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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND HOURS, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

APART from a slight improvement before Christmas employment continued to decline in December, and at the end of the month the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are avail-Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 20·2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 19·1 at 24th November, 1930, and 11·0 at 16th December, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 22nd December, 1930, was 20.7, and for females 18.8. At 24th November, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19.8 and 17.2.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 22nd December, 1930, there were approximately 9,397,600 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 103,600 less than a month before, and 815,700 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 29th December, 1930, there were 1,766,398 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 106,531 more than a month before and 747,672 more than a year before. The total on 29th December, 1930, included 1,309,795 men, 50,957 boys, 366,033 women, and 39,613 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,247,960 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 436,860 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 81,580 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,620,510, included 276,650 men, 5,723 boys, 47,663 women, and 3,474 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 29th December, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 486,372 men, 15,897 boys, 254,801 women, and 17,560 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 774,630 was 253,325 more than a month before, and 359,088 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 29th December, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 99,418 men, 287 boys, 2,375 women, and 19 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 102,099 was 3,189 less than a month before, but 26,136 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations Occurred .-Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in most industries, the principal of which included mining (other than coal mining), iron and steel manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, Disputes in 1930 appears on pages 2 to 6.

the metal trades, pottery manufacture, the textile industries (with the exception of jute, carpets, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.), the leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the building trade, together with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cement.

There was some improvement in coal mining, in the jute and carpet industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, at hotels and boarding-houses, and in dock and harbour services.

WAGES AND HOURS.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during December resulted in an increase of about £2,550 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 19,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,500 in those of nearly 28,000 workpeople.

The principal body of workpeople who had their wages increased were men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, who received an increase of 3/4d. per hour. Among those whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Warwickshire, slate quarry workers in North Wales, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, shuttlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and workpeople employed in the manufacture of coloured cotton and woollen goods in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

The working hours of coal miners were reduced during December in various districts, as a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January, 1931, 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 53 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. a month ago, and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 38, 41 and 57.

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 workingclass family expenditure, and no allowance is 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 December was 30. In addition, 20 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 99,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 547,000 working days.

ANNUAL REVIEW .- A general review of Employment, Wages, Hours of Labour, Cost of Living, and Trade

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1930.

EMPLOYMENT.

The severe industrial depression which began to develop towards the close of 1929 continued with increasing intensity throughout the year 1930.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain fell from an estimated average of 10,207,000 in

in Great Britain fell from an estimated average of 10,207,000 in 1929 (the highest average figure recorded) to an average of 9,764,000 in 1930 (the lowest average figure recorded since 1926, when employment was adversely affected by the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry).

The following Table gives the estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain from 1924 (the first complete year for which figures are available) to 1930. These figures have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

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1924	 9,514,000	1928	 10,007,000
-1925	 9,599,000	1929	 10,207,000
1926	 9,050,000	1930	 9,764,000
1927	 10,003,000		

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 16·1 in 1930 (wholly unemployed 11·8 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4·3 per cent.) as compared with 10·4 per cent. in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8·2 per

compared with 10.4 per cent. in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8.2 per cent.).

The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in each year from 1921 to 1930 have been as follows:—

1921	 17.0*	1926	 12.5*
1922	14.3	1927	 9.7
1923	11.7	1928	 10.8
1924	 10.3	1929	 10.4
1925	11.3	1930	16.1

The corresponding percentages for each month of 1930, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table

At 22nd December, 1930, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 20·2, as compared with 11·1 at 16th December, 1929. The number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, was 2,724,978 (including 1,934,524 wholly unemployed, and 790,454 temporarily stopped) as compared with 1,552,445 at 30th December, 1929, including 1,129,975 wholly unemployed and 422,470 temporarily stopped.

While in a normal year there is usually a steady decline in the numbers unemployed from the end of January to the end of May or June, followed by an increase until the end of November, the figures in 1930, apart from a few minor fluctuations, steadily increased throughout the year. The Christmas activity led to a very slight reduction in unemployment, but by the end of the year the figures had again risen and were higher than at any date in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available.

Some part of the increase in the numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges during 1930 was due to the influence of changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit brought into operation on 13th March, 1930, by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. These changes also had an effect on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed on which the published percentage rates of unemploymen are based. This point is dealt with in some detail in an article on page 396 of the November, 1930 issue of this Charges. 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.

At 27th January the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 12·4; at 23rd June it was 15·4; and at 22nd December it was 20·2. There was, however, some seasonal improvement in the first half of the year and decline in the second half in most of the industries which are normally subject to such

The decline in employment was felt most severely in the textile trades, in coal and metalliferous mining, in pottery and earthenware manufacture, in metal manufacture and the metal trades, and in engineering, shipbuilding, and ship-repairing. It was less severe in leather and leather goods, clothing, and food, drink and tobacco manufacture, in the printing and paper trades, in building and contracting, in gas, water and electricity supply, and in the transport

Among the textile industries it was most acute in the cotton industry, in which the percentage rate of unemployment increased from 14·4 at 16th December, 1929, to 47·4 at 22nd December, 1930. The textile trades, as a whole, accounted for an increase of 322,770 in the numbers unemployed, or 27.9 per cent. of the total increase in all industries taken together.

In coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing the aggregate increase in the numbers unemployed amounted to 286,918 or 24.8 per cent. of the total

The heavy decline in the textile industries necessarily led to a greater proportionate increase in unemployment among females than among males. Thus the number of insured males recorded as unemployed increased from 1,074,991 at 16th December, 1929, to 1,846,598 at 22nd December, 1930, or by 76·2 per cent.; while the figure for females increased from 269,229 at 16th December, 1929, to 653,182 at 22nd December, 1930, or by 142.6 per cent. The fact that the textile group, together with the coal-mining and the heavy iron and steel industries, suffered most severely, accentuated the disparity between the rates of unemployment in the Northern divisions and in the Southern divisions of Great Britain respectively.

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division for the last four years:—

Division.	u	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
London South- Eastern South- Western Midlands	5·8 5·0 7·3 8·4	5·6 5·4 8·1 9·9	5·6 5·6 8·1 9·3	8·1 8·0 10·4 14·7	North Eastern North- Western Scotland Wales	13·7 10·6 10·6 19·5	15·1 12·4 11·7 23·0	13·7 13·3 12·1 19·3	20·2 23·8 18·5 25·9
Northern Ireland	13.2	17.0	14-8	23.9	Great Britain andNorthern Ireland	9.7	10-8	10-4	16.1

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries in 1930 is given below:-

Mining.—In the coal-mining industry during the first four months of the year employment was slack, with a slight but continuous decline. There was then a heavy decline, and employment was bad during the remainder of the year. During January and February it was better than in the corresponding period of 1929, and it did not fall appreciably below the level of the previous year for nother two months. During the remainder of the year, however, it another two months. During the remainder of the year, however, it was much worse than during the corresponding period in 1929. The percentage of insured persons wholly unemployed was 10.3 in January and 10.1 in February, but from March onwards it steadily increased, and was 15.8 from October to the end of the year; at 16th December, 1929, the percentage wholly unemployed was 10.7. The percentage of insured workpeople temporarily stopped was comparatively low during the first four months, the average being 3.8. It then rapidly increased and was 14.1 in July, but it decreased during subsequent months, and in November was only again during subsequent months, and in November was only 5.3. At 22nd December the percentage was 3.9, the same as at 16th December, 1929. The average percentages for the year of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped respectively were 13.3 and 7.1, as compared with 11.9 and 4.3 in respectively were 13.3 and 7.1, as compared with 11.9 and 4.3 in 1929. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books rose from 947,809 at 4th January to 959,700 at 8th March, this being the highest in any week of the year, and higher by 11,000 than the highest figure in 1929. After that date the total fell week by week almost without intermission throughout the remainder of the year. The lowest point was reached at 6th December, when the total was 883,100, or 15,400 lower than the lowest figure in 1929. A iron mines employment was fairly good in January and February, gradually declined during the next four months. It became definitely bad in July, and by the end of the year was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 8.5 in February to 13.3 in June; it was 21.7 in July and 32.8 in November. At 22nd December the percentage was 35.2, as compared with 7.9 at 16th December, 1929.

Metal Trades.—In pig-iron manufacture employment was slack during the first three months; it then declined rapidly and was very bad during the latter half of the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 12·0 in January—the lowest percentage in any month of the year—to 17·8 in April, 28·5 in July, and 34·6 in October. At 22nd December it was 35·7, as compared with 12·2 at 16th December, 1929. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 76, as compared with 162 in December, 1929. The average number in blast during the year was 123, as compared with 158 in 1929 and 140 in 1928. The average monthly production of pig-iron was 515,600 tons, as compared with 631,600 tons in 1929, 550,900 in 1928, 669,500 in 1920, and 855,000 tons in 1913.

In iron and steel manufacture employment declined steadily from March onwards and was very bad. The percentage of insured persons unemployed rose from 22.7 in February to 32.6 in July, and by December it had reached 50.6. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 608,300 tons, as compared with 804,600 tons in 1929, 755,600 tons in 1920, and 638,600 tons in 1913. In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stoppages of the mills to control output continued in operation. Employment was generally slack throughout the year, and showed a considerable decline during the last four months. In steel sheet manufacture employment during the first quarter was slack, but with some improvement in February and March. Then, however, it declined rapidly and, in spite of minor fluctuations, was very bad for the remainder of the year. At the end of December the number of mills in operation at works for which information is available was 64, as compared with 119 in February. The average number of mills in operation during the year was 85, as compared with 116 in 1929 and 125 in 1928.

January, 1931.

In the engineering industry employment declined steadily throughout the year. It was moderate, on the whole, during the first five months, but during the latter half of the year it was bad, and much out the year. It was moderate, on the whole, during the first five months, but during the latter half of the year it was bad, and much worse than in 1929. Conditions varied considerably from one section of the industry to another, although a decline was experienced in all sections. In electrical engineering employment was fairly good at the beginning of the year, but during the latter half it was only moderate; in the motor vehicle section it declined from fair to slack; while in general, marine, and constructional engineering it was moderate during the first few months, but later declined and became bad. Acute depression was experienced almost throughout the year in the textile machinery section. The percentages of insured workpeople unemployed in the various sections at 16th December, 1929 and 22nd December, 1930 respectively were as follows:—General engineering, 10·3 and 24·7; electrical engineering, 4·2 and 11·1; marine engineering, 10·2 and 32·3; constructional engineering, 11·8 and 23·9; and motor vehicles, cycles, and aircraft, 7·3 and 16·2. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and became steadily worse throughout the year. At 22nd December, 1930 the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45·1 as compared with 23·3 at 16th December, 1929. There was a heavy decline in the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the figure at the end of December being 908,902, as compared with 1,614,993 tons at the end of March. This last figure, it may be noted, was the highest recorded since September, 1922. In the other metal trades employment was moderate, on the whole, during the early part of the year, but it afterwards declined and became bad in most of the industries included in the group.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry unemployment was extremely acute. Employment was bad in January and became steadily worse month by month till, in August, the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45.7. The percentage fell slightly in the next three months, but at 22nd December it rose to 47.4. In the section spinning American cotton employment was very bad throughout the year. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton employment was relatively fair at the beginning of the year, but by the end of the year it had declined and was but little better than in the American section. With weavers employment was bad for the greater part of the year. The trend of employment is reflected in the statistics of exports of cotton piece goods. In January 313,183,000 square yards were exported, whereas in November the figure was only 130,313,200 square yards, and in December 130,154,200, this being the lowest total in any month of the year. Textile Industries. - In the cotton industry unemployment was

In the wool textile industry employment during the first quarter In the wool textile industry employment during the first quarter was very slack: the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed was relatively low—6.5 in January and 7.8 in March—but the average percentage temporarily stopped was 14.1. During the second quarter employment was seriously affected by a dispute in the West Riding of Yorkshire and certain parts of Lancashire, which began in the week ended 12th April and was not entirely terminated till after the end of the quarter. During the latter half of the year employment was bad: the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed steadily increased from 10.5 in July to 12.4 in December. The percentage temporarily stopped was 15.6 per cent. in July—the highest percentage in any month—and 15.3 in December. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues declined throughout the year from 14,089,100 square yards in January to 8,270,600 square yards in November and 7,525,200 square yards in December. In carpet manufacture, employment, which was fairly December. In carpet manufacture, employment, which was fairly good at the beginning of the year, steadily declined, and was slack

Among the other textile industries, employment in the hosiery trade, which was fairly good in January, declined seriously during the first few months of the year, but improved in later months. There was a slight set back in August and September, and in December employment was slack. In the jute industry employment was slack in January and rapidly became worse. In July the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed had risen to 51-0, but by December this figure had fallen to 35-6. Employment in the linen industry was bad throughout the year. In the silk and artificial silk industries also employment remained bad. In the lace industry employment was bad in January and, except for a slight improvement ployment was bad in January and, except for a slight improvement employment was bad in January and, except for a slight improvement in February, an almost continuous decline was recorded throughout the year. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry employment varied from bad to very bad, and much short time working was experienced.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was slack at the beginning of the year, but steadily improved, until it was fairly good in May. In July a seasonal decline set in, and employment was moderate to slack until the end of the year. In dressmaking and millinery, and in the corset, shirt and collar, and glove trades, apart from slight fluctuations, it was moderate to fairly good on the whole; with felt hatters it was fairly good, except

during the last few months of the year, when employment rapidly declined to bad. In the boot and shoe trades employment remained moderate until May, the percentage of insured workers unemployed in this month being 13.9. In June and July employment rapidly declined, and the percentage unemployed increased to 16.9 and 18.1 respectively. In August the decline was checked, but employment remained slack until the end of the year. The percentage unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 25.6 as compared with 11.5 at 16th December, 1929. The average percentage for the year was 16.5, as compared with 13.1 in 1929.

Building and Woodworking.—Employment in the building trades experienced the usual seasonal fluctuations. In April it was moderate for skilled operatives and slack for unskilled workers. From May to August employment was moderate to fair for skilled, and slack to moderate for unskilled workers. The skilled, and slack to moderate for unskilled workers. The seasonal decline appeared in September, and employment generally gradually became slack. As regards individual occupations employment with carpenters, bricklayers, slaters and plumbers was slack, except during April to September, when it was moderate with carpenters and fair with bricklayers. With plasterers it was slack for most of the year; with painters it gradually improved from bad at the beginning of the year to fairly good in April and May. In June there was a decline, which continued until the end of the year, when employment was again bad. With tradesmen's labourers it was mainly slack throughout the year. In the brickmaking industry employment improved during the first six months of the year: in subsequent months it declined continuously, and on of the year; in subsequent months it declined continuously, and on 22nd December the percentage unemployed had risen to 18.3. At Peterborough employment was reported to be good throughout the year. In the furnishing trades employment remained fair until July, when it declined to moderate and so continued until the end of the year; with coachbuilders it declined from moderate to clack and year; with coachbuilders it declined from moderate to slack, and with millsawyers it was mainly slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in paper manufacture continued fair until August, when it declined and remained moderate until the end of the year. In the printing trade it was fair, on the whole, in the letterpress branch, and good generally with electrotypers and stereotypers. With lithographic printers it was mainly moderate, and with bookbinders fair to

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade, employment in North Staffordshire and at Worcester and Derby was generally slack. At Bristol it was good until August when it was described as fair to slack; in the stoneware section in Scotland it was bad throughout the year. In the glass trade employment was bad in the bottle making section and slack in other sections.

RATES OF WAGES.*

A small net reduction in rates of wages was again recorded in 1930, but the amount was less than in any previous year since 1926, and the great majority of workpeople were unaffected by any changes in rates during the in rates during the year.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available the changes in rates of wages during 1930 resulted in an aggregate net increase of about £57,800 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 760,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £15,800 in those of 1,100,000 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of approximately £58,000 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics. The effect of this reduction on the general level of wages was relatively small, the average decrease for all industries combined being equivalent to about one-fourth of one per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year. When account is taken of all the information in the possession of the Department, it is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the end of 1930, in the weekly full-time rates of wages of these classes of workscople for whom particulars are available. those classes of workpeople for whom particulars are available, was between 70 and 75 per cent.‡ As the number of hours constituting a full working week was reduced in nearly all industries in 1919 or 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages between 1914 and 1930 is greater than the increase in weekly rates.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1929 and 1930, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages in each of the principal groups of industries for which

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adminimental have usually been greater than those affecting women, boys, and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries to be deduced from the figures given in this Table are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries.

* The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.

† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers,
Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks. They
relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not
take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the
state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual
employers, and affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the
Department.

Department.

Department.

This calculation of the increase since 1914 includes rates of wages of agricultural labourers, which are excluded from the Tables given elsewhere in this article, the available particulars being insufficient for their inclusion in the detailed statistics. The percentage increase quoted relates to work-people of unchanged grade, without any allowance for changes between 1914 and the present time in the proportion of workpeople in different industries and occupations, or for other factors (apart from increases in rates of wages) which may have affected actual earnings.

^{*} Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for nemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

Industry	Indi by Net	eximate N viduals re i Increase ectively, in	Estimated net WeeklyIncrease (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.			
Group.	19	29.	19	30.*		
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	1929.	1930.*
Coal Mining	15,500	75,000	15,500	800	_ £ 3,300	+ £325
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	18,750	9,750	7,150	18,500	_ 275	- 1,275
Iron and Steel Engineering	9,500 32,000 700	500 3,000	700 69,000 107,000†	2,650 68,000 750	+ 650 + 2,350 + 215	- 325 - 450 + 9,250†
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	1,550 11,000 3,600 200	15,500 590,000 3,300	66,000 27,500 4,750 2,650	1,500 40,250 409,000 6,550	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 125 \\ - & 1,000 \\ - & 64,625 \\ - & 530 \end{vmatrix} $	+ 4,850 - 125 - 52,400 - 650
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	13,250	1,800	2,000	19,750	+ 625	- 1,700
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	950	11,000	1,700	9,500	- 1,375	- 875
etc Building, Public Works Con-	1,000	150		17,000	+ 220	- 2,575
tracting, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity	12,000	56,000	16,500	429,000	- 6,050	- 37,200
Supply Transport Public Adminis- tration Ser-	6,650 4,500	2,000 131,000	2,050 421,000	2,250 24,000	+ 800 - 6,350	+ 75 + 26,600
vices Other	10,600 250	4,000 14,000	16,000 500	10,000 38,500	+ 670 - 950	+ 1,550 - 3,075
Total	142,000	917,000	760,000	1,098,000	- 78,800	- 58,000

Principal Increases in Wages in 1930.—Among the most important bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased in 1930 were railway employees, and workpeople employed in the shipbuilding industry. In the case of the former the increase was due to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from earnings, which had been operative since 1928, ceasing to have effect in May, 1930. The increase applied to railway shopmen as well as to traffic workers. Against this increase some of the latter (chiefly the lower-rated men) sustained a net decrease of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. In the shipbuilding industry a considerable number of plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over received increased rates of pay following the adoption of national uniform time rates for the industry generally, the increases varying in most cases from about 6d. to 5s. per week. Other workpeople who received a net increase in wages in 1930 included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, the lower paid men employed in steel melting plants and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

Principal Decreases in Wages in 1930.—Nearly 80 per cent. of the total number of workpeople whose wages were reduced in 1930 were in the textile and building groups of industries. The majority of wool textile workers in Yorkshire had their wages reduced during the year by amounts mostly varying from 5 to 9.25 per cent. on current rates. Among other workers in the textile group affected by reductions were bleachers, dyers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, hosiery workers in the Midlands, and jute workers. In the building industry there was a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the wages of craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in those of labourers in most districts in Great Britain. Other workpeople affected by reductions in 1930 included iron miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, Cumberland, and Lincolnshire, slate quarrymen in North Wales, the higher-paid men in steel melting plants and rolling mills in England and Scotland, and Siemens steel works in South-West Wales, electrical cable makers, bobbin and shuttle makers, workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, paper makers, coal tippers at the principal ports, commercial road transport workers at various towns in Scotland, and brush and broom makers.

Industries in which wages were at the same level at the end of 1930 as at the end of 1929.—In most branches of industry the general level of rates remained unchanged throughout the year. These included coal mining in most of the principal districts (in which industry, however, the working hours of underground workers were reduced in many districts, as noted below), the chemical industry, soap and candle, and paint, colour and varnish industries, pottery, brick and cement manufacture, engineering, most of the metal and textile industries not already mentioned, boot and shoe manufacture, most of the clothing trades, flour milling, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, tobacco manufacture, road vehicle building, printing and bookbinding, merchant shipping, dock labour, furniture removal, tanning and currying, rubber manufacture, and the gas, water and electricity supply services. In the services last-mentioned and also in the non-trading services of local authoriies, in which wages in most cases rema wages have in the past been largely regulated by cost-of-living sliding scales; but in many cases arrangements were made whereby wages were stabilised during 1930, such arrangements applying in some instances where there was no sliding-scale agreement.

In the case of about 85,000 workpeople in various industries there

were two or more movements in wages during the year which left the general level of wages the same at the end of the year as at the beginning; among the workpeople to whom this applied were coal miners in Northumberland, felt hat makers in Lancashire, coopers, and workpeople employed by civil engineering contractors.

It may be observed that in the case of agriculture, which is not covered by the above statistics, the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for adult male labourers remained unaltered, with the following exceptions:—an increase of 1s. per week in Glamorganshire, decreases of 1s. 6d. per week in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire, and of 1s. per week in East Lancashire and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

As indicated above, some workpeople obtained increases in wages during 1930, and others sustained decreases, while in a number of cases the same workpeople had their wages both increased and decreased during the year. The total of all the increases was equivalent to about £90,600 per week, and the total of all the decreases to £148,600 per week, producing a net effect of a reduction of £58,000

per week.

Of the total increase of £90,600 per week, about £16,400 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,800 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople and £1,150 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; £5,300 took effect under other arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople or by Trade Boards; £13,000 took effect under scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £550 took effect as the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for less than £200 of the total.

Of the total reduction of £148,600 per week, nearly £90,000 (or over 60 per cent. of the total) took effect under cost-of-living sliding-

scales, including over £50,000 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and work-people, and £2,250 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; other arrangements made by joint standing bodies or Trade Boards accounted for £6,600; £8,500 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; £650 took effect under arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £27,400 of the total, due principally to the stoppage which occurred in the wool textile industry.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1930.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics are available* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1930, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages:-

Year.	separate in	e Number of adividuals† affected by	viduals† Estimated Net Weekly		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of
Net Increases.		Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	Wages of all Workpeople affected,
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	6,240,000 7,867,000 78,000 73,700 1,202,000 3,019,000 873,000 420,000 282,000 217,000 142,000 760,000	100 7,244,000 7,633,000 3,079,000 481,500 851,000 1,655,000 1,615,000 917,000 1,938,000	£ 2,547,200 4,793,200 13,600 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,900 133,000 30,700 21,800 12,900 57,800	£ 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 159,000 33,700 38,500 163,800 91,700 115,800	£ + 2,547,140 + 4,793,020 - 6,061,000 - 4,210,050 - 78,100 + 553,900 - 78,100 + 49,300 - 357,800 - 142,000 - 78,800 - 58,000

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn above, and particularly of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople (notably as cultural labourers) are not covered by the statistics, the figures given in this Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement of wages in any year and a rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that in other years; and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another.

HOURS OF LABOUR.§

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported to the Department as having been changed in 1930 was approximately 357,000. Of these, 12,550 had an average increase of rather under one hour per week, and about 344,000 had an average reduction of about 2½ hours per week. The reductions were almost entirely accounted for by the changes which took place in the hours of coal miners as a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the hours of underground workers being reduced in all districts where the previous average had exceeded 7½ hours per shift, by amounts varying, as between different districts, up to four hours per

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919-1930, together with the aggregate net amount of the change

VOT of park		ber of Workpeople	Aggregate Net		
77.02	whose Hours	of Labour were	Increase (+) or		
Year.	Increased. Reduced.		Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.		
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1927 1928	1,150 2,000 31,500 16,000 325,000 13,150 1,300 934,200 18,700 1,400 4,050	6,305,000 570,000 12,900 302,700 9,600 16,150 3,925 340 1,700 2,000 1,050	- 40,651,000 - 2,114,000 + 14,500 - 93,000 + 108,750 + 12,500 - 11,750 + 3,985,000 + 59,000 - 200 + 8,750 - 863,500		

From these figures it is seen that, since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in 1919-1920, hours generally have remained practically unchanged, apart from the years 1926 and 1930. In both of these years the large majority of those concerned were coal miners, whose statutory hours were increased in 1926 and reduced in 1930.

COST OF LIVING.

Fluctuations in the general level of working-class cost of living followed an abnormal course during 1930. The usual seasonal decline in the earlier part of the year was accentuated by a general downward trend in prices, which subsequently retarded, and at 1st October and 1st December more than neutralised, the normal tendency towards a recovery in prices in the latter part of the year. From 66 per cent. above pre-war on 1st January, 1930, when it was only one point below the corresponding figure a year earlier, the index number fell rapidly to 54 at 31st May, or six points below that of the previous year. Slight rises in July and August brought the figure to 57, at which level, except for a slight but abnormal fall at 1st October, it remained until 1st November. A further abnormal fall to 55 was recorded on 1st December, and the seasonal decline usual at this time of the year brought the figure at 1st January, 1931, to 53, a not reduction since the beginning of 1930 of 13 points. This is the greatest reduction recorded in any single year since 1922.

The Table below shows, month by month during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to the changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families.

Average Percentage Increase in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the Level of July, 1914.

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
1930. January 1st February 1st March 1st April 1st May 1st May 31st July 1st September 1st September 1st November 1st December 1st	57 54 50 43 40 38 41 44 44 44 44 44 44 41	52 52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	115 115 115 110-115 110-115 110-115 110 110 105-110 105-110 105-10	75 75 75 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	80 80 80 80 80 75 75 75 75 75	66 64 61 57 55 54 55 57 56 57
January 1st	38	54	105	75	75	53

Food.—The general decline in retail prices in 1930 affected food more than any other of the above groups, and with one exception, all the articles of food for which price statistics are collected were cheaper at the end than at the beginning of the year. Potatoes alone, while touching extremely low prices in the spring, had, at the end of the year, more than regained the average level of 1st January, 1930. Flour and bread, potatoes, tea and sugar, butter, cheese and eggs, all reached, at some time during the year, lower levels than at any time since the early months of the war.

From 57 per cent. above pre-war at 1st January, 1930, the "food" figure fell rapidly till at 31st May it stood at 38, or lower than at any date since 1st September, 1915. Two successive rises of 3 points brought the figure to 44, at 1st August. There was no change at 1st September; but a fall of one point, unusual at this time of the year, was recorded at 1st October. A rise at 1st November was followed by a second charm abovemed fall to 41 st 1st December. The revent by a second sharp abnormal fall to 41 at 1st December. The usual decline occurred at the close of the year, and at 1st January, 1931, the figure for food alone was 38 per cent. above the level of July 1914. asonal changes in the prices of eggs, milk and potatoes exerted considerable influence in the fluctuations of the "food" figure during the year, but reductions were accelerated, and advances delayed or counteracted, by the general downward trend of prices. To such an extent was this the case that whereas the figure for 1st January, 1930, was 2 points below that for the same date in 1929, the figure for 1st January, 1931, was 19 points lower than that of a year earlier, representing a decrease in the

average level of retail food prices during 1930 of about 12 per cent. This is a greater fall than in any year since 1921.

The following Table shows the average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1930 and 1931, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

Article.		unle	ge price (pess otherweated—to nearest \dday	Average Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.		
orași de la la la composită de		July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.	1st Jan., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 43 0 91	s. d. 1 41 0 9	69 38	64 34
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—		0 7½ 0 4¾	0 103 0 54	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	49 20	43 16
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 10	1 5½ 0 9¾	74 53 69	70 48 62
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish	200	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 11½ 0 5¼ 1 5¼	0 111 0 5 1 1	29 54 - 138	23 17 112
Flour per 7 Bread per 4 Tea	lbs.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	1 4 0 9 2 0 0 23	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	53 58 30 41	21 29 28 21
Sugar (granulated) Milk per qu Butter— Fresh	uart	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $ $ 1 & 2\frac{1}{2} $	0 61 2 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	88	84
Salt Cheese (Canadian)* Margarine		1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7	1 10 1 2 0 7½	1 4 1 0 0 7½	63 5	13 38 3 96
Eggs (fresh) per 7	lbs.	0 14 0 43	0 23 0 51	0 21	133	28

While, with the exception of potatoes, the decline in retail food prices was general, the reductions in the case of beef and mutton, tea, milk and margarine were relatively small. Bread and flour were over 11d. per 4 lbs. and per 31 lbs. respectively cheaper at the close of the year; the reductions in eggs averaged nearly ½d. each.†
Butter fell by 6d. per lb., bacon by over 4d. per lb., and cheese by 2d. per lb. on the average during the year. Fish also was cheaper. Potatoes, though more than recovering earlier levels by the close of the year, were, on 31st May, 1930, about ½d. per 7 lbs. below the pre-war level of July, 1914.

Rents.—At the beginning of 1930 the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings averaged approximately 52 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. This figure takes account not only of dwellings subject to the control of the Rent Restriction Acts, but also of those which have ceased to be subject to control. The increasing numbers of the latter resulted in the average increase rising to 54 per cent. by the end of the year.

Clothing.—In January, 1930, the average level of retail prices of those articles of clothing and clothing materials included 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 approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. During the year there was a general downward trend in the prices of these articles, and at the end of the year the advance above the

pre-war level was about 105 per cent. Fuel and Light.—The prices of coal fell from an average level of nearly 85 per cent. above pre-war in the first three months to 75 per cent. at the beginning of June. Subsequent advances brought the figure at 1st January, 1931, to between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The price of gas throughout 1930 averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above pre-war. During the year the average price of lamp oil fell from approximately 45 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level, and that of candles (cheap wax) from 40 to 15 per cent. above that level. Matches showed no appreciable change in prices.

Other Items included.—The figure for this group fell during the year from about 80, at which level it had remained for several years, to 75 per cent. above pre-war. The prices of soap were reduced, and tramway fares were, on the average, slightly lower at the end than at the beginning of the year. The remaining articles in the group showed little or no change.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1930 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index numbers:—

Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.

Year.	Food Only.	All Items Included.	Year.	Food Only.	All Items Included.
1915	31	23	1923	69	74
1916	60	46	1924	70	75
1917	98½	76	1925	71	76
1918	115	103	1926	64	72
1919	119	115	1927	60	67½
1920	156	149	1928	57	66
1921	129½	126	1929	54	64
1922	76	83	1930	45	58

^{*} If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

† The average price of eggs was over 2½d. each at 1st January, 1930, and under 2½d. at 1st January, 1931.

The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision. The increases shown in wages in the engineering industry in 1930 were nost wholly in railway engineering shops.

^{*} See note † on page 3.
† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table there have been considerable numbers in most years since 1920 whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts.
‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 shown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.
§ The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.

^{*} The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work, so far as reported to the Department, beginning in 1930 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 415. In these disputes about 287,300 workpeople were directly involved (i.e. on strike or locked out), and 20,300 indirectly involved (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the direct converse had but not the manufacture of the strike of t ments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,800 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began in 1929 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1930. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1930 was thus about 309,400, as compared with 533,800 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1930 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 4,404,000 working days, as compared with 8,287,000 in 1929.

Two disputes, one occurring in the wool textile industry and one in the coal-mining industry, accounted for about two-thirds of all the workpeople involved in disputes in 1930, and to the former of these two disputes nearly three-quarters of the total loss of time through disputes was due. In 1929 one dispute alone, that occurring in the cotton industry, greatly preponderated both as regards the number of workpeople involved and of working days lost. The following summary shows the relative proportions of these outstanding disputes and of all other disputes in 1929 and 1930

	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	No. of Working Days lost by such Workpeople.
1929. Cotton Dispute All other Disputes All Disputes	430	388,000 145,800 533,800	6,596,000 1,691,000 8,287,000
Wool Textile Dispute Coal Mining Dispute, Scotland All other Disputes All Disputes	413	120,000 76,000 113,400 309,400	3,258,000 428,000 718,000 4,404,000

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1929 and 1930 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in each of these

		1929.			1930.	
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1929.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1930	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Coal Mining	153	78,500	576,000	145	149,400	667,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	9	1,200	90,000	7	500	7,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Cotton Wool Textile Other Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	12 7 18 25 30 35 14 9 17 4 17	500 3,100 19,900 8,000 7,700 392,200 6,800 1,100 1,600 100 1,400 400	6,000 56,000 62,000 120,000 120,000 6,642,000 106,000 4,000 11,000 4,000 15,000	7 5 11 23 30 18 7 20 21 5	600 700 900 4,100 4,200 2,600 122,200 4,000 1,400 900 3,300	6,000 9,000 8,000 15,000 60,000 3,6,000 77,000 10,000 3,000 88,000 7,000
Works Contracting, etc. Transport Commerce, Distribution and	40 21 5	3,300 7,200	28,000 13,000	47 22	3,800 5,200	46,000 25,000 51,000
Other	13	500	2,000	14	1,300	10,000
Total	431	533,800†	8,287,000	415	309,400†	4,404,000

Principal Disputes.—The largest dispute in 1930 was that which began in April in the wool textile industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire and in adjacent districts in Lancashire; in this dispute 120,000 workpeople were involved in a loss of over 31 million working days. Stoppages occurred in the coal-mining industry of Scotland, North Staffordshire, Shropshire and at isolated collieries in other districts, in the first week of December, in which about 85,000 workpeople were involved and 445,000 working days lost. Only two other tes in 1930 caused a loss of 50,000 or more working days or affected more than 5,000 workpeople; one of these involved

on strike or locked out.

