district.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
The state of the s	Birmingham (certain firms).	Feb. (various dates).	Brickmakers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change for labourers (City), 1s. 2d.
Brick-making	Peterborough and district.	6 Jan.	Brickmakers	Bonus of 5 per cent. on weekly earnings previously granted withdrawn. Minimum rates after change: burners, 63s. 5d. per week; oilers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; fitters, 1s. 4½d.; labourers, 11¾d.
A section of	London	1 Feb.	Plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9\( \frac{1}{2}d. \)).
Chemical Manufacture.	England and Wales (except London).* Glasgow and West of	1 Feb.	Building trade artisans employed in chemical works.	Decrease of ½d. per hour.*
	Scotland, and Ayr- shire.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers and plumbers employed in chemical works.	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers—Glasgow and West of Scotland, 1s. 7d.; Ayrshire, 1s. 6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); plumbers (all districts), 1s. 6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), plus special allowance of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	7 Feb.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of 3½ per cent.† on standard basis rates, leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard; and special nett additions to wages of lower-paid men increased by amounts varying up to 1½d. per shift (making an addition of 1s. 0½d. per shift for those rated at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d. with smaller amounts on higher base rates down to 1½d. on rates of 4s. 11d. to 5s. 3d.). These additions, with the war bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift previously paid to all classes, no longer to rank as such, but to be incorporated in the ordinary rates of pay, with a minimum total rate of 38s. 3d. per week.
	ABSELVE AND A CO.	1 Feb.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease <sup>‡</sup> of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 and 14½ per cent, above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
The state of the s	North - East Coast Area.	7 Feb.	Semi-skilled workers and labourers employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates of 3s. 10d. to 6s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of age.  Men employed in steel melting	Increase <sup>‡</sup> of $\frac{1}{182}$ of the total advance in wages between August, 1914, and 30 April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1 May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{182}$ of such advance.
	England§ and West of Scotland.	7 Feb. {	shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and	Increase; of 2½ per cent. on the standard, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard (basic process) and 1½ per cent. above the standard (acid process).
- 120 (140 H) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed	7 Feb.	Semi - skilled workers and labourers.  Men employed on direct production in steel rolling mills.	Increase‡ of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.  Increase‡ of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	at Gateshead). Workington	7 Feb.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Workpeople employed at steel works:—	Increase‡ of 2½ per cent, on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent, above the standard.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Barrow-in-Furness	7 Feb.	Rail millmen  Merchant millmen, enginemen,	Increase <sup>‡</sup> of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17½ per cent. above the standard.  Increase <sup>‡</sup> of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per
	Scunthorpe	7 Feb.	cranemen, etc. Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, etc.	cent. above the standard.  Increase; of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
	South-West Wales	1 Feb.	Bricklayers employed at Siemens steel works.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour (1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d\). to 1s. 6d.).
	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	2nd full pay after 3 Feb.	Engineers and other skilled crafts- men employed at blastfurnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (of 47 hours), with proportionate reductions for all other grades of men covered by the South Wales Allied Skilled Trades Agreement, provided that the wages of any grades whose base rate and "make-up" do not exceed 45s. per week shall remain unaltered. Rates after change: Dowlais,
	West of Scotland	7 Feb.	Millmen, gas producermen, engin- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel rolling mills.	Cardiff works, 61s. 6d. per week; other works, 60s. Increase; of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
Marine Engineering.	North-East Coast, Hull, Birkenhead, Barrow, Clyde and Belfast Districts.	Pay in week beginning 18 Jan.	Bollermakers employed as piece- workers in the marine engineering industry.	Standard Ship Cycle advances (usually 5 per cent. on piece rates) withdrawn, as also the special payment of 2½ per cent. for behoof of holders-on (where such payment was made).
Boiler Scaling, etc.	London and District	15 Feb.	Boiler scalers and ship scrapers	Decrease** of 1s. per day. Rate after change: 11s. per day, plus 1s. per day when worker provides his own tools.
conting, coc.	Mersey District	1st full pay week	Scaler boys	Decrease†† of 9d. per week.
l	North-East Coast and West Midlands	in Feb. 1 Jan.		Decrease‡‡ of ½d. per hour.
-	Districts. South Coast District	1st full	warrenada and a second	Decrease‡‡ of \d. per hour
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Yorkshire, North- Western, South Wales and Mon- mouthshire, West of England, Home Counties, and Scot- land Districts.	pay day in Jan. lst full pay after 19 Feb.	Plumber-jointers, jointers, etc., employed in the electrical cable- making industry.	Decrease \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. on current rates, subject to no rate being reduced by more than \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or below \$11\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour, and the reduction not applying to any workmen rated at \$11\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour or under.
Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers employed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas works.§§	Decrease of ½d. per hour, leaving wages as previoulsy 1d. per hour in excess of the district building trade rate.

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

† The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 14½ per cent. on standard rates, but it was mutually agreed by the employers and workpeople that the above arrangements should apply for the current quarter.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

¶ This change took effect under the terms of an Award of Sir H. Morris, dated 3rd February, and affected mainly workpeople employed by firms affiliated to The South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

¶ The changes affected mainly firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. In the case of Barrow the changes were to take effect a month later than the date given above. In certain cases where the withdrawal of the full 5 per cent. would have created unreasonable reductions, modifications of the full reduction proposed were mutually agreed upon. The 2½ per cent. payment for behoof of holders-on did not apply in all the districts maning the employees of firms affiliated to the London and District Employers' Association of Belley Classers and Stir Classers and Sti

\*\* The change affects mainly the employees of firms affiliated to the London and District Employers' Association of Boiler Cleaners and Ship Scrapers.

An adjustment was also made in the rates of pay for overtime.

†† A further reduction of 6d, per week is due to operate from the first full pay in March, 1932.

‡‡ These changes took place in accordance with an arrangement whereby fluctuations in wages of the workpeople mentioned are governed by wages movements in the Electricity Supply Industry.

§§ Viz., work of new construction, repairs or renewals of carbonizing and gas-making plant, and the building or repairing of retort stacks and chimneys; also work on retort-house brickwork when the retort house forms part of the same contract as the retort bench.

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March, 1932.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Woollen and Worsted	Batley and Dewsbury (certain firms). Bradford and dis- trict.*	Jan.– Feb. Pay day in week ending 20 Feb.†	Workpeople employed in the woollen industry.  Joiners and plumbers employed in the woollen and worsted and textile dyeing, etc., industries.	Decreases of varying amounts, leaving a cost-of-living wage of 52 per cent. for timeworkers and 45.76 per cent. for pieceworkers. Uniform rate of 66s. per week adopted resulting in decreases of varying amounts.*
Muslin Manufacture.	Glasgow and district	12 or 13 Feb.	Workpeople employed in muslin manufacture.	Decrease of 4.30 or 5 per cent. on gross earnings, leaving wages of pieceworkers generally 50 per cent. above standard price list of 1920.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in Mar.†	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased from 20.70 per cent. to 21.15 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 Feb.	Male workers  Female workers 18 years of age and over.	Increases‡ of from 3d. to 8d. per week. Rates after change; 13s, 9d. at 14 increasing each half-year to 27s, 1d. at 18, and to 45s, 11d. at 21 and over. Increase‡ of 4d. per week (26s, 7d. to 26s, 11d.).
		[	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade:—	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 119):—
			Male timeworkers with not less	Decrease of 13d. per hour (1s. 11d. to 113d.).
			than 5 years' experience, Male learners Other male timeworkers	Decreases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week.  Decreases of from 1s. to 4s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 8s. at under 15, increasing each year to 43s. 9d. at 22 and over.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring,	Northern Ireland (excluding Belfast and Londonderry).	29 Feb. {	Male pieceworkers  Female workers 20 years and over employed on certain operations; and female workers 19 years and over employed as button-holers or	Decrease in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1d.).  Decrease in time rate of ½d. per hour and in piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour.
			finishers. Female machinists Female learners Other female workers  Workers remunerated on the "log" system of payment.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.  Minimum time and piecework basis time rates after change: 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per "log" hour (except for Class A workers whose rate remained unchanged).  Minimum rates per "log" hour for male workers: Class A, 9d.; Class B, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Class C, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Fish Curing	Various districts in England and Scot- land.¶	18 Jan.	Coopers and barrel-makers	Decreases of 5s. per week for coopers at fishing stations, of 1d. per barrel for barrelmaking and of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. or \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per barrel for hooping, the rates for other operations and the timework rate remaining unchanged; maximum wage when on barrel making to be 55s. per week. Minimum rate after change for coopers employed at home
turisti useria poli	Hartlepools	4 Jan.	Pit prop yard workers	fishing stations, 60s. per week.  Decrease in time rates of 1\frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Rates after change: electric bench cutters, 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; hand cutters, 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; labourers,
Mill Sawing	Manchester, Salford and district, and Ashton-under-Lyne. Preston and district	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops. Woodcutting machinists and saw-	18. 42d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Packing Case Making.	Manchester, Salford and Bolton.	1 Feb.	yers.  Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $6d$ .).
	Chester, Lancaster, Rochdale South- port and Warring- ton,	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 1s. $6d$ .).
of other state of the state of	Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport.	1 Feb.	Furniture trade operatives	Decrease of 1d. per hour for adult male workers, \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour for female workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chair makers, carvers, polishers, machinists (after four years on machines), upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1d.; women polishers and upholstresses, 11d.; glass workers—bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 6d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 7d.; fitters, 1s. 4d.; packers, 1s. 3d.  Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.).
	Wigan and district	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	cutters, 1s. 'id.; fitters, 1s. 4d.; packers, 1s. 5d.  Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Hudders- field, Keighley, Shipley, Brighouse,	1 Feb. {	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, machinists, upholsterers and polishers.	classes, 1s. 6d.
	Dewsbury, York and Scarborough.	1 Feb	Female workers Cabinet makers, french polishers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled uphol- stresses 9½d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Leicester Peterborough	1 Feb.	and upholsterers.  Cabinet makers, machinists, french	
Carl All Assets	Stoke - on - Trent, Hanley and New- castle-under-Lyme	1 Feb.	polishers and upholsterers. Cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers.	TO THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF T
real section and	districts. High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending 27 Feb.	Women employed on time rates	The state of the s
Medical Source	Edinburgh	1 Feb. {	Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers (male workers).  Female polishers and sewers	makers, 1s. 6½d.; upholsterers and french polishers, 1s. 6d.
Process Engraving.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.**	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in process engraving.	

