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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was some fluctuation in the course of employment during January, but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a net decrease as compared with the end of December, 1930, although they remained higher

than immediately before Christmas.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 21·5 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 20·2 at 22nd December, 1930, and 12·4 at 27th January, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 26th January, 1931, was 22·1, and for females 19·9. At 22nd December, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 20·7 and 18·8.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 26th January, 1931, there were approximately 9,128,300 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 269,300 less than a month before, and 935,700 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 26th January, 1931, there were 1,875,330 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 108,932 more than a month before and 799,231 more than a year before. The total on 26th January, 1931, included 1,365,126 men, 61,937 boys, 394,842 women and 53,425 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,313,000 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; 455,500 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 106,830 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,697,928, included 254,645 men, 7,056 boys, 54,939 women and 4,616 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 26th January, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 378,630 men, 11,961 boys, 202,801 women and 14,051 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 607,443 was 167,187 less than a month before, but 275,013 more than a year before

but 275,013 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 26th January, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 107,041 men, 278 boys, 2,536 women, and 22 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 109,877 was 7,778 more than a month before, and 26,887 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in a large number of industries, of which the principal included building and public works contracting, with the manufacture of bricks, tiles and cement; the glass

industries; engineering; shipbuilding and ship repairing; the manufacture of metal goods; the woollen and worsted, jute, hosiery, lace and carpet industries; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the clothing industries, except hat and cap manufacture; and the transport and distributive trades.

There was an improvement, however, in the manufacture of pottery, steel, and tinplates, and in the motor vehicle, artificial silk yarn, linen, hat and cap, boot and shoe, and paper industries.

WAGES

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported as operating in January, with the exception of those affecting about 100 workpeople, were all reductions, amounting in the aggregate to about £10,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 166,000 workpeople.

Among the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced were those employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Yorkshire and Lancashire and in Scotland, and workers employed by electricity supply undertakings in various districts in Great Britain. Other workpeople affected by reductions included iron miners and blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and Northamptonshire, blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district, skilled wire drawers in the iron and steel wire manufacturing industry, brass workers at Birmingham, wool textile operatives in Scotland and in the Saddleworth, Yeadon, and Leicester districts, house painters in Scotland, and warehouse workers at Liverpool.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st January, 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 52 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. a month ago, and 64 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 36, 38 and 54.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, 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 January was 37. In addition, 13 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 280,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in January was about 3,400,000 working days.

INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

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VARIATIONS IN THE PERIOD JUNE, 1923, TO JUNE, 1930.

In an article on the changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industries, which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1930 (pages 396–399), it was indicated (page 397) that legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the regist of many laws at the second that the regist of many laws at the second that in formal the second second the second se ditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit had influenced the numbers recorded as insured in the various industries in recent years, and had thereby rendered the figures not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, and it was intimated that a series of tables was in course of preparation which would furnish a more accurate index of industrial expansion or contraction. This new series has been obtained by deducting the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed from the estimated numbers insured. It furnishes in respect of each of 100 industry groups a measure of the changes between June, 1923, and June, 1930, in

the numbers of insured persons in employment.

Apart from the fact that the new series eliminates the effect of legislative and administrative changes on the numbers within the scheme of unemployment insurance, it has the added advantage of providing a more direct measure of the volume of employment in each industry. The importance of this is seen in industries, such as shipbuilding and ship repairing, which have experienced severe depression for several years and in which the numbers of insured workers have shown a heavy decline. In some such industries the numbers unemployed classified as belonging to the industries have decreased since 1923 to a greater extent than the numbers insured, and the employment Index is therefore now higher in relation to the level of June, 1923, than the insured Index. On the other hand there are industries, such as coalmining, in which the decline in numbers insured has lagged behind the decline in employment, and the employment Index, therefore, is now lower than the Index of all insured workers.

The date with which comparison is made (end of June, 1923) is, of course, an arbitrary one, and its selection has been governed by the fact that it is the earliest date in respect of which unemployment figures and numbers insured on a comparable basis are available for individual industries. The rate of unemployment at June, 1923, and the course of unemployment since that date have not, of course, been uniform for every industry, and it is necessary to bear this fact in mind when comparing the Index numbers for various industries for later years. For example, in coalmining the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons at the end of June, 1923, was only 2.6, while in shipbuilding and ship repairing it was 44.1. At the end of June, 1930, however, the percentage for coal mining was 23.9 and for shipbuilding and ship repairing 30.7. The changes in these percentages are influenced to some extent by the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the respective industries.

In preparing the tables no account has been taken of absence from work through sickness or holidays or through other temporary circumstances which are not reflected in the unemployment figures, nor has any deduction been made in respect of persons directly involved in trade disputes. Figures are not, in fact, available on all these points in respect of individual industries; but since they have no essential relation to the relative volume of employment available, their omission or inclusion can have no important bearing on the course of the statistics.

For the purpose of the analysis the position at the end of June in each year has been taken. This is the point at which the annual count of insured workers is taken, and the records of the Department show that if the numbers unemployed, represented by the unemploy- since June, 1923,

ment books lodged at employment exchanges at that date, are deducted from the total numbers insured, as indicated by the number of unemployment books exchanged, the difference represents closely for each industry the number of unemployment books which were actually in the hands of employers in respect of insured workers in their employment. It would have been possible to take, as a measure of unemployment, the average numbers recorded as unemployed in each industry over a period of 12 months, but a corresponding average for the total numbers insured in each industry is not available. On the latter point a count is taken once a year only, and this represents the position at the beginning of July. The tables have therefore been prepared in respect of that date

Owing to the fluctuations in the volume of unemployment from one year to another the Index numbers representing the estimated numbers of insured workers in employment do not necessarily show the same relative changes from year to year as the Index numbers representing the total estimated numbers insured. The following Table gives a comparison between the two series of figures for the eight years 1923 to 1930:-

Comparison of Index Numbers* for Estimated Numbers INSURED AND ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, 1923-1930 (June, 1923, taken as =100).

Date.		Estimated Numbers Insured in Employment.		Date.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Estimated Numbers Insured in Employment.
June,	1923	100·0	100·0	June, 1927	105·6	108·6
	1924	101·6	103·8	1928	106·5	107·2
	1925	103·5	102·9	1929	108·4	110·5
	1926	104·8	90·2	1930	111·2	106·1

It should be noted that the Index number representing the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in 1926 has not allowed for any employment in the coal-mining industry, i.e., coal-mining has been excluded from the figures. At the end of June, 1926, the coal-mining dispute was in progress, and exact figures showing the numbers of workpeople at work in that industry are not available, but it is known that the numbers were comparatively small. Most of the other industries were adversely affected by the stoppage of work, and this factor has necessarily reduced the Index number for the year in question. It will be observed from the Table that for 1924, 1927, 1928 and 1929—years of comparatively good employment—the Index numbers for insured persons in employment are higher than those representing the total estimated numbers insured, thus showing that the industrial improvement from the position at June, 1923, had absorbed some part of the numbers unemployed as well as the natural increase in the insured population. On the other hand, the depression in the coal-mining industry in June, 1925, and the general trade depression in 1930, have produced Index numbers for persons in employment which are lower than the corresponding figures for the total estimated numbers insured. At June, 1929, there was an increase in the estimated number of insured workers in employment of 10.5 per cent. over June, 1923. The Index figure for that year is the highest in the Table. At June, 1930, it had fallen to 106.1, but this was reall shows the former for every recent product of 100.7. well above the figure for any year prior to 1927. At December, 1930, however, it had fallen to 100.2.

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS: JUNE, 1923, TO JUNE, 1930.

The following Table showing the figures for each of 100 industry groups has been prepared on the same lines as those published in the November issue of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE during the past five years, with the difference already explained that the figures relate to the estimated numbers in employment. The industries have been arranged in descending order of degree of expansion

INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1930, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

	O.C.	61,4V89,3V99A	00 86 131201	21,01						No. of the last	10000	
Industry.	Insured aged 16 an	Number of Persons and over in ment at	aged I	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at			Index Numbers.* June 1923, = 100.					
cit or vierconimicoro I mid	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1926†.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	
(A)	INDUSTI	RIES IN	WHICH	INCREAS	SES HAV	E OCC	URRE	D.	wiga onel.		And m	
Silk and Artificial Silk Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Tramway and Omaibus Service	34,888 9,924 9,039 5,265 105,087	51,799 13,841 15,158 7,171 130,879	50,400 13,400 14,600 6,900 127,400	67,735 15,414 15,148 8,361 150,974	60,855 16,612 14,508 8,415 157,487	114·2 118·8 114·1 103·1 109·8	125·0 117·6 133·2 135·4 110·2	129·7 121·4 154•5 120·9 116·4	148.5 139.5 167.7 136.2 124.5	197.0 149.5 163.5 149.1 134.7	199.6 160.8 174.4 165.1 147.5	173 · 3 167 · 0 166 · 1
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,590 56,965 103,277 64,989 12,978 1,180,548	23,599 75,672 145,393 77,954 18,038 1,509,307	22,900 74,200 139,400 77,200 17,400 1,482,100	25,661 80,750 134,626 89,625 18,152 1,586,868	24,618 83,208 145,250 94,304 18,014 1,622,112	114·1 119·4 110·0 107·3 121·6 108·2	120·1 126·3 125·1 116·4 121·4 116·9	127·1 119·0 133·7 124·7 124·4 119·9	142·2 132·8 140·8 120·0 139·0 127·9	146·0 135·8 132·8 126·6 142·9 132·2	159·2 144·4 136·0 139·3 144·8 136·9	148 · 8 146 · 7 146 · 6 143 · 7 140 · 0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	56,240 11,875 233,437 122,821 87,349	82,861 14,782 294,981 155,449 109,401	78,500 14,200 289,300 151,500 105,100	74,940 15,120 311,913 162,701 113,370	74,554 15,749 311,257 161,858 112,602	118·3 109·4 109·3 105·8 104·9	131·4 118·2 117·6 113·2 110·5	112.6 118.3 118.2 114.1 113.6	147·3 124·5 126·4 126·6 125·3	136·7 123·9 129·4 131·9 130·4	140·7 132·9 136·3 136·0 135·2	136·0 135·3

* See note * at foot of next page.

† See note † at foot of next page.

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Industry.	of Insure aged 16	d Number d Persons and over syment at:	aged	nated Numl nsured Pers 16 to 64 incl employment	ons usive,		Index	Number	s.* Jun	e 1923 =	= 100.	ο Δ. α C.W α - C.W	
sections being with the economics of	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June,† 1926.	June, 1927.	June. 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Local Government Wall Paper making Stone Quarrying and Mining Entertainments and Sports	4,487 101,309 227,563 4,428 30,574 51,729	5,537 122,623 246,592 5,120 40,619 62,188	5,400 120,300 228,800 5,000 38,900 61,000	5,986 130,306 253,436 5,970 39,288 66,365	5,876 131,892 279,107 5,673 38,433 65,535	96·9 106·0 100·1 122·1 113·3 112·1	101·4 110·3 104·7 105·7 120·1 113·7	105·6 116·1 104·9 103·3 109·6 113·6	123·4 121·0 108·4 115·6 132·8 120·2	130·6 126·2 112·1 127·7 129·4 122·5	136·5 131·1 120·1 138·9 134·2 130·7	132·7 132·2 132·0 131·3	
Industries and Services not separately specified Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Brushes and Brooms Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Musical Instruments Building Food Industries not separately specified	79,268 173,541 61,707 10,619 7,897 215,010 18,443 626,440 .86,330	100,782 220,095 72,801 11,042 9,733 245,186 22,676 792,438 103,323	99,400 217,500 72,400 10,800 9,500 239,100 21,900 754,300 100,800	101,804 230,416 77,354 11,949 8,959 251,067 26,299 755,743 102,794	99,075 214,696 76,343 12,731 9,414 256,368 21,709 726,268 101,658	104·3 109·4 111·5 93·4 114·9 106·4 95·8 106·5 112·8	113.6 116.4 111.7 94.5 113.6 107.9 110.6 112.6	118·8 116·0 107·9 96·2 113·2 109·7 110·7 116·9 120·4	127·2 126·8 118·0 104·0 123·3 114·0 123·0 126·5	126.6 126.3 117.0 107.6 127.5 116.4 137.0 123.5 118.7	130·4 134·4 126·1 115·4 116·7 119·7 147·6 126·8 122·0	123.0 122.6 122.2 121.9 121.8 120.7	
Professional Services Metal Industries not separately specified Rubber Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Constructional Engineering Iron and Steel Tubes Fishing Glass Bottles Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	104,206 146,840 50,887 14,946 20,414 20,910 22,376 12,447	113,940 172,306 56,155 18,108 25,368 24,646 25,330 15,775	111,800 168,500 54,700 17,400 24,700 24,000 24,500 15,200	118,235 176,929 60,918 18,405 25,380 26,501 25,420 14,739	122,070 170,361 58,557 16,886 23,386 23,833 25,171 13,853	101·8 107·9 103·7 99·0 103·5 115·1 105·6 123·5	105.9 110.1 108.2 116.4 112.1 108.2 108.1 126.7	108·7 108·9 93·3 113·6 109·8 96·3 102·0 97·3	109·3 117·3 110·4 121·1 124·3 117·9 113·2 126·7	111.6 116.1 118.8 124.0 123.2 119.6 115.4 119.7	115.6 123.2 122.8 128.3 127.5 130.0 117.4 122.8	118.6 118.1 117.7 117.5 116.8 116.3 115.5	
Iron Founding Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. Hosiery Drink Industries Explosives Shipping Service Tailoring Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific	. 70,045 11,429 83,732 93,203 16,310 105,481 175,947 41,407	81,433 13,595 94,747 105,379 17,626 123,093 194,905 41,200	77,300 13,100 93,100 102,900 17,100 121,200 192,000 40,600	80,338 13,100 99,692 101,672 17,660 119,820 190,519 44,190	76,411 12,320 91,055 99,496 17,133 113,192 186,962 43,991	103·1 114·4 106·9 109·1 106·0 100·5 103·6 97·7	108·8 114·2 106·0 113·4 104·3 107·2 106·0 97·9	106·8 75·6 98·8 110·2 94·4 104·7 103·6 101·7	116·2 118·9 113·2 113·0 108·1 115·6 110·8 99·5	117.5 118.1 117.9 110.6 121.3 112.8 109.9 103.2	120.8 118.8 121.2 111.7 111.9 114.3 109.9 108.2	111.8 110.5 109.3 108.6	
Glass)	23,070 7,781	22,926 11,043	22,500 10,600	25,226 9,342	24,290 7,969	102·6 131·0	100.0	96·9 134·1	99·4 142·0	97.9	111·3 125·2		
Stationery Textile Industries not separately specified Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Rallway Carriages, Wagons and Tramears	50,976 37,022 50,763 48,476	53,946 40,600 55,306 53,245	53,600 40,000 52,600 51,400	55,788 41,874 53,434 49,357	53,603 38,163 50,453 48,770	101·2 105·5 103·6 102·3	100·7 107·0 101·8 107·4	104·4 102·2 101·3 95·2	105·8 109·7 109·0 109·8	105.6 112.4 108.6 108.5	110·2 115·1 110·7 105·5	104·9 104·5 104·3	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	216,765 25,132 31,802 10,610 51,692 91,959 63,532	217,953 29,100 32,359 11,901 51,433 89,413 69,648	216,700 28,400 31,800 11,500 49,400 86,800 68,700	222,915 28,977 33,708 11,399 52,990 99,436 65,630	224,790 25,464 32,391 10,597 50,985 91,423 63,988	100·2 108·2 99·3 103·3 99·0 96·7 105·9	98.6 118.7 101.1 112.5 98.4 95.7 108.0 107.5	98·7 106·0 100·6 105·0 98·1 88·5 110·6 105·9	100·5 115·8 101·8 112·2 99·5 97·3 109·6 106·7	100.6 111.1 102.6 109.6 103.5 106.0 106.6 104.2	103.4 118.3 107.8 111.2 106.7 111.5 104.6 107.0	104·0 103·6 103·4 102·7 102·5 102·0	
Grain Milling Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. Marine Engineering, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	27,388 70,932 51,489	29,220 74,074 48,525 162,921	27,500 70,900 47,500	27,530 69,360 53,356 152,972	26,095 68,774 50,951	108·4 104·5 108·7	107.5 103.7 94.0	103.9 103.0 80.0	104·4 94·3	105·1 94·7 100·8	102·2 105·9	101.3	•
dustries Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	35,006	36,527	35,000	37,002	33,743	101.2	105.7	94 · 3	104.3	100.7	110.2	100.5	
Total of above Industries	5,856,619	7,000,786	6,807,900	7,162,908	7,117,505	106.3	111.3	111.9	119.5	121.3	125.8	124.9	