1,250 upholsterers and upholstresses in London in a loss of 66,500 working days, and the other involved 3,250 insurance agents in various centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in a loss of

Causes or Objects.—Of the 415 disputes beginning in 1930, 39, directly involving 10,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 89, directly involving 126,000* workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 116, directly involving 18,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 19, directly involving 97,700† workpeople, on questions related to hours; 79, directly involving 17,000 workpeople, on questions related to hours; 79, directly involving 17,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 26, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 46, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, on other questions. There was in addition one small sympathetic strike, involving less than 100 workpeople.

Comparative Figures for 1919–1930.—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1930, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of imencement), at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1929 and 1930 given in the foregoing Table, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the previous Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in		per of Workin Disputes in Year.‡	Aggregate Dura- tion in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress	
Year.		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1919	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924	710 603	558,000 401,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000 7,950,000
000	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
926	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
928	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
929	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
930	415	287,000	21,000	308,000	4,400,000

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1929 and 1930 has been given above. As regards 1926 the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the rolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry and the general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional importance in several industries.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1903 and 1904 two volumes (Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337) of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts "with reference to various matters bearing on British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions were prepared and issued by the Board of Trade. They were followed in 1909 by a third volume (Cd. 4954), consisting of statistical tables and charts displaying the main statistical facts regarding British and Foreign Trade and Industry from 1854 to 1908.

The Board of Trade have now undertaken a similar statistical review of post-war trade and industry; and the first Part, entitled "Statistical Tables relating to British and Foreign Trade and Industry (1924-1930)," has recently been published.§

This first Part is designed as a series of general tables showing the broad movements of trade and the condition of British industry as a whole, and is divided into ten sections:—(i) oversea trade of the United Kingdom; (ii) trade of the British Empire; (iii) trade of foreign countries (comparative tables); (iv) customs tariffs; (v) shipping; (vi) finance; (vii) prices; (viii) labour: employment and wages; (ix) population movements and migration; (x) general

The second Part, which it is hoped to issue at an early date, will deal with the production of and trade in certain principal commodities, and will cover not only the staple manufacturing and mining industries of the United Kingdom, but also some of the newer industries. tries which have been developing in recent years.

COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

January, 1931.

SINCE its appointment on 25th November, 1930,* the Coal Mines National Industrial Board has issued six Reports on disputes referred under Part IV, Section 15 (5), of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, concerning wages and conditions of employment in the following coalfields:—South Wales (twice), Scotland, Bristol, Lancashire and Cheshire,

In all cases the dispute arose from the fact that Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has the effect of reducing the maximum underground hours by half-an-hour as from 1st December, 1930, subject, however, to a proviso that the colliery owners and workmen of any district may, with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, agree to work up to a maximum of 8 hours on any day so long as the total hours, averaged over the twelve week days in any fortnight, do not exceed 90. Agreements existing before 1st December, 1930, in the districts referred to, had been on the basis of an 8-hour day, and differences arose as to the future regulation of wages and other conditions of employment.

In their first two Reports, which were interim Reports issued on 27th and 28th November in regard to the districts of South Wales and Scotland respectively, the Board, inter alia, directed attention to the above-mentioned proviso, and suggested that negotiations should be renewed between the representatives of the owners and of the workers in the districts, with the object of ascertaining whether some temporary agreement could not be reached between them on which work should be continued in the district as from 1st December; they also recommended that under such temporary agreement rates of wages should be continued on the existing basis.

In their Report, dated 18th December, for the Bristol district, the Board recommended that at the East Bristol collieries owners and workers should endeavour to come to some arrangement which, while giving a shortened day on Saturday, would have regard to the maximum total hours per week which can be agreed to under the Act; wage rates to be the same as in November, 1930. They recommended that at Coalpit Heath hours and wage rates should be the same as in November, 1930.

The Board's Report, also dated 18th December, for the Lancashire and Cheshire district, recommended for agreement between the owners and workers, the following-

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the shift for underground workers to be 73 hours, and on Saturday, 6 hours; the hours of surface workers manipulating coal to be reduced by one-fourth of the time added when underground hours were increased from 7 to 8 per day; the rates of wages, subsistence wages, customs, and conditions of work, including week-end shifts, in operation in November, 1930, to continue; the above terms to continue to 31st March, 1931, and thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties.

For the Warwickshire district, the Board, on 22nd December recommended that the district Agreement of 5th January, 1927, with regard to basis rates, minimum percentage, subsistence wages, division of ascertained proceeds, and method of ascertainment, should continue in its present terms; but that the underground working day should be on the basis of a shift of 71 hours, with the necessary consequential adjustment of surface men's hours.

The second reference from South Wales arose from the fact that, after the issue of the Board's Report of 27th November, the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation entered into negotiations, and on 29th November made a temporary arrangement for the month of December under which (i) no variation was to be made in the existing terms and conditions of payment of wages, and (ii) hours of work were to be :-First week, five days of 8 hours, and on Saturday, 7 hours; second week, five days of 8 hours, and no work on Saturday, making a total of 87 hours spread over eleven shifts in two weeks. The South Wales Miners' Federation asked for a revision of these conditions from 1st January, 1931, whereby there should be a redistribution of hours of work so as to allow of six shifts, totalling 45 hours, in a week. Failing agreement, the matter was referred to the Board, who on 29th December recommended to the parties certain alternative arrangements of hours, totalling 45 a week, the terms and conditions of the district Agreement of 13th December, 1926, otherwise to continue.

In their Reports, the Board have directed attention to the following among other points:-

- (a) Part I of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, makes provision for the operation of schemes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal, with the object of improving the organisation and economic condition of the industry.
- (b) Part II of the Act makes provision for further amalgamations of the industry into larger units, with a view to greater economy and efficiency.
- (c) The effects of Parts I and II of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, have not yet been ascertained.
- (d) The Coal Mines Act, 1926, comes to an end on 8th July,

COAL MINING DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES.

SINCE the resumption of work following the general stoppage of 1926, the wages and conditions of employment in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfield have been regulated by the Conciliation Board Agreement dated 13th December, 1926, under which the hours of work below ground on the morning shift were 8 hours per day on five days of the week, and 7 hours on Saturday. On the afternoon and night shifts the normal working week consisted of five shifts of 8 hours each.

This joint agreement automatically terminated on 30th November, 1930, in consequence of the reduction in the hours of employment of underground workers laid down by Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. From 1st to 31st December, 1930, the coalfield continued at work on a temporary "spread-over" arrange

(i) No variation was made in the previous terms and conditions regarding payment of wages.

(ii) Hours of work per fortnight were:—

First week: Five days of 8 hours each, and 7 hours on

Second week: Five days of 8 hours each, and no work on Saturday,

thus making a total of 87 hours in two weeks.

During the month of December, the owners' and workmen's representatives entered into negotiations for an agreement as to hours and wages to operate on and after 1st January, 1931. The workmen's representatives asked for a redistribution of working hours on the basis of 45 hours, spread over each full working week of six days. The employers did not accede to this request, and on 23rd December, 1930, put forward an offer that work should continue, during January, on the prevailing conditions, and that the two sides should meet immediately to negotiate a permanent settlement, any points unsettled by 14th January to be referred to an independent arbitrator, whose decision should be final and accepted by both parties. The workers asked the owners to agree to the submission of the matters in dispute to the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, and that both parties should attend the hearing and agree to accept the decision of the Board. This proposal was not accepted by the owners, and the South Wales Miners' Federation requested the National Board to inquire into and report upon the dispute. The Board sat on 29th December, when representatives of the South Wales Miners' Federation, but not of the Coal Owners' Association, appeared before them. The Board's recommendations

- (i) Except for hours of work, as hereinafter set out, the terms and conditions of the Agreement of 13th December, 1926, to
- (ii) Hours of work below ground :-
 - (a) Seven hours and thirty-six minutes for five days a week, and seven hours on Saturday; or alter-
 - (b) Seven hours and forty minutes for five days a week, and six hours and forty minutes on Saturday.
- (iii) Hours of surfacemen to be adjusted by local agreement.
- (iv) These terms and conditions to continue to 31st March, 1931. and thereafter until altered by agreement between the

After the issue of the National Board's recommendations, further joint meetings of the owners' and workmen's representatives were held at Cardiff, but all efforts to agree were unsuccessful, and a complete deadlock was reached on the morning of 31st December. At this stage two permanent officials of the Mines Department were sent to Cardiff to try to induce the parties to re-open negotiations for the collieries to continue at work on agreed temporary terms. As the result of the intervention of the Mines Department, it was agreed by both sides that a further meeting of the Conciliation Board should be held at Cardiff on 3rd January, but the efforts to prevent a stoppage of work were unsuccessful, and almost all the workpeople employed in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfield (about 150,000) ceased work on 1st January. The meeting of the Joint Conciliation Board after the stoppage commenced was fruitless, and was followed immediately by an arrangement for the miners' representatives to meet the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines in London on 5th January. Following this meeting the owners' representatives were requested to come to London, and efforts were made by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines to get both sides to resume negotiations. Finally, the owners' and workmen's representatives were brought together, and "agreed upon a basis for discussion at a joint meeting to be held at Cardiff on Friday, the 9th January." This meeting was duly held, but resulted in a breakdown between the parties on the points to be submitted to the independent chairman in the event of the parties themselves failing e to a mutu workmen's representatives then arranged further meetings with the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines, to be held on 12th January, 1931.

A series of meetings were held on that and the three following days, and resulted, on the night of 16th January, in both parties agreeing to terms of settlement, subject to confirmation by their respective constituent bodies.

^{*} Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. The figures for 1930 are preliminary and subject to correction.

† Of the total number shown, approximately 40,900 in 1929 and 20,300 in 1930 were indirectly involved—i.e., thrown out of work in consequence of the disputes at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike or leyed out.

^{*} Including 115,000 workpeople directly involved in the wool textile dispute referred to in the preceding paragraph.

† Including 85,000 workpeople directly involved in the coal-mining stoppages arising out of the application of the hours provisions of the Coal Mines Act,

[†] Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the general strike in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 41,000 workpeople in 1926, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920, and 150,000 in 1919, were involved in more than one dispute.

§ Cmd. 3737. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net.

^{*} See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 441.

CATERING TRADE.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO PROPOSED TRADE BOARD.

A REPORT* has been made by Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C., on the public inquiry which he held from 24th November to 8th December, 1930, with regard to the draft Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade. The inquiry held, on the direction of the Minister of Labour, as a result of objections received by her to the notice of intention (issued on 6th August, 1930),† to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade.

Sixty-eight formal objections were lodged against the proposal before the Minister of Labour directed the inquiry to be held, and fourteen other interested parties claimed to be heard at the inquiry. Of these 82 parties, 36 were concerned solely with the position of works canteens and staff restaurants, and most of these ultimately combined for the purposes of the inquiry. Of the remaining 46 parties, 37 were represented before the Commissioner at the inquiry. For the purposes of the inquiry the Commissioner grouped the

evidence under the following eleven heads:-

- 1. Light refreshments:
- 2. Fried fish shops;

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- 3. Ice cream; 4. Hotels and restaurants;
- 5. Licensed trade;
- 6. Bottling of liquors;
- Works canteens and staff restaurants;
- 8. Provision of refreshment facilities as a subsidiary part of a business for the convenience of its customers;
- 9. Provision of refreshment facilities in places of public entertain-
- 10. Railways;
- 11. Other objectors and supporters.

A number of legal points dealing with the powers of the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Acts were raised in the course of the inquiry. After dealing with these and with the evidence given under the eleven above-mentioned heads, the Commissioner summarises his main conclusions in the following terms:-

(1) I do not consider it to be within my province to express an opinion as to the expediency of applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the several branches of trade, or any of them, covered by the draft Special Order. This, in my view, is a matter for the opinion solely of the Minister of Labour.

(2) Evidence of the prevalence of good conditions of employment was given in respect of several classes of work in several branches of trade included in the draft Special Order, and some evidence also of the existence in isolated cases of bad conditions; but broadly one may say that no addition of moment to the information afforded with respect to rates of wages by the 1926 and 1930 Reports of the Ministry of Labour has resulted from the Inquiry.

(3) The remuneration of large numbers of employees in the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order includes tips, meals, and frequently lodging, a fact which was strongly relied upon at the Inquiry as showing, it was said, the impracticability of fixing minimum rates of wages for such branches of trade. I assume this has been fully considered, and that the Minister is of the opinion that it neither makes it undesirable nor impracticable to apply the Trade Boards Acts to these branches of trade.

(4) No case was developed at the Inquiry with a view to establishing the prevalence of bad conditions in any class of employment in any branch of trade included in the draft Special Order.

(5) Although wages in the case of some employees are governed by trade union agreements, no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order.

(6) I doubt whether there is power under Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to include in one and the same special order all the branches of trade which the generality of persons would classify as catering. The draft Special Order does not attempt to do this, but selects, and, as I think, arbitrarily, certain work for inclusion within a Special Order and excludes other work, the latter being indistinguishable from the former work in any material respect. No trade is known as such which embraces the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order.

(7) In my opinion, it is not within the power of the Minister of Labour to make a Special Order under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, in the terms of the draft Special Order. A selection of work of different kinds, or a collection of trades, is not, in my opinion, a "specified trade" within the meaning of Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Trade Boards Act, 1918.

(8) The draft Special Order is of uncertain scope, and this, in my opinion, is a serious objection to it, having regard to the penal provisions of the Trade Boards Acts.

(9) The representative of the Ministry of Labour claimed for the Minister the power to amend a draft Special Order which, as in the present case, has been the subject of an inquiry, and to proceed to make a Special Order in the terms of such draft Special Order when amended; but I have not been able to satisfy myself that the Minister possesses such power. Should the Minister decide to amend, it seems to me that the procedure provided by the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1918, must be complied with.

(10) Should the Minister decide to make use of the draft Special Order as the basis for a new one, I recommend that in the clause corresponding to Clause 1 of the draft Special Order the words "in the course of the business of" be substituted for the words "in connection with"; that in the clause corresponding to Clause 2

there be added after the word "engaged" the words "by way of trade"; that as to Clause 3 (a), in order to obviate the possibility of its retention prejudicing the validity of the Order, consideration be given to the advisability of its excision; that no clause corresponding to Clause 3 (b) or 3 (d) be retained; and that in the clause corresponding to Clause 3 (c) there be added after the word "premises" the words "or the maintenance thereof." Whether a clause corresponding to Clause 3 (e) should be retained is a matter essentially for the

(11) If the Minister deems it expedient to make a Special Order in respect of tea shops, cafés, and unlicensed restaurants and dining-rooms, the objections relied upon at the inquiry do not, in my view, provide any sufficient reason why this should not be done, nor why the provision of refreshment facilities as a subsidiary part of a business for the convenience of its customers should not be included in such Special Order.

(12) Subject to the question whether licensed and non-licensed premises should be included in one and the same Special Order, as to which my view is that it would be more certainly intra vires the Minister if this were not done, I am of opinion that the objections relied upon at the inquiry do not provide any sufficient reason why, if the Minister thinks it expedient so to do, a Special Order should not be made in respect of licensed restaurants, hotels (whether owned by a railway company or not, and whether licensed or not), boarding houses, lodging houses, public houses, and inns.

(13) Works canteens and staff restaurants not conducted by way of trade are not, in my opinion, within the Trade Boards Acts, and the Special Order should make it clear that it does not include them.

(14) Under Section 2, sub-section 1, of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, the Minister may establish more than one Trade Board operating under a Special Order, or may establish a Trade Board for any branch of work in a trade in respect of which a Special Order has been made. Coffee stalls, Cadby Hall, and similar factories and kitchens, fried fish shops, the sale of ice cream, and the provision of refreshment facilties in places of public entertainment should, in my opinion, be dealt with by making use of this statutory provision rather than by expressly excluding any of these cases from any Special Order which otherwise might include them.

(15) With regard to the refreshment cars of railway companies and Pullman cars, questions of policy appear to me to be involved which are essentially matters for the decision of the Minister. If it be thought desirable to exclude them, or either of them, this should not, in my view, be done expressly but by the use of the aforesaid statutory provision.

(16) In the matter of work performed in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink on board any ship or vessel, I see no reason for discriminating between so-called pleasure steamers and any other ship. I do not, however, think the Minister has power to make a Special Order under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, which extends to a licensed hotel or restaurant but expressly excludes

CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

THE Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations have issued their final Report.*

The Report refers to the circumstances under which, in November, 1927, the late Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond), and a number of ominent industrialists acting with him, invited the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to enter into discussions covering the entire field of industrial reorganisation and industrial relations; and a number of reports were issued by the Joint Conference set up as a result of this invitation. Some account of the setting up of the Conference, and of the Reports issued by them, will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, April, July and September, 1928, and for March, 1929.

One of the proposals of the Joint Conference was for the establishment, on a more formal footing, of a National Industrial Council; and, in accordance with this decision, which was approved by the Trades Union Congress in September, 1928, the Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries to co-operate with the Trades Union Congress in the setting up of such a Council. The two employers' organisations were unable to accept the findings of the Conference as they stood, and to co-operate with the General Council in setting up the proposed National Industrial Council; but they jointly invited the General Council to a conference, at which they could explain their position and discuss the possibility of joint discussions in some other form. The General Council accepted the invitation, and joint meetings were held at various dates in 1929, which resulted in the setting up of machinery for the joint discussion of a large range of subjects; see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, August, and September, 1929, and for January, 1930.

In view of this development, it has been decided that the old Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations should be terminated. The hope is expressed "that the new machinery thus established will not only take its place as an integral, permanent feature of our industrial system, but will justify itself by the contributions it makes to the solution of the grave economic problems that confront us." The joint chairmen of the Conference declare their conviction "that the fullest consultation between the representatives of organised employers and organised labour is essential to the welfare of British industry and its future prosperity."

* Obtainable from the Trades Union Congress General Council (Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W. 1); price 1d.

TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS AMENDMENT BILL.

January, 1931.

By this Bill, which was presented to Parliament on October 18th, 1930, it is proposed to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. A summary of the principal amendments proposed is

Section 1 (1) of the 1927 Act declares that any strike is illegal if it (i) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and (ii) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. The sub-section then declares any lock-out illegal which has the same objects, and provides that a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is "a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of persons in that trade or industry."

In place of the above the new Bill proposes to substitute the following clause :-

Any strike or lock-out of which the primary object is an object other than that of furthering purposes connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person (whether or not employed in the trade or industry in which the strike or lock-out takes place) shall be illegal, and it shall be illegal to commence or continue or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of any such illegal strike or lock-out.

In section 1 (2) of the 1927 Act, which makes it an offence to declare, instigate, incite others to take part in, or otherwise act in furtherance of a strike or lock-out declared by the Act to be illegal, the Bill proposes to add words to the effect that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence by reason of such illegality except in respect of acts committed after the strike or lock-out has been declared by the High Court to be illegal. The provision in the 1927 Act making it no offence merely to cease work or to refuse to continue work or accept employment in respect of an illegal strike or lock-out is retained.

The Bill contains a new clause, to the effect that, in any proceedings in the High Court in which the legality of a strike or lock-out is in question, the Court shall have power to declare that the strike or lock-out is or is not illegal, but no such declaration shall be made unless the Attorney-General is a party to the proceedings, and accordingly he shall be joined as a party in any proceedings in which such a declaration is sought, and shall be entitled to be a party to any proceedings in the High Court in which the legality of a strike or lock-out is in question.

The Bill proposes to repeal section 1 (4) of the 1927 Act, which provides that the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, and the second proviso to section 2 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, shall not apply to acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lock-out

The Bill further proposes to amend section 3 (2) of the Act of 1927 defining "to intimidate," by altering the words "to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants, or of violence or damage to any person or property." The amended definition will read: "to cause to any person a reasonable apprehension of personal injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants, or of violence or damage to his or their

Further provisions in the new Bill include the repeal of section 4 of the Act of 1927, which dealt with contributions to the political funds of a trade union; of section 5, which provided for regula-tions to be made governing established Civil Servants; and of section 6, which made special provision with regard to persons employed by local or other public authorities, and in regard to conditions of contracts made and tenders accepted by such

By clause 2, the new Bill gives effect to the Trade Union Act, 1913, as if the Act of 1927 had not been passed, and a Schedule to the Bill makes transitional provisions as to contributions from members of trade unions to the political funds of their union.

The Bill provides that its provisions shall be incorporated in the Act of 1927, and all copies thereafter printed of that Act shall be printed with the alterations and omissions specified in the Bill.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS.

An announcement by the Ministry of Labour states that, after tation with the Rural District Councils Association, a variant of the special grant available for schemes of work involving the construction of rural water supply has now been decided on, to enable a grant to be made where the construction of the supply is conditional on the Authority guaranteeing a certain revenue to a neighbouring Local Authority carrying out the works and providing the supply.

In such cases the Unemployment Grants Committee may now recommend a grant to the Authority to assist it in meeting deficits of revenue which it is called upon to make good under the guarantee.

RESETTLEMENT AND PENSIONS SCHEMES IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.

THE eleventh Annual Report of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry gives particulars of two schemes which have been drawn up, under the auspices of the Council for the herefit of works and the scheme of the council for the herefit of works and the scheme of the council for the herefit of works and the scheme of the council for the herefit of works and the scheme of the council for the herefit of works are considered in the scheme of the council for the herefit of works are considered in the scheme of the council for the council for the scheme of the council for the coun Council, for the benefit of workmen employed in the industry. One is a group pension scheme; the other is a scheme under which the Council administers funds placed at its disposal by certain employers, either as individuals or as members of a group, for the relief of displaced operatives. Some information with regard to these schemes is given below.

ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

It is the policy of the industry to concentrate production in fewer mills, shutting down the remainder; and the purpose of the resettlement scheme is to give relief to the operatives displaced by this policy. The Joint Industrial Council, with the assistance of local Assistance and Resettlement Committees, administers funds placed at its dispensal by cortain forms with a individual large rip of the contraction. at its disposal by certain firms, either individually or in virtue of

their membership of a group.

The places where such schemes are at present in operation are:—
Cardiff, Ellesmere Port, Grimsby, Sheffield, Wrexham and York.

The usual procedure is to form a local joint committee, consisting of representatives of the management of the mill concerned, of the trade union, and of the displaced men themselves. This committee makes the necessary inquiries into the circumstances of each

applicant for assistance, and keeps a record of the amount disbursed.

The policy of the Joint Industrial Council has been to be sparing in the distribution of relief in cash, but as generous as possible in the resettling of men in other jobs. Annuities have been bought for all men over 65, and the age for this purpose has now been reduced to 60. As regards the men under 60, some 60 per cent. have now been resettled, some in other flour mills, but most in other industries.

When a man obtains work in another town, a separation allowance is paid to his wife so long as he has to keep up two establishments; when he is able to find accommodation in the town where he has found work, the Joint Industrial Council pays the expense of his removal. Some men have been helped to start on their own account in a great variety of businesses: drapery, greengrocery, bakery, refreshments, newspapers, a general shop, a public house, etc. In other cases, the Council has provided men with bicycles or motorbicycles, to enable them to travel daily to work at places which they cannot conveniently reach by bus or train. In many cases men have been provided with sets of tools, or with boots, overalls, etc. to enable them to take up new jobs; one man has been helped to emigrate; one man has been started as an insurance agent; another has been given a course in motor driving and repairs to enable him to qualify for a job that was available for him, and so on.

The total number of men who had been resettled at Ellesmere Port, Grimsby, Wrexham and York at the date of the Report of the Joint Industrial Council was 229; and the total amount spent at these four places was £8,820. The number of men who still needed help at these four places was 158. Similar particulars are not available for Cardiff and for Sheffield, as the schemes at these places only came into force towards the end of the year.

GROUP PENSION SCHEME.

This scheme has been drawn up with the advice of a well-known insurance company, and it is ready to be brought into operation as soon as a body of (say) 3,000 operatives, together with the firms employing them, agree to become members.

All male employees over 18 and under 64 who are in the service of contributing firms on 1st January, 1931, are eligible to become members of the scheme. For employees who enter the service of a contributing firm after 1st July, 1931, membership of the scheme will be a condition of service; those at present in the employment of a contributing firm, or who enter the employment within six months from 1st January, 1931, will be qualified for "past service pensions (see below) if they become members before 1st July, 1931, and provided that they have had past service with a contributing firm or firms (whether their present employers only, or one or more others, being also contributing firms).

The scheme is a contributory one, and the cost will be 2s. a week for each member, half of which will be paid by the employing firm, while the other half will be deducted by the firm from the member's wages. A member leaving the service of one contributing firm to join the service of another contributing firm will carry his full pension rights with him.

The pension will be £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 of service before 1st January, 1931. One of the chief difficulties of the scheme, as of other pension schemes when first introduced, is to provide for the elderly men who would be unable, owing to the short period of their remaining service, to qualify for a substantial pension on the basis of future payments only; and this allowance for past service is intended to meet the case of such men. It is expected that the liability for "past service" pensions will be liquidated within 25 years; after which it will be possible either to reduce the premiums or to increase the benefits.

Provision is also made in the scheme for withdrawal from the scheme before the retiring age; for reduced pensions in the case of those retiring before the usual age; or for the return of the member's contributions in the event of his death before the retiring age, or before he has received, in pension, the equivalent of his contributions The pensions provided under the scheme are additional to any pension to which the employee may be entitled under the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pension scheme.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 314.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

A WHITE PAPER has been issued* containing a statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with An introductory memorandum states that, before the international depression had made itself felt, the Government had already set on

depression had made itself felt, the Government had already set on foot a twofold economic policy, comprising—

(i) a short-range policy, designed to provide immediate employment by pressing forward development work of public utility with the utmost vigour;

(ii) a long-range policy, designed to increase the efficiency of British industry, and to promote the prosperous development of British economic life.

These two aspects of the Government's policy are dealt with respectively in the first two parts of the White Paper, Part I dealing with emergency works approved for Government financial assistance, and Part II with economic re-organisation. The third Part of the White Paper deals with measures taken to sustain or improve the quality of the population.

Part I refers to the series of conferences held by the Government with representatives of Local Authorities in June and July last, with the object of securing an extension of the programme of public works which could be put in hand for the relief of unemployment.† The Government decided to increase and expedite the road programme, and provided special grants of £500,000 for approved employment schemes in selected necessitous areas. The passing of the Public Works Facilities Art at the end of last session provided a more expeditious alternative to private bill legislation for Local Authorities and public utility undertakings.

The White Paper summarises what has been done under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929‡; under the Colonial Development Act, 1929‡; under the various road programmes; and under other programmes. The total value of schemes under various programmes which have been approved up to September 30th, may be summarised as follows:-

					£
Development (Loan	Guarantees	and	Grants)	Act,	00 115 070
1929. Part I					28,447,230
Development (Loan	Guarantees	and	Grants)	Act,	
					46,766,695
Colonial Developme	nt Act, 192	9			8,375,000
7 77 1			•••		49,000,000
Miscellaneous				•	3,340,323
Total	100 m	•••	H-285		£135,929,248

On the basis commonly accepted that £1,000,000 provides work for one year for 4,000 men, these schemes will provide work to the extent of more than 500,000 man-years, or over 150 million days of work.

Part II of the White Paper deals with economic re-organisation. Under the heading of industrial re-organisation, the White Paper refers to the passing of the Coal Mines Act, 1930; to the Report on the cotton industry§; to the formation, with the support of the leading banks and financial houses, of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, to consider schemes submitted by the basic industries of this country for the purpose of their rationalisation, either by industries or by regions; to the action taken in connection with the iron and steel industries; and to the help given by the Government in connection with the insurance of a new large express steamship for the Cunard Company.

Under the heading of monetary conditions, the White Paper refers to the easy credit conditions now widely prevailing, and to the Government's contribution to the attainment of these conditions by their handling of the floating debt. New issues of Conversion Stock provided funds which were used to reduce the need for public borrowings in the short term market on Treasury Bills, and increased the resources of the money market available for trade and

Reference is made to the establishment of the Overseas Trade Development Council, and to other measures which have been taken for the promotion of the export trade. Trade missions have been sent to South Africa, to China and Japan, and to South America; and an investigation on behalf of the boot and shoe industry is proceeding in Northern Europe. Greatly increased use is being made of the facilities afforded by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Assistance has been given, in various forms, to the electricity supply industry, not only in the towns but also in the rural districts. The eight schemes already prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and adopted by the Central Electricity Board cover nearly 72 per cent. of the area of Great Britain, and over 97 per cent. of the

Housing has been assisted by the partial restoration of the housing subsidy under the Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929, and by the Housing Act, 1930, which provides machinery for a systematic and sustained attack on bad housing conditions.

* Statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with unemployment: Cmd. 3746. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, pages 242-3.

† Notices of these two Acts appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 274. For a summary of the Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, setting forth the works approved for grant under Part II of the Development (Loan Guarantee and Grants) Act, 1929, during the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930, see article in next column.

§ Cmd. 3615. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, page 244.

¶ 20 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price Id. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 274.

¶ 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 39. H.M. Stationery Office; price Is. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 280.

The White Paper summarises the main provisions of the Agricultural Land Utilisation Bill, now before Parliament; refers to the passing of the Land Drainage Acts (for England and Wales, and for Scotland); and mentions the other measures which have been taken for the benefit of agriculture and fisheries.

Part III of the White Paper deals with the measures taken to sustain and improve the quality of the population. Under the two Education Bills (for England and Wales and for Scotland) now before Parliament it is intended to secure a more adequate national system of education for all children between the ages of 11 and 15.

Training centres for the unemployed have been established, which now have an annual output of 8,500 for men and of 4,400 for women. Special attention has been given to the needs of unemployed boys and girls; there are now 107 Junior Instruction Centres or Classes open, which have been attended by about 65,000 boys and girls in the last eight months.

The "placing" machinery of the Employment Exchanges has been developed; the number placed in 1929 was a million and a half, and the figure for 1930 will be larger still. A large programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Employment Exchanges has

The Unemployment Insurance Acts have been amended, so as to improve the scale of benefit for adult dependants and in other cases; and the conditions for the payment of benefit, which had been found in practice to be inequitable, have been modified. These changes have relieved Poor Law expenditure, particularly in the depressed areas.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

FIRST REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE UNDER DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1929.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee have issued their first Report* of their operations under Part II, section 4, of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929,† which came into force on 31st August, 1929. The last Report; of the old Unemployment Grants Committee covered the period to 10th June, 1929; and the present Report covers the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930.

Prior to its reconstitution under the Development Act, 1929, the Unemployment Grants Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Viscount St. Davids, recommended grants from Exchequer funds on the authority of a Treasury minute. The Committee as reconstituted under the Development Act carries out similar functions, and is composed of the same members; and the old title has been retained.

During the period covered by the present Report the industrial depression continued and was intensified. The need for schemes of work was, therefore pressing, and the Report states that the schemes approved during this period exceeded in value those approved in any previous period of similar duration. A large number of schemes were still in hand at the date of the Report, and many more were under consideration by Local Authorities with a view to early submission to the Committee.

In July, 1929, the Committee issued another appeal to Local Authorities to put in hand works of public utility calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom; and there was a

large and immediate response to this appeal.

In June, 1930, a conference of Local Authorities, held at the Guildhall, London, was addressed by the Prime Minister; and subsequently certain improvements in the scheme of grants were approved by the Government. A further appeal to Local Authorities to institute works for the winter of 1930–1931 was made by the Minister of Health, and between the date of the appeal (3rd July) and 30th August, 1930, the last date covered by the Report, 752 schemes, estimated to cost £10,516,000, had reached the offices of

The following Table shows the total number and cost of schemes approved since the appointment of the Committee in December, 1920:—

Period.	Number of Schemes.	Total Estimated Cost of Schemes.			
December, 1920—March, 1922				3,523	£ 26,574,000
351 1000 T 1007				2,917	15,874,000
T. 1. 1007 Terms 1004				2,780	24,222,000
T-1- 1004 Trano 1005		9000		2,272	20,639,000
T 1 1005 T 1000				1,240	17,566,000
T 1 1000 T 1007				63	792,000
T 1 1000 T 1000	1257275			28	319,000
T-1- 1000 10th Tune 1000	•••	•••		352	6,181,000
	929	•••		147	1,665,000
11th June, 1929—30th August, 1 31st August, 1929—30th August,	1930			2,026	41,770,000
Тот	AL			15,348	£155,602,000
				A THE PARTY	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

The following Table analyses the schemes approved for grant during the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930, according to the various classes of works undertaken :-

* Cmd. 3744. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.
† 20 Geo. 5, ch. 7. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE
for August, 1929, page 274.
‡ Eighth (Interim) Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee. H.M.
Stationery Office; price 6d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the issue
of this GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 238.
§ A short account of the conference appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE
for July, 1930, page 242.

|| Cmd. 3616. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. A summary of the
appeal appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE, pages 242-3.