\* The change applied mainly to employees of firms affiliated to the Woolcombing Employers' Federation, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Bradford and District Spinners' Association.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

§ Those employed (1) making cassocks, soutanes, clerical cloaks, municipal and judicial robes, (2) on the constructional parts of coats, (3) as vest-makers, trousers-makers, breeches-makers, (4) making ladies' and gentlemen's coats where the garment is made throughout by one worker.

|| Class A.—Workers employed in the Lisburn Urban District; Class B.—Workers employed in areas with a population of 2,000 and over administered by Urban District or Borough Councils (excluding Class A); Class C.—Workers other than those already specified.

¶ Including Aberdeen, Berwick, Buckie, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peterhead, Stornoway, Wick, Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

\*\* The change applied mainly to the employees of firms who are affiliated to the Joint Industrial Council for the Process Engraving Industry.

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

1101110				DOINING PEDITORIUI, 1932 (Continueu).
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	London District	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, painters, french polishers and labourers.	Decrease* of ½d. per hour for craftsmen and ¼d. or ½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—masons (fixers), 1s. 8½d.; painters, 1s. 6½d.; bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, and plumbers, 1s. 7½d.; marble polishers, 1s. 5½d.; french polishers, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.; 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—½d. per hour less.†  Decrease of 1d. per hour.‡
Building {	(within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).		Derrick, crane, etc. drivers, signal- men, fitters, etc.	Decrease of \{\frac{1}{2}d}\). per hour for boiler attendants and derrick signalmen and \{\frac{1}{2}d}\). per hour for other workers, and further decrease* of \{\frac{1}{2}d}\). per hour for all classes. Rates after change: within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross—derrick drivers, 1s. 6\{\frac{1}{2}d}\), plus height money; travelling crane and overhead traveller drivers and locodrivers, 1s. 5d.; portable and stationary engine drivers, winch and pump drivers, 1s. 4d.; boiler attendants and derrick signalmen, 1s. 2\{\frac{1}{2}d}\). fitters and blacksmiths, 1s. 6d.; rope-runners, 1s. 3\{\frac{1}{2}d}\); 12 to 15 miles from Charing Cross—\{\frac{1}{2}d}\), per hour less.
	Various other towns in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Bir- kenhead)†.	1 Feb.	Building trade operatives	Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for craftsmen and \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for craftsmen and \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for craftsmen and \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for labourers. \( \frac{1}{2}Rates \) after change for craftsmen \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 5\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 5\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 2\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1\( \frac{1}{2
100 A 100 A	Various towns in Scotland.¶	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers, glaziers and labourers.  Plasterers	Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for craftsmen and \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for labourers. Rates after change for craftsmen and labourers respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 2d.; A1, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); A2, 1s. 5\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); A3, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); B1, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B2, 1s. 3\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 11\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); B1, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B2, 1s. 3\( \frac{1}{2}d. \), 11\( \frac{1}{2}d. \); B3, 1s. 3d., 11\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7\( \frac{1}{2}d. \)).
Shop, etc. Fitting.	Various towns in Scotland.** London District	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the shop, etc. fitting industry.	Decrease of 1d. or 1d. per hour. Rates after change for brass and
riting.	Leeds	1 Feb.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers	metal mechanics—skilled, 1s. 7d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5d.; assistants, 1s. 23d.  Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change: marble masons,
Tile Laying, Glassworking, Concrete Laying, etc.	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Feb. {	Tile, mosaic and faience fixers Decorative glassworkers and lead light cementers. Concretors	tilers and mosaic layers, 1s. 6½d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).  Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: lead light glaziers and embossers, 1s. 6d.; lead light cementers, 1s. 1½d.  Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Asphalting	North of England (except Liverpool and Birkenhead).††	1 Feb.	Asphalt workers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: layers, 1s. 6d.; potmen, 1s. 1½d.
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries.	Various undertakings in the Yorkshire, North - Western, South Wales and Monmouthshire, West of England, Home Counties and Scotland Areas.‡‡	lst full pay week after 19 Feb.	Adult male workers employed by electricity supply undertakings.	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, subject to no rate being reduced by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour or below $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, and the reduction not applying to any workman rated at $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour or under. Scheduled minimum rates after change for labourers include:—YORKSHIRE AREA—indoor: Zone A, $13\cdot65d$ .; Zone B, $12\cdot92d$ .; Zone C, $11\cdot94d$ .: outdoor—Zone A, $13\cdot90d$ .; Zone B, $13\cdot17d$ .; Zone C, $12\cdot19d$ . NORTH-WESTERN AREA: indoor—Zone A, $12\cdot81d$ .; Zone B, $12\cdot99d$ .; Zone C, $12\cdot17d$ .; Zone D, $11\cdot85d$ .: outdoor—Zone A, $13\cdot32d$ .; Zone B, $12\cdot99d$ .; Zone C, $12\cdot65d$ .; Zone D, $12\cdot32d$ . SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE AREA: $13\cdot162d$ . WEST OF ENGLAND AREA:—Zone A, $55s$ . $3d$ .; Zone B, $52s$ . $3d$ .; Zone C, $49s$ . $2d$ .; Zone D, $42s$ . $3d$ . Home Counties Area: (Stations over 800 k.w.), $13\cdot162d$ . SCOTLAND:—Grade A, $12\cdot87d$ .; Grade B, $12\cdot60d$ .; Grade C, $12d$ . (See Industrial Court Decision No. $1528$ on p. $118$ .)
į	Dundee	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed by Corpora- tion Gas, Water, and Electricity	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. 2d.
Omnibus Undertakin <b>gs.</b>	West Hartlepool	13 Feb.	Departments. Workpeople employed by Corporation omnibus undertaking.	Decrease of 2s. per week for drivers, of 1s. 6d. per week for conductors, and of ½d. per hour for painters, labourers and washers.  Hourly rates after change include: drivers, 13.62d. to 14.37d.; conductors, 11.98d. to 12.73d.
Dock, Wharf, and Riverside Labour.	Thames	18 Feb. {	Lightermen in rough goods trade Quay lightermen and watchmen  Apprentices to above  Captains, mates, drivers and fire-	Decrease of 5s. per week.  Decrease of 10d. per day in the daily rate, of 6d. per "short night" and of 11d. per "long night." Rates after change: 11s. 2d. per day; 6s. 3d. per "short night" and 12s. 5d. per "long night." Other rates reduced pro rata.  Decreases varying from 5d. to 8d. per day, from 3d. to 5d. per "short night" and from 5d. to 8d. per "long night."  Decrease of 5s. per week.
	Marie Andrews (1)		men of quay lighterage and seeking tugboats. Roadsmen, wharf hands and other weekly paid employees.	Decrease of 5s, per week for men engaged on a six-day week basis, and of 5s, 10d, per week for men engaged on a seven-day week basis.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Furniture Removal and Warehousing.	London (within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross.	Week beginning 15 Feb.	Workpeople employed in the furniture removal and warehousing industry.	Bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted by certain firms in 1925 with- drawn. Minimum weekly rates after change include: ware- housemen 62s, 6d.; porters 52s. 6d.; carmen 53s. 6d. to 60s. 6d.; petrol drivers 67s. 6d.
Coal Carting	Leicester	lst pay day in Jan.	Coal carters and loaders	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rate after change 48s. per week.
	Carlisle West Riding of York-shire.	5 Jan. 1st full pay in Feb.	Labourers	Decrease of 1s. 11d. per week (52s. 7d. to 50s. 8d.).  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for Grade A workpeople. Rate after change for labourers, road workers and scavengers, 1s.
	Barnsley	1 Feb.	General yard and road labourers and refuse collectors.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change 1s. 0½d. per hour.*
	C	lst full pay in Jan.	Refuse collectors	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 0½d.).
Company of the compan	Bradford	1 Feb.	Other classes of manual workers	Decreases generally of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) or \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers and road workers, \( 1s. \) 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) j
<b>第二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十</b>	Dewsbury	1 Feb.	Labourers	road scavengers, 1s.  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change for general yard labourers, 1s. 0\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) and 1s. 1\( \frac{1}{2}d. \)*
Anymeter Brown	Huddersfield	1 Feb.	Certain classes of manual workers employed in non-trading and	road labourers, and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; road
Local	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and	1 Feb.	water departments. General yard and road labourers	scavengers and sweepers, 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d.$ *  Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ).†
Government (Non-Trading Services).	Cheshire.† Blackburn	1 Feb.	Certain classes of manual workers employed in non-trading and water departments.	Decrease of ½d. per hour for labourers, of 4d. per day for refuse collectors, and of 2d. per day for scavengers and sweepers. Rates after change include: general yard and road labourers and waterworks' labourers, 1s. 1½d.; gang sweepers, 6s. 4d. per day; refuse collectors, 8s. 10d. per day.
Control of the contro	Bury Hereford	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	General yard and road labourers Certain classes of manual workers employed in non-trading and	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\).)*  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers and waterworks' labourers, road sweepers and
twices, this best	Cambridge	1 Feb.	water departments. Manual workers	refuse collectors, 1s.*  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{2} d \), per hour. Rate after change for general yard and road labourers, road scavengers and sweepers, and refuse collectors
the of most	Felixstowe	1 Feb.	General yard and road labourers, refuse collectors and carters.	(day work), 114d.*  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour. Rate after change 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour.*
	Chatham	1 Feb.	Manual workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers and road sweepers, 1s.; refuse collectors, 1s. 0¼d.*
	Hornsey	1 Feb.	General yard and road labourers, scavengers and sweepers.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour. Rates after change: general yard and road labourers, 1s, 2d.; scavengers and sweepers, 1s, 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\).
	Portsmouth Plymouth	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Labourers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour (1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d.\) to 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)).*  Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)).*
Fire Brigade	London	1st full pay after 6 Feb.	Sub-officers and firemen in the Fire Brigade.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on current rates, subject to the proviso that in no case shall the amount of deduction exceed 5s. 6d. per week for sub-officers and 4s. 3d. per week for firemen. Weekly rates after change (exclusive of pension deductions, also of an allowancs of 8s. 6d. per week in respect of quarters): sub-officers, 90s. 3d. to 104s. 6d.; firemen, 65s. 1d. to 88s. 9d. (See Decision No. 1527 on p. 118.);
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Feb.	Skip and basket makers	Decreases of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 74½ per cent. and 64½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in the Persian section of the roller leather industry.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 45 per cent.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, increased from 45 to 47 for pieceworkers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in an increase of ½d. per hour for skilled workers, the rates for semi-skilled workers remaining unchanged, leaving rates for timeworkers as follows: skilled—London, 1s. 1½d.; Provinces, 1s. 1½d.; semi-skilled—London, 10½d.; Provinces, 10½d.
Distributive Trades.	London (City and Metropolitan Police Areas).	Ist pay day after 8 Feb.	Workpeople employed by certain large retail stores and wholesale drapery establishments:— Assistants and clerks  Packers and porters:— Male workers	Decrease of 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: male workers—17s. at 16, increasing each year to 45s. at 21 and to 63s. at 25; female workers—14s. at 16, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and to 39s. at 24.  New scales of minimum rates adopted, the highest rate being payable at 23 years of age instead of 24 as previously, resulting in decreases of 6s. per week at 24 and over, 1s. per week for packers, and 2s. per week for porters at 23 and 3s. per week for those under 23. Minimum rates after change: 17s. at 16, increasing each year to 37s. at 20, and at 23 and over, to 56s. for
	The second second		Female workers	packers and 50s. for porters.

