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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed, on the whole, some

further improvement.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 20.9 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 21·5 at 23rd March, 1931, and 14·2 at 28th April, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 27th April, 1931, was 22·0, and for females 18·0. At 23rd March, 1931, was 22·0, and for females 18·0. 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22 · 7 and 18 · 4.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 27th April, 1931, there were approximately 9,356,700 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 89,500 more than a month before, but 553,300 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 27th April, 1931, there were 1,848,170 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 11,356 less than a month before, but 690,061 more than a year before. The total on 27th April, 1931, included 1,340,599 men, 58,286 boys, 400,999 women and 48,286 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,276,110 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; 468,800 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 103,260 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,671,290, included 220,367 men, 5,374 boys, 46,101 women and 3,052 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 27th April, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 390,946 men, 12,334 boys, 144,457 women and 9,241 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 556,978 was 47,111 less than a month before, but 109,734 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 27th April, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 112,584 men, 268 boys, 2,093 women and 20 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 114,965 was 1,538 less than a month before, but 21,932 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.-There was a further seasonal improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, and the clothing industries. The numbers unemployed showed a further decrease in a number of the textile industries (the principal exceptions being the cotton and lace industries), and employment also

improved in coal mining, slate quarrying, steel and tinplate manufacture, constructional engineering, and the motor vehicle industry. There were increases, however, in the numbers unemployed in pottery manufacture, general and marine engineering, and the cotton and lace industries.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported during April resulted in an estimated decrease of over £26,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 325,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £1,225 in

those of nearly 19,000 workpeople.

The reductions mainly occurred in the mining, textile, and transport groups. In the mining group the workpeople affected included coal miners in the Cannock Chase, Leicestershire, South Derbyshire, North and South Staffordshire, and Bristol coalfields, where there were reductions in the percentage additions to basis rates, varying in the different areas from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages. In the textile group principal reduction concerned workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Railway traffic workers formed the main body of workpeople affected by reductions in the transport group, many of the lower grades sustaining a reduction of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced included ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area, brass workers at Birmingham and in Yorkshire, and men employed by electrical contractors in England and

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st May, 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 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the figure was 29. These percentages were the same as those for a month earlier, and compare with 55 and 40 respectively for 1st May, 1930.

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 April was 45. In addition, 12 disputes which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 24,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in April was about 130,000 working days.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN 1930.

170

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931 (page 6), some preliminary statistics were given of industrial disputes, involving stoppages of work, which occurred in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1930. More detailed statistics regarding these disputes, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now

available and are given below.

The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1930 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 422.* In these disputes about 286,100 workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and workpeople were directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out), and 20,800 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments 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 308.700, as compared with 533,800 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1930 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 4,399,000 working days, as compared with 8,287,000 in 1929.

4,399,000 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:—

To antitut the population of the property and the property and the property of	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	 1 430 431	388,000 145,800 533,800	6,596,000 1,691,000 8,287,000
Wool Textile Dispute Oul Mining Dispute, Scotland All other Disputes All Disputes	 1 1 420 422	120,000 76,000 112,700 308,700	3,258,00 0 428,000 713,000 4,39 9 ,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

		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 Other Mining and	153	78,500	576,000	150	148,600	663,000	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	9	1,200	90,000	8	600	8,000	
Glass, etc Iron and Steel	12 7	500 3,100	6,000 56,000	7 5	600 700	5,000 9,000	
Engineering Shipbuilding	18 25 30	19,900 8,000 7,700	62,000 529,000 120,000	11 23 31	800 4,200 4,200	8,000 15,000 60,000	
Cotton Wool Textile	35 14	392,200 6,800	6,642,000	17	2,600 122,200	36,000 3,279,000	
Other Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	17	1,100	11,000	20 21	4,000 1,400	77,000 10,000	
Tobacco Woodworking,	4	100	4,000	5	900	3,000	
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	17	1,400	15,000	23	3,300	88,000	
etc Building, Public Works Con-	2	400	20,000	6	800	7,000	
tracting, etc. Transport Commerce, Distribution and	40 21	3,300 7,200	28,000 13,000	47 22	3,800 5,200	46,000 25,000	
Finance Other	5 13	300 500	3,000 2,000	5 14	3,500 1,300	51,000 9,000	
Total	431	533,800	8,287,000	422	308,700	4,399,000_	

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 40,900 in 1929 and 20,900 in 1930 were indirectly involved.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES IN 1930.

The largest single dispute in 1930 occurred in the wool textile industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire. Following upon the issue of the report of a Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the question of wages payable in the industry, the employers posted notices of reductions. The Executive Committees

of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade decided to withdraw workpeople from all firms where the reductions were imposed. Work ceased on various dates, usually between 8th and Imposed. Work ceased on various dates, usually between 8th and 11th April, a total of 120,000 workpeople being involved, directly and indirectly. Considerable resumptions of work took place in April and May, and the majority of the unions involved declared the dispute at an end in June, so far as their members were concerned. Certain unions continued the dispute for another month, and one union of weaving overlookers held out until September. Work was resumed upon the employers' terms, except with certain firms where modified reductions were agreed upon. About 3½ million working days were lost in the course of this dispute.

In the coal-mining industry, following alteration in working hours underground, in accordance with the Coal Mines Act, 1930, a question

arose as to the terms of employment which were to operate from 1st December. Stoppages of work occurred on this date involving about 76,000 workpeople in Scotland, 6,000 in North Staffordshire and 3,000 in Shropshire and other districts. In Scotland the dispute lasted a week, while elsewhere at most of the collieries involved it lasted for one or two days only; the total aggregate duration of lasted for one or two days only; the total aggregate duration of these stoppages exceeded 440,000 working days. In Scotland a temporary settlement was effected by the Conciliation Board for the Coal Trade of Scotland, on the basis of a fortnightly "spread over" of hours without change in wage rates pending a permanent settlement. Temporary settlements were also effected in North Staffordshire and elsewhere.

No other disputes occurred in 1930 involving 5,000 workpeople, but three other disputes each involved a loss of between 50,000 and 70,000 working days. Of these, the first occurred in February, and involved 3,250 insurance agents in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Improved terms of remuneration were demanded, and, as a result of the mediation of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, a minimum rate of 50s. per week was guaranteed, other claims being waived. The second of these disputes began on 13th June and involved 1,250 upholsterers and upholstresses in the employment of wholesale manufacturing firms in London. The the employment of wholesale manufacturing firms in London. The workpeople's demands comprised an advance in wages, the limitation of junior labour, and other improvements in working conditions. A settlement was effected on 19th August, providing for a resumption of work at the old rate of wages and for further consideration of the question of junior labour, the other matters in dispute being settled provisionally. The third of these disputes involved 620 silk knitters and makers-up in the employment of a firm at Macclesfield, who ceased work on 16th October in resistance to a proposed reduction in wages. On 25th February, 1931, the reduction was accepted, with some modifications.

with some modifications.

Following is a list of the principal trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, beginning in 1930:—

Classes of Workpeople involved.	Dates of beginning and end of Stoppage.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days lost.
Coal Mining:— Colliery workpeople— Bridgend, Glam. (near) Shotts, Lanarkshire Pontefract (near)	1930. 23 AprJuly 12/13 May-21 May 4 Sept19 Jan. (1931)	450 2,400 371	23,200 17,500 25,600
Scotland North Staffordshire Polmont, Stirlingshire	1 Dec6 Dec. 1 Dec5 Dec. 10 Dec14 Mar. (1931)	76,000 5,880 486	428,000 11,250 36,650
SHIPBUILDING:— Platers, etc.—Belfast	12 Mar19 Mar.	1,339	5,300
OTHER METAL INDUSTRIES :— Steel-tube workers (various occupations)—Swansea	17 Nov23 Dec.	1,450	46,875
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Wool textile operatives— West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire Cotton spinners, piecers, b o b b in ers, cardroom operatives, etc.—Stock-	8/11 Apr16 Sept.*	120,000	3,258,000
port	23 Apr13 May	658	12,500
trimmers, and auxiliary workers—Leicester	1 Sept21 Feb. (1931)	330	16,000
Silk knitters and makers-up —Macclesfield Hosiery workers—Leicester	16 Oct25 Feb. (1931) 24 Nov29 Nov.	620 1,000	68,480 6,000
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:— Upholsterers and upholstresses — (wholesale	Are strong	mistrati order af ordereda	and 20 gg
manufacturing firms)— London	13 June-19 Aug.	1,250	66,500
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Joiners—Glasgow District	3 Mar24 Mar.	1,000	18,000
TRANSPORT INDUSTRY:— Dock workers—Salford	9 Apr16 Apr.	2,500	17,500
Insurance :— Insurance agents — Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7 Feb.–24 Feb.	3,250	50,000
	The second secon	10 to 10 8 10 8 10 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	THE PERSON NAMED IN

CAUSES.

May, 1931.

The numbers and proportions of disputes in 1930, and of work-people directly involved therein, arising from the principal classes of causes, are given below. In some cases disputes originate from a number of different causes, e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by one for a reduction in working hours. For the purpose of these Tables such disputes are classified according to what appears to be the principal cause of the stoppage:—

minuter of caresons with the tool	Nun Oi Disp beginnin	f	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	
Principal Causes or Objects.	Total.	Per- cent- age.	Total.	Per- cent- age.
Wage increases	38 91 119	9·0 21·6 28·2	10,600 125,600 18,700	3·7 43·9 6·5
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular classes or	248 19	58·8 4·5	154,900 96,700	54·1 33·8
persons	79	18.7	17,300	6.1
discipline	46	10.9	11,800	4.1
Trade Unionism	28	6.6	5,100	1.8
Other	2	0.5	300	0.1
Total	422	100.0	286,100	100.0

Wages questions accounted for more than half of the disputes and of the numbers of workpeople directly involved. Disputes arising out of questions respecting working hours formed less than 5 per cent. of the total number of disputes, but, mainly owing to the stoppage in the coal mining industry in Scotland, accounted for about one-third of the total number of workpeople.

The following Table shows by groups of industries the proportion of workpeople who were directly involved in disputes in 1930 arising from the principal classes of causes:

from the principal classes of causes :-

Industry Group.	Work- people	Proportions directly involved in Disputes respecting					
	directly involved in Dis- putes begin- ning in 1930.	Wages.	Hours of La- bour.	Employ- ment of Particular Classes or Persons.	Work- ing Ar- range- ments.	Trade Union- ism.	Other Ques- tions.
Mining and Quarry	No.	1 %	%	%	%	%	%
dining and Quarry- ing Metal, Engineering	138,600	16.3	68.9	7.5	4.3	2.8	0.2
and Shipbuilding	5,900	43.2	20.0	20.8	13.2	2.8	
extile	121,500	96.9	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.3	
Building, Public Works Contrac-	1,300	58.8		37.0	4.2	in it	
ing, etc.	3,500	75.8	0.9	19.7	0.5	3.1	
ransport	5,200	10.5	0.6	31.3	56.2	1.4	
ther ···	10,100	79.2	•••	9.1	7.0	4.7	
All Industries	286,100	54.1	33-8	6.1	4.1	1.8	0.1

Judged by the numbers of workpeople involved, wage questions were the principal causes of disputes in all industry groups except the mining and quarrying and the transport groups, where the chief place was held by questions respecting working hours and by other questions of working arrangements, respectively.

RESULTS.

The number and proportion of disputes beginning in 1930, and of workpeople directly involved therein, the results of which were (a) in favour of the workpeople, (b) in favour of the employers, and (c) of the nature of a compromise, were as under. Disputes classified as in favour of workpeople or in favour of employers, for the purpose of this and the following Tables, are those in which the workpeople or employers, respectively, were completely successful, or practically so, in attaining or resisting the objects to which the stoppage of work was due. Disputes in which the workpeople, or employers, were partly, but not wholly, successful, are included under 'compromised'"

Results.		Number of Disputes.		Number of Workpeople directly involved	
100 Hall		Total.	Per- centage.	Total.	Per- centage.
In favour of workpeople In favour of employers Compromised		71 155 196	16·8 36·7 46·5	17,900 222,500 45,700	6·2 77·8 16·0
Total		422	100.0	286,100	100.0

Disputes settled by compromise formed the largest group in 1930, representing over 46 per cent. of the total number of disputes. Judged by numbers of workpeople directly involved, however, disputes settled in favour of the employers greatly preponderated, over three-quarters of all the workpeople being included in disputes of this category; the stoppage in the wool textile industry alone accounted for 40 per cent. of the total. Disputes settled in favour

of the workpeople formed much the smallest group (17 per cent.) and included 6 per cent. only of the workpeople involved.

The following Table shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1930, classified according to their results:—

The state of the s	Work- people directly involved	in Disput	ons directly i es beginning cults of whic	in 1930,
Industry Group.	in Disputes beginning in 1930.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Compromised.
Mining and Quarrying	No. 138,600	% 9.5	72.7	17.8
Metal, Engineering and Ship- building	5,900	10.5	24.4	65.1
Textile Clothing	121,500	1·0 20·5	97·0 40·6	2·0 38·9
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Transport	3,500 5,200	47·4 4·1	19·6 4·5	33·0 91·4
Other	10,100	7.4	9.8	82.8
All Industries	286,100	6.2	77.8	16.0

Disputes settled in favour of the employers preponderated in the mining and quarrying and textile groups, and settlements by compromise in the metal, etc., transport, and "other" industries groups. Disputes settled in favour of the workpeople accounted for nearly half the workpeople directly involved in the building, etc.,

group; in the other groups they were of minor importance.

Combined statistics of the causes and results of disputes beginning in 1930 are given below:-

Principal Causes.	Number of involved in 1930.	Total.		
House the second second	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised.	
Wage increases	400	1,300	8,900	10,600
Wage decreases	2,800	116,900	5,900	125,600
Other wage questions	2,500	7,500	8,700	18,700
All wage questions Hours of labour Employment of particular	5,700	125,700	23,500	154,900
	4,400	85,900	6,400	96,700
classes or persons Other working arrangements, rules and discipline Trade Unionism	4,400	5,400	7,500	17,300
	600	4,400	6,800	11,800
	2,800	1,100	1,200	5,100
Other Total	17,900	222,500	45,700	286,100

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The principal methods by which disputes beginning in 1930 were settled are shown in the Table below:—

Methods of Settlement.	Number of Dis- putes.	Proportion of all Disputes.	Number of Workpeople directly involved.	Proportion of Workpeople directly involved in all Disputes.
By direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives By conciliation By arbitration By return to work on em-	265 39 9	% 62·8 9·3 2·1	173,700 87,600 3,100	% 60·7 30·6 1·1
ployers' terms without negotiations By replacement of workpeople Otherwise	68 32 9	16·1 7·6 2·1	19,900 1,100 700	7·0 0·4 0·2
Total	422	100.0	286,100	100.0

The majority of final settlements in 1930 as in most years were effected by direct arrangements or negotiations between the parties or their representatives, 265, or over three-fifths of all the disputes, or their representatives, 265, or over three-fifths of all the disputes, directly involving about the same proportion of workpeople, being thus concluded. Although settlements effected by the various modes of conciliation and arbitration numbered only 48, or 11 per cent. of the total, they included nearly one-third of all the workpeople, owing largely to the fact that the dispute in the coal mining industry of Scotland was settled by conciliation. In 68 disputes, mostly of small dimensions, although forming 16 per cent. of the total number of disputes, work was resumed on the employers' terms without of disputes, work was resumed on the employers' terms without negotiations. In 32 disputes the workpeople who ceased work were replaced by other workpeople, but such disputes were in all cases very small.

MAGNITUDE.

In the Table below, the disputes of 1930 are analysed from three different aspects of magnitude, viz., numbers of workpeople involved, duration in weeks, and aggregate duration in working days. It should be observed that, for the purposes of this Table, the duration in weeks and the aggregate duration in working days take account of time lost in 1931 by disputes which began in 1930 and continued beyond the end of the year. On the other hand, the aggregate

Less than 100 workpeople involved.

^{*} 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.

Ireland 7 Feb.-24 Feb. 3,250 50,000

*Most of the workpeople resumed work in April, May or June and some in July; one union of weaving overlookers held out till September.

duration of disputes which began before 1930, but continued into 1930, is excluded. As regards numbers involved, the Table relates only to disputes beginning in 1930. The figures in the Table, therefore, differ from those given in the first and second Tables in this article (page 170), which include workpeople involved and working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year irrespective of the date of commencement.

It will be seen from the figures given that, as in other years, most of the disputes beginning in 1930 involved small numbers of work people and lasted for a few days only. Disputes involving less than 250 workpeople numbered 314, or three-quarters of the total, while in only 27 disputes was the number of workpeople involved 1,000 or more. Three-quarters of all the disputes (319 out of 422) terminated within a fortnight, and only 58 disputes lasted more than four weeks. Of the total aggregate duration, nearly three-quarters occurred in the dispute in the wool textile industry, and over 90 per cent, of the remainder occurred in 113 disputes, or about one-quarter

Limits.	Number of Disputes beginning in 1930.	Total Number of Workpeople involved di.ectly and indirectly in these Disputes.	Aggregate Duration of these Disputes in Working Days.
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Disputes classified by Total Numbers directly and indirectly involved.

ROSERVALE TO	BEET TO BE STORY		CONTRACTOR OF STREET	9 (40) 100 (40)
Under 100 wor	kpeople	222	8,100	76,000
100 and un		92	14,900	107,000
250	500	46	16,200	145,000
500 ;;	1,000	35	23,200	141.000
1,000 ,,	2,500	19	27,000	201,000
2,500 ,,	5,000	5	15,600	86,000
5,000	10,000	1	5,900	11,000
10,000 and up		2	196,000	3,686,000

Disputes classified by Duration in Weeks.

Under 1 week	254	76.200	148,000
1 and under 2 weeks	65	94,500	543,000
2 4	45	8,300	124,000
4 ,, 6 ,,	22	2,600	77,000
6 ,, 10 ,,	14	2,200	87,000
10 , 20 ,	19	2,700	197,000
20 weeks and upwards	3	120,400	3.277.000

Disputes classified by Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

00 0		,
255	20,300	47,000
53	15,500	38,000
83	36.600	164,000
	31.100	224,000
3		109,000
3	5.100	185,000
2	196,000	3,686,000
	255 53 83 23 3	255 20,300 53 15,500 83 36,600 23 31,100 3 2,300 3 5,100

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1893-1930.

The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1893-1930, 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 commencement) at the establishments where the disputes occurred.

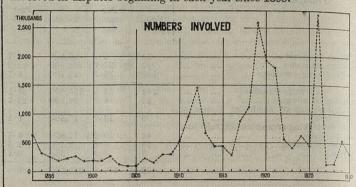
Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in		ber of Workp in Disputes in Year.*	Aggregate Dura tion in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progres	
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000).
1893	599	597,000	37,000	634,000	30,440,000
1894	903	254,000	68,000	322,000	9,510,000
1895	728	205,000	54,000 50,000	259,000 192,000	5,700,000
1896 1897	906 848	142,000	63,000	229,000	3,560,000 10,330,000
1898	695	199,000	53,000	252,000	15,260,000
1899	710	137,000	42,000	179,000	2,500,000
1900	633	132,000	53,000	185,000	3,090,000
1901	631	111,000	68,000	179,000	4,130,000
1902	432	115,000	140,000	255,000	3,440,000
1903	380	93,000	23,000	116,000	2,320,000
1904	346	56,000	31,000	87,000	1,460,000
1905	349	67,000 158,000	25,000 60,000	92,000 218,000	2,370,000
1906	479 585	100,000	46,000	146,000	3,020,000 2,150,000
1907 1908	389	221,000	72,000	293,000	10,790,000
1909	422	168,000	129,000	297,000	2,690,000
910	521	384,000	130,000	514,000	9,870,000
1911	872	824,000	128,000	952,000	10,160,000
1912	834	1,232,000	230,000	1,462,000	40,890,000
1913	1,459	497,000	167,000	664,000	9,800,000
1914	972	326,000	121,000	447,000	9,880,000
1915	672	401,000	47,000	448,000	2,950,000
1916	532 730	235,000 575,000	41,000 297,000	276,000 872,000	2,450,000 5,650,000
1917	1.165	923,000	193,000	1,116,000	5,880,000
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	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927	308	90,000	18,000 44,000	108,000	1,170,000
1929	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930	422	286,000	21,000	307,000	4,400,000

It should be observed that in this Table the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the first and second Tables in this article (page 170) 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.

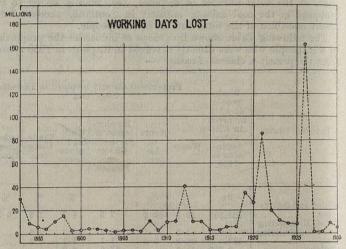
May, 1931.

The numbers of workpeople involved in disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1893-1930, and the numbers of working days lost in such disputes, are shown graphically in the diagrams

In the first diagram the position of the crosses, in relation to the scale in the margin, indicates the total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning in each year since 1893.



In the following diagram the position of the circles indicates the aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in



The dotted lines in both these diagrams are inserted only in order o assist the eye by connecting successive crosses or circles.

The great fluctuations from year to year in the number of workpeople involved and in working days lost shown by the above figures are very largely due to the effect of relatively few stoppages of work of exceptional magnitude. Particulars of the largest disputes which have occurred since the War are summarised in the following Table :-

Year.	Classes of Workpeople Involved.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.	Approximate Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost.
1918	Cotton spinners, etc.—Lancashire and	og base rode	
1919	Cheshire	120,000 150,000	1,000,000 3,750,000
	Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire, etc	450,000	7,500,000
	Ironfounders, coremakers and dressers— England, Wales and Ireland Railway workers—Great Britain	65,000 500,000	6,800,000 3,850,000
1920 1921	Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire,	1,100,000	16,000,000
	etc	375,000 1,150,000	6,750,000 72,000,000
1922	Engineers, etc.—United Kingdom (federated districts)	260,000	13,650,000
1923	Shipyard workers—Principal districts Shipyard platers, rivetters, caulkers, etc.	90,000	3,400,000
	—Federated districts	40,000	5,725,000
1924	Dock workers, etc.—Great Britain Building operatives—Great Britain	110,000	510,000 2,970,000
1925	Wool textile operatives, enginemen, firemen, etc.—West Riding of York-	165,000	3,105,000
1926	shire and part of Lancashire Coal miners, etc.—Great Britain Workpeople in the transport, printing,	1,050,000	145,200,000
	building, iron and steel and other industries—Great Britain	1,580,000	15,000,000
1929	Cotton operatives—Lancashire, Cheshire, etc	388,000	6,596,000
1930	Wool textile operatives—West Riding of Yorksh're and part of Lancashire Coal miners, etc.—Scotland	120,000 76,000	3,258,000 428,000
	Cour miners, coo. Doomand	10,000	NAME OF TAXABLE

* 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 in 1925, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920, 150,000 in 1919, and 106,000 in 1912 were involved in more than one dispute.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DURING HOLIDAY PERIODS, 1930.

THE WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

A DIFFICULT administrative problem which faces the Employment Exchange service each year is the supply of suitable workpeople to meet the fluctuating demands from hotels, boarding houses, shops, etc., at holiday resorts during the periods of seasonal pressure. Suitable workpeople to meet these requirements in full do not usually live in or near the more important holiday resorts, and special arrangements have been made by the Exchanges to bring these vacancies to the notice of applicants elsewhere.

The effectiveness of these arrangements is shown by the fact that 77.4 per cent. of the vacancies notified in 1930 were filled, a total of 39,673 men, boys, women and girls having been placed in seasonal employment at holiday resorts during that year. The number of women and girls placed in employment during the year was 31,439, an increase of 5,038 over the number in 1929. Of these women and girls, 12,838 were placed as resident domestics, 5,022 as nonresident domestics, 8,831 as waitresses, 1,880 as shop assistants, and 2,858 in other occupations. As regards the 8,234 men and boys placed, 3,419 went to resident domestic service, 799 to non-resident mestic service, and 1,435 became waiters.

Formerly it was possible to meet, in some measure, the requirements of seaside resorts from towns or villages not too far distant; but the growth of motor traffic has resulted in the establishment of catering services in the inland towns and villages, with the result that it has become necessary to go farther afield for suitable workpeople for temporary seasonal work. By a system of co-operation between Local Offices, through which the "demand" areas are linked up with areas where there is a probable supply of suitable unemployed workpeople, it has been practicable to effect engagements without delay.

The arrangements made include visits of the Ministry's officers from the "demand" areas to specified "supply" areas, where the nature of the work is explained to workpeople, and the supply and type available are ascertained. Employers have gained confidence in engaging labour from other districts because of the first-hand information given by the Exchanges as to the qualifications of workpeople; while a personal explanation of the general conditions of this employment has encouraged applicants to come forward.

Workers with previous experience are placed in touch with their former, or other, employers. As an example, it was found that some 630 applicants from certain districts in the North West of England expressed their willingness to return to seasonal work with their ormer employers. Allowing for wastage due to such causes as marriage, or the fact that applicants have found other employment during the winter, it is gratifying that, of 653 applicants placed at Blackpool last year, 196 are prepared to return to Blackpool this year; and, from one textile area alone, 26 out of 37 women placed last year, none of whom had previous experience of this work, are willing to return to the same employers in Blackpool this year.

Lists of suitable inexperienced workers who are willing to be considered for this employment are prepared, though employers, in general, are not prepared to take inexperienced workers until the season is advanced. In all cases, applicants who are willing to take seasonal employment are given full particulars of the individual employment before they travel to it; assistance is provided, if required, with travelling facilities, a portion of the fare being remitted in appropriate cases; and welfare arrangements, which appear to be appreciated both by employers and workpeople, are made in the areas where employment is available.

The number of seasonal vacancies for women and girls notified to Employment Exchanges during 1930 showed an increase of some 5,000 over the number in 1929; but nearly 76 per cent. of the vacancies were satisfactorily filled, as compared with 73 per cent. of the lower number of vacancies available in 1929. The proportion of actual placings to vacancies notified is affected by the cancellation of vacancies by employers who had overstated their requirements, and by the failure of numbers of applicants for employment to take situations after their particulars had been submitted to, and accepted by, employers. The task can perhaps best be measured, however, by the fact that, of 31,439 women and girls placed in seasonal employment, 14,061 were brought from other districts.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

A MEETING of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) was held on 12th May at the Ministry of Labour. This was the first meeting of the Council attended by Lord Goschen, the new Chairman, who was formally introduced by the

The Council reviewed the progress made in the establishment of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls during the year ended April, 1930. It was reported that 48 new Junior Instruction Centres and Classes had been established during the year, and that 111 such courses were now open, in 82 different towns in England and Wales.

The Council approved the issue of a White Paper summarising the results of their recent inquiry into the prospective supply of and demand for juvenile labour during the years 1930–38. They also approved the issue of a letter to Local Committees for Juvenile Employment, enclosing a questionnaire regarding the employment of young persons under the age of eighteen years in occupations whose hours of employment are not at present limited by statute.

HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1930.

THE Employment Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, have published their Report for the

The objects of the Committee are to supply accurate information on methods of training and prospects in different occupations open to girls of secondary school education, and to advise girls and their parents thereon; and to establish relations with employers with a view to finding openings for such girls. Some 220 schools, mainly in London and the Home Counties, are co-operating with the Committee. During the year, 2,568 fresh applications were received from secondary school girls, an increase of 133 over the previous year. Employment was found for 1,413 girls; the principal occupations were:—clerks, 753; shorthand typists, 389; showroom and workroom apprentices and assistants, 70; nursing (mostly nursery

The Report expresses regret that, partly owing to financial stringency, so many girls enter the overcrowded field of clerical work; though the Committee do all they can to encourage girls to take a course of training, with a view to taking up professional work or other careers affording more scope for individual interest. The Research Section of the Juvenile Department of the Ministry of Labour, in co-operation with the Committee, during the past year, has considerably added to its information about a great variety of occupations open to women; also as to scholarships and funds available for the help of students, courses of training, hostels and girls' club accommodation, etc. A panel of expert advisers, representative of the various occupations open to women, is being formed; at the date of the Report, prominent men and women in the following occupations had already consented to serve :- accountancy, actuarial work, agriculture, almoner's work, commercial art, dentistry, domestic science, dressmaking and designing, engineering, horticulture, hospital nursing, house property management, laundry management, librarianship, overseas employment, pharmacy, salesmanship, secretarial work, and welfare work.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Head Mistresses' Employment Committee, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. 1. (Telephone: Victoria

EDUCATION FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

THE President of the Board of Education appointed a Committee, in October, 1928, "to advise the Board of Education as to the scope and method of the Board's inquiry into technical education for the engineering industry, and to review the material furnished to the Board in the course of the investigation." The Report of this Committee, together with the comments of the educational bodies concerned, has now been published.

The Report considers in some detail the methods of recruitment to the industry, in relation to education before employment begins. Reference should be made to the Report for further information on this section of the Committee's inquiry; but it may be mentioned that the Committee consider that the engineering industry can beneficially absorb a larger number of recruits who have continued their full-time education beyond the statutory school-leaving age, and that, in particular, more efforts might be made to recruit boys from the central schools, from junior technical schools (an increase in which is suggested), and from secondary schools. The question of increased recruitment from Universities and full-time technical colleges for the productive side of the industry, as well as for special posts, also demands consideration. The formulation of a more systematic recruiting policy by the industry is most important.

On the subject of training in the works, the Committee consider that, generally speaking, this should be more systematically organised by individual firms. There should be a probationary period for boys at the beginning of their training, in order that the firm may determine the type of work for which each is most suitable, and may see that the boy is satisfied; and steps should be taken to broaden the training of trade apprentices who show special promise by transferring them to the grade of engineering apprentice or by other means. Promotion should be by merit, taking account of a boy's school-record as well as of his work in the shops.

On the subject of the part-time education of apprentices, etc., the Committee recommend that the practice of allowing time off for

part-time attendance at technical courses in the day time should be further extended. Arrangements for such attendance can usually be made for selected boys only, but suitably qualified trade apprentices and shop boys should be eligible for the privilege, as well as engineering apprentices. Day attendance should normally be supplemented by attendance at evening classes on not more than two evenings a week. Firms should consider the possibility of securing the provision in the day time of instruction of a more general kind for younger boys who have not entered apprenticeship. Finally, every effort should be made to encourage the attendance of young workers at evening classes.

The Report also deals, in some detail, with the question of abjects of instruction in technical schools and colleges, particularly in relation to the National Certificate Schemes. Reference should be made to the Report for particulars of the Committee's suggestions on this part of their inquiry.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
† Education for the Engineering Industry. H.M. Stationery Office; price
1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d. post free).

WAGES IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The wages, hours and conditions in this industry are regulated under the General Award of 1924, and provision is made for the yearly exchange of notices for the purpose of making modifications in the Award as may be necessary from time to time. These notices are presented on 11th February, and are due to expire on 25th March, unless agreement is reached in the interval.

In February last the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation

gave notice to the trade unions representing the workers in the pottery industry for alterations in wages and trade usages, and a counternotice was given by the unions to the Federation. The differences were considered by the National Council for the Pottery Industry in accordance with the constitution, and eventually it was agreed that three of the honorary members of the Council, Mr. E. H. C Wethered, Mr. A. S. Rowntree and Professor Henry Clay, should conduct an inquiry into the position of the industry and report thereon. It was further agreed that if agreement could not be reached on consideration of the report, the same three members should give a decision which would be binding. The parties failed to reach agreement, and the disputed questions were therefore referred, in accordance with the above-mentioned arrangement, to the three honorary members, who issued an Award on 29th April, which was to operate as from the first settling day in May, 1931.