Class of Work.	Total Estimated Cost of Schemes.	Percentage of Total.	
Electricity supply, standardisation, etc. Bewers and sewage disposal Boads and footpaths Water supply Dock and harbour improvements and equiparks, recreation grounds, tennis courts, etc. Beau defence Bas supply Land reclamation and drainage River improvements Land development Baths and wash-houses Conveniences Eramway construction Electricity supply, standardisation, etc.		£ 12,226,000* 8,145,000 5,562,000 5,340,000 1,585,000 1,305,000 1,305,000 765,000 651,000 651,000 651,000 441,000 43,000 42,000	28·15 18·75 12·81 12·29 10·51 3·65 3·00 2·78 1·83 1·76 1·49 1·28 1·02 0·19 0·10 0·10
Sanitation		10,000	0.02

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

THE Bill "to raise to £70,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advance by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period," of which an account was given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (p. 440), received the Royal Assent on 19th December, under the title of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Act, 1930.‡

NEW HEALTH INSURANCE ACT.

EXTENSION OF INSURANCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS. THE National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, 1930, received the Royal Assent on 19th December, 1930. The Act provides that persons who have been unable to get work for two or more years, and would otherwise have ceased to be insured persons and would have lost their rights to health insurance benefits and contributory pensions at the end of the year 1930, will, if genuinely unable to obtain employment, have their period of insurance extended until the end of 1931.

In order to enable Approved Societies to bear the additional cost of giving health insurance benefits to these persons, they are to receive a credit from the Exchequer at the rate of thirty-six contributions for each member who is maintained in benefit as result of the Act.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT INDEX.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION SERIES FOR MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS, AND

A special subscription series of unemployment statistics was instituted in 1927 for the use primarily of manufacturers and distributors who desired to adjust their sales activities to the changing prosperity of the various local areas or to make due allowance for such changes in judging the effectiveness of their advertising or salesmanship. The series was also taken up by others who found this local information of value. The Index gives for 700 towns, and for each county area in Great Britain, the numbers of insured persons in each area, together with the percentage rates of unemployment for men, women and juveniles on the Monday nearest the 14th of each month. Comparisons with a month and a year before are also given. The arrangements for tabulating the returns from Employment Exchanges, preparing the figures, and printing and despatching the Index enable the information, as a general rule, to be in the hands of subscribers in about a fortnight from the date to which the figures relate.

The series has proved to be of considerable value to those who have taken up subscriptions, and it is accordingly being continued during the current year.

The subscription is £3 3s. per annum.

The Index will be issued to subscribers only. Subscriptions are received by H.M. Stationery Office. Adastral House. Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.

*Includes the scheme for the standardisation of electrical frequency in North-East England, the estimated cost of which is £10,000,000.
† Approximately £23,500,000 is in respect of revenue-producing schemes.
‡21 Geo. 5, ch. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
§ 21 Geo. 5, ch. 5. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament, and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom. The Acts referred to are: the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the National Insurance (Health) Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, the Old Age Pensions Acts, the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act, the Education Acts, the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Inebriates Acts, the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare), the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor, the Unemployed Workmen Act, the Lunacy Acts, and the Mental Deficiency Act.

The term "expenditure" as used in the Return is restricted to expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) other receipts (not being receipts from loans for capital purposes) accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed, which provide the major part of the expenditure on those services; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the years ended 31st March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1929, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1930, is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Insurance (Health) Acts was not recorded, and is not included in the Return; while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of recorded expenditure brought into account in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the years ended 31st March, 1929 and 1930, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than

The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the Return, under the specified services, during the year ended 31st March, 1929 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the year ended 31st March, 1930, where that is available:—

	England a	nd Wales.	Scotland.		
Expenditure under the following Acts.	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1930 (esti- mated).	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1930 (esti- mated),	
Unemployment Insurance	£	£	£	£	
Acts National Insurance (Health)	47,487,000	46,719,000	6,361,000	6,554,000	
Acts Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions	35,967,000	35,200,000	3,928,000	3,800,000	
Acts	21 220 000	23 588 000	2 607 000	2 860 000	
Old Age Pensions Acts War Pensions Acts and the	21,220,000 30,953,000	23,588,000 31,776,000	2,607,000 3,961,000	2,860,000 4,035,000	
Ministry of Pensions Act	48,474,000	46,216,000	5,484,000	5,179,000	
Education Acts Acts relating to Reformatory	83,944,000	86,898,000	13,084,000	13,562,000	
and Industrial Schools	570,000	559,000	168,000	151,000	
Inebriates Acts Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to— (i) Hospitals and Treat-	•••			••	
ment of Disease (ii) Maternity and Child	7,132,000		1,338,000	1,353,000	
Welfare Work Housing of the Working	2,200,000	2,379,000	298,000	295,000	
Classes Acts Acts relating to the Relief	27,482,000	(b)	4,160,000	4,666,000	
of the Poor Unemployed Workmen Act	39,746,000	39,327,000	4,190,000	4,291,000	
Lunacy Acts	2,365,000	7	1,265,000	1,260,000	
Mental Deficiency Act	1,351,000	}	1,200,000	1,200,000	
Totals	348,930,000		46,853,000		

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the year ended 31st March, 1929, subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between local rates, Parliamentary votes and grants, and other receipts (contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc.). In some eases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure is stated.

^{*} House of Commons Paper, No. 17. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

REPORT FOR 1929.

The annual Report on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1929 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.* The Report describes the activities during the year of individual Committees, and the methods of dealing with problems incidental to juvenile employment and welfare which have either been found in general experience advantageous, or which present some novel and effective mode of treatment. It should be noted that, as the Report deals with the year 1929, the statements contained in it as to the state of trade and juvenile employment are not to be regarded as a criterion of the position in 1930 or at the present

General Review and Outlook at end of 1929.—In a general review of the work, regular progress on the lines established in previous years is recorded. The average monthly rate of unemployment throughout Great Britain among juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts stood at 3.3 per cent. for the year, as against 3.6 per cent. for the year 1928; the corresponding figure among insured adults was 11 per cent. The average live register for 1929 of all unemployed persons under 18 years of age was 35,251 boys and 31,766 girls; the highest monthly figure (86,624) was attained in January, and the lowest (31,384) in June. It is explained that much of juvenile unemployment represents a necessary state of transition from school into industry, or from employment to employment, rather than an economic misfortune.

The gradual movement southwards of industrial enterprise, which continued in 1929, had the effect of stimulating the demand for juvenile labour in London and in the southern areas generally, and the London Juvenile Advisory Council was able to report the lowest average number of unemployed juveniles within the last five years. In the Midlands a slight though partial improvement was reported; but the position in the Lancashire cotton areas continued very depressed, with no immediate prospect of a revival of trade. Only faint signs of improvement were visible in the coal, iron and steel, engineering, and shipbuilding industries.

The effect of the fall in the birth rate during the War made itself increasingly felt in some areas, and engaged the serious attention of many Committees, particularly the London Juvenile Advisory Council. A direct result of the decline is foreseen to be that increased opportunities of employment will occur, but that there will be no diminution in the necessity of advising children carefully on their choice of livelihood. It is expected that the shortage will be met by the extension of daily travelling, or by the movement of families, or the transference of individual juveniles from the depressed areas.

Advising Boys and Girls on the Choice of Employment.-The Committees generally appear to attach increasing importance to their advisory work, particularly in regard to children just leaving school. "Pre-leaving" advisory methods generally take the form of addresses to the school leavers, visits by them to industrial establishments, and the imparting of advice by means of conferences at the schools or of Committee rotas held at the Exchanges or Bureaux. Many Committees comment on the increased appreciation shown by parents of the advantages afforded their children by vocational guidance; though some considerable difficulty is encountered from lack of variety of local occupations or from the occasional desire of parents to see their children earning a high initial wage without regard to

Placing of Boys and Girls in Employment.—There are many indications that the work of Committees generally has brought about an increased appreciation of the Exchange or Bureau as a placing agency, both by juveniles and by employers; and it is noted that the better educated boy or girl is being attracted in increasing numbers. Placings during 1929 (317,015) exceeded those for 1928 by 35,443, and were nearly three times as many as those for 1922.

Committees generally comment favourably upon the helpful attitude of the teaching staffs of the schools within their areas, and on the assistance afforded by their local press in giving publicity to their work; moreover, a greater degree of co-operation with employers has been effected, largely by personal visits to individual firms. Increased co-operation in placing work is also noted between Committees in different areas, and also between Committees and Government Departments. Many Committees were active in placing in their areas juveniles from surrounding districts or from the depressed mining areas.

Reports from all parts of the country lay emphasis on the improved quality and progressive nature of the employment obtained for juveniles. Some Committees have found a scheme of "certificates of merit" of considerable use in encouraging juveniles to remain in continuous and regular employment. Whenever appropriate Committees have endeavoured to assist boys and girls to obtain apprenticeships or learnerships in some skilled occupation. Several Committees have appointed special sub-committees for this purpose, and, on the whole, progress has been made in this direction in spite of the discouraging effect of depressed trade conditions.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

Reports generally indicate less reluctance on the part of girls and their parents towards domestic employment, though in some quarters objections still remain against residential posts.

The placing of secondary school boys and girls shows continued progress, though the general preference for clerical over other forms of employment still constitutes a great difficulty. The London Headmasters' Employment Committee placed 1,527 boys, as against 1,289 for 1928; and 1,440 girls were placed by the London Headmistresses' Committee, an increase of 227 on the previous year. Special Employment Committees of local branches of the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Associations, in conjunction with the Ministry, continue to operate with success in other parts of the country; and more Local Committees for Juvenile Employment have been strengthened by the addition of representatives of the secondary schools. In London, placings of central school leavers show an increase from 1,091 in 1928 to 1,252 in 1929, with an improvement in the quality of the situations obtained. The advising and placing of abnormal children in employment is regarded as a matter of special concern, and in several areas sub-committees have been appointed specially to deal with this problem.

Taking the reports from the country as a whole, there seems to be a definite disinclination on the part of juveniles to take the risk of seeking their fortunes overseas. It is stated that the interest aroused by addresses, posters, literature, etc., appears quickly to evaporate, owing largely to the unwillingness of parents to give their consent, and to the numerous formalities and the high standards required by the emigration authorities; though in some areas, as Sheffield, Ilkeston, Dewsbury, and Hull, Committees report greatly increased interest in emigration.

Supervision subsequent to placing in Employment.—The work of "industrial supervision" or "after-care" is considered by Committees to be of great importance as a necessary complement to their initial advisory and placing work, both in testing its value and in helping to ensure the early establishment of the juvenile in his permanent employment.

Methods generally employed by Committees in their supervisory work take the forms of (i) "open evenings," or supervisory rotas, for the interviewing of boys and girls, who call at the Exchange or Bureau by invitation or otherwise to meet Committee members and discuss with them progress and difficulties; (ii) visits to employers, and (iii) home visits. Considerable help in supervisory work is received from voluntary organisations, as old scholars' associations, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, as well as the British Legion, Salvation Army, Church Army, the Rotary Clubs, and Toc H.

Junior Instruction Centres.—During 1929 the title of the Centres was changed from Juvenile Unemployment Centres to Junior Instruction Centres, as more in keeping with their objects, which are, briefly, to provide facilities for the further education and training of juveniles during periods of unemployment, and thereby to preserve or re-establish those qualities which assist them to enter or re-enter industry. The value of the Centres to the unemployed boy and girl, whether for their own sake or as a preliminary to obtaining work in the home area or in other areas through industrial transference, continued to be evidenced throughout 1929; and the percentage of boys and girls attending these Centres voluntarily increased from 197 per cent at the beginning of 1928 to over 57 per cent, in July. 27 per cent. at the beginning of 1928 to over 57 per cent. in July, 1929; though it declined subsequently to 48 per cent. in December. The spirit engendered within these Centres is excellent, and in the case of many boys and girls attendance has disclosed unsuspected abilities, and shown the way to more suitable and congenial employment.

Transfer of Juveniles from Distressed Mining and other Areas.

—The industrial transference of juveniles generally was considerably facilitated by the growing co-operation of Committees in all parts of the country. Under the scheme initiated in 1928 with assistance from the Lord Mayor's Fund, 4,462 boys had been transferred divisor. ferred by the end of 1929; of these, 2,622 were transferred during 1929, 1,266 of them receiving grants from the Fund. Moreover, from March, 1928, to the end of 1929, 1,930 girls from the depressed areas were transferred to domestic employment away from home, 868 of whom were trainees from the Home Training Centres established by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment in co-operation with the Ministry. Satisfaction is felt that, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, over 75 per cent. of the transfers effected since February, 1928, have been successful.

The final chapters of the Report deal with Unemployment Insurance and National Health Insurance as they affect the work of Committees. A general decrease in the total amount of unemployment benefit paid is reported by nearly all Committees. Even where the numbers of claimants are high, a large proportion do not actually qualify for

Individual Reports on the work of certain local Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment have also been published.

* Ayr (price 2d.), Bristol (9d.), Camberwell (2d.), Cradley Heath (2d.), Crewe (2d.), Dundee (3d.), Edinburgh (6d.), Gateshead (3d.), Ilkeston (2d.), Leigh and Tyldesley (2d.), Oxford (3d.), Sheffield (3d.), South Shields (3d.), Wrexham (3d.); also Reports of the Glasgow Juvenile Advisory Council (6d.), the (London) Headmasters' Employment Committee (d.), the (London) Headmistresses' Employment Committee (2d.), the Lon'en Juvenile Advisory Council (6d.), the London Central Schools Committee (3d.), and a Report on Secondary School Work in the South-Western Division (3d.).

POOR RELIEF.

Third Quarter of Year 1930. ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1930, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1930, was 925,000, equivalent to 234 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 928,000 at the end of June, 1930; with 1,030,000 in September, 1929; and with 611,000 in September, 1913. These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons

It is stated in the return that the decrease in the number recorded during the previous quarter was followed by a further decrease of 24,891 in the first week of the September quarter, bringing the total number of persons in receipt of poor relief on Saturday, 5th July, 1930, down to 902,930, the lowest number recorded on any Saturday since 23rd May, 1921. This decrease, however, was not sustained throughout the quarter, and the figures at the end of September showed a decrease of only 3,000, or 0.3 per cent., as compared with those at the end of June, 1930.

The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in May and August, 1930, and in August, 1929; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	England and Wales.			
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.;	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.		
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	26,000	7		
persons	72,000	18		
their dependants	19,000	5		
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants	115,000	29		
4. Totals of above three classes :— August, 1930	232,000	59		
May, 1930 August, 1929	243,000 347,000	61 88		
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relieft:—		.egainte		
August, 1930	478,000	120		
May, 1930	490,000	124		
August, 1929	477,000	121		
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief); :—	THE PERSON NAMED IN	- EL Y		
August, 1930	710,000	179		
May, 1930	733,000	185		
August, 1929	824,000	209		

SCOTLAND.

Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are also available in respect of Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt of relief on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales.

The figures for the third quarter of 1930, together with the corresponding totals for the second quarter of 1930, and the third quarter of 1929, are given in the following Table:—

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the	the ed a	viralisii.	
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent children of above	8,164	8,612	8,412
persons	19,729	20,251	19,858
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges (b) Wives and dependent children of above	2,058	2,093	2,120
persons 3. (a) Other persons ordinarily engaged in	2,107	2,055	2,067
5. (a) Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation (b) Wives and dependent children of above	806	860	952
persons	935	1,018	1,076
4. Totals of above three classes :—	77 700	74 990	74 405
Third quarter, 1930 Second quarter, 1930	33,799	34,889 41,840	34,485 31,204
Third quarter, 1929	70,834	72,290	70,808
5. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their dependants:—	70,002	UZ SUSSIES	70,000
Third quarter, 1930	108,428	109,988	111,551
Second quarter, 1930	108,037	107,048	108,425
Third quarter, 1929	103,463	102,356	102,481
6. Totals (all persons):—	140 007	744 077	740 070
Third quarter, 1930	142,227	144,877 148,888	146,036
Second quarter, 1930 Third quarter, 1929	144,804	174,646	139,629 173,289

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. † H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.
† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 11,441 and 10,165, respectively, at the end of September, 1930. Up to 10th July, 1930, lunaties in receipt of poor-relief in county and borough asylums are also excluded. As from that date patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in county and borough asylums) are not deemed to be in receipt of poor relief, and are not included in the statement.
‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.
§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

|| Revised figures.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-30.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1930 (page 363), a state ment was published giving for the period July, 1928, to Sept., 1930 estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to December, 1930. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

basilostes of to constitute of the constitute of		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not (A) II Unem- Recorded dire ployed, as Unem-		Number in ent after nee for ss, etc.: ng Persons volved in isputes; ding such ons.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
1928.		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
July-Sept. OctDec.	:::	11,694 11,750	1,317 1,351	10,377 10,399	9,968 9,987	9,966 9,985
JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.	:::	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	1,333 1,138 1,156 1,269	10,453 10,684 10,714 10,654	10,040 10,270 10,299 10,236	10,032 10,265 10,297 10,233
JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. Oct Nov		11,995 12,115 12,173 12,225 12,210 12,225 12,240	1,552 1,784 2,056 2,317 2,246 2,294 2,411	10,443 10,331 10,117 9,908 9,964 9,931 9,829	10,023 9,907 9,691 9,480 9,536 9,503 9,401	10,021 9,868 9,689 9,477 9,533 9,501 9,398

Index	Numbers.	Average	1924 = 100.	
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July-Sept.	 105·6	115·8	104·2	104·4	104·8
OctDec.	106·1	118·8	104·6	104·6	105·0
JanMar.	106.5	117·2	105-2	105·2	105·4
AprJune	106.8	100·1	107-5	107·6	107·9
July-Sept.	107.2	101·7	107-8	107·9	108·2
OctDec.	107.7	111·6	107-2	107·2	107·6
1930. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec. Oct. Nov. Dec.	 108·3 109·4 109·9 110·4 110·3 110·4 110·5	136·5 156·9 180·8 203·8 197·6 201·8 212·0	105·1 104·0 101·8 99·7 100·3 99·9 98·9	105·0 103·8 101·5 99·3 99·9 99·5 98·5	105-3 103-7 101-8 99-6 100-2 99-9 98-8

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AUGUST, 1930, TO DECEMBER, 1930.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930 (page 288), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 28th July, 1930. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available :-

Date.	Date. Number.		Date.		Number.	
1930: Aug. 4th		No figures available	1930: Oct. 20th		2,199,288	
11th		2,050,737	27th		2,237,501	
18th		2.017.957	Nov. 3rd	1	2,263,127	
25th	100	2,039,702	10th		2,261,777	
Sept. 1st		2,060,444	17th		2,285,987	
8th		2,139,571	24th		2,286,460	
15th		2,103,413	Dec. 1st		2,305,639	
22nd	0.70	2,109,658	8th		2,306,962	
29th		2,161,689	15th		2,299,592	
Oct. 6th		2,176,191	22nd		2,408,371	
13th		2,188,672	29th		2,643,127	

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Metal and Engineering Industry.—In negotiations following on the pronouncement of the award reducing time rates by 5 per cent. and piece rates by 7½ per cent., workers and employers in the Breslau area have reached an agreement whereby, as from 15th December area have reached an agreement whereby, as from 15th December last, the time rates are to be reduced by 6 per cent. for skilled and semi-skilled workers, by 5 per cent. for unskilled workers and by 4 per cent. for female workers. Piece rates are to be reduced by 6 per cent. The strike in the Hanover area has been terminated by an agreement under which ordinary time rates are to be reduced by 31 per cent, and time rates with output because by 5 per cent. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and time rates with output bonuses by 5 per cent. The piecework-basis time rate is to remain unchanged at 95 pfennigs, but piece rates are to be reduced by 7½ per cent. The wage agreement is to be operative until 31st May, 1931.

In Saxony, an award issued on 29th December last and operative from 2nd January until 31st May, 1931, provides for a reduction of from 2nd January until 31st May, 1931, provides for a reduction of 4 per cent. in time rates and 5 per cent. in piece rates. This award was rejected by the employers and accepted by the workers, who have applied for it to be declared binding. In the Remscheid district, agreement has been reached on a wage reduction of 6 per cent. as from 1st January until 30th June, 1931. The existing working hours agreement has also been prolonged until 30th June next. In the Siegerland area an award provides for the existing wage agreement to remain operative, subject to a reduction of the collective agreement hourly time rate (Tariflohn) for highly skilled workers over 24 years of age from 73 to 68 pfennigs, and certain workers over 24 years of age from 73 to 68 pfennigs, and certain adjustments in social allowances. An award providing for a wage reduction of 4½ per cent. has been rejected as inadequate by the

employers in Cologne.

In South-West Germany a binding award of 28th December last, In South-West Germany a binding award of 28th December last, with effect until 30th September, 1931, provides for a 6 per cent. reduction in wages in the Frankental, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen area, and a 5 per cent. reduction in the Seekreis and Freiburg area. An award of 18th December last for Thuringia provides for a 6 per cent. reduction in standard rates; the award is to be operative from 1st January until 31st July, 1931. About 12,000 workers in the Lüdenscheid area are affected by an award of 29th December last providing for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. An award providing for a similar reduction in Stuttgart has been rejected by the workers. In Central Germany (Halle, Magdeburg, Anhalt and Thale) an award of 8th January provides for a reduction of 4 pfennigs in the standard hourly rates. the standard hourly rates.

Textile Industry.—The employers have given notice to terminate, at varying dates from 31st December last to 28th February, 1931, the wage agreements covering approximately half a million workers in 48 tariff areas of the textile industry. Wage reductions of varying extent, but amounting in a number of cases to about 13 per cent., are demanded by the employers. A conciliation award issued on 30th December last for the Rechtsrhein area provides for a reduction

30th December last for the Rechtsrhein area provides for a reduction of 7 per cent. with effect from 16th January until 15th July, 1931.

Coal-Mining Industry.—Later developments in the wage dispute in the Ruhr coal-mining industry reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE are as follows: To compensate for the recent reduction in the prices of coal in Germany, the employers put forward demands for a 12 per cent. reduction in wages. These demands were rejected by the workers, who contended that the industry was in a position by the workers, who contended that the industry was in a position to sustain the price reduction without a corresponding reduction in wages. No agreement between the employers and workers could be reached in direct negotiations, and, in the ensuing conciliation proceedings, although the employers declared that they would be satisfied with a reduction of not less than 8 per cent., the workers insisted that the reduction should not exceed 4 per cent. As none of the proposals put before the conciliation chamber secured a majority worker the conciliator was unable to issue an award. Thereupon, the the conciliator was unable to issue an award. Thereupon, the employers announced their intention of terminating the employment contracts of all workers, numbering some 300,000, at 15th January, and of offering the workers re-engagement at reduced wages to be inced later.

At further conciliation proceedings, which took place on 7th January, the conciliator was again unable to secure a majority vote for any proposal put before the conciliation chamber.

In face of the situation created by the ruling of the Federal Labour Court to the effect that, in the absence of a majority vote in the conciliation chamber, the conciliator may not issue an award on his own authority, the Federal President, by virtue of his emergency own authority, the Federal President, by virtue of his emergency powers under the Constitution, issued an Order on 9th January amending the existing conciliation procedure. The Order provides that, in cases in which, as the result of conciliation proceedings, no agreement is reached between the parties or no binding award issued, and in which under the existing procedure fresh conciliation proceedings are instituted under a special conciliator appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour, the special conciliator shall, at the instance of the Federal Minister of Labour, co-opt two neutral assessors on the conciliation chamber. If the conciliator is still upable to on the conciliation chamber. If the conciliator is still unable to secure a majority vote for any proposal put before the full chamber, an award must be issued by a majority vote of the conciliator and

the two neutral assessors.

It is expressly provided that this procedure shall be applied by the Federal Minister of Labour only in cases where the national interests are urgently involved, and then only subject to the concurrence of the Federal Government. The Order took effect as from 9th January, and is to be operative until 31st July, 1931, in accordance with administrative regulations to be issued by the Federal Minister of

Under this Order fresh conciliation proceedings in the present dispute took place on 10th January, and an award was issued pro-

viding for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. Both parties have rejected the award, which has, however, been declared binding under the

Other wage movements are proceeding in Upper and Lower Silesia and in Saxony. In Saxony, a binding award recently issued provides for a reduction of the basic wages by 6 per cent. and a similar reduction in the average wage of the full-time hewer

Dockworkers.—Following the Hamburg employers' demand, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, for a wage reduction of approximately 13 per cent., both the employers' and workers' representatives in the conciliation chamber agreed upon a proposal whereby the existing wage of 9.20 marks for the first shift should be maintained until 15th February next, and that the parties should continue negotiations regarding wage rates to be operative after

BELGIUM.

The National Joint Commission for the Engineering Industry, at a meeting on 12th January, agreed on a reduction in the wages of workers in the industry by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 15th January, and a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 1st March next.

WAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1929.

According to statistics published by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, based on returns covering 300,748 workers in 1929, the average yearly and hourly earnings in 1913 and 1929 of adult male, adult female and young manual workers in Sweden were as shown in the following Table:—

Category of worker.	Average yearly earnings.*		In-	Average	In- crease,	
	1913.	1929.	1913-	1913.	1929.	1913-
Men over 18 years Women over 18 years Young workers	Kronor. 1,241 651 485	Kronor. 2,855 1,630 1,093	Per cent. 130 150 125	Kronor. 0·45 0·24 0·18	Kronor. 1·26 0·73 0·51	Per cent 180 204 183
All above categories	1,093	2,531	132	0.40	1.13	183
Sex not stated	1,079	2,473	129	0.30	1.08	260
All workers covered	1,091	2,530	132	0.40	1.13	183

In 1929, the average increase in the cost of living was 70 per cent. above 1913, so that real earnings increased during the period by 36 per cent. for annual earnings and by 66 per cent. for hourly

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: VACANCY IN THE STATISTICS SECTION.

THE Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) announces that a selection will shortly be made by him to fill a post of Member of Section in the Statistical Section of that Office.

The post is open to candidates of both sexes in all the countries of which are Members of the International Labour Organisation. The salary attached to the post is 18,000 Swiss francs per annum, rising by annual increments of 800 francs to a maximum of 28,000 rising by annual increments of 800 francs to a maximum of 28,000 francs. This salary is subject to a reduction of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., representing the official's contribution to the staff pensions fund, the League of Nations also making a contribution. This fund will pay benefits in cases of invalidity, old age (age limit 60 years), and death. Candidates' age must not be more than 35 or less than 26 on 31st December, 1930. Their state of health must be good.

The qualifications required of candidates are as follows: (a) University degree (or equivalent) in statistics or social economics; (b) ability to deal with practical and theoretical statistical questions, more particularly in the sphere of labour statistics; to prepare studies

(b) ability to deal with practical and theoretical statistical questions, more particularly in the sphere of labour statistics; to prepare studies and reports on statistical methods; to supervise the work of a group of junior collaborators; (c) ability to draft perfectly in one of the official languages of the Office (French or English), together with a sufficient knowledge of the other. A knowledge of other languages will be taken into account.

Candidates desiring to apply for the post are invited to send in their applications to the International Labour Office (Staff Branch), Geneva, Switzerland, before 31st January, 1931, at the latest. Applications should be accompanied by a birth certificate or other document showing date of birth. Candidates should also indicate whether they are married or single, whether they have any children and, if so, their number and ages. They should also send a medical certificate signed by a qualified practitioner; and particulars as to certificate, signed by a qualified practitioner; and particulars as to certificate, signed by a qualified practitioner; and particulars as to University or scientific degrees, and any references from well-known personalities, either in the scientific world or in public life in general; also any books, articles, or other published work written or compiled by them, dealing with economic or statistical questions. Candidates' qualifications will be examined by a jury composed of competent officials of the Office. officials of the Office.

Further information, including particulars as to travelling expenses for self and family in the event of appointment, period of probationary and of confirmed service, and the other general conditions of service in the International Labour Office, may be obtained on application to the London Branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

* The exchange value of the Swedish krona was approximately 1s. 11d. in 1929.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

January, 1931.

APART from a slight improvement before Christmas, employment continued to decline in December, and, at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available. Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in most industries, the principal of which included mining (other than coal mining), iron and steel manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the metal trades, pottery manufacture, the textile industries (with the exception of jute, carpets, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.), the leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the building trade together with the and shoe manufacture, and the building trade together with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cement. There was some improvement in coal mining, in the jute and carpet industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing at hotels and boarding houses and in dock and harbour service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, 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 December, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 20·2, as compared with 19·1 at 24th November, 1930, and with 11·0 at 16th December, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 14.9, as compared with 14.8 at 24th November, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·3, as compared with 4·3. For males alone the percentage at 22nd December, 1930, was 20·7, and for females 18·8; at 24th November, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19.8 and 17.2.

At 29th December, 1930, the number of persons on the registers

of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,766,398 wholly unemployed, 774,630 temporarily stopped, and 102,099 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,643,127. This was 356,667 more than a month before and 1,132,896 more than a year before. The total included 1,895,585 men, 67,141 boys, 623,209

before. The total included 1,895,585 men, 67,141 boys, 623,209 women, and 57,192 girls.

The 1,766,398 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,247,960 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 436,860 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 81,590 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,620,510, included 276,650 men. 5,723 boys 47,6657 men. 5,723 boys 47,6657 men. included 276,650 men, 5,723 boys, 47,663 women, and 3,474 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930,

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. A dispute, lasting from 1st to 6th December, inclusive, occurred in the Scottish coalfield but on 8th December there was a general resumption of work. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th December, 1930, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd November, an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd November, 1930, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 5.28, an increase of 0.30 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, and of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with November, 1930, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with December. 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it was steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack, with much short time working. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone section, and fair in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries employment remained slack. It showed a slight improvement, but was still slack, at china clay quarries and at tin mines.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline and remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 76, as compared with 92 at the end of November, and with 162 at the end of December, 1929. increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with December, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment continued to decline and was

very bad.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad; in the week ended 20th December, 1930, 282 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as common till 200 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 346 pared with 296 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929. Employment was also bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 64

steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 64 mills were in operation, as compared with 72 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad, and declined still further in all sections, except in electrical engineering, where a slight improvement was reported; the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the electrical engineering section employment remained moderate, while in all other sections it was still bad or very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER. and showed a further decline, except in the South Western Division

where there was an improvement. In the other metal trades employment showed a decline in many actions and was slack on the whole. It was moderate in the bollow ware and nut and bolt trades; slack in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, cutlery, jewellery and plated ware, needle and fishing tackle, stove and grate, and chain and anchor trades; and bad in the file, edge tool, and wire manufacturing trades.

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment remained extremely bad in almost all districts and departments, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad generally. Both in the woollen and in the worsted sections employment was much worse than a year ago. In the carpet section employment was slack but slightly better than in November.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline and was slack in the whole; in the lace trade employment continued to decline and was bad. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment continued bad, and a sharp decline took place towards the end of the month, when the Christmas holidays were extended. In the jute the month, when the Christmas holidays were extended. In the jute trade employment showed a further slight improvement but remained bad; it was very bad in the linen trade, and showed a decline as compared with a month before. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment, on the whole, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but continued very bad,

with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was slack, on the whole, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment remained fair. Employment was slack to moderate in the shirt and collar trade, moderate in the corset trade, and slack with glovers; in felt hat

manufacture employment improved but still remained slack.