(B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

	a pulling at all	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other party of the Concession, Name of Street, or other pa										
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Tanning, Currying and Dressing Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Carpets Lace Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Dress Industries not separately specified Dress Making and Millinery Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc Woodworking not separately specified Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Linen Leather Goods Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Tin Plates	, 525,737 36,477 3,950 150,964 143,233 2,739 64,325 24,484 16,301 24,641 129,079 29,116 110,493 42,943 16,870 23,652 21,962 68,772 25,686 15,906 141,095 102,378 28,786	542,443 38,681 5,345 164,726 138,321 26,684 62,457 23,150 16,766 23,463 132,242 26,031 102,725 40,997 17,966 22,250 19,464 78,079 24,615 13,626 134,993 107,693 24,125	522,000 38,400 5,100 158,800 135,100 25,900 60,200 22,800 16,000 22,900 128,700 102,000 39,900 17,300 21,500 18,500 76,000 24,100 127,300 102,600 102,600 23,000	535,259 37,346 4,489 158,555 135,593 25,886 63,730 23,825 15,264 23,006 16,931 26,132 100,494 38,713 16,795 21,069 20,277 68,347 24,149 14,089 116,843 100,300 24,057	499,399 35,707 3,730 141,947 137,327 23,740 57,952 22,373 14,101 21,734 112,870 97,540 37,179 14,578 20,269 18,441 58,433 21,756 12,821 111,215 81,152 22,726	101.5 105.4 107.7 119.5 98.0 102.5 104.0 102.5 98.1 102.5 93.6 92.8 96.5 104.6 100.6 107.8 97.7 80.6 103.5 103.5 103.6 98.9	103.9 102.2 118.0 103.6 90.9 103.7 93.3 94.8 98.9 95.5 100.2 92.0 93.3 94.2 95.5 92.0 93.3 94.5 92.5 104.2 96.5 96.5 96.5	94.6 93.9 108.0 85.1 94.0 103.8 47.1 81.3 92.8 73.7 97.3 88.9 92.2 88.9 92.2 88.9 91.6 88.4 32.1 89.7 91.6 89.7 91.6 89.7 91.6	103·2 106·0 135·3 109·1 96·6 103·4 97·1 94·5 102·5 95·2 102·5 95·2 102·5 95·5 105·5 94·1 88·6 113·5 95·7 105·2 88·7 88·7	104 · 2 108 · 1 126 · 9 101 · 1 95 · 9 100 · 2 95 · 6 94 · 1 102 · 2 93 · 8 91 · 6 89 · 9 92 · 9 94 · 7 100 · 7 100 · 2 88 · 9 94 · 7 100 · 2 95 · 6 89 · 9 94 · 7 100 · 7 100 · 7 100 · 7 100 · 7	105.8 103.2 118.4 108.9 96.2 103.4 95.5 93.1 91.6 91.7 92.3 92.1 97.2 102.1 96.5 87.9 102.8	98.7 98.7 98.4 97.5 97.5 93.5 92.9 90.2 89.9 89.3 89.0 88.8 88.6 88.3 86.5 88.3 86.5 83.2 83.2 83.2 83.2
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Woollen and Worsted Cotton Railway Service (non-permanent workers) Jute Transport, Communication and Storage	. 166,840 . 250,755 . 445,422 . 178,730 . 36,249	161,869 225,179 529,714 141,929 36,026	156,300 216,600 522,200 137,700 34,700	144,290 205,396 478,710 132,010 34,234	126,846 181,605 329,853 129,190 25,872	99·9 98·0 108·9 91·2 102·8	88·1 81·7 117·7 88·3 98·4	49·0 75·5 96·8 71·6 68·0	97·1 89·8 118·9 79·4 99·4	87·0 88·7 109·7 76·8 103·3	89.6 85.2 109.0 76.1 98.2	78 · 8 75 · 3 75 · 1 74 · 5 74 · 2
not separately specified Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Carriages, Carts, etc. Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Coal Mining National Government Mining and Quarrying not separately	20,639 26,112 24,299 13,982 1,211,559 ,159,964	16,711 21,800 19,264 10,689 965,610 128,503	16,000 20,400 18,700 10,200 937,400 123,200	16,425 19,737 17,443 10,696 870,651 111,268	14,545 17,755 17,032 9,588 813,711 103,148	92.6 100.0 91.5 89.9 99.0 90.6	95.6 75.2 92.3 69.9 75.8 91.7	86·7 23·8 76·0 27·9 † 87·9	81·0 83·5 79·4 76·4 79·7 80·3	80·7 75·9 76·1 65·9 69·4 77·3	83·0 80·7 74·0 79·9 74·0 72·5	73.5 72.6 72.3 71.6 69.2 67.2
specified	24,300	16,862	16,200	15,426	14,841	85.2	79.0	60.9	93.7	65·1 88·1	89.7	80.4
Total of above Industries	4,331,482	4,060,828	3,937,300	3,767,435	3,376,446							SYSTEM .
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	10,188,101	11,061,614	10,745,200	10,930,343	10,493,951	103.8	102.9	90 - 2†	108.6	107.2	110.5	106.1

* For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928, 1929 and 1930 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1926, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retred from each industry on obtaining old age pensions in 1927, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

† In 1926 most industries were adversely affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry. At June, 1926, comparatively few work-people were at work in that industry, although the numbers recorded as unemployed were only 126,000, and the index number for all industries taken together at that date therefore excludes the coal-mining industry.

A comparison of these Tables with those given on pages 422 and 423 of this GAZETTE for November, 1930, shows that in the main the new series of figures has not resulted in many important changes in the order in which individual industries appear in the tables. The silk and artificial silk industry still appears as the group in which employment has expanded most rapidly since June, 1923, and the electrical trades, with the manufacture of artificial stone and concrete, and heating and ventilating apparatus, follow closely after that industry. It will be seen, however, that, while the tables based on the total estimated numbers insured show that there were 74 industries in which increases had occurred between June, 1923, and June, 1930, and 26 in which decreases had occurred, the new tables, based on insured workers in employment, include only 65 industries in which increases have occurred, and 35 in which there have been decreases. These 35 included at June, 1930, 32.2 per cent. of the total estimated number in employment. It should be mentioned, however, that of the 35 industries referred to, there are 10 in which the depression of 1930 was responsible for the decline. These are general engineering; leather tanning and dressing; lead, tin and copper mining; shipbuilding and ship-repairing; brass and allied metal wares manufacture; pottery, earthenware, etc.; hemp, rope, twine, etc., manufacture; the linen industry; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; and the cotton industry. These all showed increases at June, 1929, as compared with June, 1923.

figures representing the total numbers of insured persons classified as belonging to the industry declined. The insured Index for June, 1929, was 99·1, while the employed Index for the same date was 109·0. Employment in the cotton industry was in a very depressed condition during June, 1923—the date with which comparison is made and for which the industry is 100 in conduction of the industry was in a very depressed condition. which the index figure is 100 in each case—and the difference between the numbers employed and the numbers insured, at that date, was therefore greater than in most industries. The present acute depression in the industry has, however, reduced the employed Index to 75.1 at June, 1930, thus giving a decline in the course of one year of over 30 per cent. in the numbers in employment in the industry. In most cases the new series of figures based on numbers in employment has resulted in a lower Index number for June, 1930,

In the case of the cotton industry it will be seen that the Index numbers representing the numbers in employment showed, down to June, 1929, an increase over June, 1923, while the corresponding

than the corresponding figures representing the total estimated numbers of insured workers. This arises, of course, mainly from the heavy unemployment of last year. The trades in which the difference is greatest include those in which the depression has been most acutely felt. The following Table gives the more important instances of this bind:

instances of this kind :-

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Industry.	Index num on number (June, 192	rs insured.	Index number based on numbers in employment. (June, 1923 = 100.)		
	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	
Silk and artificial silk Cotton Linen	203·4 99·1 100·0	215·1 100·8 102·4	199·6 109·0 102·1 98·2	179·4 75·1 87·3 74·2	
Jute Textile bleaching and dyeing, etc Musical instruments Pottery and earthenware Hand tools, cutlery, etc	100·0 106·0 149·9 106·5 114·7	104·6 106·6 138·8 113·2 120·3	62·8 147·6 102·9 118·3	83·2 121·9 93·5 104·0	
Slate quarrying Lead, tin and copper mining Coal mining	138·5 111·3 89·1	138·6 108·9 88·7	125·2 118·4 74·0	106·8 98·4 69·2	

On the other hand, in some cases the new series furnishes an employment Index number for June, 1930, higher than the insured Index. These are industries which have either been expanding so cent. of the numbers at June rapidly as to absorb considerable numbers of their own unemployed Scotland was 65.1 per cent.

as well as to attract new entrants or transferees from other industries; or they are industries in which prolonged depression has led to a decline in the numbers insured. In some of these cases there has been a relatively greater reduction in the numbers unemployed classified as belonging to them. Examples of this kind include the

Industry.	on numbe	nber based rs insured. 23 = 100.)	Index number based on numbers in employment. (June, 1923 = 100.)			
	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.		
Electrical wiring and con-			100 0	177.7		
tracting Electric cables, wire and	144-4	160.9	160.8	173.3		
Electric cables, wire and lamps	131-6	143.7	139.3	146-6		
Road transport	125.8	130 - 1	136.0	135.3		
Toys, games and sports	700 7	337 6	115-4	123.0		
requisites Glass bottles	106·3 110·3	117·6 109·7	122.8	115.5		
Glass (other than bottles and	110 3	103	100	CHEST PROPERTY.		
scientific glass)	101.9	105.5	111.3	107-2		
Marine engineering	91.1	93-6	105.9	101.1		
General engineering	91.4	92.3	105-8	98-7		
Shipbuilding and ship repair-	78.5	78.6	108.9	97.5		
Brass and allied metal wares	89.1	90.4	103.4	94.8		
Iron ore mining	80.3	79.3	92.5	84-2		
Lace	83.7	82.9	98.4	90.9		

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1929, AND JUNE, 1930.

Although the Index numbers based on insured workers in employ ment show for all industries taken together a decline between June 1929, and June, 1930, there are a few industries in which there have in fact been increases. These include electrical wiring and contracting; heating and ventilating apparatus manufacture; tramway and omnibus services; electrical engineering; public works con tracting; manufacture of electrical cables, wire and lamps; distributive trades; clay, sand, gravel and chalk pits; laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning; local government (largely increased by works for 1929, and June, 1930, occurred in the cotton textile industry, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, the manufacture of jute, silk and artificial silk, musical instruments, hosiery, linen, hand tools, cutlery, saws, files, etc., slate quarrying and mining, and lead, tin and copper

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

In the coal-mining industry there has been heavy unemployment during the past six years, and a considerable reduction in the numbers of insured workers classified as belonging to the industry. Nevertheless the Index numbers based on insured persons in employment are for nearly every year lower than those based on the total estimated numbers insured. It is clear that the transfer of workers from this industry to other industries has not kent pace with the decline in industry to other industries has not kept pace with the decline in employment available in coal-mining. The following Table gives the figures for the various coal-mining districts in Great Britain. For the industry as a whole the number in employment at June, 1930, was only 69.3 per cent. of the figure for 1923, as compared with 74.1 at June, 1929, and 79.8 at June, 1927. In the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield the Index figure for June, 1930, based on numbers in employment, was only 54.9 per cent. of the figure for June, 1923. In Yorkshire the Index figure for June, 1930, was 85.2, and in Kent, 274.1. In Wales the numbers in employment at June, 1930, were only 61.7 per cent. of the numbers at June, 1930, and the corresponding figure for

COAL MINING INDUSTRY-GREAT BRITAIN.

Numbers in Employment.

				moore the 12	Pics						
	Estimated of Insured aged 16 a in employ	l Persons and over	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at:			Index Numbers.* June, 1923, = 100.					
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland	1,211,502 1,063,409 148,093	965,509 849,148 116,361	937,300 824,500 112,800	870,598 771,309 99,289	813,663 720,226 93,437	99·0 99·2 97·9	75·8 76·2 72·8	79·8 79·8 78·6	69·5 69·4 68·8	74·1 74·6 69·2	69·3 69·7 65·1
Principal Districts in England and Wales: Northumberland Durham	62,072 173,367	48,065 127,041	46,700 123,500	45,910 132,745	36,466 123,064	97·2 101·3	64·3 67·1	77·4 73·3	68·4 73·1	76·1 78·8	60·4 73·0
Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwickshire	11,900 177,593 112,897 64,349 69,543 14,801	9,311 177,602 79,677 53,286 63,435 13,122	9,100 172,700 77,400 51,800 61,700 12,700	8,903 154,013 60,192 49,213 58,692 12,380	9,343 147,232 60,160 46,505 54,841 11,092	97·8 101·6 100·9 94·6 94·8 103·2	92·0 92·6 72·1 67·1 79·5 89·7	78·2 100·0 70·6 82·8 91·2 88·7 82·2	86·1 81·3 57·4 73·6 75·7 81·6 63·9	76·5 89·2 54·9 78·7 86·7 86·5 65·0	80·3 85·2 54·9 74·3 81·1 77·5 65·5
Staffs, Worcs. and Salop Gloucester and Somerset Kent Wales and Monmouth	82,672 15,505 11,968 276,133	67,971 10,762 2,726 195,866	66,100 10,500 2,600 189,600	52,275 9,670 4,266 183,045	52,698 8,784 5,146 165,145	102·2 90·6 100·7 97·5	74·1 72·4 95·5 76·7	69·4 138·5 70·9	62·0 194·7 62·2	63·9 227·3 68·5	58·1 274·1 61·7

* See footnote * on rage 47.