The Award reviews the present earnings of workpeople in the industry, the extent of unemployment, the volume of exports, turnover, profits, etc., and determines that the wages of all operatives shall be reduced by 10 per cent., provided that in no case shall the percentage reduction reduce the rate of wages of certain classes of operatives below specified minimum rates. The classes for whom minimum rates are defined are female warehouse workers and female scourers, for whom 25s. is fixed for workers 21 years of age and over; female workers in the electrical fittings section, 25s. 6d. for some occupations and 27s. for others; certain classes of female dippingoccupations and 2/s. for others; certain classes of female dipping-house workers, 27s.; earthenware potters' attendants and tile trade attendants, 25s.; enamellers and gilders, 7½d. per hour; litho trans-ferers, 6½d. per hour; enginemen, 52s. 6d. per week; stokers, 47s. 6d per week; and labourers, 43s. per week. In the case of female workers and labourers lower minimum rates are specified for those

under 21 years of age.

Further points dealt with in the Award include a definition of an "ordinary worker" in regard to piecework decorators; a provision that apprentices shall be retained for at least 12 months after completing apprenticeship, at the full journeyman's or journeywoman's rate; and provision for the reference of any question of interpretation of the Award to a Joint Committee, with, if necessary, an independent Chairman.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS, 1925-1930.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 28th April, the Secretary for Mines gave the following particulars of the average weekly cash earnings of all workers employed in coal mines in each district of Great Britain during the years 1925 and 1927–30. It should be noted that these particulars do not include the value of allowances in kind, which during the first nine months of 1930 varied from about 5s. 4d. a week in Northumberland and Durham to about 2½d. a week in Scotland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire

District.		5.	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
Scotland	s. 53 45 47 53	d. 11 5 8 6	8. 52 41 44 47 48	d. 5 11 6 7	8. 51 37 40 48 43	d. 4 5 0 5 4	8. 52 38 40 49 45	d. 4 6 11 7	8. 50 36 39 47 44	d. 4 10 7 3
North Derbyshire and Notting- hamshire South Derbyshire, Leicestershire,	52	2	49	1	43	6	46	1	45	3
Cannock Chase and Warwick- shire)	l	49	1	42	4	44	3	43	11
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire Cumberland, North Wales, South Staffordshire, Shropshire,	46	1	43	8	39	11	41	9	41	8
Bristol, Forest of Dean, Somerset and Kent	46	8	45	1	42	6	44	5	44	9
Great Britain	50	8	47	2	43	9	45	6	44	4

CHART SUPPLEMENT.

THE present number of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE contains the usual quarterly Supplement comprising Charts illustrating the course of trade, output, prices, wages, finance and employment since 1924, together with Tables containing the statistics upon which the Charts have been based.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND AND NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

The Mines Department have issued the ninth Report of the Miners' Welfare Committee, covering the year ended 31st December, 1930, together with the fourth Report of the selection committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, covering the period from November, 1929, to October, 1930.*

The sum paid into the Miners' Welfare Fund in 1930 from the levy on output was £1,038,041, as compared with £976,343 in 1929; while the total sum paid out during the year was £1,361,466. The receipts from the welfare levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £217,000, an increase of £11,000 on the previous year's receipts. This levy, supplemented by contrion the previous year's receipts. This levy, supplemented by contributions from the General Fund (amounting in 1930 to £43,400), and by interest on investments, is devoted to the provision of pithead baths at collieries, which include accommodation for drying the

The total receipts from contributions on "output levy" account — i.e., from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the Fund in 1920 to 31st December, 1930, were £8,935,266. To this must be added interest to the amount of £738,458, making a total of £9,673,724; of which £7,452,120, or four-fifths of the levy, is ear-marked for the respective districts in which it is raised, while the remaining one-fifth forms the General Fund, which is used mainly for the purposes of education and

The following Table shows the allocation of the district funds from the inception of the scheme up to 31st December, 1930:—

Description.	Total number of Schemes.	Total allocated.
RECREATION:	inemia "	£
†Indoor.—Institutes, halls, clubs, libraries (including small grants for the purchase of books), swimming baths, etc	615	2,120,316
†Oudoor.—Recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, swimming pools, colliery bands, etc	581	1,752,337
PIT WELFARE: Cycle sheds, drying rooms, and shelters at the pitheads, and drinking water underground Pithead baths and canteens	15 45	12,925 215,180
Health: Hospitals (structural additions, equipment, endowment of existing public institutions, etc.) Convalescent schemes (new institutions for the use of miners only, and funds for the purchase of	55	221,275
admission tickets, the provision of surgical appliances, the special treatment of serious accidents, etc.) District nursing services	37 31 71	2,205,779 47,380 83,357
EDUCATION: Lectures, scholarships, establishment and equipment of centres for junior technical instruction, etc	160	80,698
EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION	-	77,010
Totals	1,610	6,816,257

The amount credited during the year to the General Fund was £207,608, of which £43,400 was transferred to the pithead baths fund, under the arrangement by which the General Fund contributes one pound for every five realised from the royalties levy. The total allocations from the General Fund during the year, apart from the sum transferred to the baths fund, amounted to £92,213, of which £37,899 was for research, £44,880 for education, and £9,434 for

administrative expenses and other miscellaneous services.

The number of applications for miners' welfare scholarships in 1930 was 618, a decrease of 71 on the figure for 1929; 160 were from actual miners, and 458 from miners' children. Twelve scholarships were awarded, six to miners and six to children of miners; of the former, one was for post-graduate work.

WELFARE AND WELFARE SUPERVISION IN FACTORIES.

THE Home Office have brought out a second edition of a pamphlet

on Welfare and Welfare Supervision in Factories.‡

The pamphlet, which has numerous illustrations, is divided into The pamphlet, which has numerous illustrations, is divided into four sections, dealing respectively with welfare—fitting the work to the worker (ventilation, lighting, rest-pauses, facilities for sitting, prevention of accidents, first aid, messrooms and canteens, etc.); with welfare—fitting the worker to the work (selection and training of workers, transfers from one department to another, medical supervision); with outside welfare (thrift schemes, clubs, facilities for recreation, transport of workers living at a distance, etc.); and with the organization of welfare work in a factory (appointment of with the organisation of welfare work in a factory (appointment of employment managers or welfare supervisors, records, co-operation of representatives of workers, etc.).

* H.M. Stationery Office; price Is. 6d. (1s. 8d. post free).
† Many of the "indoor" schemes include land for recreation purposes, and such recreation grounds are not shown separately under "outdoor" schemes.
† Welfare Pamphlet No. 3 (Second Edition). H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING DRAFT CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR.

THE International Labour Conference adopted, at its fourteenth session, held in June, 1930, a Draft Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, a Recommendation concerning Indirect Compulsion to Labour, and a Recommendation concerning the Regulation of Forced or Compulsory Labour. The texts of the Draft Convention and of the Recommendations have been published

It is now announced† that H.M. Government in the United Kingdom propose to forward to the Secretary General of the League of Nations a communication informing him of their decision to ratify the Draft Convention. Although the Treaty of Versailles permits a Draft Convention to be applied to non-self-governing dependencies with modifications, H.M. Government propose to apply the Convention without any modification in all the non-self-governing Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, a list of which is set out in

an appendix to the Command Paper.

H.M. Government also propose to accept the Recommendations concerning Indirect Compulsion to Labour and concerning the Regulation of Forced or Compulsory Labour.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1930.

The issues of the Board of Trade Journal for 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March give statistics of the emigration and immigration of British subjects during the year 1930, with some particulars of the occupations and ages of the migrants.

The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) to take up permanent residence (i.e., residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 92,158 in 1930, as compared with 143,686 in 1929 and with 136,834 in 1928. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom was 66,203 in 1930, as compared with 56,217 in 1929 and with 59.105 in 1928. These figures are exclusive both of Irish Free State migrants travelling via ports in the United Kingdom and of migrants (of all nationalities) leaving or arriving at ports in

the Irish Free State.

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

Countries.		nts from Kingdom.	Immigrants into United Kingdom.		
Countries.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	
British North America Australia New Zealand British South Africa India and Ceylon Other Parts of British Empire	65,558 18,377 4,700 5,766 6,265 6,234	31,074 8,517 3,981 4,559 5,636 5,474	12,294 9,516 2,704 4,872 8,152 6,411	15,820 12,808 3,144 4,416 8,581 6,673	
Totals, British Empire	106,900	59,241	43,949	51,442	
United States Other Foreign Countries	30,709 6,077	27,336 5,581	6,012 6,256	7,931 6,830	
Totals, Foreign Countries	36,786	32,917	12,268	14,761	
Totals, all Destinations	143,686	92,158	56,217	66,203	

It will be seen that the reduction was chiefly due to a great decline in the emigration to British North America and to Australia, the totals for 1930 in each case being less than half the totals for 1929. The emigration to Australia was, in fact, considerably less than the immigration therefrom; in other words, there was a balance inwards from Australia in 1930 of 4,291, as against a balance outwards of 8,861 in 1929. The balance outwards to British North America was reduced from 53,264 in 1929 to 15,254 in 1930; that to New Zealand from 1,996 to 837; and that to all Empire destinations taken together from 62,951 to 7,799. To the United States, on the other hand (the only important country of destination of emigrants, outside the British Empire), there was a much smaller reduction in the balance outwards—from 24,697 in 1929 to 19,405 in 1930.

Assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act numbered 12,605 in 1930 (of whom 9,244 went to Canada), as compared with 34 476 in 1990. ,476 in 1929. In addition, 17,252 emigrants in 1930, 1929, went to Canada at the special passage rate of £10 granted by the steamship lines, by agreement with the Oversea Settlement Department, to emigrants from the United Kingdom. (The figures for 1930 are provisional.)

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal-Mining Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the Mining Industry agreed to a reduction of wages in the industry by 5 per cent. as from the first Sunday in April. Previous reductions took place in February last, and in October and July, 1930, and wages are now 19 per cent. lower than at 1st July, 1930.

Engineering Industry.—In accordance with a decision of the National Joint Commission for the Engineering Industry, wages have been reduced by 5 per cent. The reduction was either to take effect on 1st May or to be applied in two stages, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as from 15th April and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 15th May, as might be determined by the local Committees.

DENMARK.

Various Industries.—The termination by the employers of the collective agreements expiring early in 1931 and the refusal of the workers to accept wage reductions, resulted in the issue of lock-out notices in various industries, which would ultimately have affected about 100,000 workers. An official conciliation proposal, which had previously been rejected by the workers, was accepted at the end of April by all the industries concerned with the exception of the boot and shoe industry. As a result, the lock-out has been restricted to that industry, about 2,500 workers being affected. The conciliation proposal provides for wage reductions varying from 2 to 8 per cent. according to the rate of wages (the employers had demanded a reduction of 15 per cent.) and for a paid annual holiday of 6 working days. The industries principally affected are the iron and metal, the cement and the woodworking industries, and lime-kilns, brick and tile works and sugar factories.

Textile Industry.—A 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of some 100,000 workers employed in undertakings affiliated to the Roubaix-Tourcoing Textile Consortium, announced to take effect as from 20th April, was subsequently postponed until 18th May. Wage reductions of 8 and 6 per cent., respectively, in the case of male and female workers employed in silk weaving mills at Lyons, blanket factories at Cours, and hosiery mills at Troyes became operative on 8th April. The total number of workers affected was approximately

Coal-Mining Industry.—An agreement recently reached in the Haute-Loire Department provides for reductions in daily wages ranging, according to category, from $1\cdot60$ francs to $2\cdot05$ francs in the case of underground workers, and from $1\cdot10$ francs to $2\cdot05$ francs in the case of surface workers.

GERMANY.

Iron and Steel Industry.—Direct negotiations between employers and workers regarding the conclusion of a fresh covering agreement for the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry in Germany broke down on 5th May, and conciliation proceedings were to be instituted towards the middle of May at the instance of the trade unions concerned. The employers, who, as reported in this GAZETTE for March last (page 93), decided to terminate the original agreement on 1st April, have advanced a number of demands designed to secure economies of from 4 to 5 per cent. in wage costs. They defend their demands on the ground that while, in recent months, a general reduction in wage rates of some 5 per cent. months, a general reduction in wage rates of some 6 per cent. on an average has taken place throughout the country, they are precluded from securing a corresponding direct reduction of wages in the industry by the fact that the current basic wage agreement remains inviolable until 1st October, 1931. Their demands include: (i) the abolition of social supplements (e.g., household and family allowances); (ii) the limitation of paid holidays to a maximum of 6 days; (iii) the reduction of the piece-work-basis time rate so as to provide that piece-work earnings shall exceed time rates by 10 instead of 15 per cent. as hitherto; and (iv) the reduction of the special supplement for overtime, Sunday work and work on public holidays from 25, 50 and 100 per cent. of the normal wage to 10, 25 and 50 per cent. 25 and 50 per cent. respectively.

Coal-Mining Industry.—Following upon their notification, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 135), to terminate at 31st May next the covering agreement for manual workers in the Ruhr mining industry, the employers have put forward a number of demands for a revision of the terms of the agreement with a view to the reduction of overhead costs. These demands include: (i) the elimination from the agreement of the clause providing for a 7-hour shift for underground workers and the incorporation of a clause providing that the working hours and duration of the shift shall be regulated in accordance with the existing statutory provisions; (ii) the reduction of the special supplement for overtime, Sunday work and work on public holidays from 25, 50 and 100 per cent. of the normal wage, to 10, 25, and 50 per cent. respectively; (iii) the limitation of paid holidays and the reduction of holiday pay by 25 per cent.; (iv) the discontinuance of the payment of household allowances (Hausstandgeld), etc.; (v) the reduction of the minimum rates for piece-workers by 5 per cent.; (vi) the reduction of the maximum coal allowance for private consumption. To these demands the workers have put forward counter demands for: (i) a shift of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours for underground workers ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hours for workers exposed to high temperatures), and 7 hours for surface

^{*} The figures for 1927 to 1929 relate to the years ended January, 1928, 1929, 1930, and that for 1930 to the nine months ended October, 1930.
† Provisional figure.

^{*} Cmd. 3693. H.M. Stationery Office; price ls. net (ls. ld., post-free). † Cmd. 3841. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (lid. post-free).

workers; (ii) the working of overtime to be required only in cases of urgent necessity, and, in other cases, only by specific agreement; (iii) an increase of 15 per cent. in the minimum wage for piece-workers. Efforts by direct negotiations to reconcile the opposing demands of the two parties having failed, the official conciliator demands of the two parties having failed, the official conciliator intervened, and, in proceedings on 6th May, issued an award providing for: (i) the reduction of the household allowance from 16 to 10 pfennigs per shift; (ii) the holiday allowance to be reduced by one day for all workers who have completed over two years' employment; the mixing industry. (iii) the register of employment in the mining industry; (iii) the revision of wage rates if working hours are revised at any time between 1st June, 1931, and 31st May, 1932—the period during which it is contemplated that the award should be operative. The workers have declared themselves in favour of the acceptance of the award.

Textile Industry.—The award providing for a reduction of wages in the Silesian textile industry, details of which were given in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 135), has been declared binding. In the Harburg jute-spinning industry some 4,000 workers went on strike towards the end of April, owing to the announcement by the employers of their intention to reduce piece-work rates by amounts stated to range between 15 and 50 per cent.

Various Industries.—The large-scale lock-out reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 135) is still in progress, the number of workers affected having increased by 25,000 as from 15th April. The total number of workers at present locked out is approximately

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

UNDER an Order dated 21st March, 1931, a further extension of working hours up to 52 a week has been authorised in the following industries:—(1) sawmilling, carpentry and allied trades; (2) the manufacture of tiles, bricks and artificial (cement) stone; (3) the impregnation of wood with blue vitriol. In the first two cases the permit is valid until 17th October next and in the last until 26th September next.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A REPORT summarising the results of a number of surveys into earnings and hours of work of persons employed in the wool textile industry in the United States between 1910 and 1930 has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics (Bulletin No. 533).

The most recent survey, relating principally to the first quarter of 1930, covers 41,400 employees (21,591 males and 19,809 females) in 105 representative woollen and worsted mills in 15 States, or about 27 per cent. of the number of workers employed in the whole industry as enumerated in the 1927 census.

In comparing the results of this survey with that for 1928 (of which a summary appeared in this GAZETTE for January, 1929), the reduction in average hourly earnings and increase in average full-time hours a week for the industry as a whole is seen to be due—wholly in the case of hours and partly in the case of earnings—to the addition of 12 mills, situated in six Southern States, which were not included in the 1928 survey.

The following Table compares the average full-time weekly hours and the average hourly and full-time weekly earnings in 1928 and 1930, showing the extent to which the results are affected by the inclusion of the Southern States:—

Sex of Workers and Date of Survey.	Number of employees covered.	Average weekly full-time hours.	Average hourly earnings.	Average full-time weekly earnings.
Males:— 1928 Survey 1930 Survey † 1930 Survey ‡ 1930 Southern States alone	21,049 19,868 21,591 1,723	49·4 49·4 49·7 53·5	Cents.* 56.8 53.2 51.6 34.8	Dollars.* 28.06 26.28 25.65 18.62
Females:— 1928 Survey 1930 Survey † 1930 Survey ‡ 1930 Southern States alone	17,801	49·2	43·8	21·55
	18,549	49·2	40·3	19·83
	19,809	49·5	39·2	19·40
	1,260	53·8	25·0	13·45
All Employees, male and female:— 1928 Survey 1930 Survey † 1930 Survey ‡ 1930 Southern States alone	38,850	49·3	51·4	25·34
	38,417	49·3	47·3	23·32
	41,400	49·6	46·0	22·82
	2,983	53·6	30·8	16·51

^{*} The exchange value of the United States dollar (= 100 cents) is approximately 4s. 1½d.
† Excludes 12 mills in Southern States.
‡ Includes 12 mills in Southern States.

The following Table shows the index numbers (average for year 1926 = 100) of employment and pay-roll totals in the wool textile industry for the years 1923 to 1930:—

		Year.		.14	Index numbers of employment.	Index numbers of pay-roll totals.
					or employment.	or pay-ron totals.
1923		TO STORE		and the	124.5	126.7
1924	•••	1	•••	***	113.3	114.1
					110.7	110.6
1925						100.0
1926		200			100.0	
1927					99.7	100.6
1928					95.0	94.4
1929		C EL CO			96.0	96.3
1930				15000	77.7	72.7
1950					Charles and the second	

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY IN GERMANY, 1930.

Wirtschaft und Statistik, the official journal of the German Federal Statistical Office, for 15th April, 1931, contains a summary of the results of the official inquiry into earnings and hours of labour of persons employed in the papermaking industry in Germany at May, 1930. The inquiry covered 27,499 persons in the highest paid age group employed in the manufacture of paper, cardboard, cellulose and wood pulp, or about one-third of the total number of adult persons employed in the industry. About 75 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry were paid at time-rates, including time-rates with a bonus on output, whilst the remaining 25 per cent. were piece workers.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings excluding overtime and family allowances, the agreed minimum hourly time rates or piece-work-basis time rates, the average weekly hours including overtime, and the average gross weekly earnings including overtime and family allowances:

Method of Wage Payment and Occupation.	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime and family allowances.	Agreed hourly time rate or piece- work-basis time rate.	Average weekly hours including overtime.	Average gross weekly earnings including overtime and family allowances
Time rates (including time	Rpfs.*	Rpfs.*	COLUMN STATE	R.M.*
rates with bonus on output): Paper machine man First paper machine as-	109.6	96-2	47.7	53-94
sistant Beaterman, paper manu-	90.0	83.2	46.9	43.57
facture Calender man and cutting	92 · 1	84 - 3	46.2	43.68
machine man	86.9	82.6	45.3	40.04
Cardboard machine man Taker off, cardboard	90.5	81.9	49.0	46.18
manufacture Beaterman, cardboard	74.2	71.3	46.0	34.92
manufacture	81.2	76.5	, 47.5	39.87
Assistant beaterman Boilerman, cellulose manu-	77.2	73.8	45.6	36.25
facture Machineman, cellulose	98.2	86.0	51.1	54.00
manufacture	93 - 4	84 · 5	50 . 7	50.83
Chopperman Taker off, wood pulp	81.8	77.4	48-8	41.59
manufacture	77.8	76-2	47.5	38.14
Wood peeler Male assistant worker	82.5	76.4	46.4	39.01
(unskilled)	79-2	75.1	46.9	38.34
Female worker Piece-work-basis time rates:	53.5	50.3	43.0	42.81
First paper machine assistant	103.7	102.0	40.7	42.01
Calender man and cutting machine man	110.0	99-1	44.6	49.35
Taker off, cardboard manu facture	93.1	91.8	45.6	42.44
Machine man, cellulose manufacture	96-6	99.2	48.6	48.28
Wood peeler Male assistant worker	101.4	90.2	44.8	46.26
(unskilled)	106.4	87·5 59·1	44.8	48·90 26·19

In a number of undertakings some of the workers, particularly in the skilled occupations, were found to be paid on a monthly basis, and not on the basis of an agreed hourly rate. For the purpose of comparing average hourly earnings with agreed hourly rates these workers have, therefore, been omitted. The information in the Table given above consequently relates to about 90 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry.

According to trade union statistics, the number of trade union members in the papermaking industry who were unemployed in May, 1930, was 10.7 per cent., and the number working short-time 15.6 per cent. As a result of the prevalence of short-time working, average weekly hours, including overtime, were for time workers 46.1, for piece workers 43.4, and for all workers 45.4, while gross weekly earnings were correspondingly low.

EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed, on the whole, some further improvement. There was a further seasonal improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, and the clothing industries. The numbers unemployed showed a further decrease in a number of the textile industries (the principal exceptions being the cotton and lace industries), and employment also improved in coal-mining, slate quarrying, steel and tinplate manufacture, constructional engineering, and the motor vehicle industry. There were increases, however, in the numbers unemployed in pottery manufacture, general and marine engineering, and he cotton and lace industries.

There was some improvement in employment in each of the administrative divisions, except the North-western, but in the North of England and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland employment was still very bad. In the Midlands Division it remained bad. In London and the Southern area employment was moderate and much better than in other parts of the country.

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 27th April 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20.9, as compared with 21.5 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 14.2 at 28th April, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th April, 1931, was 16·3, as compared with 16·5 at 23rd March, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.6, as compared with 5.0. For males alone the percentage at 27th April, 1931, was 22.0, and for females, 18.0; at 23rd March, 1931,

the corresponding percentages were 22.7 and 18.4.

At 27th April, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,848,170 wholly unemployed, 556,978 temporarily stopped, and 114,965 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,520,113. This was 60,005 less than a month before, but 821,727 more than a year before. The total included 1,844,129 men, 70,888 boys, 547,549 women and

The 1,848,170 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,276,110 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; 468,800 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 103,260 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,671,290, included 220,367 men, 5.374 boys, 46.101 women and 3.052 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 27th April, 1931,

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry showed an improvement, on the whole, but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th April, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 28th March, 1931, and of 8.8 per cent. as compared with 12th April, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, was 5·11, an increase of 0·38 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th March, 1931, and of 0·26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930.

In the iron-mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was fairly good. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it continued steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales it was bad, with much short-time working. At chalk quarries employment was very slack. At tin mines and china clay quarries it was bad.

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 April was 78, as compared with 81 at the end of March, and 151 at the end of April, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight improvement but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45·1 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 45·8 at 23rd March, 1931, and 30·9 at 28th April, 1930.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but remained very bad. It also remained very bad in steel sheet

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad and showed little change on the whole, a further decline in marine and general engineering being balanced by an improvement in the motor vehicle section and in electrical and constructional engineering. In general, textile, marine and constructional engineering employment was very bad; it was bad in the motor vehicle section and slack in electrical engineering. A considerable number of workpeople were discharged from railway engineering works.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and continued to decline in most districts; in one division only the South-Eastern Division—was the percentage unemployed below 25; it was 60 per cent. or over in the North-Eastern Division

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

Textile Industries.—Employment in the cotton industry continued unsatisfactory. Many mills in the American spinning section were closed down, and much unemployment and under-employment was reported in all the principal districts. Many mills in various districts extended the Easter stoppage. The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed was 38·2 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 36·5 at 23rd March, 1931, and 30·7 at

In the wool textile industry employment showed a further slight improvement but continued very slack both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. The improvement was largely seasonal. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 25·7 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 27·2 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 21·3 at 28th April, 1930. In the carpet trade employment showed little change and continued slack.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and remained bad, on the whole; in the lace trade it remained slack. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment showed a further improvement but was still bad, on the whole. In the jute trade employment showed a further improvement but was still very bad; in the linen trade also it showed an improvement but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades the improve-ment reported in March was maintained, but employment was still very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed further improvement and was fair, on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade there was some slight improvement but employment was only moderate; in the corset trade it was fair; in the glove trade it remained slack, on the whole. In felt hat manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement but was still only moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement at almost all centres, largely due to seasonal causes, but was still only moderate with most firms. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18.4 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 19.2 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 17.5 at 28th April,

Leather Trades.—Employment continued slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment continued to improve slowly, but was still slack, on the whole, at the end of the month. As regards individual occupations employment was considerably better with painters and showed some improvement with each of the other classes of operatives except plumbers, with whom there was a slight decline. Employment was moderate to slack, on the whole, with bricklayers and masons, very slack with carpenters, and bad with plasterers, plumbers and slaters. It was moderate with painters and slack with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement but was still slack, on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further slight mprovement but was still slack; and with millsawyers and coachbuilders it continued slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- In the papermaking industry employment continued moderate, on the whole; in the hand-made section it remained slack. With letterpress printers employment showed little change and was generally moderate. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was fairly good in most districts outside the London area, where it was reported as bad. With lithographic printers employment generally continued bad or slack. With lithographic artists it was only moderate; and with bookbinders it was slack, on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was bad, on the whole, with much short time working; short-time working also continued at Derby and Worcester. At Bristol a further slight improvement was reported but employment was still slack. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed little change and remained bad; in other sections it showed a slight decline and remained slack.

Fishing.—With fishermen employment showed little change and remained bad, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.-Employment with dock labourers remained very slack; and with seamen also it remained slack on the whole, although demand improved at some ports as the month progressed.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

 $^{^{\}circ}$ The exchange value of the German Reichsmark (= 100 Reichspfennigs) is approximately 11 \cdot 8 pence .

CENTAGE UNEM-

PLOYED

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for April, 1931.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	868,716 6,596 2,517	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5·11 5·10 5·93	Days. + 0.38 + 0.06	Days. + 0.26 - 0.42 - 0.07	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 78 Mills working. 366 Shifts Worked	Number. — 3 + 60	Number. — 73 — 137	
Iron and Steel	48,182	(one week). 243,091	Per cent.	Per cent33.4	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

and the system state		Number of Workpeople Employed. Total Wages Paid to Workpeople.				
Industry.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	62,776 51,050 75,450 9,469 63,066 10,100 9,464	Per cent 0.9 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.9 + 1.4 - 6.2 + 1.7	Per cent11.4 - 8.8 - 3.7 - 6.3 - 1.3 - 11.1 - 8.1	£ 102,003 98,120 133,365 16,041 139,806 17,526 24,615	Per cent 1·3 + 1·6 + 2·4 - 0·4 + 2·6 - 6·7 + 1·3	Per cent 8.7 - 11.8* - 10.2* - 12.5 - 4.2 - 14.3 - 10.6

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemploy ment at 27th April, 1931, among insured persons in the respec-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:-

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,	Numbers Insured, 27th April, 1931. as con with			se (—) in ercentages mpared	
	1930. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,255,620 929,770 864,400 1,847,230 2,020,760 2,181,890 1,307,810 592,520 266,000 139,700	13·1 12·1 14·8 20·0 28·6 26·6 28·3 32·7 31·2 4·1	8·4 7·7 9·8 20·2 19·3 28·9 20·3 17·7 25·7 1·1	11.6 11.1 13.7 20.0 26.5 27.4 26.0 31.2 29.1 3.2	- 0.4 - 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.8 - 1.3 - 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.6 + 0.1	+ 4·3 + 3·6 + 4·0 + 6·4 + 8·8 + 6·7 + 9·2 + 6·6 + 7·2 + 0·9
Total	12,405,700	22.0	18.0	20-9	- 0.6	+ 6.7

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from April, 1930, 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	Males.	yed amo		and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.		Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1930. 28 April 26 May 23 June 21 July 25 August 27 October 24 November 22 December 1931. 26 January 23 February 23 March	14·6 15·2 15·6 17·0 17·3 18·0 19·4 19·8 20·7	13·3 14·4 14·8 15·8 16·5 16·8 17·2 18·8	10.6 10.8 10.8 11.3 12.1 12.7 13.9 14.8 14.9	3·6 4·2 4·6 5·4 5·0 4·9 4·8 4·3 5·0 5·0 5·0	14·2 15·0 15·4 16·7 17·1 17·6 18·7 19·1 20·2 21·5 21·5 21·5 20·9	1930, 28 Apr. 26 May 30 June 28 July 25 Aug. 29 Sept. 27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec. 1931, 26 Jan. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 27 Apr.	1,752,000 1,823,000 1,947,000 2,072,000 2,106,000 2,338,000 2,359,000 2,725,000 2,671,000 2,694,000 2,655,000

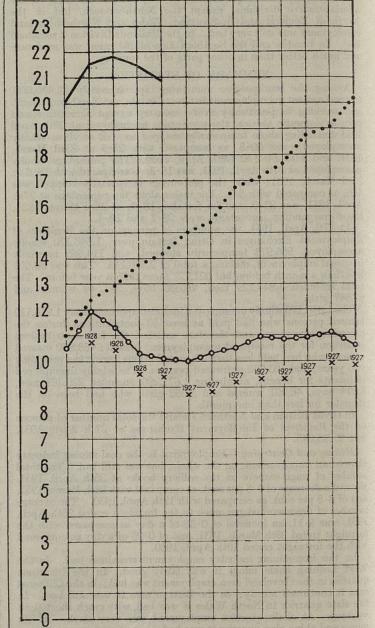
^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGE	UNEMPLO	OYED	AMONG	WORKI	EOPLE
INSURED					GREAT
BRITAIN AL	ND NORTH	ERN IR			
Plain Curve				1931.	

Dotted Curve - - · · · · · · · Chain Curve - - 0-0-0-0 = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-30. The maximum percentages in February to December of those years occurred in 1930. In January the maximum percentage of 13.3 occurred in 1923.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL, 1931.

		10000	olumb /	and the later	Total.		
Area.	Men.	Воув.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1930	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 1,128 1,117 918 1,759 1,039 936 870 438	4,856 2,379 2,005 4,723 4,618 3,860 2,914 1,544	1,814 786 749 306 856 855 627 418	4,512 1,709 1,561 1,707 3,114 3,532 2,368 609	12,310 5,991 5,233 8,495 9,627 9,183 6,779 3,009	0·55 0·64 0·61 0·46 0·48 0·42 0·52 0·51	
GREAT BRITAIN	 8,205	26,899	6,411	19,112	60,627	0.51	

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.

May, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26·1 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 27·4 at 23rd March, 1931, and 16·6 at 28th April, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·5 from 16·5 to 17·0, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1·8 from 10·9 to 9·1.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th April, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 28th March, 1931, and of 8.8 per cent. as compared with 12th

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, was 5·11, an increase of 0·38 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th March, 1931, and of 0·26 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books at		Days w	Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	25th April,	(-) as c	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec (-) as compared with a			
Control and Control of the Control o	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES:	78. 12 X		Per cent		Days.	Days.		
Northumberland	44,957 118,654	-0·4 -0·2	- 7·6 -16·4	5.47	$-0.05 \\ -0.20$	$+0.42 \\ -0.13$		
Cumberland and West-			10 4	5 00	-0 20			
morland	9,432	+1.7	- 6.9	5.49	+0.13	-0.01		
South Yorkshire	112,983	+1.1	- 3.4	4.76	+1.04	-0.06		
West Yorkshire	50,620	+0.6	- 5.2	4.77	+1.42	+0.51		
Lancs, and Cheshire	71,075	-1·7 -0·9	- 6·4 - 4·5	5.09	+0.23	$+0.50 \\ +0.37$		
Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester	53,170 60,019	-4.2	- 3.7	4.44	+1.16	+0.85		
Wandala	17,042	-0.8	- 0.9	5.65	+0.33	+0.68		
North Staffordshire South Staffs†, Worcs.	24,050	-0.7	-15.6	5.23	-0.03	+0.41		
and Salop	30,047	-0.0	- 2.3	5.35	+0.75	+0.74		
Glos. and Somerset	9,423	-1.5	- 9.3	5.37	+0.27	+0.31		
Kent	5,520	+1.3	+15.4	5.44	-0.10	+0.28		
North Wales	14,323	-0.1	- 4.1	5.72	-0.05	+0.52		
South Wales and Mon.	157,995	+0.4	-12.3	5-73	+0.20	+0.59		
England and Wales	779,310	-0.4	- 8.5	5.13	+0.47	+0.34		
SCOTLAND:	THE COURSE		In Price		1000 50			
Mid. & East Lothians	13,033		- 5.1	4.91	-0.50	+0.05		
Fife and Clackmannan	21,015	+0.3	-10.2	4.90	-0.49	-0.10		
Rest of Scotland	55,358	-2.4	-13.3	4.92	-0.41	-0.64		
Scotland	89,406	-1.3	-11.5	4.92	-0.44	-0.41		
GREAT BRITAIN	868,716	-0.5	- 8.8	5.11	+0.38	+0.26		
		P. C. Commercia		100 - 379 v	S. Charles	1 3 3 3 3 3		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, was 0.63 of a day per week, of which 0.59 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 28th March, 1931, were 1.01 of a day per week, of which 0.98 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 12th April, 1930, were 0.93 of a day per week, and 0.91 of a day per week respectively. The average non-winding and 0.91 of a day-per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the April and March, 1931, periods, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the April, 1930, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th April, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,115,100 tons, as compared with 18,232,200 tons in the four weeks ended 28th March, 1931, and 20,984,600 tons in the four weeks ended 18th April 1979. ended 12th April, 1930.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-eople in the respective areas at 27th April, 1931, and the increases

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

or decreases as compared with 23rd March, 1931, and 28th April, 1930, are shown in the following Table:-

70 1 1 001 2 50 (-) 200	In	sured Pe	rsons Re at 27th	corded a April, 19	8 31.	Inc. (Dec. (To	-) in	
Area.	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	8.	as compa with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	182,125	97,170	17.0	9.1	26.1	- 1.3	+ 9.5	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	156,370 25,755	91,216 5,954	16·5 21·2	9.6	26·1 26·1	- 1·9 + 3·3	+ #9.5 + 10.0	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	8,117 34,578	276 12,970	15·6 22·5	0·5 8·4	16·1 30·9	+ 0.4 + 6.6	+ 0·4 + 19·0	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	2,232 19,973	1,274 33,873	18·9 11·2	10·8 18·9	29·7 30·1	+ 6:1	+ 10·9 + 14·5	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	15,854 4,739	4,556 11,171	17·4 7·5	5·1 17·8	22.5	+ 2.5	+ 5·1 + 12·8	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs Wor-	6,159 711	10,023 86	9·3 5·8	15:1	24·4 6·5	- 6·3 + 0·1	+ 13.5	
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,927	2,679	12.6	3.8	16.4	- 2.0	+ 0.7	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,742 288	840	14.7	7.1	21·8 5·4	- 1·6 + 0·1	+ 7.0	
Monmouth	51,550	13,461	22.4	5.9	28-3	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	

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 5,022,900 tons in April, 1931, as compared with 5,115,600 tons in March, 1931, and with 5,877,000

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during April. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 32·3 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 31·3 at 23rd March, 1931, and 10·8 at 28th April, 1930.

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

employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

	peoj 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	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,962	Per cent.	Per cent 28.6	Days. 4.67	Days 0.08	Days 0.39	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,404 1,230	+ 1:1	- 20·7 - 24·1	5·71 4·94	+ 0·33 - 0·16	- 0·29 - 0·86	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,596	- 1.4	- 25-1	5.10	+ 0.06	- 0.42	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines uring the fortnight ended 25th April, 1931, by firms making returns was 2,517, showing an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with March, 1931, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with April, 1930. The average number of days worked per week * in the period by the mines making returns was 5.93 in April, 1931, as compared with 5.93 in March, 1931, and 6.00 in April, 1930.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column,

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a decline, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.9 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 34.9 at 23rd March, 1931, and 17.8 at 28th April, 1930.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 78 furnaces were in operation at the of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 78 turnaces were in operation at the end of April, 1931, as compared with 81 at the end of March, 1931, and 151 at the end of April, 1930; while in the case of 68 firms employing 11,380 workpeople at the end of April, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with March, 1931, and a decrease of 40.4 per cent. compared

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of April, 1931, March, 1931, and April, 1930:—

	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	April, 1931.	Mch., 1931.	April, 1930.	Month before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.				inati matt			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	21	22	39	- 1	-18	
Lancs	43	8	8	11		- 3	
Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	219 0					- (
and North Wales	26	5	5	11	***		
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants	53	21	21	27		- 6	
Lincolnshire Shropshire,	25	7	8	16	- 1	- 9	
Worcester and War- wick	44	7	8	13	- 1	- 1	
mouthshire	21	2	. 2	6		- 4	
England and Wales	305	71	74	123	- 3	- 52	
SCOTLAND	89	7	7	28		-2	
GREAT BRITAIN	394	78	81	151	- 3	-73	

The production of pig iron in April, 1931, amounted to 323,200 tons, compared with 357,100 tons in March, 1931, and 619,600 tons in April, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but remained very bad. In the week ended 25th April, 1931, 300 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 254 in the week ended 28th March, 1931, and with 411 in the week ended 3rd May, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.4 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 48.6 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 27.3 at 28th

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained very bad. In the week ended 25th April, 1931, 66 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 52 in the week ended 28th March, 1931, and with 92 in the week ended

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at

out beside	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	57 7	+ 9 + 2	- 14 - 1	300 66	+ 46 + 14	-111 - 26	
TOTAL	64	+ 11	- 15	366	+ 60	-137	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in April, 1931, amounted to 59,992 tons, or 11,445 tons more than in March, 1931, but 22,363 tons less than in April, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in April among insured workpeople showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.1 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 45.8 at 23rd March, 1931, and 30.9 at 28th April, 1930.

At certain firms, employing 48,182 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 25th April, 1931, 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) decreased by 5.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th March, 1931, and by 33.4 per cent. as compared with April, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.0 in the week ended 25th April, 1931, as compared with 5.1 in March, 1931 and 5.4 in April, 1930.

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

Action probabilities of the con-	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	Aggregate number of Shifts.		
-	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
NEW YORK	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before	
DEPARTMENTS.	ea des	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,551 621 17,847 1,651 6,460 6,703	- 7·4 -30·8 - 2·8 - 8·7 - 1·3 - 6·9	- 37·9 - 69·5 - 26·4 - 40·9 - 18·3 - 22·3	25,350 2,344 80,191 7,849 35,547 36,919	- 9.8 -35.2 - 3.6 -16.6 - 0.4 - 6.4	- 39·9 - 73·3 - 34·0 - 42·5 - 20·7 - 24·8	
Mechanics, Labourers	10,349	- 1.2	- 29.8	54,891	- 4.8	- 35.4	
TOTAL	48,182	- 4.0	-28.8	243,091	- 5.4	- 33.4	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon- mouth England and	10,208 15,530 330 4,549 4,403 2,629 3,608	- 1.0 + 3.5 -17.5 -11.9 - 2.9 - 3.1 -25.5	-29·2 -12·4 -29·2 -21·9 -18·0 -20·8 -57·7	55,683 78,625 1,561 22,244 23,286 13,881 18,044	+ 0.5 + 1.3 -11.0 -16.0 - 3.0 - 3.9 -27.6	- 29·7 - 17·2 - 25·2 - 26·8 - 19·6 - 25·0 - 60·3 - 28·8	
Wales Scotland	41,257 6,925	- 4·0 - 4·3	-25·9 -42·4	213,324 29,767	- 5·0 - 8·0	- 28·8 - 54·4	
GREAT BRITAIN	48,182	- 4.0	- 28 · 8	243,091	- 5.4	- 33.4	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 397,400 tons in April, 1931, as compared with 500,100 tons in March, 1931, and 696,100 tons in April, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during April, and continued to decline in most districts. In the North-Eastern division and in Scotland and Wales from 60 to 67 per cent. of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed, and only one division (the South-Eastern) showed a percentage unemployed of less than 25. Compared with a year ago, when employment was already very bad, the proportion of unemployed was almost twice as great.

In the North-Western division there was some improvement in ship-repairing as compared with the previous month, though employment on the whole was much worse than a year ago.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th April, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd March, 1931, and 28th April, 1930:—

Divisions.	Number of IWorkpeople lloyedat 27th ril, 1931.	Decreas Numbers U	se (+) or se (-) in Inemployed ared with a	ercentage mployed at 7th April, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
Constanting	Total Insured Unempl	Month before.	Year before.	Uner 27	Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,710 1,073 5,338 138 38,480 14,246 33,811 4,941 6,526	+ 385 - 143 + 204 + 33 + 461 - 1,136 + 225 + 64 + 388	+ 1,539 + 391 + 1,298 + 52 + 19,076 + 6,152 + 19,092 + 1,017 + 4,118	38.6 14.3 25.1 41.8 63.0 49.4 60.0 67.0 52.6	+ 4.0 - 1.9 + 0.9 + 10.0 + 0.7 - 4.0 + 0.4 + 0.9 + 3.1	+18·5 + 4·9 + 6·1 +13·1 +30·8 +21·4 +33·6 +16·7 +32·6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	108,263	+ 481	+ 52,735	52.9	+ 0.3	+25.7

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during April remained bad, and showed, on the whole, little change, a further decline in marine and general engineering being balanced by an improvement in the motor vehicle section and in electrical and constructional engineering. In general, textile, marine and constructional engineering, employment was very bad; it was bad in the motor vehicle section and slack in electrical engineering. A considerable number of workpeople were discharged from railway engineering works.

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 27th April, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:-

	1	Numbe			Workped April,	ple Uner 1931.	mployed	
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decreas cor	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a
	General fng; E Iron a Fou	Engl	Ma Enginee	Constr Engli	Vehicles and A	april 1	Month before.	Year before.
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western didlands forth-Eastern orth-Western cotiand vales forthern Ireland	9,370 7,196 4,722 19,395 37,763 48,924 27,259 1,907 2,385	1,550 1,121 255 4,324 1,318 4,144 544 80 66	276 285 648 225 11,024 214 9,463 27 2,898		4,514 2,826 3,125 23,086 2,333 3,852 1,987 586 352	16,149 11,600 8,904 48,634 54,447 58,014 41,404 2,849 5,738	+ 376 - 267 + 49 - 2,696 - 598 + 22 + 2,551 - 45 + 399	+ 8,375 + 6,715 + 4,783 +24,642 +23,570 +23,801 +24,682 + 943 + 3,727
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	158,921	13,402	25,060	7,695	42,661	247,739	- 209	+121,238
		Perce	ntages	Unem	ployed a	t 27th A	pril, 193	1.
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western Idlands forth-Eastern orth-Western cotland Vales forthern Ireland	10·9 15·0 13·1 21·5 32·6 38·2 36·0 34·3 34·3	10·8 13·6 7·1 14·9 15·2 18·8 17·7 20·0 16·5	34·5 11·5 10·1 14·6 50·0 31·5 48·1 19·3 45·9	12·5 28·7 26·6 23·3 28·2 29·6 38·5 35·6 92·5	11·1 9·9 11·1 23·4 16·8 17·7 18·1 27·1 16·3	11·1 13·2 11·9 21·5 32·5 33·0 36·0 31·8 36·2	+ 0·3 - 0·3 + 0·1 - 1·2 - 0·3 + 2·2 - 0·5 + 2·6	+ 5.6 + 7.5 + 6.3 + 10.7 + 14.1 + 13.4 + 21.4 + 10.8 + 22.9
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	26.8	14.9	41.7	27.5	17.3	24.4		+11.8
Pitto, Mar., 1931 Pitto, April, 1930		15.2	38·8 12·8	28·9 15·0	18·2 9·3		=	=

On the North-East Coast employment again declined in marine engineering and was very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was little general change, employment remaining bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued bad or very bad in all sections; in textile engineering the depression continued, with much short-time working.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed a slight seasonal improvement but it was still bad and much short-time was worked. It continued bad in general engineering and slack in the electrical section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained very slack.

In London and the Southern Counties employment remained quiet; it showed an improvement in the motor vehicle section,

but a decline in general engineering.

In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland employment remained very bad. It was worse than in the previous month in general and marine engineering in Scotland, and in marine engineering in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in all sections continued unsatisfactory, and showed a slight decline in April in the spinning section, from the very low level of March. In the section spinning American cotton about one quarter of the mills were closed, and not more than 60 per cent. of normal production was obtained in the remainder. In the Egyptian spinning section there was a similar percentage of short-time running at the active mills, but a much smaller percentage were closed down. In the weaving section, employment remained very bad, and showed no improvement. Many mills, in various districts, extended the Easter stoppage.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 38·2 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 36·5 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 30·7 at 28th

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued bad, and was much below the level of last year. At Stockport the slight improvement recorded last month was maintained, though short time working was still prevalent: at Stalybridge the position was slightly worse, and irregular short time continued; at Hyde the improvement reported last month was maintained, and there was a further decrease in short time working At Glossop employment was slightly worse.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section remained bad,

many spinning mills had been closed for some time, and it was reported that many were unlikely to restart. In the manufacturing section employment continued very slack, and machinery was stopped at every firm; many weavers were working on a reduced number of looms. At Middleton conditions remained fairly good in the Egyptian section, but short time working continued in the American section. At Royton the slightly increased activity in the spinning section was maintained. At Bolton the improvement recorded last month in the spinning and weaving departments was not maintained, and employment in the spinning department was bad; in the week ended 25th April, 39 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than half time, as compared with 34 per cent. in the week ended 28th March. At Leigh employment with spinners was described as bad. At Rochdale employment showed a decline and was bad; at Bury a large number of operatives were suspended for extended holidays at Easter, and short time working prevailed during the

At Preston employment was not so steady as in March, owing principally to sectional stoppages in the preparation departments. At Chorley most of the mills were working better time. At Blackburn the rate of unemployment still remained very high, but the improvement noted last month continued; nevertheless, between 64 and 68 mills, or about half the total number, were closed each week. At Darwen employment was very bad. At Great Harwood employment with weavers showed a slight improvement. At Accrington six of the weaving mills reported last month as having recently re-opened continued production during April. At Burnley the position was worse than in March; several local mills were "weaving out," with the intention of closing down, and most of the mills which were still running had a number of idle looms. At Nelson and at Colne a slight improvement was reported. In the Rossendale Valley employment was described as very bad; there was much unemployment and under-employment, and the majority of the mills closed down for one to two weeks at Easter.

In Yorkshire employment continued very bad, with short time and under-employment; an extended stoppage at Easter was general; there was a slight improvement, however, at Hebden

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

annihi idhinat pesti, ne		Number Vorkpeor			Wages pa Workpeop		
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	25th Apr., 1931.	Apr.,	Month before.	Year before.	25th Apr., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,157 18,304 23,841 6,749 4,725	Per cent 2·3 - 1·2 - 0·8 + 2·9 - 1·9	Per cent10·9 -10·3 -12·0 - 8·6 -17·3	£ 13,632 26,381 38,251 15,097 8,642	Per cent 5·2 - 3·4 + 0·0 + 4·0 - 2·4	Per cent12.4 - 9.1 - 7.9 - 6.2 - 8.9	
TOTAL	62,776	- 0.9	-11.4	102,003	- 1.3	- 8.7	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	3,113 6,856 7,361 12,405	- 3·8 + 5·2 - 6·6 + 2·4	$ \begin{vmatrix} -21 \cdot 8 \\ -20 \cdot 1 \\ -10 \cdot 5 \\ -0 \cdot 0 \end{vmatrix} $	4,310 10,537 12,374 19,341	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 6 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 9 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	-25·1 -20·3 -12·1 +12·6	
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	5,724 4,010 5,942	+ 4·3 - 3·0 + 1·8	-24·3 +16·6 + 6·5	9,502 6,123 9,551	+12·3 - 5·6 + 0·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -22.4 \\ +16.2 \\ +9.9 \\ -15.2 \end{array} $	
and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,613 3,229 2,612 1,707 2,468 2,736	- 2.6 - 7.0 - 1.8 - 4.7 - 4.0 - 5.3	-15.9 -32.8 -17.7 -10.3 -10.8 - 8.1	8,094 6,483 5,568 2,317 3,734 4,069	- 1·4 - 9·1 + 1·0 + 0·4 + 3·2 - 4·7	-15:2 -22:8 -15:4 - 4:4 -14:1 + 2:6	
TOTAL	62,776	- 0.9	-11.4	102,003	- 1.3	- 8.	

Returns from firms employing nearly 59,000 operatives in the week ended 25th April showed that about 21 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly 163 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 27th April, 1931:—

eleka sedesa dik adap réga kikila	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th April, 1931.												
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total.								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10041.						
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,395 14,078	14,332 11,343	16,727 25,421	2,234 12,106	10,236 8,539	12,470 20,645	29,197 46,066						
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,733 11,745 1,813	13,089 41,202 549	15,822 52,947 2,362	2,501 3,599 504	12,201 9,610 349	14,702 13,209 853	30,524 66,156 3,215						
Total	32,764	80,515	113,279	20,944	40,935	61,879	175,158						

	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	Total.			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Sa year	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming,	+ 94 + 451		+ 525 + 505	+ 258 + 2,047	+ 2,088 + 1,564			
Winding and Warp- ing Weaving	- 6 - 823	+ 228 - 1,696	+ 222 - 2,519	+ 587 + 339	+ 1,632 + 35	+ 2,219 + 374	- 2,145	
Other Processes	- 59	+ 24	_ 35	+ 22			88	
Total	- 343	- 959	- 1,302	+3,253	+ 5,244	+ 8,497	+ 7,195	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 69,972,200 lbs. in April, 1931, compared with 99,053,700 lbs. in March, 1931, and with 67,614,800 lbs. in April, 1930.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,832,100 lbs. in April, 1931, compared with 10,805,900 lbs. in March, 1931, and with 11,483,200 lbs. in April, 1930.

in April, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece goods in April, 1931, were 135,193,300 square yards, compared with 136,444,400 square yards in the previous month, and 217,049,600 square yards in April, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued very slack, but showed a further slight improvement both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. The improvement was largely seasonal. In the carpet trade employment showed little change, and continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·7 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 27·2 at 23rd March, 1931, and with 21·3 at 28th April, 1930.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed some further improvement,

but was still bad, and worse than a year ago.

At Bradford and at Huddersfield there was some improvement, partly due to seasonal activity; but a number of firms at Huddersfield were still working only three or four days a week. A marked improvement was reported at Shipley. At Keighley the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Halifax there was a further slight improvement, and spinners of botany and merino yarns continued to be well employed. There was also some activity in the yarn spinning trade at Silsden. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th April showed that about 32 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing 11½ hours each on an average; about 7 per cent. were on

overtime, to the extent of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each.

With wool sorters employment continued moderate, with about 8 per cent. unemployed and about 10 per cent. on short time. In the combing department there was a decline in all sections, and short time was general; the merino section continued to be the best employed. About 29 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time in the week ended 25th April; about 10 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 7 hours each.

In the worsted spinning department there was a further slight improvement, but employment was still very slack. About 29 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 25th April, losing, on an average, 11½ hours each; about 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was also some improvement. About 38 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 25th April, losing, on an average, about 12 hours * each; about 6 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 6 hours each.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued slack, but showed a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th April showed that about 40 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 10 hours each in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, about 42 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 10 hours each in short time,* in the week ended 25th April. There was little overtime except in the spinning department, in which 8½ per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of 8½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment improved slightly; a few firms worked overtime, or ran sections of their machinery at night. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was reported to be a little better, but still very poor. Employment in the rug and blanket trade showed an improvement. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was poor, though a little better than in March. Employment at Morley was very poor and the Easter stoppage was extended. In the Leeds district employment showed little change.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers was only moderate. At Rochdale most producers had a portion of their machinery idle, and some firms were practically closed all the month; very poor time was worked in most of the mills that were open. At Saddleworth employment was bad, worse than in March, and worse also than a year ago; about 85 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time, and large numbers were out of work at the end of April.

In the West of England employment continued slack generally, but an improvement was reported at Trowbridge. In Montgomery shire employment remained very slack.

In Scotland employment was poor for the time of year, though there was a slight seasonal improvement. Many firms had much of their machinery standing idle or only intermittently employed; and only a very small percentage of the workpeople were working full time

Carpet Section.—Employment continued slack, and was about the same as a month earlier. At Kidderminster, employment continued bad, and most firms were on short time. In Yorkshire, employment showed a further slight improvement, and was described as fair. In Scotland, employment was described as quiet or poor at the principal centres.

In the carpet industry, as a whole, about 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th April, losing about 12 hours each on an average; practically no overtime was recorded.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

20-4-60 -11		Number of orkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
74/21 0 <u>1980</u> 0 144	Week ended 25th April, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th April, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan,* 1926 = 100.)
Departments :	478	Per Cent.	0.00	£	Per Cent.	
WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,239 35,326 18,788 9,323 1,774	+ 0·3 + 1·0 + 2·1 + 0·4 - 0·1	89·4 83·3 87·4 93·7 99·5	23,225 51,653 34,222 21,076 3,189	+ 0·3 + 2·5 + 4·6 + 1·6 + 0·1	79·0 77·4 78·0 79·2 71·4
Total—Worsted	75,450	+ 1.1	86 • 4	133,365	+ 2.4	78.3
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	906 11,708 21,094 15,391 1,951	- 0·3 - 0·6 + 1·3 + 1·9 - 12·4	74·2 81·8 89·2 87·6 68·3	1,945 23,409 36,035 32,866 3,865	+ 2.6 + 0.7 + 2.5 + 3.1 - 12.0	75·3 83·7 87·2 86·1 72·1
Total-Woollen	51,050	+ 0.4	85.8	98,120	+ 1.6	84.9
CARPET SECTION	9,469	+ 0.9	101.1	16,041	- 0.4	91.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,969	+ 0.8	86.9	247,526	+ 1.9	81.8
Districts† : WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	31,862 8,949 8,756 8,026 7,801	+ 1·1 + 3·1 + 0·5 + 0·5 + 0·4 + 1·4	82·3 100·3 82·8 91·2 87·8	59,637 16,220 14,178 13,478 13,444 4,998	+ 2·2 + 6·8 + 1·5 + 0·8 + 0·6	73·5 83·6 74·5 84·9 86·9
Total, West	68,802	+ 1.1	86.4	121,955	+ 2.4	77.7
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,494 295 1,859	+ 1·7 - 6·1 - 0·7	83·4 101·2 89·1	8,031 542 2,837	+ 3·6 - 11·1 + 5·6	77 · 2 94 · 7 110 · 2
Total—Worsted	75,450	+ 1.1	86 • 4	133,365	+ 2.4	78 - 3
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,905	+ 0.8	84 • 4	25,921	on the	80-9
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	9,743 6,274	+ 1.3	84·2 85·9	18,527 12,256	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	89.
Vale Bradford	2,042 1,197	+ 1.7	82·5 92·9	4,136 2,498		71.
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	31,161 4,671	+ 0.2	85·8 87·3	63,338 8,953	- 0.5	85· 88·
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,648 11,462 108	+ 1.0 + 1.0 + 31.7	89·8 83·8 84·4	6,290 19,384 155	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1.4 \\ + & 4.3 \\ + & 33.6 \end{vmatrix}$	93· 78· 87·
Total—Woollen	51,050	+ 0.4	85.8	98,120	+ 1.6	84.
CARPET SECTION	9,469	+ 0.9	101-1	16,041	- 0.4	91.
Total—Wool Textile Industry	135,969	+ 0.8	86.9	247,526	5 + 1.9	81.

^{*} Comparison with 1926 is affected by reductions in rates of wages.
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th April, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 28th March, 1931:—

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

	emplo	without a fi	pared with gure, signif eople return	previous n	nonth.
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	- 0·3 + 2·8 + 0·4 - 1·3	+ 1.6 + 2.2 + 0.9 + 1.0 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 1.2	+ 2·2 + 5·0 + 1·1 - 0·6 - 0·1	- 1·2 + 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·1 + 3·8	+ 1·1 + 3·1 + 0·5 + 0·5 + 0·4 + 1·4
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	+ 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·9	+ 1·2 + 0·1 - 4·0 - 1·9	+ 2.0 + 3.8 -	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	+ 1·1 + 1·7 - 6·1 - 0·7
* TOTAL	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1

				-) in numbers evious month,
1 - 10 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield	+ 0·5 - 0·4 - 5·1 - 0·3 - 1·7 - 0·9 - 0·3 + 0·6 - 0·6 + 31·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.0 \\ +2.1 \\ -0.3 \\ +2.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.7 \\ +3.3 \\ +1.0 \\ +2.1 \\ +51.5 \\ \hline +1.3 \end{array} $	+ 3·5 + 1·6 - 2·4 + 3·5 - 16·0 + 0·8 + 7·4 + 1·5 + 2·5 + 11·1 + 1·9	+ 0·8 + 1·3 - 1·9 + 1·7 - 6·2 + 0·2 - 0·7 + 1·0 + 31·7 + 0·4

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 27th April, 1931:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th April, 1931.											
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting	247	5	252	333	4	337	589					
Wool Washing and		0.53	1 500		7.0							
Preparing	751 443	951	1,702	559 915	342	901	2,603					
Wool Combing Wool Carding	794	764 290	1,207	772	555 142	1,470	2,677					
Woollen Spinning	634	382	1,016	480	326	806	1,998 1,822					
Worsted Drawing and	001	302	1,010	400	320	000	1,044					
Spinning	1,018	4.904	5,922	323	2,537	2,860	8,782					
Wool Winding and	-,0-0	To be to the second	,,,,,	020	2,00	2,000	0,102					
Warping	181	70	251	393	95	488	739					
Worsted Winding and	and the same	Line of Lines of	30000									
Warping	214	921	1,135	343	1,207	1,550	2,685					
Woollen Weaving	412	2,486	2,898	487	2,590	3,077	5,975					
Worsted Weaving	352	1,597	1,949	215	3,329	3,544	5,493					
Other Processes	1,591	283	1,874	1,388	258	1,646	3,520					
Total	6,637	12,653	19,290	6,208	11,385	17,593	36,883					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd March, 1931:—

D	W	Wholly Unemployed.						Temporarily Stopped.						
Department.	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		T	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	28			-	28	+	207			+	207	+	179
and Preparing Wool Combing	_	75 44		60	-	135	-+	60 362	-+	143 49	-+	203 411	-	338 370
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	_	40 14	++	20 15	-+	20	+	44 14	++	9 12	+	53	+	33
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+	8	_	277	-:	269	_	207	-	681	_	888	_	1,157
Wool Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	+	6			+	6	-	7		34	-	41	_	35
and Warping Woollen Weaving	-	34 109	_	85 51		119 58	+	105	+	235 324	+	340	+	221
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	T - +	27 45	+	23	+-+	4	+	27 178	=	483	_	347 456 241	=	289 460 179
Total		94		395		489	+	256		1,423		1,167		1,656

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 86,173,500 lbs. in April, 1931, compared with 86,060,400 lbs. in the previous month, and 51,813,800 lbs. in April, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,419,700 lbs., compared with 2,175,100 lbs. in March, 1931, and with 3,023,100 lbs. in April 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in April, 1931, were 4,997,400 square yards, compared with 7,827,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,985,000 square yards in April, 1930.

The exports of blankets were 30,936 pairs, 35,494 pairs and 47,775 pairs in April, 1931, March, 1931 and April, 1930 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further slight improvement at almost all centres, largely due to seasonal causes; but was still only moderate with most firms. The Easter holidays were extended up to about 10 days by some firms. Taking the industry as a whole, employment was slightly worse than in April, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $18\cdot4$ at 27th April, 1931, as compared with $19\cdot2$ at 23rd March, 1931, and with $17\cdot5$ at 28th April, 1930.

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

		Number			Wages pa Vorkpeor		
depend of the step of	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Morthampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	1,865 10,594 4,023 8,644 5,618 1,600 2,525 6,127 2,027 1,670 5,793 1,128 3,810	Per cent. + 1·0 + 0·5 + 3·0 + 1·9 + 1·9 + 1·9 + 1·0 + 0·6 + 3·8 + 1·0 + 0·7 +	Per cent 7.2 + 1.7 + 7.3 - 5.3 - 0.4 + 1.8 - 4.8 + 0.2 - 6.7 + 5.0 - 3.5 + 3.5 - 7.8 - 4.4	£ 4,278 25,766 9,348 19,865 12,861 13,899 3,325 5,276 12,351 3,329 3,653 11,347 2,217 8,244	Per cent. + 2·1 + 1·2 + 8·5 + 1·9 + 1·2 + 6·3 + 0·6 + 10·9 + 7·1 + 11·6 + 0·7	Per cent 7.6 - 0.6 - 0.7 + 0.6 - 7.8 + 0.4 + 5.2 + 1.2 - 3.0 - 10.3 - 5.6 - 11.1 - 10.1	
England and Wales	61,068	+ 1.5	- 1.1	135,759	+ 2.9	- 3.9	
Scotland	1,998	+ 0.3	- 6.9	4,047	- 6.5	-14.1	
Great Britain	63,066	+ 1.4	- 1.3	139,806	+ 2.6	- 4.2	

Returns received from firms employing nearly 62,000 workpeople in the week ended 25th April indicated that a little over two-fifths of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 9½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further slight improvement, but remained quiet with most firms, and was below the level of April, 1930. At Leicester employment continued to improve, and was fair with some firms. In the week ended 25th April, 43 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a noticeable improvement, and employment was moderate. At Northampton, Higham and Rushden, and Wellingborough, there was a slight improvement, on the whole; while some firms were comparatively busy, with overtime working in some departments, others were slack, with much short time. At Northampton nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th April were on short time, losing about 9¾ hours each on the average. At Kettering employment, on the whole, was moderate to fair. This was still the only important centre which showed an appreciable improvement on last year. There was some decline at Earls Barton and at Finedon; at Wollaston, employment was again reported as bad; on the other hand, there was some improvement at Irthlingborough and at Raunds. At Stafford employment remained moderate; for the third month in succession the amount of short time working was well below the very high levels of October to January. At Norwich employment remained moderate.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment continued moderate in the light shoe trade, and slack in the heavy boot trade, with much short-time working; more than half the operatives covered by the employers' returns were working short time in the week ended 25th April, losing 15\frac{3}{4} hours each on the average. At Leeds employment showed an improvement, but remained bad. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a slight improvement on the whole, but much short time was still being worked at Rawtenstall, Bury, and Bacup; employment remained good at Preston.