• The reduction took effect under arrangements whereby the wages of the classes of workpeople concerned are regulated by movements in building trade wages (which were reduced in February). In addition to the classes mentioned, road paviors and masons at each town sustained the reduction of ½d. per hour applicable to builders' masons. They are not, however, specially mentioned above as the wages of such men are regulated by building trade wages in most towns

applicable to builders' masons. They are not, however, specially mentioned above as the wages of such men are regulated by building trade applies in England and Wales.

† The authorities mainly affected include those given in the following list. The rate quoted applies to both general yard labourers and road labourers, except at Darwen, where yard labourers were not affected by the reduction and the rate applies to road labourers only:—Bolton, Darwen, Heywood, Hyde, Preston, Rochdale, Swinton and Pendlebury. There was also a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of road paviors and masons at all these towns (see note \* above).

‡ By a Resolution of the County Council dated 8th March, new entrants from that date are to receive 55s. per week, rising after one year's service to 57s. 6d. per week, and after two years' service and until three years from appointment, 60s. per week, plus an allowance of 8s. 6d. per week in respect of quarters from the date of appointment, in lieu of a year later, as in the case of men already in the service.

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

| The change applied mainly to employees of firms who are affiliated to the London Employers' Association, Ltd.

# CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN MARCH.

Changes in rates of wages which have been reported as taking effect in March include the following, of which further particulars will be given in the April issue of this GAZETTE.:—Decreases.—Workpeople employed in the made-up textiles trade (under a Trade Board Order); wool textile operatives at Saddleworth; quarry workers at Macelesfield; Corporation employees at Glasgow; railway police; sea-going wireless operators; gas workers in certain areas; ironfounders in Cardiff district. Increase.—Workpeople employed by civil engineering contractors in the Glasgow district

# TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 29, as comments. in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 29, as compared with 30 in the previous month, and 24 in February, 1931. In these new disputes about 7,400 workpeople were directly involved, and 700 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 10,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 44, involving about 18,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during February, of about 178,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at

groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :-

TO STATE OF THE ST		per of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal. Engineering and	2	4	6	1,300	6,000	
Shipbuilding	1	7	8	1,000	2,000	
Textile	3	7	10	10,600	100,000	
Transport Other	2 7	9	16	4,400 1,200	61,00 <b>0</b> 9,000	
Total, Feb., 1932	15	29	44	18,500	178,000	
Total, Jan., 1932	9	30	39	18,300	217,000	
Total, Feb., 1931	10	24	34	152,000+	1,795,000†	

Causes .- Of the 29 disputes beginning in February, 6, directly involving 400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on other wage questions; one, directly involving 200 workpeople, on a question as to working hours; 8, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 6,800 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 9,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 7,800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Two Months of 1931 and 1932.

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first two months of 1932, as compared with the corresponding period of 1931:-

	January	and Febru	ary, 1931.	January and February, 1932.			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Ship-	25	161,600	2,081,000	8	3,100	12,000	
Textile Clothing Woodworking,	7 2 5	1,000 146,000† 100	12,000 3,326,000† 500	12 15 3	1,200 11,900 500	4,000 185,000 11,000	
Furniture, etc. Building, Public Works Con-	1	400	2,000	5	300	5,000	
tracting, etc Transport Other	12 3 6	1,000 300 400	9,000 2,000 8,500	4 9 3	8,600 400	2,000 175,000 1,000	
Total	61	310,800†	5,441,000†	59	26,400	395,000	

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY, 1932.

Occupations; and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.	
trus er forcesson zon a rad senno sa rad varregni il in brownera	Directly.	Indi- rectly.‡	Began. Ended.		Said to concentrates restaurance		
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :	volte of	strain de	1931.	1932.		VALUE OF THE READING DOOR TO	
Hosiery workers—Leicester and district.	2,400	Bar Cor	7 Dec.§	11 Feb.	Against introduction of Bedaux system of work measurement.	Certain working conditions modi- fying the system fixed by agreement. (See also page 84.)	
Wool textile operatives—Dewsbury and Batley.	3,30	DO MARAJAT	22 Jan. and subsequent dates.	10-13 Feb.	Against reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted. (See also page 110).	
Bleachers, dyers, printers, etc.— Lancaster.	350	parkii gari	5 Feb.	6 Feb.	Dispute arising out of the putting into operation of a system of work measurement.	Work resumed.	
Cotton weavers, winders, beamers, overlookers, etc.—Burnley.	4,00	Poq	8 Feb.	13–20 Feb.	Against action taken by certain employers in varying working conditions, working hours, and rates of wages.	Employers reverted to old working conditions, etc.	
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CON-							
TRACTING, ETC.:— Bricklayers and labourers—Liver- pool.	142	80	3 Feb.	8 Feb.	Against employment of tilers on work claimed by bricklayers; and refusal to work with non-unionists and men whose Trade Union contributions were in arrears.	Tilers removed from work in question; non-unionists joined Trade Union, and arrears paid.	
TRANSPORT:— Lightermen, watermen, tugmen, bargemen, etc.—Port of London.	4,000		4 Jan.	17 Feb.	Against reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted. (See also page 111.)	
DISTRIBUTION:  Bakers and distributive and transport workers (employees of retail co-operative society)— Hawick,	230		22 Feb.	25 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages of bakers and distributive workers.	Reductions accepted, subject to certain concessions.	

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

exceeded 100 days.

† Revised figures. A dispute involving about 145,000 workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and adjoining counties was in progress in February, 1931.

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

§ In most cases work ceased on 21st December.

| Work was fully resumed on 15th February.

¶ Estimated number.

\*\* Except with one firm, where the dispute continued after this date.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

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

# Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	46%
Food only		 	29%

### FOOD.

At 1st March the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly below that of 1st February. The most important changes were decreases in the prices of eggs, milk and potatoes, partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of butter.