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GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

The following Table gives figures in respect of the various divisions into which the country is divided for the administration of unemployment insurance. In this Table persons insured under special schemes in the banking and insurance industries are excluded, since a divisional analysis for these schemes is not available. It will be seen that the growth in the numbers of insured workers in employment has been most rapid in the South Eastern division, where the Index number for June, 1930, was 129.9, the corresponding figure for London being 119.0. In the South Eastern and South Western divisions, the

numbers in employment actually increased between June, 1929, and June, 1930, although there was a decline in every other division. The Table shows that the trade depression of 1930 was felt most severely in the Northern divisions. In the North Western division the Index number of insured persons in employment fell from 108 · 3 at June, 1929, to 97 · 0 at June, 1930, and in the North Eastern division from 103 · 0 to 97.1. In Scotland the decline was from 104.8 to 100.4, and in Wales from 84.6 to 78.6. In Northern Ireland, where the depression in the shipbuilding and linen industries has been acute, the Index number fell from 107.2 at June, 1929, to 98.9 at June, 1930.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Divisional Analysis of Estimated Number of Insured Persons in Employment.

NOTE.—The figures do not include persons insured under special schemes for the banking and insurance industries, for which divisional figures are not available

Division. Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over in employment at:			Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in employment at:			Index Numbers.* June 1923 = 100.						
	June, 1923.	June, 1927.	June, 1927.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.	June, 1924.	June, 1925.	June,† 1926.	June, 1927.	June, 1928.	June, 1929.	June, 1930.
London South Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	Thousands. 1,810 693 691 1,510 1,741 1,759 1,110 583 211	Thousands. 2,041 843 783 1,635 1,775 1,942 1,178 516 223	Thousands. 1,985 817 758 1,589 1,720 1,889 1,144 499 219	Thousands. 2,107 860 783 1,629 1,736 1,853 1,130 477 222	Thousands. 2,094 873 789 1,572 1,638 1,660 1,083 443 205	101·9 106·2 103·5 103·4 104·2 104·0 100·5 101·9	106·7 112·0 105·9 103·2 95·1 106·5 100·4 89·2 94·3	108 · 2 114 · 9 106 · 1 85 · 0 70 · 1 94 · 1 87 · 0 43 · 7 93 · 8	112 · 8 121 · 6 113 · 3 108 · 3 102 · 0 110 · 4 106 · 1 88 · 5 105 · 7	115·8 123·5 113·2 106·2 99·0 107·4 104·2 82·1 98·0	119 · 7 128 · 0 117 · 0 111 · 0 103 · 0 108 · 3 104 · 8 84 · 6 107 · 2	119·0 129·9 117·9 107·2 97·1 97·0 100·4 78·6 98·9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10,108	10,936	10,620	10,797	10,357	103-4	102-5	89.7	108 · 2	106 · 8	110.0	105.5

^{*} See footnote * on page 47.

ARMY, AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES.

CONSIDERABLE criticism has from time to time been directed against the practice of the Ministry of Labour in submitting women to vacancies with the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes. In order to obtain an independent and authoritative report which would carry conviction to the public, the Minister appointed a Committee of five women under the Chairmanship of Mrs. E. D. Simon, to inquire, by means of personal visits, into the conditions of employment of women staff in these canteens. The Committee has now presented its

The Committee states that the annual wastage of the women staff is high, owing chiefly to marriage and home domestic circumstances, and that there is, therefore, a fairly constant demand for women staff. The main conclusions of the Committee are as follows:—

In making our investigations we have had in mind the criticisms which have appeared in the Press and elsewhere as to the suitability of canteen work for women. We are satisfied from what we have seen that these criticisms must be based on insufficient knowledge of the facts. The housing arrangements are both comfortable and healthy; there is ample opportunity for social activities; and the system of having a carefully selected manageress, usually responsible for six to eight girls, ensures kindly and understanding supervision. We can confidently state that the fear that has been expressed that girls who are away from home will be exposed to greater dangers than they would meet with in their own town is unfounded, and therefore we have no hesitation in recommending this work for young women who fulfil the requirements of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes."

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE Minister of Health, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Transport, has appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Chelmsford, to consider the constant of the constant the reports issued by regional planning committees and to

(a) What schemes of work can be put in hand with due regard to the return to the community from the expenditure incurred, the need of pressing forward with the work as expeditiously as possible, and of avoiding the delay of other works now being or shortly to be executed; and

(b) What measures should be taken in order to secure that the works shall be speedily carried out, with an estimate of the probable cost of the several schemes, the economic return, and the amount of employment likely to be afforded by them.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C., to whom all communications should be addressed at 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

‡ Cmd. 3769. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN NAVY, NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR **IUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.**

A MEETING of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) was held on 10th February, 1931, at Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1. In the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Max Bonn took the Chair.

The Council reviewed the progress made in the establishment of courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls during the year 1930. They noted that during the year 43 new Junior Instruction Centres and Classes had been established in England and Wales, and the proportion of juvenile claimants to unemployment benefit in attendance at these courses had more than doubled.

The Council recommended the Minister of Labour to issue a White Paper summarising the results of their recent inquiry into the prospective supply of juvenile labour during the years 1930-8.

The Council also recommended the issue of a letter by the Ministry to all Education Authorities on the question of providing instruction for boys and girls who were unable to find employment when they would normally have left school, and also for boys and girls with special educational or industrial qualifications.

The Council also considered a request which had been made to them by the Government that they should undertake an inquiry regarding the employment of young persons under the age of 18, in occupations whose hours of employment are not at present limited by statute. The Council decided to undertake such an inquiry, and appointed a Committee to look further into the subject.

MINING INDUSTRY (WELFARE FUND) BILL, 1931.

A BILL "to extend the period during which payments are to be made to the Fund constituted under Section 20 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920" was introduced in the House of Commons on 5th February.* The Bill extends by five years the period under which payments are to be made to the Miners' Welfare Fund by coal owners. No change is proposed in the administration of the Fund.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

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.

t Exclusive of the coal-mining industry.

^{*} House of Commons Bill 91. H.M. Stationery Office: price 1d, net.

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A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1930,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual collient country, shows that at undertakings which by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 54,249,688 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 50,088,658 tons were

disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £34,989,781, equivalent to 13s. 11·65d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £34,489,219, equivalent to 13s. 9·25d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £500,562, or 2·40d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were debit balances in six districts, ranging from 1·10d. per ton in Durham to 1s. 3·68d. in the Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire district. In three districts—Northumberland, South Wales and district. In three districts-Northumberland, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire—there were credit balances of 1.70d., 3.94d. and 4.17d. per ton respectively.

The number of workpeople employed was 853,477, and the number of man-shifts worked was 50,842,988. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.34 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3.85d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.57d. per shift.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns :-

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.‡	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.§
1924. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 94 93 92 94	Tons. 67,047,657 61,552,868 59,163,976 62,428,185	s. d. +2 9.63 +1 0.34 +0 0.26 +0 7.61	1,111,280 1,107,457 1,082,340 1,078,758	Cwts. 17·79 17·48 17·33 17·74	s. d. 10 2·82 10 11·17 10 10·24 10 7·04
1925. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	94 95 98 98	62,458,898 54,982,191 54,976,337 62,662,455	$\begin{array}{c} +0 & 6 \cdot 13 \\ -0 & 11 \cdot 81 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 82 \ \\ +1 & 6 \cdot 70 \ \end{array}$	1,074,079 1,032,216 1,013,757 1,041,997	17.98 17.85 17.88 18.31	10 7·58 10 6·77 10 4·85 10 5·14
1926. 31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 96 96 96	63,329,641 58,880,719 58,585,249 60,350,401	+1 2·41 -1 0·65 -1 2·00 -1 0·43	969,943 981,393 946,487 945,480	20·66 20·47 20·47 20·82	10 7·12 10 2·84 9 9·53 9 7·38
1928. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 97 96 96	61,833,281 55,034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	$\begin{array}{c cccc} -0 & 9 \cdot 34 \\ -1 & 5 \cdot 02 \\ -1 & 4 \cdot 11 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 87 \end{array}$	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	21·24 20·98 21·13 21·80	9 5·02 9 3·09 9 3·25 9 2·84
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 97 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	+0 9·15 -0 3·43 -0 0·22 +0 11·29	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22·13 21·45 21·40 21·78	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61 9 2.78
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept.	97 96 96	64,749,447 55.850,573 54,249,688	+1 1·37 -0 1·94 -0 2·40	911,218 886,229 853,477	21·94 21·32 21·34	9 3·25 9 3·26 9 3·85

COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

THE North Staffordshire Miners' Federation referred to the Board under the provisions of Part IV of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, a dispute between the owners and workmen in the North Staffordshire district. An Agreement of 11th April, 1927, as to wages and working conditions in the coalfield was on the basis of an eight-hour day. This basis being altered by reason of Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, differences arose as to the future regulation of wages and working conditions. The Board, under the Chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., heard parties on 16th January, 1931, and issued their Report on 27th January, recommending that on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the shift for underground workers should be even hours and fortweight, minutes and on workers should be seven hours and forty-eight minutes and on Saturday six hours; that the hours of surface workers should be adjusted accordingly; that the rates of wages, subsistence wages, customs and conditions of work in operation in November, 1930, should continue; and that these terms should continue to 31st March, 1931, and thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties.

• Cmd. 3754. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st October, 1930.

‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

After crediting subvention.

COAL MINING DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES.

An article relating to the dispute in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfield appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE (see page 7). Proposed terms for the settlement of the dispute were drawn up at the Board of Trade on the night of Thursday, 15th January. These provisional terms, to be submitted by the owners' and workmen's representatives for the approval of their respective constituent organisations, were as follows:—

"(1) A new agreement to be drawn up embodying the terms and conditions of the memorandum of agreement dated 13th December, 1926, with the necessary amendments to meet the under-mentioned points agreed between the parties.

"(2) Work to be resumed at the rates of pay ruling in November, 1930. The hours of work of underground workers to be 7½ per day on each day of the week.

"(3) The agreements to remain in force until 31st January, 1934, and thereafter until the expiration of one month's notice of termination given in writing by either side.

"(4) The minimum percentage and subsistence wage to be considered immediately by the Joint Conciliation Board set up under the new agreement, and, failing agreement, to be submitted to the independent Chairman for his final decision. Such decision to be given before 28th February, 1931, and to become operative on and from 1st March, 1931.

"(5) Either party to the agreement to have the right to apply for a review of the minimum percentage under the procedure laid down in Clause 11 of the memorandum of agreement of 13th December, 1926, and of the subsistence wage under the procedure laid down in Clause 19 thereof on 31st December, 1931, on the same date each year during the currency of the agreement and before the coming into operation of any statutory change in the hours of work.

"(6) A new independent Chairman to be appointed under the procedure laid down in Clause 4 of the memorandum of agreement of 13th December, 1926, or by any other method which may be mutually agreed between the parties.

"(7) The Board shall consider any questions affecting the conditions of work that may be raised by either side, including any adjustment of the hours of work of surfacemen that may be consequent upon the reduction of hours of underground workers."

These terms were subsequently endorsed by the Owners' Association and by a Delegate Conference of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and there was a general resumption of work in the coalfield on Monday, 19th January. Since work was resumed, a joint sub-committee of the owners' and the workmen's representa tives have held a number of meetings with a view to arranging the terms of a general agreement for the coalfield and, subject to the decision of the independent Chairman as to the amount of the minimum percentage on basis rates and the subsistence wage which are to operate from March 1st next, an agreement covering the working conditions in the coalfields was jointly signed on Monday, 9th February. This agreement will cover the next three years, with a provision as to any changes which may be necessary as the result of any further alteration in the hours of working during the period of the agreement.

BATHS AND DRYING ACCOMMODATION AT COLLIERIES.

The Miners' Welfare Fund, established in 1920 under the Mining Industry Act of that year, permitted the application of grants from the Fund towards the provision of baths and drying accommodation at collieries; and the Coal Mines Act of 1926 imposed a 5 per cent. levy on coal royalties, to provide additional funds for this purpose. The revenue from the royalties levy is about £200,000 a year, to which the Miners' Welfare Committee add some £150,000 a year from their other resources.

Before embarking on the expenditure of this money, the Miners' Welfare Committee made extensive investigations both at home and abroad, and, as a preliminary to their main programme of construction, decided to proceed first with four experimental installations, to test and demonstrate the practicability of the special features at which they had decided to aim.

The Industrial Health Research Board have now issued a Report* on an investigation, conducted by two of their investigators, mainly for the assistance of the Miners' Welfare Committee during the erection of these first four installations. The results have been considered by the Committee as they became available; and many the suggestions made by the investigators have been adopted in the construction of the buildings since put in hand as part of the main programme of the Miners' Welfare Committee.

It is stated in the Report that, at 1st November, 1930, the number of schemes completed or in hand was 79, accommodating nearly 100,000 men. The 30 schemes already in use are, it is stated, functioning very satisfactorily.

* The Atmospheric Conditions in Pithead Baths. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 60. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS.

February, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS, 1929.

Section II, Part 4, of the Report for 1930 of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on trade unions has been published.*

The Report contains (i) a directory of registered trade unions, 1930, arranged in industrial groups; (ii) a table showing details of membership, income, expenditure and funds of registered trade unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1928 and 1929; (iii) a list of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, having power to collect contributions from their members for expenditure on political objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unions—number of unions, membership, income, expenditure, and funds-for the years 1920-1929.

Comparative figures for the years 1920 (when the aggregate membership of trade unions reached its highest point) and 1926–1929, extracted from this summary, are given below. The figures relate only to Great Britain, and include registered trade unions of employers, as well as of employees. Separate figures for the employers' associations are given in the second of the two tables

Registered Trade Unions in Great Britain.