In Scotland employment remained slack or bad with most firms in the principal centres. It showed a decline, and was much below the level of last year.

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

^{*} The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 27th

or the last	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27 th $A_{\rm L}$ ril, 1931.										
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempe	Total.						
Victoria di un della constitución del la const	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	10021.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture:			1411								
Preparing Depart-	217	88	305	67	54	121	426				
ment Rough Stuff De-	211	00				E Shi					
Rough Stuff Department	490	46	536	224	10	234	770				
ClickingDepartment		26	1,033	1,049	12	1,061	2,094				
Closing Department		1,618	1,653	5	1,317	1,322	2,975				
Making Department	2,330	69	2,399	1,843	44	1,887	4,286				
Finishing Depart-						7 700	7 700				
ment	1,724	699	2,423	1,142	227	1,369	3,792				
Slipper Making	442	249	691	305	648	953	1,644				
Clog Making	23	2	25	4	•••	4	43				
Repairing and Hand-	807	9	816	45	1	46	862				
sewn Work	001		-	Lincolno.		1	70.070				
TOTAL	7,075	2,806	9,881	4,684	2,313	6,997	16,878				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

	Wh	Wholly Unemployed.							raril	y Sto	Temporarily Stopped.				
Department.	Mer	1.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	М	en.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	Tota		
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:															
Preparing Depart-	+ 3	7	_	16	+	53		34			2	34	+	1	
ment Rough Stuff De-	T 3			10			100							10	
partment		5	-	3	-	8	-	83		18		101 345			
Clicking Department			+	2 34	+	2 48		348		31		33		8	
Closing Department	- 4	4		20		64		232		13		245			
Making Department Finishing Depart-	- 4	4		20		01	133	-0-							
ment	- 4	5	_	39	-	84		75		3		72			
Slipper Making			+	4 2	+	34		532	+	47		485			
log Making	+		-	2	+	3	+	3	200	1	+	2	+		
Renairing and Hand-								3.5		3		18		1	
sewn Work	+ 1	4	-	8	+	6	-	15	-	3	00	10	1		
TOTAL	- 2	0	1	84		106	_1	318	NI TOTAL	13	-	.331	-	1.43	

The exports of boots and shoes in April, 1931, amounted to 84,632 dozen pairs, or 7,643 dozen pairs less than in March, 1931, and 38,188 dozen pairs less than in April, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed a further slight improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however, it continued fairly good.

The percentage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.9 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 19.4 at 23rd March, 1931, and 13.1 at 28th April, 1930.

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

		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,560	- 0.3	-17.4	3,796	- 2.9	- 19.6	
Midlands and Eastern Countles	6,315	+ 2.3	- 7.3	17,497	+ 3.2	- 8.6	
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,410	+ 1.7 + 0.6	+ 2.3	2,879 443	- 4·7 + 6·0	- 6.6 - 24.8	
TOTAL	9,464	+ 1.7	- 8.1	24,615	+ 1.3	- 10.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,783 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4 per cent. were working on an average nearly 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 25th April, 1931. The amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve slowly during April, but was still slack, on the whole, at the end of the month. It was reported as good, however, in West Middlesex and North-West Surrey, and as fair at a few centres, including Bristol, Coventry and Southendon-Sea. As compared with April, 1930, employment was worse in each administrative division, particularly in Wales and Northern

As regards individual occupations employment was considerably better with painters and showed some improvement with each of the remaining classes of operatives, except plumbers, with whom there was a slight decline. Employment was moderate to slack, on the whole, with bricklayers and masons, very slack with carpenters and bad with plasterers, plumbers and slaters. It was moderate with painters and slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with April, 1930, employment showed a marked decline with each class of worker.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages on workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th April, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with April, 1930:—

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	proyed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	tage as
	people at July, 1930.	at 27th April, 1931.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Painters Labourers above All other occupations Total	125,700 73,790 21,180 6,020 24,260 105,660 32,850 240,660 202,150	25,050 10,298 3,065 1,346 5,183 14,781 6,856 48,944 46,791 162,314	941 658 260 132 354 349 425 1,700 1,948 6,767	19·9 14·0 14·5 22·4 21·4 14·0 20·9 20·3 23·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 6 \\ -3 \cdot 0 \\ -3 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 8 \\ -10 \cdot 3 \\ +1 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline -3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	+ 8·9 + 5·4 + 6·8 + 7·0 + 5·6 + 5·9 + 6·4 + 4·2 + 4·1 + 5·6
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	177,960 134,170 102,830 101,130 95,710 103,210 75,250 25,640 16,370	29,711 15,783 14,810 19,193 23,874 25,852 16,884 9,921 6,286	173 109 152 1,318 1,851 1,621 1,051 477 15	16·7 11·8 14·4 19·0 24·9 25·0 22·4 38·7 38·4	- 3 1 - 2·2 - 2·0 - 2·6 - 4·7 - 4·2 - 4·7 - 1·8 + 7·3	+ 6·8 + 4·7 + 4·6 + 5·0 + 3·0 + 5·1 + 7·8 + 11·2 + 13·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	832,270	162,314	6,767	19.5	- 3.0	+ 5.6

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 15,584,000, show that in April, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,672,900 as compared with £5,284,900 in March, 1931, and £5,997,300 in April, 1930. Of the total for April, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,513,400; factories and workshops for £253,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £555,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,350,800.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was bad, on the whole, with much short-time working; short-time working also continued at Derby and Worcester. At Bristol a further slight improvement was reported, but employment was still slack. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33·8 at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 30·8 at 23rd March, 1931, and 25·8 at 28th April, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

maintae de desegração do se as		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
	Week	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	25th April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,405 7,004	-33·2 + 0·5	- 28·6 - 7·4	2,653 11,975	- 34·4 + 1·1	-29·0 -10·4		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,691	- 0.4	- 7.8	2,898	+ 0.2	-13.9		
TOTAL	10,100	- 6.2	-11.1	17,526	- 6.7	-14.3		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,789 2,311		-11·4 -10·3	12,433 5,093	- 9·6 + 1·5	-13·9 -15·3		
TOTAL	10,100	- 6.2	-11.1	17,526	- 6.7	-14.3		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showe that, of 9,510 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,928, or over 41 per cent., were working on an average about 161 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th April, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

May, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT during April continued moderate on the whole in the paper-making industry. Short time continued to be worked in a number of mills; in a few districts, however, a slight improvement was reported on the previous month. Employment continued slack generally in the hand-made section.

With letterpress printers employment on the whole showed little change compared with March and was generally moderate; a decline was reported in London and also at Birmingham, Bradford, and Edinburgh, while there was some improvement at Bristol, Cardiff, Reading, and Watford. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was still fairly good in most districts outside the London area, where it was reported as bad; some decline as compared with March, however, was reported at Manchester and Edinburgh.

Employment generally continued bad or slack with lithographic printers, and much short time was reported from several centres, including Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow; there was a slight improvement in a few districts, including Manchester, Leeds, and Leicester. With lithographic artists employment was generally only moderate; there was a slight improvement at Liverpool and Leeds, but in London and Manchester employment was slack, and worse than in March.

Employment continued slack, on the whole, in the bookbinding

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.8 at 27th April, 1931, compared with 13.5 at 23rd March, 1931, and 7.8 at 28th April, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.0 at 27th April, 1931, compared with 10.1 at 23rd March, 1931, and 6.2 at 28th April, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 12.5 at 27th April, 1931, compared with 12.0 at 23rd March, 1931, and 7.8 at

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

17, 233, 21	No. of Members of Unions		ercentage loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
mash selenger som	at end of April, 1931.	April, 1931.	March, 1931.	April, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	38,856	5.2	5.0	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,048	6.8	6.6	4.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,805 6,328 11,048	4·5 6·9 5·3	4·2 7·5 4·2	2·5 2·7 2·6	+ 0 3 - 0.6 + 1.1	+ 4.2	
Total	84,085	5.6	5.3	3.1	+ 0 3	+ 2.5	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,549 19,085	8·0 8·3	7·4 8·3	3.5	+ 0.6	+ 4.5 + 4.5	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained very slack during April. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 41·1 per cent. were unemployed at 27th April, 1931, as compared with 41·9 per cent. at 23rd March, 1931, and 36·0 per cent. at 28th April, 1930.

London.-Employment continued to be slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :-

	Average Da Docks an	ily Numb	er of Lal	bourers em	ployed in ondon:
405 (600)	In	Docks.		The state of the s	
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— 4th April, 1931 11th "" 18th "" 25th ""	3,795 3,967 3,624 3,537	1,559 1,966 2,691 1,882	5,354 5,933 6,315 5,419	8,127 8,312 8,252 7,777	13,481 14,245 14,567 13,196
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th April, 1931	} 3,717	2,048	5,765	8,108	13,873
Average for March, 1931	4,017	1,892	5,909	7,925	13,834
Acerage for April, 1930	4,043	2,005	6,048	7,865	13,913

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during April was 866, compared with 705 in March, 1931, and with 807 in April, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment was slack at the Hartlepools and at Middlesbrough, fair at South Shields, and fairly good at Sunderland. At Hull it was moderate, but it continued slack at Ipswich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, King's Lynn and Boston.

Liverpool.—Employment remained very slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st May, 1931, was 11,253, compared with 11,242 in March, 1931, and with 13,095 in April, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £23,392 in the five weeks ended 1st May, 1931, compared with £24,269 in March, 1931, and with £29,854 in April, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment continued slack at the South Wales ports, an improvement in the fruit and vegetable trades being offset by decreases in other cargoes. Employment continued to decline at Avonmouth, and was fair at Bristol. At Southampton, Plymouth and most other South-Western ports it

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Dundee employment remained bad, and at Belfast fair. At Leith and Grangemouth it was moderate, and rather better than in March. There was also some increased activity at Aberdeen during April.

SEAMEN.

DURING April employment remained slack on the whole, and the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at all ports. The demand was on a low level in the early part of April, but as the month progressed some improvement took place at a

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 27th April, 1931, was 34·3, compared with 34·4 at 23rd March, 1931, and 23·5 at 28th April, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to moderate on the whole. On the Tyne it was fairly good apart from some inactivity early in April; on the Tees it was quiet, with a slightly better tendency towards the end of the month; at the Hartlepools it fluctuated and in the last week was brisk; on the Wear after a moderate start the demand slackened. At Hull the demand was poor in the first half of April but improved subsequently, and at the end of the month was moderate. At Southampton the demand was slack generally, but there was an upward tendency late in the month. At Bristol, apart from some activity in the third week, it was very dull; at Avonmouth it was fair in the first half of the month but only moderate thereafter. At Newport and Cardiff the demand showed a gradual improvement, and at the end of April was fairly good; at Swansea the demand improved during the first fortnight but then slackened, and at the end of the month was dull. On the Mersey a substantial improvement took place and at the end of April the demand was moderate; at Manchester it was generally fair, except for some slackness in the middle of the month. On the Clyde the demand was moderate, but towards the end of April conditions became quieter; at Leith it was slack until the last week, when a marked improvement took place. At Belfast it was moderate in the early part of April but slack there-

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 April:—

		Number of	Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	100000	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Four Mo	
rimoipai 10105.	April, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	April, 1931.	April, 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	9,684 7,58 7,876 9,611 2,337 301 173 874 940 367 2,241 473	+ 2,231 + 89 + 813 + 1,564 + 411 + 37 + 107 + 55 + 45 + 372 - 81	- 3,280 + 211 - 1,329 - ,714 + 98 - 25 - 132 - 387 - 15 - 16 + 247 - 252	33,598 2,506 30,486 29,613 7,858 952 664 3,380 3,553 1,721 7,266 2,001	45,219 2,448 35,490 31,485 8,633 957 1,606 4,136 3,443 2,305 8,735 2,525
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and	301 416	+ 152 + 199	- 25 + 129	948	973 1,360
Grangemouth Glasgow Northern Ireland: Belfast	2,857	+ 648	+ 101	9,593	12,615 913
TOTAL for above Ports	39,407	+ 6,695	- 7,178	136,083	162,843

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

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 27th April, 1931, 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

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

also be excepted.

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

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 190 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.

May, 1931.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 190.

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 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 do not now 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 27th APRIL, 1931.

and the control and the state of the state of	lander ben		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	RELAND.	distall at	10	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOL (incl	LY UNEMPI uding Casu	LOYED als).	ТЕМРО	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.	4 aa	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
tiliand has proposed the state	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Access with the least of the least t		Mit Dies 2	atoriak i	22 0361	7 7 3			3.3	14 1 14	5.005	170	5.477
Fishing	5,169	118	5,287	163	19	182	5,332	137	5,469	5,295	136	5,431
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	181,044 3,716 3,138 5,180 1,362	1,132 12 19 13 4	182,176 3,728 3,157 5,193 1,366	96,954 1,048 79 1,577 1,099	2	97,171 1,048 79 1,579 1,099	277,998 4,764 3,217 6,757 2,461	1,349 12 19 15 4	279,347 4,776 3,236 6,772 2,465	277,946 4,733 3,217 6,325 2,461	1,349 12 19 15 4	279,295 4,745 3,236 6,340 2,465
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,879 2,254	268 43	2,147 2,297	572 758	9	581 763	2,451 3,012	277 48	2,728 3,060	2,347 2,952	277 48	2,624 3,000
Non-Metalliterous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,811 3,149 2,559	48 190 141	2,859 3,339 2,700	808 738 730	52	818 790 760	3,619 3,887 3,289	58 242 171	3,677 4,129 3,460	3,619 3,844 3,232	58 242 170	3,677 4,086 3,402
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	10,239	1,768	12,007	2,831	321	3,152	13,070	2,089	15,159	12,859	2,088	14,947
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,135	7,276	12,411	5,487	8,687	14,174	10,622	15,963	26,585	10,608	15,962	26,570
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,368 3,055	1,069 345	4,437 3,400	1,527 916		1,790 976	4,895 3,971	1,332 405	6,227 4,376	4,873 3,969	1,332 405	6,205 4,374
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	14,414 1,426	1,993 922	16,407 2,348	1,393 226		1,550 358	15,807 1,652	2,150 1,054	17,957 2,706	15,732 1,652	2,144 1,053	17,876 2,705
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,425	435	1,860	87	48	135	1,512	483	1,995	1,507	483	1,990
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	5,468	1,964	7,432	1,082	377	1,459	6,550	2,341	8,891	6,517	2,307	8,824
Metal Manufacture :- Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,407	38	6,445	1,403	7	1,410	7,810	45	7,855	7,802	45	7,847
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	38,775 6,971 4,760 6,078 2,736	482 580 516 298 713	39,257 7,551 5,276 6,376 3,449	42,170 3,230 7,748 6,580 3,231	70 705 48	42,329 3,300 8,453 6,628 3,457	80,945 10,201 12,508 12,658 5,967	1,221 346	81,586 10,851 13,729 13,004 6,906	80,929 10,061 12,507 12,657 5,965	641 647 1,221 346 939	81,570 10,708 13,728 13,003 6,904
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	103,003 8,295 20,436 5,903	5,406 2,296 127 137	108,409 10,591 20,563 6,040	47,672 2,406 4,434 1,639	405	50,512 2,811 4,497 1,655	150,675 10,701 24,870 7,542	2,701 190	158,921 13,402 25,060 7,695	148,304 10,637 21,972 7,505	8,232 2,699 190 153	156,536 13,336 22,162 7,658
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	30,786 2,488		33,797 2,788	8,460 393	404 39	8,864 432	39,246 2,881		42,661 3,220	38,899 2,805	3,410 338	42,309 3,143
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	9,492	# 10 10 A PORTO	9,639	2,692	16	2,708	12,184	163	12,347	12,157	163	12,320

May, 1931. TI	HE N	TRIVI						ETTE.	' 1	Const		.87
OE/A	192691	4U 23	GREAT	BRITAIN .	AND NORT	HERN IR	BLAND.	189194IN			BRITAIN O	
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPLO		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPL RARY STOP TO CASUALS	PAGES,
SOUTH RECENTIONS CONTRACTOR TO THE PROPERTY OF	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	101,333	491	101,824	6,365	74	6,439	107,698	565	108,263	101,207	530	101,737
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	14,594 2,677 7,467 5,189 2,352 2,791 1,234 3,181	1,554 76 5,677 2,585 2,789 2,139 71 3,134	16,148 2,753 13,144 7,774 5,141 4,930 1,305 6,315	7,380 282 1,821 4,732 2,571 1,012 443 1,444	506 7 1,360 1,043 1,617 556 3 1,252	7,886 289 3,181 5,775 4,188 1,568 446 2,696	21,974 2,959 9,288 9,921 4,923 3,803 1,677 4,625	2,060 83 7,037 3,628 4,406 2,695 74 4,386	24,034 3,042 16,325 13,549 9,329 6,498 1,751 9,011	21,842 2,874 9,247 9,909 4,923 3,792 1,669 4,611	2,060 83 7,037 3,626 4,406 2,695 74 4,385	23,902 2,957 16,284 13,535 9,329 6,487 1,743 8,996
specified separately	18,166	14,564	32,730	8,094	3,380	11,474	26,260	17,944	44,204	26,076	17,933	44,009
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	42,302 11,603 3,124 3,271 6,349 3,781 1,198 1,697 616 686 1,633 12,483	96,236 20,252 4,637 2,953 12,834 9,441 2,415 9,357 1,154 1,622 5,136 6,748	138,538 31,855 7,761 6,224 19,183 13,222 3,613 11,054 1,770 2,308 6,769 19,231	27,697 11,464 2,182 1,158 1,661 1,831 470 2,272 746 1,374 804 17,999	49,302 18,471 3,557 1,099 3,996 4,136 1,076 10,087 872 1,651 2,543 5,597	76,999 29,935 5,739 2,257 5,657 5,967 1,546 12,359 1,618 3,025 3,347 23,596	69,999 23,067 5,306 4,429 8,010 5,612 1,668 3,969 1,362 2,060 2,437 30,482	145,538 38,723 8,194 4,052 16,830 13,577 3,491 19,444 2,026 3,273 7,679 12,345	215,537 61,790 13,500 8,481 24,840 19,189 5,159 23,413 3,388 5,333 10,116 42,827	69,983 22,930 5,301 4,381 1,197 5,612 1,431 3,949 1,362 2,060 2,156 29,133	145,505 38,571 8,193 4,031 3,997 13,574 2,961 19,299 2,026 3,273 6,567 10,506	215,488 61,501 13,494 8,412 5,194 19,186 4,392 23,248 3,388 5,333 8,723 39,639
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	4,004	1,533	5,537	1,753	485 786	2,238 1,342	5,757 2,697	2,018 2,865	7,775 5,562	5,749 2,657	2,018 2,852	7,767 5,509
Leather Goods Clothing Trades :—	2,141	2,079	4,220	556	8	1 000,00	Topic c	I magazi	19,426	7,435	11,318	18,753
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	7,027 1,025 1,316 787 1,164	8,266 3,983 1,241 7,648	15,293 5,008 2,557 8,435 2,549	780 42 732 84	3,353 825 899 2,470	4,133 867 1,631 2,554	7,807 1,067 2,048 871 1,881 17,269	11,619 4,808 2,140 10,118 2,221 7,673	5,875 4,188 10,989 4,102 24,942	1,035 2,044 669 1,875 16,979	4,390 2,124 4,457 2,210 7,653	5,425 4,168 5,126 4,085 24,632
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :—	*9,997	4,354	14,351	7,272	3,319	10,591	1056	Townson !	19,507	11,397	7,284	18,681
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	11,517 2,564 3,288 7,602 8,627	5,991 11,608	18,431 2,882 9,279 19,210 13,044	573 192 441 634 595	503 18 2,211 826 278	1,076 210 2,652 1,460 873	12,090 2,756 3,729 8,236 9,222	336 8,202 12,434 4,695	3,092 11,931 20,670 13,917 5,150	2,648 3,671 8,075 8,735 1,088	325 8,170 12,349 4,666 3,860	2,973 11,841 20,424 13,401 4,948
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—	975	3,377	4,352	156	642	798	1,131	1000			345	10,956
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately Specified	10,013 2,165 16,951 2,866	372 2,827	10,281 2,537 19,778 3,675	959 668 1,922 733	69 464	1,039 737 2,386 1,009	10,972 2,833 18,873 3,599	3,291	11,320 3,274 22,164 4,684	10,611 2,786 18,670 3,479	3,267	3,227 21,937 4,551
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board	2,980	1,360	4,340	2,566	826	3,392	5,546		7,732	5,530 1,934		7,704 7,004
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	1,671 517	345	5,912 862	336 230 73	118	1,395 348 226	2,007 747 385	463	7,307 1,210 926	747 383	463	1,210 924 26,644
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	312 15,091		700 24,953	898	ALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	2,267	15,989		27,220	15,674	10,970	20,044
Building and Public Works Contract- ing: Building Public Works Contracting, etc.	155,108 56,640		155,547 56,688	6,726 1,507	41 4	6,767 1,511	161,834 58,147	480 52	162,314 58,199	155,556 55,851	51	156,028 55,902
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	6,454 1,316 1,315	255	11,150 1,571 1,955	1,573 1,288 309	151	2,518 1,439 578	8,027 2,604 1,624	406	13,668 3,010 2,533	8,012 2,604 1,583	406	13,651 3,010 2,473
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	1,377 4,102 781	706 922	2,083 5,024 1,675	280 763 188	181 131	461 894 346	1,657 4,865 965	1,053	2,544 5,918 2,021	1,650 4,852 969	1,053	2,536 5,905 2,021
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	13,991	1	14,297	636		680	14,62	7 350	14,977	14,353	349	14,702
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	14,786 7,520	518	15,304 8,278	876 367		882 387	15,662 7,88	7 778	16,186 8,665 36,908	7,603	765	15,981 8,368 35,933
Road Transport not separately specified	34,357 48,152	661 855	35,018 49,007	1,878 438	5 58	1,890 493		7 913	49,500 69,721	47,694	902	48,596 68,419
Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	68,241 2,860		68,489 3,056	1,179		1,232			3,170	2,929	207	3,136
Distributive Trades	134,549		201,110	6,283	3,504	9,787	140,83	2 70,065	210,897		THE REAL PROPERTY.	203,738
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	9,824	2,179	12,003	183	34	215	10,00	5 2,213	12,218	9,79	5 10 Lat 4	11,983
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	10,15: 40,63: 4,83: 12,02:	8 1,003 4 2,007	11,354 41,641 6,841 17,996	1,60	3 49 3 53	1,652 296 546	42,24 5,07 12,36	1,052 2,060 6,182	11,825 43,293 7,137 18,542	40,42 4,92 11,89	8 1,031 4 2,018 0 6,075	6,942 17,965 64,046
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	2,88	0 40,589 9,193	63,839 12,073			1,692	2,98	10,784	65,279 13,769	2,90	5 10,498	13,403
Industries and Services not separately specified	1,562,03		45,387						2,592,78	0* 1,917,55	STATE OF THE PARTY	
TOTAL				11	ls (Males,	114,858;	Females,	2,125).	1. 192	p(4		
			WO TO THE REAL PROPERTY.									

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

ACCOMPANIES FRENCHES	3,0702		(490)	G G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND).			8 p		GREA
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	red Numi D Person ULY, 1930	S AT	Ur	WHOLI EMPLO includir Casuals	Y XED	TE	MPORAT	RY		COTAL.	-	DECE TOT	HASE (- HASE (- AL PER FAGES A	-) IN CEN-	BRITATON LY TOTAL PER- CENTAG AT 27TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD MAR., 1931.	28TH APR., 1930.	22ND APR., 1929.	APRII 1931
'Ishing	27,110	880	27,990	19-1	13.4	18-9	0.6	2.2	0.6	19-7	15-6	19.5	– 0·5	+ 4.5	+ 6.8	19.5
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Laad, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,063,350 14,770 5,310 42,980 10,480	6,130 20 40 480 10	1,069,480 14,790 5,350 43,460 10,490	17·0 25·2 59·1 12·1 13·0	18·5 60·0 47·5 2·7 40·0	17·0 25·2 59·0 11·9 13·0	9·1 7·1 1·5 3·6 10·5	3·5 — 0·4 —	9·1 7·1 1·5 3·7 10·5	26·1 32·3 60·6 15·7 23·5	22·0 60·0 47·5 3·1 40·0	60-5	+ 1.0 $- 2.8$ $- 0.6$ $- 10.4$	+21·5 +34·8 + 3·9 - 6·7	+10·3 +24·7 +44·2 + 6·3 +13·8	26·1 32·3 60·6 15·1 23·5
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	15,350 16,490	1,600 200	16,950 16,690	12·2 13·7	16·8 21·5	12·7 13·8	3·8 4·6	0·5 2·5	3·4 4·5	16·0 18·3	17·3 24·0	16.1	- 0·6 - 0·9	+-5-1	+ 6·9 +12·3	15.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	24·0 19·3 14·0	48·0 13·4 16·4	24·2 18·9 14·1 14·2	6·9 4·6 4·0	10·0 3·6 3·5 4·3	6·9 4·4 4·0 3·7	30·9 23·9 18·0 16·9	58·0 17·0 19·9	23.3	+ 0.5	+17·1 + 4·6 + 5·9 + 4·8	+16.6 + 8.0 +11.4 + 6.8	31·1 23·3 18·2
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pettery, Earthenware, etc	77,250 35,750	7,430	84,680 78,580	13.3	17.0	15.8	15.3	20.3	18.0	29.7	37.3		+ 3.0		+21.1	33-
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	15·0 20·4	17·2 15·4	15·5 19·7	6·9 6·1	4·2 2·7	6·3 5·7	21·9 26·5	21·4 18·1	21·8 25·4	+ 0.6	+ 7·5 + 4·3	+11·8 + 7·8	21·1 25·4
Chemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290	24,000 5,700 4,810 21,100	103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	18·1 10·9 9·9 9·9	8·3 16·2 9·0 9·3	15·8 12·5 9·7 9·7	1·8 1·7 0·6 1·9	0·7 2·3 1·0 1·8	1·5 1·9 0·7 1·9	19·9 12·6 10·5 11·8	9·0 18·5 10·0 11·1	17·3 14·4 10·4 11·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.2 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	+ 7·1 + 6·4 + 4·1 + 1·9	+11·3 +10·7 + 6·5 + 5·6	17.4 14.4 10.4 11.6
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	21,720	180	21,900	29.5	21.1	29.4	6.5	3-9	6.5	36:0	25.0	35.9	+ 1.0	+18-1	+24.1	35.
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160 18,870	4,380 3,440 3,720 1,520 4,160	180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680 23,030	22·0 19·3 17·1 21·6 14·5	11·0 16·9 13·9 19·6 17·1	21·7 19·1 16·7 21·5 15·0	23·9 8·9 27·7 23·3 17·1	3·6 2·0 18·9 3·2 5·5	23·4 8·3 26·7 22·3 15·0	45·9 28·2 44·8 44·9 31·6	14·6 18·9 32·8 22·8 22·6	45·1 27·4 43·4 43·8 30·0	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 5.2 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.2 \end{array} $	+14·2 +13·8 +16·1 +24·9 +10·7	+26·8 +18·1 +26·5 +35·8 +20·4	45· 27· 43· 43· 30·
Eagineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	542,540 69,680 59,050 26,860	49,710 20,180 1,020 1,110	592,250 89,860 60,070 27,970	19·0 11·9 34·6 22·0	10·9 11·4 12·5 12·3	18·3 11·8 34·2 21·6	8·8 3·5 7·5 6·1	5·7 2·0 6·1 1·5	8·5 3·1 7·5 5·9	27·8 15·4 42·1 28·1	16·6 13·4 18·6 13·8	26·8 14·9 41·7 27·5	+ 0·2 - 0·3 + 2·9 - 1·4	+12·1 + 8·3 +28·9 +12·5	+17·7 +10·0 +31·3 +15·2	26· 14· 41· 27·
Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Hallway Carriages, Wagons and	221,620 16,630	25,520 2,460	247,140 19,090	13·9 15·0	11·8 12·2	13·7 14·6	3·8 2·3	1·6 1·6	3·6 2·3	17·7 17·3	13·4 13·8 10·4	17·3 16·9 22·8		+ 8·0 + 6·2 +13·2	+12·1 + 9·5	17· 16· 22·
Tramcars	52,520 201,530	1,570 3,190	54,090 204,720	18·1 50·3	9.4	17.8	5·1 3·1	2.3	5·0 3·2	53.4	17.7	52.9			V. 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	52.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	81,730 17,150 62,090 24,180 14,080 17,550 8,580 22,450 123,690	8,710 1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660 20,370 78,380	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820 202,070	17·9 15·6 12·0 21·5 16·7 15·9 14·4 14·2	17.8 5.6 14.0 23.5 22.8 19.6 10.8 15.4	17·9 14·9 12·8 22·1 19·6 17·3 14·1 14·7	9·0 1·7 3·0 19·5 18·3 5·8 5·1 6·4	5.9 0.5 3.4 9.5 13.3 5.1 0.4 6.1	8·7 1·5 3·1 16·4 15·9 5·5 4·9 6·3	26·9 17·3 15·0 41·0 35·0 21·7 19·5 20·6	23·7 6·1 17·4 33·0 36·1 24·7 11·2 21·5	26·6 16·4 15·9 38·5 35·5 22·8 19·0 21·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ +0.7 \\ +0.6 \\ +1.0 \\ +5.9 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.7 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $		+16·2 + 9·3 + 9·8 +23·7 +26·2 +14·4 +13·0 +13·6	26· 16· 15· 38· 35· 22· 18· 21·
Cotton	196,710	367.380	564,090	21.5	26.2	24.6	14·1 12·0	13.4	13·6 12·4	35·6 24·1	39·6 26·8	38·2 25·7	+ 1·7 - 1·5	+ 7.5 + 4.4	+24·5 +15·2	38· 25·
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified	95,760 17,750 15,340 25,450 12,820 6,750 23,520 6,230 10,000 13,780	31,710 13,300 55,980 28,470 13,170 84,430 10,530 16,090 31,880	240,460 49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090 45,660	12·1 17·6 21·3 24·9 29·5 17·7 7·2 9·9 6·9 11·9	14·0 14·6 22·2 22·9 33·2 18·3 11·1 11·0 10·1 16·1	13·3 15·7 21·7 23·6 32·0 18·1 10·2 10·6 8·8 14·8	12·3 7·6 6·6 14·3 7·0 9·7 12·0 13·7 5·8	11·2 8·3 7·2 14·5 8·2 11·9 8·2 10·2 8·0	11.6 7.9 6.9 14.5 7.8 11.5 9.6 11.6 7.4	29·9 28·9 31·5 43·8 -24·7 16·9 21·9 20·6 17·7	25·8 30·5 30·1 47·7 26·5 23·0 19·2 20·3 24·1	27·3 29·6 30·5 46·5 25·9 21·7 20·2 20·4 22·2	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.2 \\ -2.3 \\ -3.9 \\ -5.6 \\ +0.6 \\ -0.4 \\ +2.2 \\ -4.6 \\ -0.1 \end{array} $	+ 7.8 +10.8 + 6.2 + 3.0 + 7.8 + 8.7 + 6.8	+35·5 +16·4 +15·8 +14·1 +13·8 +13·8	27· 29· 36· 46· 25· 21· 20· 20·
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	82,670 31,410 11,290	9,920 13,690	116,900 41,330 24,980	15·1 12·7 19·0	19·7 15·5 15·2	16·5 13·4 16·9	21.8	16·4 4·8 5·7	5·4 5·4	36·9 18·3 23·9	36·1 20·3 20·9	36·6 18·8 22·3	- 0·9 - 0·8 + 0·6	+ 4.7	+ 7.9	36· 18· 22·
Tailoring Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	68,460 10,970 13,270 8,310	133,370 90,920 21,830 76,680	201,830 101,890 35,100 84,990	10·3 9·3 9·9 9·5	6·2 4·4 5·7 10·0	7·6 4·9 7·3 9·9	1·1 0·4 5·5 1·0	2·5 0·9 4·1 3·2	2·0 0·9 4·6 3·0	11·4 9·7 15·4 10·5	8·7 5·3 9·8 13·2	9·6 5·8 11·9 12·9	- 1·4 - 1·9	+ 1.3	+ 2.8	11.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Ulogs	8,690 83,270	18,860 52,570	27,550 135,840	13·4 12·0	7·3 8·3	9·3 10·6	8·2 8·7	4·5 6·3	5·6 7·8	21·6 20·7	11·8 14·6	14·9 18·4	+ 0.6	+ 7.5	+ 8.9	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocos, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	92,010 24,960 24,660	59,020 3,980 48,850	151,030 28,940 73,510	12·5 10·3 13·3	11·7 8·0 12·3	12·2 10·0 12·6	0.6 0.7 1.8	0·9 0·4 4·5	0·7 0·7 3·6	13·1 11·0 15·1	12·6 8·4 16·8	12·9 10·7 16·2	- 1.2	+ 0·6 - 0·5	+ 4.0	16
Food Industries not separately specified	58,170 84,060 16,060	56,790 25,470 31,400	114,960 109,530 47,460	13·1 10·3 6·1	20·4 17·3 10·8	16·7 11·9 9·2	1·1 0·7 0·9	1·5 1·1 2·0	1·3 0·8 1·7	14·2 11·0 7·0	21·9 18·4 12·8		- 0·3 - 0·2	+ 3.0	+ 6.3	12 10
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	54,240 10,740	2,810 2,130	57,050 12,870	18·5 20·2	9·5 17·5	18·0 19·7	1.7 6.2	2·9 3·2	1·8 5·7	20·2 26·4	12·4 20·7	19·8 25·4	+ 0·5 - 2·3	+ 7.3	+ 9.7	19 25