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 29 per cent. at 1st March, 1932, as compared with 31 per cent. at 1st February, 1932, and 34 per cent. at 28th February, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st February, 1932, and 1st March, 1932:—

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Mar., 1932, as compared with		
Alutio.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1932.	1st Mar., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Feb., 1932.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 3 0 8 <del>1</del>	s. d. 1 3 0 8	s. d. +0 5 +0 1½	s. d. -0 01
Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 9 <del>1</del> 0 4 <del>2</del>	0 9 0 41	+0 13	-001
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 4 0 81	1 33 0 81	+0 51 +0 12	-0 01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 <del>1</del> 0 4 0 11 <del>1</del>	0 9½ 0 4½ 0 9¾	0 9½ 0 4½ 0 9¾	$\begin{array}{c c} +0 & 3 \\ -0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	0 11½ 0 7 1 8½ 0 2½ 0 6½	0 11½ 0 7 1 8½ 0 2½ 0 6	$\begin{array}{cccc} +0 & 1 \\ +0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ +0 & 2 \\ +0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ +0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	-0° 01
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 4½ 1 2½ 0 11 0 7 0 1½ 0 10½	1 5½ 1 3½ 0 11 0 7 0 1½ 0 10½	+0 2½ +0 1½ +0 2½ +0 0½ +0 5½	+0 0½ +0 0½  -0 0½ -0 0½

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

	ACT OF	1st Mar.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Mar., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Feb., 1932.		
Beef, British—	Merchine		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs		•••	50	50	50	23	
Thin Flank	•••	•••	21	23	22	23	
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-		0.7-	28	26	28	
Ribs	•••	•••	23- -5	28	-2		
Thin Flank		•••	-5	4	-	•••	
Mutton, British—			48	54	51	52	
Legs	•••	•••	26	28	27	28	
Breast	•••	•••	20	20		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Mutton, Frozen—			42	39	41	42	
Legs Breast	•••	Svole.	-3	5	ī	2	
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	***		-15	-12	-13	-13	
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	•••	•••	111	91	101	108	
rish	•••						
Flour			9	11	10	10	
Bread	1000	ACCOUNT.	23	21	22	22	
Tea	(CONC.)	I Sough	3	18	11	11	
Sugar (granulated)	0.00		27	19	23	22	
Milk			67	77	72	80	
Butter—				3800 SEC. 944			
Fresh			14	24	19	15	
Salt			7	11	9	4	
Cheese†			28	25	27	26	
Margarine				-5	-3	-2	
Eggs (fresh)			29	18	24	46	
Potatoes			131	97	114	121	
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Forcent		29	28	29	31	

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

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

‡ Increase averaging less than ½d.

### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st March, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. in these statistics.

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 March the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

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

### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st March, 1932, is approximately 46 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st February, 1932, and 50 per cent. at 28th February, 1931.

and 50 per cent. at 28th February, 1931.

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 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, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932:—

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	16
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	8
1922	92	88	86	82 74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	7
1923	78 77	79	78	73	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	8
1924	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	7
1925	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	7
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	6
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	6
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	6
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	5
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	4
1932	47	47	46	1000		100	F15000			The same		1

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

# RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

### I.—FOOD.

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

The state of the s	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,		t figures		
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1932. 1 Mar.		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 44 1,016  54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	17 19  718 517 502** 30 342 40 93 77 30 40 17	8 17 17 791 461 457‡ 14 34 35, 105 81 29 32 7	Dec. '31 Jan. Oct. '31 Jan. Feb. Nov '31 Feb. Jan. Jan. Dec. '31 Dec. '31 Jan. Jan. Jan.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada	52 47	60 50	47 49	25 10	25 0	Jan. Feb.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	2 55 18‡ 1	Feb. Nov '31 Jan. Jan.		

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

Percentage Increase in the Various Countries in the Cost OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

	Items on	with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Late	st figures ailable.	
	based.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 46	1932. 1 Mar.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	652	Jan.	
(Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	76 51 1,113 419¶ 53	73 50 1,101 455¶ 54	9 65 48 1,008 492¶ 49	4 54 34 904 465¶ 37	2‡ 54 36 931 431 22	Dec. '31 Jan. Nov. '31 Jan. 4th Qr.'31 Feb.	
Holland (Amsterdam) Italy	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	45 282‡	Dec. '31 July- Dec. '31	
" (Milan) " (Rome) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	426 387 76 23 73 61 70§	442 407 66 23 69 61 70§	431 400 61 19 64 59 67§	386 352 52 5 58 50 50§	374 345 50 2 57 44 46	Nov. '31 Nov. '31 Jan. Dec. '31 Jan. Jan. Dec. '31	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	50¶	419	25¶	25	3rd Qr. '31	
Canada India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,C,D	55 <sup>"</sup>	56	56"	37"	32	Feb.	
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	73 62 31	74 60 31	68 58 28	57** 45‡ 22	65 42‡ 20	Nov. '31 Jan. Jan.	
* Exceptions to t	bis one t Ton	-4 T	10	17 4- T-	-1 101	A . TO	1.12	

ceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other August, 1914; Italy (all items) and Rome, January to June, 1914; and, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; J. April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913: a (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all e a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are ed, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. It and light are also included in these figures.

New series.

Figure for June.

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

Other or Miscellaneous Items.

Figure for 3rd Quarter.

\*\* Figure for August.

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during February, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 147, as compared with 152 in the previous month and with 135 in February, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1932, numbered 26, as compared with 24 in the previous month and with 33 in February, 1931.

Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).	
Guards	Locomotives, Railway and		
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,	
men	1	Motors, Aircraft 1	
Firemen		0.1	
Guards (Passenger)		Other Metal Trades 3	
Permanent Way Men	10	Shipbuilding	
Porters	1	Wood 1	
Shunters	2	Gas 1	
Mechanics	ī	Electric Generating Stations	
Labourers	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3	
Other Grades	4	Chemicals, etc 1	
Contractors' Servants	7277	Food and Drink 3 Paper, Printing, etc 2	
Constitutions Convaints		Paper, Printing, etc 2	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	22	Tanning, Currying, etc	
TOTAL, MAILWAY SERVICE	44	Rubber Trades	
MINES.	1000	Other Non-Textile Industries	
	70		
C. C.	70		
Surface	9		
momit	-	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	
TOTAL, MINES	79	factory act, 1901.	
OH . DDV 22 00 f 1 1	-	Docks, Wharves, etc 5	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	5	Buildings 15	
		Buildings 15 Warehouses and Railway	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		Sidings	
Cotton	1	AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 41	
Other Textiles	1	STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP	
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and		Total (excluding Seamen) 147	
Dyeing		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
Metal Extracting and Re-	123		
fining	1386		
Metal Conversion, including		SEAMEN.	
Rolling Mills and Tube	1997	Trading Vessels, Sailing 2	
Making Making	2	Trading Vessels, Sailing 2	
Making Metal Founding	2720333	Fishing Vessels, Steam 6	
Engineering and Machine		Fishing Vessels, Steam 18 Fishing Vessels, Steam 6	
M-1	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN 26	
Boiler Making and Construc-	+	TOTAL, SEAMEN 26	
	1	T-1-1 (- 1-1'- C - ) 177	
tional Engineering	1	Total (including Seamen) 173	

# INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 32; the total number of deaths\* reported was 2. Two cases of anthrax

reported.			
I. Cases (continued).			
(c) ANTHRAX.			
Handling of Horsehair 1			
Hides and Skins 1			
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
TOTAL, ANTHRAX 2			
The state of the s			
THE RESERVE TO SERVE			
(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-			
ATION (SKIN CANCER).			
Pitch 2 Tar 3			
Paraffin			
Oil 3			
ULCERATION 8			
The state of the s			
(e) CHROME ULCERATION.			
Chromium Plating 5			
Street Specific to the second			
the desired property of the same of the same			
II. Deaths.			
LEAD POISONING.			
Painting of Buildings 1			
_			
EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-			
TION (SKIN CANCER).			
Oil 1			
· 自然是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个			

\* 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.

† Of the three persons affected in the pottery industry, one was a female.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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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:—

Super Canada	Price accord	ing 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	1931. OctDec.	s. d. 53 2½	s. d. + 0 2	- s. d.
(Hematite mixed	NovDec.	63 5	+ 0 111	- 5 5 <sup>2</sup>
numbers) Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland	OctDec. OctDec. OctDec. OctDec. OctDec.	56 11½ 54 4½ 52 3 48 8½ 68 8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars) West of Scotland	NovDec.	177 31/2	- 1 33	- 3 4
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods)	NovDec.	204 01	- 2 11 <sup>a</sup>	- 5 8
Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	OctDec.	91 61	+ 1 111	- 14 0½

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in an increase in January of 1½ 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 earnings of 6s. 4d. or less per shift already being in receipt of a percentage addition higher than that warranted by the sliding scale. In the case of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire warranted a reduction in February of 5 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen, but it was mutually agreed by the employers and the workpeople that the reduction should be 3½ per cent. The Nottinghamshire ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in that area, nor for ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in that area, nor for ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire. In the case of North Staffordshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in January of 9 per cent., but the employers agreed that the reduction (which applied to tonnagemen only) should be 4½ per cent. In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase at the end of January of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of January of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area; the reduction, however, was not applied to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for North of

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for North of England resulted in a reduction in February of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in that area, whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

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

Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 68 of the February Gazette and page 109 of the present issue.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

# Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919.

LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT: SCHEMES UNDER SECTIONS 5, 7 AND 16: DATE WHEN SCHEME CAME INTO OPERATION.

The construction of Section 16 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919, was raised in a special case stated by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., as referee. Certain workmen had lost their employment on the closing of two power stations and the concentration of supply from tation under an electricity scheme.

new power station under an elect Section 16 of the Act provides:—

"If within five years from the date when a scheme for the improvement of the supply of electricity in any district has come into operation, any officer or servant who has been regularly employed in or about the undertaking proves that in consequence of such scheme he (i) has suffered loss of employment consequence of such scheme he (i) has suffered loss of employment
... otherwise than on grounds of misconduct, incapacity or
superannuation . . . and . . . the authorised undertakers of
the scheme do not show to the satisfaction of the referee that
equivalent employment was available, there shall be paid to
him by the undertakers such compensation as the referee may
award."

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

The referee found that the workmen had lost employment in consequence of the operation of the scheme; but as their dismissal took place more than five years after the scheme came into operation,

they could recover no compensation.

It was contended on behalf of the workmen that, although they lost their employment in August and September, 1930, and the scheme under Sections 5 and 7 of the Act was approved by Parliament in June, 1924, the actual scheme under which the works were closed, and the employment lost, was a further scheme, dealt with in the Order establishing the original scheme and coming into operation

within the period.

Mr. Justice McKinnon gave judgment upholding the award of the referee. He thought that the argument advanced on behalf of the workers was wrong; but, even if it was right, the subsequent technical scheme was only a part of the original scheme, and the vital date still remained June, 1924. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed. Betts and Others v. Leicester Corporation. King's Bench Division. 1st February, 1932.

# Shipowners' Negligence (Remedies) Act, 1905.

Application was made under section 1 of the Shipowners' Negligence (Remedies) Act, for the detention of the Danish steamship "Viking." The section provides that a judge of any court of record may, upon its being shown to him by any person applying in accordance with rules of court that the owners of a ship are probably liable to pay damages in respect of injuries caused by the ship or sustained on, in, or about the ship in any port or harbour in the United Kingdom in consequence of the wrongful act, neglect, or default of the owners of the ship, or the master or officers or crew thereof . . . or of any defect in the ship or its apparel or equipment, and that none of the owners resides in the United Kingdom, issue an order for the detention of the ship until the owners have made satisfaction in respect of

the injuries, or have given security to be approved by the judge. The application was made by the employers of a dock-labourer, who fell down the ship's hold, which was unfenced and uncovered, and was killed. It was stated by the ship's agents that security would be given by the owners. His Honour, Judge Thomas, assessed the security at £400.—Cardiff County Court. 3rd March, 1932.

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer was charged with underpaying three male workers, and failing to keep adequate records. He was fined £2 on each of the first three charges and 10s. on the remaining charge.—Rex v. E. V. Halligan. Town Hall, Louth. 25th February, 1932.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE, AND WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE.

A director of a company was charged with unlawfully causing to be made three records of payments to workers which were to his knowledge false, in that no such payments had been made. Fines of £2 on each of the three charges were imposed, with £2 2s. costs.—

Rex v. Reuben Tobias. Manchester Police Court. 3rd February, 1932.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:-

# Case No. 849/32. (11.1.32.)

REGULATION 2 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931—SEASONAL WORKERS—APPLICANT EMPLOYED FOR SIX YEARS AS ADDITIONAL VANMAN WITH MINERAL WATER COMPANY DURING SUMMER MONTHS-OBTAINED ONLY FOUR WEEKS OTHER WORK DURING PAST SEVEN YEARS-NO SUB STANTIAL AMOUNT OF EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT AS ADDITIONAL VANMAN DURING OTHER PARTS OF THE YEAR HELD TO BE NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed from 12th October to 31st May

"Having regard to the claimant's record of employment I find it impossible to say that the fully constituted Court of Referees was

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1930 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1938 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued, also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for January, 1932.

not justified in its finding that the claimant was 'a member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment for a part of the year only in an occupation of a seasonal nature.'

March, 1932.

"I am informed that in the summer months there is an increased demand for mineral waters, and whilst that increase lasts additional vanmen are engaged to distribute the waters.

"The claimant's record of employment for the year 1925 to the vear 1930 inclusive (a period of six consecutive years) is as follows:-

"1925—June to 26th September—vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

1926-March to October-vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

"1927—June to 1st October—vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

'1928-12 weeks to 6th October-vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

"1929—16th July to 21st September—vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

"1930—29th August to 13th September—vanman employed by the Crewe Mineral Water Company.

Apart from his employment by the Crewe Mineral Water Company, the claimant has had no other employment in the aforesaid six years, except six days as a builder's labourer in December, 1928, and three weeks as a porter and canvasser in June, 1930. He had had no employment in 1931 to the date on which his claim for benefit was disallowed by the Court of Referees.

"From the record of employment set out above it is clear that the claimant does not fulfil the requirements of subparagraph (a) of Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931; and as each of the subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the Regulation must be fulfilled before benefit can be allowed to a seasonal worker during the off season, it is unnecessary to consider whether the claimant fulfils the requirements of subparagraph (b).

"On these facts I should have had no hesitation in saying that this claim was one within the scope of Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, were it not for paragraph (iii) of that Regulation.

"That part of the paragraph which is material to this case reads

s follows :-

"'This regulation shall apply only to those portions of the said class which in any district are engaged in occupations in which during a substantial part of the year no substantial amount of employment is normally available in the district.'

"'The said class' referred to in paragraph (iii) is the class specified in paragraph (i) of the regulation: 'persons whose normal employment is employment for a part or parts of the year only in an occupation or occupations of a seasonal nature.'

"Whether a person can be said to be within 'those portions of the said class' to which 'this regulation shall apply,' depends on his occupation, and whether it is one in which, during a substantial part of the year, no substantial amount of employment is normally available in the district in which the claimant resides.

"If the claimant's occupation for the purpose of applying paragraph (iii) is that of 'van man' I should say that that paragraph prevented the application of the regulation of his claim. If, on the other hand, his occupation can be said to be that of an 'additional van man in the mineral water industry' the evidence shows that the regulation is applicable to this claim. gulation is applicable to this claim.

regulation is applicable to this claim.

"An occupation may be described in generic terms or in special terms. The claimant's occupation is both within the genus 'van man' and within the species 'additional van man in the mineral water industry.' In order to determine whether the genus or the species should be regarded when considering paragraph (iii) of Regulation 2, I look to the claimant's record of employment; and when I find that year after year for a number of years he has been an additional van man in the mineral water industry, and that he has never been employed in any other species of 'vanmanship,' it appears to me that I must consider whether in the occupation of 'additional van man in the mineral water industry' there is, during a substantial part of the year, no substantial amount of employment normally available in the district.

"So considered it is clear on the avidence that the desiries of the

"So considered it is clear on the evidence that the decision of the ourt of Referees must be supported.

"In my opinion the claimant is a person whose claim was intended to be dealt with under Regulation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations. The regulation followed a Report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. In the majority Report, in paragraph 125, there appear these words: 'In our view a worker who habitually obtains his (or her) living for the year, by work in a seasonal occupation for a part of the year, should not be deemed to be unemployed and qualified for benefit during the part of the year which is the off-season.'

"The claimant is a single man, 22 years of age; and it is difficult believe that in Crewe, which is the district in which the claimant sides, he could not have obtained, had he so desired, more than our weeks' work in a period of seven years apart from the work of purely seasonal nature which he has performed.

"I am informed that the season during which additional vanmen obtain employment in the mineral water industry is approximately from June to early October. The claimant, therefore, cannot be allowed to receive benefit from and including 12th October, 1931, to 31st May, 1932, inclusive."

### Case No. 2968/32. (3.2.32.)

REGULATION 3 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931—PERSONS WHOSE NORMAL EMPLOYMENT IS NOT FOR MORE THAN TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK—APPLICANT EMPLOYED FOR 20 YEARS AS WATERMAN—ONLY EMPLOYMENT OBTAINED SINCE OCTOBER, 1931, WAS AS DOCKER ON TWO DAYS A WEEK-REGISTERED FOR AND SOUGHT WORK AS WATERMAN -WORK AS DOCKER HELD NOT TO HAVE BECOME APPLICANT'S NORMAL EMPLOYMENT.

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

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

"The claimant was a Tyne bargeman or waterman for the same firm for a considerable number of years until August, 1930. The firm then closed down part of their works, and the work which the claimant had been doing was transferred to another district, where a workman senior to the claimant took over the work.

"After being out of work for some weeks, the claimant in October, 1930, obtained work work with a chiefer weeks, the claimant in October,

1930, obtained work with a shipping company as a casual docker in the unloading of their steamers, which arrive at the port on two

in the unloading of their steamers, which arrive at the port on two regular days in each week.

"The claimant says that he keeps in touch with managers in the hope of procuring full-time work as a waterman. The fact that he has not been successful in this respect ought not to weigh heavily, having regard to the seriously depressed state of shipping on the Tyne. The claimant is only 47 years of age, and no reason has been advanced why he should not resume employment as a waterman if trade revived. Registration of itself is not always a safe guide, but in this case the claimant has persistently refused to allow himself to be registered as a docker or otherwise than as a waterman.

"The first question to be determined is whether the claimant's normal employment is that of a docker.

"The first question to be determined is whether the claimant's normal employment is that of a docker.