In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a decline in almost all centres, and was bad on the whole. At Leicester, the decline reported last most have the decline reported last most because in the state of the state reported last month became more pronounced, and employment was slack. At Northampton it continued bad; most factories closed r an extended holiday at Christmas.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed for an extended holiday

further decline, and was slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further decline. Outside work was affected by adverse weather conditions, which resulted in an appreciable amount of lost time. As regards individual occupations employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, slaters and plasterers, and was generally slack with these classes; it showed little change and continued slack with plumbers. There was a considerable increase in unemployment among painters, and employment was very bad; with tradesmen's labourers it remained slack. In brick manufacture

employment showed a decline and was slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight decline

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight decline but remained moderate; with millsawyers it was also moderate, and with coachbuilders it was slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline, and was moderate on the whole, short time being worked in a number of districts. With letterpress printers employment continued moderate, on the whole; it was bad in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and slack at Birmingham and Leeds; at Derby it was fairly good, and at Oxford and Watford good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally moderate to fair, except stereotypers employment was generally moderate to fair, except in London and at Manchester, where it was reported as bad. With lithographic printers, employment again showed a decline; it was reported as bad at a number of towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. With lithographic artists employment was slack and worse than during the previous month employment was slack and worse than during the previous month in London, and at Liverpool and Manchester; but an improvement was noted at Leeds, where employment was described as moderate. At Bradford and Nottingham employment was fairly good. With bookbinders employment continued moderate generally.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was bad; short-time working increased, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Christmas. Short-time working was again reported at Worcester, Derby, and

Short-time working was again reported at Worcester, Derby, and Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a slight improvement, but still remained bad; in other sections a slight decline was reported, and employment was very

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. Over the greater part of the country the weather during the month was unsuitable for outdoor work, although the open conditions were favourable to autumn-sown crops, and generally also to live stock. With fishermen employment

declined, and at the end of the month was bad on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally. seamen employment remained slack, on the whole. The ag number of engagements showed a slight increase over the exceptionally small number made in November, but the supply of seamen remained considerably in excess of requirements

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

CENTAGE

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

16

Carl to open on the care	Workpeople included	an state	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for December, 1930.	Returns for 1930. Month before		Year before,	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	886,753 6,439 2,582	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·28 5·25 5·93	Days. + 0.30 + 0.08 - 0.06	Days. + 0.09 - 0.32 - 0.07	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	53,900	Furnaces in Blast. 76 Mills working. 346 Shifts Worked (one week). 271,341	Number 16 - 22 Per cent.	Number 86 - 104 Per cent.	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended 20th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	64,153 53,599 77,684 10,076 59,352 9,556 9,551	Per cent. + 0.5 - 1.4 - 0.6 + 0.4 - 2.6 - 5.5 - 4.7	Per cent20·7 - 9·6 - 7·4 - 6·6 - 3·8 -13·1 - 8·3	£ 100,267 99,235 137,362 17,104 127,033 16,490 23,908	Per cent. + 0.6 - 2.7 - 2.4 + 4.1 - 2.8 -11.0 - 8.0	Per cent. -27.8 -18.1 -17.6 -15.8 - 9.9 -20.9 -15.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd December, 1930, 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, aged 16-64 inclusive,		tage Unem at December,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a		
	at July, 1930.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,255,620	11.3	6.7	9.8	- 0.2	+ 3.9
South-Eastern	929,770	11.6	9.3	11.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
South-Western	864,400	14.2	10.0	13.2	- 0.1	+ 4.0
Midlands North-Eastern	1,847,230 2,020,760	17·9 25·9	20.2	18·6 24·5	+ 2.2 + 0.5	+ 9.5
North-Western	2,181,890	27.5	32.7	29.3	+ 1.7	+14.9
Scotland	1,307,810	25.6	18.1	23.5	+ 0.8	+10.6
Wales	592,520	32.6	18.7	31.2	+ 2.6	+10.5
Northern Ireland	266,000	29.9	38.6	33.4	+ 5.3	+18.2
Special Schemes	139,700	3.6	0.8	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total	12,405,700	20 · 7	18.8	20.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from December, 1929, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am		and Fema		Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		Number	
1929. 16 December 1930.	12 · 2	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	1929. 30 Dec. 1930.	1,552,000	
27 January 24 February	13.3	10·2 11 0	9.7	2·7 3·0	12·4 12·9	27 Jan. 24 Feb.	1,534,00	
24 March 28 April 26 May	14·2 14·6 15·2	12 4 13·3 14·4	10·4 10·6 10·8	3·3 3·6 4·2	13·7 14·2 15 0	31 Mar. 28 Apr. 26 May	1,731,000 1,752,000 1,823,000	
23 June 21 July 25 August	15 6 17·0 17 3	14.8 15.8 16.5	10·8 11·3 12·1	4·6 5·4 5·0	15·4 16·7 17·1	30 June 28 July 25 Aug.	1,947,00 2,072,00 2,106,00	
22 September 27 October 24 November 22 December	18·0 19 4 19 8 20·7	16 · 8 16 · 8 1 · 2 18 · 8	12·7 13·9 14·8 14·9	4·9 4·8 4·3 5·3	17 6 18·7 19·1 20·2	29 Sept. 27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec.	2,230,000 2,308,000 2,359,000 2,725,000	

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates in wages

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

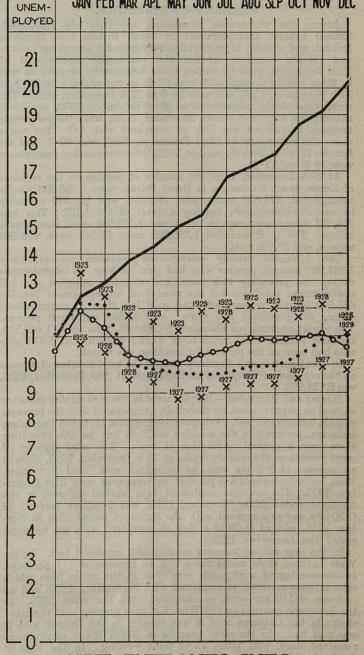
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-

Plain Curve Dotted Curve - - = 1929. Mean for 1923-25 $= \begin{cases} Mean for 1923 \\ and 1927-29. \end{cases}$

 \times The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named during the years 1923-25 and 1927-29.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Applications for Unemployment Books Received at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

			ed me z	N 12 ber	adi sa	7	Total.
Area.	ot I	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1930.
London		1,055	4,191	1,794	3,937	10,977	0.49
South-Eastern	***	907	1,939	742 569	1,501	5,089	0.55
South-Western	•••	787	1,693	530	2,955	7.744	
Midlands	•••	665	3,594				0.42
North-Eastern	•••	838	4,171	773	2,764	8,546	0.42
North-Western		825	3,641	685	3,359	8,510	0.39
Scotland		988	2,807	622	2,235	6,652	0.51
Wales	•••	426	1,370	261	554	2,611	0.44
GREAT BRITAIN		6,491	23,406	5,976	18,500	54,373	0.45

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed an improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. A dispute lasting from 1st to 6th December inclusive occurred in the Scottish coalfield, but on the 8th December there was a general resumption of work.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 21.1 at 24th November, 1930, and 14.6 at 16th December, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed, 15.8, was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped, decreased by 1.4 from 5.3 to 3.9.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th December, 1930, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd November, 1930, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 5·28, an increase of 0·30 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, and of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st December,

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining 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 December, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the

Districts. ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland	20th Dec., 1930.	(-) as c	or Dec.	Fort-	Inc.(+	1	
Northumberland	1930.		h a	night ended 20th	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Northumberland	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
	O Rolled	Per cent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
	45,137	+1.1	- 8.1	5.47	+0.40	+0.04	
Durham	119,740	+0.1	-15.5	5.34	+0.25	+0.08	
Cumberland and West-			LAST DE		No. of Contract of		
morland	9,262	+2.2	- 5.5	5.56	+0.27	+0.06	
South Yorkshire	115,144	+0.1	- 2.7	5 12	+0-24	+0 01	
West Yorkshire	50,958	+1.1	- 3.9	5 19	+0.60	+0.68	
Lancs. and Cheshire	73,523	+0.5	- 3.4	5 19	+0.99	+0 53	
Derbyshire	54,544	+0.4	- 2.2	5.05	+0.48	+0.40	
Notts. and Leicester	62,550	+0.8	+ 2.4	4-82	+0.35	+0.26	
Warwick	17,143	+0.1	+ 0.7	5 66	+0.68	+0.08	
North Staffordshire South Staffs†, Worcs.	24,334	-3.6	-15.4	4 - 78	+0.28	-0.22	
and Salop	30,034	+0.2	- 3.9	5.65	+1.09	+0.59	
Glos. and Somerset	9,741	+0.4	- 6.7	5.57	+0.17	+0.17	
Kent	5,318	+0.9	+13.7	5.17	-0.08	-0.26	
North Wales	14,302	+0.3	- 3.1	5.75	+0.55	+0.54	
South Wales and Mon.	161,672	+0.3	- 8.6	5.40	- 0 - 10	-0.20	
England and Wales	793,402	+0.3	- 6.5	5.26	+0.35	+0.14	
SCOTLAND:	70 (-	1,000					
Mid. & East Lothians	13,218	-1.3	- 2.2	5 - 52	-0.02	-0.03	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,168	-1.2	- 6.7	5.32	-0.07	-0.34	
Rest of Scotland	57,965	+0.5	- 8.7	5.47	-0.15	-0.36	
Scotland	93,351	-0.2	- 7.3	5.45	-0.11	- 0 · 30	
GREAT BRITAIN	886,753	+0.2	- 6.6	5.28	+ 0 · 30	+0.09	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 0.44 of a day per week, of which 0.41 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, were 0.81 of a day per week, of which 0.78 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, were 0.60 of a day per week and 0.57 of a day per week respectively. The average non-winding time for the December, 1930, period was between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the November, 1930, and December, 1929, periods.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th December, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 20,270,000 tons, as compared with 19,271,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd November, 1930, and 21,992,700 tons in the four weeks ended 21st December, 1929.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 22nd December, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930, and 16th December, 1929, are shown in the following Table:-

Man (-) For			rsons Re 22nd De			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Numl	bers.	Pe	ercentage	8.			
2 + 1 t - 1 t	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	169,025	41,961	15.8	3.9	19.7	- 1.4	+ 5.1	
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	145,556 23,469	40,095 1,866	15·4 19·3	4·2 1·5	19·6 20·8	- 1·5 - 0·4	+ 4·8 + 7·5	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	7,967 34,700	212 713	15·3 22·6	0·4 0·5	15·7 23·1	- 3·5 - 3·3	+ 5·3 + 11·0	
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	2,463 18,943	1,456 10,763	20·8 10·6	12:4 6:0	33·2 16·6	- 0·6 - 2·2	+ 14.0 + 4.7	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	13,904 4,187	4,042 2,118	15·3 6·7	4.4	19·7 10·0	- 6·0 - 2·2	+ 0.7	
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor- cester and	3,642 696	3,767	5·5 5·7	5·7 0·1	11·2 5·8	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	
Salop Glos. and Somerset	8,679 1,672	4,068	12·3 14·1	5.7 0.8	18·0 14·9	+ 0.8	+ 5.7	
Wales and Monmouth	230 47,151	1,324 11,522	4.3	24.9	29.2	+ 24.8	+ 26.8	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,982,200 tons in December, 1930, as compared with 5,664,500 tons in November, 1930, and with 6,804,200 tons in December, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline, and remained bad, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 35·2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 32·8 at 24th November, 1930, and 7·9 at 16th

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

40 = 44 -	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ- nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	night Dec. (-)		Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared v	(+) or) as com- with a	
	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,983	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 4.91	Days. + 0.28	Days: - 0.28	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,008 1,448	- 4·7 - 2·1	- 36·9 - 7·3	6.00	+ 0.03 - 0.22	- 0.86	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,439	- 2.9	- 29.7	5-25	+ 0.08	- 0.32	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,582, showing an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with November, 1930, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with December, 1929. The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.93 in December, 1930, as compared with 5.99 in November, 1930, and 6.00 in December, 1929.

* See footnote * in previous column.

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35·7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 33·9 at 24th November, 1930, and 12·2 at 16th December, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 76 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, 1930, compared with 92 at the end of November, 1930, and 162 at the end of December, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 11,901 workpeople at the end of December, 1930, showed a decrease of 10.0 per cent. compared with November, 1930, and of 42.0 per cent. compared with December, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of December, 1930, November, 1930, and December, 1929.

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Dec., 1930.	Nov., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
ENGLAND AND WALES.					,000		
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	24	25	42	- 1	-18	
Lancs Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	43	6	9	12	- 3	- 6	
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	26	4	8	11	- 4		
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs. Shropshire,	53 25	22 7	22 8	30 16	- 1	- 8	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales and Mon-	44	6	8	14	- 2	- 8	
mouth	21	2	2	8	•••	- 6	
Total, England and Wales	305	71	82	133	-11	-62	
SCOTLAND	89	5	10	29	- 5	-24	
Total	394	76	92	162	-16	-86	

The production of pig iron in December, 1930, amounted to 349,800 tons, compared with 384,100 tons in November, 1930, and 643,000 tons in December, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry, employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 282 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 296 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 70·2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 44·5 at 24th November, 1930, and with 23·2 at 16th December, 1929.

Employment was also bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 64 mills were in operation, as compared with 72 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

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

Works. We end 20 De	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	55 6	+ 2	- 8 - 4	282 64	- 14 - 8	- 64 - 40	
TOTAL	61	+ 2	- 12	346	- 22	-104	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December, 1930, amounted to 50,143 tons, or 11,152 tons less than in November, 1930 and 40,140 tons less than in December, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued to decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 50.6 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 44.7 at 24th November, 1930, and 22.0 at 16th December, 1929.

At certain firms, employing 53,900 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 20th December, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4·1 per cent.

as compared with November, 1930, but decreased by 29.5 per cent. as compared with December, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.0 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, as compared with 5.1 in November, 1930, and 5.4 in December, 1929.

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

A TAN STATE OF THE	empl	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	'irms	Aggre	gate num Shifts.	ber of
or serious (alexander)	Week ended 20th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 20th	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as
	Dec., 1930.	Morth before.	Year before.	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melt-		Cono.	AND AND	500	STATES TO	101101101
ing Furnaces	4,561	- 1.2	- 36 · 6	25,798	- 1.1	- 36.2
Puddling Forges	1,690	+43.1	-24.5	6,201	+32.3	- 39.4
Rolling Mills	19,585	+ 4.6	-22.1	87,153	+ 6.2 + 8.8	- 32·2 - 37·7
Forging & Pressing	1,904	+10.1	-32.4 -15.6	9,256	+ 0.4	- 19.1
Founding	6,973	+ 0.8 + 7.0	-13.8	41,091	+ 5.2	- 17.2
Other Departments Mechanics,	7,485	+ 1.0	-13.3	41,031	7 5 2	
Labourers	11,702	+ 3.6	-24.0	63,517	+ 2.3	- 27.9
TOTAL	53,900	+ 4.7	- 22.7	271,341	+ 4.1	- 28.4
DISTRICTS.	100000	and that	353000	F OURS	(Dely en	
Northumberland,		SECTION P				
Durham and		Marie Control		THE RESIDENCE		- 34.7
Cleveland	10,257	- 1.2	-29.3	53,463	- 1.6	- 24.
Sheffield & Rother-	10 107	+ 2.9	-11.7	83,853	+ 3.4	- 14-1
ham	16,193	+44.6	- 8.0	2,286	+33.0	- 9.6
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	493	744.0	_ 0 0	2,200	1 00 0	
and Cheshire	4,472	+33.9	-27.6	20,574	+25.4	- 36 · 4
Staffordshire	4,383	- 2.0	-18.7	22,076	- 2.1	- 24.7
Other Midland	The state of the s	Section 18	The state of the last		distrell a	04 5
Counties	3,001	+ 4.3	- 16.8	15,544	+ 3.5	- 24.7
Wales and Mon-	- 0.57	. 7.0	77.0	30,670	+ 5.7	- 36 - 6
mouth	5,971	+ 3.6	-33.0	30,670	+ 5.1	_ 55.6
Total, England and	BOUND BOOK	Wall To	A COURT OF			05
Wales	44,770	+ 4.1	-22.1	228,466	+ 3.8	- 27.0
Scotland	9,130	+ 6.8	-25.3	42,875	+ 5.7	- 35-4
TOTAL	53,900	+ 4.7	-22.7	271,341	+ 4.1	- 28.4
TOTAL	00,000	Astronological Company	Street, Square, or other	100 CONSTRUCTOR	1	1600

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 337,200 tons in December, 1930, as compared with 433,800 tons in November, 1930, and 661,200 tons in December, 1939

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during December, and showed a further decline, except in the South-Western Division, where there was an improvement, and in the South-Eastern Division, where no change was shown. The greatest increase in the percentage unemployed compared with the previous month was in Northern Ireland (11.9); but notwithstanding this large increase, the percentage unemployed in Northern Ireland (39.7) was below the general average for all divisions.

Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in all

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd December, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th November, 1930, and 16th December, 1929:—

Divisions.	Number of IWorkpeople ployedat 22nd mber, 1930.	Numbers Unemploy as compared with		nplo Dec 193(Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total N InsuredW Unemplo Decemb	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner 22nd	Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,419 1,087 3,855 142 33,723 12,963 27,394 4,805 4,930	+ 77 + 2 - 657 + 35 + 2,603 + 702 + 1,664 + 309 + 1,486	+ 1,175 + 468 + 1,975 + 57 + 15,795 + 6,426 + 14,091 + 2,025 + 2,631	35.6 14.5 18.1 43.0 55.2 45.0 48.6 65.1 39.7	+ 0.8 - 3.1 +10.6 + 4.2 + 2.4 + 3.0 + 4.2 +11.9	+14.8 + 6.0 + 9.3 +14.7 +25.5 +22.4 +24.8 +29.5 +20.6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	92,318	+ 6,221	+ 44,643	45.1	+ 3.0	+21.8

SHIPBUILDING IN QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1930, amounted to 908,902 tons, as compared with 1,116,746 tons at the end of September, 1930, and 1,560,254 tons at the end of December, 1929. There was thus a decrease of 207,844 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures for last September, and a decrease of 651,352 tons as compared with the figure at the end of December, 1929. This decrease is the largest ever recorded during any period of twelve months, with the exception of the year 1922, which was affected by the completion of the shipbuilding programme occasioned by the war.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 131,995 tons, showing a decrease of about 29,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 296,843 tons, as compared with 378,585 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 81,745 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1930, amounted to 797,143 h.p., as compared with 775, 225 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during December, and declined still further in all sections, except in electrical engineering, where a slight improvement was reported; the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the electrical engineering section employment remained moderate, while in all other sections it was still bad or very bad.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd December, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed

		To be deliver	at	22nd I	Decembe	r, 1930.	mployed		
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Alrcraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
of the auto	Genera Ing; H Iron s Fou	Eng	Engine	Const	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	7,551 6,201 3,113 14,892 37,207 46,806 26,796 1,907 1,559	909 829 192 3,025 1,142 3,264 544 71 36	104 334 603 435 8,781 228 6,778 31 2,086	379 156 181 1,419 2,051 752 1,539 181 16	3,681 2,215 2,916 21,090 2,330 4,998 1,897 486 337	12,624 9,735 7,005 40,861 51,511 56,048 37,554 2,676 4,034	- 200 - 68 + 375 + 1,225 + 3,822 + 4,987 + 6,123 + 120 + 1,033	+ 7,058 + 5,980 + 3,493 + 25,097 + 28,796 + 32,137 + 25,125 + 1,131 + 2,313	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	146,032	10,012	19,380	6,674	39,950	222,048	+17,417	+131,130	
1-67 	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 2	22nd Dec	ember, 1	930.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	8 · 8 12 · 9 8 · 7 16 · 5 32 · 1 36 · 5 35 · 4 34 · 3 22 · 4	6·3 10·0 5·4 10·4 13·1 14·8 17·7 17·8 9·0	13·0 13·5 9·4 28·3 39·8 33·5 34·5 22·1 33·0	10 · 8 26 · 0 31 · 2 20 · 7 28 · 8 25 · 3 27 · 6 35 · 9 40 · 0	9·0 7·8 10·3 21·4 16·8 23·0 17·3 22·5 15·6	8·7 11·1 9·4 18·1 30·7 31·9 32·7 29·9 25·4	- 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·6 + 2·3 + 2·8 + 5·4 + 1·4 + 6·5	+ 4.8 + 6.7 + 4.6 +11.0 +17.1 +18.2 +21.8 +12.9 +14.0	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	24.7	11.1	32.3	23.9	16.2	21.8	+ 1.7	+12.7	
Ditto, Nov., 1930 Ditto, Dec., 1929	22·3 10·3	11.4	27·9 10·2	23.2	15·9 7·3	20 · 1	=		

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in the general and marine engineering sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire a further decline was reported, especially in the general and textile machinery sections. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was very bad and showed a decline, especially in the textile machinery and motor vehicle sections.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained bad, especially in the motor vehicle section, and showed little change on the whole; in the electrical section it remained moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment remained slack.

In London and the Southern Counties, apart from slight improvements in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, employment showed little change, and was moderate on the whole.

In Scotland there was a heavy decline in the general engineering section, and employment remained very bad; it was also very bad in Wales and bad in Northern Ireland, where a marked decline was shown in marine engineering.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained extremely bad in December, in almost all districts and departments. In the section spinning American cotton a gradually increasing number of mills came to a standstill, and employment in the Egyptian spinning section was rather worse than a month earlier. In the weaving section the depression continued without alleviation, except for a slight seasonal improvement before Christmas. The holiday stoppage was extended by a very large number of firms.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47·4 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 40·3 at 24th November, 1930, and with 14·4 at 16th December, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad, with a large amount of short time. At Stockport a further decline was reported, and employment was bad; at Hyde employment was described as quiet or bad, and short time was general in all sections; at Glossop the acute depression continued. At Oldham employment

both in the spinning and in the weaving sections remained very bad, and was much worse than a year ago; many mills have been stopped for a long time, and have no prospect of re-starting. Most of the spinners were on short time; much machinery was stopped in the weaving department; and the holiday stoppage was extended by almost all firms. At Shaw there was a marked decline in the ring spinning section, and no improvement in the other sections. At Bolton the improvement reported last month in the spinning section was maintained until the Christmas holidays; between 36 and 40 per cent. of the operative spinners, however, were working less than half time in the first three weeks of the month. Employment was described as slack with card-room workers, nearly all of whom were on irregular short time, and as bad with weavers and winders. At Leigh the position showed no material change; short time prevailed at most of the mills, and employment with spinners was bad. At Bury irregular short time continued, and the holiday stoppages were extended. At Rochdale, a slight improvement was reported in the first three weeks of the month, but the holiday stoppage was extended.

At Preston a slight improvement was again reported, but employment remained bad. At Chorley the improvement reported last month was maintained; most of the mills closed for short spells at Christmas. At Blackburn also there was no material change; apart from a slight temporary improvement in the first three weeks of the month employment remained very bad. At Accrington there was a slight improvement with weavers, but none of the closed mills were reopened. At Great Harwood increased employment among weavers was reported, but the depression was still acute, and more than half the operatives remained unemployed. At Darwen employment was very bad; about 60 per cent. of the operatives normally employed were idle, and most of the remainder were on short time. At Burnley the general position was described as extremely bad, apart from a slight temporary improvement in the first three weeks of the month; at the end of December over 12,000 textile operatives in the town were temporarily or wholly unemployed. At Padiham employment was bad. At Nelson and at Colne the holiday stoppage was extended. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad, and much worse than in November.

In Yorkshire the depression continued. At Todmorden the majority

of firms suspended their workers for a week or ten days following the holiday stoppage; there was no improvement at the other principal

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

		Number Vorkpeor		Total all V	Wages pa Workpeop	id to
Albert, 1938 Teach	Week ended 20th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 20th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
their through spal feeting	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9.220 17,110 25,394 7,043 5,386	Per cent 0·7 - 1·2 + 2·1 + 2·2 - 1·8	Per cent21·7 -22·2 -20·9 -11·6 -24·1	£ 13.489 23.5 * 5 39,239 15,142 8,862	Per cent 3.6 - 3.1 + 3.8 + 2.1 + 1.0	Per cent27 - 32 - 27 - 16 - 32 -
TOTAL	64,153	+ 0.5	-20.7	100,267	+ 0.6	-32
DISTRICTS. Ashton	3,533 6,444 8,672 12,438 5,599 3,917 5,450 5,414 3,242	+19·6 - 6·3 + 3·8 - 1·6 - 1·6 + 9·0 + 2·1 + 4·2 - 3·7	-37.6 -24.4 -23.8 -16.1 -13.7 -18.5 -3.2 -28.5 -30.8	4,763 9,337 13,517 18,199 8,448 6,138 8,825 9,362 6,206	+14·5 -12·9 + 0·0 + 3·0 - 5·0 +11·8 + 1·3 +14·0 + 0·1	-49353224262072933.
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,060 1,096 2,580 2,708	- 4·1 - 0·1 - 3·2 - 6·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.5 \\ +0.2 \\ -13.2 \\ -17.5 \end{array} $	6,228 1,440 3,792 4,012	- 5.6 + 1.6 - 3.0 - 3.9	-27· -5· -25· -13·
TOTAL	64,153	+ 0.5	-20.7	100,267	+ 0.6	-27.

Returns from firms employing nearly 62,000 operatives in the week ended 20th December showed that 25 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of 15 hours each, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 22nd December, 1930:—

	N	Tumbers (excluding 22nd I	Casuals December	on the I	Registers	at	
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	ployed.	Temp	orarlly St	opped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total	
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,124 12,867	13,348 11,340	15,472 24,207	3,709 19,179	16,336 12,853	20,045 32,032	35,517 56,239	
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,946 13,193 1,952	12,858 44,269 509	15,804 57,462 2,461	3,525 7,926 767	16,111 18,611 670	19,636 26,537 1,437	35,440 83,999 3, 898	
Total	33,082	82,324	115,406	35,106	64,581	99,687	215,093	

^{*} 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.

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el beginn	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10081.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 36 - 467	+ 215 + 495	+ 251 + 28		+ 6,505 + 4,656	+ 7,970 + 12,485	+ 8,221 + 12,513
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	+ 84		+ 370 - 980 - 74	1003515000	+ 3,883 + 3,131 + 180		
cesses	- 764			+13,942			

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 190,383,300 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 133,661,200 lbs. in the previous month and with 193,545,900 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,646,500 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 10,964,200 lbs. in November, 1930, and with 14,489,200 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods in December, 1930 were 130,154,200 square yards, compared with 130,313,200 square yards in the previous month, and 273,559,300 square yards in December, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, generally, and was worse than in November, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections; it was much below the level of December, 1929. Some spinners of botany yarns, however, and some manufacturers of dress goods and fancy worsteds, were fairly well employed. There was a slight temporary improvement in some districts before Christmas, such as is often shown for a week or two before a holiday stoppage; but employment fell off again at the end of the month, and the holiday stoppage was extended in most districts, often to a week or ten days. In the carpet section employment was still slack, but slightly better, on the whole, than in November; it was much worse than in December, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 25.1 at 24th November, 1930, and with 14.8 at 16th December, 1929.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago.

worse than a year ago.

At Bradford, the slight improvement reported last month was maintained up till Christmas, after which there was the usual seasonal decline. At Huddersfield, there was a further marked decline; the holiday stoppage was extended by a number of firms. At Keighley there was a temporary improvement in the early part of the month, owing to the completion of urgent orders. Spinners of fine yarns at Halifax remained well employed for the first part of the month; but, in general, short time was prevalent. In the worsted section, as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 20th December showed that about 30 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 13 hours each on an average; about 9 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

With wool sorters employment was reported as slack, but as slightly better than in November; there was much unemployment, and about 20 per cent. of those at work were on short time. In the wool combing department there was little change in the merino section; employment in the carding crossbred and preparing sections declined slightly. About 35 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the wool sorting, combing and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 15 hours each in short time in the week ended 20th December.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a slight decline; some spinners of botany yarns, however, were still well employed. About 30 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 20th December, losing, on an average, about 13 hours each; about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each.

In the worsted weaving department employment continued slack generally, though some dress goods manufacturers in the Bradford district were fairly busy. About 27 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 12 hours* each in the week ended 20th December; about 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed a further decline in all the principal departments, and was much worse than in December, 1929. Employers' returns for the week ended 20th December showed that about 51 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 47 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing on an average about 12½ and 11 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, about 44 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time,* in the week ended 20th December; there was very

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment continued quiet, and showed little change compared with the previous month; one or two firms were still working overtime, but fewer operatives were on night work. In the Heavy Woollen District

* 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.

(Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was very slack, and worse than in November; at Dewsbury some firms were well employed at the beginning of the month, but at the end of the month nearly all mills were working reduced hours, most of them working twenty or thirty hours a week; every section, including velours, blankets, carriage cloths and rugs, was in a worse position than in December, 1929. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained very slack; owing to the low price of wool, there is little demand for shoddy.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers showed a general decline; short time was largely worked, and the holiday stoppage was much extended. At Rochdale employment continued moderate; much short time was worked. In the West of England employment, on the whole, remained slack. In North Wales and in Cardiganshire the factories were fairly active in December; in South Wales they were slack.

In Scotland employment showed a further decline in the tweed trade, and, with few exceptions, employment was very slack; only one or two firms were able to keep all their looms running full time, and most firms extended the holiday stoppage.

Carpet Section.—Employment was slack but slightly better than a month earlier in some districts. At Kidderminster employment

Carpet Section.—Employment was slack but slightly better than a month earlier in some districts. At Kidderminster employment improved up to Christmas, but at the end of the month it was bad, particularly in the Brussels and Wilton sections, and worse than in December, 1929; most firms were on short time. In Yorkshire employment was described as very quiet.

employment was described as very quiet.

In the industry as a whole about 41 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th December, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; practicelly no overtime was worked.

practically no overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

		Number of Vorkpeople			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)		
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.	97.0	£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	11,087 35,431 19,084 10,315 1,767	- 3·2 + 0·4 - 0·8 - 0·7 + 0·5	86·1 85·7 89·4 96·7 96·8	24,533 50,878 35,847 22,889 3,215	- 1.9 - 3.3 - 1.9 - 1.8 + 0.4	75·1 78·2 82·2 82·9 75·3		
Total—Worsted	77,684	- 0.6	87.9	137,362	- 2.4	79.5		
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	955 11,894 22,013 16,294 2,443	- 0.8 - 1.5 - 1.7 - 0.7 - 2.2	76·2 81·9 90·7 91·2 82·0	1,971 22,229 36,353 33,996 4,686	- 4·7 - 3·1 - 3·5 - 0·8 - 6·4	74·9 78·6 85·6 87·2 80·1		
Total—Woollen	53,599	- 1.4	88 - 2	99,235	- 2.7	83.9		
CARPET SECTION	10,076	+ 0.4	102.3	17,104	+ 4.1	94.0		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	141,359	- 0.8	88.7	253,701	- 2.1	82.2		
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	33,427 9,406 8,670 8,069 7,691 3,491	- 0.0 - 3.7 + 0.4 - 0.9 + 0.4 - 0.1	82.6 104.7 85.0 93.0 87.5	62,519 17,687 13,896 13,902 12,995	- 0·1 - 9·6 - 0·2 - 1·6 + 0·9 - 2·3	73·4 91·0 75·7 89·7 84·9		
Total, West Riding	70,754	- 0.5	87.7	126,116	- 1.7	79.1		
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,686 320 1,924	- 1·2 - 0·3 - 0·2	87·0 109·7 92·1	8,005 536 2,705	- 8·7 - 10·1 - 8·8	77·0 93·6 105·0		
Total-Worsted	77,684	- 0.6	87.9	137,362	- 2.4	79.5		
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	11,925	+ 0.2	84.3	24,699	- 0.0	76.9		
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	9,767 7,343	- 2·3 - 2·6	84.8	17,433 13,879	- 4·4 - 3·9	83·6 87·1		
Vale Bradford	1,959 1,273	- 3·4 - 0·9	76.6	3,495 2,545	- 6·7 - 0·7	58·4 89·3		
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	32,267 4,987	- 1·5 - 0·1	86·7 91·9	62,051 9,592	- Telland	82·0 93·8		
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,002 12,186 157	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \\ & 35 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	91·5 89·4 122·7	7,160 20,219 213	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ + & 32 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	99·3 81·2 120·0		
Total-Woollen	53,599	- 1.4	88 · 2	99,235	- 2.7	83-9		
CARPET SECTION	10,076	+ 0.4	102.3	17,104	+ 4.1	94.0		
CARPEL DECITOR	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The same of				No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, or other		

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the number employed in the week ended 20th December, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd November, 1930:—

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

	emplo (—	yed as con without a	ipared with figure, signi people retur	previous r	nonth
The state of the s	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts, (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews-	- 3.6 - 11.5 - 1.7 - 1.8	+ 1·2 - 0·5 + 0·6 - 0·5 + 0·3	+ 1.7 - 6.2 - 1.3 - 1.8 + 1.4	+ 0.0 - 1.6 + 1.7 - 1.0 - 0.4	- 0.0 - 3.7 + 0.4 - 0.9 + 0.4
bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire	- 3·3 + 1·8	+ 0·1 + 0·5 - 2·2 - 1·4	- 0·8 + 0·2	- 0.9 - 0.5 - 1.7	- 0·1 - 0·5 - 1·2 - 0·3
Scotland	$\frac{-1\cdot 8}{-3\cdot 2}$	+ 0.5	- 0.8	$\frac{- 1 \cdot 0}{- 0 \cdot 7}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array}$

10+10+222	Percentagemployed	se Inc. (+) as compar	or Dec. (- ed with pr	-) in numbers evious month.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales TOTAL	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0·5 - 3·7 - 4·3 - 3·6 - 2·4 + 1·2 - 0·1 - 1·7 + 37·8	+ 1·4 - 0·4 - 1·4 - 2·9 + 0·2 - 0·1 - 1·5 - 0·1 - 2·1 + 27·0 - 0·7	+ 0·2 - 2·3 - 2·6 - 3·4 - 0·9 - 1·5 - 0·1 - 1·2 - 2·0 + 35·3

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd December, 1930:—

	1	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd December, 1930.										
Department.	Whol	Wholly Unemployed. Tem				mporarily Stopped.						
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Men.	Women.	Total	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting	365	6	371	469	4	473	04					
Wool Washing and				.03		413	844					
Preparing	716	1,001	1,717	791	699	1,490	3,20					
Wool Combing	458	703	1,161	958	823	1,781	2,942					
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	784	283	1,067	964	199	1,163	2,23					
Worsted Drawing and	597	349	946	615	455	1,070	2,01					
Spinning	941	4,912	E 0.57		SCOLO M	34 33	STATE					
Wool Winding and	341	4,514	5,853	620	3,580	4,200	10,053					
Warping	177	73	250	353	150	F22	707					
Worsted Winding and	10000		230	303	158	511	761					
Warping	205	949	1,154	241	1,043	1,284	2,438					
Woollen Weaving	312	2,234	2,546	451	3,763	4,214	6,760					
Worsted Weaving	353	1,752	2,105	128	2,996	3,124	5,229					
Other Processes	1,404	260	1,664	1,399	241	1,640	3,304					
Total	6,312	12,522	18,834	6,989	13,961	20,950	39,784					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930:—

Department.	M	Wholly Unemployed.					T	Temporarily Stopped.							
447 1 447	M	en.	W	omen.	T	otal.	Ме	D.	w	omen.		Total.	!	Total,	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	1 150	53	+	2	-	51	-1	53	-	1	-	154	-	205	
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+-+-	28 12 28 21	+++-	56 37 2 1	+++	84 25 30 22	+	7 52 40 81	+++-	114 199 27 240	+++-	147	+++1	205 172 97 181	
Wool Winding	+	13	-	98	-	85	+2	35	+	796	+	1,031	+	946	
and Warping Worsted Winding	+	21	-	10	+	11	+ :	57	+	64	+	121	+	132	
and Warping Woolien Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	++++	2 4 2 28	++-+	90 183 168 3	+:	92 187 166 31	+10+10+18	06	+++-	150 732 716 13	++++	180 838 720 174	++++	272 1,025 554 205	
Total	+	40	+	96	+:	136	+54	12	+ 2	2,544	+	3,086	+	3,222	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 57,552,200 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 29,198,900 lbs. in the previous month, and 48,434,800 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1930, were 2,825,100 lbs., compared with 3,791,900 lbs. in November, 1930, and with 3,386,500 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1930 were 7,525,200 square yards, compared with 8,270,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 11,409,800 square yards in December, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 38,056 pairs, 45,310 pairs and 56,251 pairs in December, 1930, November, 1930, and December, 1929,

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline in almost all centres, and was bad, on the whole. In most districts it was much worse than in December, 1929. The holiday period was extended by many firms, and lasted a fortnight in some cases.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.6 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 18.2 at 24th November, 1930, and with 11.5 at 16th December, 1929.