^{*} For 28th April, 1930, and 22nd April, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

A MARTENAN BE	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	F	ERCENT	TAGE T	JNEMPI	OYED	AT 27T	H APR	ц, 193	1.	INCR	EASE (-) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY	INSUR	ED PERSO ULY, 1930	NS AT	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH			ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES		
a manufacture to restruct and	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD MAR., 1931.	28TH APR., 1930.	22ND APR., 1929.	27TH APRIL 1931
wmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	16·6 15·8	12·4 14·7	15·8 15·6	1·8 4·1	2·1 5·0	1.9	18·4 19·9	14·5 19·7	17·7 19·8	- 0·6 - 0·6	+ 8·2 + 6·9	+10·9 +11·1	17·7 19·6
enting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,630	15,430	56,060	7.3	8.8	7.7	6.4	5.4	6.1	13.7	14.2	13.8	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	+ 9.8	13.9
Stationery wall Paper Making	19,660 4,450	38,680 1,850	58,340 6,300	8·5 11·6	11·0 18·6	10·1 13·7	1·7 5·2	2·7 6·4	2·4 5·5	10·2 16·8	13·7 25·0	12·5 19·2		+ 4·7 +11·9	+ 7·9 +14·9	12·2 19·2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680	3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	11·6 8·6	10·9 10·1	11·2 9·2	2·8 0·5	4·3 1·4	3·7 0·8	14·4 9·1	15·2 11·5	14·9 10·0	$+ 2.2 \\ - 0.1$	+ 8.7 + 3.8	+ 8.7 + 5.7	14·9 9·9
uilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	822,770	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	18·9 30·6	4.6	18·7 30·4	0.8	0·5 0·3	0.8	19·7 31·4	5·1 4·2	19·5 31·2	- 3·0 - 1·0	+ 5·6 + 3·6	+ 9·4 +10·3	19·1 31·1
her Manufacturing Industries: Brubber	39,850 11,780	27,620 2,050	67,470 13,830	16·2 11·2 20·8	17·0 12·4 13·4	16·5 11·4 17·6	3·9 10·9 4·9	3·4 7·4 5·7	3·8 10·4 5·2	20·1 22·1 25·7	20·4 19·8 19·1	20.3	- 0·9 - 2·7	+ 7·8 +12·9	+12·3 +16·6	20·3 21·8 22·5
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,320 16,960 19,990 7,130	8,940 6,290 6,760	25,900 26,280 13,890	8·1 20·5	7·9 14·7 13·2	8·0 19·1 12·1	1.7 3.8 2.6	2·0 2·0 2·4	1.8	9·8 24·3 13·6	9·9 16·7 15·6	9·8 22·5 14·6	+ 0.9	+ 5.0	+ 6·3 +13·4	9·8 22·5 14·6
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	159,800	6,050	165,850	8-8	5.1	8.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	9.2	5.8	9.0		+ 1.7	+ 3.2	9.0
ansport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080	11·3 4·8	7·3 11·3	11·1 5·1	0·7 0·2	0·1 0·3		12·0 5·0	7·4 11·6	11·7 5·3		+ 4·9 + 1·3		11·6 5·2
Bload Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	180,610 137,470	8,200 6,770	188,810 144,240		8·1 12·6	18·5 34·0	1.1	0.1		20·1 35·3	8·2 13·5	19·5 34·3		+ 3·9 +10·8	+ 7·4 +17·6	19·4 34·5
Service Communication and	167,450	2,340	169,790	2 20000	10.6	40.3	0.7	2.3	0.8	41.5	12.9	41.1	- 0.8	+ 5.1	+ 8.3	41.1
Storage not separately specified	14,870	2,410	17,280	0.387	8.1	17.7	0.7	0.5		19.9	8.6	18.3	1000000	+ 3.8		18.4
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,063,620		1,764,390	derrie	9.5	11.4	0.6	0.5		13.2	3.0	12.0		+ 3.3	100	11.8
National Government Local Government	91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130	74,840 20,480 20,800 54,350	232,910 112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050	6·2 11·1 14·1 6·7 23·5	2·9 5·9 4·8 3·7 22·2	10-1	0.4	0·4 0·3 0·1 0·8	0·4 0·5 0·2	11.5	6·3 5·1 3·8 23·0	10·5 14·0 5·6	+ 0.1	+ 1.9 + 1.8 + 1.5	+ 3.9 + 5.1	10·5 13·7 5·6 23·5
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c. Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	126,520 28,570	26,920 224,350 111,920	350,870 140,490	18-4	18.1	18·2 8·6	0·2 0·3	0.5	0.4	18·6 10·4	18.6		- 1·0 	+ 5.3	+ 9.9	18·5 9·7
Industries and Services not separately specified	98,320	35,420	133,740	1996	10.6	33.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	43.8	12-9	35.7	- 0.4	+ 6.9	+15.1	35.1
TOTAL	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700	17.5	13.4	16.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	22.0	18.0	20.9	- 0.6	+ 6.7	+11.1	20.7

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 27th April, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		Mal	es.			Fem	ales.	1180
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.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-
Fishing	5,169	0.3	163	0.0	118	0.0	19	0.0
Mining	198,573	12.7	102,087	25.1	1,491	0.3	233	0.1
Non-Metalliferous	0.530		0.070					
Mining Products	8,519	0.6	2,276	0.6	379	0.1	92	0.1
Brick, Tile, etc	10,239		2,831	0.7		0.4	321	0.2
Pottery	5,135	0.3		1.4		1.6	8,687	5.5
Glass Trades	6,423 22,733	1.5	2,443	0.6	1,414	0.3	323	0.2
Chemicals, etc	65,727	4.2	2,788 64,362	15.9	5,314	0.6	714 1,215	0.8
Metal Manufacture	137,637	8.8	56,151	13.8	7,966	1.7	3,324	2.1
Engineering, etc.	42,766	2.7	11,545	2.8		0.7	459	
Shipbuilding and	72,100		11,545	2.0	3,430	0.1	433	0.3
Ship Repairing	101,333	6.5	6,365	1.6	491	0.1	74	0.1
Metal Trades	57,651	3.7	27,779	6.8		7.0	9.724	
Textile Trades	88,743	5.7	69,658	17.2	172,785	37.1	102,387	
Leather	6,145	0.4		0.6		0.8	1,271	
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	0,2,0		2,000	MEG PR	0,012		A CHARLES TO	
pers and Clogs	9,997	0.6	7,272	1.8	4,354	0.9	3,319	2.1
Clothing Trades	11,319	0.7		0.6		4.8		
Food, Drink and					,			No.
Tobacco	34,573	2.2	2,591	0.6	32,625	7.0	4,478	2.8
Sawmilling, Furni-	THE PARTY		E BOOK STORY	33546		S 100 M		
ture and Wood-		130000	- Barrier 1995					
work	31,995	2.0		1.1		0.9		0.6
Printing and Paper	20,571	1.3	4,103	1.0	16,196	3.5	3,525	2.2
Building and Pub-		101213						
lie Works Con-	10000000		STATE OF	100000		100 page	SEAN EVEN	
tracting	211,748	13.6	8,233	2.0	487	0.1	45	0.0
Other Manufactur-			44	200		100000	STATE OF STA	SOLD TO
ing Industries	15,345	1.0	4,401	1.1	8,113	1.7	1,835	1.1
Gas, Water and			BEST TO			See and		
Electricity Sup-			-					
ply Industries	13,991	0.9	636	0.2	306	0.1	44	0.0
Transport and	305 030	11 7	4 070	100	7 070	0.7	700	0.7
Communication	175,916							
DistributiveTrades	134,549	8.6	6,283	1.5	66,561	14.3	3,504	2.2
Commerce, Bank-	0 004	0.6	707	0.0	2,179	0.5	7.4	0.0
ing, etc Miscellaneous	9,824			100000000000000000000000000000000000000				
Miscellaneous	135,415	0.1	4,467		03,110	13.1	0,935	2.3
Total	1.562,036	100.0	405,886	100 - 0	465,860	100-0	158,998	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 27th April, 1931, differed from the figures for 23rd March, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in

Industry.	Numbers 1 at 27th A with	compared 1931.	
REPORT CALLES	Males.	Females.	Total.
Building	- 24,706	- 9	- 24,715
Coal Mining	- 14.005	+ 143	- 13,862
Tailoring	- 2,393	- 3,279	- 5,672
Distributive Trades	- 1,810	- 1,747	- 3,557
Woollen and Worsted	- 963	- 2,579	- 3,542
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant,		ET ALCOHOL	
Boarding House, Club, etc.,			Section 1 Section 1
Service	- 1,788	- 1,673	- 3,461
Linen	- 704	- 2,515	- 3,219
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 2,394	+ 14	- 2,380
Jute	- 392 - 1,810	- 1,929 - 159	- 2,321 - 1,969
Local Government	- 1,858	- 159 - 2	- 1,965 - 1,860
Public Works Contracting, etc Tin Plates	- 1,470	- 167	- 1,637
Silk Manufacture and Artificial	2,710	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1,00
Silk Weaving	+ 22	- 1,606	- 1,584
Dress Making and Millinery	- 127	- 1,382	- 1,509
Food Industries not separately			State of the same of the
specified	- 1,078	- 426	- 1,504
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal			
Service	- 1,358	- 19	- 1,377
Service Brick, Tile, etc., Making	- 1,194	- 72	- 1,266
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	- 834	- 368 - 592	- 1,202
Carpets	- 609	- 592	- 1,201
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,			
Iron and Steel Rolling and	- 1,178	+ 18	- 1,160
Forging	- 1,178 - 1,096	1 10	- 1,100
Slate Quarrying and Mining Railway Service	- 980	- 92	- 1,072
Italiway Belylee	A12508 (1-0)	Call outs	Litto La se
General Engineering; Engineers'	1.054		1 100
Iron and Steel Founding	+ 1,054	+ 41	+ 1,09
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	+ 880	+ 667	+ 1,54
etc Marine Engineering, etc	+ 1,703	+ 53 .	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	+ 497	+ 1,920	+ 2.41
Cotton	+ 3,928	+ 5,406	+ 9,334
Net Variation for above Industries	- 54,663	- 10,354	
1100 Variation for above industries	01,000	20,001	
Total Net Variation for all Insured		E SALES AND THE	CONTRACTOR OF
Industries	- 59,808	- 13,059	- 72,86

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 186 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 27th April, 1931, 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: as unemployed, is obtained :-

Var Ter Jon I	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,965	20	444	13	4,442
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,772,492	31,633	508,092	18,853	2,331,070
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main-					
taining registration 4. Uninsured persons on	49,146	9,712	19,020	7,901	85,779
Register 5. Two months' file	22,491 46,548	29,543 4,043	20,437 39,327	30,793 4,282	103,264 94,200
Persons on Register	1,844,129	70,888	547,549	57,547	2,530,113
Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5)	1,872,151	45,408	566,883	31,049	2,515,491

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

	1 1 1 1 1	Great Britain.								
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.				
30th March 1931	. 1,911,949	66,460	549,683	52,938	2,581,030	2,655,475				
6th April, 1931 13th ,, ,, 20th ,, ,, 27th ,, ,,	1,867,862	70,752	o figures 564,237 553,235 547,549	58,534	e. 2,561,054 2,513,856 2,520,113	2,635,960 2,589,763 2,593,845				
Average (3 weeks)	1,847,775	70,750	555,007	58,142	2,531,674	2,606,523				

	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Analysis of figures	for 27th	April,	1931

	27th April, 1931.								
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Persons na Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons	Total.	Total.				
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	10081.	10001.				
0.004			Great B	ritain.					
Men Boys Women Girls		1,340,599 58,286 400,999 48,286	390,946 12,334 144,457 9,241	112,584 268 2,093 20	1,844,129 70,888 547,549 57,547	1,911,949 66,460 549,683 52,938			
		1,848,170	556,978	114,965	2,520,113	2,581,030			

100000000000000000000000000000000000000	10	Great	Britain and	Northern 1	reiand.	
Women .		1,382,528 59,469 420,304 49,014	393,368 12,374 149,167 9,430	115,788 268 2,115 20	1,891,684 72,111 571,586 58,464	1,958,335 67,646 575,565 53,929
Total .		1,911,315	564,339	118,191	2,593,845	2,655,475

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Vacancies filled† 30th December, 1930, to 27th April, 1931.			Period 31st March to 27th April, 1931.						
NAME OF		Increase (+)			Vacancie	es filled.†			
	Number.	Decrease (-)	Week ended	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	, Number.	Per cent. of va-cancies notifie			
Men Boys Women Girls	422,902 51,083 147,273 49,701	+ 72,842 - 4,204 + 20,991 + 102	6th April 13th ,, 20th ,, 27th ,,	} 72,393 47,094 43,818	66,512 43,521 41,626	91·9 92·4 95·0			
Total	670,959	+ 89,731	Total -	163,305	151,659	92.9			

Of the 151,659 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 27th April, 92,303 were for men, 33,829 for women, and 25,527 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 five weeks ended 6th April, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,845 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 27th April, 1931, was 500 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 27th April, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

South-Eastern Division		025.4	Numl		sons on Re April, 1931.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared
South-Restern Division	Area.		Men.	Women.		Total.	30th Mar.
South-Reatern Division	London Division		188,470	54,035	12,134	254,639	- 785
Chatham			83,057	14,974		104,380	- 4,300
Ipswich						4.903	- 16 - 79
Riest of Division	Ipswich		3,787			4,480	+ 381
Bristol 95,766 77,441 6,448 119,655 -2,228 -2,719 Pyrmouth 7,030 1,375 381 8,786 -3,791 Pyrmouth 6,218 6,229 255 24,280 -3,791 Pyrmouth 7,030 1,375 381 8,786 -3,786 -3,786 Pyrmouth 7,030 Pyrmouth 7,0		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	67,931			84,848	
Pymouth		sion	95,766	17,441	6,448	119,655	- 2,278
Portsmouth	71	- KI (C V X X X)		1,375	381	8,786	- 777 + 578
Swithampton Swindon Sw	Portsmouth	355/46353	6,213				- 457 - 223
Rest of Division 52,379 8,634 2,722 63,735 — 10 Millardad Division 41,462 20,405 2,489 25,438 22,265 64,152 — 16 Coventry 9,480 2,683 466 12,629 — 3 Derby 7,713 2,021 7172 10,056 + 5 Derby 7,713 2,021 7172 10,056 + 5 Northampton 8,225 5,903 283 11,443 7 9 14 2 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 2	Southampton	018293000	8,892	802	520	10,214	- 324
### Also		120000 0000				63,735	- 33 $-$ 1,042
Coventry				98,462	16,449	365,849	20,220
Cradley Heath				2,683		12,629	
Leleester	Cradley Heath		6,185			8,345	- 240 + 535
Nottingham	Leicester		8,225	5,904	283	14,412	- 329
Stoke-on-Trent		The same of				17,971	- 335 - 2,695
Walsall 6,923 2,759 744 10,426 -3 Woot Porhampton 9,724 2,940 287 2,971 4 Rest of Division 333,674 20,940 22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,15,466 +22,040 -22,168 -23,040 -	Smethwick		4,927			7,961	202
Rest of Division	Walsall	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	6,923	2,759	744	10,426	- 313
Rest of Division		0.0000000	9,724	2,940	792	13,456	+ 281
Barnaley 6,232	Rest of Division		117,934	36,264		162,096	- 22,417
Bradford		Park to the	6.232	1.082			-16,680 $-7,409$
Doncaster	Bradford	•••	17,833			28,710	+ 376
Garteshead 9,714 1,927 1,013 12,654 + 1 1 Grimsby 4,993 5,28 440 5,061 - 2 Haltlax 5,317 3,401 155 8,873 - 5 Hartlepools 10,616 714 684 12,014 + 1 Hudderafield 6,058 3,848 592 10,498 - 1 Hull 16,112 2,191 833 19,136 - 4 Lincoln 4,115 428 416 4,959 - 1 Middlesbrough 17,213 1,015 897 19,125 + 2 Rotherham 9,059 679 701 10,439 - 1 Rotherham 9,059 679 701 10,439 - 1 Rotherham 9,059 679 701 10,439 - 1,3 South Shields 11,981 643 1,028 15,552 + 5 Stockton-on-Trees 9,771 590 645 11,006 - 2 Sunderland 24,090 2,001 1,318 27,409 + 4,1 Wakefield 5,071 1,046 292 6,409 + 4,1 Vork 23,394 1,001 380 4,775 - 2,5 North-Western Division 3,394 1,001 380 4,775 - 2,5 North-Western Division 66,416 5,544 406 12,266 12,266 9 Racromore 4,016 5,588 767 12,445 - 2 Barrow 4,016 5,588 767 12,445 - 2 Barrow 4,016 5,588 767 12,445 - 2 Barrow 4,016 5,188 767 12,445 - 3 Balackpool 10,186 14,343 1,084 25,613 - 6 Barrow 4,018 2,466 5,009 11,879 - 1 Barrow 4,016 5,188 767 12,445 - 3 Barrow 4,016 5,188 767 12,445 - 3 Burnley 4,376 3,780 378 8,534 + 3 Bolton 13,185 14,343 1,084 25,613 - 6 Burnley 4,376 3,780 378 8,534 + 3 Bolton 13,185 1,489 6,311 1,481 1,41 1,41 1,41 1,41 1,41 1,41 1	D	PARPORTS	2,838	1,827	438	5,103	_ 244
Grimsby		7 57 55 5 7		1,927			$\begin{array}{c c} - & 8,911 \\ + & 146 \end{array}$
Hartlepools	Grimsby		4,093	528			- 260 - 579
Hull	Hartlepools		10,616	714	684	12,014	+ 179
Lincoln 4,115 428 416 4,959 — 1 Middlesbrough 17,213 1,015 897 19,125 + 2 Newcastle-on-Tyne 19,927 4,016 1,628 25,571 + 4 Rotherham 9,059 679 701 10,439 — 1,3 Sheffield 42,631 8,996 3,272 54,899 — 1,3 South Shields 11,981 643 1,028 13,652 + 5 Stockton-on-Tees 24,000 2,001 1,318 27,409 + 4,1 Wakefield 25,071 1,046 292 6,409 — 4 Wakefield 3,394 1,001 380 4,775 — 3,8 Rest of Division 6,416 5,344 506 12,266 — 2 Asthon-under-Lyne 6,400 5,404 506 12,266 — 2 Asthon-under-Lyne 6,400 5,404 506 12,266 — 2 Birkenhead 9,664 1,296 919 11,879 — 1 Blackburn 10,186 14,343 1,084 25,613 — 6 Birkenhead 9,664 1,296 919 11,879 — 1 Blackburn 10,186 14,343 1,084 25,613 — 6 Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,595 — 1 Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,595 — 1 Burnley 4,376 3,780 3,781 8,534 + 3 Chorley 3,513 2,669 268 6,450 — 6 Liverpool 7,232 1,4887 6,341 93,565 — 1,6 Manchester 42,694 20,403 3,071 66,168 + 1 Rochdale 8,461 5,999 575 14,444 + 1 Rochdale 8,461 5,999 575 14,945 — 6 Stockport 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 — 3,999 11,877 — 3,999			6,058	2,191			- 21 + 424
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne 19,213 Newcastle-on-Tyne 19,227 Rotherham 9,059 Sheffield 9,059 Sheffield 1,0439 Shoth Shlelds 11,981 Stockton-on-Tees 9,771 Stouckton-on-Tees 9,792 20,101 1,318 27,409 20,101 1,318 27,409 20,76,177 2,327 20,101 20	Leeds		24,429	7,845		33,135	- 801 - 120
Rotherham	Middlesbrough	•••	17,213	1.015	897	19,125	+ 291
Sheffield		ne		4,016	701	25,571	- 95
Stockton-on-Tees	Sheffield		42,631		3,272	54,899	- 1,398 + 528
Wakefield			9,771	590	645	11,006	- 209
York 3,394 1,001 380 4,775 - 2,5 North-Western Division 369,078 201,608 30,896 601,582 - 10,1 Ashton-under-Lyne 6,590 5,088 767 12,266 - 2 Barrow 4,016 5,43 406 12,266 - 2 Barrow 4,016 5,43 406 12,246 - 2 Blackburn 10,186 14,343 1,084 25,613 - 6 Blackpool 4,058 2,466 230 6,754 + 3 Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,995 - 1 Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,995 - 1 Bury 3,513 2,669 268 6,450 - 6 Bury 3,513 2,669 268 6,450 - 6 Manchester 42,694 20,403 3,071 66,168 45 - 6 Nelson 2,266 3,945 1,399 <th< th=""><th>TTT 1 0 11</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>1,318</th><th></th><th></th></th<>	TTT 1 0 11				1,318		
North-Western Division Accrington 6,416 6,590 Ashton-under-Lyne 6,590 6,590 767 12,2465 2	York					4,775	- 358 - 2,518
Actrington 6,416 5,344 506 12,266 - 2 Ashton-under-Lyne 6,590 5,088 767 12,445 - 2 Barrow 9,664 1,296 919 11,879 - 1 Blackburn 10,186 14,343 1,084 25,613 - 6 Blackpool 4,058 2,466 230 6,754 + 3 Blackpool 13,163 8,223 867 22,253 + 9 Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,595 - 1 Burnley 4,376 3,780 378 8,534 + 3 Chorley 3,513 2,669 268 6,450 - 6 Liverpool 72,327 14,897 6,341 93,565 - 1,6 Manchester 42,694 20,403 3,071 66,168 + 1 Nelson 2,968 3,298 192 6,458 - 6 Oldham 20,606 13,945 1,399 35,950 - 1,0 Preston 7,284 6,566 591 14,441 + 1 Rochdale 8,461 5,909 575 14,945 3,9 St. Helens 6,601 1,196 452 8,049 - 8 Salford 17,243 8,119 1,296 26,658 + 7 Stockport 5,422 5,009 406 10,857 - 8 Salford 17,243 8,119 1,296 26,658 - 7 Warrington 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 + 7 Wigan 8,549 3,989 629 13,167 - 7 Rest of Division 102,658 64,986 9,211 176,855 - 2,1 Scotland Division 254,226 70,029 18,547 342,802 - 2,0 Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 - 1,2 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 2 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 2 Belfast 29,238 14,739 115,501 - 4 Rest of Division 169,020 10,151 9,131 18,8302 + 7 Cardiff 17,975 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Lianelly 6,503 329 31,715 - 7 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 12,235 843 72 2,150 - 7 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 14,232 45 5,509 12,505 5,593,845 - 6166				Contract to Property of	ALCOHOLOGICAL STREET	15 8 C / 199 10 C 6 T 10 Y 4 S	- 10,166
Barrow	Accrington		6,416	5,344	506	12,266	- 203 - 8
Blackburn 10,186	Barrow		4,016	543	406	4,965	
Blackpool			10 186	14,343	1,084	25 613	- 668
Burnley 7,156 7,964 475 15,595 - 1 Bury 4,376 3,780 378 8,534 + 3 Chorley 3,513 2,669 268 6,450 - 6 Liverpool 72,327 14,897 6,341 93,565 - 1,6 Manchester 42,694 20,403 3,071 66,168 + 1 Nelson 2,968 3,298 192 6,458 - 6 Oldham 20,606 13,945 1,399 35,950 - 1,0 Preston 7,284 6,566 591 14,441 + 1 Rochdale 8,461 5,909 575 14,945 - 3,9 St. Helens 6,401 1,196 452 8,049 - 8 Stockport 5,442 5,009 406 10,857 - 8 Warrington 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 + 7 Warrington 8,549 3,989 629 13,167 - 7 Rest of Division 102,658 64,986 9,211 176,855 - 2,1 Scotland Division 254,226 70,029 18,547 342,802 - 2,0 Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 - 12 Clydebank 7,720 1,627 578 9,925 + 2 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 1,51 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 - 2 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 - 2 Balsey 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 2 Balsey 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 7 Bulsey 5,116 1,310 449	Blackpool		4,058	2,466		6,754	
Chorley 3,513	Burnley		7,156	7,964	475	15,595	- 182
Liverpool	Charles		3 513	2,669	268	6,450	- 699
Nelson	Men hanten		72,327	14,897	6,341	93,565	- 1,683 + 163
Preston	Nelson		2,968	3,298	192	6 458	- 617 - 1,027
St. Helens 6,401 1,196 452 8,049 — 8 Salford 17,243 8,119 1,296 26,658 + 7 Stockport 5,442 5,009 406 10,857 — 8 Warrington 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 + 7 Wigan 8,549 3,989 629 13,167 — 7 Rest of Division 102,658 64,986 9,211 176,855 — 2,1 Scotland Division 254,226 70,029 18,547 342,802 — 2,0 Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 — 1,2 Clydebank 7,720 1,627 578 9,925 + 2 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 — 1,5 Glasgow 88,678 20,444 6,379 115,501 — 2 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 + 4 Motherwell 7,926	Drocton		7,284	6,566	591	14,441	+ 180
Salford 17,243 8,119 1,296 26,658 + 7 Stockport 5,442 5,009 406 10,857 - 8 Warrington 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 + 7 Wigan 8,549 3,989 629 13,167 - 7 Rest of Division 254,226 70,029 18,547 342,802 - 2,0 Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 - 1,2 Clydebank 7,720 1,627 578 9,925 + 2,0 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 115,501 - 4 Abortherwell 7,926 636 471 9,033 + 1,1 Belsley			6 401	1,196			- 3,906 - 861
Warrington 5,307 1,575 833 7,715 + 7 Wigan 8,549 3,989 629 13,167 - 7 Rest of Division 102,658 64,986 9,211 176,855 - 2,1 Scotland Division 254,226 70,029 18,547 342,802 - 2,0 Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 - 1,2 Clydebank 7,720 1,627 578 9,925 + 2 Dundee 12,287 1,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Glasgow 88,678 20,444 6,379 115,501 - 2 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 + 4 Motherwell 7,926 636 471 9,033 + 1,1 Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - Rest of Division 97,727 25,619 7,111 130,457 - 7 Wales Division 169,020 10,151 9,131 188,302 + 7 Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Llanelly 6,503 329 318 7,150 - 7 Newport 9,096 538 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Lungan 1,007 1,612 64 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1,007 1,612 64 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1,007 5,644 479 18,318 - 61.6	Salford		17,243	8,119		26 658	+ 719 - 891
Rest of Division 102,658 64,986 9,211 176,855 - 2,1			5,307	1,575	833	7,715	+ 702
Scotland Division				64,986			- 760 - 2,149
Aberdeen 5,532 1,611 326 7,469 - 1,2 Clydebank 7,720 1,627 578 9,925 + 2,2 Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,5 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Glasgow 88,678 20,444 6,379 115,501 - 2 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 + 4 Motherwell 7,926 636 471 9,033 + 1,1 Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - Rest of Division 97,727 25,619 7,111 130,457 - 7 Wales Division 169,020 10,151 9,131 188,302 + 7 Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Lungan 1,007 1,612 64 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1,007 1,612 64 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1,007 1,612 64 479 18,318 - 6	Scotland Division		254,226	70,029	18,547	342,802	_ 2 036
Dundee 12,287 12,606 1,253 26,146 - 1,3 Edinburgh 17,075 4,221 949 22,245 + 1 Glasgow 88,678 20,444 6,379 115,501 - 2 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 + 4 Motherwell 7,926 636 471 9,033 + 1,1 Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 6,875 - 7 Rest of Division 97,727 25,619 7,111 130,457 - 7 7 Wales Division 169,020 10,151 9,131 188,302 + 7 7 Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Llanelly 6,503 329 318 7,150 - 7 Newport 9,096 538 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 <			5,532		578		- 1,232 + 210
Glasgow 88,678 20,444 6,379 115,501 — 22 Greenock 12,165 1,955 1,031 15,151 + 4 4 4 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 4 4 4 6,379 115,151 + 1 4 6,379 115,151 + 1	Dundee		12,287	12,606	1,253	26,146	- 1,577
Motherwell			88,678	20,444	6,379	115,501	_ 270
Paisley 5,116 1,310 449 6,875 - 7 Rest of Division 97,727 25,619 7,111 130,457 - 7 Wales Division 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Cardiff 6,503 329 318 7,150 - 7 Newport 9,096 538 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Lungan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lurgan 1,235 843 72 3,568 + 4 Lurgan 1,367 216 32 1,615 - Newry 1,367							+ 1,108
Wales Division 169,020 10,151 9,131 188,302 + 7 Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Llanelly 6,503 329 318 7,150 - 7 Newport 9,096 538 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,235 843 72 2,150 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - Rest of Northern 17,612 5,644 479 18,318 - 6	Paisley	•••	5,116	1,310			95
Cardiff 14,522 2,370 1,079 17,971 + 8 Llanelly 6,503 329 318 7,150 - 7 Newport 9,096 558 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Londonderry 2,513 983 72 3,568 + 5 Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,357 216 32 1,615 - Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - Rest of Northern 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6			100000000000000000000000000000000000000			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Newport 9,096 538 503 10,137 - 4 Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 1 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Londonderry 2,513 983 72 3,568 + 1 Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,235 843 72 2,150 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - 1 Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1,001,014 571,596 130,575 2,593,845 - 61,6	Cardiff		14,522	2,370	1,079	17 971	057
Swansea 10,401 836 849 12,086 + 8 Rest of Division 128,498 6,078 6,382 140,958 + 8 Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Londonderry 2,513 983 72 3,568 + Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,367 216 32 1,615 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - - Rest of Northern 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1,201,624 571,586 130,575 2,593,845 - 61,6			9,096	538	503	10,137	_ 402
Northern Ireland 47,555 24,037 2,140 73,732 - 7 Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Londonderry 2,513 983 72 3,568 + Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,235 843 72 2,150 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - - Rest of Northern 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1,201,624 571,596 130,575 2,593,845 - 61.6	Swansea		10,401				
Belfast 29,238 14,739 1,421 45,398 + 5 Londonderry 2,513 983 72 3,568 + Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 4 Lisburn 1,235 843 72 2,150 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and				24,037	2,140	73,732	- 713
Lurgan 1,007 1,612 64 2,683 - 7 Lisburn 1,235 843 72 2,150 - 1 Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 - Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and	Belfast		29.238	14,739	1,421		
Newry 1,367 216 32 1,615 — Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 — 6 Great Britain and 1 1001604 571 506 130 575 2 593 845 — 61.6	Lurgan		1,007	1,612	64	2,683	- 439 - 130
Rest of Northern Ireland 12,195 5,644 479 18,318 - 6 Great Britain and 1 1001604 571506 130575 2593845 - 61.6							<u> </u>
Great Britain and 1 201 624 571 586 130 575 2 593 845 - 61.6	Rest of Nor			5,644	479	18,318	_ 631
Northern Ireland 5 1,001,001 0.2,000 2,000,000	Great Britain			1000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		- 61,630
ED 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Northern Ireland	5	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1 1000		as in Great

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

May, 1931.