The second secon	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of Unions on Register at					April 1
end of Year	656	577	578		557
Manchanahla at and at Warn	0.000		housand		
Membership at end of Year	6,982	4,192	3,947	3,809	3,827
From Members	11,315	7,120	sands o 7,465	7,194	7,209
From Ministry of Labour (Un- employment Insurance and	AHA	YOU	BURNE.		
Administration Expenses)	312	4,542	2,096	2,063	1,876
From Other Sources	1,372†	2,282§	636	601	740
Unemployment, Travelling and					
Emigration Benefit:	1,7181	6,3771	3,131‡	3,234‡	2,853‡
Dispute Benefit	3,219	5,617	187	129	398
Sick and Accident Benefit	748	808	772	744	799
Funeral Benefit	297	318	340	328	372
Other Benefits, including Super- annuation and Grants to				in tester	
Members	723	1,141	1,136	1,192	1,185
Payments from Political Fund Grants to Federations, Other	185	108	135	119	180
Societies, etc	1,687†	456	244	279	299
Management and Other Expenses Total Funds—	4,363	3,216	2,994	2,919	2,948
At beginning of Year	15,917	12,747	8,641	9,902	10,799
At end of Year	15,975†	8,650	9,899	10,817	11,590
The second secon		The state of the s		CHARLES TO A CO.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

In the following Table details are given of the aggregate membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1929 in each of a number of different groups of trade unions:—

	da ass		fineton e	Expen	diture.	·
Group.	Unions on the Register at end of 1929.	Membership at end of 1929.	Income.	Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit.	Other Expen- diture.	Funds at end of 1929.
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and	100	1,000's. 563	£1,000's. 791	£1,000's.	£1,000's. 497	£1,000's. 716
Conveyances Textiles Clothing Papermaking, Print-	72 67 13	605 231 139	2,510 995 458	906 633 295	1,429 497 174	3,041 1,496 531
ing, etc Building, Decorating,	20	119	605	122	355	795
etc. Transport Commerce and Fin-	28 26	307 535	1,203 1,088	520 15	670 832	802 2,094
other and General	31 115	237 1,043	375 1,657	20 266	308 1,296	430 1,456
Total of above Registered Employ-	472	3,779	9,682	2,853	6,058	11,361
ers' Associations	85	48	144		124	229
GRAND TOTAL	557	3,827	9,826	2,853	6,182	11,590

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net.

† The sum of £1,687,000 shown under "Grants to Federations, Other Societies, etc.," in 1920, includes a substantial amount of funds transferred to the Amalgamated Engineering Union by certain unions which amalgamated to form that union in 1920, but not brought into account in the return of that union until 1921. The figures shown for 1920 under "Income from Other Sources" and "Total Funds at end of Year" are, accordingly, lower than would have been the case if these funds had been brought into account.

‡ The expenditure on Unemployment, Travelling and Emigration Benefit shown in this Table (e.g., £2,853,000 in 1929) represents the total amount paid by the unions, including, in addition to the benefit chargeable to the funds of the unions, the amounts disbursed by the unions and recoverable from the Ministry of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The total amount receivable each year from the Ministry of Labour on this account and in respect of administrative receivable (e.g., £2,200). espect of administration expenses (e.g., £1,876,000 in 1929) is shown under

§ Mainly grants received from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain,

SICKNESS AMONG COTTON CARDROOM OPERATIVES.

COTTON arrives in this country in closely pressed bales, and the first processes in its treatment are concerned with the opening out of the cotton into a loose state, in preparation for spinning; much dust is

For many years the representatives of the cotton cardroom operatives (the operatives engaged in these preparatory processes) have complained that these workers suffer acutely from respiratory have complained that these workers suffer acutely from respiratory diseases, as a result of the dusty atmosphere in which they work; and in 1927 the Home Secretary appointed a Departmental Committee to study the question. The Departmental Committee asked the Industrial Health Research Board to carry out a statistical investigation of the sickness rates of cardroom operatives; and the results of this investigation have been published.*

Information for the five years 1923-27 was gathered from the records of the Approved Society section of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring-room Operatives. Of the male members of this Association three main groups were formed:—

(i) Strippers and grinders, and other cardroom workers, who are much exposed to dust:

are much exposed to dust;

(ii) Blowing-room hands and other preparatory workers, who are also engaged in cleaning the raw material, and are thereby exposed to dust, but not, it is believed, to the same extent as the first group; and

(iii) Cop packers and warehousemen and ring-room workers, who are relatively little exposed to dust.

It was found that the first group—the strippers and grinders and other cardroom workers—after the age of 30, experienced distinctly more sickness than the workers in the ring room and warehouse. The excess of sickness from all causes of illness experienced by the strippers and grinders and other cardroom workers, in comparison with the ring-room and warehouse workers, was due almost entirely to the high rates experienced by the cardroom operatives from respiratory causes.

The Report discusses the results of the investigation as it concerns women workers, and the general conclusion is that women workers in the cardroom have some excess of illness from respiratory causes, but that the excess is nothing like so marked as in the case of male

The interpretation of the results is complicated by the fact that, since 1912, locally applied exhaust ventilation has been generally installed to remove the dust generated during the "stripping" process (i.e., the removing of the dust and fibre caught in the wires of the carding machine).

There is no evidence of an excess of respiratory illness amongst the younger workers, but if some years' exposure to dust is the younger workers, but if some years' exposure to dust is necessary to produce respiratory illness of the type found to be excessive amongst the older workers, the statistics cannot prove whether modern conditions are detrimental to health or not, for at present there is no body of workers who have worked only under the modern conditions for a considerable number of years.

In the absence of positive evidence that the injurious effect upon health has changed with the change of environment, it is suggested in the Report that the reduction of the operatives' exposure to dust and fibre, to the maximum extent possible, is obviously desirable.

DEATHS OF SEAMEN IN 1929.

A RETURN† which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade shows the number of deaths, during 1929, among the crews of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The number of deaths among the crews of steam and motor vessels (other than fishing vessels) registered in the United Kingdom under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act in the year 1929 was 1,098, distributed as shown in the following Table. The figures for 1928 are also given for comparison:

Cause.	a	aths t ea.	Riv	ths in er or bour.	Total.		
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	
Casualty to Vessel Other Accidents:—	117	167	20	23	137	190	
On Board Ashore Disease Homicide and Suicide	118 195 39	95 217 41	109 104 358 21	101 106 434 21	227 104 553 60	196 106 651 62	
Total (including Lascars)	469	520	612	685	1,081	1,205	
Lascars (included above)	107	94	142	142	249	236	

Among crews of sailing vessels (other than fishing vessels) the deaths totalled 17; of these 9 were due to casualties to vessels, 5 to other accidents, 2 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

The number of persons forming the first crews of vessels actually employed during the year was approximately 1,400 in sailing vessels and 239,400 in steam and motor vessels; of those in steam and motor vessels 162,800 were British subjects, 20,300 foreigners, and 56,300 Lascars (British subjects and foreigners).

Deaths among the crews of fishing vessels registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, totalled 95. Of these, 12 were due to casualties to vessels, 66 to other accidents, 16 to disease, and 1 to homicide or suicide.

* Sickness among Operatives in Lancashire Cotton Spinning Mills (with special reference to the Cardroom). Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 59. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. † Return of Shipping Casualties to and Deaths on Vessels registered in the United Kingdom. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

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GERMANY.

Metal and Engineering Industry.- The conciliation awards reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE providing for wage reductions in the Central Germany, South West Germany, Thuringia and Saxony tariff areas have been declared binding. The movement for the reduction of wages has been extended to other districts. In Württemberg two awards have been issued providing for (a) the extension of the existing general agreement with certain minor amendments, and (b) the reduction of wages until 30th June next by 4.4 per cent. A voluntary agreement was reached in the Cassel area for piece rates to be reduced by 6 per cent. and for the standard hourly rates of highly skilled workers to be reduced from 85 to 81 pfennigs, the hourly rates of other workers to be reduced by amounts varying from 3 to 4 per cent. For the Offenbach area an award has been issued the effect of which is to provide for a reduction of 5.7 per cent. in the collective agreement rates. An award for the Krefeld district provides for the standard wage rate (Spitzenlohn) to be fixed at 74 pfennigs for time workers and at 73 pfennigs for piece-workers. The supplementary allowances for time workers granted under the Severing award of 21st December, 1928 (see this GAZETTE for January, 1929, page 10), are to be abolished. A binding award for the Frankfort-on-the-Main district effects a reduction of 5 pfennigs in the standard hourly rate now fixed at 84 pfennigs, and provides for a further reduction of 1 pfennig as from 7th April next. For the Hagen-Schwelm district an award provides for a wage reduction of 5 per cent. as from 23rd January last and for the existing covering agreement to be extended until 30th June, 1931. A wage reduction of 5 per cent. has been agreed 30th June, 1931. A wage reduction of 5 per cent. has been agreed upon by the employers and workers in the Düren area. In Solingen a reduction in wages of about 5 per cent. is provided for under a conciliation award, while a further award applicable to homeworkers in the Solingen steel industry provides for a reduction of 6 per cent. as from 1st February last in the wages of workers engaged in the manufacture of stainless steel goods. Under a binding award the wages of workers in the Bergedorf metal and engineering and iron and steel industry were reduced by 6 per cent. as from 1st February until 30th June next. The workers and employers in the Berlin until 30th June next. The workers and employers in the Berlin metal foundries have agreed upon a reduction of wages by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as from 19th January last and by a further 1½ per cent. as from 2nd March next. Special agreements have been reached regarding earnings in excess of the collective agreement rates.

Textile Industry.—An award for the Krefeld silk industry provides for wages to be reduced by 6 per cent. until 15th April next at the earliest. In Northern Bavaria the employers are contesting an award under which time rates are to be reduced by 2 per cent. and piece rates by 4 per cent. until 2nd January, 1932. A binding award for the Württemberg area effects a reduction in wages of 4.4 per cent. A reduction of 5.8 per cent. until 15th August next for the Gladbach-Rheydt district is provided for under a conciliation award. The workers (numbering 25,000) in the Saxony-Thuringia weaving mills have rejected an award providing for reductions in wages varying from 6·1 to 6·4 per cent. as from 12th February. Under a binding award affecting 45,000 workers in the textile area on the right bank of the Rhine the standard wage is to be reduced from 69 to 64 pfennigs for male workers and from 52.5 to 49 pfennigs for

Coal-mining industry.—A binding award for the Upper Silesian area provides for wages to be reduced by 6 per cent. and for the extension of the existing covering and hours' agreements. In Lower Silesia an award provides for a wage-cut of 5 per cent.

Coal Mining Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the Mining Industry agreed to reduce the wages of coal miners in Belgium by 5 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, in accordance with the collective agreement which provides for variations in wages to correspond with changes in the cost of living index figure. The employers' representatives also demanded an additional 5 per cent. reduction in wages. This was rejected by the workers' representa-tives, and the Commission is to consider the matter at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

RATIFICATION OF TWO SICKNESS INSURANCE CONVENTIONS BY H.M. GOVERNMENT.

THE London Gazette for 16th January, 1931, contains the text of an Order of the Privy Council, dated 5th January, 1931, stating that the draft Conventions* concerning (i) sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce, and domestic servants, and (ii) sickness insurance for agricultural workers, adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on 15th June, 1927, had, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, and that such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the said draft Conventions effective therein had been taken.

They therefore order that the said draft Conventions be confirmed and approved, and that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY: ADVISORY COMMISSION.

THE German Government have set up an Advisory Commission on Unemployment, which, according to a recent statement in the Reichstag by the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, is to study the problem of unemployment in all its aspects and to submit proposals to the Government. The Commission, which is under the chairmanship of Dr. Brauns, a former Federal Minister of Labour, is composed of a number of economists and authorities in matters affecting the labour market; neither employers nor workers are directly represented. The Commission was to draw up its own programme and settle its own procedure.

At the inaugural meeting of the Commission on 5th February, the Commission agreed upon a provisional programme covering the following points:-

(1) the productive organisation of unemployment relief;
(2) the distribution of work in accordance with considerations of labour market policy (placing of labour, reduction of working hours, workers with more than one occupation, extension

of the school-leaving age, etc.);
(3) prices and wages policy in relation to their effect on the labour market;

(4) the labour market and agriculture; unemployment and home colonisation;

(5) duty work (Pflichtarbeit); labour conscription; voluntary

labour service; the provision of work;
(6) the direct relief of unemployment: the unemployment insurance, emergency benefit and poor relief systems; their conditions and limits, benefits, organisation and inter-relation-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

THE Unemployment Relief Council Act, 1930, assented to on 12th November, 1930, provides for the establishment of a Council for the purpose of devising and carrying into execution proposals for the relief of unemployment. The Council consists of five members appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the control and directions of the Minister of Labour and Employment. It is empowered to make any arrangements it thinks proper for assisting persons to obtain employment or for providing employment or for raising money for the relief of unemployed persons or for providing them with the necessities of life; and to expend on their behalf such moneys as are paid to it by the Treasurer of the State. It may also, on the authorisation of the Governor, exercise in relation to destitute and necessitous persons whose condition is due wholly or mainly to unemployment the powers of the Children's Welfare and Public Relief Board under the Maintenance Act, 1926, and may take steps to co-ordinate the activities of persons, associations and Government Departments affording relief to unemployed persons, or delegate any of its powers to any Municipal or District Council, person or

The provision of relief is conditional upon the performance of work, except in cases where a person is certified as incapable of work, or where the Unemployment Relief Council or Public Relief Board is unable to provide it.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

REPORT BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The International Labour Office has recently published, under the title "Studies on Industrial Relations," * the first of a proposed series of monographs on this subject. The main purpose of the series is to show the development of relations between employers and workers, both in the works and in collective negotiations between representative organisations, by setting out the actual experience of individual firms in various countries in which efforts are being made to attain satisfactory industrial co-operation.

While the undertakings selected for study are generally recognised as successful representatives of their respective industries and countries, they have been chosen rather as illustrations than as models. The countries concerned in the present volume are Germany, France, Great Britain, the Saar Territory and Czechoslovakia, and the undertakings studied are the Siemens works, the Lens Mining Company, the London Traffic Combine, the State Mines of the Saar basin, and the Bata boot and shoe factory.

In each case the study, after a brief historical introduction, analyses the organisation administration and functioning administration and functioning administration and functioning administration.

the organisation, administration and functioning of the machinery of industrial relations, including the internal organisation of the industrial relations department of the particular firm, its relations with employers' organisations and trade unions, and the operation of its works councils or other bodies. Full information is given with regard to systems of training, apprenticeship and education; pension schemes, profit-sharing and co-partnership, insurance and savings; methods of accident prevention; health provisions and other forms of welfare activities. Special attention is paid to the extent to which the active collaboration of management and workers is involved in the organisation and functioning of the various schemes.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

THERE was some fluctuation in the course of employment during January, but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a net decrease as compared with the end of December, 1930, although they remained higher than immediately before Christmas.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in a large number of industries, of which the principal included building and public works contracting with the manufacture of bricks, tiles and cement; the glass industries; engineering; shipbuilding and ship repairing; the manufacture of metal goods; the woollen, worsted, jute, hosiery, ace and carpet industries; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the clothing industries, except hat and cap manufacture; the woodworking and furnishing trades; and the transport and stributive trades.