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

		Number Vorkpeor		Total all V	Wages pa Workpeop	aid to	
	Week ended 20th	Inc Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 20th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Line Charles Steel	Dec., 1930.	Dec., Month		Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	1,725 9,970 2,660 7,548 5,838 5,530 1,579 2,504 5,544	Per cent 2.6 - 2.6 - 4.0 - 2.9 - 1.9 - 0.9 - 4.0 + 0.8 - 2.6	Per cent 9·4 - 4·1 - 1·1 - 7·3 - 2·6 - 0·5 - 13·9 + 1·7 - 7·8	£ 3,735 23,101 5,683 16,610 12,757 13,449 3,578 4,613 10,854	Per cent 0·3 - 2·3 - 7·5 + 3·9 - 6·7 + 1·5 + 25·9 - 0·5 - 0·9	Per cent16.8 - 8.4 -13.6 -15.7 -11.9 - 4.7 -11.3 + 3.4 -10.1	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	1,966 1,757 5,590	- 4.6 - 0.7 - 4.9	+ 1·3 + 2·7	3,476 3,852 10,154	-11·2 - 4·7 -13·0	-15.0 -6.2 -3.7	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,019 3,861	- 8·6 - 1·9	-17.3 -2.5	1,941 8,224	- 9·6 - 7·9	-18.8 -12.2	
England and Wales Scotland	2,261	$\frac{-2\cdot 7}{-1\cdot 1}$	- 3·8 - 5·6	122,027 5,006	$\frac{-2\cdot 8}{-1\cdot 1}$	$\frac{-10 \cdot 1}{-7 \cdot 3}$	
Great Britain	59,352	- 2.6	- 3.8	127,033	- 2.8	- 9.9	

Returns received from firms employing nearly 58,000 workpeople in the week ended 20th December indicated that rather more than half of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each, on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London continued slack, and showed a further decline; it was much worse than in December, 1929. At Leicester, the decline which began in November became more pronounced, and employment was slack; in the week ended 20th December, about 55 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 12 hours each, on the average. There was also a decline in the Leicester country district. At Northampton employment continued bad, and was much worse than in December, 1929; most factories closed for an extended holiday at Christmas. Nearly five out of every six of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 20th December were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each, on the average. In the Higham and Rushden, Wellingborough, Raunds, Wollaston, and Irthlingborough districts employment was generally slack, with much short-time working, though a few firms remained well employed; the Christmas holiday was extended in many cases. At Kettering, prior to the holidays, short-time working was not so excessive as at the other principal centres; and employment was only slightly below the level of December, 1929. The holiday stoppage, however, was extended by many firms. At Stafford employment continued very slack with most firms; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th December, losing 12½ hours each, on the average. At Norwich some firms, or departments of firms, were fairly busy before the holidays; but, speaking generally, employment remained

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further decline in the heavy boot trade; short time was very prevalent, and most firms in this trade extended the holiday stoppage. At Leeds, many firms were on short time, although a few were fairly busy just before the holidays. In the slipper trade in Lancashire, there was a marked decline at several centres, a large proportion of the workpeople being on short time; employment was stated to be worse than it has been for a considerable time. At Preston, however, full time working continued.

In Scotland there was a further slight decline; employment was reported as fair at Glasgow, very quiet at Edinburgh, and slack at Maybole.

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

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in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd December, 1930:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd December, 1930.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	Total.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-	i na	OE IN	HE		100						
facture: Preparing Depart- ment	214	61	275	234	81	315	590				
Rough Stuff De- partment	466 1,071	44 20	510 1,091	535 2,466	54 24	589 2,490	1,099 3,581				
Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department	33	1,687	1,720 2,470	21 3,493	3,071 50	3,092 3,543	4,812 6,013				
Finishing Depart- ment	1,686	866 189	2,552	2,262 1,320	600 976	2,862 2,296	5,414 2,863				
Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand-	12	1	13				13				
sewn Work	683	6	689	68	1	69	758				
TOTAL	6,935	2,952	9,887	10,399	4,857	15,256	25,143				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930:-

	Wholl	y Unempl	loyed.	Tempo	rarily Sto	pped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department -		- 6 - 9	+ 43 + 26	+ 83 + 197	+ 38 + 34 + 17	+ 121 + 231	
Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department	+187 + 3	+ 1 + 102 + 7	+188 +105 +184	+ 831 + 10 +1,321	+1,022	+1.032	+1,13
Slipper Making	+110 + 29 + 3	+ 83 + 29	+193 + 58 + 3	+ 938 + 676 - 1	+ 323 + 364 - 3	+1,261 +1,040 - 4	+1,09
Clog Making Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	+ 15	+71	+ 16	+ 14		+ 14	+ 30
TOTAL	+608	+208	+816	+4,069	+1,762	+5,831	+6,64

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1930, amounted to 69,560 dozen pairs, or 26,486 dozen pairs less than in November, 1930, and 42,018 dozen pairs less than in December, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a further decline, and was slack generally. In the Peterborough district it was reported as

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·3 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 17·3 at 24th November, 1930, and 12·1 at 16th December, 1929.

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

ter, deed to entropy senore reference some obtain		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,552	- 4.8	- 7.5	3,577	- 6.0	- 11.7	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	5,896	- 6.1	-12.0	15,440	- 9.6	- 20.3	
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,904	- 0.4	+ 3.8 - 3.4	4,421 470	- 4·8 + 0·2	+ 1.2	
TOTAL	9,551	- 4.7	- 8.3	23,908	- 8.0	- 15-7	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,868 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 11 per cent. were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th December, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during December and was slack, on the whole. It was reported as fair at a few centres, however, including Coventry, Southend-on-Sea and Paisley. Outside work was affected by adverse weather conditions, which resulted in an appreciable amount of lost time. As compared with December, 1929, employment was considerably worse in each administrative

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, slaters and plasterers, and was generally slack with these classes; it showed little change and continued slack with plumbers. There was a considerable increase in the number of painters out of work and employment was very bad; it remained slack with tradement's labourery to the property of the prope it remained slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with December, 1929, employment was much worse with all classes of

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were orded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd December, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with December, 1929:—

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percencompared	(-) in tage as
	Work- people* at July, 1930.	at 22nd Dec., 1930.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters	125,700	23,461	1,073	18.7	+ 2.3	+ 7.3
Bricklayers	73,790	12,474	893	16.9	+ 1.8	+ 4.7
Masons	21,180	3,336	319	15.8	+ 2.0	+10.0
Slaters	6,020	1,235	129	20.5	+ 1.9 + 3.7	+ 2.0
Plasterers	24,260	5,202	375	21.4	+ 5.2	+ 10 - 2
Painters	105,660	40,273	2,240	38 · 1		+ 7.9
Plumbers	32,850	5,511	360	16.8	+ 0.1	T
Labourers to				07.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.
above	240,660	51,562	2,046	21.4	+ 0.3	
All other occu-	GREEN TO	7 100 200		00 5	+ 0 2	+ 4.
pations	202,150	45,555	1,915	22.5	+ 0 2	
Total	832,270	188,609	9,350	22 · 7	+ 1.7	+ 5 1
Divisions.			and suppose the			
London	177,960	32,677	50	18.4	- 0.1	+ 5.
South-Eastern	134,170	20,106	155	15.0	+ 2.0	+ 4.
South-Western	102,830	17,642	245	17.2	+ 1.2	+ 5.
Midlands	101,130	20,332	1,761	20.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.
North-Eastern	95,710	30,256	2,986	31.6	+ 2.7	+ 6.
North-Western	103,210	32,389	2,530	31.4	+ 2.6	+ 8.
Scotland	75,250	20,564	1,154	27.3	+ 2.5	+ 8.
Wales	25,640	10,255	441	40.0	+ 2.9	+ 7:
Northern Ireland	16,370	4,388	28	26 · 8	+ 1.3	+ 5.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	832,270	188,609	9,350	22.7	+ 1.7	+ 5.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,183,000 show that in December, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,986,400, as compared with £4,943,600 in November, 1930, and £5,774,000 in December, 1929. Of the total for December, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,040,500; factories and workshops for £232,100; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £439,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,274,500. For figures for the quarter ended December, 1930, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1929, see

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline, and was bad; short-time working increased, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Christmas. Short-time working was again reported at Worcester, Derby and Bristol. In the stoneware

section in Scotland employment continued bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.9 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 25.0 at 24th November, 1930, and 17.2 at 16th

December, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from hose employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

bitose employers was a		Number Torkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
and the second second second	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
Jaion Desgrate Photo	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	20th Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.			
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,173 6,610	- 5·1 - 6·8		2,136 10,911	- 3·3 -15·8	-17·2 -24·7			
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,773	- 0.6	- 4.8	3,443	+ 2.4	- 8.9			
TOTAL	9,556	- 5.5	- 13.1	16,490	-11.0	-20.9			
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,170 2,386	- 6·2 - 3·4	-14·8 - 7·5	11,367 5,123	-12·4 - 7·7	-22·0 -18·2			
TOTAL	9,556	- 5.5	-13.1	16,490	-11.0	-20.9			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,950 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,052, or over 45 per cent., were working on an average nearly 171 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th December, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

January, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT during December in the paper making industry showed a further decline, and was moderate, on the whole, short time being worked in a number of districts; it was much below the level

In the letterpress printing trade employment continued moderate, on the whole, up to Christmas; at the end of the month, however, there was some decline in most districts, and employment was described as bad in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. and as slack at Birmingham and Leeds. On the other hand, it was reported as fairly good at Derby, and as good at Oxford and Watford.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers showed a decline, and was reported as bad in London and at Manchester; it was generally moderate to fair elsewhere.

In the lithographic printing trade employment again showed a decline. It was reported as bad at a number of towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, with considerable short time at the three last-named centres; a slight improvement was reported at Birmingham. In some of the smaller centres, including Carlisle and Nottingham, employment was reported as moderate or fair. With lithographic artists, employment was slack, and worse than during the previous month in London and at Liverpool and Manchester; an improvement was noted at Leeds, where employment was described as moderate. At Bradford and Nottingham employment was fairly good.

In the bookbinding trade, employment continued moderate generally, but showed a decline compared with December, 1929.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.8 at 22nd December, compared with 10.4 at 24th November, and 4.3 at 16th December, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 8.2 at 22nd December, compared with the same percentage at 24th November, and 4.4 at 16th December, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 9.1 at 22nd December, compared with 8.5 at 24th November, and 3.5 at 16th December, 1929.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions who furnished information for the three periods under review :-

Aggi Aagma	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) on a				
	at end of December, 1930.	Dec., 1930.	Nov., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:					CH4V830	THE WHILE		
London	38,995	5.4	4.2	3.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.5		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-				Date of	Char	7 - 0		
shire and Cheshire.	16,964	5.9	4.7	4.1.	+ 1.2	+ 1.8		
Midlands and Eastern		The same	-			The state of the s		
Counties	10,793	3.1	3.2	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5		
Scotland	6,404	5.4	4.9	2.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.6		
Other Districts	11,052	4.0	3.8	3.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.0		
Total	84,208	5.0	4.2	3.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.4		
Lithographic Printing	11,329	6.8	5.7	3.0	+ 1.1	1 7.0		
Bookbinding	19,149	5.6	5.4	2.6	+ 0.2	+ 3.8 + 3.0		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 35·2 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 37·4 at 24th November, 1930, and with 29.5 per cent. at 16th December, 1929.

London.—The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of

	Average Docks a	ally Numb	ber of La icipai W	bourers em harves in L	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.	100	1000000	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended— 6th December, 1930 13th "" 20th "" 27th ""	5,418 5,274 4,627 3,854	1,575 1,681 2,205 1,368	6,993 6,955 6,832 5,222	8,040 8,671 8,163 7,461	15,033 15,626 14,995 12,683
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Dec., 1930	} 4,878	1,738	6,616	8,141	14,757
Average for Nov., 1930	4,588	1,662	6,250	7,988	14,238
Average for Dec., 1929	5,121	1,751	6,872	8,587	15,459

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during December was 997, compared with 827 in November, 1930, and with 1,158 in December, 1929.

East Coast.—Employment showed little change at the North-East Coast ports, and was moderate, on the average. It was also moderate at Hull, but slack at Grimsby and Goole, as well as at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn. At Ipswich it was fair, but not so good as in the previous month.

Liverpool.—Some improvement was reported, but employment was still generally slack. 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 December, 1930, was 13,124, compared with 13,287 in November, 1930, and with 14,949 in December, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,516 in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1930, compared with £30,901 in November, 1930, and with £35,145 in December, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Coal shipments from the South Wales ports showed a falling off in volume. With general cargoes at Cardiff work continued brisk; at Swansea employment was fair until Christmas, but subsequently declined; and there was also a marked decline in the general cargo trade at Newport. Employment at Avonmouth remained at a conspicuously high level, an at Gloucester and Sharpness it was better than usual for the time of the year. At Southampton it was fair, and better than in November. There was considerable slackness at Manchester and

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined at Glasgow, and was bad. It was slack at Dundee. At Grangemouth it remained fair, and it was fair at Leith, but not so good as in November. At Belfast it continued fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained very slack on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements showed a slight increase over the exceptionally small number made in November, but the supply of seamen remained considerably in excess of the demand.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 33.0, compared with 32.1 at 24th November, 1930, and 20.5 at 16th December, 1929. The demand for men on the Thames was fairly brisk early in the

month, but declined subsequently, and was extremely dull in the last week. On the Tyne it was moderate and fairly steady until the last week, when it declined somewhat; on the Tees it was very dull except for some spasmodic activity; on the Wear it was quiet generally, with some improvement in the last week. At Hull the demand continued moderate, until it declined sharply in the last week. At Southampton, the demand fluctuated during the month, but was at no time active, and at the end of December was very dull, At Bristol it was moderate; at Avonmouth it was fairly good except for some slackness in the first and third weeks. At Newport and Cardiff the demand was moderate, with some slackening towards the end of December; at Swansea, there was some improvement in demand in the first half of the month, but subsequently there was a decline. The demand on the Mersey was fair during the first week but thereafter was slack; at Manchester it was moderate in the first three weeks but showed a substantial decline towards the end of the month. On the Clyde it was very quiet, except for some activity in the middle of the month; at Leith it was very dull in the second week but moderate during the rest of the month. At Belfast the demand varied, and at the end of December was slack.

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 December:—

	200	Number of	Seamen* s	hipped in		
Principal Ports.	Dec.,		(+) or -) on a	Twelve Month ended		
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	8,572 593 8,978 6,333 2,040 296 239 1,090 689 463 2,032 575	- 27 - 16 + 1,586 - 808 + 612 + 120 - 57 + 267 + 183 - 91 + 406 - 147	- 1,779 - 218 + 63 - 1,391 - 315 + 120 + 16 + 185 + 180 - 342 - 442 - 87	138,727 7,840 115,729 111,439 26,008 2,939 3,861 12,280 10,822 6,559 25,208 8,762	149,663 9,299 117,820 118,514 32,130 3,085 5,335 14,469 11,548 9,476 32,833 9,286	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	216 175 2,930	- 16 - 49 + 515	+ 28 - 517 + 301	3,155 4,763 40,224	3,341 4,608 41,944	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	278	+ 49	+ 72	2,857	2,283	
TOTAL for above Ports	35,499	+ 2,527	- 4,126	521,173	565,634	

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

January, 1931.

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 December, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 28 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 28.

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

The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in the secretary Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as

The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd DECEMBER, 1930.

NUMBER OF INSCREE	Ex Si ex	eri anten	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.		notal) to his	GREAT	BRITAIN O	NLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (incl	LY UNEMPL	OYHD	Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	260.0	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
High weever are resistanced to have a region of the course	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,773	65	5,838	98	296	394	5,871	361	6,232	5,827	360	6,187
Mining: Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stand, Operating and Mining	167,964 3,555 3,051 5,757 1,244	1,108 19 25	169,072 3,555 3,070 5,782 1,244	41,875 1,653 313 1,884 1,398	1	41,961 1,653 313 1,885 1,398	209,839 5,208 3,364 7,641 2,642	1,194 19 26	211,033 5,208 3,383 7,667 2,642	209,792 5,163 3,363 7,108 2,637	1,194 19 20	210,986 5,163 3,382 7,128 2,637
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,868 1,975	243 30	2,111 2,005	666 828		682 830	2,534 2,803	259 32	2,793 2,835	2,389 2,735	257 32	2,646 2,767
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,668 3,004 2,390	30 141 161	2,698 3,145 2,551	786 823 997	10	787 833 1,009	3,454 3,827 3,387	31 151 173	3,485 3,978 3,560	3,454 3,792 3,340	173	3,485 3,943 3,513
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	10,289	1,673	11,962	3,128	383	3,511	13,417	2,056	15,473	13,254		15,310
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,211	5,530	9,741	8,476	14,671	23,147	12,687	20,201	32,888	12,642	20,198	32,840
Glass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,570 2,892	790 229	3,360 3,121	1,027 951	346 30	1,373 981	3,597 3,843	1,136 259	4,733 4,102	3,588 3,843	1,136 259	4,724 4,102
Ohemicals, etc.:— Chemicals	13,725 1,277		15,307 2,033	3,048 279	162 142	3,210 421	16,773 1,556		18,517 2,454	16,631 1,556	898	18,360 2,454
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,162		1,530	91	48	139	1,253		1,669	1,248	Contract	1,664
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	4,719	1,680	6,399	707	413	1,120	5,426	2,093	7,519	5,391	2,073	1,404
Metal Manufacture :-	6,471	46	6,517	1,302	2 2	1,304	7,773	48	7,821	7,76	7 48	7,815
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	37,088 5,965 4,101 4,044 2,344	399 209	37,545 6,459 4,500 4,253 2,891	53,906 2,376 16,086 6,466 3,546	69 8 1,615 0 68	54,035 2,445 17,703 6,528 3,786	8,341 20,189 10,504	563 2,014 277	91,580 8,904 22,203 10,781 6,677	90,974 8,186 20,189 10,500 5,896	563 2,014 3 277	91,560 8,749 22,203 10,780 6,677
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	85,812 5,939 15,696 4,982	1,642	90,174 7,581 15,758 5,088	2,06	7 364 8 14	2,431	8,000 19,304	2,006	146,032 10,012 19,380 6,674	7,97 17,21	2,005	9,976
a	26,00	2,258	28,261	11,29			37,29	2,656	39,950 3,078		2,652 1 2,652	39,61 2,98
M 10r Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	2,39	215	6,997	42					-			10,76

- Ouridary, 10011	1			OI.	LIAI	OUN	GAZ	ETT]	ь.			25
YED.	OTOE		GRE	AT BRITA	IN AND N	ORTHERN	IRELAND.	2.200	as mil	GREA	T BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		OLLY UNE		TEME	PORARY ST	OPPAGES.		TOTAL	G.	TEMP	LLY UNEM ORARY ST AND CASU	OPPAGES,
TIND ROY-I BEARING AND LOSS	Males.	Female	s. Total.	Males	. Female	s. Total.	Males.	Females	s. Total.	Males.	Females.	. Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	. 86,67	8 36	7 87,04	5 5,20	14 69	5,273	91,882	43	6 92,318	86,972	416	87,388
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and Genera Iron Founding	12,55 2,08 5,19 4,50 c. 2,00 2,25 77 2,21	5 4 4 3,56 6 1,96 0 2,51 3 1,79 9 6 8 2,46	2 2,12 7 8,76 8 6,47 9 4,51 5 4,04 0 83 3 4,68	7 19 1 1,12 4 4,36 9 2,45 8 1,04 9 21 1 1,17	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 194 5 2,043 6 5,234 3 4,437 0 1,561 5 218 8 2,336	2,277 6,322 8,874 4,454 3,294 992 3,396	2,83 4,50 2,31 6 3,62	4 2,321 2 10,804 4 11,708 2 8,956 5 5,609 5 1,057 1 7,017	2,244 6,280 8,867 4,454 3,291 990 3,375	1,774 42 4,482 2,834 4,502 2,315 65 3,619	2,286 10,762 11,701 8,956 5,606 1,055 6,994
Textile Trades :	11,01	11,13	20,31	0,00	4 3,665	5 10,529	21,382	15,45	36,840	21,228	15,454	36,682
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets	11,07 2,12 3,39 6,76 3,31 95 1,22 54	5 18,74 5 4,03 9 2,65 15,30 2 8,69 5 2,30 6 6,69 1,00	4 29,81 6 6,16 9 6,05 5 22,07 5 12,00 8 3,26 7,91 1,55	9 14,28 1 2,72 8 3,94 0 4,92 7 1,28 3 40 6 2,01 4 90	2 22,410 1 7,520 3 3,856 0 14,826 7 1,387 1 1,049 3 8,676 3 1,123	36,692 0 10,241 7,799 5 19,746 7 2,674 0 1,450 6 10,689 2,026	25,357 4,846 7,342 11,681 4,599 1,356 3,239 1,451	177,69: 41,154 11,556 6,51: 30,13: 10,08: 3,357 15,366 2,12: 3,32:	4 66,511 6 16,402 7 13,857 6 41,816 14,681 7 4,713 6 18,605	25,158 4,840 7,262 1,120 4,591 1,201	177,637 41,018 11,553 6,490 3,663 10,081 2,826 15,224 2,129 3,329	66,176 16,393 13,752 4,783 14,672 4,027 18,437 3,579
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,450 11,32		6,01	7 71	7 2,999	3,716	2,171	7,562 11,530	9,733	1,960	6,442 9,446	8,402
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	7 400							1,650 2,303	6,758 4,170	5,100 1,842	1,649 2,297	6,749 4,139
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified) 965 1,511 625	5,251 2,863 7,500	6,216 4,374 8,125	81 1,133 106	2,655 2 1,959 5 5,167	2,740 3,091 5,273	1,050 2,643 731	21,810 7,906 4,822 12,667	8,956 7,465 13,398	11,202 1,026 2,637 520 1,492	21,200 7,369 4,817 7,532	32,402 8,395 7,454 8,052 3,263
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	9,518			13,525		21,059	23,043	11,728	34,771	22,839	11,708	34,547
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately	10,291 2,235 2,885 5,862		16,095 2,533 7,918	766 338 959	2,674	1,543 463 3,633 2,005	11,057 2,573 3,844	6,581 423 7,707	2,996 11,551	10,311 2,475 3,808	6,464 415 7,679	16,775 2,890 11,487
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	7,181 805	3,907 2,392	11,088		247	504 606	6,534 7,438 867	12,189 4,154 2,936	11,592	6,369 6,967 808	12,042 4,115 2,773	18,411 11,082 3,581
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	8,263 1,899 12,859 2,329	272 258 1,979	8,535 2,157		29 31	1,118 651 1,837	9,352 2,519 14,283 3,143	301 289 2,392	9,653 2,808	9,118 2,460 14,000 3,036	301 289 2,355	9,419 2,749 16,355 4,127
Printing and Paper Trades :-				2-63	11 0 2	1000,404	3,530		3,00	Strong etc	a ser se	burneina
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	237	1,124 2,997 129 241	3,774 4,250 330 478	2,973 194 41	992 849 9	3,965 1,043 50 85	5,623 1,447 242 248	2,116 3,846 138 315	7,739 5,293 380 563	5,584 1,413 242 248	2,107 3,726 138 315	7,691 5,139 380 563
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding sullding and Public Works Contract-	12,976	7,604	20,580	710	1,035	1,745	13,686	8,639	22,325	13,423	8,413	21,836
Building Public Works Contracting, etc. Public Manufacturing Industries:	178,913 56,694	346 41	179,259 56,735	9,330 1,563	20	9,350 1,564	188,243 58,257	366 42	188,609 58,299	183,863 55,645	358 41	184,221 55,686
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	5,102 1,380 1,137	4,103 272 474	9,205 1,652 1,611 1,535	2,266 723 338	1,303 85 196	3,569 808 534	7,368 2,103 1,475	5,406 357 670	12,774 2,460 2,145	7,352 2,102 1,440	5,405 351 669	12,757 2,453 2,109
Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2,631 656	540 487 710	3,118 1,366	120 260 215	108 55 333	228 315 548	1,115 2,891 871	648 542 1,043	1,763 3,433 1,914	1,112 2,888 870	648 542 1,043	1,760 3,430 1,913
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	13,272	286	13,558	614	19	633	13,886	305	14,191	13,585	302	13,887
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	14,450 7,444	566 709	15,016 8,153	1,067 310	17 28	1,084	15,517 7,754	583 737	16,100 8,491	15,299 7,485	579 729	15,878 8,214
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	32,273 46,132	559	32,832	1,841	16	1,857	34,114	575	34,689	33,219	571	33,790
Service River and Canal	58,678	967 273	47,099 58,951	· 818	84	545 832	46,593 59,496	1,051	47,644 59,783	45,731 58,407	1,045	46,776 58,693
Storage not separately specified	2,626	167	2,793	85	8	93	2,711	175	2,886	2,686	173	2,859
stributive Trades	115,841	48,695	164,536	5,312	3,926	9,238	121,153	52,621	173,774	115,894	51,385	167,279
Finance	8,626	1,538	10,164	153	36	189	8,779	1,574	10,353	8,615	1,545	10,160
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	9,218 38,896 4,353 11,148 21,375 2,781	930 1,113 1,635 4,565 41,024 8,702	10,148 40,009 5,988 15,713 62,399 11,483	362 1,347 204 294 306 149	64 46 53 181 986 1,424	426 1,393 257 475 1,292 1,573	9,580 40,243 4,557 11,442 21,681 2,930	994 1,159 1,688 4,746 42,010 10,126	10,574 41,402 6,245 16,188 63,691 13,056	9,235 38,488 4,458 11,063 21,040 2,838	965 1,148 1,650 4,681 41,281 9,771	10,200 39,636 6,108 15,744 62,321 12,609
specified specified	33,807	2,866	36,673	1,274	941	2,215	35,081	3,807	38,888	33,887	3,751	37,638
TOTAL	1,434,256	419,319	1,853,575	412,342	233,863	646,205	1,846,598	653,182	2,499,780*	1,798,338	612,681	2,411,019