Numbers of Juveniles aged 14 and under 18 on the Registers of Employment Exchanges and Juvenile EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 27TH APRIL, 1931.

	(Friedrich)	Boys.		Girls.			
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18,	Uninsured 14 and under 18,	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	3,498 1,661 1,576 5,476 10,315 8,832 6,778 3,209	3,575 1,647 1,683 3,002 6,134 7,235 3,738 2,529	7,073 3,308 3,259 8,478 16,449 16,067 10,516 5,738	2,160 1,262 1,263 4,489 4,447 7,836 4,464 833	2,901 1,779 1,926 3,482 7,585 6,993 3,567 2,560	5,061 3,041 3,189 7,971 12,032 14,829 8,031 3,393	
Great Britain	41,345	29,543	70,888	26,754	30,793	57,547	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED

Division.	Num	ber of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 5,855 1,173 1,496 1,887 2,056 1,066 354	5,213 928 1,373 2,175 2,124 1,156 379	11,068 2,101 2,869 4,062 4,180 2,222 733	1,017 259 384 467 536 245 92	1,035 227 364 683 552 284 151	2,052 486 748 1,150 1,088 529 243	
Great Britain	 13,887	13,348	27,235	3,000	3,296	6,296	

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

Estimat number in						tage Unemployed at 7th April, 1931.				
Division.		y, 1930.		Boys.		nsecu	Girls.	TO THE		
		1	ng.	oo pe		pi - pe	oc pe	30361		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	rarilistopp	Total		
London	116,770	105,050	3.7	0.1	3.8	2.8	0.1	2.9		
South-Eastern	47,710	32,560	3.9	0.2	4.1	4.3	0.5	4.8		
South-Western Midlands	91,380	29,960 76,550	3.8	2.9	6.3	4.6	0.9	5.5		
North-Eastern	102,190	60,770	6.9	3.9	10 8	6.2	2.4	8.6		
North-Western Scotland	90,280 64,260	80,510 51,450	9.2	3.0	10.5	6.5	3.9	9.9		
Wales Special Schemes	32,470 5,000	9,150 3,000	6.7	3.7	10.4	9.5	1.9	11.4		
Great Britain	595,000	449,000	5.6	2.0	7.6	4.9	2.0	6.9		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 29TH APRIL, 1931.

		Average Daily Attendances.								
ATT SOLUTE ATT A ATT A	Classes.							ca-	attended since	
Division.	Claima	Claimants.		n- ants.	Tot	al.	Institution (Claant	im-	lst April, 1931.	
\$19,238.75 2.39.160,25	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Existing Educational Institutions.
London 8Eastern 8Western Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	687 351 335 1,231 3,464 3,262 2,671 1,202	257 174 684 706 2,098 1,253	8 43 44 756 238 364	 36 29 75 195 115 226	1,275 4,220	265 210 713 781 2,293 1,368	11 53 38 	 9 5 27 28 	1,991 955 992 3,066	118 28 139 305
Gt. Britain	13,203	5,470	2,518	684	15,721	6,154	132	69	34,140	670

There were 75 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 28 for girls, and 29 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 12 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls, and 3 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was: for boys, 8; for girls, 5; mixed, 13. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

10th March to 13th April, 1931.

The following Table gives, for the period from 10th March to 13th April, 1931, 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.

THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY AND THE PRO	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made	982,543	262,616	49,067	1,294,226
Average number of claims current	1,842,397	526,504	53,946	

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Benefit

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juvenil only)	es 23	374	397
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act 1927)	80 49	399 138	479 187
Total	129	537	666
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	5,568 3,358	10,425 7,640	15,993 10,998
Total	8,926	18,065	26,991
Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $		2,982 2,823 734	5,019 4,260 964
Total	3,704	6,539	10,243
$\operatorname{Employment}$ lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juvenil} \end{array} ight.$	1,828 856 les 233	2,677 1,002 677	4,505 1,858 910
Total .	2,917	4,356	7,273
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions		1,178 4,310 446	1,627 5,303 516
	1,512	5,934	7,446
Not unemployed $\left\{egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveni} \end{array}\right\}$	722 1 113 les 9	2,953 809 176	3,675 922 185
Total	844	3,938	4,782
Not capable of work, or not available $\begin{cases} \text{Men} \\ \text{Women} \end{cases}$ for work $\begin{cases} \text{Men} \\ \text{Juveni} \end{cases}$	198 1 684 les 18	563 1,966 74	761 2,650 92
Total	900	2,603	3,503
Other grounds $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} & & & \\ \operatorname{Women} & & \\ \operatorname{Juveni} & & \\ \end{array}\right.$		3,587 674 543	4,318 784 608
Total	906	4,804	5,710
Total $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{Men} \\ \mathbf{Women} \\ \mathbf{Juveni} \end{array}\right.$		24,764 19,362 3,024	36,377 26,962 3,672
Grand Total	19,861	47,150	67,011

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	155	1,408	1,563
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles	135 28 9	564 150 23	699 178 32
Total Appeals	172	737	909

* 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.

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

B. 2.	ecisions by Um		Benefit	
71 TH		Benefit Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Apreals by Insurance Officers	\begin{cases} \text{Men} \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{cases}	231 113 4	395 213 4	626 326 8
	Total	348	612	960
Appeals by Associations	$$ ${Men \dots Women \atop Juveniles}$	91 29 1	327 128 3	418 157 4
	Total	121	458	579
Apreals by Claimants	{ Men Women Juveniles	143 53 2	632 232 11	775 285 13
	Total	198	875	1,073
Total ···	$$ ${f Men \ \ Women \ Juveniles}$	465 195 7	1,354 573 18	1,819 768 25
Grand To	tal	667	1,945	2,612

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH, 1930, TO 13TH APRIL, 1931.

The second services	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	188	7,386	7,574
and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	1,377	11,451	12,828
seek to obtain livelihood by means of	92,880	213,019	305,899
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct	53,661 37,702	89,283 53,968	142,944 91,670
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	16,343 10,090 9,199 8,811	52,876 37,045 19,566 31,811	69,219 47,135 28,765 40,622
Total	230,251	516,405	746,656
Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	5,315	27,009	32,324
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	1,455	4,864	6,319
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	2,970 1,224 1,968	6,257 2,890 7,193	9,22° 4,11° 9,16°
Total	6,162	16,340	22,50

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 Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th April, 1931, 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 extend ed period.

855.F - 143.55	Number who had been on the Register					ter	
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	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	60,282 5,879 1,747 9,110	53,196 5,533 1,479 9,761	52,827 5,269 1,266 12,829	34,079 3,302 882 4,459	200,384 19,983 5,374 36,159	970,488 85,238 13,893 277,617	1,170,872 105,221 19,267 313,776
Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	2,723 1,030	2,700 822	3,237 755	1,282 445	9,942 3,052	42,463 6,697	52,405 9,749
Total	80,771	73,491	76,183	44,449	274,894	1,396,396	1,671,290
			Pe	rcentage	8.		
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women: 18-20	5·2 5·6 9·0 2·9	4·5 5·3 7·7 3·1 5·2 8·4	4·5 5·0 6·6 4·1 6·2 7·7	2·9 3·1 4·6 1·4	17 1 19·0 27·9 11·5	82·9 81·0 72·1 88·5 81·0 68·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
Girls: 16-17 Total	10.6	4.4	4.6	2.6	16.4	83.6	100.0

^{*} 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.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

May, 1931.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 27th April, 1931, 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. 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.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	937,077 306,974	18,116	277,567 77,591	9,104	1,241,864 384,565
Total	1,244,051	18,116	355,158	9,104	1,626,429
Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	358,284 7,136	11,247	134,929 4,066	8,526	512,986 11,202
Total	365,420	11,247	138,995	8,526	524,188
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	104,051 7,235	261	1,897 163	19	106,228 7,398
Total	111,286	261	2,060	19	113,626
Insured non-claimants*	42,916	9,506	14,066	7,728	74,216
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,399,412 364,261	29,624 9,506	414,393 95,886	17,649 7,728	1,861,07 477,38
Total	1,763,673	39,130	510,279	25,377	2,338,45
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	75·3	100·0	78.2	100.0	76·4 23·6
Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	98·1 1·9	100.0	97·1 2·9	100.0	97·9 2·1
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	93·5 6·5	100.0	92:1	100.0	93.5
Total (including non- claimants): Condition satisfied Not satisfied	79·4 20·6	75·7 24·3	81·2 18·8	69·5 30·5	79.6

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100	Four weeks ended 25th April, 1931.	Four weeks ended 28th March, 1931.	Four weeks ended 26th April, 1930.
	£	2	£
Contributions received from: Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional	1,135,000 970,000	1,165,000 985,000	1,205,000 1,040,000
Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930))	3,020,000	2,975,000	1,930,000
Total	5,125,000	5,125,000	4,175,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration	8,650,000 470,000	8,925,000 480,000	5,175,000 450,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	280,000 15,000	255,000 80,000	145,000 5,000
Total	9,415,000	9,740,000	5,775,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	79,030,000	73,620,000	40,310,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	365,000	1,485,000	270,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (See House of Commons Paper No. 25 of 1931 for the period ended 31st March, 1930.)

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 177-178 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 issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).

GERMANY.*

Unemployment decreased during March, largely owing to seasonal

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of March, 1931, was 4,830,126, as compared with 5,045,489 at the end of February, 1931, and with 3,091,445 at the end of March, 1930. On 30th April, 1931, the total was 4,469,186 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,743,931 at the end of March, 1931, 4,971,843 at the end of February, 1931, and 3,040,797 at the end of March, 1930. On 30th April, 1931, the provisional total

was 4,389,000.

On the last day of March, 1931, 2,316,971 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 923,552 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,240,523, as compared with 3,496,979 at the end of February, 1931, and with 2,347,102 at the end of March, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 30th April, 1931, was 2,790,112 (provisional

figure).

Among 4.394,500 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 33·6 per cent. were unemployed at 28th March, 1931, as compared with 34·5 per cent. at 28th February, 1931 and 21·7 at 29th March, 1930. In addition, 18·9 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 19·5 per cent. at the end of February, and 12·6 per cent. at the end of March, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included :-

	MINGLE TO A SE	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
	March, 1931.	March, 1931.	Feb. 1931.	March, 1931.	Feb. 1931.
Mining	156,900	13.4	12.6	29.8	30.9
Workers subject to seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal	137,000 91,200 1,005,600	61·3 36·3 29·3	64·8 36·4 28·1	6·6 19·3 27·0	6·8 22·5 27·1
Chemical Textile	111,700 345,000 116,800	23·2 21·6 22·2	22·4 21·6 21·7	22·2 39·8 28·5	20·6 42·6 29·8
Paper Wood	56,200 296,900	34·4 48·5 24·1	35·1 49·5 27·6	12.9 19.0	25·5 13·8 20·8
Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes Building	294,400 158,200 657,000	29.0	33.3	30.5	34.1
Printing Hairdressing Miscellaneous	153,200 4,000 810,400	22·2 17·9 14·7	21·9 17·0 14·6	6·9 22·5 15·1	6.9 19.0 14.8
All Unions making Returns	4,394,500	33.6	34.5	18-9	19.5

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a slight decrease during April. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 2nd May, 1931, was 66,957 (50,605 men and 16,352 women). At the end of March the corresponding total was 70,822 and at the end of April, 1930, 10,839.

At the beginning of April, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation; showed a decline of 5.87 per cent. as compared with April, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e., working less than 48 hours per week) was 31.67 at the beginning of March, 1931, as compared with 2.42 at the same date in 1930.

AUSTRIA.§

Unemployment showed a decrease during March. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of March, 1931, was 304,084 (including 103,475 in Vienna), as compared with 334,041 (115,181 in Vienna) at the end of February, and 239,094 (87,057 in Vienna) at the end of March, 1930.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed a slight increase during February. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 172 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 693,191, show that 11 · 6 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 11-1, and in February, 1930, 2-6. In addition, 17-6 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently at the end of the month. In February, 1931, 16.3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14.6 and in February, 1930, 4.08.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed a decrease during March. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 454,188 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th March, 1931, 12.9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week, and 4.8 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month, ended 28th February, the percentages were 16.8 and 5.4, and in March, 1930, 5.0 and 2.5. At the end of the month 144,800 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 122,300 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment decreased during March. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 707,486 work-people were recorded as unemployed at the end of March, 1931, as compared with 765,325 at the end of February, and 385,432 at the end of March, 1930. The total for March, 1931, includes 173,443 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 90,062 in the textle industry, and 222,494 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition, 27,545 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 27,110 at the end of February and 28,026 at the end of March, 1930.

Unemployment decreased during April. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 25th April, 1931, was 362,800, as compared with 379,000 on 28th March, and 284,062 on 26th April, 1930. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 210,200, 226,300 and 162,663 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.||

Unemployment during March showed a seasonal decrease.

At the end of March, 1931, 19,919 applications for employment (15·2 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 26,886 at the end of February, and 10,138 at the end of March, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 4,722, 2,877 and 4,695 respectively.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 43,796 establishments in 15 branches of industry and trade, these establishments employed 4,649,112 workpeople in March, 1931, showing practically no change as compared with the total for February. During the same period, the aggregate earnings showed an increase of 0.7 per cent.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for March, 1931, was 74·8, as compared with 74·1 in February, and 89·8 in March, 1930.¶

Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 25.0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in April, 1931.**

Unemployment increased during the first quarter of 1931. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 25.8 per cent., as compared with 23.4 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 14.6 per cent. in the first quarter of 1930. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they include a small percentage out of work owing to sickness.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a further decrease due to seasonal influence. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,507 firms with an aggregate of 899,823 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st April, 1931, as compared with 902,833 on 1st March, 1931, a decline of 0·3 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st April is 99·7 as compared with 100·2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 107·8 on 1st April, 1930.‡‡

- * Revue de Travail, 31st March, 1931, Brussels. † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st March, 1931.
- The Hague.

 † Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, April, 1931. Rome.

 † Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 25th April, 1931. Warsaw.

 || La Vie Economique, April, 1931. Berne.

 † Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, March, 1931. Washington.

 † Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

 †† The April Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, ttawa.

^{*} Non-claimants are not in receipt of benefit. They have all failed to satisfy the First Statutory Condition, and the adults have also failed to satisfy the Transitional Conditions.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th April, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th **Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th April, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 5th May, 1931. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 8th May, 1931, and Journal Officiel 1st May, 1931. Paris.

‡ See the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 111).

§ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th April, 1931. Vienna.

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

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 April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £26,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 325,000 work-people and in an increase of £1,225 in those of nearly 19,000 work-

os of industries principally affected were as shown below:-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
antinosas. danak	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Transport	12,500	70,000 30,000 78,000 31,000 86,000 30,000	£ 400 625 200	£ 4,350 1,950 10,150 2,150 4,750 2,800
Other Total	1,050	325,000	1,225	26,150

The reductions in the mining group mainly concerned coal miners in the Cannock Chase, Leicestershire, North and South Staffordshire, Bristol and South Derbyshire coalfields, in which the percentage additions to basis rates were reduced by amounts varying in the different areas from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the current total wages. There were also reductions in the wages of ironstone miners in the Cleveland area and in Northamptonshire. Coal miners in Warwickshire received an increase, equivalent to nearly

1½ per cent. on current wages. In the metal group there was a reduction of about 2 per cent. on the current wages of blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland area, and reductions also occurred among similar classes in Northamptonshire and North Staffordshire. Brassworkers in the Birmingham district had previous reductions of 2½ per cent. on the earnings of the higher grades and of 11 per cent. on those of the lower grades brought up to 5 and 2½ per cent. respectively; while similar classes

brought up to 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively; while similar classes in Yorkshire had $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. taken off their earnings, as the first instalment of a total reduction of 5 per cent. Reductions were also made in the wages of penmakers and hearth furniture makers in the Birmingham district, and in those of male workers in the needle and fishing tackle making industry at Redditch.

In the textile group the principal body of workpeople affected by reductions were those employed in the bleaching, dyeing, etc. industries in Yorkshire and Lancashire, a reduction of 1 per cent. in the basic earnings of piece-workers being accompanied by reductions in the cost-of-living bonuses of both time-workers and pieceworkers (making a total reduction of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current workers (making a total reduction of about 61 per cent. on current wages in Yorkshire).

wages in Yorkshire). In the building etc. group there was a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour in the wages of most classes of building trade operatives in the Glasgow and West of Scotland area. Men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales sustained a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, and those employed by public works contractors in the London area a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour.

The reductions in the transport group mainly affected the lower The reductions in the transport group mainly affected the lower grades of railway traffic workers, many of whom had a reduction of 1s. per week, under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Coal tippers at the principal ports had their wages reduced by over 2½ per cent. on current rates. Commercial road transport carters at various towns in Scotland, outside Glasgow and the county of Angus, received an increase in wages, following the adoption of a uniform minimum

Of the total decrease of £26,150 per week, about £8,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £850 under scales arranged by Conciliation and Trade Boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £6,000 took effect under other arrangements made by such joint bodies; over £400 took effect under cliding scales has done calling prices, and the remaining under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for less than £200 of the total.

Of the total increase of £1,225 per week, about £400 took effect under an arrangement made by a Conciliation Board; nearly £400 was due to mediation; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-APRIL, 1931.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected	te Number kpeople by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Gloup of Industries.	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
			£	£	
Coal Mining	ass In	237,000	31	28,000	
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	me 13,01	16,000	have end a	950	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc	125	4,500	35	475	
Iron and Steel	62,500	46,000	1,900	3,650	
Engineering		111,000†		16,600	
Other Metal	STREET, OHL	84,000	100 CO	6,800	
Textile		218,000	75	26,100 1,150	
Clothing	250 1,250	13,500 6,000	90	750	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture,	1,250	0,000	A COLO	The state of the s	
etc	250	13,500	25	3,425	
Building, Public Works					
Contracting, etc	1,100	450,000	100	38,800	
Gas, Water and Electri-	7.700	00 500	210	2,750	
city Supply	1,100 10,600	28,500	1,600	46,000	
Transport Public Administration	10,600	430,000	1,000	10,000	
Claurdoon	103E2813	13,000		1,000	
Other	75	35,000	15	4,550	
Total	77,250	1,706,000	4,050	181,000	

In the corresponding four months of 1930, there were net increases of £26,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 392,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £63,550 in those of 704,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

There were reductions during April in the working hours of coal miners in eight areas, following the adoption of 7½ hour shifts for underground workers, the reduction for a full shift varying in the different areas from 12 minutes to half an hour.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase Leicestershire North Staffordshire South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire. Bristol (two collieries).	2 April 1 April 1 April 1 April 1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Basis rates of pieceworkers enhanced by addition of 5 per cent. consequent upon the reduction in working hours; district percentage payable on basis rates of surface workers except those handling coal reduced from 44 02 to 42, and from 44 02 to 40 for all other classes of workpeople, subject to a subsistence allowance for lover-paid men.§ Basis rates of pieceworkers enhanced by addition of 7·1 per cent. consequent upon the reduction in working hours; district percentage payable on basis rates of all classes of workpeople reduced from 40 to 32, subject to a subsistence allowance for lover-paid men. Basis rates of pieceworkers enhanced by addition of 4·25 per cent. consequent upon the reduction in working hours; district percentage payable on basis rates of all classes of workpeople reduced from 35 to 32, subject to a subsistence allowance for lower-paid workers.¶ Basis rates of pieceworkers enhanced by addition of 5 per cent. consequent upon the reduction in working hours; district percentage payable on basis rates of all classes of workpeople reduced from 40 to 38, subject to lower-paid day-wage men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 2d. per day. Decrease of 7 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 15 per cent. above basis rates for other workers, subject to subsistence allowances up to 6d. and 1s. per day for married underground and surface workers respectively, provided that the total wage does not exceed 6s. 9d. per day. **The consequent upon the reduction in working hours** Basis rates of other workers, subject to subsistence allowances up to 6d. and 1s. per day for married underground and surface workers respectively, provided that the total wage does not exceed to the percentage agricultural laboures.

* 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 reductions under Engineering applied mainly to men employed in railway workshops.

See also under Changes in Hours of Labour, on page 199.

A subsistence allowance up to 6d. per shift is granted as previously to adult able-bodied day-wage workmen, subject to a maximum total wage of

§ A subsistence allowance up to 6d. per shift was previously granted to adult able-bodied day-wage workmen, subject to a maximum total wage of || A subsistence allowance up to 6d. per shift was previously granted to adult able-bodied day-wage workmen, subject to a maximum total wage of 8s. 9d. per shift. The latter amount is now reduced to 8s. 3d. It is also provided that adult able-bodied day-wage workmen shall be paid a gross rate, inclusive of subsistence allowance, of not less than 7s. 2d. and 7s. 6d. per shift for surface and underground workers respectively.

¶ Subsistence allowances up to 1s. per shift for workers 21 years and over, 9d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and 6d. per shift for workers 21 years previously granted are continued, but the total wage beyond which no allowance is paid has been reduced from 7s. 9d. to 7s. 7d. per shift for workers 21 years and over, from 7s. to 6s. 10d. per shift for those 18 and under 21 years, and from 5s. to 4s. 11d. for those 16 and under 18 years. A minimum gross daily wage of 7s. per shift for adult able-bodied day-wage workers remains unchanged.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining (continued).	South Derbyshire Warwickshire	1 April	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Basis rates of pieceworkers enhanced by addition of 4 per cent. consequent upon the reduction in working hours (see page 199); district percentage payable on basis rates of all classes of work-people reduced from 35 to 30, subject to a subsistence wage of 7s. 6d. and 7s. 2d. per day for able-bodied underground and surface workers respectively (3d. less than previous subsistence wage). Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 42 per cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries and from 36 to 38 at certain other collieries, subject to a subsistence wage for adult able-bodied surface and under-
Iron Mining	Cleveland	27 April	Ironstone miners	ground workers at the majority of the collieries of 7s. 1d. and 8s. 3d. per day respectively. Decrease of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50·50 per cent. above the standard, plus 5d. to 1d. per shift for lower-paid rates. Rates after change: labourers—underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 50·50 per cent., plus 5d. to 1d. per shift (according to base rate) for lower-paid men.
	Northamptonshire and Banbury and District.	lst pay day in May.*	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates leaving wages 18 per cent. above the standard.
and the second	South and West Durham. Northamptonshire	27 April 1st pay day in	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 50·50 per cent. above the standard, plus 5d. to 1d. per shift (according to base rate) for lower-paid men. Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates leaving wages 18 per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying	Yorkshire‡	May.* 3 April	Freestone quarrymen and labourers.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour on time rates and an equivalent amount on piece rates. Rates after change: Grade A district, delvers and hewers, 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d.\); bottom delvers and hewers, 1s. 5d.; saw frame feeders, 1s. 3\(\frac{1}{2}d.\); labourers, 1s. 2d. Grade B, 1\(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour less than Grade A. Grade C, 1\(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour less than
entraction (2004)	Morley District Aberdeen and Kemnay.	3 April 1st pay day after	Granite quarry workers	Crade B.1. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2} d. \); labourers, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2} d. \) Decreases of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.
Flint Glass Making,	Stourbridge, London, Glasgow, Man- chester, Sheffield and Warrington.	22 April.	Flint glass makers	Decreases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per turn.
Cutting, etc.	and Warrington.	l	Flint glass cutters, etc	Decreases of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 53s.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	London	3 April	Men	Grading scheme adopted whereby the various occupations are classified as highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and minimum rates fixed for highly skilled, skilled and semi-skilled men which are respectively, 15s., 5s. and 3s. per week above the national minimum rate (52s.) for unskilled workers.
	Cleveland and Durham. Tees-side	5 April {	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 2·25 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 2·25 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 2·25 per cent.
Pig Iron	North Staffordshire	First making-up day in April.	Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	Decrease of 6 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 34.25 per cent. above the standard.
Manufacture, etc.	Northamptonshire	lst pay day in May.*	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on standard rates of 1929, leaving wages 18 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d. per shift (average); plus in each case, 18 per cent.
And Salation as	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 April	Engineers and other skilled crafts- men employed at blast-furnaces and in iron and steel works.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. or 2s. 7d. per week. Rates after change: Dowlais —Cardiff works, 64s. per week; other works, 62s. 6d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	2nd pay day in April.*	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour.
Manufacture of Steel and Metal	of the color of th		Male timeworkers over 21 years of age.	Decreases of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 71s 4d. and 61s. 10d. per week; toolmakers 21 to 25 years, 51s. 10d.; charge hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 63s. 10d.; charge hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 55s. 10d.; others, 43s.
Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following 1 April	Male timeworkers under 21 years of age. Apprentices	Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 3a. to 5a. per week. Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per week.
	come have been national and a	international lands	Female dayworkers and learners Female pieceworkers	Decreases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per week. Rate after change for dayworkers, 18 years and over, 22s. 2d. per week. Decreases of 5d. in the basic piecework rate (24s. 1d. to 23s. 8d.).
	Birmingham	Pay day	Male dayworkers and pieceworkers	Decrease of 24 per cent, on earnings for full-rated men in Grade C
Brass Manufacture.	Rotherham, Sheffield, Doncaster, Halifax and Dewsbury Dis-	in week ending 25 April. 1st pay day in April.	Male dayworkers and pieceworkers	or higher grades, and a decrease of 1½ per cent. for youths and other workers in lower grades, making a total reduction of 5 per cent. and 2½ per cent. for the two classes respectively.** Decrease of 2½ per cent. on earnings for adults and a decrease of 1½ per cent. for youths under 21 years of age.††
Hearth Furniture	tricts. Birmingham and Dis-	Week	Male dayworkers and pieceworkers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings for full-rated men in Grade C or higher grades, and a decrease of 2½ per cent. for youths under
Manufacture Needle and Fishing Tackle Manufacture.	trict. Redditch and District	ending 25 April. 26 April‡‡	Adult male timeworkers and piece- workers employed in the needle and fishing tackle making trade.	or higher grades, and a decrease of 2½ per cent. For gounds white 21 years of age. Decrease in bonus of 2s. per week for Grade "A" males (1s. 1d. per hour and over), of 1s. 6d. per week for Grade "B" males (11d. or 1s. per hour), and of 1s. per week for Grade "C" males (9d. or 10d. per hour).‡

In respect of the preceding pay period.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements

† The reduction took effect under an Agreement made by the Yorkshire Joint Industrial Council for the Freestone Quarrying Industry. The districts within Grades A and C are as follows: Grade A—Huddersfield, Crossland Moor, Bradford District, including Thornton, Shipley, Idle, and Queensbury, Keighley District, including Haworth, Halifax and Brighouse Districts and Horsforth. Grade C—Pateley Bridge District. No districts are at present allocated to Grade B.

§ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements

The grading scheme referred to took effect under an agreement arrived at by the London District Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry, which was ratified by the National Joint Industrial Council on 26th February, 1931.

The decrease was not applied to daywagemen or labourers—the percentage payable on their standard rates remaining generally at 67.

** This reduction is the second of two equal instalments—the first instalment having operated from the pay day in week ending 10th January, 1931.

This reduction is the first of two equal instalments—the second instalment exerction from the first new day in Tally, 1931.

†† This reduction is the first of two equal instalments—the second instalment operating from the first pay day in July, 1931.

The rates of wages effective after this change are to be stabilised for six months from the date shown, after which further reductions as above shall take effect as and when the cost-of-living figure is 47 or under.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931 (continued).