There was an improvement, however, in the manufacture of pottery, steel, and tinplates; and in the motor vehicle, artificial silk yarn, linen, hat and cap, boot and shoe, and paper and paper board

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, sured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern reland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 26th January, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21·5, as compared with 20·2 at 22nd December, 1930, and with 12·4 at 27th January, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th January, 1931, was 16·5, as compared with 14·9 at 22nd December, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0 as compared with 5·3. For make along the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·0 as compared with 5·3. stopped was 5.0, as compared with 5.3. For males alone the percentage at 26th January, 1931, was 22.1, and for females 19.9; at 22nd December, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 20.7

At 26th January, 1931, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,875,330 wholly unemployed, 607,443 temporarily stopped, and 109,877 normally in easual employment, making a total of 2,592,650. This was 50,477 less than a month before, but 1,101,131 more than a year before. The total included 1,850,797 men, 74,176 boys, 600,179 women and

The 1,875,330 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,313,000 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; 455,500 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions the preceding two years; and 106,830 uninsured persons. The during the preceding two years; and 106,830 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,697,928, included 254,645 men, 7,056 boys, 54,939 women, and 4,616 girls who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons n the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th January, 1931,

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry showed little change and continued bad. A dispute lasting from 1st to 17th January, inclusive, occurred in the South Wales coalfield, but on the 19th January there was a general resumption of work. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th January, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 20th December, 1930, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with 25th January, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, was 4.75, a decrease of 0.53 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, and of 0.51 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 5th January, 1930.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the Vest Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns ere received as compared with December, 1930, but an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with January, 1930. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it was steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair and less short time was worked. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries mployment was good in the dressed stone section, and fair in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries employment remained slack. At tin mines and china clay quarries it declined and was very slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry imployment remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in last at the end of January was 83, as compared with 76 at the end of December, 1930, and 159 at the end of January, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment showed an improvement but mained very bad.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement but remained very bad. In the week ended 31st January, 1931, 291 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is a with the control of the s available, as compared with 282 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, and with 388 in the week ended 1st February, 1930. In steel
sheet manufacture employment showed a decline and was bad. In
the week ended 31st January, 1931, 52 mills were in operation, as
compared with 64 in the week ended with 2021 Provided the work of the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers
showed and continued the week ended 1st February, 1930. In steel

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers
showed a decline and continued the week ended 1st February, 1931, 52 mills were in operation, as ompared with 64 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, and with ment was very slack, on the whole.

100 in the week ended 1st February, 1930.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad and showed a decline in all sections except the motor vehicle section, in which there was some improvement. In electrical engineering, though considerable decline was shown, employment was still relatively moderate; in motor vehicle ngineering it was slack; in general, marine, and constructional ngineering it was bad or very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and showed a further decline, on the whole.

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

Textile Industries.—The dispute in the weaving department of the cotton industry, which began on 5th January, gradually disorganised employment in all departments. At the end of January the majority of the weaving sheds were entirely closed down; a considerable number of spinning mills were also at a standstill, and others were curtailing production owing to the great reduction in the demand for yarn.

In the wool textile industry employment declined and was very depressed both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. The decline was shown in all departments and in practically all districts.

In the carpet trade employment declined and was very slack.

Employment in the hosiery industry showed a further decline and was bad on the whole; in the lace trade employment remained bad on the whole, though in the curtain section at Nottingham it was fair. In silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving it showed little change and was slack on the whole, but in the manufacture of artificial silk yarn it showed a marked improvement. In the jute trade employment showed a marked decline and was very bad; in the linen trade it showed an improvement but was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment declined and remained very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was very slack, with short-time working at many centres. In the object making and millinery trades employment was moderate. In the shirt and collar, glove, and corset trades it was slack. In felt hat manufacture employment showed an improvement and was moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment was bad generally at the beginning of the month, and, notwithstanding a slight improve-ment in some districts, it remained bad on the whole throughout the month. At Leicester employment was slack generally, at Northampton employment continued bad.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a further decline and was slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further decline and employment was very slack or bad in most districts. Adverse weather conditions were again responsible for an appreciable amount of lost time on outside work. As regards individual occupations, employment with bricklayers, masons and plumbers declined and was very slack, on the whole; it also declined with slaters, plasterers and carpenters, and was bad in most districts. With painters employment showed a further decline and was very bad; with tradesmen's labourers it was very slack. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight decline and was slack on the

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers showed a decline and was slack, and it continued slack with coach-

Paper Manufacture.—In the paper making industry employment continued moderate on the whole and showed a slight improvement. Short time continued in a number of districts, and employment was generally slack in the hand-made section. With letterpress printers employment showed a further slight decline but continued moderate. Employment was again reported as bad in London, though slightly better than in December, and was also bad at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol and Glasgow; it was fairly good, however, at some of the smaller centres. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally moderate to fair. It was reported as good at Birmingham and Glasgow, but bad at Manchester-With lithographic printers employment showed a further decline and short time prevailed at many centres; it was described as bad in many of the larger towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow, but in some of the smaller centres employment was fair. With lithographic artists employment was moderate on the whole; it was slack and worse than in the previous month in London and at Manchester, but showed an improvement at Leeds and Nottingham. With bookbinders employment generally remained moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement but remained bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. Short-time working also continued at Derby, Worcester and Bristol. In the stoneware section

in Scotland employment remained bad.

In the glass trades employment showed a decline, and remained bad in the bottle-making section and slack in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. With fishermen employment was bad on

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} The text of these two draft Conventions has been published in Cmd. 2961. (H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.)

^{*} Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 33. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd., Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1. Price 5s.

PER CENTAGE

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

(a) CEBTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

palatitha see see	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-) red with a
Industry.	in the Returns for January, 1931.	Returns for 1931.		Year before.
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	882,240 6,608 2,561	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.75 4.84 5.93	Days 0.5 - 0.41	Days. - 0.51 - 0.73 - 0.03
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast. 83 Mills working. 343 Shifts Worked (one week). 260,467	Number. + 7 - 3 Per cent. - 4.0	Number 76 - 145 Per cent 31:4

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.				Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
			Year before.	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	46,676 52,129 75,205 9,799 59,331 9,444 9,523	Per cent18.5 - 3.7 - 3.1 - 2.7 + 1.3 + 1.1 - 2.2	Per cent33.6 -10.9 - 7.9 - 8.6 - 3.7 -12.9 -11.4	£ 68,083 91,574 125,885 14,771 124,812 15,503 24,457	Per cent23.6 - 8.6 - 8.4 -13.6 - 0.4 - 2.5 + 0.5	Per cent42.6 -20.0* -17.6* -24.7 -10.5 -18.3 -14.4	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th January, 1931, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive,		tage Unem at January,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	at July, 1930.	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	14·0 14·0 16·1 18·8 26·9 28·4 27·4 31·9 30·1 3·8	8·5 9·9 11·7 20·8 23·1 32·2 21·3 19·8 32·2 0·9	12·2 13·1 15·1 19·4 26·0 29·7 25·7 30·6 30·9 2·9	+ 2·4 + 2·0 + 1·9 + 0·8 + 1·5 + 0·4 + 2·2 - 0·6 - 2·5 + 0·1	+ 4·8 + 4·9 + 5·2 + 8·6 + 10·1 + 13·1 + 11·7 + 10·9 + 13·7 + 0·9
Total	12,405,700	22.1	19.9	21.5	+ 1.3	+ 9·1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from January, 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 Ireland :-

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am		and Fema	and U registere ployment	s (Insured ninsured) d at Em- Exchanges etc.	
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.		Number.
1930. 27 January 24 February 24 March 28 April 26 May 23 June 21 July 25 August 26 October 27 October 28 November 29 December 1931.	13·3 13·7 14·2 14·6 15·2 15·6 17·0 19·4 19·8 20·7	10·2 11·0 12·4 13·3 14·4 14·5 16·5 16·8 16·8 17·2 18·8	9·7 9·9 10·4 10·6 10·8 11·3 12·1 12·7 13·9 14·8 14·9	2·7 3·3 3·6 4·6 5·0 4·9 4·8 5·3	12·4 12·9 13·7 14·2 15·0 15·4 16·7 17·1 17·6 18·7 19·1 20·2	1930. 27 Jan. 24 Feb. 31 Mar. 28 Apr. 26 May 30 June 28 July 25 Aug. 29 Sept. 27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec. 1931. 26 Jan.	1,534,000 1,582,000 1,731,000 1,752,000 1,823,000 1,947,000 2,072,000 2,106,000 2,230,000 2,336,000 2,359,000 2,725,000

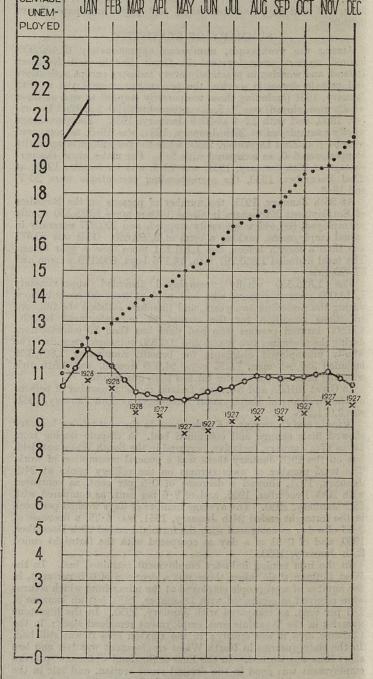
^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates in wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve -Dotted Ourve - - - - - - - = 1930. 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 JANUARY, 1931.

						Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of Numbers Insured at July, 1930.		
London		1,103	5,906	2,008	5,230	14,247	0.63	
South-Eastern	100	1,728	2,730	690	1,873	7,021	0.76	
South-Western		972	2,433	555	1,667	5,627	0.65	
Midlands		935	4,683	500	3,763	9,881	0.53	
North-Eastern		1.078	5,165	818	3,160	10,221	0.51	
North-Western	100	929	4,330	697	3,738	9,694	0.44	
Scotland		745	2,923	574	2,340	6,582	0.50	
Wales		559	1,711	290	519	3,079	0.52	
GREAT BRITAIN		8,049	29,881	6,132	22,290	66,352	0.55	

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

COAL MINING.

February, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad and showed little change on the whole, as compared with the previous month. A dispute lasting from 1st to 17th January, inclusive, occurred in the South Wales coalfield, but on the 19th January there was a general resump-

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.5 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 19.7 at 22nd December, 1930, and 12.9 at 27th anuary, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by of from 15.8 to 16.1, but the percentage temporarily stopped lecreased by 0.5 from 3.9 to 3.4.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th anuary, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 0th December, 1930, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with 5th January, 1930.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, was 4.75, a decrease of 0.53 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, and of 0.51 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th January,

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

		Wage Ea	al Numberners on Books at	Colliery	Days v	rage Nun vorked p y the Mi	er weel
STREET STREET, STREET	Districts.	24th Jan.,	(-) as c	or Dec. ompared ch a	Fort- night ended 24th	Inc.(+) or De (-) as compare with a	
Sections and		1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year
SCHOOL STREET,	England and Wales: Northumberland Durham	45,048 119,873	Per cent -0.2 +0.1	Per cent - 8 · 5 - 15 · 5	Days. 5.41 5.33	Days. -0.06 -0.01	Days -0.1: -0.0
Name and Administration	Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	9,378 115,163 51,008	+1·3 +0·0 +0·1	- 6·7 - 2·2 - 4·2	5·46 4·99 4·97	-0·10 -0·13 -0·22	-0.0 -0.3 +0.4
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	73,429 54,578 62,577 17,144 24,611	-0·1 +0·1 +0·0 +0·0 +1·1	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	4.88 5.17 4.95 5.20 4.64	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.31 \\ +0.12 \\ +0.13 \\ -0.46 \\ -0.14 \end{array} $	-0.00 +0.5 +0.4 -0.19 -0.3
	South Staffst, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	29,951 9,657 5,339	-0·3 -0·9 +0·4	- 4·0 - 7·2 +13·7	5·25 5·57 5·32	-0·40 +0·15	+0·4' +0·3' -0·12
	North Wales South Wales and Mon.	14,166 158,268	-1·0 -2·1	- 3·8 - 12·2	5·48 2·95	-0·27 -2·45	-0.08 -2.74
2000	England and Wales	790,190	-0.4	- 7.4	4.68	-0.58	-0.53
STATE OF THE PARTY	SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,095 21,518 57,437	-0.9 -2.9 -0.9	- 2·9 - 9·6 -10·0	5·38 5·27 5·39	-0·14 -0·05 -0·08	-0·30 -0·27 -0·42
THE STREET	Scotland	92,050	-1.4	- 8.9	5.36	-0.09	-0.37
The same	GREAT BRITAIN	882,240	-0.5	- 7.6	4.75	-0.53	-0.51

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, was 0.99 of a day per week, of which 0.45 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.52 of a day to trade disputes. The figures for the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, were 0.44 of a day per week, of which 0.41 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, were 0.52 of a day per week, and 0.49 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the January, 1931, and December, 1930, periods, was between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the January, 1930, period. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th January, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,049,900 tons, as compared with 20,270,000 tons in the four weeks ended 20th December 1930.

ended 20th December, 1930, and 21,087,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th January, 1930.

* 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, ton, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not eccessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were pen. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of ays worked.

Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 26th January, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd December, 1930, and 27th January 1930, are shown in the following Table.

	Unen	nsured Popployed a	ersons Re it 26th J	ecorded a	1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	os.			
4 - 1 - 2 - 1	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before,	Year before.	
Great Britain England and	172,044	36,711	16.1	3.4	19.5	- 0.2	+ 6.6	
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	147,525 24,519	34,803 1,908	15·6 20·2	3·6 1·5	19·2 21·7	- 0·4 + 0·9	+ 6:3 + 9:2	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	8,122 33,970	180 1,364	15·6 22·1	0.4	16·0 23·0	+ 0.3	+ 5·7 + 12·5	
land Yorkshire Lancashire and	2,350 18,748	403 10,480	19·9 10·5	3·4 5·9	23·3 16·4	- 9·9 - 0·2	+ 5·8 + 4·8	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	13,932 4,192	3,957 1,307	15·3 6·7	4·4 2·0	19.7	- ï·3	+ 3.0	
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor- cester and	3,878 691	5,164 44	5·8 5·7	7·8 0·3	13.6	+ 2·4 + 0·2	+ 2·2 + 0·1	
Salop Glos. and	8,898	3,087	12.6	4.3	16.9	- 1.1	+ 6.0	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,812 259	96 49	15.3	0.8	16·1 5·8	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 23 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	+ 1·2 + 2·5	
Monmouth	49,177	8,662	21.4	3.7	25.1	- 0.4	+ 9.0	

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 4,884,900 tons in January, 1931, as compared with 5,982,200 tons in December, 1930, and with 7,361,400 tons in January, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during January.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 32.7 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 35.2 at 22nd December, 1930, and 8.9 at 27th January, 1930.