"The Court of Referees, fully constituted, have unanimously decided 'that claimant is at present normally employed in an occupation in which his services are not normally required for more than Mondays and Tuesdays.'

"No fault can be found with this as a statement of present facts, but I do not think it gives effect to the opening words of Regulation 3 of the Anomalies Regulations, 1931.

"It has to be shown that the claimant is 'a member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation

of 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.' This is a different thing from saying 'who are employed for the time being' in an occupation of the character described.

"A man's 'normal employment' is not necessarily determined by the employment which he is following at the moment, however regularly or normally he may be following it for a substantial period.

by the employment which he is following at the moment, however regularly or normally he may be following it for a substantial period. Other circumstances may negative such a view.

"In Decision 24707/31 (not printed) the claimant had regularly followed a particular employment for 18 months, but, this notwithstanding, it was found not to be his 'normal employment.' In Decision 1396/32 (not printed) the claimant had been a watchman on Saturdays and Sundays for a period of at least two years, but it was held that that was not his 'normal employment' when his previous record was taken into consideration, together with the circumstances which caused him to accept the position of watchman.

"In my view the claimant's usual employment is still that which he has followed for many years (he says 20 years), namely, that of a waterman. There is no evidence that it has been closed to him, and he still seeks it. Trade depression and stress of circumstances have driven him to seek work as a casual docker, but I fail to find sufficient reason for saying that such has become his normal employment."

### Case No. 3883/32. (16.2.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (iii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—AVAILABLE FOR WORK—COAL TRIMMERS EMPLOYED UNDER POOLING SCHEME —RECEIVED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS FROM POOL IRRESPECTIVE OF THE NUMBER OF SHIFTS THEY WORKED—HELD NOT TO BE AVAILABLE FOR WORK WHEN NOT REQUIRED AS COAL TRIMMERS.

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

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

"The claimant is a coal trimmer, who works at the Swansea docks. At those docks there are 240 coal trimmers, who work in squads of twelve trimmers. The squads work in rotation. The work which the trimmers perform is paid on a piecework basis, and the wages earned during the week are pooled, and divided any among the coal trimmers irrespective of the amount of equally among the coal trimmers, irrespective of the amount of work which each man has done; with this exception, that a man who has not presented himself for work on a day on which his number has been posted for work loses his share of the pool in respect of that day.
"Each coal trimmer has a number, and each evening at 5 o'clock

a list is posted containing the numbers of the men who will be required for the following night and day shifts, so that any man whose number is not included in the list is aware that his services will not be required before 8.30 p.m. the next day, as the night shift

commences work at that hour.

"The average weekly earnings of each coal trimmer for the years 1929, 1930, and 1931 have respectively been £5 7s. 7d., £4 12s. 8d.,

"On these facts, which as will appear hereafter are the facts disclosed by the evidence given to me on the hearing of this appeal, and not those given to the Court of Referees, it has been contended that this case differs materially from Case 22160/31,\* and that this case is indistinguishable from Case 397/28, in which a revised

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decision was given which has not appeared in printed form.

"The test which has always been applied in cases of this nature is whether the claimant, on days on which he is not working, is, in consideration of the sum which he receives from the pool, holding himself in readiness to accept work which is performed by those who share in the pool. If he is, he cannot be said to be unemployed on the days on which he is not actually engaged in working is the basis of Decisions 135/20,† 8838/29‡ and 22160/31.

"In the last named case the evidence was that the gang when standing off was liable to be recalled in case of unexpected pressure of work; and had members of the gang when stood off accepted other work they would not have been available for coal trimming

other work they would not have been available for coal trimming had their services been required, and they would not have shared in the pool. In those circumstances I was unable to distinguish that case from Cases 135/20 and 8838/29.

"The evidence given to me in the present case is that a coal trimmer is aware, at 5 p.m. on each day, if his number is not then posted, that his services as a coal trimmer will not be required before 8.30 p.m. on the following day, because sufficient numbers are always posted on each day to meet any emergency which may arise. If that be so, the receipt of a share of the pool cannot be the consideration for the claimant holding himself available on each and every day of the week to undertake coal trimming should his services be required, and so it may be said that the claimant is unemployed required, and so it may be said that the claimant is unemployed

be required, and so it may be said that the claimant is unemployed on the days on which he is not engaged in coal trimming.

"The facts on which I have based my decision so far are, as I have said, those given in evidence before me; but they do not appear to be the facts as stated to the Court of Referees, because I find recorded this evidence as having been given to the Court: 'The men are coal trimmers, and are not ordinarily available for other employment, as they have to be available for employment at the call of the employers at all times when there is work available for them.' This evidence justified the decision of the Court of Referees, that the claimant, on the authority of Decision 22160/31, was not unemployed on the days on which he was not trimming coal. In view, however, of the contradictory evidence given to me, and as view, however, of the contradictory evidence given to me, and as I am satisfied that the claimant is not entitled to benefit on such days on the other ground on which the decision of the Court of Referees to disallow benefit is based, I prefer to base my decision on that other ground.
"That other ground is that the claimant is not available for

work on the days on which he is not engaged in coal trimming. This ground for disallowance was not considered in Decision 22160/31, in which it is said 'the first question to be determined is whether the claimant . . . can be said to be unemployed. If he cannot the question of availability does not arise.'

"A claimant must be both unemployed and available for work before herefit can be allowed.

before benefit can be allowed.

"The burden of proving that he is available for work lies on the claimant (Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927).
"The fully constituted Court of Referees has unanimously found

that the claimant was not available for work when not engaged in trimming coal, and it has stated its finding in these words: 'The coal trimmers in Swansea port are not originally available for any other kind of employment, and none in fact have taken employment other than as coal trimmers since March, 1928, when there was no coal trimming to do during coal strikes, which would be an abnormal

period.'

"The word 'originally' in my record of the finding is, I imagine, a typing error, and the word should be 'ordinarily,' as I gather the finding is based on the evidence already quoted: 'The men are not ordinarily available for other employment, etc.'

"Availability for work has been defined as being 'prepared to accept at once any offer of suitable employment brought to their notice' (Decision 8872/30).\s\s\cent{2}

"On the days on which coal trimming is said not to be available for a trimmer by reason of the practice of gangs working in rotation, and only those being employed whose numbers have been posted, to be available for work on these 'off days' the claimant must prove that he is prepared to accept work other than that of coal trimming (see Decision 12636/31||).

"Whether a claimant is so prepared can only be determined by his actions. The fact that, except in abnormal times such as strikes when little or no coal trimming is available to any trimmers, trimmers have not undertaken other work (as the Court of Referees has found), and the admitted fact that a substantial sum is received each week by each coal trimmer, points to the claimant not desiring, and not being prepared to accept, work other than coal trimming on the days on which he is not engaged in his normal occupation.

"I agree, therefore, with the Court of Referees that the claimant has not proved that he is available for work on the days on which

he is not engaged in coal trimming.
"As Case 397/28 (revised) was said to be analogous to this case As Case 397/28 (revised) was said to be analogous to this case, and as there is no reference in that decision to the question of availability for work, I have consulted the Deputy Umpire who gave that decision. The decision originally given was to disallow benefit on the ground that the claimant was not unemployed, and the revised decision deals only with that ground. The Deputy Umpire, after refreshing his memory from the notes which he took at the

\* See page 237, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 11/1931).
† See U.I. Code 8, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 46.
‡ See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 366.
§ See U.I. Code 8b, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 112.

|| See page 129, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 6/1931).

second hearing, informs me that evidence was given at that hearing of coal trimmers, specified by name, who at or about the date of the claim for benefit were employed on work for a haulage contractor, and on cement loading and pit prop carrying, on days on which they were not engaged in coal trimming; and that evidence satisfied him that they were available for work on such days.

"It should also be stated that Decision 397/28 related, not to coal trimmers at Swansea, but at Port Talbot, where the men do not share equally in the pool irrespective of the number of days in the week on which they have worked, but their share of the pool is determined by the number of shifts which they have worked during the week."

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

### Recent Proceedings.

# (A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: CRANE DRIVER, LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Whether the more or less uniform rate of 2s. to crane-drivers, indicated in Clause 5 of uniform rate of 2s. to crane-drivers, indicated in Clause 5 of Award No. 779, as a possible appropriate additional sum which might be paid above the prevailing rate to a driver of a crane of 15 tons and over, is intended to be the minimum amount which should be paid to men who are employed on 30-ton cranes. Decision.—The Court decided that the differential of two shillings a week mentioned in Award No. 779 is not to be regarded either as a minimum or a maximum. Award issued 2nd February, 1932. (1526.)

Sub-Officers and Firemen, London Fire Brigade.—London County Council v. Representative Body of the London Fire Brigade. Difference.—Claim for temporary reductions of 5s. 6d. a week and 4s. 3d. a week in the pay of sub-officers and firemen respectively, for a period of one year, and counter-claim by the Representative Body of the London Fire Brigade that such reductions shall only operate subject to the introduction of the same rates of pay and hours of duty as obtain in the Metropolitan Police Force. Decision.—The Court awarded against the counter-claim, and awarded that the The Court awarded against the counter-claim, and awarded that the rates of wages of sub-officers and firemen of the London Fire Brigade shall for a period of twelve months from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the award be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent., provided that in no case shall the amount of the deduction exceed 5s. 6d. a week in the case of sub-officers, and 4s. 3d. a week in the case of firemen. Award issued 6th February, 1932. (1527.)