196

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	lst pay day in April.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced* from 1\frac{1}{4}d. to 1\frac{1}{4}d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and over, 42s. 6d.; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1\frac{1}{4}d. in the shilling.
Linen Manufacture.	Lurgan	23 April {	Timeworkers	Decreases of (a) 4s. per week for card-cutters and dressers, (b) 3s. per week for mounters, assistant mounters, cloth passers, winding masters, enginemen and firemen, and (c) 10 per cent. on current rates for all other workers. Decrease of 7 per cent. on standard scale (equivalent to 9.7 per cent. on current rates) except for (a) dressers, who are to have 10 per cent. off set pay and 10 per cent. off piece rates for setts up to 1,200, 5 per cent. off for setts over 1,200, and (b) winders of grey linen yarn from hank (60's to 105's inclusive for warp and 80's and upwards for weft), who are to have 5 per cent. off current rates.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after 24 April.	Male workers	Bonus reduced* from 11s. 6d. to 11s. in the £.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.;	1st pay day in May.§	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades: Timeworkers Pieceworkers (except hand pressers).	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 60½ per cent. to 50 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change for time-workers, — The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.: men 21 and over, 28s. per week plus 8 per cent., plus 50 per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 50 per cent. women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 50 per cent. ¶ Decrease of 1 per cent. in gross basis piecework earnings, and cost-of-living wage (payable on the reduced basis rates) reduced from 48½ per cent. to 40 per cent. ¶ Decrease of 2½ per cent. in gross basis piecework earnings and
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing,	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.‡	lst pay day in May.§	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant.	cost-of-living wage (payable on the reduced basis rates) reduced from 36½ per cent. to 30 per cent. ¶ Decrease of 1 per cent. in gross basis piecework earnings for pieceworkers, and cost-of-living wage for all workers (payable in the case of pieceworkers on the reduced basis rates) reduced from 18s. 3d. to 15s. 1d. per week for men 21 and over, from 10s. 10d. to 9s. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers :—men 21 and over, 28s. plus 15s. 1d.; women 18 and over 18s. plus 9s.**
Printing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton;	1st pay day in May.§	Reelers	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 18s. 4½d. to 15s. 2½d. per week for men 21 and over, from 11s. 4d. to 9s. 4½d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent.
	Hebden Bridge Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	lst pay day in May.§ lst pay day in May.§ lst pay day in May.§	Workpeople employed in the fustian cutting, dyeing and finishing trades:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 18s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. per week for men 21 and over, from 10s. 10d. to 10s. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 52 per cent. to 47 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 47 per cent. to 43 per cent. for hand cutters, from 39 per cent. to 36 per cent. for menders and from 44 per cent. to 41 per cent. for all other pieceworkers. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 25s. 11d. to 24s. 1d. per week for engravers and from 18s. 3d. to 15s. 1d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 25s. 11d. to 24s. 1d. per week for men, from 15s. 10d. to 14s. 9d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
Hosiery Dyeing, Scouring, etc.	Leicester and Lough- borough.	Pay day in week ending 17 April.	Pieceworkers	Decreases in existing rates of from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. for trimmers, 10 per cent. for dyers and scourers, and 5 per cent. for auxiliary workers.
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Fails- worth and Romiley Districts; also Car- lisle. Atherstone and Bed- worth.	lst pay day in April.	Timeworkers Pieceworkers Male pieceworkers	Bonus reduced* from 45 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 40 per cent.†† Bonus reduced* from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. Bonus of 22½ per cent. on list prices reduced* to 20 per cent.
#3 ct-5:1 (6:1) (6:1) (6:1) (7	Various towns in North Staffordshire and Cheshire.;;	lst pay day in April.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Decrease* of 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, 1s. 3d. per week for women and for youths 18 and under 21, and 7½d. per week for those under 18. Minimum rate after change for table-hands, 57s. 6d. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.
Baking and Confectionery.	Cardiff { Ayrshire§§	day in March. 1st pay day in April. 1st pay day in April.	Bakers and confectioners	Further decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 60s. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 67s.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† It was also agreed that in lieu of scale reductions of 5, 17½ and 28 per cent. for weavers on looms fitted with warp stop motions in the case of 2, 3 or 4 looms respectively, the reductions for cambrics and sheers are to be 15 and 20 per cent. for 3 and 4 looms respectively, with no reduction for two looms; weavers on looms not fitted with warp stop motions are to receive 5 per cent. extra when weaving cambrics and sheers.

† The change took effect under an agreement made between the Allied Association of Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers and the Trade Unions concerned, which involved a change in the method of calculating the cost-of-living wage. It was agreed that the cost-of-living wage for the period ending on the last pay day in July should be based on a cost-of-living number of 50, and that in future wages should be reviewed quarterly in accordance with the revised sliding scale.

§ In respect of the preceding series.

vised sliding scale.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersheld and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association), The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

*** The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms).

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

‡‡ Macclesfield, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Congleton, Crewe, Winnington, Winsford, Sandbach and Potteries district (including Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Fenton, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall).

§§ Including Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, etc.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Towns and and	North-East Coast,* Hull, Grimsby and Berwick-on-Tweed.	3 April	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 6½d.
Mill-Sawing, etc.	Bristol, Gloucester (one firm), Cardiff, Newport and	1 April	Labourers employed by timber importers.	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 3d.).
}	Swansea. Glasgow District†	27 April	Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.;
Building.	West of Scotland Dis- trict.§	27 April	and labourers. Masons and masons' labourers employed by members of the Scottish Bullding Contractors' Association.	labourers, 1s. 2\flactdd.\Decrease of \frac{1}{2}d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2\flactdd.\Decrease of \frac{1}{2}d.\Decrease of \frac{1}
	Ayr, Dumbarton and Vale of Leven, Kilmarnock, and	27 April	Joiners	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $7d$.). \ddagger
Glazing.	Paisley. Glasgow	27 April	Glaziers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 7d.).
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1st full pay day in April.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Decrease¶ of ½d. per hour (except in Walthamstow, where the rates remain unchanged). Rates after change: City and County of London—granite masons and kerb fixers, 1s. 8d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, 1s. 7d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 6½d.; scaffolders, 1s. 5½d.; platelayers and pipe jointers, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d.; petrol locomotive, roller or air compressor plant drivers, 1s. 4½d.; blacksmiths' mates or strikers, duct or earthenware drain-layers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, tarpot men, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 3½d.; concert levellers and labourers, 1s. 2½d.; Acton, Croydon, East Ham, Ilford, Leyton, West Ham, Walthamstow, Wimbledon, Barking Town, Dagenham, Edmonton, Mitcham, Tottenham and Willesden,—¾d. per hour less.
	England and Wales and Northern	Pay pre-	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	den—d. per hour less; Rest of District—ld. per hour less. Decrease of d. per hour. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A Districts. 1s, 10dd.: Grade B, 1s. 7dd.; Grade C,
Electrical Installation.	Ireland.** London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Wat-	ceding 2nd pay day in April.	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Grade A Districts, 1s. 10\d.; Grade B, 1s. 7\d.; Grade C, 1s. 5\d.; Grate D, 1s. 4\d.\frac{1}{2} \text{.} Decrease of \frac{1}{2} d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5\frac{3}{2} d.).
	ford. Various districts in Yorkshire.††	1st full pay after 1 April,	Adult male workers	Decrease of ½d. per hour †† Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change include the following for Grades A, B and C districts respectively: pipelayers and jointers, 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1d.; firemen, 1s. 2½d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1½d.; meter readers and repairers,
Waterworks	Various districts in the Midland Counties.††	1st full pay after 1 April.	Adult male workers	1s. 3d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 1d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1d., 1s.‡‡ Decrease of ½d. per hour for Zones A and B, the rates in Zones C and D to remain unchanged††. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change include the following for Zones A and B respectively: trenchmen, 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 0½d.; lead pipe jointers, 1s. 4½d. and 1s. 3½d.; meter readers, 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 1½d.; stokers, 1s. 1½d.
Undertakings.	London Various districts in	1st pay after 24 April.	Engine staff working on rotatory three shift system employed by Metropolitan Water Board.	and Is. 0½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d. and 11½d.§§ Increase of Id. per hour. Rates after change include: engine drivers, 66s. 7d., cleaners, 58s. 7d., stokers, 62s. 7d., plus in each case Id. per hour. Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for labourers:
	the Home Counties	1 April	Adult male workers	Grade A districts 41s. 9d., Grade B 46s., Grade C 50s. 3d., Grade D 52s. 6d.
	Area. Various districts in the South Midland Area.	1 April	Adult male workers	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for Grade D districts, of 1s. 8d. per week for Grade C and B, and of 1s. 4d. per week for Grade A. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade D 48s. 3d., Grade C 47s. 1d., Grade B 45s. 6d., Grade A 39s. 7d.
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain	1 April	Adult male workers¶¶ employed in Railway Companies electricity generating stations and substations and on high tension cables between them.	Decrease¶ of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London: switch-board attendants—(up to 5,000 Kw), 69s., 5,000 Kw and over, 83s.; turbine mechanics, 70s.; drivers, 64s.; stokers—leading 68s.; others, 62s.; trimmers, 55s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 66s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 53s. 6d.; plus 4s. per week for shift workers.
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area	2nd pay day in April.	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 9\frac{3}{2}d\$.; assistants, 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d\$.
Tramway Undertakings.	Metropolitan Area***	2nd pay day in April.	to these classes. Armature winders, electricians and their mates, semi-skilled electrical employees, controller repairers, and light and power attendants.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for skilled men (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.) and a proportionate decrease for other classes.
proceeding becomes applied to the second	Great Pultain	1 Avvil	Certain classes among Conciliation Grades††† and staff employed under Conciliation conditions at docks, etc., also railway police.	
Railway Service.	Great Britain	1 April {	Female workers except part-timers Female part-timers Female crossing keepers (wives of companies' servants).	Decrease¶ of 1s. per week for adults and 6d. per week for juniors. Bonus previously paid reduced¶ by 6d. or 9d. per week. Decrease¶ of 6d. per week.

* Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees district (including Hartle-pools, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

† Including Cambuslang, Mearns, Crookston, Dalmuir, Milngavie, Bishopbriggs and Baillieston.

† The change took effect as the result of an agreement arrived at by the Scottish National Joint Council for the Building Industry, whereby the rate for craftsmen in Grade A towns is to be 1s. 7d. per hour until 31st January, 1932, wages after that date to be adjusted on a cost-of-living sliding-scale basis. Provision was also made for a normal working week of 41½ hours during the months of December and January (it had previously been agreed that during these months on jobs where no artificial light was reasonably possible, the hours might be reduced by ½-hour per day during the first five days of the week, making a possible week of 41½ hours).

§ The districts affected include, besides the Glasgow district, Airdrie, Bellshill, Blantyre, Bothwell, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Falkirk, Greenock Hamilton, Helensburgh, Johnstone, Larbert, Lanark, Motherwell, Paisley, Port Glasgow, Strathaven and Wishaw.

|| The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Public Works Conciliation Board.

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

**The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The reduction was equivalent to 1 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 29 per cent. below these rates, except in Grade A areas where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. A list of the districts in the various grades was given on page 34 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

†† The above decrease is in accordance with a recommendation made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry,

an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. A list of the districts in the various grades was given on page 34 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

†† The above decrease is in accordance with a recommendation made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry, and adopted by the above District Joint Councils (modified by the Midland Council so as not to apply to the lower rated districts). The reduction is subject to review after the first full pay in October.

‡‡ The undertakings comprised within each Grade which are reported to have made the reduction include the following:—Grade A—Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, and York. Grade B—Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Harrogate, Keighley, Rotherham and Wakefield. Grade C—Brighouse and Todmorden. The rates paid by some of the Undertakings differ slightly from those quoted above.

§§ The undertakings comprised within each Grade which are reported to have made the reduction include the following:—Grade A—Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Wolverhampton. Grade B—Bislon, Kettering. The rates paid by some of the undertakings differ slightly from those quoted above. In Zones C and D the scheduled rates are 1½d. and 2½d. per hour respectively less than those in Zone A.

|||| The above decrease is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Provincial Joint Council.

|||| Excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work, and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades.

||| Excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work, and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades Union, whereby skilled men receive ½d. per hour less than men employed by electrical contractors, and semi-skilled men and mates 93 per cent. and 80 per cent.

|| The above decrease is in accordance with an agreement made between the Metropolitan Municipal Tramways Council and the Electrical Trades Union, whereby skilled me

May, 1931.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour.	Various ports in Great Britain.* Port of London	lst full pay week in April. lst full pay week in April.	Coal tippers, teemers, weighers, hoistmen and boxmen. Crews of quay lighterage tugs	Decrease† of 5 per cent. leaving wages 85 per cent. above pre-war tariffs and payment for incidentals, subject to the minimum wage previously operative.* Standard rate of pay fixed for mates at 86s. per week, and the existing standard rates for drivers (81s. 6d.) and firemen (72s.) confirmed.‡
VAI SÉLEMENTS	Sunderland	April	Horse carters	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change: single-horse drivers, 50s. per week; double-horse drivers, 51s.; vanmen,
	Ashton-under-Lyne District.§	Pay day in week ending 10 April.	Commercial road transport workers	Minimum weekly rates adopted for single-horse drivers of 51s.; double-horse drivers, 56s.; steam wagon drivers, 64s.; steam wagon secondmen, 53s.; petrol wagon drivers, 2 tons and over, 61s.; under 2 tons, 54s.; petrol wagon assistants and loaders, and stable and garage hands, 51s.§
Road Transport.	Nottingham	1st pay day after 27 April.	Commercial road transport workers	Decrease of 1s. per week for adults, and of 6d. per week for youths under 18 years of age. Weekly rates after change: one horse drivers, 49s.; two horse drivers, 54s.; petrol wagon drivers 2 tons and over, 59s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 54s.; under 15 cwt, 49s.; electric vehicle drivers: 1 ton and over, 56s.; under 1 ton, 49s.; loaders, garage hands: day, 49s.; night, 53s. Minimum rate of 49s. per week adopted for towns outside the
1.000 25 25 2	Various town in Scotland (excluding Angus).	4 April.	Horse carters (excluding those employed by railway contractors).	1 ton, 49s.; loaders, garage hands: day, 49s.; night, 53s. Minimum rate of 49s. per week adopted for towns outside the Glasgow district.
	Principal towns in Scotland.	4 April.	Carters employed by railway contractors.	Deduction of 2½ per cent. from all earnings and a further deduction of 2½ per cent. from earnings in excess of 40s. per week. Rates after change: one horse carters, 48s. 6d. per week; two horse carters, 50s. 6d.
	West Hartlepool	1 April	Manual workers	Decrease† of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: street sweepers, \(10\frac{1}{2}d. \); general labourers, \(1s. \) 1d.; roadmen and carters, \(1s. \) 2d.
13 Gard 1 1997	Bradford	14 April	Labourers and other lower-rated adult male workers.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour in minimum rate (1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\), to 1s. 1d.) and a corresponding decrease in the wages of certain other classes whose wages are regulated by those of labourers.\(\frac{9}{2}\)
	Hampshire	1 April	Road workers employed by County Council.	Decrease of 120 th of basic rates. Rate after change, 36s. per week.
Local	Fulham, Hammer- smith, Kensington, Lambeth, South- wark, and Stoke	1 or 3 April.	Masons, paviors, road labourers (not on permanent staff), etc.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: masons and paviors, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d\).
Government (Non-Trading Services).	Newington. Certain Authorities in Kent, Surrey and Sussex.**	lst pay day after 1 April.	Able-bodied male manual workers employed in non-trading depart- ments of local authorities (ex- cluding those in Grade I Areas).	Decrease of 2s. per week for unskilled men, and of 2s. 6d. per week for skilled men. Minimum rates after change for unskilled men:—Grade V Areas, 55s.; Grade IV, 50s. 6d.; Grade III, 48s. 7d.; Grade III, 44s. 8d.; Grade III, 42s. 9d.: skilled men:—Grade V, 66s.; Grade IV, 61s. 6d.; Grade IIIA, 60s. 1d.;
	Chatham	19 Mar.	Manual workers	Oracle 111, 56s. 2d.; Grade 11, 54s. 9d. Decreases varying from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1d. per hour except for road sweepers who received an increase of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per hour. Rates after change include: vard and road labourers and sweepers. 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.;
	Erith	9 April	Manual workers	refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d.; paviors, 1s. 4d. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change include: general yard labourers, 1s. 1½d.; road sweepers and scavengers, 1s. 1d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midland Counties, Basford, London and Scot-	6 April	Basket makers employed on Government work.	Bonus of 37½ per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 reduced to 30 per cent.
-0.000	land. Lancashire and Cheshire.	6 April	Skip and basket makers	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 77½ per cent. and 67½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers
Basket, etc., Making.	Midland Counties	6 April {	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, cane and wicker furniture making (including one section of agricultural basket work).	and pieceworkers respectively. Decrease† for timeworkers of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d.), and for pieceworkers of 7½ per cent. in bonus payable on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), leaving bonuses of 30 per cent. on Derby and Croquet chairs, 25 per cent. and 41½ per cent. on Worcester pots, and 45 per cent. on other
LA CELLA			Other sections of agricultural basket work.	work. Bonus on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced from 52½ per cent. to 45 per cent. for some classes of work and from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. for other classes.
U	Basford	6 April	Cane and wicker workers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings.
AND THE REST		any in East	Female homeworkers	Decrease in the piecework basis time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(\frac{1}{4}\), per hour (\frac{1}{4}\)d.); and general minimum piece rates fixed for the carding of casein and ivory buttons and buttons with metal shanks. \(\frac{1}{7}\)
Button Making.	Great Britain	7 April {	Male workers 18 years and over	Re-classification of workers to whom the minimum rates pre- viously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts apply, the operation of cutting on wet lathes (other than cutting pearl or trocas buttons) by those who are responsible for setting their own tools being transferred to those covered by the higher scale of rates.††
eral parate	historical films of		Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from \(\frac{1}{6}d \). to \(\frac{1}{2}d \). per hour. Minimum rates after change \[3\frac{3}{6}d \]. at 14, increasing each year to 8d. at 18 and to 11d. at 21
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	6 April	Female workers	and over.†† Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) or \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for those 15 and over, the rate for those under 15 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: $2 \frac{1}{2}d.$ at 14, increasing each year to $5 \frac{3}{2}d.$ at 17, and, at 18 and over, to $6 \frac{1}{2}d.$ in England and Wales, and $6 \frac{1}{2}d.$ in Scotland.††

* The decrease applied to the principal coal exporting centres, including those on the North-East Coast, the East Coast (except Goole), the East of Scotland, and the Bristol Channel. At certain North-East Coast ports an extra 5 per cent. is paid in addition to the 85 per cent. quoted, and higher percentages are also paid at certain docks at Bristol Channel ports.

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

‡ The above rates were embodied in an Agreement made between the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners (Port of London) and the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union. The Agreement, which also contained provisions relating to hours, systems of working, overtime rates, and other conditions of employment, was mainly a codification of existing working conditions and practice. It provided that where individual men already obtained higher rates than those agreed as standard, the higher rates should continue for the duration of their existing employment.

§ The above rates were adopted under an Agreement made on 27th March, between the Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley and District Master Carriers' and Horse and Motor Owners' Association and the United Road Transport Workers' Association of England, and covered Ashton-under-Lyne (including Limehurst), Droylesden, Audenshaw, Dukinfield, Mossley and Stalybridge. It was also agreed that the wages of coal bag salesmen should be 4s. per week in excess of the above rates.

above rates.

| The above change took effect under an Agreement between the Scottish Horse and Motor Contractors' Federation and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association, which fixed a minimum rate of 50s, per week (as already operative) for the Glasgow district, and for other districts the above minimum, which is to be increased to 50s, as from the first pay day in October, 1931. The uniform minimum of 50s, is to operate from the latter date until 31st March, 1932.

The above minimum rate of 1s, 1d, applies to labourers generally and among other classes to roadmen and street sweepers.

** This reduction is the result of a special Recommendation of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. The Recommendation provided that until March, 1932, the cost-of-living sliding scale should not operate for index numbers of 67 or under. The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Council and include:—Grade V—Barnes (50 per cent. reduction only); Grade IV—Bromley, Carshalton, Swanscombe. Grade IIIA—Brighton, Eastbourne. Grade III—Deal, Dorking (50 per cent. reduction only), Maidstone (unskilled men only). The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the rates quoted above. The rates for Grade I remain at 38s. 11d. for unskilled men and at 51s. 11d. for skilled men.

†† See Notice of Order on page 164 of April GAZETTE.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coffin Furniture Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 April {	Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade:— Timeworkers:— Dressers, stampers, polishers and planishers (including wheelers). Packers, rough warehousers and despatchers. Pieceworkers	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively†:— Decreases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week for those under 21. Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: dressers and stampers—Grade I, 52s. 6d.; II, 59s.; III, 64s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers)—Grade I, 54s.; II, 62s.; III, 66s. Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: with less than one year's experience, 42s. 6d.; with not less than one and less than five years' experience, 45s.; with not less than five years' experience, 50s. 6d. Decreases proportionate to the above in the piecework basis time rates.
Cerement Making.	Great Britain	1 April	Female workers	Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of \{d\}. per hour for those 16 and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows:—2\{d\}. at under 14\{\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Patent Fuel Manufacture.	Cardiff	5 April	Patent fuel workers	Decreases of 7½ per cent. or 10 per cent. on current rates.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL, 1931.

	Cumberland	1 April	Underground workers	Decrease of 12 minutes per shift (7 hours 42 minutes to 7½ hours), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6½ hours).
100 1 100 1	Lancashire and Che-	6 April	Underground workers	Decrease of 15 minutes per shift on ordinary week days (7½ to 7½ hours); Saturday shift increased from 6 to 6½ hours and the short week-end shift from 6½ to 7 hours.
marks for	shire.	l	Surface workers manipulating coal	Decrease of a quarter of addition made to hours in 1926 (usually 1 hour per shift except on Saturdays) on ordinary week days; Saturday shift to be increased by 30 minutes. 1
100	Cannock Chase	2 April {	Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per shift (8 to $7\frac{1}{2}\) hours) on ordinary week days (Monday to Friday) \(\frac{5}{2}\) See also note \(\frac{1}{2}\).$
The State of the S	100 mg	Ĺ	Surface workers manipulating coal	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per shift on ordinary week days (Monday to Friday).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
	Leicestershire	1 April {	Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) hours) except on Saturdays (to remain at 5 hours).
Coal	201005001511110		Surface workers manipulating coal	Decrease of 40 minutes per shift (8½ hours to 7 hours 50 minutes), except on Saturdays (to remain at 5½ hours).
Mining.	South Derbyshire	1 April	Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) hours) on ordinary week days (Monday to Friday).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
CONTRA CONTRA	North Staffordshire	1 April	Underground workers	Decrease of 18 minutes per shift (7 hours 48 minutes to 7½ hours), except on Saturdays (to remain usually at 6 hours).§
		· (Underground workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift (8 to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) hours) on ordinary week aays
	South Staffordshire and East Worces-	1 April {	Surface workers manipulating coal	(Monday to Friday). See also note . Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift on ordinary week days (Monday to
	shire. Shropshire (certain	1 or 20	Underground workers	Friday).§ Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7½ hours);
	collieries). Bristol (two collieries)	April. 19 April	Underground workers	Saturday shift increased from 5 to 5½ hours. Hours changed on day shifts to 7½ per shift on ordinary week
	Diabol (two contributy			days and 7 on Saturday, making a total of 44½ per week, as compared with a previous total of 45 at one colliery, and an average of 45½ at the other; hours on night shift to be 7½ per shift (for 6 nights).
Port, etc. Authorities.	London	2 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the dredging service of the Port Authority.	Decrease of 10 hours per week (62 to 52).

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† See Notice of Order on page 164 of April GAZETTE.
† The length of meal-times was reduced from 30 to 20 minutes per shift.
§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

The length of meal-times was reduced from 20 to 15 minutes per shift.

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:—

the control of the co	Price accord Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.			
Pig Iron: Cleveland	1931. JanMar.	s. d. 56 3½	s. d. - 2 5	s. d. - 12 81			
(Hematite mixed)	JanFeb.	67 21	- 1 8½	- 7 5			
numbers.) Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire	JanMar. JanMar. JanMar.	59 11 1 59 6 1 53 0 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars.)	JanFeb.	179 11	- 0 8½	- 0 4 1			
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and	JanFeb.	209 01/2	- 0 8	- 0 8½			
rods.) Steel: South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails.)	Dec. 1930- Feb. 1931	}157 O#	- 0 64	+ 4 53			

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron resulted in a decrease in April of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland area. As a result of the Cumberland ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces sustained a reduction in March of 21 per cent. in March of 21 per cent. on their standard rates. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in April of 11 per cent. on the standard rates for blastfurnacemen in that area, and for ironstone miners in Leicestershire, and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, but this was not enforced. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in a reduction in April of 6 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to datal workers (already in receipt of more than the scale percentage). In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in a decrease at the end of April of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone 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.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted a reduction of 4 per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting-shops and rolling-mills, but this was not enforced, wages having previously been stabilised at the level of January, 1927.

Further details of the above changes will be found on page 155 of the April GAZETTE and page 195 of the present issue.

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 45, as compared with 28 in the previous month and 27 in April, 1930. In these new disputes about 13,100 workpeople were directly involved and 4,300 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themthe establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 6,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 57, involving about 24,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during April, of about 130,000 working days.

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

THE PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PER PE	Numb	er of Disp ress in Mo	utes in onth.	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	
Industry Group.	Started before beginning of Month. Started in Month. Total.		volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.		
Mining and Quarrying Textile	4 3	21 5	25 8	9,600 5,400	52,000 45,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Transport Other	2 3	5 5 9	7 5 12	6,300 2,000 1,000	17,000 5,000 11,000	
Total, April, 1931	12	45	57	24,300	130,000	
Total, March, 1931	14	28	42	28,200	175,000	
Total, April, 1930	13	27	40	130,400†	1,375,000†	

Causes.—Of the 45 disputes beginning in April, 10, directly involving 5,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 17, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions are to working hours; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on the control of particular places or possess. questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 11, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 28 new disputes, directly involving 7,700 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 5,000 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, were provinged. In the case of one dispute directly people, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations,

Totals for the First Four Months of 1930 and 1931. The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first four months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930:—

	Janua	ary to Apri	1, 1930.	January to April, 1931.				
Industry Group.	[No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress,	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Coal Mining	49	18,200	49,000	58	189,100	2,266,000		
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	3	300	3,000	6	500	5,000		
Glass, etc	2	300	4,000	5	400	10,000		
Chemical	2 2	400	3,000	2	300	1,000		
Engineering	3	200	2,000	2 1 3 9	200	500		
Shipbuilding	6	1,600	7,000	3	200	3,000		
Other Metal	11	700	2,000		1,000	10,000		
Textile	20	124,300†	1,366,000†	12	127,200	2,866,000		
Clothing	6	300	1,000	6	100	1,000		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	2	500	2,000	····is				
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	8	500	4,000	3	700	10,000		
etc Building, Public	2	400	6,000	1	200	1,000		
Works Contracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	14 10	2,300 4,200	29,000 21,000	20 9	7,300	54,000 10,000		
tribution and Finance Other	1 2	3,300 600	50,000 4,000	2 6	100 300	500 10,000		
Total	141	158,100†	1,553,000†	143	331,600	5,248,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING APRIL. 1931.

Occupations and Locality.	Number	or wimate of Work-nvolved.	Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§	
Sept 1 st of the state of the s	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.			
Colliery workpeople—Newport, Mon. (near)	1,3	200	1931. 9 Feb.	1931.	Refusal of workpeople to accept proposed revised piece-work price lists and the abolition or modifi-	No settlement reported.	
Linen weavers, winders, etc.—Lurgan, Co. Armagh.	978	253	2 March	22 April	cation of certain customs. Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction accepted subject to modifications in the case of lower wage earners. (See also p. 196).	
Textile bleachers, dyers, printers, finishers, etc.—Alexandria, Paisley	1,	800 	20-29 April	•••	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.	
and Airdrie. Artificial silk spinners, viscose workers, employees in reeling department, etc.—Coventry and Wolverhampton.	1,156	671	29 and 30 April	6 and 7 May	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Proposed reduction accepted.	
Workpeople employed by electrical contractors— Dagenham (one firm)	50	Te d seven seven	23 Feb.		For payment of London rate of wages (involving an advance of 4\frac{1}{2}d. per hour) at a works situated on the border-line of the	Ar. and III.	
London area	3,000	Corresponding	20–23 March	2 April	London area. Against withdrawal of special addition to London rate of wages, payable upon condition of observance of working agreement by Trade Union, employers alleging breach of agreement by	Advance of 14d. per hour to be paid at the border-line work originally involved, and specia addition to London rate of wages to be restored.	
Bricklayers and labourers—Glasgow, Paisley, Falkirk, etc.	2,	500 J	27 April		above strike. Against new bullding trade agreement, involving loss of differential rate for bricklayers.	No settlement reported.	
Bricklayers and labourers—Edinburgh and Leith.	5	ooll	29 April	5 May	For advance in wages by establishment of differential rate for bricklayers, as compensation for "wet time."	Work resumed on old terms.	
Railway goods motormen, carters, vanguards, etc.—London, S.W.	739	•••	20 April	21 April	Against introduction of new duty roster.	Operation of new roster postponed pending consideration of griev ances.	
Dock workers—Hull	1,000		27 April	28 April	Against engagement of men by a firm of cargo superintendents directly, instead of through the local master stevedores' association.	Work resumed unconditionally.	

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

† Revised figures. A dispute involving about 120,000 workpeople in the wool textile industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire began in April, 1930.

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

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

| Provisional estimate.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

May, 1931.

All Items included ... 47% 29% Food only ...

FOOD.

At 1st May the average level of the retail prices of food showed little change as compared with 1st April. There was a general advance in the prices of potatoes during April, and bacon was, on the average, slightly dearer on 1st May than a month earlier. On the other hand, several articles, notably milk and butter, were somewhat cheaper at the later date.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 29 per cent. at both 1st April and 1st May, 1931, as compared with 40 per cent. at 1st May, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st April and 1st May 1931:—

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st May, 1931, as compared with			
Arok keoroe	July, 1914.	1st April, 1931.	1st May, 1931.	July, 1914.	1st April 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 35 0 83	8. d. 1 33 0 83	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 9½ 0 5½	0 9½ 0 5½	+ 0 21 + 0 01	- 0 01	
Legs Breast	0 101 0 61	1 5½ 0 9½	1 51 0 91	+ 0 63 + 0 23		
Legs	0 61	0 101	0 10	+ 0 31	-0 01	

0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½ $\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}$ 0 11½ 0 7 ‡1 11½ 0 2½ 0 5¾ $\begin{vmatrix} + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} & - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} & & \dots \\ + & 0 & 5 & & \dots \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} & & \dots \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} & - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix}$ Flour ... per de la faction de per 7 lb. per 4 lb. lated) ... per quart each per 7 lb.

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

+ 0 33

		lst Ma	Average Percentage Increase at 1st May, 1931, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article,	cie) as	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st April, 1931.		
Beef, British—		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Ribs		. 59	59	59	58		
Thin Flank		. 30	32	31	31		
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen—	-	100				
Ribs		. 29	35	32	33		
Thin Flank		. 3	11	7	8		
Mutton, British—							
Legs		. 65	68	66	66		
Breast		. 42	43	42	43		
Mutton, Frozen—				100000	independent		
Legs			46	48	51		
Breast			15	10	13		
Bacon (streaky)*		. 7	- 9	8	5		
Fish		. 117	95	106	111		
Flour		7	8	7	9		
Dans J		07	19	20	21		
Too		01	33	27	27		
Sugar (granulated)		07	18	22	20		
Milk		60	71	66	73		
Butter—	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				98010		
Fresh		. 14	22	18	23		
Salt		C	11	8	12		
Cheese†		04	25	25	29		
Margarine		. 3	-1	1	1		
Eggs (fresh)		5	-2	2	7		
Potatoes	Maria Company	92	59	76	51		
				months and			
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Food ercentage		28	29	29		
	No. of Street,	STATE OF THE PARTY		LOCAL BUIL			

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 May, 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, we ollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st May the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 95 and 100 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st May 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 May, 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 May, 1931, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. at 1st April, 1931, and 55 per cent. at 1st May, 1930. cent. at 1st May, 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). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families. especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 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 52 50 47 47
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 77	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 77	70 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65 67 69 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57 57 56 57 55	

NOTE.

A detailed account of the * 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.

‡ The decrease in average price since the 1st April was small, but sufficient to lower the average price as expressed to the nearest farthing.

§ The average price as expressed to the nearest farthing.