The following Table suppression the information of the properties of of the properties

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

Districts.	peo Mi	mber of W ple employ nes include the Return	red at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	Fort- night Dec. (-) as co ended pared with) as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc (+) or Dec. (`-) as com- pared with a		
	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,980 2,262 1,366	Per cent 0·1 + 12·6 - 5·7	Per cent 31·7 - 28·8 - 11·8	Days. 4·39 5·46 4·77	Days 0.52 - 0.54 - 0.12	Days 0.73 - 0.54 - 1.16	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,608	+ 2.6	- 27.3	4.84	- 0.41	- 0.73	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, by firms making returns, was 2,561, showing a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with December, 1930, but an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with January, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.93 in January, 1931, as compared with 5.93 in December, 1930, and 5.96 in January, 1930.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during January. The percentage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36·3 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 35·7 at 22nd December, 1930, and 12·0 at 27th January, 1930.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 83 furnaces were in operation at the end of January, 1931, compared with 76 at the end of December, 1930, and 159 at the end of January, 1930.

Returns received from 69 firms, employing 12,436 workpeople at the end of January, 1931, showed an increase of 6.5 per cent. compared with December, 1930, but a decrease of 38.7 per cent. compared with January, 1930.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of January, 1931, December, 1930, and January, 1930.

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Jan., 1931.	Dec., 1930.	Jan., 1930.	Month before.	Year before	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	23	24	42	- 1	-19	
Cumberland and W. Lancs Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	43	8	6	12	+ 2	- 4	
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	26	5	4	12	+ 1	- 7	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire,	53 25	22 8	22 7	30 16	7 1	- 8	
Worcester and War- wick	44	6	6	14		- 8	
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	21	2	2	9		- 7	
Total, England and Wales	305	74	71	135	+ 3	-61	
SCOTLAND	89	9	5	24	+ 4	-15	
Total	394	83	76	159	+ 7	-76	

The production of pig iron in January, 1931, amounted to 337,200 tons, compared with 349,800 tons in December, 1930, and 650,000 tons in January, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry, employment showed an improvement but remained very bad. In the week ended 31st January, 1931, 291 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 282 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, and with 388 in the week ended 1st February, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.4 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 70.2 at 22nd December, 1930, and with 27.7 at 27th January, 1930.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a decline and was bad. In the week ended 31st January, 1931, 52 mills were in operation, as compared with 64 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, and with 100 in the week ended 1st February, 1930.

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

Works.	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	31st Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	31st Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	54 5	- 1 - 1	- 13 - 4	291 52	+ 9 - 12	- 97 - 48	
TOTAL	59	- 2	- 17	343	- 3	-145	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1931, amounted to 53,143 tons, or 3,000 tons more than in December, 1930, but 43,338 tons less than in January, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in January remained very bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45·2 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 50·6 at 22nd December, 1930, and 23·7 at 27th January, 1930.

At certain firms employing 51,416 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 24th January, 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 4.0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 20th December, 1930, and by 31·4 per cent. as compared with January, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in the week ended 24th January, 1931, as compared with 5·0 in December, 1930, and 5·4 in January, 1930.

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

	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	'irms	Aggre	gate num Shir t s.	ber of
-	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 24th Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Jan., 1931.	Morth before.	Year before.	1931.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,827 1,189 18,984 1,585 6,517 7,147	+ 5.8 -29.6 - 3.1 -16.8 - 6.5 - 4.5	-33·4 -38·9 -25·7 -44·7 -18·4 -21·9	27,169 4,725 84,590 7,771 34,971 40,056	+ 5·3 -23·8 - 2·9 -16·0 - 8·8 - 2·5	- 34·1 - 46·4 - 34·9 - 47·1 - 23·4 - 23·4
Mechanics, Labourers	11,167	- 4.6	-26.2	61,185	- 3.7	- 29.9
TOTAL	51,416	- 4.6	- 26 · 4	260,467	- 4.0	- 31.4
DISTRICTS. Northumberland,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Durham and Cleveland	10,163	- 0.9	- 30 · 1	53,431	- 0.1	- 33.6
Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	15,746 459	- 2·8 - 6·9	-12·8 -17·4	80,470 1,998	- 4·0 -12·6	$-\frac{16.7}{-22.3}$
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	4,319 3,842	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{r} -34 \cdot 1 \\ -27 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	19,967 20,030	- 3·0 - 9·3	- 43·0 - 31·1
Counties Wales and Mon-	2,852	- 5·0 -15·6	- 17·8 -44·1	14,892	- 4·2 -14·4	-23.1 -45.5
mouth	5,037	-12.6	-44-1	20,240		43.3
Total, England and Wales Scotland	42,418 8,998	- 5·3 - 1·4	-26·2 -27·7	217,034 43,433	- 5.0 + 1.3	- 30·3 - 36·7
TOTAL	51,416	- 4.6	-26.4	260,467	- 4.0	- 31.4

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 402,200 tons in January, 1931, as compared with 337,200 tons in December, 1930, and 771,100 tons in January,

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during January, and showed a further decline on the whole. As in the previous month, the greatest increase in the percentage unemployed was in Northern Ireland, where the percentage rose to 51.0. Even these high figures were exceeded in Scotland (51.2), the North-Eastern Division (54.8), and Wales (57.8), though the figures for Wales showed a con considerable improvement compared with those for the previous

Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in employment in practically all districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th January, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd December, 1930, and 27th January, 1930:-

Divisions.	Total Number of InsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 26th January, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 26th January, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total Insured Unemp	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner 26th	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,994 1,191 4,158 127 33,472 13,913 28,872 4,267 6,335	- 425 + 104 + 303 - 15 - 251 + 950 + 1,478 - 538 + 1,405	+ 905 + 434 + 2,393 - 99 + 15,821 + 6,781 + 15,730 + 1,430 + 4,087	31·2 15·9 19·6 38·5 54·8 48·3 51·2 57·8 51·0	- 4.4 + 1.4 + 1.5 - 4.5 - 0.4 + 3.3 + 2.6 - 7.3 + 11.3	+11.8 + 5.5 +11.3 - 6.8 +25.5 +23.6 +27.6 +27.6 +21.4 +32.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	95,329	+ 3,011	+ 47,572	46.6	+ 1.5	+23.2

operation to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation to the in confunction with the number of the 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.

February, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

 $E_{
m MPLOYMENT}$ remained bad during January and showed a decline in all sections except the motor vehicle section, in which there was some improvement. In electrical engineering, though considerable decline was shown, employment was still relatively moderate; in motor vehicle engineering it was slack; in general, marine, and constructional engineering it was bad.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of

insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th January, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

			er of In	sured 26th	Workpe January	ople Une , 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 Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a
	General fng; E Iron a Fou	Engl	Ma Engine	Constr Engli	Vehicles and A		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	8,665 6,752 3,660 17,039 38,342 47,283 21,903 2,021 1,717	1,379 1,141 223 3,524 1,340 4,172 532 81 124	161 337 527 214 9,123 233 7,741 33 1,920	545 152 107 1,807 2,127 771 1,856 178 22	4,193 2,469 3,215 19,692 2,382 3,838 1,992 514 276	14,943 10,851 7,732 42,276 53,314 56,297 34,024 2,827 4,059	+ 2,319 + 1,116 + 727 + 1,415 + 1,803 + 249 - 3,530 + 151 + 25	+ 7,568 + 6,397 + 3,760 + 25,587 + 28,323 + 28,640 + 20,738 + 1,245 + 2,333
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	147,382		1			226,323		+124,591
	A SE	ercent	ages U	nempl	oyed at	26th Jan	uary, 19	31.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	10·1 14·1 10·2 18·9 33·1 36·9 28·9 36·3 24·7	9·6 13·8 6·2 12·1 15·4 18·9 17·3 20·3 31·0	20·1 13·6 8·2 13·9 41·4 34·3 39·4 23·6 30·4	15·5 25·3 18·4 26·3 29·9 26·0 33·3 25·4 55·0	10·3 8·7 11·4 20·0 17·2 17·7 18·1 23·8 12·8	10·3 12·4 10·3 18·7 31·8 32·1 29·6 31·6 25·6	+ 1.6 + 1.3 + 0.9 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 0.2 - 3.1 + 1.7 + 0.2	+ 5·1 + 7·2 + 4·9 +11·2 +16·3 +18·0 +14·2 +14·2
FREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	24.9	13.9	33.8	27.0	15.6	22.2	+ 0.4	+12.1
Ditto, Dec., 1930 Ditto, Jan., 1930	24·7 11·7	11·1 5·2	32·3 10·8	23·9 12·0	16·2 7·7	21·8 10·1	=	=

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire further decline was reported and employment remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was bad and declined in all sections except the motor vehicle section, in which there was an improvement; it was particularly bad in the textile machinery section.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed some improvement but remained bad, while in general engineering it was bad and showed a decline; in the electrical section it remained moderate, on the whole. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district there was little change and employment continued slack.
In London and the Southern Counties employment showed a

general decline and was moderate on the whole

In Scotland employment remained very bad notwithstanding an appreciable improvement in general engineering; it was very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE dispute in the weaving department of the industry which began on 5th January gradually disorganised employment in all departments. At the end of January the majority of the weaving sheds were entirely closed down; a considerable number of spinning mills were also at a standstill, and others had reduced production, owing to the great reduction in the demand for yarn.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed including those temporarily stopped, was 43.9* at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 47.4 at 22nd December, 1930, and with 20.0

at 27th January, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad, with much short time. At Stockport short time was largely worked. At Glossop and Hyde employment was bad. At Stalybridge irregular short time prevailed, although the dispute had not materially affected the mills up till the end of January. At Oldham employment in the spinning section was described as very bad, and worse than for several months past; more short time was worked, and several complete stoppages took place, owing to lack of orders due to the dispute. In the manufacturing section employment was very bad, and became worse each week of the month; machinery was idle at nearly every firm, and those operatives still employed were working with a reduced number of looms, or were being suspended in rotation. At Middleton, employment in the Egyptian spinning section was still described as fairly good; but short time continued in the American spinning section. At Shaw employment

* Excluding those disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the

showed a further decline; twelve additional mills were closed at the end of the month. At Bolton employment declined, and was bad both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; in the four weeks ended 17th January, more than half of the operative spinners on the average were working less than half the normal hours. At Leigh employment with spinners was bad. At Bury irregular short time operated generally, and the position grew worse as the spinning section was increasingly affected by lack of orders owing to the dispute. At Rochdale employment showed a slight decline, and employment was very bad.

At Preston twelve non-federated weaving mills (out of the thirtyeight mills in the district), and four spinning and doubling mills, were still running at the end of January. At Chorley the employment position showed little change up till 26th January; since that date nearly all the local weaving sheds have been affected by the dispute. At Blackburn employment was completely disorganised by the dispute, nearly all the mills being affected. At Accrimaton employment in the hard waste section of the trade was good, full time being worked; in the finer cloth trade only two mills were still running at the end of the month. At Darwen all but seven of the mills were closed owing to general trade depression and the dispute. At Great Harwood only three mills remained open. At Burnley (the centre of the dispute), with one or two isolated exceptions, all the federated mills were closed down; a number of nonfederated mills, however, were still running at the end of January. Padiham was also affected by the dispute, and employment there was described as bad. At Nelson there was some improvement in employment at the beginning of the month; but at the end of the month 90 per cent. of the mills were affected by the dispute. At Colne employment was practically at a standstill towards the end of the month.

In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad; a number of mills closed down for periods varying from three days to two weeks during January, and there was much under-employment in other forms. In Yorkshire employment was very bad at all the principal centres, and worse than in December.

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

		Number Vorkpeo		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
	Week ended 24th	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
obcuencia e distanti della	Jan., 1931.*	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1931.*	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Other Other Not Specified	6,990 13,811 16,750 4,898 4,227	Per cent. -13.6 -10.5 -27.4 -18.0 - 9.5	Per cent. -30.5 -28.1 -40.9 -29.0 -26.9	£ 9,649 18,489 23,476 10,192 6,277	Per cent16.6 -14.0 -34.0 -22.1 -15.2	Per cent 39 - 38 - 49 - 34 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38 - 38
TOTAL	46,676	-18.5	-33.6	68,083	-23.6	-42
DISTRICTS. Ashton	2,702 5,773 5,531 12,110 4,646 2,649 3,425 1,762 749 1,472 968 2,267 2,622	$\begin{array}{c} -10 \cdot 9 \\ -13 \cdot 8 \\ -22 \cdot 3 \\ -3 \cdot 5 \\ -8 \cdot 7 \\ -2 \cdot 7 \\ -28 \cdot 9 \\ -54 \cdot 5 \\ -70 \cdot 7 \\ -44 \cdot 6 \\ +5 \cdot 4 \\ -12 \cdot 1 \\ -0 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array}$	-29·2 -32·8 -35·2 -18·8 -28·2 -4·9 -29·2 -69·8 -81·4 -55·6 -20·9 -21·0 -14·6	3,798 8,242 8,475 17,251 6,690 3,162 5,072 2,894 1,421 2,903 1,188 3,197 3,790	$\begin{array}{c} -3.7 \\ -16.0 \\ -23.7 \\ -5.6 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} -17.1 \\ -20.0 \\ -35.9 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} -58.8 \\ -70.2 \\ -46.2 \\ +1.5 \\ -2.6 \end{array}$	-36: -41: -46: -27: -41: -23: -38: -72: -81: -56: -25: -30: -9:
TOTAL	46,676	-18.5	-33.6	68,083	-23.6	-42.6

Returns from firms employing over 45,000 operatives in the week ended 24th January, showed that about 38 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of 15 hours each, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 26th January, 1931:—

	N	Tumbers (excluding 26th	Z Casuals January,	on the I	Registers	at
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	ployed.	Temp	1		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,163 13,475	13,609 11,272	15,772 24,747	3,679 18,812	14,852 11,254	18,531 30,066	34,303 54,813
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	3,000 13,249 1,975	13,445 45,317 499	16,445 58,566 2,474	2,708 4,687 705	13,840 12,503 574	16,548 17,190 1,279	32,993 75,756 3,753
Total	33,862	84,142	118,004	30,591	53,023	83,614	201,618

* The figures for this week were affected by the dispute in the manufacturing section, although at some firms the stoppage had not become fully operative in the period covered by the returns, which in many cases relate to the pay week ending a few days before 24th January.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd December, 1930:-

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	Who	olly Unem	ployed.	Temp	pped.	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 39 + 608	+ 261 - 68	+ 300 + 540	- 30 - 367	- 1,484 - 1,599	- 1,514 - 1,966	- 1,214 - 1,426	
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	+ 54 + 56	+ 587 + 1,048	+ 1,104	- 3,239		- 9,347	- 8,24	
cesses		- 10 + 1,818		- 62 - 4,515	- 96 - 11,558			

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 109,192,700 lbs. in January, 1931, compared with 190,383,300 lbs. in the previous month and with 168,716,700 lbs. in January, 1930.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,336,500 lbs. in January, 1931, compared with 11,646,500 lbs. in December, 1930, and with 13,156,500 lbs. in January, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece goods in January, 1931, were 155,629,900 square yards, compared with 130,154,200 square yards in the previous month, and 313,183,000 square yards in January, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was very depressed, and worse than a month earlier, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections; the decline was shown in all departments, and in practically all districts. Employment was much below the level of January, 1930.