* Including 103,439 Casuals (Males, 101,010; Females 2,429).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Light Design Thirty	SATUR		en CE	G	REAT I	BRITAII	N AND	North	ern II	RELAND			9	17800	83	GREAT
respond sessions access to the time	INSURE	TED NUMB	AGED		WHOLL		MPLOY	ED AT 2	2ND I	DECEMI	BER, 19	30.	DECE	EASE (- LEASE (- AL PER	-) IN CEN-	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	16-64 J	ULY, 1930.	, AT	Un (UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals). Temporary Stoppages.			TOTAL.			COMPARED WITH			AT 22ND DEC.,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Fotal.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH Nov., 1930.	16TH DEC., 1929.	17TH DEC., 1928.	1930
Fishing	27,110	880	27,990	21.3	7.4	20.9	0.4	33.6	1.4	21.7	41.0	22:3	5.8 (V 1) 5.5 (Sp)	+ 5.7	+ 6.2	22.2
Ooal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	1,063,350 14,770 5,310 42,980	20 40 480	1,069,480 14,790 5,350 43,460	15·8 24·1 57·5 13·4	18·1 47·5 5·2	15·8 24·0 57·4 13·3	3·9 11·2 5·9 4·4	1·4 0·2	3.9 11.2 5.8 4.3	19·7 35·3 63·4 17·8	19·5 47·5 5·4	17.6	-1.4 + 2.4 + 3.1 + 0.2	+5.1 +27.3 +39.8 +5.2	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.6 \\ +22.3 \\ +46.2 \\ + 3.8 \\ +20.1 \end{array} $	19·7 35·1 63·3 17·0 25·2
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Olay, Sand, Gravel and Ohalk Pits	10,480 15,350 16,490	1,600 200	10,490 16,950 16,690	11·9 12·2 12·0	15·2 15·0	11·9 12·5 12·0	13·3 4·3 5·0	1·0 1·0	13·3 4·0 5·0	25·2 16·5 17·0	16·2 16·0	16.5	+ 3·2 + 0·8 + 1·3	+ 12·7 + 4·8 + 8·4	+ 5·3 + 9·4	16·0 16·8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	22·8 18·5 13·1	30·0 9·9 18·7	22·8 17·8 13·4	6·7 5·0 5·5	1·0 0·7 1·4	6·7 4·7 5·2	29·5 23·5 18·6	31·0 10·6 20·1	29·5 22·5 18·6	+ 1·5 - 0·7 + 4·0	+19·5 + 7·7 + 7·6	+14·3 + 6·0 +10·9	29·5 22·5 18·8
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pettery, Earthenware, etc	77,250 35,750	7,430 42,830	84,680 78,580	13·3 11·8	22·5 12·9	14·1 12·4	4·1 23·7	5·2 34·3	4·2 29·5	17·4 35·5	27·7 47·2	18·3 41·9	+ 1·0 +16·9	+ 6·2 +24·7	+ 5·0 +25·0	18·3 41·9
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	11·5 19·3	12·7 10·2	11·7 18·1	4·6 6·3	5·6 1·4	4·8 5·7	16·1 25·6	18·3 11·6	16·5 23·8	+ 0·3 - 0·3	+ 7·4 + 9·6	+ 7·8 + 6·7	16·6 23·8
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint. Varnish. Red and White Leads	79,610 13,060 14,340	4,810	103,610 18,760 19,150	17·2 9·8 8·1 8·5	6·6 13·3 7·7 8·0	14·8 10·8 8·0 8·4	3·9 2·1 0·6 1·3	0·7 2·5 0·9 1·9	3·1 2·3 0·7 1·4	21·1 11·9 8·7 9·8	7·3 15·8 8·6 9·9	17·9 13·1 8·7 9·8	+ 2.0	+11·0 + 8·1 + 4·2 + 3·5	+11·7 + 8·2 + 4·3 + 3·5	17·8 13·1 8·7 9·8
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	55,290	100	76,390 21,900	29.8	25.6	29.8	6.0	1.1	5.9	35.8	26.7	015.53		465	+16.6	35.7
Steel Meiting and Iron Pudding, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes	176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160	3,440 3,720	180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680	21·0 16·5 14·7 14·4	10·4 14·4 10·7 13·8	20·8 16·3 14·2 14·3	30·6 6·6 57·7 22·9	3·0 2·0 43·4 4·4	29·8 6·2 56·0 22·0	51·6 23·1 72·4 37·3	13·4 16·4 54·1 18·2	22·5 70·2 36·3	+25.7 + 0.6	1+24.3	+12·6 +51·6 +26·5	50·6 22·3 70·2 36·3 29·0
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Bopes Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	18,870 542,540 69,680 59,050	4,160 49,710 20,180 1,020	23,030 592,250 89,860 60,070 27,970	15·8 8·5 26·6 18·5	8·8 8·1 6·1 9·5	15·2 8·4 26·2 18·2	9·8 3·0 6·1 5·9	5·9 1·8 1·4 0·9	9·5 2·7 6·1 5·7	25·6 11·5 32·7 24·4	14·7 9·9 7·5 10·4	24·7 11·1 32·3	- 0·3 + 4·4	+14.4	+14·9 + 6·4 +17·0	24·7 11·2 32·2 23·8
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	221,620 16,630	25,520 2,460	247,140 19,090	11·7 14·4	8·8 8·7 8·8	11·4 13·7 12·9	5·1 2·6 7·1	1.6 1.7 4.2	4·8 2·4 7·0	16·8 17·0 20·2	10·4 10·4	16.1		+ 6.1	+ 9·7 + 6·4 + 8·6	16·2 15·9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing			54,090 204,720		11.5	42.5	2.6		2.6				A PARTIES NO.		+14.8	45-4
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Plpe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	81,730 17,150 62,090 24,180 14,080 17,550	1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240	12·2 8·4 18·6 14·2 12·8 9·1	15·2 3·1 8·8 17·9 20·6 16·5 9·1	8·5 18·4 17·2 14·2	1·1 1·8 18·1 17·4 6·0 2·5	0·1 2·3 7·8 16·3 4·7 0·7	5.5	13·3 10·2 36·7 31·6 18·8 11·6	11·1 25·7 36·9 21·2 9·8	12·5 10·5 33·3 34·1 19·7	+ 1.6 + 0.5 + 3.6 + 1.5	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6 \cdot 8 \\ + & 6 \cdot 6 \\ + & 18 \cdot 6 \\ + & 24 \cdot 8 \\ + & 11 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} + 6.1 \\ + 5.6 \\ +20.2 \\ +23.5 \end{array}$	21·9 12·5 10·5 33·3 34·1 19·7 11·4
Watches, Olocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	22,450	20,370	42,820	9.9	12.1	10000	1		5.5				S CONTRACTOR	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	+10.1	16.4
Textile Trades: Cotton	95,760	144,700	564,090 240,460	11.6	26·3 13·0	12.4	14.9	15.4	22·7 15·3	26.5	28.4	27.7	+ 2.6	+12.9	+14.5	27.6
Weaving Artificial Stik Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets	15,34 25,45 12,82 6,75 23,52 6,23 10,00	0 13,300 55,980 0 28,470 0 13,170 0 84,430 0 10,530 0 16,090	49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090	22·2 26·6 25·8 14·1 5·2 8·8 5·4	12·7 20·0 27·3 30·5 17·5 7·9 9·6 7·8	27·1 29·1 16·4 7·3 9·3 6·9	25·7 19·3 10·1 6·0 8·6 14·5 13·4	29·0 26·5 4·9 8·0 10·3 10·6 12·9	24-3 6-5 7-3 9-9 12-1 13-1	47-9 45-9 35-9 20-1 13-8 23-3 18-8	49 0 53 8 35 4 25 5 18 2 20 2	48 · 4 51 · 4 35 · 6 23 · 7 2 · 17 · 2 2 · 21 · 4 7 · 20 · 0	+19·4 +11·9 - 5·7 + 0·3 + 3·8 + 1·6 - 1·4	+38· 7 +19· 3 +13· 3 +11· 1 +11· 4 +14·	7 + 24.7 $5 + 12.8$ $4 + 10.3$ $6 + 13.4$ $9 + 14.4$	48·2 33·5 35·6 23·4 17·2 21·4 20·0
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, et Leather and Leather Goods :— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	e. 82,67 • 31,41	0 34,230 9,920	45,660 116,900 41,330	13.7	18.0	15.0	19.1	15.7	18-1	32.8	33.7	33.1	4 + 1:	5 + 5.	0 + 6.4	32.5
Leather Goods Clething Trades : Tailoring	68,46	0 133,370	201,830	14.3	8.5	10.4	3.4	7.9	6-4	17.	16.4	4 16.1	8 - 0-	3 + 5.	8 + 5.6	16.4
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plair Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,31 8,69	0 21,830 76,680 0 18,860	35,100 84,990 27,550	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13·1 9·8	12.5	8 · 5 1 · 3	9·0 6·7 3 3·9	8·8 6·2 5·0	19:1	2 9	1 21 5 15 4 11 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 + 7.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21·2 12·3 11·9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	92.01	.0 59,020	557,10	11.2	9.8	3 10.7	0.8	3 1.4	1.0	12.	0 11	2 11	7 + 0.	1 + 4	1 + 4	11.5
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separatel specified	24,66	48,850	73,51	11.7	10.3	3 10-8	3.9	5.5	4-1	9 15.	6 15	8 15· 5 16·	7 + 1· 3 + 2·	2 + 5	9 + 5.	1 15.7
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snu	84,03 16,06	50 25,470 50 31,400	109,53	0 8·5 5·0	15.3	6.7	0.3	1.8	0.	5 8· 3 5·	8 16.	3 10.	+ 0·	6 + 3	8 + 4.	L 7.9
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwor Wood Boxes and Packing Cases . * For 16th De	k 54,24	10 2,130	12,87	0 17.7	1 12.1	1 16.	3 5.1	8 1 1.5	5 5.	0 23.	5 13	SHIP MARKET			7 + 6:	21.7

^{*} For 16th December, 1929, and 17th December, 1923, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

E REGISTERS AT	ESTIM	ATED NU	MBER OF	PER	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND DECEMBER, 1930.							INCREASE (+) OR			GREAT	
INDUSTRY.	16-6	ED PERSO 4 INCLUSI JULY, 193	VE, AT		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.		4.	DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH			BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES	
steel a comparat hemorogram material heil sedico di Alla	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH Nov. 1930.		17TH DEC., 1928.	22ND DEC., 1930.
Bawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Makin?, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	12·6 12·9	8·7 13·1	11·9 12·9	1·4 4·5	1·8 7·1	1.4	14·0 17·4	10·5 20·2	13.3	+ 0.8	+ 8·0 + 9·0	+ 8.5	13·2 17·8
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Oardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,630	15,430	56,060	6.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.1	13.8	13.7		+ 3.4	+ 9.5		13.8
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	19,660 4,450	38,680 1,850	58,340 6,300	6·4 4·5	7·7 7·0	7·3 5·2	1·0 0·9	2·2 0·5	1·8 0·8	7·4 5·4	9·9 7·5	9·1 6·0	+ 0·6 - 2·1	+ 5·6 + 1·1	+ 5·4 + 1·2	9·0 6·0
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-	2,680 175,130	3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	8.8	6·8 7·8	7·7 7·6	0·5 0·4	2·1 1·1	1.3	9·3 7·8	8.9	9·0 8·2	+ 0.5	+ 6·0 + 3·8	+ 6·0 + 4·1	9·1 8·1
Ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	822,770 185,090	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	21·7 30·6	3·6 3·3	21.5	1.2	0·3 0·1	1.2	22·9 31·5	3.9	22·7 31·3	+ 1·7 + 0·6	+ 5·8 + 6·0	+ 7·5 + 7·0	22.6
Rubber Olleloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	39,850 11,780 6,320 16,960	27,620 2,050 4,770 8,940	67,470 13,830 11,090 25,900	12·8 11·7 18·0	14·9 13·3 9·9 6·0	13·6 11·9 14·5	5·7 6·2 5·3	4·7 4·1 4·1	5·3 5·9 4·8	18·5 17·9 23·3	19·6 17·4 14·0	18·9 17·8 19·3	$+ 1.3 \\ -10.1 \\ - 1.5$	+ 8·7 +12·1 + 7·6	+11·6 +12·9 +10·4	30·9 18·9 17·8 19·2
Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	19,990 7,130	6,290 6,760	26,280 13,890	13·2 9·2	7·7 10·5	11.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	6·6 14·5 12·2	7·2 8·6 15·4	6·8 13·1 13·8	+ 0.6 + 1.3 + 1.2	+ 3·8 + 9·2 + 8·0	+ 4·3 + 10·5 + 7·8	6·8 13·1 13·8
ransport and Communication :-	159,800	6,050	165,850	8.3	4.7	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.7	5.0	8.6		+ 2.1	+ 2.5	8.5
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080	11·1 4·8	7·9 10·6	10·9 5·0	0·8 0·2	0·3 0·4	0·8 0·2	11·9 5·0	8·2 11·0	11·7 5·2		+ 5·4 + 1·5	+ 3·8 + 1·7	11.6 5.1
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	180,610 137,470	8,200 6,770	188,810 144,240	17·9 33·6	6·8 14·3	17·4 32·7	1·0 0·3	0·2 1·2	1·0 0·3	18·9 33·9	7·0 15·5	18·4 33·0		+ 5·4 +12·5	+ 5·8 +14·2	18·2 33·2
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	167,450 14,870	2,340	169,790 17,280	35·0 17·7	11.7	34·7 16·2	0.5	0.6	0.5	35.5	12.3	35·2 16·7		+ 5.7	+ 4.5	35.3
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	10.9	6.9	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	11.4	7.5	9.8	ALC: UNITED BY	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	16·8 9·7
Finance	158,070	74,840	232,910	5.5	2.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.1	4.4		+ 1.6	+ 1.9	4-4
Local Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130 126,520 28,570	20,480 20,800 54,350 26,920 224,350 111,920	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050 350,870 140,490	10·1 13·5 6·0 21·8 16·9 9·7	4·5 5·4 3·0 17·0 18·3 7·8	9·1 13·0 4·7 20·1 17·8 8·2	0·4 0·5 0·3 0·6 0·2 0·6	0·4 0·2 0·1 0·6 0·4 1·2	0·3 0·4 0·2 0·6 0·4 1·1	10·5 14·0 6·3 22·4 17·1 10·3	4·9 5·6 3·1 17·6 18·7 9·0		$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 1·5 + 7·2 + 6·3	+ 3·0 + 3·0 + 2·0 + 9·9 + 7·4 + 4·7	9·4 13·1 4·9 20·6 18·0 9·1
Boerned	98,320	35,420 3,474,170	133,740	34-4	8.1	27.4	1.3	2.6	1.7	35.7	10.7	29 1	- 1.1		+ 8.0	28.7
	0,551,550	3,414,110	12,405,700	19.1	12.1	14.9	4.6	6.7	5.3	20.7	18.8	20.2	+ 1.1	+ 9:2	+ 91	19.9

NUMBERS OF INSURED
WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.
PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.
In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd December, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

	1 1 1 1 1	Ma	les.		Females.					
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total.		
Fishing	5,773	0.4	98	0.0	65	0.0	296	0.1		
Mining	185,414	12.9	48,617	11.8	1,425	0.3		0.0		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	0.000			SERVICE SERVICE	-	TO THE	100			
Brick, Tile, etc	8,062	0.6	2,606	0.6	332	0.1	23	0.0		
Pottery	10,289	0.7	3,128	0.8	1,673	0.4		0.2		
Liggo Trodes	4,211	0.3	8,476	2.0	5,530	1.3	14,671	6.3		
Chemicals, etc.	5,462 20,883	0.4	1,978	0.5	1,019	0.2	376	0.2		
uctal Manutacture	60,013	4.2	4,125	1.0	4,386	1.1	765	0.3		
Engineering, etc.	112,429	7.8	83,681	20.3	2,152	0.5	2,120	0.9		
venicles	35,260	2.5	60,188	14.6	6,172	1.5	3,309	1.4		
Shipbuilding and	00,200	2.3	15,438	3.7	2,611	0.6	506	0.2		
Ship Repairing	86,678	6.0	5,204	1.3	705		0.00			
uetal Trades	46,110	3.2	22,938	5.6	367	0.0	69	0.0		
extile Trades	85,024	5.9	95,774	23.2	25,527	6.1	9,570	4.1		
leather	5,002	0.3	1,973	0.5	168,187	40.1	152,223	65.1		
Boots, Shoes, Slin-			2,510	0.3	2,565	0.6	1,388	0.6		
pers and Cloge	9,518	0.7	13,525	3.3	4,194	1.0	D 574	7.0		
lothing Trades	13,774	1.0	4,251	1.0	27,930	6.7	7,534	3.2		
ood. Drink and				1	21,930	0.1	21,057	9.0		
TODACCO	29,259	2.0	3,054	0.7	28,290	6.8	5,700	2.4		
awmilling, Furni-	- 15 SEP			\$20.00	20,230	0 0	0,100	4.4		
ture and Wood-	STATE OF THE STATE		05	9,625						
work	25,350	1.8	3,947	1.0	3,231	0.8	865	0.4		
rinting and Paper	17,317	1.2	3,929	1.0	12,095	2.9	2,959	1.3		
and Pub-		4	10/6/2	bay !	7,000		2,000	- 3		
lic Works Con- tracting	0.75		01-10-0	536 3		Table 1	Allega and a second			
ther Manufactur-	235,607	16.4	10,893	2.6	387	0.1	21	0.0		
ing Industries	11 007	No. of the last	22.0	S. C. C. C.		10000				
as, Water and	11,901	0.8	3,922	1.0	6,586	1.6	2,080	0.9		
THEORETICIES NIIN-	0.00		22	203 3		1-1				
DIVIDAMA	17 070	0.0	CE TO SE	363 2		Section 198	The same of the sa			
Lausbort and	13,272	0.9	614	0.1	286	0.0	19	0.0		
Communication	161 607	11.7	4.500			200				
ASUTIDIITI VAT TO doo	161,603	8.1	4,582	1.1	3,241	0.8	167	0.1		
ommerce. Rank-	110,041	9.1	5,312	1.3	48,695	11.6	3,926	1.7		
	8,626	0.6	157	00	2 570			100		
liscellaneous	121,578	8.5	153	0.0	1,538	0.4	36	0.0		
The second secon	221,018	0.0	3,936	1.0	60,835	14.5	3,695	1.6		
Total 1	,434,256	100 0	430 740 3	00.0		NO PERSONAL PROPERTY.	THE REAL PROPERTY OF	STATE OF THE PARTY OF		

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING DECEMBER 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 December, 1930, differed from the figures for 24th November, 1930, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployee at 22nd December, 1930, as compare with 24th November, 1930.									
T810.200.1 USS.1993 1 110 0	Males	Females.	Total.							
Coal Mining Distributive Trades Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	- 14,673 - 6,185	- 127 - 5,987	- 14,800 - 12,172							
Hotel, Boarding House, Club	- 3,626	- 1,135	- 4,761							
Services Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	- 1,342	- 2,693	- 4,035							
Jute	- 3,713 - 250	- 12 - 2,120	- 3,725 - 2,370							
Paper and Paper Board Chemicals	+ 1,571 + 2,111	+ 330 - 57	+ 1,901 + 2,054							
etc Food Industries not separately	+ 800	+ 1,443	+ 2,243							
specified Fishing Marine Engineering, etc	+ 36 + 2,157 + 2,667	+ 2,306 + 329 - 28	+ 2,342 + 2,486 + 2,639							
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Hosiery	+ 696 + 742	+ 3,418 + 3,432	+ 4,114 + 4,174							
Artificial Silk Yarn Woollen and Worsted Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	+ 3,039 + 2,131 + 6,237	+ 2,505 + 4,060 - 16	+ 5,544 + 6,191							
Tin Plates	+ 7,416 + 2,379	+ 702 + 7,246	$\begin{array}{c} + & 6,221 \\ + & 8,118 \\ + & 9,625 \end{array}$							
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling	+ 6,536	+ 3,569	+ 10,105							
Mills and Forges Pottery, Earthenware, etc Building	+ 10,837 + 4,714 + 13,942	- 5 + 8,535 + 7	+ 10,832 + 13,249 + 13,949							
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Cotton	+ 12,170 + 17,212	+ 1,934 + 22,765	+ 14,104 + 39,977							
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 67,604	+ 50,401	+ 118,005							
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 75,407	+ 55,575	+ 130,982							

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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On page 24 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 22nd December, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

- 30.0	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,489	20	362	3	3,874
2. Claims admitted or under consideration 3. Insured non-claimants	1,671,163	29,990	532,588	21,606	2,255,347
and claimants dis- qualified, but main- taining registration	42,412	8,278	14,551	6,205	71,446
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file	19,475 39,092	22,193 3,894	18,236 33,429	21,674 3,937	81,578 80,352
Persons on Register (lines 2—4)	1,733,050	60,461	565,375	49,485	2,408,371
Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5)	1,756,156	42,182	580,930	31,751	2,411,019

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,* AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

Numbers on Registers, 24th November to 29th December.

	13-22	Great Britain and				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.
24th November, 1930	1,659,476	59,521	518,040	49,423	2,286,460	2,358,897
1st December, 1930 8th " " 15th " " 22nd " "	1,669,804 1,672,284 1,676,314 1,733,050 1.895,585	58,306 57,160 55,672 60,461 67,141	528,265 529,584 522,592 565,375 623,209	49,264 47,934 45,014 49,485 57,192	2,305,639 2,306,962 2,299,592 2,408,371 2,643,127	2,377,524 2,378,963 2,370,685 2,494,842 2,724,978
Average (5 weeks)	1,729,407	59,748	553,805	49,778	2,392,738	2,469,398

Analysis of figures for 29th December, 1930.

		1930.			
-	Persons no Regular En	ormally in nployment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	Total.	10001
		Great E	Britain.		

	Great Britain.											
Men Boys Women Girls		1,309,795 50,957 366,033 39,613	486,372 15,897 254,801 17,560	99,418 287 2,375 19	1,895,585 67,141 623,209 57,192	1,659,476 59,521 518,040 49,423						
Total		1,766,398	774,630	102,099	2,643,127	2,286,460						

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.										
Men Boys Women Girls	1,348,562 52,276 387,874 40,570	490,281 16,064 265,885 18,224	102,539 287 2,397 19	1,941,382 68,627 656,156 58,813	1,699,848 60,732 547,450 50,867					
Total	1,829,282	790,454	105,242	2,724,978	2,358,897					

Vacancies notified and filled.

Week ended		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†
24th November, 1930	>	36,049	32,345
1st December, 1930 8th " " 15th " 22nd " 29th " "		37,805 39,686 38,356 36,473 32,104	35,197 35,262 33,753 33,982 31,747
Average (5 weeks)		36,885	33,988

Of the 169,941 vacancies filled, 109,744 were for men, 37,857 for women, and 22,340 for juveniles.

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 1st December, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,031 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 29th December, 1930, was 525 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29th December, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	Nun	at 29th De	sons on Reg cember, 193	13001	Inc. (+) o Dec. (-) a compared
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 24th Nov. 1930.
London Division	. 180,747	47,924	8,583	237,254	+ 19,463
South-Eastern Division	87,557	18,671	6,478	112,706 4,378	$+17,774 \\ +208$
Brighton	7 047	497	481	4,925	+ 179
Ipswich	E 700	387 1,917	275 342	3,568 7,568	+ 191 + 904
Rest of Division	72,090	15,130	5,047	92,267	+ 16,292
South-Western Division Bristol	1 18.009	6.930	6,343 1,459	129,372 26,398	+ 13,857 + 4,224
Plymouth	C 777	1,507	605	8,557 8,747	+ 110 + 376
Reading	2,132	356	267 599	8,747 2,755 9,654	+ 201 $-$ 1,200
Swindon	1,054	270	132	1,456	+ 165
	58,961 247,489		3,004 17,266	71,805 376,851	+ 79.561
Birmingham .	38,024	20,612	2,886	61,522 11,511	+ 9,965 + 2,152
O 11 TT - 11	8,996 7,440 7,973	2,251 2,283	388	10,111	+ 2,286
	7,973 9,766	2,129 5,892	727 251	10,829 15,909	+ 3,742
Northampton .	. 5,752	2,742	400 624	8,894 17,760	+ 2,040 $+$ 2,076
Smethwick	3.832	1.997	231 2,111	6,060	+ 798 + 17,849
Walsall	22,786 6,912	2,943	585	10,440	+ 1,908
West Bromwich .	: 3,936	2,818	218 559	5,370 13,808	+ 934 + 2,368
Rest of Division .	110,166	41,612	8,022	159,800	+32,325 +66,264
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	7,108	1,506	25,655 512	555,431 9,123	+ 1,002
Bradford	19,668	11,870	1,433	32,971 4,986	+ 2,849
Dewsbury	4,358 3,520	2,790	400	6,710 8,404	+ 1,591
Gateshead	6,880 9,784	1,940	627 721	12,445	+ 417
TT 110	4,556	3 467	270 207	5,278 9,695	+ 1,578
Hartlepools	10,25	624	761 536	11,639 12,348	+ 702 + 2,640
Hull	14,112	2 2,170	691	16,973 38,000	- 230 + 2,83
T.11-	25,488 4,240 19,43	11,438	344	5,017	+ 541 + 1,499
381 J J1 b-om ab	19,43	974	926	21,331 24,763	+ 1,56
Rotherham	9,77	3 697	505 2,332	10,975 57,076	+ 3,04:
South Shields	11,24	9 519	672	12,440 11,115	+ 350
	10,09	5 1,874	486 996	22.785	+ 2,99
TTT - 1 0 -1 3	6,61		583 478	8,583 7,068	+ 3,72 + 2,49
Rest of Division	164,69	6 31,702	9,308	205,706	+ 21,93
North-Western Division Accrington	$\begin{array}{c c} & 414,02 \\ & 8,02 \end{array}$	4 239,788 9 6,930	33,861	687,673 15,746 14,381	+ 85,030 + 1,700 + 2,080
Ashton-under-Lyne	7,53	6 5.809	1,036	14,381 6,633	+ 2,08
Birkenhead	8,99	0 1,197	830 1,354	11,017 31,026	+ 1,19 + 27 + 2,83
701 1	12,80	4 2,186	388	6,768	- 71
D1	17,16	7 10 678	1,421 457	29,595 20,268	+ 5,38 + 3,24
Bury	4,47	3 4,782	537 332	9,792 8,188	+ 2,12
Liverpool	67,44	9 14,503	4,550	86,502 68,896	+ 31 + 7,30
37 1	43,78 4,06 24,14		3,162 452	8,816	+ 1,51
Oldham	24,14	2 16,065 6 8,409	1,768	41,975 17,456	+ 8,51 + 2,80
Rochdale	10,80	9 8,106	875 340	19,790 7,814	+ 6,73
Salford	6,39 18,34	6 8,573	1,312	28,231 13,384	+ 3,47
777	6,71 6,48	4 1,470	672	8,626	+ 1,15
Wigan	8,33 126,45		843	14,612 218,157	+ 48 + 32,33
a. d 7 Dinisis.	252,51	0 78,616	17,559	348,685	+ 51,69
	6,30 7,22	3 2,213 2,035	704	9,220 9,875	+ 2,39
Dundee	13,56	1 17,989	2,022	33,572 21,691	+ 10,50
Glasgow	85,51	0 20,422	5,145	111,077	+ 9,40
	9,94 7,19	2 439	390	8,021	+ 97
D t of Dissision	4,56 101,25	3 1,421 9 28,103	6,792	6,271	
Wales Division	175,87	4 10,693	8,588	195,155	+ 23,02
Cardiff	14,32	2,194	431	17,309 8,915	+ 2,66
Newport	9,62	8 501	367 886	10,496	+ 1,15
	133,61	5 6,758	6,110	146,483	+ 17,30
Northern Ireland	45,79	7 32,947	3,107 2,123	81,851 48,609	
Londonderry	25,76	8 1,127	86	4,021	+ 2'
Lurgan Lisburn	1,11	937	81	3,438	+ 20
Newry	1,50	8 338		1,889	+
Rest of Northe	13,30	1,010			S HALL STATE
Great Britain an	d } 1,941,38	656,156	127,440	2,724,978	+366,0

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 700 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 22ND DECEMBER, 1930.

		Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.		Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,175 1,737 1,594 4,653 8,340 10,583 5,888 3,298	1,795 1,051 1,348 1,840 5,041 6,111 2,858 2,149	3,970 2,788 2,942 6,493 13,381 16,694 8,746 5,447	1,236 1,371 1,119 5,176 4,170 10,186 3,693 860	1,472 1,273 1,484 1,842 5,424 5,512 2,809 1,858	2,708 2,644 2,603 7,018 9,594 15,698 6,502 2,718		
Great Britain	38,268	22,193	60,461	27,811	21,674	49,485		

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

		imated r insured	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.						
Division.		y, 1930.	130 3	Boys.		Girls.			
1-12 TO 100 B.E.	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000	105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000	2·6 3·7 3·6 2·6 6·3 7·6 8·5 6·3 0·4	0·0 0·5 0·5 2·8 2·5 4·9 1·7 4·6	2 6 4·2 4·1 5·4 8·8 12·5 10·2 10·9 0·4	1·7 3·9 3·4 2·4 4·6 6·4 6·3 7·8 0·1	0·1 1·4 1·5 4·8 3·3 7·1 2·2 4·0	1.8 5.3 4.9 7.2 7.9 13.5 8.5 11.8 0.1	
Great Britain	595,000	449,000	5.0	2.1	7-1	4-0	3.1	7.1	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 1ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
101 - 101 -	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
London South-Eastern		4,324	3,733	8,057 1,615	936 194	798 176	1,734 370	
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern	:::	830 1,352	732 1,079	1,562 2,431	175 349	202 337	377 686	
North-Western Scotland		1,625 1,583 747	1,781 1,971 981	3,406 3,554 1,728	538 563 179	572 711 259	1,110	
Wales		457	286	743	156	117	438 273	
Great Britain		11,788	11,308	23,096	3,090	3,172	6,262	

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 17TH DECEMBER, 1930.

Division.	London.	South- Eastern	South- Western	Midland.	North- Eastern.	North- Western.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.			
A.—JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES.												
No. of Centres open:	1200											
For Boys For Girls Mixed No. of Classes	1 2	- 1	- 2	3	16 6 2	13 7 5	12 6 2	16 2 1	60 21 18			
open: For Boys For Girls Mixed Average daily attendance:	_ 	111	3 1	- 1 1	- ² 1	1 -	4 2 -		11 5 2			
As a condition for receipt of benefit:	100		Ser.	12								
Boys Girls Others:	292 111	178 121	297 144	641 319	2,869 453	3,087 1,715	1,464 588	1,106	9,934 3,512			
Boys Girls Total:	1	2 9	28 20	40 13	686 65	329 176	31 12	948 217	2,065 513			
Boys Girls	293 112	180 130	325 164	681 332	3,555 518	3,416 1,891	1,495	2,054 278	11,999 4,025			
Separate individ- uals who have attended since 1st April, 1930	5,296	1,325	2,571	6,366	16,880	19,493	11,326	9,751	73,008			

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

INSTITUTIONS (MAINLY IN THE EVENING).									
No. of Institutions to which un- employed juve- niles were ad- mitted: For Boys	tion resident disease disease disease	CHECK CHECK				on so on to on to		THE STATE OF THE S	10 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
For Girls Mixed Average daily attendance :*		1	5 5	36 20 35	1 5 10		6 3 5	-	51 33 56

uals who have attended since 1st April, 1930*	-	33	238	1,495	274	-	77	-	2,117
(445) 449.0		unically Little	C.—	-Total	LS.			teno-2	
Average daily attendance: Boys Girls Total No. of individuals† who	293 112	187 132	364 211	960 525	3,644	3,416 1,891	1,526 618	2,054 278	12,444 4,366
have attended since 1st April, 1930	5,296	1,358	2,809	7,861	17,154	19,493	11.403	9.751	75 125

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE REGISTER.

The following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Register of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Number who had been on the Register							
0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001	Not more than 1 week.	more	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women:	88,133 7,282 1,917 12,760	59,296 5,643 1,361 8,037	54,288 5,352 1,277 7,821	51,713 4,943 1,168 7,944	253,430 23,220 5,723 36,562	902,494 75,650 12,721 256,200	1,155,924 98,870 18,444 292,762
18-20 Girls: 16-17	4,722 1,621	2,303	2,147 593	1,929 553	11,101 3,474	34,148 5,787	45,249 9,261
Total	116,435	77,347	71,478	68,250	333,510	1,287,000	1,620,510

0 001 0 001	Pero	entage v	vho had	been on	the Regi	ster	
78.4 81.6 78.1 18.5	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.		3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.		More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64	7.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	21.9	78 • 1	100.0
Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17	7.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	23.5	76.5	100.0
Women: 21-64	10.4	7.4	6.9	6.3	31.0	69.0	100.0
Young women:	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.5	87.5	100.0
18-20	10.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	24.5	75.5	100.0
Girls: 16-17	17.5	7.6	6.4	6.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
Total	7.2	4.8	4.4	4.2	20.6	79.4	100.0

INSURED PERSONS ON EMPLOY-MENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 133,071 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the proportion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the same as among those in which the position had been determined,

* Claimants only.
† Excluding unemployed boys and girls without claims known to be in voluntary attendance at evening classes.

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it may be estimated that of this number 111,420 will have satisfied the condition and 21,651 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

The persons classified in the Table as "insured non-claimants" consist, in the case of adults, almost entirely of individuals who have failed to satisfy not only the first statutory condition, but also the "transitional" conditions. In the case of boys and girls they consist of individuals who have not satisfied the first statutory condition.

Numbers.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	916,213 291,314	17,025	257,524 66,628	8,289	1,199,051 357,942
Total	1,207,527	17,025	324,152	8,289	1,556,993
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	429,205 10,840	13,461	223,775 7,074	14,556	680,997 17,914
Total	440,045	13,461	230,849	14,556	698,911
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	90,816 7,185	273	2,121 182	18	93,228 7,367
Total	98,001	273	2,303	18	100,595
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	35,598	7,995	11,823	6,100	61,516
Total	35,598	7,995	11,823	6,100	61,516
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,436,234 344,937	30,759 7,995	483,420 85,707	22,863 6,100	1,973,276 444,739
Total	1,781,171	38,754	569,127	28,963	2,418,015

5	V				
Wholly unemployed claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	75·9 24·1	100.0	79·4 20·6	100.0	77·0 23·0
Total	100-0	100-0	100.0	100-0	100.0
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·5 2·5	100.0	96.9	100.0	97·4 2·6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0
Casual Claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	92.7	100.0	92·1 7·9	100.0	92·7 7·3
Total	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100-0
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	80·6 19·4	79·4 20·6	84·9 15·1	78·9 21·1	81·6 18·4
Total	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

11th NOVEMBER, 1930, to 8th December, 1930.

THE following Table gives for the period from 11th November, 1930, to 8th December, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, 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.—Number of Claims.

410 mm (mm 200 mm 200 mm)	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	719,261	216,198 491,904	38,250 46,878	973,709 2,151,559

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juven only)	iles 27	734	761
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, Wome	51 27	283 122	334 149
1927) Total	78	405	483
Not normally insurable and will not Men normally seek to obtain livelihood Wome by means of insurable employment Juven	3,445 en 3,067 illes	6,306 6,011 	9,751 9,078
Total	6,512	12,317	18,829
Employment left voluntarily without \{ \begin{align*} \text{Men} \\ \text{Wom} \\ \text{Juver} \end{align*}		3,229 2,749 614	5,544 4,328 854
Total	4,134	6,592	10,726
$\operatorname{Employment}$ lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Wom} \\ \operatorname{Juver} \end{array} ight.$		2,709 968 555	4,611 1,813 804
Total	2,996	4,232	7,228
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	383 en 774 niles 52	925 2,890 311	1,308 3,664 363
Total	1,209	4,126	5,335
Not unemployed Men Wom Juver		2,301 679 118	3,066 775 132
Total	875	3,098	3,973
Not capable of work, or not available \{ \begin{align*} \text{Men} \\ \text{Wom} \\ \text{for work} \\ \\ \\ \\ \text{Uven} \end{align*}		423 1,342 38	703 1,965 57
Total	922	1,803	2,725
Other grounds $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Wom} \\ \operatorname{Juve} \end{array} \right.$		1,671 402 278	2,133 518 324
Total	624	2,351	2,975
Total $$ $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & & & & \\ & & &$		17,847 15,163 2,648	27,450 22,290 3,295
Grand Total	17,377	35,658	53,035

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

Can be be be been built	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	73	419	492
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	7 1	49 2 2	56 3 2
Total Appeals	8	53	61

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

-	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer $$ ${\bf Men \dots Women \ Juveniles}$	196 120 2	257 238 8	453 358 10
Total	318	503	821
Appeals by Associations $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	76 19 1	127 42 —	203 61 1
Total	96	169	265
Appeals by Claimants $\dots \begin{cases} Men & \dots \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{cases}$	110 65 2	361 178 6	471 243 8
Total	177	545	722
Total $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{array} \right.$	382 204 5	745 458 14	1,127 662 19
Grand Total	591	1,217	1,808

* The decisions of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire, on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH TO 8TH DECEMBER, 1930.