§ The average price was slightly over 7d. in July, 1914, and under 7½d. on 1st May, 1931. The increase in average price as compared with 1914 is insignificant.

in rate per 10,000 of

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in description conclusions from a companion between the formation 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 COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July.	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 49	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 1 May		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Ozechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Parls)† " (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† " (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 47 965 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 522 503** 66 458 57 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	14 23 28 754 527‡ 29 346 41 96 84 32 44 24	Mar. Apl. Dec. 30 Mar. Apl. Feb. Apl. Mar. Apl. Feb. Apl. Mar. Apl. Feb. Apl. Mar.		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia	52 49 54 66 44 19	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	31 24 4 54 25 7	Mar. Mar. Apl. Jan. Apl. Mar.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

at at seem state	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
read word prostage strong at baseope	based.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.	
FREAT BEITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,O,D,E	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 1 May	
FOREIGN								
Countries. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	690	711	771	769	715	Mar.	
(Prague)	A.B.C.D.E	7			9	1	Mar.	
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76	76	73	65	57	Apl.	
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E	51	51	50	48	40	Jan. Mar.	
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,008 492¶	942	1st Qr.	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	407¶	419¶	455¶	494	37	Apl.	
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	50	55	54	73	01	Api.	
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	A,B,C,D,E	678	708	698	628	54	Mar.	
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	448	426	442	431	394	Feb.	
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	403	387	407	400	377	Dec.'30	
Norway	A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D,E	103	93	80	75	68	Apl.	
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	15	23	23	19	9	Mar.	
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	69	73	69	64 59	60 53	Apl. Mar.	
Switzerland	A,B,O,D	60	61 70§	61 70§	678		Dec.'30	
United States	A,B,O,D,E	735	103	108	013	01	Dec. 30	
BRITISH								
DOMINIONS, &c.		91110				5.5	2306	
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	469	479	509	•••	41	3rd Qr.'30	
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	55	56	56	45	Mar.	
India (Bombay):				48	40	13	Anl	
Native families	A,B,C,D	56	47	74	68	66	Apl. Jan.	
Irish Free State	A,B,O,D,E	71 61	62	60	58	49	Apl.	
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	32	31	31	28	24	Mar.	

^{*} Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belglum, 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. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

† Fuer and light sie al.

† New series.

§ Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Figure for August.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during April, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 177, as compared with 175 in the previous month and with 176* in April, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in April, 1931, numbered 41, as compared with 43 in the previous month and with 37 in April, 1930.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	1	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	No.	(continued).
Guards	2	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages
	1	Motors, Aircraft 1
men	i	Other Metal Trades 4
		Shipbuilding 7
(3	Wood 4
Permanent Way Men	The second	
Porters	1	Gas 1
Shunters		Electric Generating Stations
Mechanics	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 6
Labourers	1	Chemicals, etc 1
Miscellaneous	11	Food and Drink 5
Contractors' Servants	•••	Paper, Printing, etc 1
cative homogeness as AGE A STANS	-	Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	24	Rubber Trades
to assist linter to contraspera		Other Non-Textile Industries 1
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground	81	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface	8	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY		Buildings 12
TOTAL, MINES	89	Buildings 12 Warehouses and Railway
The second second second		
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	2	Sidings
HERE TO SEE TO	and h	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 61
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	s.	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 61
Cotton	1	Construction or Repair of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		Tramway 1
Other Textiles		
Textile Bleaching and		Total (excluding Seamen) 177
Dyeing		
Metal Extracting and Re-		SEAMEN.
fining	1	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including	100	,, Steam 24
Rolling Mills and Tube		Fishing Vessels, Sailing
	1	Ctoom 17
	2	,, ,, Steam II
Metal Founding Engineering and Machine	4	TOTAL, SEAMEN 41
	5	TOTAL, SEAMEN TI
Making		Total (including Seamen) 218
Boiler Making and Construc	130 3	i utai (including Seamen) 216
tional Engineering	•••	45 0 01000 100

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during April, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 34, and the total number of deaths† reported was 8.

I. Cases.	200	I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER	RA-
Among Operatives engaged in	- 10	TION (SKIN CANCER).	
Smelting of Metals		Pitch	6
Plumbing and Soldering	1	Tar	2
Shipbreaking		Tar Paraffin	2 1 7
Printing		Oil	1
Tinning of Metals		TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	70
Other Contact with Molten		ULCERATION	16
Lead	1	-outself to testing) in	+
White and Red Lead		(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	
Works		Dyeing and Finishing	1
Pottery‡	1	Chromium Plating	1
Vitreous Enamelling	1		-
Electric Accumulator	•	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	2
Works	2	STALL SECTION OF SHORE	-
Paint and Colour Works			
		T D -1	
Indiarubber Works		II. Deaths.	
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting		II. Deaths. LEAD POISONING.	
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding		LEAD POISONING.	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other		LEAD POISONING.	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries		Lead Poisoning. Pottery; Paint used in Other	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries	 1	Lead Poisoning. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other	
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries		Lead Poisoning. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries	
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings	 1 1 3	Lead Poisoning. Pottery; Paint used in Other	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries	 1	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	 1 1 3	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING (b) OTHER POISONING.	 1 1 3 — 11	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	$\frac{1}{2}$
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	 1 1 3	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Tar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING (b) OTHER POISONING. Aniline Poisoning	 1 1 3 — 11	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Tar Oil	1
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING Aniline Poisoning (c) Anthrax.	 1 1 3 - 11 - 4 -	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCEB). Tar Oil TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	$\frac{1}{2}$
Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in Other Industries Other Industries Painting of Buildings TOTAL, LEAD POISONING (b) OTHER POISONING. Aniline Poisoning	 1 1 3 — 11	LEAD POISONING. Pottery ‡ Paint used in Other Industries TOTAL, LEAD POISONING EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER). Tar Oil TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{3}$ -

^{*} The figure previously published for April, 1930, 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.

‡ The person affected in the pottery industry was a male.

POOR RELIEF IN APRIL.

May, 1931.

(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, and no comparison with the month of April, 1930, is therefore possible in the case of Scotland.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in April, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 572,822, or 1.5 per cent. less than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 345 and 350 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in April, 1931, was 477,053, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with March, 1931, but an increase of 5.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 95,769, a decrease of 0.8 per cent. compared

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in April numbered 113,942, or $4\cdot7$ per cent. less than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 458,880, or $0\cdot6$ per cent. less than in the previous month.

Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in April, 1931.

AND THE STREET	ia ii.	IOKK	Population as compared with a			
Indo	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		1921.00 s			473 J	
County of London	47,825	90,622	138,447	313	- 11	- 25
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn Blackburn Bradford Brighton Brighton Brighton Brighton Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Northingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton Total of the above- named County	887 5,542 856 945 1,269 1,113 2,208 2,562 1,582 1,582 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 2,922 1,736 1,029 1,747 1,881 1,340 1,400 1	4,014 14,197 2,330 2,479 6,227 1,960 6,521 1,521 1,591 1,590 6,527 2,439 6,377 1,373 14,899 11,132 4,088 38,453 29,046 3,472 12,688 5,027 7,954 1,090 2,415 1,270 3,007 1,054 4,866 8,068 5,180 1,044 3,422 10,197 1,622	4,901 19,739 3,186 3,424 7,496 3,073 8,729 2,083 8,526 1,862 2,699 6,808 7,153 14,054 4,874 46,007 32,942 4,039 13,717 5,931 9,771 2,027 5,931 9,755 1,593 3,785 1,593 3,785 1,593 1	311 204 254 189 259 209 223 208 380 115 121 484 209 583 166 555 294 411 304 483 473 366 142 281 140 105 388 270 576 218 139 240 449 490 565 566 566 566 567 567 567 567 567 567	+ 1 4 5 9 12 10 7 16 2 4 4 11 18	+ 28 + 13 + 4 4 + 4 1 + 4 8 + 1 4 1 + 8 97 + 18 + 109 + 28 + 110 + 129 + 129 + 14 + 174 +
Boroughs	58,341	280,265	338,606	327	- 3	+ 36
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	106,166	370,887	477,053	323	- 5	+ 18
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,198 1,445 721 412	66,633 15,637 3,289 2,434	71,831 17,082 4,010 2,846	668 400 240 180	- 3 - 6 + 2 - 21	*****
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,776	87,993	95,769	524	- 4	‡
TOTAL for above 47 areas in April, 1931	113,942	458,880	572,822	345	- 5	‡

^{*} The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums), and in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded.
† 25th April in England and Wales (excluding London), 11th April in London, and 15th April in Scotland.
‡ Comparable statistics are not available.

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. tion Approved April	Applica-	Applic Appro	ations	Departures in April, 1931.	Total Departures.	
	ved in April, 1931.	1922 to 1930.	Jan April, 1931.		1922 to 1930.	Jan April, 1931.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	31 328 37 3	172,620 131,357 45,246	95 1,278 229	31 328 23	171,940 126,922 44,198	77 406 220
Total	399	1,159 350,382	1,617	383	344,038	721

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER—PAYMENT OF FULL COMPENSATION— FURTHER CLAIM UNDER LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the employers from a decision of the second division of the Court of Session in Scotland, the question raised being whether the right of a widow to raise an action at common law (or, in England, under Lord Campbell's Act) to recover damages against the person whose fault caused the death of her husband had been taken away by Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, by reason of the payment into court by the defender of the maximum amount payable under the Act in proceedings instituted by a third party.

In this case a workman lost his life by a pit accident, leaving a wife, two children, and a stepson. The widow, on behalf of herself and the children, took proceedings to enforce her remedy under the common law of Scotland; and, after those proceedings had been instituted, the stepson took proceedings alone under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which the employers paid into Court £600, the maximum compensation payable by them. The employers contended that, having paid into court the maximum compensation payable under the Workman's Compensation Act, they were under no liability to proceedings brought by the widow independently of the Act.

Section 29 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act is as follows:

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

Lord Buckmaster, in giving judgment, said that the section began by an express provision that nothing should affect the civil liability of the employer in case of negligence, but that the workman might in that event, at his option, select which remedy he would pursue. It was the latter part of the section on which the appellants relied. They said that it emphatically provided that, in respect of an injury to the workman, the employer could not be called on to pay in two independent proceedings.

In his opinion the section had not that effect. The latter provision was intended to relate only to cases where the proceedings were taken by the same persons, and affected only the cases where the workman proceeding under the statute had the option of proceeding either under the statute or at common law. The claims of the widow and children of proceeding at common law could not be defeated by the act of somebody to whom the common law remedy was not open. To hold otherwise would be to declare that the statute had, in special cases, inferentially destroyed the rights which, by the earlier part of the section, had been expressly kept alive.

Lords Dunedin, Warrington of Clyffe, Thankerton, and Russell of Killowen agreed. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Kinneil Cannel and Coking Coal Company, Limited v. Sneddon or Waddell. House of Lords. 21st April, 1931.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

FUR TRADE BOARD.

An employer and his agent (his son) were charged with (i) underpayment of two female workers, (ii) failure to keep adequate wages records, (iii) failure to post Trade Board notices. The agent was also charged with furnishing false information. The charges against the employer were withdrawn. The agent pleaded guilty, and was fined £2 on each of the underpayment charges, £2 on the second charge, and £1 on the third. On the charge of furnishing false information he was fined £15. He was also ordered to pay £14 5s. 3d. arrears of wages as costs, and £5 5s. advocate's fee.—Rex v. Harris Miller and Michael Miller. Old Street Police Court. 7th April, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

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

The following is a recent decision of general interest:-

Case No. 7027/31. (28.3.31.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)—NOT UNEMPLOYED—APPLICANT FOLLOWED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION AS PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLER—RECEIVED FROM £1 TO £3 PER MATCH—NO EXPRESSED REFERENCE IN AGREEMENT TO

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of any week in which the claimant is entitled to payment as a professional football player which exceeds the sum of 20s.

"The claimant is a First-Team player for the Bradford Northern Football Club (Rugby League), his remuneration ranging from 20s. to £3 a match.

"The Court of Referees have found, by applying Rule 3 and the proviso to Rule 4 of Decision 8628/29,† that the claimant could ordinarily have followed this occupation outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment. I accept this finding of

"There arises the question whether he is employed by the Club only on days of playing or training or throughout the week.

"Decision 1152/30‡ lays it down that when the remuneration is paid by the match and cannot exceed 30s. there is a presumption (which is rebuttable by evidence to the contrary) that the claimant is not under obligation to play or train.

"The agreement in the present case is the same in material terms as in Decision 1152/30, but the presumption does not arise, by reason of the higher amount of remuneration.

"The finding of the Court of Referees above mentioned avoids the necessity of discussing the claimant's position as to playing, but not as to training, which is generally done outside working

"Where an agreement was silent as to training it was said in one case that there was not sufficient in the agreement or the circumstances to warrant the inference that the claimant was under obligation to train whenever he might be required by the Club to do so, even though it was said that he was expected to train on certain days (Decision 16866/30); but it was held later that this was not meant to exclude the consideration of circumstances in any other case which might justify the implication of an agreement existence of a collateral agreement to train (Decision 2407/31||).

"Wider experience of the working of football agreements which "Wider experience of the working of football agreements which (like the present) make no express reference to training justifies a presumption, in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, that where the agreed amount of remuneration can exceed 30s. per match the professional player is under obligation to train on any day upon which the Club may require him to do so, and that this presumption is not rebutted by the mere fact that the training usually takes place on certain days in the week. There is nothing to rebut the presumption in the present case, and the claimant's employment by the Club must be regarded as continuous throughout the week."

* 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 March, 1931. † See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 306 (Pamphlet No. 11/1929) and U.I.C. 8a.

1 See page 18 (Pamphlet No. 1/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions and † See page 18 (Pamphlet No. 1/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I.C. 8a.

1.1.0. 8a. § See page 190 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions. § See page 40 (Pamphlet No. 2/1931), Umpire's Selected Decisions

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PLUMBER, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISE RAILWAY SHOPMEN: FLUMBER, LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY, GLASGOW.—National Union of Railwaymen v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—The question of the proper payment to a plumber for duty in excess of 47 hours. Decision.—The Court ruled that the case was covered by Condition 4, Schedule F, Award 728, and payment made, i.e., night duty rate, was in order. Award issued 16th April, 1931. (1496.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: NIGHT PAYMENT TO GATEMEN, HORWICH RAILWAY SHOPMEN: NIGHT PAYMENT TO GATEMEN, HORWICH AND BARROW: LONDON, MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY. National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. London, Midland and Scottish Railway. Difference.—As to whether due effect has been given to Condition 2, Schedule F., Award 728 (payment for night duty). Decision.—The Court decided that the gatemen at Horwich and Barrow are proper to be regarded as "men such as nightwatchmen specifically engaged for night work." Award issued 21st April 1931. (1497.) issued 21st April, 1931. (1497.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: RATE OF WAGES FOR ASPHALTER, SOUTHERN RAILWAY SHOPMEN: KATE OF WAGES FOR ASPHAITER, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Southern Railway. Difference.—That Asphalter Knight, Nine Elms Depot, should be paid at the maximum of the range (34s. to 38s.) under Schedule D. of Award 728. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 21st April, 1931. (1498.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading this month.]

(C)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

[There were no cases under this heading this month.]

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

I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain)

Order Q. (36), dated 11th May, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and over-time rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 18th May, 1931, as the date from which such rates should ome effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

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

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 41), dated 2nd April, 1931, to vary certain general minimum piece-rates for female workers and certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.R. (N. 19), dated 27th April, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for certain

III.—CHANGE IN THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st May, 1931, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 47 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain): M. (46) and (47),

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

May, 1931.

Refractory Materials Regulations, 1931.

The Home Secretary has made, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, new Regulations,* dated 28th April, 1931, to apply to all factories or workshops, or parts thereof, in which are carried on the handling, moving, breaking, crushing, grinding or sieving of any refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica for the purposes of certain specified manufactures.

The new Regulations, which are in accordance with the revised draft issued on 27th February last,† may be cited as the Refractory Materials Regulations, 1931, and will come into force on 1st July, 1031

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Silicosis and Asbestosis Schemes.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice stating that on 30th April, 1931, he made four schemes under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930.

The schemes, which are substantially in accordance with the drafts published on 13th January last, will come into force on 1st June, 1931, and may be cited as (i) the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931; (ii) the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931; (iii) the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931; and (iv) the Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis) cheme, 1931; and (iv) the Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis)

Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme provides for the appointment of a Medical Board to issue certificates where compensation is claimed for silicosis or asbestosis, and to carry out periodic medical examinations of workers employed in tain specified processes involving exposure to silica or asbestos

The Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, and the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, which supersede previous schemes dealing with the same classes of cases, (i) provide previous schemes dealing with the same classes of cases, (1) provide for the certification of cases by the Medical Board, and (ii) extend the right to compensation to workmen who, though not totally disabled, are found on examination by the Medical Board to be suffering from silicosis to such a degree as to render their further employment dangerous, and are for that reason suspended by the Board from employment.

Board from employment.

The Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis) Scheme ** provides for the payment of compensation to workmen employed in certain specified processes involving exposure to asbestos dust. The scheme applies to all workmen employed in the processes on and after 1st May,

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices quoted in this list are net, and do not include

ALIENS .- Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. Aliens Order, 1920. Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1930. Home Office. (Cmd. 3840; price 4d.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.—Statistical tables thing to British and foreign trade and industry (1924–1930). Part Principal industries. Production and trade. Board of Trade. nd. 3849; price 7s. 6d.)

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Interdepartmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's Report for period up to March, 1931. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3852; price 3d.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom, 1924. Final Report. Vol. II. Food, drink and tobacco trades, and the clothing trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 5s. 6d.)

MINING.—(i) Coal Mines Act, 1930. Kent District (Coal Mines) Sicheme, 1930. Amendment, 19th March, 1931. Mines Department. S.O. publication; price 1d.) (ii) List of Parliamentary and other efficial publications relating to the mining and quarrying industries. Mines and Quarries Form No. 1, April, 1931. Mines Department. Mines and Quarries Form No. 1, April, 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (iii) Coal Mines Act, 1911: regulations and orders relating to safety and health. 1931 edition, including orders up to 31st December, 1930. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.) (iv) Coal mining industry. Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 31st December, 1930. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3861; price 1d.) RELIEF DURING DISPUTES.—Relief during industrial disputes. Circular 1192. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

SEA FISHERIES.—(i) Sea fisheries, statistical tables, 1930. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 9d.) (ii) Scottish sea fisheries, statistical tables, 1930. Fishery Board for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

These two publications show the number of persons engaged in the sea fishing industry in certain years.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Education for the engineering industry.

(i) Report of the Committee on Education for the Engineering Industry.

(ii) Comments on the Report by educational bodies. Board of Education.

(S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.) (See page 173.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of March, 1931, with numerical index for the quarter ended 31st March, 1931. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet No. 3/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance: 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications: price 3s., 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 5s., 3s., 2s., respectively.)

WELFARE.—Welfare and welfare supervision in factories. Welfare Pamphlet No. 3 (Second Edition). Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (See page 174.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Granite: The Notter River Quarries, Ltd., Landrake. -Yard Abroad: Steel Pipes, etc.: Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Blankets: J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—Blocks, Geared: Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Thompson & Co. (Kinning Park), Ltd., Glasgow; Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Blooms, Steel: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Boots, Half and Shoes, Black Leather: Adams Bros. Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Boots, Half and Shoes, Black Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Boots, Sea, Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Bolts and Nuts, Steel: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; E. Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; The Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cable, Chain Gear: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Cable, Chain and Gear: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd: Laird & Son, Ltd., Lryine.—Cable, Electric: General Saliney; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Calcium Carbide: Chas. Bingham & Co., London, S.W.—Calico: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd., Catrine; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Burnley.—Canvas Drab for Ham mocks: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Canvas Hose Tubing: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Bentham; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; The Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Capstan Gear: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Chalk Lines: J. Gundry & Co., Ltd., Bridport; James Rowbottom, Ltd., Charlesworth.—Chloride, Ammonia and Calcium, Caustic Soda, etc.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth, American: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Coats, Waterproof (for Officers): Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.— London, E.C.—Coats, Waterproof (for Officers): Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cooking Apparatus: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Couplings, Hose: E. Barber & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Carron Company, Falkirk; Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Nunan & Stove, Ltd., Manchester; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.—Davits, Forged Steel: Laird & Son, Ltd., Invited Descriptor Survival: Robert, Reliev & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-lyne.—Davis, Forget Steel Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Dressings, Surgical: Robert Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport; T. W. Broughton & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Carnegie Bros., London, N.; Cuxson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; The Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; The Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Flour, National Mark: J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Simmons & Gifford, Ltd., Winchester.—Hand-kerchiefs, Black Silk: Brocklehurst-Whiston Amalgamated, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Ingots, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Iron, Bar: Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Irlam; Thos. Walmsley & Sons, Bolton.—Machines, Milling: Midgley & Sutcliffe, Bradford.—Oak, English: Darby Bros., Ltd. Beccles; E. C. White & Sons, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Plates, "D"1: Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett.—Pumps, Centrifugal and Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Motors and Spares: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Racers, Cast Manganese Bronze: Bulls Metal and Melloid

^{*} The Refractory Materials Regulations, 1931. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 359. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1931, page 124.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931, page 41.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 341. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 342. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 343. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 344. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Ribbons, Hat, Lettered: W. H. Grant & Co. Coventry; George Kenning & Son, Coventry; Thomas Stevens (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Sheets and Sections, Aluminium: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Socks and Stockings: R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Varmouth: Arthur Kenn, Ltd., Loicester, L. & B. & Son, Stoke Golding; W. & H. Howe, Leicester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Sileby.—Spanners: J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Armstrong Stevens & Son, Willenhall, Staffs; The British Tool & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Bradbury & Sons, Ltd., Braintree; The Angular Hole Drilling & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beaston, Notts; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wynn Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Sheets, "D": Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sheets, N.T.T.: British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; John Lysaght, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—Steel Sheets, Tensile Tested: British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Smith Steel Sheets, Tensile Tested: British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tanks, Steel Blending: Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Ties, Black Silk, First Quality: I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—Towels: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Stockport; Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Tubing, India-Rubber: Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Preston; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Twines: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport; Wm. Waites Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vinegar: Hill Evans & Co., Ltd., Worcester.—Voicepiping and Gear: The Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.; The Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.

206

Aluminium Silicon Alloy Sheet: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Asbestos Cement Slates, etc.: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., Manchester.—Badges, Embroidered: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Bedsteads, Barrack: T. Adshead Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Bedsteads, Barrack: T. Adshead & Son, Ltd., Dudley; Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Belts, Machine-Gun: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Binoculars: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bodies, Wireless Telegraph: Ransome, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Containers, 6-gallon: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Cooking Apparatus, Spares: Richmond Gas Stove Co. Ltd. Warnington, Containers, April Metal Co. Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Cooking Apparatus, Spares: Richmond Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Curtains, Mosquit : T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.; F. Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Drill, Khaki: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Engines and Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Engines and Spares: Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Flannelette: Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson; J. Wilkinson, Ltd., Nelson; J. C. Hamer, Ltd., Manchester.—Fulminate of Mercury: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Polmont.—Generators: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Harness, Saddlery, etc.: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Hides, Brown: J. B. Thomas & Co. (Tanners), Ltd., Linlithgow.—Hubs and Mudguards: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Iron, Pig: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Jackets, S.D.: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb. Ltd., London, E.—Limber Parts: Yeadon. Furness.—Jackets, S.D.: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Limber Parts: Yeadon, Adnitt & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mattresses, Goir, Single: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Road Roller: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Roofing Felt and Damp Course: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Ltd., Hadleigh.—Road Roller: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—
Roofing Felt and Damp Gourse: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Serge, S.D.: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford.—Slates, Roofing: E. Mathews & Co., London, W.C.—Steel Billets: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington; Langley Forge Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Surgical Dressings: R. Bailey & Sons, Ltd., Stockport; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham; Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Targets, etc.: J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Newcastle-on-Tyne, Artificers' Work: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Dover and Shorn-cliffe, Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Dover. Sordon, Artificers' Work: G. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Dover. Sordon, Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Bordon, Artificers' Work: W. Laughton, Bedford. Sandhurst, Artificers' Work: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Catterick, Roof Repairs: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Catterick, Roof Repairs: Ruberoid Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Catterick, Spring Gill, Repairs to Dam and Provision of New Spillway: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, Co. Durham. Dunbar Barracks, Roof Repairs: A. & J. Manderson

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Fitting Engine: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Modification: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Replacement of Fittings: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Repairs: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—Aircraft, Spares: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote;

Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—
Aircraft, Spares, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Bomb Boxes: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Boscombe Down): James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury.—Artificers' Work (Milton): J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Coastal Area H.Q. (Lee-on-Solent): John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Landing Lights (Croydon): General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Transmitting Station (Uxbridge): W. S. Try, Cowley, Uxbridge. Various Buildings (Biggin Hill): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., London, S.W. Various Buildings (Thornaby-on-Tees): R. Hudson & Sons, Sunderland.—Cable, Electric: Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—Cases, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Engines, Aircraft, Ball Bearings: Hoffmann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Aircraft, Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.: Aircraft, Repairs: Armstrong Stadeley Motols, But., Cochmiss, etc.;
Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.;
Rolls Royce Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Running:
Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—
Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd.,
Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Fans, Electric:
General Electric Co., Ltd., London W.C.—Felt, Grey: Carpet
Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Gun Mountings: Vickers-Armstrongs,
Ltd., London, S.W.—Lamps, Brazing: W. Parkinson & Co.,
Birmingham.—Leather, Chamois: Edward Cope & Sons, Nuneaton.
—Mattresses: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Siddall
Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—Methylated Spirit: Jones & Co.
(Methylators), Ltd., London, E.—Old Rags, Cotton: Wm. C. Jones,
Ltd., Manchester.—Old Rags, Linen: S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London,
E.—Paraffin: Sealand Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell
Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—
Portland Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Sounders,
Relaying: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—Spring Dividers: Moore
& Wright, Sheffield.—Valves, W/T: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd.,
London, W.C. London, W.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aeroplane: Comper Aircraft Co., Ltd., Wirral, Cheshire.—
Asbestos Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, London, E.C.—Blasting Powder: Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Boots: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boring Plant: C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cards for Census: The British Tabulating Machine Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—Cement: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton. on-Tees.—Chain: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Wingrove & Rogers, Ltd., Liverpool.—Clothing: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal Tar: The Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Copper: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—Drilling Rig: English Drilling Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Drugs: Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Electrical Materials: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Explosives: Nobels Explosives, Ltd., London, S.W.—Filtration Plant: Candy Filter Co., Ltd., London, W.; Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Explosives: Bullers. Ltd., London, W.; Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

—Flannel: J. Schofield & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.—Ironwork: Bullers,
Ltd., London, E.C.—Izal: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

—Lather: Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, -Laines: Associated British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Locomotive Boilers: Beyer Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Machinery: Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Metal Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Neosalvarsen: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baler, Ltd. London, S.W.—Balet, The Techew Paint Co. Meosalvarsen: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Novarsenobillon:
May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: The Torbay Paint Co.,
Ltd., London, E.C.—Petroleum Tanks: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd.,
Wakefield.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—
Pumps: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Worthington-Simpson, Ltd.,
London, W.C.—Railway Material: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—
Raincoats: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Road
Roller: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—
Saddlery: Barrow Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Static
Transformers: Brush Electric Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.
—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel
Cupboards: Art Metal Construction Co., London, S.W.—Steel Poles:
British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sleepers:
United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington Iron & Steel Co.), Workington. British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sleepers.
United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington Iron & Steel Co.), Workington.
—Steelwork: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay; P. & W. Maclellan,
Ltd., Glasgow; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Motherwell
Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Switchgear: English
Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd.,
Manchester.—Tyres, Carriage and Wagon: J. Baker & Bessemer,
Ltd., Rotherham.—Water Meters: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester; Tylors (Water & Sanitary),
Ltd. London N. Ltd., London, N.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cloth, Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles.—Cord: The Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Envelopes: J. Dickinson

& Co., Ltd., Apsley End; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—
Ink, Duplicating: Ellams Duplicating Co., Ltd., Bushey.—
Millboards: Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End,
Bucks.—Paper: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; E. Collins &
Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig
& Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen;
East Lancashire Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Radoliffe; Samuel Jones & Co.,
Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New
Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch,
Heavist: Byburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden: T. H. Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Portais, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen.—Pencils: British Pens, Ltd., Keswick.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Books, U.I. 80B (7,000,000): C. Tinling & Co., Ltd. Prescot; Books, "The Army of To-day" (480,000): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Rotaprint Plates: Kaye's Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tabulating Machinery (Census): The Powers-Samas Accounting Machines, Ltd., Croydon.

May, 1931.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co. Apparatus, Protective: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Bolts: Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Building Work: Chas. White & Son, Freshwater.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cases, Ebonite: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cases, Ebonite: India Rubber, Gutta Pereha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Cases, Packing and Lids: Wm. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham.—Coils, Loading: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Freighters: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—Hydrometers: F. C. R. Holland & Co., London, E.C.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., Milton, Staffs.—Letter Boxes: James Ludlow, Birmingham.—Manhole Covers and Frames: Bradley & Ludlow, Birmingham.—Manhole Covers and Frames: Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; Carron Company, Carron, Stirlingshire; General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds; Smith Paterson & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Wellingborough.—Motors, Electric: Normand Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Motor Spirit: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—Oil, Fuel: Shell Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—Oil, Lubricating: Sternol, Ltd., London,—Plant, Ventilating: Thermotank, Ltd., Glasgow; Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pony Wheels: English Electric Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Pumps and Accessories: Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard.—Rectifiers: Accessories: Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard.—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Rods, Sweeps: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Rolls, Sweeps, E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead: George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Timber, Small, for Telegraph Poles: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon; Calders, Ltd., London, S.W.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., Charlton; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Scotland (N.); T. Hay Wilson, Perthshire.—Tools, Instrument: Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.

Etd., Scotland (N.); T. Hay Wilson, Perthshire.—100is, Instrument: Geo. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.

Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Kendal—Barrow-in-Furness: Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Conduits, Laying: Finsbury, Shoreditch and Holborn; Pinner (Marsh Road and Rayners Lane): O. C. Summers, London, N. Douglas and Laxey-Baldrine (Isle of Man); Birmingham, Calthorpe, Selly Oak, etc.; Swinton (Manchester); Manchester East Exchange Area, Beswick and Clayton; St. Pancras (Gower Place and Gower Street): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Brentwood (Essex): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Hadlow and Pembury (Kent); Whitwell-on-the-Hill (Yorks): E. J. Treasure, York. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone; Hither Green, S.E.-Ravensbourne Junction, and New Cross-Hither Green Junction; Hither Green Automatic Exchange Area (North), S.E., and Lee Green-Hither Green-Forest Hill: John Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Mells (Somerset); Arkwright (Nottingham): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall. Halifax (King's Cross); Wimkfield Row, Chieveley and Childrey (Berkshire); Twyford and Upper Basildon (Berkshire); Prospect-Kew (Surrey): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Tandem-Bowes Park (N.): Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Folkestone, Lenham and Ashford (Kingsnorth), Kent: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Capel (Surrey); Hassocks and Burgess Hill (Sussex): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Malone (Belfast): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Bayswater, W. (Artesian Road, Bark Place, etc.); Byward Street, E.C.; Westminster (Whitcombe Street): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Brixton (Ruskin Park and Champion Hill): Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Taunton and Minehead: E. Ireland, Bath. Grosvenor-Temple Bar-Gerrard Junction: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Kilmarnock; Gibbet Hill (Coventry Multi-Exchange Area); Pinhoe (Exeter Multi-Exchange Area); Pinhoe (Exeter Mu Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Kendal-

(Birmingham Area); Halesowen (Birmingham Area); Blackheath (Birmingham Area); Middleton (Manchester Area); Uxbridge (Middlesex): Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Stone (Middlesex): Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Stone Cross (Birmingham Area); Tipton (Birmingham Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Pinner: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Southampton: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Transformers, E.H.T. Oil-Switch Fuse Units, etc.: Bayswater Telephone Exchange: Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W.

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