In the carpet trade employment was very slack; it was worse than in December, and much worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 31·3 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 27·7 at 22nd December, 1930, and with 20·5 at 27th January, 1930.

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

At Bradford employment was worse than a month earlier, and much worse than in January, 1930. At Huddersfield it showed a marked decline. At Keighley and at Halifax the majority of firms were ort time, and the general position showed no improvement. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 24th January showed that about per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 14½ hours each on an average; about 5 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

With wool sorters employment continued slack, and was worse than a year ago; in addition to large numbers unemployed about 20 per cent. of those at work were on short time. In the wool combing department the merino section continued to be fairly well employed; but there was no improvement in the carding crossbred and preparing sections, in which conditions were bad. About 37 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 16 hours each in short time in the week ended 24th January.

In the worsted spinning department employment was bad, and showed a further marked decline. About 43 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 24th January losing, on an average, about 15 hours each; there was very little overtime.

In the worsted weaving department there was also a marked decline, and employment generally was slack. About 38 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 24th January, losing, on an average, about 14 hours* each in the week ended 24th January; about 8 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 5½ hours each.

Woollen Section.—Employment showed again a further decline in all the principal departments, and was much below the level of a year Employers' returns for the week ended 24th January showed that about 58 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 59 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing on an average, about 13 and 111 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, about 55 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time,* in the week ended 24th January; there was practically no overtime working.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment showed a further slight decline; very few firms were still working night-work or overtime. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued very slack; at Dewsbury it was reported that employment in every section of the industry was much worse than at any time during the past eighteen months, and practically all the mills were on short time, most of them working only 24 or 30

hours a week. In the rag and shoddy trade employment remained very poor. In the Leeds district employment generally was bad and worse than in December.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued very poor. At Rochdale employment was again reported as moderate.

In the West of England employment on the whole remained slack, In Wales there was a decline, and employment was slack, particularly in Montgomervshire.

In Scotland employment on the whole was slack, and showed a further decline; at Galashiels there was increased short time working in the tweed mills, while at Ayr tweed manufacturers were slack, and blanket weavers were under-employed; at Alloa, on the other hand, some improvement was noted, though short time working still continued on a considerable scale.

Carpet Section.—Employment was very slack, and worse than in December and a year ago. At Kidderminster employment remained bad; most of the factories were working only three days a week, and some weavers were suspended for weeks at a time. In Yorkshire employment remained very quiet; increased unemployment was reported at Sowerby Bridge and additional short time working at Wakefield. In Scotland employment was slack at all the

In the carpet industry as a whole about 77 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th January, losing about 11 hours each on an average; no overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

		Number of Vorkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
2 (6) 22 (C)	Week ended 24th Jan., 1931.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 24th Jan., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (J an.,* 1926 = 100.)
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	11,260 34,316 18,381 9,425 1,823	+ 0·1 - 3·9 - 4·0 - 3·5 + 3·2	86·2 82·3 85·8 93·3 99·8	24,084 46,397 32,590 19,4/1 3,343	- 2.8 - 9.6 - 9.6 - 11.6 + 4 0	73·0 70·7 74·3 73·4 78·3
Total—Worsted	75,205	- 3.1	85.1	125,885	- 84	72.8
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	921 11,626 21,266 15,823 2,493	- 3·2 - 2·8 - 4·4 - 3·8 - 2·3	73·8 79·6 86·7 87·7 80·2	1,829 20,839 33,728 31,189 3,989	- 6.9 - 6.9 - 7.7 - 9.2 - 18.7	69·7 73·2 79·0 79·2 65·2
Total—Woollen	52,129	- 3.7	84.9	91,574	- 8.6	76.7
CARPET SECTION	9,799	- 2.7	99.5	14,771	- 13.6	81.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	137,133	- 3.3	85.7	232,230	- 8.8	74.9
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford H addersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Deuphury Bat-	32,178 8,967 8,876 7,639 7,589	- 2·3 - 7·3 - 1·4 - 3·4 - 1·3	80·6 97·0 83·9 89·8 86·4	58,543 15,020 13,603 12,222 12,215	- 5·2 - 17·9 - 5·5 - 9·9 - 6·0	69·6 74·7 71·6 80·8 79·8
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,252	- 6.8	93.9	4,208	- 17.8	80.7
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire	68,501 4,474 306	- 3·1 - 4·5 - 4·4	85·0 83·1 104·9	7,004 521	- 8·2 - 12·5 - 2 8	72·6 67·4 91·0
Scotland	1,924	•••	92.1	2,549	- 5.8	98.9
Total—Worsted	75,205	- 3.1	85.1	125,885	- 8.4	72.8
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Bat-	11,853	- 1.7	82.9	24,220	- 2.8	74-7
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	9,209 7,314	- 6·7 - 4·0	79·1 86·8	14,908 13,031	- 15·1 - 9·5	71·0 78·8
Vale Bradford	1,959 1,256	- 1.3	76·6 100·5	3,596 2,311	+ 2.9	60·1 81·1
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	31,591 4,680	- 3·6 - 4·5	83·6 87·7	58,066 8,569	1003 100 15	75·7 84·6
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,027 11,738 93	+ 0.6 - 4.7 - 40.8	92·0 85·2 72·7	6,927 17,875 137	$ \begin{vmatrix} & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 12 \cdot 1 \\ & 35 \cdot 7 \end{vmatrix} $	96·1 71·4 77·2
Total-Woollen	52,129	- 3.7	84-9	91,574	- 8.6	76.7
CARPET SECTION	9,799	- 2.7	99-5	14,771	- 13.6	81-2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	137,133	- 3.3	85.7	232,230	- 8.8	74.9

^{*} Comparison with 1926 is affected by reductions in rates of ages.
† 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 24th January, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 20th December, 1930:—

February, 1931.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) In numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change": — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")									
- Junt to engagenerate and engage the state of the state	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts, (including not specified).					
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	+ 0·3 - 3·3 + 0·5 - 2·4 - 0·1 + 10·4 - 3·6	- 4·8 - 7·5 - 1·8 - 4·7 - 0·5 - 5 9 - 3·9 - 7·5 - 4·3 + 1·7	- 2·9 - 8·9 - 0·3 - 0·5 - 1·9 - 3·8 - 6·8	+ 1.8 - 5.8 - 0.6 - 9.1 - 3.9 - 8.3 - 3.8 - 3.3 - 0.4	- 2·3 - 7·3 - 1·4 - 3·4 - 1·3 - 6·8 - 3·1 - 4·5 - 4·4					
TOTAL	+ 0.1	- 3.9	- 4.0	- 3.5	- 3.1					

	(··· signifies	"no chan	ge.'')
11/17/14	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
VOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Beryt Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeus Halifax and Calder Vale Bradterd Total, West Riding Lancyshift West of England and Midlends Scotland Wates	- 1·3 - 4·8 - 0·7 - 1·4 - 2·1 - 6·8 + 0·3 - 4·0 - 44·1 - 2·8	- 1·2 - 7·6 - 7·6 - 0·5 - 0·7 - 4·5 - 5·8 + 0·6 - 4·7 - 41·9	- 2·5 - 7·1 - 0·3 + 0·9 - 1·8 - 3·7 - 1·8 + 0·1 - 5·9 - 40·4	- 1·7 - 6·7 - 4·0 1·3 - 3·6 - 4·5 + 0·6 - 4·7 - 40·8 - 3·7

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

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 26th January, 1931 :-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th January, 1931.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Matel.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	402	8	410	494	3	497	907				
Wool Washing and	DAE	1 011	1,756	917	642	1,559	3,315				
Preparing Wool Combing	745	1,011	1,223	1,082	808	1,890	3,113				
T. 10 1	868	287	1,155	950	213	1,163	2,318				
Woollen Spinning	708	391	1,099	838	500	1,338	2,437				
Worsted Drawing and	100	001	1,000								
Spinning Wool Winding and	995	5,161	6,156	783	5,155	5,938	12,094				
Warping Worsted Winding and	161	86	247	446	205	651	898				
Warping	264	945	1,209	377	1,505	1,882	3,091				
Woollen Weaving	307	2,488	2,795	665	4,149	4,814	7,609				
Worsted Weaving	363	1,617	1,980	382	4,100	4,482	6,462				
Other Processes	1,492	260	1,752	1,849	386	2,235	3,987				
Total	6,731	13,051	19,782	8,783	17,666	26,449	46,231				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd December, 1930:-

	W	holl	y U	nemp	loj	red.		Temp	or	arily St	top	ped.	7	otal.
Department.	M	en.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	Men.		Women.		1	Total.	MILES AND DE	
Wool Sorting	+	37	+	2	+	39	+	25	-	1	+	24	+	63
Wool Washing	+	29	+	10	+	39	+	126	-	57	+	69	+	108
Wool (ombing	-	32	+	94	+		+	124	-	15	+	109	+	17
Wool arding		84	+	4		88	-	14	+	14	1		+	8
Woollen pinning	+	111	+	42	+	153	+	223	+	45	+	268	+	42
Worsten Drawing and Spinning.		54	1	249	1	303	1	163	1	1.575	+	1,738	+	2,04
Wool Winding	T	34		243	E	303	1	100	333	1,010	33	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,
and Warping	-	16	+	13	-	3	+	93	+	47	+	140	+	13
Worsted Winding														
and warping	+	59	-	4		55	+	136	+		+		+	65
Woollen weaving		5		254		249	+	214	+		+	600	1	
Worsted Weaving				135		125		254 450		1,104	++	1,358	+	1,23
Other rocesses	+	88	199	••	+	88	+	450	蓝	143		090		00.
Total	14	419	4	529	4	948	+	1.794	+	3,705	+	5,499	+	6.44

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 77,354,200 lbs. in January, 1931, compared with 57,552,200 lbs. in the previous month, and 6,406,600 lbs. in January, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in January, 1931, were 2,391,600 lbs., compared with 2,825,100 lbs. in December, 1930, and with 3,709,800 lbs. in January, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in January, 1931, were 10,394,800 square yards, compared with 7,525,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 14,089,100 square yards in January,

The exports of blankets were 50,699 pairs, 38,056 pairs and 54,198 pairs in January, 1931, December, 1930, and January, 1930, respec-

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was bad generally at the beginning of January; a number of establishments in some districts extended the Christmas holiday stoppage, and did not reopen until 5th January. There was a slight improvement in some districts during the month, but employment remained bad in the industry as a whole; it was much worse than in January, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $21\cdot 3$ at 26th January, 1931, as compared with $25\cdot 6$ at 22nd December, 1930, and with $12\cdot 3$ at 27th

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

The Association T		umber o			Vages par Vorkpeop	
<u> </u>	Week ended 24th	Inc (Dec. (-		Week ended 24th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
11 - 101 - 11 - 11	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales: London Leicester	1,729 10,432	Per cent. + 0.2 + 3.9	Per cent11·4 - 2·0	£ 3,497 24,253	Per cent 6·4 + 5·2	Per cent19.5 - 8.8
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	2,666 7,320	+ 2.9 + 3.0	+ 0·5 - 5·8	5,627 15,408	+ 1:1	- 9·2 -17·3
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District	5,893 5,579 1,489 2,510	+ 0.9 + 0.9 - 2.8 + 0.2	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -2 \cdot 2 \\ & -1 \cdot 4 \\ & -17 \cdot 1 \\ & +0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	13,228 13,589 3,188 4,232	+ 3.5 + 1.0 - 8.7 - 8.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -16.2 \\ -12.5 \end{array} $
Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	5,752 1,534 1,720	+ 3·8 - 4·8 - 2·8	- 5·8 - 6·7 - 3·3	2,439 3,433	-1.6 -17.3 -11.5	-13·8 -15·5 -12·1
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	5,522 1,162	- 1·2 +14·0	+ 0.8	10,197 2,216	+ 0.4	- 6·9 - 9·1
Other parts of England and Wales	3,810	- 1.3	- 4.5	8,052	- 2.1	-12.4
England and Wales	57,118	+ 1.5	- 3.6	120,037	- 0.2	$\frac{-10.5}{-12.0}$
Scotland Great Britain	2,213	$\frac{-3.2}{+1.3}$	$\frac{-7 \cdot 2}{-3 \cdot 7}$	4,775 124,812	- 5·5 - 0·4	-10.5
GIOGO DIIGHIIII			1888		1	

Returns received from firms employing about 58,200 workpeople in the week ended 24th January indicated that a little more than half of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 11 hours each, on the average; the amount of overtime reported was negligible.

Employment in London continued slack, although a few firms were comparatively busy; it was much below the level of January, 1930. At Leicester employment was slack generally, though there was said to be a fair demand for skilled machinists; in the week ended 24th January, about 55 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. There was also a slight improvement in the Leicester country district. At Northampton employment continued bad; nearly three-quarters of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 24th January worked short time, losing about 12½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough districts there was a slight Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough districts there was a slight improvement during the month, and a few firms were working full time; employment was slack generally, however, with much shorttime; employment was slack generally, however, with much short-time working. There was also a slight improvement during the month at Wollaston and Earls Barton; and employment remained fairly good at Irthlingborough and at Raunds. At Stafford employ-ment continued very slack or bad with most firms; over 75 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th January, losing about 16 hours each on the average. At Norwich employment continued very slack, especially in the turn shoe department.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained the heavy boot trade: practically all firms were working short time to some extent. At Leeds, also, employment was bad. In the slipper trade in Lancashire employment continued very quiet generally, with a considerable amount of short-time working; there was some improvement, however, at Bacup and at Bury, and at Preston a number of firms were on full time.

In Scotland, there was a further decline, and employment was reported as slack at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Maybole.