Section the factor of the last straight of the control of the cont	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.		00 40 500	hist was
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	106	4,890	4,996
or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of	957	9,590	10,547
insurable employment	63,380	153,098	216,478
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	39,086 26,569	64,374 37,617	103,460 64,186
out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	11,115 6,835 5,910 5,743	34,117 23,572 11,313 17,247	45,232 30,407 17,223 22,990
Total	159,701	355,818	515,519
Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	1,553	16,215	17,768
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	793	2,309	3,102
Decisions by Umpire.*		5 1000	
Appeals by Insurance Officer Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	1,974 766 1,238	4,272 1,599 4,465	6,246 2,365 5,703
Total	3,978	10,336	14,314

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

or week, partietly supersigner of	Four weeks ended 27th December, 1930.	Five weeks ended 29th November, 1930.	Four weeks ended 28th December, 1929.
Contributions received from :-	£	£	£
Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in	1,095,000 940,000	1,660,000 1,395,000	1,385,000 1,180,000
respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)	2,740,000	3,640,000	1,275,000
Total	4,775,000	6,695,000	3,840,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury	7,695,000 505,000	9,385,000 595,000	3,660,000 410,000
Advances	215,000 5,000	255,000 15,000	140,000 20,000
Total	8,420,000	10,250,000	4,230,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net), including	59,990,000	56,600,000	37,850,000
accrued interest and deposits	780,000	525,000	510,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 55 of 1929 for the period ended 31st March, 1929.)

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The following statistics relate to assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act. The figures include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted. Approvals subsequently cancelled have been excluded. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Destination. Applica Approved in Dec., 1930.		Applie Appre	ations	Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
	ved in Dec.,	1922 to 1929.	Jan Dec., 1930.	in Dec., 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan Dec., 1930.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other	28 48 87	171,075 122,745 44,002	1,545 8,627 1,252	28 67 91	169,959 118,281 42,886	1,972 9,417 1,312
parts of Empire	7	1,082	77	2	904	74
Total	170	338,904	11,501	188	332,030	12,775

* The decisions of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire, on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER, 1930.

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

Owing to the alterations made by the Local Government Acts of 1929, which took effect in England and Wales on 1st April, 1930, and in Scotland on 16th May, 1930, comparable statistics are available only from those dates.

The statistics which appear in the Table below relate to the County of London and to those County Boroughs in England and Wales and Burghs in Scotland having an estimated population exceeding 100,000.

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in December, 1930, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 551,560, or 1·5 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 332 and 327 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, 1930, was 461,435, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 90,125, an increase of 5.0 per cent. as compared with November, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December numbered 117,586, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 433,974, or 2.1 per cent. more than in the previous month.

	Nun	oor Relief	rsons* in on one da ber, 1930	receipt of ay† in	Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of
And the D. A. A.	Indoor.	Outdoor	. Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Population as compared with Nov., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			and the	00 100 64.75. 1. 1. 1. 10 1. 11	en registrations Registration and least
County of London	50,257	86,265	136,522	308	- 5
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Nortingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	901 5,711 865 932 1,261 1,076 2,209 567 1,572 4,100 806 599 752 544 1,832 2,925 544 1,832 2,925 819 7,272 4,110 609 1,111 897 1,885 935 529 1,321 708 528 1,750 2,239 1,403 326 752 2,24 1,142 649 2,232 651	3,767 13,042 2,356 2,560 5,944 1,920 6,280 1,729 6,768 1,397 1,553 5,494 2,248 6,059 1,371 14,281 10,954 4,148 35,194 26,728 3,5194 26,728 3,472 12,546 5,116 7,984 1,037 5,248 6,059 24,608 2,415 1,145 3,031 1,077 4,609 7,921 1,036 3,064 9,378 1,541	4,668 18,753 3,191 3,492 7,205 2,996 8,489 2,296 8,340 1,856 2,653 6,300 2,847 6,811 1,915 16,113 13,879 4,967 42,466 30,838 4,081 13,657 6,013 9,869 1,972 5,757 3,666 1,393 4,108 6,455 26,847 3,818 1,471 3,783 1,471 3,783 1,470 9,063 5,938 1,288 3,713 11,610 2,192	296 194 255 192 249 203 217 229 372 114 119 448 193 556 169 537 290 203 488 413 307 481 479 370 138 270 140 110 376 274 518 222 128 316 133 231 493 365 127 377 163	+ 14 + 4 + 2 + 2 - 3 - 1 3 + 6 + 1 - 6 + 1 -
Total of the above- named County Boroughs	59,436	265,477	324,913	314	+ 6
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	109,693	351,742	461,435	312	+ 3
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,144 1,562 719 468	61,550 15,347 2,786 2,549	66,694 16,909 3,505 3,017	620 395 210 191	+ 18 + 42 + 4 + 26
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,893	82,232	90,125	493	+ 23
TOTAL for above 47 areas in December, 1930	117,586	433,974	551,560	332	+ 5

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives are also excluded. In England and Wales, as from 10th July, 1930, patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums) are not deemed to be in receipt of poor relief.

† 27th December in England and Wales and 15th December 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 employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the employment abroad in each country from period to period. It because 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. 15–16 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).

GERMANY.*

APART from a seasonal revival in certain trades, there was scarcely any change in November in the industrial situation as a whole; the depression of the preceding months continued and unemployment

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of November, was 3,763,408, as compared with 3,320,413 at the end of October, and with 2,100,910 at the end of November, 1929. On 31st December

the total was 4,432,709 (provisional figure).

the total was 4,432,709 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,698,946 at the end of November, 3,252,082 at the end of October, and 2,035,667 at the end of November, 1929. On 31st December the provisional total was 4,357,000.

On the last day of November 1,787,862 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 566,118 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,353,980, as compared with 2,072,472 at the end of October, and with 1,387,079 at the end of November 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency

2,072,472 at the end of October, and with 1,387,079 at the end of November 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 31st December was 2,822,598 (provisional figure).

Returns relating to 4,490,966 organised workpeople were received from national trade unions. Of these 1,167,930, or 26·0 per cent., were unemployed on the 29th November, as against 23·6 per cent. on 25th October, and 13·7 per cent. at the end of November, 1929. In addition 721,658 members, or 16·1 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 15·4 per cent. at the end of October and 7·6 per cent. at the end of November, 1929.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trades represented in the

	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.				
Membership reported on at end of	Who	lly bloyed.	On Short Time.		
Nov 1930.	Nov. 1930.	Oct. 1930.	Nov. 1930.	Oct. 1930.	
152,100	8.9	8.0	21.0	24.3	
233,700 1,020,400	41·6 24·3 19·2	36·0 22·8 18·0	12·9 24·3 19·3	11·7 22·9 18·0	
355,400 119,500	18.7	17·3 17·5 27·3	41·9 19·2 23·1	40·6 22·8 19·6	
307,800 300,700	37.5	35·2 14·0 24·6	12·1 39·1	13·2 16·6 32·5	
689,200 153,900	51.7	44·0 19·9 11·7	2·0 6·1 10·1	0·7 6·5 7·7	
815,800	11.6	10.4	4.7	15.4	
	152,100 233,700 1,020,400 118,900 355,400 119,500 70,300 307,800 300,700 149,200 689,200 153,900 4,100	reported on at end of Nov 1930. 152,100 8 · 9 233,700 41 · 6 1,020,400 19 · 2 355,400 18 · 7 119,500 17 · 6 70,300 37 · 5 300,700 12 · 1 149,200 30 · 33 · 5 153,900 19 · 7 4,100 12 · 1 815,800 11 · 6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Teported on at end of Nov 1930.	

FRANCE.†

Unemployment during the first part of the month showed little change; it increased during the last two weeks, but was still incon-

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 3rd January was 26,514 (19,923 men and 6,591 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 18,498. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 5 017 (2,770 for more and 2,645 for women), as compared with 6,647 5,017 (2,372 for men and 2,645 for women), as compared with 6,647 at the end of November. During the last week of December the Exchanges succeeded in placing 20,099 persons in situations, including 9,965 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 541 foreign immigrants for 541 foreign immigrants.

BELGIUM.

Unemployment increased during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 638,765, show that 27,323 (4·3 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 3.8, and in October, 1929, 0.5 per cent. In addition, 54,612 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 976,890, or 6.37 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 5.50 and in October, 1929, 1.02.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th December, 1930, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger

8th January, 1931. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th January, 1931. Paris.

† Revue du Travail, 30th November, 1930. Brussels.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during November in Denmark and Sweden and during October in Norway.

Denmark.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 288,428 workpeople, 15·3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, as against 11·4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13·0 per cent. at the end of November, 1929. The corresponding provisional percentage for December was 24·0.

Norway.—Out of 21,985 members of trade unions making returns, 14·7 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of October, compared

14.7 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of October, compared with 13.6 per cent. at the end of September, and 11.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1929.

Sweden.‡—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th November was 15·2, as compared with 12·2 per cent. on 31st October, and 10·4 per cent. on 30th November 1000 30th November, 1929.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment increased during November, mainly owing to Unemployment increased during November, mainly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of November, 18,354 applications for employment (14·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 15,268 at the end of October, and 8,657 at the end of November, 1929 Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,627, 1,754 and 2,451 respectively.

Returns from 125 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 246,875 members, 7,399, or 3.0 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 23,309, or 9.4 per cent., partially so, at the end of October. At the end of September the percentages were 2.4 and 8.7 respectively.

Unemployment increased during November. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 534,356 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 446,496 at the end of October, and 332,833 at the end of November, 1929. The total for November, 1930, includes 150,186 engaged in agriculture, fishing, etc., 71,422 in the textile industries, and 140,852 in the building, road construction, etc. industries. In addition 22,125 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 19,081 at the end of October, and 19,694 at the end of November, 1929.

HOLLAND.

Unemployment increased during October. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 396,403 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th October, 20,205 (7.4 per cont.) 29,295 (7·4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 10,007 (2·5 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th September) the percentages were 6.5 and 2.5 respectively. At the end of the month 103,500 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 84,100 were actually unemployed.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 41,525 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,712,082 workpeople in November, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the total for November, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the total for October. During the same period, the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. There were increases in employment in bituminous coal mining and in retail trade; in the remaining groups covered by the returns, namely manufacturing, anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, hotels, canning, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, employment showed a decrease in November.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manu-

employment showed a decrease in November.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November is 76.5, as compared with 78.6 for October and 94.8 for November 1929.**

According to the December issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment in November among members of the Federation covered by the returns amounted to 41 per cent. in the building trades, 25 per cent. in the metal trades, and 8 per cent. in the printing trades. In clothing and textiles, 50 per cent. In the printing trades. In clothing and textiles, 50 per cent. of the members were working part time, in metals 26 per cent., in food industries and water transport 21 per cent., in other manufacturing industries 33 per

CANADA.††

Employment showed a further decline at the beginning of December. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for December is 108.5, as compared with 112.9 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 119.1 for 1st December, 1929. At the end of November 13.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.8 per cent. at the end of October, and 9.3 per cent. at the end of November, 1929.

* Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th December, 1930. Copenhagen.
† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
† Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

* La Vie Economique, December, 1930. Berne.
| Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, December, 1930. Rome.
| Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th November,
1950. The Hague.
** Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, November, 1930. Washington.
†† Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. January, 1931.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £2,550 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 19,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,500 in those of nearly 28,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of affects	Workpeople	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Mining and Quarrying Building, Public Works	15,550	21,000	£ 2,250	£ 850	
Contracting, etc.	3,200	6,650	300	650	
Total	18,750	27,650	2,550	1,500	

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the mining and quarrying group were coal miners in Warwickshire and slate quarry workers in North Wales. In the case of the former there was a reduction of 1 per cent. on basis rates. At the North Wales slate quarries the reductions amounted to 1s. 5½d. per week on day wages and to 1s. 11½d. per week in the letting standard of

In the building, etc., group the principal change was an increase of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour in the wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

Among workpeople in the other industrial groups who were affected by changes in rates of wages during December were the

higher paid men among steel sheet millmen in various districts in Great Britain, who sustained a reduction equivalent to about 2 per cent. on their current rates; galvanisers in England and Wales, to whom a similar reduction applied; workpeople employed in the shuttle-making industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire, for whom there was a reduction of 2 per cent. on basis rates; and workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths, and other coloured cotton and woollen goods in the Glasgow and West of Scotland area, whose wages were reduced by 5 per cent

Of the total increase of £2,550 per week, about £2,450 (nearly 96 per cent.) took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total decrease of £1,500 per week, about £1,000 took effect under sliding-scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) or selling prices; £280 took effect under arrangements made by a conciliation board; £130 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation by between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by

Hours of Labour.

As a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the hours of underground workers in coal mines were reduced in December in all districts where the previous average exceeded $7\frac{1}{2}$ per shift. The reductions varied in amount as between different districts, up to 4 hours per week. Details of the various changes are given on page 35, with a footnote in explanation of the new conditions. In a few districts surface workers also had their hours reduced.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1930.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 3 to 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

Industry.	Date from which Change took effect. Classes of Workpeople.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)			
a)Mining	Warwickshire	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 47 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 41 and 43 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per day (to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries).			
Slate Quarrying	North Wales‡	1st bargain letting day after 27 Dec.	Slate quarry workers	Wages to be calculated on a basis of 5½ days per week instead of 6 days as previously, and adjusted so as to yield weekly amounts involving reductions of 1s. 5½d. per week on day wages and 1s. 11½d. per week in the letting standard, the previous minimum rates, calculated on a 6 day per week basis, remaining unchanged. Weekly rates after change: quarrymen—day wages, 49s. 0½d.; letting standard, 54s. 6½d.; minimum, 42s.; rock labourers—day wages, 46s. 0½d.; letting standard, 51s. 6½d.; minimum 40s.; labourers—day wages, 44s. 6½d.; letting standard, 50s. 0½d.; minimum, 39s.;			
Granite Quarrying	Aberdeen and Kemnay.	1st pay day after 18 Dec.	Granite quarry workers	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.			
Steel Sheet Manu- facture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	8 Dec.	Steel sheet millmen on basis rates over 60s. per week.	Decrease¶ of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving the minimum percentage 25.			
Galvanising	England and Wales**	8 Dec.	Workpeople on basis rates over 60s. per week employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing).	Decrease¶ of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving the minimum percentage 25.**			
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Black- burn). Lancashire	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.†† 1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Journeymen shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Decreases of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 35 per cent. above base. Minimum day work rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 35 per cent. (1s. 4·20d. per hour). Decreases of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 17½ per cent. above such rates. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, plus, in			
Secretary only by	Yorkshire	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Journeymen shuttlemakers	each case, 17½ per cent. Decreases of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above base. Minimum day-work rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 38 per cent. (1s. 3·18d. per hour).			
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Plumber - jointers and plumber - jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, per hour for plumber-jointers and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change plumber-jointers, 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour; plumber-jointers' mates 1s. 6d, per hour.			

^{*} 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 rate 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 subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour, on page 35.

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

| The above change affected firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, and whose mills are situated principally in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The principal classes affected are rollers, furnacemen and shearers (in the mill squad) and the higher-paid subsidiary men on tonnage and datal rates. A minimum percentage of 27½ or over is still paid to subsidiary men rated at 60s. per week or under (who receive up to 42½ per cent. on basis rates, subject to a minimum total wage of 45s. per week), whilst other classes in the mill squad receive an additional 6 or 10 per cent. on gross earnings, making approximately 32½ or 37½ per cent. on basis rates.

** The above change affected firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. Minimum percentages varying from 30 to 45 are still paid to workpeople on base rates of 60s, per week and under, subject to a minimum total wage of 45s. per week.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

34 PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930 (continued).

PRINCIPA	L CHANGES I	N RATES	S OF WAGES IVEL CITE	a from the tax to the second section of
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Manufacture of Shirtings, etc.	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.*	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths, and other coloured cotton and woollen goods.	Decrease of 5 per cent, on current wages for weavers, winders, tenters, tape-dressers, power loom and brush beamers, and of 5 per cent. on rates adopted in May, 1919, for warpers, September, 1919, for twisters and drawers, and September, 1921, for beamers, leaving wages 2½ per cent. above these rates. Rates after change for timeworkers: tevers (set wage), 62s. 5d. per week, plus bonus on production; tape dressers (set wage), 73s. 6d.; brush beamers (set wage), 66s. 4d.; warpers, twisters, drawers and beamers, 1s. 4½d. per hour, plus 2½ per cent.; warpers pattern time rate, 1s. 6½d. per hour, plus 2½ per cent.
Jute	Great Britain	8 Dec.	Workpeople employed on hessian weaving.	Extras payable on the general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, revised in respect of the weaving of fabrics with dyed and/or bleached threads in the warp. (See Notice of Order on page 473 of December, 1930 GAZETTE.)
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 20 Dec.	Male workers 21 and over Male workers under 21 years of age Female workers 18 and over	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those receiving 49s. 3d. per week; those receiving over 49s. 3d. per week to have their wages increased to 50s. 9d. per week, the wages of those receiving 50s. 9d. per week and over remaining unchanged. Increase of 6d. per week. Rates after change: 15s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 30s. 6d. at 18, and to 41s. at 20½. Increase of 1s. per week for those receiving 28s. 3d. per week; those receiving over 28s. 3d. per week to have their wages increased to 29s. 3d. per week, the wages of those receiving 29s. 3d. per week and over remaining unchanged.
	Warrington	Pay	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s.
	Pontypridd and	preceding 3 Jan., 1931. Last	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 57s. 6d.
Baking and Confectionery.	Rhondda Valley. Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid Glamorgan and West Wales Districts.	pay day in Dec. Last pay day in Dec.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s.
Tobacco	Great Britain	1 Dec.	Apprentices to the cigar making section of the tobacco trade.	General minimum piece rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts cancelled; new minimum time rates of 13s. and 10s. 6d. per week introduced for male and female apprentices respectively in their 1st year, to serve also as a guaranteed minimum for pieceworkers; general minimum time rates previously applicable to other apprentices (ranging from 17s. 6d. and 14s. per week for male and female workers respectively at under 14½ years of age to 61s. 6d. and 38s. 6d. respectively at 21 and over) to apply to apprentices in this section in their 2nd to 5th years of apprenticeship, percentages of these rates (85 to 100 per cent., according to year of apprenticeship) defined which are to form the basis for the minimum rates of pieceworkers. (See Notice of Order on page 473 of December, 1930 GAZETTE.)
Furniture Manufacture.	London High Wycombe	in week ending	Bedding and mattress makers Labourers	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 57 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922. Increase of ½d. per hour (ls. ld. to ls. l½d.).‡
Electrical Installation.	England and Wales and Northern Ire land.§ London distric (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watfore	day in Jan. 1931.*	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors. Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Grade D, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.§ Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 6d.).
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area	. lst pay day in Jan. 1931.*	Electrical fitters and wiremen. plumber jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	skilled men, is. rod., abbutter,
Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings.	Chesterfield Norwich	14 Dec	Omnibus conductors Certain classes of workpeople employed in tramway and omnibus undertakings.	at 18 years and increasing each year of 18. for 2s. per week). Increases of varying amounts (generally of 1s. or 2s. per week). Rates after change: drivers, 54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; conductors, 47s. 6d. to 53s. 6d: tramway—shed and depot labourers, 52s. and 54s.; car cleaners, 50s. (day), 54s. (night); omnibus—labourers, 52s.; washers, 50s. (day), 54s. (night).
Water Transpor	t London	20 Oct.	Crews of sailing barges	Addition to "Pink List" rates of 1912 (as amended in Feb-

* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

† The change took effect under an agreement made between the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation and the National The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Trades of the preceding twelve months in place of monthly revisions as heretofore. The rates for other classes remained unchanged.

* The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union by which the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revision of wages shown above and for further ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revision of wages shown above and for further ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revision of wages shown above and for further ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revision and the Electrical Trades Union by which the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revisions as heretofore. The offerate of the provide for the revision of wages shown above and for further ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revisions as heretofore. The fact ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revisions as heretofore. The fact ascertainments in March the cost-of-living sliding in the various grades as shown above was equivalent to 3 per cent. on the rates granted in May, 1929. From the same date as the above charge Huntingdonshire and Camwhere the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in M

Bristol and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstons, Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstons, Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstons, Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstons, Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Maidstons, Interested, Grade London Area, Stitingbourne, Suthingbourne, Suthingbourne, Suthingbourne, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckingham-Area), Interested London Area, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, London Area, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, London Area, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, London Area, Bedfordshire, London Ar

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930 (continued):

Industry. Locality.		Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Bromley (Kent)	2 Dec.	Unskilled manual workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: general yard labourers, road sweepers, 53s. 11d.; refuse collectors, 55s. 11d. to 59s. 11d.
Local Government (Non-Trading	Exeter	31 Dec.	Labourers employed on road and sewer work and at Corporation waterworks.	Weekly rate adopted of 50s. in lieu of previous hourly rate (usually of 1s. 1½d.), in respect of a week of 47 hours in summer and 44 hours in winter.
Services).	Aberdeen	4 Dec.	One-horse drivers employed in the Cleansing Department.	Increase of 3s. per week (51s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.).
absorbed in the	Ballymena	1st pay day after 1 Dec.	Labourers in the Surveyor's department.	Increase of 1s. per week (39s. to 40s.).*
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Dec.	Skip and basket makers	Increase† of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, making wages 84½ per cent. and 74½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
	with the property of the		Workpeople employed by co-operative societies:—	
		-254.72	Foremen	Minimum rates adopted of 70s. per week where six persons are employed, and 72s. 6d. per week where seven to ten are employed.†
Milk	North Western Area	1st pay	Male sterilisers	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 16s. 6d. at 14 increasing each year to 39s. 6d. at 18 and to 60s. at 21 and
Distribution.	(Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, North Staffordshire	after 1 Dec.	All other male workers	over.‡ Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 12s. at 14 increasing each year to 35s. at 18, and, at 21 and over, to
	and North Derby- shire).‡		Roundswomen	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 24s, at
the trees	Sinte).		All other female workers	under 18, increasing to 44s. at 21 and over.‡ Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 21s. at 18 and to 35s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

	lieries).	(1 Dec.)	Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7\frac{1}{2}); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7\(\frac{1}{4}\) hours.\(\frac{8}{2}\)
	Cannock Chase		Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)), except on Saturdays (to remain at 5\(\frac{1}{2} \) hours.\(\frac{1}{2} \) Hours changed to 8 per shift on ordinary week days and 5 hours
	Cumberland	1 Dec.	Underground workers	on Saturdays.§ Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6\(\frac{1}{2} \) hours).\(\frac{1}{2} \)
	Durham	1 Dec.	Underground workers (except hewers and deputies, who were previously on 7½-hour shifts).	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift on ordinary week days for those workers previously on \(8 \)-hour shifts: Saturday shifts to remain as
	Forest of Dean	1 Dec.	viously on 7½-hour shifts). Underground workers and surface workers working with the bond.	previously on 8-hour shifts; Saturday shifts to remain as previously (usually 6½ or 7½ bank to bank).§ (See also note). Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7½); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7½ hours.§
alle de la company	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Dec. {	Underground workers Surface workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours).\(\frac{1}{2} \) (See also note \(\frac{9}{2} \)). Decrease of half of addition made to hours in 1926 (usually 1 hour per shift, except Saturdays) for those manipulating eagle only \(\frac{8}{2} \)
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Leicestershire	1 Dec.	Underground workers	per shift, except Saturdays) for those manipulating coal only.§ Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift on Saturdays (5\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.\(\frac{8}{2} \)
, Participant of			Surface workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per week (48 to 47\) for those manipulating coal only \(\frac{8}{2}\)
All lights to	North Staffordshire	1–6 Dec.	Underground workers	Decrease of 1 hour per shift on Saturdays (6 to 5); other days 8 hours as previously 8
Coal Mining.	Northumberland	1 Dec.	Underground workers (except hewers, who were previously on $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hour shifts).	Decrease of ½ hour per shift (8 to 7½).§ (See also note**.)
	North Wales	1 Dec.	Underground workers, and surface workers manipulating coal.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (to 6½ hours on Saturdays, 7 hours 42 minutes other days).§
Charles to control of	Radstock and New- bury.	1 Dec.	Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7\frac{1}{2}); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7\frac{1}{2}\) hours.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
	Radstock Scotland	1 Dec. 8 Dec.	Surface workers Underground workers	Decrease of 2 hours per week (51½ to 49½)§. Decrease averaging 4 hours per week at those collieries previously working twelve 8-hour shifts per fortnight, following a decision to work only eleven 8-hour shifts per fortnight.§ Decrease of 1 hour per week (6 hours on Saturdays reduced to 5), other days 8 hours as previously.
3,716	Shropshi e	1 or 3 Dec.	Underground workers	to work only eleven 8-hour shifts per fortnight.§ Decrease of 1 hour per week (6 hours on Saturdays reduced to 5),
The second second	CONTRACTOR STATE	1 Dec.	The state of the s	other days 8 hours as previously.\(\) Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours).\(\frac{1}{2} \) (See also note \(\frac{1}{2} \)), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours).\(\frac{1}{2} \) (See also note \(\frac{1}{2} \)), ordinary week-days with a
The second second	South Derbyshire	29 Dec.	Underground workers	Hours changed to 8 per shift on ordinary week-days, with a short shift on Saturdays. (See also note ††.)
	South Staffordshire and East Worces- tershire.	1 Dec.	Underground workers	Decrease of 1 hour per shift on Saturdays (6 to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§
188 24	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Dec.	Underground and surface workers	Decrease of one day of 7 hours per fortnight at those collieries pre- viously working twelve shifts per fortnight, following a decision to work not more than 90 hours per fortnight, and in practice usually
2.3	Warwickshire	1 Dec.	Underground workers	ten 8-hour shifts, plus 7-hour shifts alternate Saturdays.§ Decrease of ½ hour per shift on Saturdays (5½ to 5); other days
ate Quarrying	North Wales	1st bar- gain letting day after 27 Dec.	Slate quarry workers	Decrease of one day of I hours per fortnight at those collieries previously working twelve shifts per fortnight, following a decision to work not more than 90 hours per fortnight, and in practice usually ten 8-hour shifts, plus I-hour shifts alternate Saturdays.§ Decrease of ½ hour per shift on Saturdays (5½ to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§ (See also note ‡‡.) Increase averaging about 1 hour per week owing to the abolition of the holiday formerly given and paid for on the last Saturday in the month.‡‡
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	that was a stand of the stand	Control of the same	page three actions to grow a	

* The above change applied also to labourers in the gas works; the wages of stokers in the gas works were increased by 1s. per shift (8s. to 9s.).

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

‡ The new rates took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and/or an award of the independent chairman of the Board, to which the North-Western Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union were parties. It was provided that the adoption of the new minimum rates should not prejudice any worker at present in receipt of higher wages.

Transport and General Workers' Union were parties. It was provided that the adoption of the new minimum rates should not prejudice any worker at present in receipt of higher wages.

§ The changes in the working hours of coal miners took effect under the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, which has had the effect of reducing the statutory maximum number of hours by ½ hour per shift as from 1st December, subject to a proviso that the colliery owners in any district may, with the approval of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, agree to work up to a maximum of 8 hours on any day so long as the total hours in a fortnight do not exceed 90 hours. The hours stated for underground workers are throughout subject to the addition of one winding time. With the exceptions mentioned in the footnotes below, no change was made in the basis rates of wages or in the percentage addition thereto. The new hours were by agreement made effective up to 14th January, 1931, in Radstock and Newbury, up to 28th February, 1931, in Durham, Northumberland and Scotland, up to 31st March, 1931, in Cannock Chase and North Wales, and up to 30th April, 1931, in South Derbyshire. There was no change in hours in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and North Derby and Kent, where ½ hour shifts were previously worked. In other districts the arrangements for December were usually on a day-to-day contract basis (terminating 31st December, 1930, in South Wales), and in certain of these (including Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Cumberland and Bristol) new conditions have since been agreed upon to operate in January.

[It was agreed that the management at individual collieries should have the right to send down all classes of underground workers as one shift. The provisions as to short shifts for certain classes to continue as at present, except that where the owners require it these men are to work the full hours of the Act and the datallers to be paid pro rata for the overtime. The county standard basis wages for pieceworkers was red

in hours.

¶ The length of meal-time was reduced from 30 minutes to 20 minutes.

** Coal getters usually work 11 shifts per fortnight and other classes 12 per fortnight. It was agreed that the management at individual collieries should have the right to send down hewers, fillers and transit hands as one shift. The county standard basis wage for fillers was reduced from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. per shift.

†† Under the arrangement effective from 1st December it was agreed that the percentage addition to basis rates should be reduced from 35 to 27 per cent, and that pieceworkers should receive an allowance of 6·1 per cent. on basis rates to compensate them for the reduced hours. These changes ceased to operate from 29th December. It is reported that a 4-hour shift is usually worked on alternate Saturdays.

‡‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 27 in the previous month, and 17 in December, 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in these new disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 96,300. In addition, about 3,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 50, involving about 99,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, of about 547,000 working days. The principal dispute of the month was that in the coal mining industry in Scotland, as to which particulars are given below.

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In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

	Numb	er of Disp cress in Mo	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	3	16	19	95,200	483,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	4 4 9	5 3 6	9 7 15	1,900 1,400 900	32,000 26,000 6,000	
Total	20	30	50	99,400	547,000	

Causes.—About 76,000 workpeople in Scotland and 9,000 in different districts of England and Wales were involved in the disputes in the coal mining industry which arose out of the application of the provisions respecting working hours of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. Of the other 25 disputes beginning in December, 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 3, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—The stoppage in the coal mining industry in Scotland was terminated by temporary agreement on the basis of a fortnightly "spread-over" of hours without change in wage rates, pending permanent settlement. The stoppages in England and Wales which arose out of the hours provisions of the Coal Mines Act also terminated by the acceptance of temporary terms, pending permanent settle-ments. Settlements were effected in the case of 16 other new disputes, directly involving 8,900 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these 24 new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 5,000 work-people, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

SUMMARY FOR 1930.

An annual review of statistics of disputes in 1930, with comparative statistics for 1929 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given on page 6 of this issue.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER, 1930.								
Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.†	Result.†		
	Directly.	In- irectly.†	Began.	Ended.	or baconscibed a tell 2	Lastorian 2		
COAL MINING:			1930.	1930.		ensit to seem to be a seem to b		
Colliery workpeople— Scotland North Staffordshire Shropshire‡	76,000 6,000 1,100		1 Dec. 1 Dec. 1 Dec.	6 Dec. 2 Dec. 2 Dec.	Disputes as to the terms of employment to operate from 1st Dec., following upon the alteration of underground hours in accordance with the Coal Mines Act, 1930.	Temporary settlements accepted on the basis of a fortnightly "spread- over" of hours without change in wage rates, pending permanent settlement. (See also page 33.)		
Colliery workpeople— Durham (near).	3,100 973	 57	1 Dec.	2 Dec.	Against proposed re-arrangement of working hours of putters, etc. Against proposed re-arrangement of working hours.	Modified proposal accepted. Proposal accepted under protest.		
Colliery workpeople— South Shields.	2,344	La sent	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	For re-instatement of six work- people discharged for alleged in- fringement of regulations re- specting working hours.	Work resumed to permit of the opening of negotiations.		
STEEL TUBE INDUSTRY:— Steel tube workers (various occupations), fitters, turners, etc.— Swansea.	1,150	300	17 Nov.	23 Dec.	Arrangements for shift working.	Work resumed on terms operating before the stoppage; negotiations to continue.		
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Silk knitters and makers-up— Macclesfield. Silk dyers, finishers and printers— Macclesfield.	620	•••	16 Oct. 2 Dec.	13 Dec.	Against proposed reduction in wages For advance in wages to the York- shire standard.	No settlement reported. Modified advance granted. (See also page 32.)		