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.—National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry: Employers' Side v. Trade Union Side. Difference.—Rates of wages of grades set out in various district schedules. Decision.—The Court decided against in various district schedules. *Decision*.—The Court decided against the claim of the trade union side for advances, and as regards the employers' claim awarded that, as from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the award, the rates of wages of all grades covered by the terms of reference shall be reduced by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., provided that the reduction shall not operate so as to reduce the rates of wages of any workman by more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour or below  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, nor shall the reduction apply to any workman rated at  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour or under. Award issued 19th February,

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

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.—South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association v. South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Trades Association. Difference.—Claim by employers for a reduction, and counter-claim by workpeople for an increase, in journeymen's wages governed by the Allied Skilled Trades Agreement, with claims for proportionate decreases or increases respectively in the wages of all other grades governed by that Agreement. Board of Arbitration, consisting of Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. George Pate, O.B.E. (employers' representative), and Mr. S. O. Davies (workpeople's representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. The Board were unable to reach agreement and the parties having agreed that the matter should be decided by and the parties having agreed that the matter should be decided by the Chairman acting with the full powers of an Umpire, Sir Harold Morris issued his Award on 3rd February, 1932. The Award, which operates from the commencement of the second full pay week from the date of its issue, decides that the wages paid to journeymen shall be reduced from £3 2s. 6d. to £3 per week of 47 hours, with the commencement of the second full pay week from the content of the second full pay week from the date of the second full pay week from the second full pay week from the second full p proportionate reductions to all other grades governed by the Allied Skilled Trades Agreement, provided that the wages of any grades whose base rate and "make up" do not exceed £2 5s. per week of 47 hours shall remain unaltered.

### (C.) OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Hosiery Workers—Leicester and District.—An account of the settlement of the dispute at the works of Messrs Wolsey, Limited, which arose in connection with the introduction of the Bedaux system of work measurement, appears on page 84.

# TRADE BOARDS ACTS. CONFIRMING ORDERS.

March, 1932.

### Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T. (12), dated 23rd February, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 14th March, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

# Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T.R. B. (32), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 10th February, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers employed in Northern Ireland, excluding the county boroughs of the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and the variation of general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers in the same area, with the further exclusion of the urban district of Lisburn. The Order specifies 29th February, 1932, as the date from which such minimum rates became effective.

# BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second-class certificates of competency as managers and under-managers of mines will be held on 25th and 26th May, 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 26th May,

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible and not later than 18th April, 1932. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's examina-

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

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A Return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31, 1931. (Cmd. 3877.III; price 1d.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom, 1924. Final Report, Vol. V. Mines and quarries, the timber trades, manufactures of clay, stone, etc., and the building and contracting trades, public utility services, and Government departments; and an appendix containing general statistical tables. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

DEVELOPMENT FUND.—Abstract account of the receipts into, and issues out of, the Development Fund in the year ended 31st March, 1931, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. H.C. 20; price 2d.)

FISHING INDUSTRY.—Economic Advisory Council. Committee on the Fishing Industry. Report. (Cmd. 4012; price 3s.) (See page 82.) INDUSTRIAL COURT.—Industrial Court awards. Vol. XIII. Awards 1489 to 1523. January 1, 1931, to December 31, 1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, sixteenth session, 1932: (i) Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. First item on the agenda. (ii) Invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance. Second item on the agenda. (iii) Partial revision of the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships. Item IV on the agenda. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1932; price 2s. 6d., 6s., and 1s., respectively.)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1930-1931. (Cmd. 4008; price 2s. 6d.)
Contains a section on industrial health.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—List of the principal Acts of Parliament, egulations, orders, instructions, and notices relating to merchant hipping in force on the 1st January, 1932. Board of Trade. (S.O. ication; price 6d.)

MINING.—Miners' Welfare Fund. Tenth Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the fund, together with the fifth Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (See page 85.)

ROAD FUND.—Abstract account of the receipts into, and payments out of, the Road Fund in the year ended 31st March, 1931. (H.C. 16;

SAFETY.—Safety in the manufacture and use of acetylene. Studies and Reports, Series F, Second Section (Safety) No. 5. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.)

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1931. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) (See page 84.)

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.—Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. Part II. Unemployment Grants Committee: Report for the period 1st September, 1930, to 31st December, 1931. (Cmd. 4029; price 2d.) (See page 83.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of January, 1932. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 1/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Welfare.—Seats for workers in factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet No. 6. (Second edition.) Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 18.)

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS .- Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 and 1929: accounts, 1930, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. (H.C. 32; price 2d.)

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1932.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Medway Oil Fuel Depot: Erection of Three Dolphins with Connecting Bridges, etc.: Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W. Killingholme Oil Fuel Depot: Construction of Dolphins, etc.: John Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

# (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Aluminium Ware: J. & A. Bratt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton: Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham; White Bros. & Jacobs, Ltd., London, N.W.—Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Condon, S.E.—Boiler, Water Tube: Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes: Junction, Section and Distribution: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Telford Grier Mackay & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., Chodon, N.W.; Basebe Sadler & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brooms and Brushes: Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; Davis Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Webb & Foulger (Brush Manufacturers), Ltd., London, S.E.—Brushes, Painters': Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; F. Brockley & Sons, Birmingham; J. T. Millwood & Son, London, S.E.; A. & Sons, Ltd., Lendon, S.E.; Rigby Batteock, Ltd., London, E.; Jas. Root & Son, London, N.; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—Cable, Chain and Gear: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Stlney; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath.—Cable, Electric C. Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Solnesson; Ericker Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Helphy; Mersey Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Co., Ltd Alternators, Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.-Aluminium

March, 1932.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. 120 Coats, Waterproof for Officers: Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cocks, Gun-metal and Valves: Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Dodd & Oulton, Ltd., Liverpool; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; London Valve Co., Ltd., Tipton; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham.—Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Crane, 5-ton Electric Travelling: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Crane, 10-ton Electric Travelling: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish.—Crane, 2-ton Steam Travelling: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cranes, 3-ton Overhead Electric Travelling: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—Cranes, 3-ton Overhead Electric Travelling: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engine, Petrol-driven Fire: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Engines and Reverse Gears for 35-ft. Motor Boats: Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Engines and Reverse Gears for 30-ft. Motor Pinnaces: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Firebricks and Tiles: Burn Fireclay Co., Newcastle. Southampton.—Firebricks and Tiles: Burn Fireclay Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glenboig Union Fireclay Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), Liverpool—Glassware, Table: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; John Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Sowerby's Ellison Glass Works, Ltd., Gateshead.—Grid, Cast Iron: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Gromets, Eyelets, etc.: H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bodill Parker (1922), Ltd., Birmingham.—Gate Vessel: Henry Robb, Ltd., Leith.—Ironmongery: Armstrong Stevens & Son, Willenhall; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; John Golcher, Ltd., Wednesbury; A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Samuel Lewis & Co., Ltd., Dudley; E. Orton (Willenhall), Ltd., Willenhall; W. H. Tildesley, Ltd., Willenhall; J. Truman & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, Joseph Wellings, Stourbridge; T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Lanterns, Portable Signalling: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Lampholders and Insulators: General T. B. Wellings & Co., Ltd., Old Hill.—Lanterns, Portable Signating .
Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Lampholders and Insulators: General Electric Co., Ltd., London.—Lathes, 63-in. Centres Gap: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfield.—Lead Sheet and Pipe: G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lime Juice: Evans Sons Lescher & & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lime Juice: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpoool.—Linen Goods: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; William Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; Peter Greig & Co., Kirkcaldy; J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Forfar; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Lorries, four-wheeled, 5-ton: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.—Lorry, Six-wheeled, 3-ton: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Machinery and Boiler for Special Service Vessel: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir.—Machinery, Refrigerating and Ice-making, Electric: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Metal, Britannia, Nickel Silver and White Metal Articles: Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Oil Paste, White Oxide of Zinc: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.; J. Kirkaldy & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Plate, Electro: Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, E., Plate, Electro: Elkington & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham; Viners, Ltd., Sheffield.—Plates, Ghequered Steel: British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Chequered Steel: British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Zinc: London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.—Plugs, India Rubber: J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Plywood: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Propellers: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.W.—Pumps, Telemotor: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Rectifier Equipment, Mercury Arc: Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Sailcloth, Canvas: Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Screws, Iron and Brass: H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—Screws, Phosphor Bronze: Automatic Standard Screw Co., Halifax; B.A. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Croydon; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., North Recognition of the Control Standard Screw Co., Halifax; B.A. Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Croydon; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Hford.—Skins, Chamois: J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; Charles F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds; William J. Turney & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Soap, Hard: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Stirring Gear Units, Motor-driven: W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Switchboards: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Castleton.—Switches, Sockets and Plugs: McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Table Linen, Damask: J. Shields & Co., Ltd., Perth; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; J. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Ltd., Bessbrook.—Tin & Japanned Wares: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham; Amos Barber & Son, Downham Market; T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons,

Market; T. E. Bladon & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston; F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; M. J.

Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Midland Sheet Metal Working Co., Nuneaton; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd.,

Birmingham; Sargeant, Turner & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge; Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.— Threads: Hy. Campbell & Co., Ltd., Belfast; Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—Towels, Bath: William R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood; Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd., Deanston; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—Turbine and Dynamo, Steam: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Turbines, Double Pass Out: Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith.—Turntables, Wagon; Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Valves, Kingston and Panels: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Whalers: M. W. Blackmore & Sons, Appledore, Devon; G. A. Feltham, Portsmouth; Mashford Bros., Plymouth.—Wood Goods, Manufactured: W. H. Aston (Worcester), Ltd., Worcester; J. Brown & Sons (Thatcham), Ltd., Newbury; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; C. W. Clinch & Sons, Newbury; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; Midland Saw and Tool Co., Ltd., Birmingham; S. Pinnock, Thatcham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; S. Pinnock, Thatcham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, Kendal; H. Wells, Bucklebury Common; C. White, Bromley Common.

### WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—
Bearskins: C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Belts,
Ammunition: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Crayford.—Blankets,
Brown and Grey: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds
& Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blankets, White: T. Radcliffe & Co.,
Ltd., Mytholmroyd; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Halifax.—
Bodies for 6-wheeled Vehicles: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury.—
Brass-foundry, Plumbers, and accessories: C. Winn & Co., Ltd.,
Birmingham; John Webb & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brass, Sheet:
J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Caps, Bearskin and Field
Service: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Caps, Glengarry: J. L.
Currie & Co., Kilmarnock.—Caps, S.D.: L. Silberston & Sons,
London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Chains,
Overall: Kennedy & Kempe, Ltd., Longparish; Taskers of Andover,
Ltd., Andover.—Ghassis, Six-Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars,
Ltd., Birmingham; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Cisterns,
Steel and Cylinders, Hot Water: National Galvanisers, Ltd., Sunderland.—Copper, Sheet: Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Cords, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Duck, Linen: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Boase Spinning
Co. (1920) Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee.—Expanded
Metal Sheets, &c.: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Stafford.—
Frocks, Khaki Drill: J. Compton Sons, & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—
Fuel Pulverising Plant: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Generating
Sets: Dougles Motors: Ltd. Rristol.—Glassware: Stevens & Metal Sneets, &C.: Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., West Hardepon, Frocks, Khaki Drill: J. Compton Sons, & Webb, Ltd., Stafford.—Frocks, Khaki Drill: J. Compton Sons, & Webb, Ltd., Swindon.—Fuel Pulverising Plant: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Generating Sets: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—Glassware: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Hessian, Packing: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; David Smith & Sons, Ltd., Alyth.—Jib Crane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Lead, Pig: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Metal Rod: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co. Ltd., London, E.C.—Metal Rod: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Mop Heads: T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley.—Motor Cycles: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol; Matchless Motor Cycles (Colliers), Ltd., London, S.E.—Overalls (Jackets and Trousers): Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Pagris: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—Pipes and Fittings: Shaw (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow.—Pipes, Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Pumps and Switchgear: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rags, Old: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Roofing Felt, etc.: Ruberoid Co., Ltd., Brimsdown.—Saloon Bus: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Serge, S.D.: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Skins, Chamois: E. Cope & Son, Nuneaton.—Stable Fitments: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Steel Guttering, Sheets, etc.: Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—Steel, Round: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Strappings, Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Straps, Chin: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telescopes: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Tractor Trucks: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Trailers, Kitchen: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.—Twine: Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull.—X-Ray Apparatus: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Aldershot, Hammersley Barracks, Erection of New Dining Room, etc.: W. Laughton, Bedford. Ballykinlar, Alterations to Huts: H. Laverty & Sons (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast. Beverley. Colchester, Erection Kemp & Sons, Glasgow. Scarborough, Improve Married Soldiers' Quarters: Jaram & Co., Scarborough. York, Erection of Bath-house: J. W. Maw & Son, York.

### AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Edison Swan Electric Co., London, W.C.; Peto & Accumulators: Edison Swan Electric Co., London, W.C.; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.—Aircraft: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich-Aircraft, Engine Installation: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol-Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge—Aircraft, Parts, General Standard: Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston, —Aircraft, Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames-Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Airscrew Blades: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Batteries: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bombs: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—Bomb Sights: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bombing Target: John Deheer, Ltd., Hull.—Buildings and Works Services: Bulk Petrol Installation (Abingdon): Dowson, Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Levenshulme. Heating Installations (Biggin Hill): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Heating Scheme (Gosport): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Laying Telephone (able (Farnborough): Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Petrol Pumping Sets (Abingdon & Old Sarum): Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Reconditioning Work (Hendon): Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Regimental & Technical Buildings (Hendon): J. Laing & Son, Ltd., London, N.W. Sewage Disposal & Ejector Plant (Abingdon): Tuke & Bell, Ltd., London, W.C.—Caps, Flying: H. Bednall, Walsall.—Catapult, Erection of: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coke: South Metropolitan Gas Co., London, S.E.—Crossley M.T. Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton.—Diesel Locomotive: Robert Hudson, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft Conversion: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Flight Trials: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Lamps, Cockpit: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—Machine Gun Gear: A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.—Metal Windmills: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chut -Metal Windmills: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Wavemeters: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wood-working Machinery: John Pickles & Son (Engineers), Ltd., Hebden

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Alternators: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Arsenite Soda Powder: W. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church, Lancs.—Ashestos Cement Slates: Ashestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bollards: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— London, E.C.—Bollards: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Boots: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Gasing: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing: Atkins Bros., Hinckley; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gement: Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Coal Hoist: Mitchell Conveyor & Transporter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Granes: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Drugs: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Fans: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Granite Chippings: A. & F. Manuelle, Ltd., London, E.C.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Locomotive Boilers: Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Freston.—Locomotive Boilers: Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Vulcan Foundry Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Lorry Spares: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Manchester Water Meter Co., Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Moorings: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Osnaburg: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Paint: Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ballyclare.—Planing Machines: T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—Radio Sets: Stratton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Serge: J. Smith & Co., Halifax.—Steel Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steelwork: Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay.—Tractor: Richard Garrett & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Undulators: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Cloth, Tracing: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; Fife Paper Mills, Ltd., Markinch; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Turner Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Rawcliffe Bridge; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Devon.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Gummed Cash Account Labels: W. P. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 6,630,000 R.P.A. Forms: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 10,374,000 Unemployment Insurance Books: Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington. Posters (Empire Marketing Board): St. Michaels Press, London, S.E. 150,000 pads Form S. 1320B: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Tape: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Ltd., Tean.—Toilet Rolls: British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.

### POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Battery Charging Sets: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henleyon-Thames.—Bolts and Washers: Thomas William Lench, Ltd.,

Birmingham.—Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable Bearers: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Catchpans, Iron: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—Chloride of Ammonia: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—Coils, Loading: Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, Ltd., London, S.E.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Gords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Gords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Moira; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Leikeldels, Octable & Carles & Carles Ltd., Like Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; J. Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—
Motor Cycles and Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.— Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—
Motor Cycles and Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—
Panels, Charging: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—
Pole Labour, Crosoting, etc.: Armstrong, Addison & Co., North
Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Haywood,
Ltd., Newport, Mon; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd.,
London, S.E.; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Howden.—Poles,
Telegraph: Thomas Hay Wilson, Grangemouth.—Rails for P.O.
Railway: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., South Bank.—Rectifiers:
Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Screws, Coach:
Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston.—Steelwork for Kiosks:
Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick.—Time Switches and Repairs:
Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.—Typewriters, Telegraph:
Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Wire, Copper.—Enfield
Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown.

Batteries, Replating: Holborn and Mechanical Tandem Telephone
Exchanges: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Building Alterations: Eastpark T.S.O., Glasgow: John Robertson,
Glasgow.—Conduit, Laying: West Drayton (Middlesex): C.D.L.
Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Sutton-Veny (Wilts): Wort & Way,
Salisbury. Kensington—Wembley Junction: Greig & Matthews,
London, E.C. Birmingham (Midland-Erdington and East, &c.):
F. C. Williams, Cardiff. Birmingham (Springfield, Midland-Springfield Longer of the Company of Edinburgh). Ltd. Edinburgh

London, E.C. Birmingham (Midland-Erdington and East, &c.): F. C. Williams, Cardiff. Birmingham (Springfield, Midland-Springfield Jcn., etc.): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh, Hammersmith, etc.; Battersea, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Seymour Street, Euston, N.W.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Rock Ferry (Cheshire): Nottingham-Ilkeston Junc.: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Electrically Driven Centrifugal Blower Sets: London Trunk Telephone Exchange (London, E.C.): R. K. Webster & Co., Purley.—Electric Passenger Lift: Mayfair Telephone Exchange (London, W.): A. & P. Steven, Ltd., London, S.E.—Pneumatic House Tubes: Central Telegraph Office (London, E.C.): Dallow, Lambert & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Lee-on-the-Solent (Portsmouth Automatic Area): Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd. (Manchester): Automatic Automatic Area): Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd. (Manchester): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Stafford; Whitehall 2nd Unit (Gerrard) (London Automatic Area); Ilford (London Automatic Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. London Trunk Telephone Exchange; Norwich; Terminus (London, W.C.); Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London. W.C. Preston (Lancs): General pnones & Caoles, Ltd., London. W.C. Preston (Lancs): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Shepherds Bush (London Automatic Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. — Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Gloucester; Taplow (Bucks); Marlborough (Wilts): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Ventilating Plant: Kensington Telephone Exchange: Air Ducts, Ltd.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH 1932.

[FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH, 1932.]