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

† The 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.

‡ There were also stoppages at isolated collieries in other districts.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

For Space of the S	Price accord Audi		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:	1930.	s. d.	s. d.	1 s. d.		
Cumberland (Hematite mixed)	SeptOct.	70 11	- 0 9	- 1 10		
numbers).	July-Sept.	63 41	- 1 21	- 0 111		
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars.)	SeptOct.	182 101	- 0 13	- 8 61		
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	SeptOct	209 6	- 0 113	- 4 7½		
Steel: South-West Wales \ (Steel tin bars.)	July-Sept.	118 81/2	- 3 103	- 3 6½		

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in a reduction in November of 1 per cent. on the tonnage rates, base rates, and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The same ascertainment also resulted in a decrease in November of 1d. per shift for men, and of ½d. per shift for boys under 18 years, employed at Cumberland iron ore mines and limestone quarries. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in decreases in November of 13 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainments for the North of England and the West of Scotland did not warrant changes in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in those areas.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South West Wales the ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 2½ per cent. for adult workers on basis rates from 43s. or over per week, and for youths and boys a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard basis rates. The wages of adult workers on basis rates from 31s. to 42s. per week were also decreased by 14 per cent. under the same ascertainment. The wages of adult workpeople on basis rates of 30s. or under per week

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included			53%
Food only	•••	•••	38%

FOOD.

THE general level of the retail prices of ood showed a further fall at 1st January, the average prices of eggs, bacon, cheese, and flour at that date being appreciably lower than a month earlier.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 38 per cent. at 1st January, 1931, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st December, 1930, and 57 per cent. at 1st January, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1930, and 1st January, 1931 :--

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Jan., 1931, as compared with		
radius artifal	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1930.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 41 0 9	s. d. 1 41 0 9	s. d. + 0 61 + 0 21	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	0 101 0 51	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 31 + 0 02	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10± 0 6±	1 53 0 93	1 58 0 98	+ 0 71 + 0 31	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 11½ 0 5 1 1¾	0 11½ 0 5 1 1	+0 4½ +0 1 +0 1¾	- 0 03
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 2½ + 0 1½ + 0 5½ + 0 0½ + 0 3	- 0 0½
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 6 1 4 1 01 0 71 0 23 0 6	1 6 1 4 1 0 0 7 1 0 2 ¹ / ₂ 0 6	+ 0 3½ + 0 1½ + 0 3½ + 0 0½ + 0 1½ + 0 1½	- 0 0‡ - 0 0‡

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

	Average 1 1st Janua wi	Corre- sponding			
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Dec., 1930.
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		65	64	64	64
Thin Flank		32	36	34	35
Beef, Chilled or Frozen	-				
Ribs	•••	42	44	43	44
Thin Flank	•••	13	19	16	16
Mutton, British-			100		
Legs		68	72	70	70
Breast		49	47	48	49
Mutton, Frozen—					STEELS OF THE
Legs	•••	65	59	62	62
Breast		20	26	23	22
Bacon (streaky)*		14	19	17	23
Fish	•••	124	100	112	110
Flour		7.0			
D1	•••	19	23	21	24
Tea	•••	29	29	29	30
	•••	22	34	28	28
Sugar (granulated)	•••	25	17	21	21
Butter—	•••	83	85	84	84
Fresh			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	San San San	
Salt	•••	17	30	24	23
Cheese†	•••	11	16	13	13
Margarine	•••	36	40	38	41
Eggs (fresh)	•••	7		3	3
Potatoes	***	102	89	96	129
rotatoes	•••	42	15	28	28
All above articles of (Weighted Perce	Food)	39	38	38	41
Increase)					

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st January, 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

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, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st January 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 105 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st January averaged between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 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 January, 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 January, 1931, is approximately 53 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st December, 1930, and 66 per cent. at 1st January, 1930.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931 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). Owing to 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, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families 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 1931.

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 1931 :-

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

Month (begin- ning of).	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Jan Feb Mar April May June	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69	80 79 79 75 73 72	75 73 72 68 67 68	75 72 71 65 64 63	68 66 64 64 64 65	67 65 66 62 61 60	66 64 61 57 55 54	53
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 77	70 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65 67 69	65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57 57 56 57 55	

A brief statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

38

[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 periods are applicable for the forces for in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

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

that personally to ma	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
entre ni memori cet mana atini mati la mat	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 1 Jan		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† " (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† " (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 501 524‡ 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	20 32 33 807 549 550 35 413 47 92 78 34 51 39	1930 Nov. Oct. Aug. Nov. Dec. Nov. Dec. Oct. Oct. Oct. Nov. Nov.		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	52 49	52 47	60 50	47 49	35 38	Nov. Dec.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	16 56 39 8	Dec. Oct. Nov. Nov.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

e Mark the e	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
				1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 66	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 1 Jan.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium	A,O,D,E	690	711	771	769	772	1930. Nov.		
Ozechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E	76 51	76 51	73 50	9 65 48	4 62 46	Nov. Oct. Oct.		
Finland France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,081 407¶ 50	1,113 419¶ 53	1,101 455¶ 54	1,008 492¶ 49	985 492 42	Nov. 3rd Qr. Dec.		
Holland (Amsterdam) Italy (Milan) (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	67§ 448 403	70§ 426 387	69§ 442 407	62§ 431 400	62 425 397	Sept. Oct. Nov		
Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	103 15 69	93 23 73	80 23 69	75 19 64	72 18 61	Dec. Dec. Jan.		
Switzerland United States	Á,B,Ć,Ď A,B,Ö,Ď,E	60 73§	61 70§	61 70§	59 67§	57 67	Nov. June		
DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	46¶ 55	47¶ 55	50¶	**56	45 51	2nd Qtr. Dec.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	56 71 61	47 73 62	48 74 60	40 68 58	22 68 55	Dec. Oct. Nov.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	32	31	31	28	26	Nov.		

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June. B House-Rent; O = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 221, as compared with 168 in the previous month and with 187* in December, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1930, numbered 30, as compared with 43 in the previous month and with 52 in December, 1929.

With 10 m the protection	TODERONG
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 3	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Tramway Carriages,
	Motors Aircraft 4
mon	Other Metal Trades 3
THOMOH	
Guards (Passenger)	Shipbuilding 7 Wood 5
Permanent Way Men 7	Wood 2
Porters 4	Gas
Shunters 3 Mechanics	Electric Generating Stations 1
Mechanics	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
Labourers	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5 Chemicals, etc 2 Food and Drink 2
Miscellaneous b	1 000 and Dillia
Contractors' Servants	Paper, Printing, etc 2
	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 25	Rubber Trades
-	Other Non-Textile Industries 2
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground 96	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface 8	Docks, Wharves, etc 9
	Buildings 14
TOTAL, MINES 104	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 8	Sidings 2
the second second second	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 83
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	TV line of Thom
Cotton 1	Use or Working of Tram-
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	way 1
Other Textiles 1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Other Textiles 1 Textile Bleaching and	Total (excluding Seamen) 221
	Times, Citizent of Drawnian
Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing 3
fining 1 Metal Conversion, including	" " Steam 26
Delling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Rolling Mills and Tube	" " Steam 1
	" " -
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 30
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SHAMEL
I making	Total (including Seamen) 251
Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (Illetading Country)
tional Engineering 1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 56. Six deaths† were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning, two due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning		Poisoning	
Among Operatives engaged in-	-		-
Smelting of Metals	3	(c) Cases of Anthrax.	
Plumbing and Soldering		Wool Handling of Horsehair	
Shipbreaking	1	Handling and Sorting of	
Timenia		Hides and Skins	3
Timing of Motor		Other Industries	_
Other Contact with		TOTAL, ANTHRAX	3
Molten Lead	1		-
White and Red Lead		(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMAT	OUS
WOLLD III		ULCERATION.	2
rought	4	Pitch	4
Vitreous Enamelling		Paraffin	
Electric Accumulator	_	011	13
Works	5	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	19
Paint and Colour Works	•••	OLORBATION	_
Indiarubber Works		(e) CASES OF CHROME	
Coach and Car Painting	1	ULCERATION.	
Shipbuilding	•••	Manufacture of Bichro-	1
Paint used in Other	7	mates Dyeing and Finishing	2
Industries	1	Chrome Tanning	1
Other Industries	3	Chromium Plating	4
Painting of Buildings	5	Other Industries	2
TOTAL OF ABOVE	24	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	10
TOTAL OF ADOLD III			-

^{*} The figure previously published for December, 1929, has been revised. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in

previous returns or not. † Of the four persons affected in the pottery industry, two were females.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930.

January, 1931.

RETURNS have been received from 144 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1930. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1929.

District and Aggre-	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans wer approved in the 144 Towns from which returns habeen received.							
gate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.		Factories and Work- shops,	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises	Schools and Public Build- ings	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.		
A STATE OF THE STA	(a) Fo	OURTH QU	ARTER O	F 1930.	1100			
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties	£	£	£	£	£	£		
(758,000) Yorkshire	295,800	21,900	46,400	30,100	48,600	442,800		
(2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	979,100	74,100	94,700	1,814,000	227,400	3,189,300		
North and West- Midland Counties	1,131,100	45,100	84,500	157,000	164,600	1,582,300		
(2,782,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,030,600	158,200	69,400	243,500	366,300	1,868,000		
Outer London*	483,200	29,100	64,900	24,000	80,600	681,800		
South - Eastern Counties	4,256,900	256,500	383,300	121,300	381,000	5,399,000		
South - (1,041,000)	810,900	8,700	264,400	60,800	248,600	1,393,400		
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	208,900	800	48,900	312,000	42,000	612,600		
(834,000)	157,000	12,700	31,600	1,400	30,600	233,300		
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)		168,300	80,600	342,500	254,300	2,569,200		
Total (16,183,000)	11,077,000	775,400	,168,700	3,106,600	1,844,000	17,971,700		
THE RESERVE TO THE	(b) Four	RTH QUAR	TER OF 1	1929.				
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Northern Counties	279 000	72 57 31	STREET, STREET	SHI EVERO	The said			

ENGLAND AND	£	£	£	£	£	£
WALES— Northern Counties						
Yorkshire (758,000)	238,600	7,300	44,20	0 268,50	52,800	611,400
(2,334,000) Lancashire and Cheshire	775,000	91,900	283,900	289,500	332,900	1,773,200
North and West- Midland Counties	820,300	109,700	192,300	343,000	237,200	1,702,500
(2,782,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,944,500	331,000	210,900	159,100	463,500	3,109,000
Outer London*	358,100		113,900	123,400	74,500	731,500
South - Eastern Counties	4,356,800	782,000	306,000	246,100	335,000	6,025,900
South - Western	1,061,700	14,900	190,000	130,200	235,400	1,632,200
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	167,100	22,000	22,900	7,300	59,200	278,500
(834,000)	145,700	1,900	9,100	5,700	42,300	204,700
800TLAND(2,147,000)	1,525,200	22,300	95,500	350,300	372,300	2,365,600
Total (16,183,000)	11,393,000	1,444,600	1,468,700	1,923,100	2,205,100	18,434,500

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882 TO 1928.

WEST MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1925.

Joint Authority: Representative of Workers in the Industry.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that as soon as may be after 6th February, 1931, she will designate to the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (9) of Part I of the first annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the District, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (9) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than 4th February, 1931, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, lontagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

SEAMAN'S RIGHT TO WAGES AFTER WRECK OR LOSS OF SHIP-PROOF OF UNEMPLOYMENT AFTER TERMINATION OF SERVICE.

Two appeals, the respondents being seamen on board s.s. "Croxteth Hall" and "Celtic" respectively, both raised the question of the interpretation of Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, as to a seaman's right to wages after his service had been terminated by the wreck or loss of the wessel on which he was appeared. the vessel on which he was employed.

Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, provides as follows:—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of his service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date.

Subsection 2 enacts that a seaman shall not be entitled to receive wages under the section if the shipowner shows that the unemployment was not due to the wreck of the ship, or that the seaman was able to obtain employment.

In these cases the shipowners' contention was that unemploy-ment after the date of the normal termination of the agreement was not due to the wreck of the ship.

Lord Dunedin, in giving judgment in the case of the "Croxteth Hall," confessed that he had had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion in this matter, but in the end he had come to think that the judgment of the Appeal Court was right. It was necessary to say that in the inquiry held before Lord Merrivale it was shown that it was the custom for men who had been on this ship to be allowed to sign on for the next voyage. In other words, if nothing untoward had happened, it would have been more likely than not that the respondent would at once have been taken on for the next voyage, and so would not have remained in unemployment.

He found no ambiguity in subsection 1 of section 1. There must be a wreck which terminated the service, which service was spoken of as being under an agreement; and, if so, it was obviously possible that the agreement provided for a definite termination. If that was so, then there must be in fact unemployment for two months, and if all those facts concurred, then the seaman was entitled to two months of his old wages, running from the termination of the service,

that was, the wreck. That was all expressed quite absolutely, and the question would be at an end were it not for the words: "subject to the provisions of this section." That indicated that there was something else came in subsection 2; but there the come. That something else came in subsection 2; but there to come. That something else came in subsection 2; but there the onus, so to speak, was shifted. The seaman must show the various things enumerated to bring him under subsection 1. If he did that, his portion was accomplished. Then the shipowner, to get out of that position, must show what was demanded in subsection 2: "if the owner shows, etc." It had been found as a fact in this case that the owner could not show that the seaman was able to obtain employment on any day within the two months.

The sole question, therefore, left was :--Could the owner show that the unemployment was in fact not due to the loss of the ship? He did not think he could. The onus was on him. It was not for the seaman to show that he would have been employed. It was for the owner to show that he would not have been employed, and, on the face of the evidence as to what would have happened if the ship had still been in being, he did not think that the owner could do so.

The second appeal was governed by the first.

Lord Tomlin and Lord MacMillan gave judgment to the same effect and Lord Warrington of Clyffe concurred in the judgment of Lord Dunedin. Lord Blanesburgh differed. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—The Croxteth Hall and The Celtic. House of Lords. 9th December, 1930.

Fatal Accidents Act, 1846.

NEGLIGENCE OF CHAUFFEUR. UNAUTHORISED DETOUR. LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER.

Messrs. Shuttleworth & Co., Ltd., appealed against a judgment for £600 damages given against them and their chauffeur at the suit of Mrs. Augusta Harrington.

The chauffeur drove the managing director of the company from Worth, Sussex, to the Carlton Hotel. In taking the car to a garage afterwards he made a detour, in the couse of which Mrs. Harrington's husband was knocked down and killed by the car.

Lord Justice Scrutton, giving judgment, said that instead of going to the garage by one of the three or four routes open to him, Jenkins made a detour, two miles out and two miles back, to pick up the young lady to whom he was engaged. That detour was not in the course of the man's employment. It was a "frolic," though his lordship did not use the word in an offensive sense.

When juries gave sympathetic verdicts unsupported by evidence it was the duty of that Court to restrain them within their proper

Lords Justices Greer and Slesser concurred, and the employers' appeal was allowed. - Harrington v. W. S. Shuttleworth & Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. December, 1930.

Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

AERATED WATERS TRADE.

A company was charged with underpaying one male worker. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined 5s., with 2ls. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £9 l5s. l0d. were ordered to be paid. —Rex v. Wynne's, Ltd. South Western Police Court. 28th November, 1930.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

Three partners were charged with the underpayment of one female worker, and with failure to keep adequate records of wages. Convictions were obtained on all charges. One partner was fined 20s. on the underpayment charge, no penalty being inflicted on the second charge. Arrears of wages amounting to £21 14s. 7½d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Violet, Dorothea and Anne Andrews. The Court House, Pentonville, Newport, Mon. 6th December, 1930.

ROPE, TWINE AND NET TRADE.

A company was prosecuted for underpaying certain male workers, and failing to post notices. The defendants were convicted, and fined £2 on the charge relating to notices and £6 in respect of the charges of underpayment, with £6 6s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £65 0s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Grimsby Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Grimsby Borough Police Court. 17th December, 1930.

WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE.

An employer was charged with (a) the underpayment of one male worker and (b) allowing a false record of wages to be made. The defendant was fined £5 on charge (a) and £10 on charge (b), and £2 19s. costs were awarded. Arrears of wages amounting to £12 6s. 7d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. S. Caplan. Newcastle Police Court. 12th December, 1930.

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

A company charged with failing to post the notices issued by both Trade Boards, pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each of the two charges.—Rex v. J. Paul & Sons, Ltd. Newcastle Police Court. 12th December, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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 recent decisions are of general interest:

Case No. 18031/30. (3.12.30.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—FORM OF APPLICATION. APPLICANT FAILED TO MAKE CLAIM IN PRESCRIBED MANNER DURING HOLIDAY PERIOD, UNDER ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT EMPLOYERS HAD MADE INFORMAL CLAIM FOR ALL THEIR EMPLOYEES—HELD TO BE NOT "GOOD CAUSE."

The 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 if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit antedating of the claim should not be allowed.

antedating of the claim should not be allowed.

"This is a test case affecting about 100 employees. The claimant is asking that he may be allowed to antedate the claim which he made in the prescribed manner on the 6th September, by a period of two months, namely, to the 5th July, 1930.

"The period from the 5th to the 12th July was a holiday week at the works where the claimant is employed. He did not during that week attend the Employment Exchange to prove unemployment in

week attend the Employment Exchange to prove unemployment in respect of those days of holiday or any of them.

"Two months later the works were closed for 8 days from and including the 6th to the 15th September, of which three were days of

recognised holiday.
"The claimant then realised that it would have been useful if

he had preserved continuity of unemployment by proving unemployment at the Employment Exchange during the July holiday.

"In order to succeed in his claim to antedate the claimant must prove that he had 'good cause' for his delay in claiming in the prescribed manner, which in this case means that he must show

* 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 1929 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). 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 November, 1930.

'good cause' for not proving unemployment during the July holidays. He has also to show that during those holidays he was in all respects qualified to make a claim. Owing to the view I take it is not necessary to consider whether the claimant proves the latter

'The explanation which the claimant puts forward as being 'good cause' for his not proving unemployment during the July holidays is that he thought that his employers had made an informal claim for all their employees, as they are alleged to have done

previously.
"The making of an informal claim is not a right or privilege of "The making of an informal claim is not a right of privilege either employers or Unions or insured contributors. It is an arrangement which, if it is made at all, is initiated by the Local Office for their own convenience, when they consider it necessary or advisable, upon being informed of a cessation or a prospective cessation of work which affects a large number of insured contributors. cessation of work which affects a large number of insured contributors. The most that the employers in this instance could have done would have been to inform the Local Office that their works would be closed between the 5th and 12th July. They could not have made any arrangement which would have exonerated the claimant from the discharge of his statutory duty to prove unemployment during discharge of his statutory duty to prove unemployment during

"Upon being informed of a cessation or prospective cessation of work on the part of a considerable number of men the Local Office is not bound to make any informal claim arrangement, but if they do they exhibit notices or otherwise inform the claimants of the arrangement and of its terms and conditions. Until a claimant has been so informed he is not entitled to assume that he is excused attendance on any day which he wishes to count for benefit or continuity purposes. The Local Office gave no such information which would exonerate the claimant from the discharge of his

"The plea that he thought his employers would 'make an informal claim' cannot be accepted as good cause for the claimant not proving unemployment on the days in question.

"In addition to this the claimant did not take the trouble to

make any enquiry at the Employment Exchange or elsewhere to ascertain his position in the matter. I repeat what was said about the antedating of claims in Decision 11513/30*: 'It is a concession to those who for some 'good cause' have been prevented from duly discharging the obligation of claiming in the prescribed manner, and it is not intended to set a premium on negligence, thoughtlessness

"There is still another ground for holding that the claimant has not shown 'good cause' for his failure to prove unemployment in

July.

"The duty of complying with the statutes and regulations is"

"The duty of complying with the statutes and regulations is" imposed upon the insured contributor personally. It is no answer to the failure to discharge that duty for the claimant to say that he asked or expected that some other person would discharge the duty for him or would find means for relieving him of the obligation of

discharging it.

"If he deputes another to perform the duty (assuming that this is permissible) he must take the risk of so doing, (Decision 16021/30, not printed). The claimant cannot plead the failure or mistake of another as 'good cause' for his own dereliction of duty.

"For the above reasons the claimant has failed to show 'good cause' for his delay in claiming, and antedating cannot be allowed."

Case No. 18533/30. (10.12.30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT MINER, LIVING IN DISTRESSED AREA, HAD BEEN ONLY CASUALLY EMPLOYED DURING LAST 5 YEARS—REFUSED EMPLOYMENT IN BURAL AREA UNDER INDUSTRIAL TRANSFER SCHEME—ALLEGED (1) WAGES LOWER IN RURAL THAN URBAN DISTRICT AND (2) DE-DUCTIONS FROM WAGES LIABLE ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER-HELD TO BE NOT "GOOD CAUSE."

The 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 for 6 weeks from and including the first day of the benefit period immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The claimant is a single man who (apart from one day's work a week for twenty nine weeks) has had no employment since October.

a week for twenty-nine weeks) has had no employment since October, 1925. He lives in an industrially depressed area in South Wales, and this doubtless accounts for the lack of employment which he

has experienced for the past five years.

"On 15th July, 1930, he was offered employment as a labourer by the Berkshire County Council at a wage of 9d. an hour for a 47 hours week. According to the evidence given to me at the hearing the rate of pay offered is that paid to labourers in the rural districts of Berkshire, though in urban districts, such as Reading, the rate is higher.

is higher.
"In considering whether the employment offered was suitable in this case all the circumstances must be looked at, and particularly those which are specified in Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment

Insurance Act, 1927.

"On the evidence, the employment offered being in a rural area, I cannot say that the offer offends against the latter part of the subsection. The claimant had been so long unemployed that the provisions of the subsection are applicable to his claim.

"There is no suggestion that the claimant had any prospect of employment in his home area when the offer of employment in Berkshire was made. Further it is not suggested that the claimant below to maintain any dependant.

helps to maintain any dependant.

* See page 144, Pamphlet No. 19/1930, Umpire's Selected Decisions.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. "What is said is that the claimant might suffer deductions from his weekly wage of £1 15s. 3d. owing to bad weather. This is true, but in the month of July, when the offer was made, the risk of substantial reduction is not great.

January, 1931.

"The object of offering employment such as this to men in distressed areas is not that the employment offered should be permanent, but that by removing them from a distressed area to are a where the prospects of obtaining employment are much brighter, opportunities are afforded of obtaining well-paid employment; opportunities which are denied to them in their home areas.

"The alternative to employment in Berkshire at £1 15s. 3d. a week (less in some weeks a reduction not great in amount) and having an opportunity for obtaining better employment, is living in South Wales on a weekly income of 17s. received from the unemployment insurance fund with little prospect of any change of circumstances. In each case the claimant would have to incur the expense of board and lodging.

"Taking all these matters into account I am unable to agree with the Court of Referees that the employment offered was unsuitable or that the claimant had good cause for refusing to accept it."

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

PURSUANT to paragraph 6 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1920, the Minister of Labour hereby gives notice of her intention to refer to the High Court for decision the following questions that have arisen for her decision under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, whether the employment of persons in the following decision under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, whether the employment of persons in the following circumstances is or is not employment within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920:—

Employment by a local authority as-

(1) a tramway depot cleaner;

(2) a lavatory attendant at a tramway depot;

(3) a waitress in refreshment rooms in a public park;

(4) a waitress in a cafe.

(5) a waiter in a restaurant.

Under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Order LVB, Rule 28), any person who claims to be interested in or affected by the decision to be given in the above mentioned cases may apply to the Judge for

The cases have been set down in the High Court, and will be heard in the near future.

In the event of any person desiring to intervene, all the necessary information and documents can be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Minister of Labour, 6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

FEMALE CLOAKROOM ATTENDANTS, BRITISH MUSEUM.—Government Minor Grades Association v. British Museum. Difference.—That the basic pay of female cloakroom attendants at the British Museum shall be 26s. per week for the first three years and 28s. thereafter. Decision.—The Court awarded 21s. per week for the first three years and 23s. thereafter. Award issued 12th December, 1930. (1487.)

HAND-SEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS, MAN-CHESTER.—Manchester Master Boot Makers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers. Difference.—Prices for hand-sewn work in the boot and shoe making and repairing trade in Manchester. Claim for reduction. Decision.—The Court reduced the groundwork price on new work from 20s. to 19s., but made no other change in the schedule. Award to take effect from 1st January, 1931. Award issued 24th December, 1930. (1488.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading during December.]

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

BOOT MAKING TRADE, MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Master Boot Making Trade, Manchester.—The Manchester Master Boot Makers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers. About 22nd October notices were handed to the men individually of a 10 per cent. reduction in scheduled prices, to come into operation on 1st November. Following a withdrawal of the men on 1st November, and as a result of discussions with both sides, a settlement was reached on 9th December, providing for the reference to the Industrial Court of the matter in dispute. Pending the result of arbitration, work was resumed immediately. nding the result of arbitration, work was resumed immediately, at the rates and conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

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

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F. (14), dated 5th January, 1931, confirming the variation of certain overtime ra'es for male and female workers, and specifying 12th January, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.H.H.G. (40), dated 23rd December, 1930, confirming the variation of certain general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 5th January, 1931, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal W.M. (25), dated 19th December, 1930, to vary the general minimum time-rates for certain classes of male w Objection period expires 19th February, 1931.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain)

Proposal C.W. (18), dated 5th January, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 23rd February, 1931.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930.

THE Home Secretary, on 23rd December, 1930, made a further Scheme under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act,

The Scheme, which may be cited as the Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930, and comes into force on 1st February, 1931, amends the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928,* chiefly with a view 6 3 6 1

(i) to relieve coalminers claiming compensation under the Scheme, who have been employed on work of such a class as would expose them to the risk of silicosis, from having to prove the actual composition of the stone or rock on which they have

been engaged; and

(ii) to bring the work of masons employed in the granite industry within the scope of the Scheme.

Draft Silicosis and Asbestosis Schemes.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 13th January, 1931, THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 15th January, 1951, that, in pursuance of his powers under section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, he proposes to make a Scheme (which may be cited as the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931) to provide for the appointment of a Medical Board to give the necessary certificates in all cases where compensation is claimed for silicosis or asbestosis, and to carry out periodic medical examinations of workers employed in certain specified processes involving expressions. involving exposure to silica or asbestos dust. It is proposed that the Board should act through panels, each consisting of not less than two members of the Board, which will be set up at different centres and have charge of the well-in partial set. members of the Board, which will be set up at different centres and have charge of the work in particular areas; and that one member of the Board should be appointed Chief Medical Officer, with head-quarters at Sheffield, to supervise the working of the Board. These arrangements are in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee which was appointed in December, 1928, to advise as to the medical arrangements for the diagnosis of silicosis,†
The Home Secretary also proposes at the same time to amend the

The Home Secretary also proposes at the same time to amend the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1927,‡ and the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928,§ with a view (1) to provide for the certification by the Medical Board of cases arising under these Schemes, and (2) to extend the right to compensation to what the schemes is the same time to amend the various strength of the same time to amend the various strength. who, though not totally disabled, are found on examination by the Medical Board to be suffering from the disease to such a degree as to make it dangerous for them to continue in the employment, and are for that reason suspended by the Board from employment.

The Home Secretary further proposes to make a Scheme (to be cited as the Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis) Scheme, 1931) to provide for the payment of compensation by employers of workmen employed in certain processes involving exposure to asbestos dust.

Copies of the draft Schemes can be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 975 of 1928. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Order appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 37). See also, for a more detailed statement as to the policy of the Home Office in regard to workmen's compensation for silicosis, the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928 (pages 320-1).

† The Report of the Silicosis (Medical Arrangements) Committee was issued in 1929. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5d. net.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927: No. 380. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928: No. 975. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Scheme appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 37).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Statistical tables relating to British and foreign trade and industry (1924–30). Part I. General tables. (Cmd. 3737; price 5s. 6d.) (See page 6.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(i) Report on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 12.)

Mining.—(i) Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1930. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3754; price 1d.) (ii) Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1929. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt poor relief in England and Wales in the September quarter, 1930. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 13.)

PUBLIO SOCIAL SERVICES.—Return showing the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1929 and 1930, and the total number of persons directly benefiting the expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1929, together similar particulars for Scotland. Treasury. (H.C. 17; price 4d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with unemployment. (Cmd. 3746; price 4d.) (See page 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.—Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. Part II. Unemployment Grants Committee: Report to August 30th, 1930. (Cmd. 3744; price 3d.) (See page 10.)

(See page 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit. U.I. Code 8B (formerly U.I. 440) Pamphlet 11/1930, November, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State and the Swiss Government respecting unemployment insurance. Berne, November 3/4, 1930. Treaty Series No. 51 (1930). (Cmd. 3750: price 1d.) (Cmd. 3750; price 1d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Rails and Fishplates: The Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Portsmouth: Roofing Slates: Davies Bros., Portmadoc.—Yard Abroad: Bungalows: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd.,

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor and Spares: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Anchors, Stockless: Wasteneys Smith & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Blankets: Thos. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Boats, Motor: Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; A. Rutherford & Co., Birkenhead; R. J. Perkins, Ltd., Whitstable; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—Brushes, Tooth: W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cabinets, Ice: Marco Refrigerators (1929), Ltd., London, S.W.—Gable, Chain: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats: John Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Chamois Skins: J. & T. Beaven, Ltd., Holt, Wilts; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; C. Kirkham & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; The North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. J. Turney, Ltd., Stourbridge; Charles F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Compressors, Air: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Conveyor, Ash: Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Crane, 4-Tons Jib, Electric: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes, two 10-tons, Portal Type: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Drawers, Winter: Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock.—Drill, Brown: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Elements, Heating: Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Engines, Motor-Boat: Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Firehearths and Gear: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Flour: J. W. French Gear: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Carron Company, Carron; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Sheffield.—Flour: J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpo & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London, E.C.—Gear, Bow Cap: Mactaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Herrings, Tinned: Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—Iron, Fire Bar: Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lanterns, Masthead and Gear: W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lathe, Combination Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Leggings, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Linoleum and Cork Carpet: Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Machine, Boring and Milling.

Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Drilling and Keyway Cutting: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine Milling: J. Parkinson & Son. Shipley, Yorks.—Oil, Linseed: Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Bros. & Co., London, E.; Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Pickles: John Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol; Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—Pump, Dock, Centrifugal: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Sild, Tinned: Norseland Canning Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Switches, Sockets, etc.: Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Torpedo Stores: British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., Leicester; P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Pererborough; Monk Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Trucks, One-Ton Morris: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—W.C.'s and Gear: Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Wire, Copper, Aerial: Fredk. Smith & Co., Manchester. Smith & Co., Manchester.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminum Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Kinlochleven.—
Bedsteads, Camp: E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperton.—Belts, M.G.: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Blinds and Fittings: Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., S. Walker, Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Owen Smith, W. Lawrence, Ltd., J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Gum: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Walton.—Braid and Lace: Firmin & Son, W. Lawrence, Ltd., J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Rainds.—Books, dank. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Walton.—Braid and Lace: Firmin & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Brass Tubing: E. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—Buttons, Brass: Firmin & Sons, Birmingham.—Canvas, Khaki: Jas. Stott (1929), Ltd., Oldham.—Cap Comforters: A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Cases, Wood: Wenn, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Chassis and Cabs: Garner Motors, Ltd., Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Cloth, Blue-Grey: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Conduits and Fittings: Stella Conduit Co., Ltd., Bilston.—Cooking Apparatus, Steam: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Copper Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cylinders: J. Robertson, Aberdeen.—Desks, Children: Educational Supply Assn., Ltd., Stevenage.—Drawers, Cotton: I. and R. Morley, Heanor.—Drawers, Cellular, Short: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Drawers, Woollen: I. and R. Morley, J. Haines & Co., Leicester.—Fire-Engine Gear: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Gloves, Knitted: J. Spencer & Sons, A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Grinding Wheels: B. R. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—Gun Billets: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Hydro Extractors: Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Jackets, S.D.: J. Billets: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Hydro Extracturs.
Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Jackets, S.D.: J.
Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Jersevs, Pullover:
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January, 1931.

AIR MINISTRY.

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Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—Aircraft and Spares: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft Engine Installation: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Reconditioning: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Spares: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester, Kent; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Boiler Enamel: Houseman & Thompson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne,—Bombs. Practice: Vosper & Thompson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne,—Bombs, Practice: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers Works (Duxford): A. Negers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge. Concrete Reservoir (Peterborough): J. Guttridge & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough. Reservoir (Peterborough): J. Guttridge & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.

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W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Exhaust
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Parachutes: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.
—Pumps, Tyre: British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—
Steam Poller: Marshell Song & Co., Ltd., Carlondon, S.W.—
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—Buoyage Material: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—
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Church Stretton Post Office: Alterations and Additions: W. Pace, Shrewsbury.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Church Stretton Post Office: Alterations and Additions: W. Pace, Shrewsbury.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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