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

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 26th

that were the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th January, 1931.										
Department.	Wholl	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.						
William Special	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10041.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-							-750				
facture: Preparing Department	190	74	264	158	53	211	475				
Rough Stuff De- partment ClickingDepartment	494 994 36	52 22 1,889	546 1,016 1,925	323 1,424 20	32 45 1,683	355 1,469 1,703	901 2,485 3,628				
Closing Department Making Department Finishing Depart-		1,009	2,620	2,564	44	2,608	5,228				
ment Slipper Making Clog Making	1,877 413 12	920 189 4	2,797 602 16	1,604 1,043 4	375 929 2	1,979 1,972 6	4,776 2,574 22				
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	825	8	833	60	2	62	895				
TOTAL	7,372	3,247	10,619	7,200	3,165	10,365	20,984				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Frequency of the control of the cont	+ 28 - 77 + 3 +139 +191 + 35 	+ 13 + 8 + 2 + 202 + 11 + 54 + 3 + 2	- 11 + 36 - 75 + 205 + 150 + 245 + 35 + 3 + 144	- 929	$ \begin{array}{r} + 21 \\ -1,388 \\ - 6 \end{array} $ - 225	- 883 - 324 + 6	- 198 -1,096 -1,184 - 785
TOTAL	+437	+295	+732	-3,199	-1,692	-4,891	-4,159

The exports of boots and shoes in January, 1931, amounted to 62,330 dozen pairs, or 7,230 dozen pairs less than in December, 1930, and 39,473 dozen pairs less than in January, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a further seasonal decline and continued slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district it

The percentage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·1 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 18·3 at 22nd December, 1930, and 13·7 at 27th January, 1930.

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

eriolis wall made a like		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.		24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.			
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
Cheshire	1,603	- 5.0	-12.1	3,869	- 0.2	- 10.7			
Midlands and Eastern Counties South and South-West	5,826	- 2.1	-15.0	15,663	+ 0.7	- 19-3			
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,897	- 0·4 - 1·0	+ 2·2 -10·0	4,448 477	+ 0.6 + 1.5	+ 3.9			
TOTAL	9,523	- 2.2	- 11-4	24,457	+ 0.5	- 14-4			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,870 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 10 per cent. were working on an average about 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th January, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a further decline during January, and employment was very slack or bad in most districts. It was reported as fair, however, at a few centres, including Macclesfield, Coventry, Southend-on-Sea and Paisley. Adverse weather conditions were again responsible for amount of overtime worked was very small.

an appreciable amount of lost time on outside work. As compared with January, 1930, employment was considerably worse in each

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons and plumbers and was very slack, on the whole, with these classes; it also declined with slaters, plasterers and carpenters, and was bad in most districts. Employment again showed a considerable decline with painters and was very bad; it was very slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with January, 1930, employment was much worse with all classes of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th January, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with January, 1930:—

	Work-	Unem- ployed at 26th	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Percen	e (-) in tage as d with a
	people at July, 1930.	Jan., 1931.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters	125,700	29,739	1,473	23.7	+ 5.0	+ 10 - 1
Bricklayers	73,790	15,701	1,331	21.3	+ 4.4	+ 8.4
Masons	21,180	4,496	621	21.2	+ 5.4	+10.3
Slaters	6,020	1,667	231	27.7	+ 7.2	+16.2
Plasterers	24,260	6,501	491	26.8	+ 5.4	+ 4.2
Painters	105,660	48,662	2,484	46-1	+ 8.0	+14.1
Plumbers	32,850	6,846	558	20.8	+ 4.0	+ 9.4
Labourers to	A CONTRACTOR		SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P			
above	240,660	60,399	2,908	25.1	+ 3.7	+ 7.2
All other occu-		211000000000				
pations	202,150	51,001	2,772	25.2	+ 2.7	+ 6.1
Total	832,270	225,012	12,869	27.0	+ 4.3	+ 8.5
Divisions.						
London	177,960	42,901	106	24.1	+ 5.7	+ 9.5
South-Eastern	134,170	25,075	229	18.7	+ 3.7	+ 7.5
South-Western	102,830	21,230	359	20.6	+ 3.4	+ 8.4
Midlands	101,130	24,782	2,572	24.5	+ 4.4	+ 7.0
North-Eastern	95,710	34,033	4,027	35-6	+ 4.0	+ 7.3
North-Western	103,210	36,884	3,173	35.7	+ 4.3	+ 9.9
Scotland	75,250	24,014	1,762	31.9	+ 4.6	+10 8
Wales	25,640	11,441	605	44.6	+ 4.6	+ 10 - 5
Northern Ireland	16,370	4,652	36	28.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	832,270	225,012	12,869	27.0	+ 4.3	+ 8.5

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 15,972,000, show that in January, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,918,200, as compared with £5,182,200, in December, 1930, and £6,273,900, in January, 1930. Of the total for January, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,096,200; factories and workshops for £259,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £440,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a slight improvement but remained bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. Short-time working also continued at Derby, Worcester and Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment remained bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.7 at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 41.9 at 22nd December, 1930, and 20.4 at 27th

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

Date Note man 1		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
into an manting to the	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on				
	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Jan., 1931.	Month before.	Year before,			
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,182 6,545	+ 0.8 + 2.3	- 7·9 -15·3	1,941 10,485	- 9·1 + 1·6	-19·2 -20·6			
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,717	- 3.2	- 5.8	3,077	-10.6	- 8.6			
TOTAL	9,444	+ 1.1	- 12-9	15,503	- 2.5	-18-9			
DISTRICTS. North Staffordsbire Other Districts	7,135 2,309		-13·3 -11·4	10,742 4,761	- 0·3 - 7·1	-16·8 - 21·5			
TOTAL	9,444	+ 1.1	-12.9	15,503	- 2.5	-18-3			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,499 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,302, or about 50½ per cent., were working on an average about 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th January, 1931; the

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

February, 1931.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper making industry during January continued moderate on the whole, while showing a slight improvement compared with the previous month. Short time continued in a number of districts, and employment was generally slack in the hand-made section.

In the letterpress printing trade employment continued moderate on the whole, and again showed a decline compared with the previous month. It was much worse than in January, 1930. Employment was again reported as bad in London, though slightly better than in December, and was also bad at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol and Glasgow; it was fairly good, however, at some of the smaller centres.

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally moderate to fair. It was reported as good at Birmingham and Glasgow, but bad at Manchester.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade showed a further decline, and short time prevailed at many centres. It was described as bad in many of the larger towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow; in some of the smaller centres employment was fair. With lithographic artists employment was moderate on the whole; it was slack, and worse than in the vious month, in London and at Manchester, while improving at Leeds and Nottingham.

Employment in the bookbinding trade generally remained moderate, but was worse than during January, 1930.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 12·2 at 26th January, 1931, compared with 13·8 at 22nd December, 1930, and 4·7 at 27th January ary, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.0 at 26th January, 1931, compared with 8.2 at 22nd December, 1930, and 5.9 at 27th January, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 11.9 at 26th January, 1931, compared with 9.1 at 22nd December, 1930, and 5.4 at 27th January, 1930.

The following Tables.

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

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) on a				
The all follows	at end of January, 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Dec., 1930.	Jan., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:								
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	38,996	6.1	5.4	4.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.8		
shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	16,940	6.7	5.9	4.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.3		
Counties	10,881	3.4	3.1	2.5	+ 0 3	+ 0 9		
Scotland	6,347	6.8	5.4	3.6	+12	+ 3 2		
Other Districts	11,091	4.3	4.0	2.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.		
Total	84,255	5.7	5.0	3-7	+ 0.7	+ 2.0		
Lithographic Printing	11,550	7.4	6.8	3.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.		
Bookbinding	19,149	5.7	5.6	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed a decline and was very slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 40·4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 26th January, 1931, as compared with 35·2 per cent. at 22nd December, 1930, and with 32·0 per cent. at 27th January, 1930.

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

	Average Da Docks at	diy Numb	er of La cipal Wi	bourers em arves in La	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended - 3rd January, 1931 10th "" 17th "" 24th "" 31st ""	4,203 4,288 4,303 4,550 4,300	1,520 1,487 1,995 1,828 1,571	5,723 5,775 6,298 6 378 5,871	7,935 8,022 8 095 8,229 8,201	13,658 13,797 14,393 14,607 14,072
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st Jan., 1931	} 4,329	1,680	6,009	8,096	14,105
Average for Dec., 1930	4,878	1,738	6,616	8,141	14,757
Average for Jan., 1930	4,778	2,011	6,789	8,241	15,030

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 932, compared with 997 in December, 1930, and with 934 in January, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment at the North East Coast ports showed little change and continued generally moderate. Timber cargoes at the Hartlepools and Sunderland slackened off during the month. Work remained slack at Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn, and moderate at Hull, and there was no change in conditions at Ipswich, where employment continued fair.

Liverpool.—Employment was slack and worse than in December. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th January, 1931, was 12,077, compared with 13,124 in December, 1930, and with 14,623 in January, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,656 in the five weeks ended 30th January 1931, compared with £28,516 in December, 1930, and with £38,867 in January, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was adversely affected by the coal mining dispute during January, but conditions were improving at the end of the month. Work on general cargoes was fair. Employment was not so good at Gloucester, Sharpness and Avonmouth, partly owing to reduction in timber cargoes. At Southampton, Weymouth and Plymouth work was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was very poor at Glasgow. At Dundee there was some improvement and conditions were fair. At Grangemouth employment remained fair. It was moderate at Leith and fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

DURING January employment was very slack on the whole. The demand for seamen at the beginning of the month was affected by the stoppage of work in the South Wales coal-field and though in this district matters improved somewhat when work was resumed in the mines, the demand generally was very dull. No shortage was reported and the supply was more than adquate for requirements at

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 26th January, 1931, was 34·7, compared with 33·0 at 22nd December, 1930, and 21·1 at 27th January, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet, but improved towards the end of the month. On the Tyne it was fair until the middle of the month but became quiet thereafter; on the Tees and at the Hartlepools it was poor. The demand on the Wear was fair in the first half of the month but subsequently became poor. At Southampton it was quiet, except for a slight increase in activity in the third week. The demand at Bristol showed a gradual decline and at the end of the month was slack; at Avonmouth, the demand in the early part of the month was very moderate, but there was subsequently an improvement, which however, was not maintained in the last week. At Newport the demand was slack but showed some improvement in the second half of the month; at Cardiff it was poor until the last week when a substantial improvement took place; at Swansea it was fair in the early part of the month but subsequently became quieter. The demand on the Mersey was moderate up to the middle of the month and became more active in the third week, but thereafter was slack; at Manchester, except for a quiet period in the third week, it was fair. On the Clyde there was a slight upward tendency in the first half of the month, but subsequently the demand was very quiet. At Leith and at Belfast the demand was generally

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 January:—

	Numbe	r of Seamen* shi	ipped in		
Principal Ports.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or -) on a		
25 (20) (2)	1931.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	9,375 678 8,602 6,833 1,973 121 180 801 712 384 1,153 488	+ 803 + 85 - 376 + 500 - 67 - 175 - 59 - 289 + 23 - 79 - 879 - 87	- 3,576 - 1,341 + 401 - 453 - 164 - 296 - 314 - 268 - 643 - 1,593 - 350		
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	314 301 2,524	+ 98 + 126 - 406	+ 116 - 242 - 840		
NORTHERN IRELAND:	115	- 163 - 945	$-\frac{162}{-9,733}$		

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

† Including Birkenhead and transton.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

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 26th January, 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 executions for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of

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

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

in an insured trade is resumed.

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 66 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 66.

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 26th JANUARY, 1931.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.					
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	(ka	TEMPO	LY UNEMPL RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES.			
the tipe were specified to present the state of the specified and the specified to the spec	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total			
to those of the transfer of test									0		47.65				
Fishing	5,601	92	5,693	137	252	389	5,738	344	6,082	5,679	344	6,623			
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	170,999 3,776 3,146 6,107 1,281	1,111 2 21 25 4	172,110 3,778 3,167 6,132 1,285	36,555 1,064 264 2,120 2,314	156 1	36,711 1,064 264 2,121 2,315	207,554 4,840 3,410 8,227 3,595	1,267 2 21 26 5	208,821 4,842 3,431 8,253 3,600	207,488 4,804 3,410 7,642 3,592	1,267 2 21 23 5	208,755 4,806 3,431 ,7,665 3,597			
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,011 2,363	257 34	2,268 2,397	595 829	25 15	620 844	2,606 3,192	282 49	2,888 3,241	2,467 3,123	281 49	2,748 3,172			
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limeklins and Whiting	2,781 3,253 2,821	45 137 150	2,826 3,390 2,971	591 650 1,383	8 31 10	599 681 1,393	3,372 3,903 4,204	53 168 160	3,425 4,071 4,364	3,372 3,865 4,159	53 168 160	3,425 4,033 4,319			
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	10,997	1,688	12,685	3,941	418	4,359	14,938	2,106	17,044	14,777	2,105	16,882			
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,451	6,184	10,635	6,864	10,563	17,427	11,315	16,747	28,062	11,294	16,746	28,040			
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,924 2,991	899 309	3,823 3,300	1,414 1,258	424 71	1,838 1,329	4,338 4,249	1,323 380	5,661 4,629	4,331 4,249	1,323 380	5,654 4,629			
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	14,315 1,449	1,976 751	16,291 2,200	1,772 282	253 142	2,025 424	16,087 1,731	2,229 893	18,316 2,624	15,931 1,730	2,222 893	18,153 2,623			
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,523	418	1,941	290	93	383	1,813	511	2,324	1,808	511	2,319			
Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	5,182	1,943	7,125	811	450	1,261	5,993	2,393	8,386	5,964	2,360	8,324			
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,551	42	6,593	1,345	10	1,355	7,896	52	7,948	7,887	52	7,939			
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	37,919 6,479 4,187 4,001 2,532	447 557 440 232 610	38,366 7,036 4,627 4,233 3,142	43,226 2,794 8,858 6,221 3,586	168 82 885 36 179	43,394 2,876 9,743 6,257 3,765	81,145 9,273 13,045 10,222 6,118	615 639 1,325 268 789	81,760 9,912 14,370 10,490 6,907	81,125 9,115 13,045 10,221 6,115	615 639 1,325 268 789	81,740 9,754 14,370 10,489 6,904			
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	92,902 7,262 16,171 5,464	4,732 2,007 82 123	97,634 9,269 16,253 5,587	47,876 2,752 3,950 1,964	1,872 495 86 14	49,748 3,247 4,036 1,978	140,778 10,014 20,121 7,428	6,604 2,502 168 137	147,382 12,516 20,289 7,565	139,074 9,893 18,201 7,406	6,591 2,499 168 137	145,665 12,392 18,369 7,543			
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	27,577 2,689	2,567 234	30,144 2,923	8,014 463	413 22	8,427 485	35,591 3,152	2,980 256	38,571 3,408	35,322 3,022	2,973 256	38,295 3,278			
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	7,820	102	7,922	3,972	101	4,073	11,792	203	11,995	11,776	203	11,979			

CTY	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.				
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL,		TEMP	LY UNEM DRARY STO ND CASUA	PPAGES,	
dens de la	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	89,371	357	89,728	5,433	168	5,601	94,804	525	95,329	88,512	482	88,994	
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	13,926	1,394	15,320	6,763	552	7 715	20.000	1.040	99 997	00.545			
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	2,222 6,143 4,744	57 4,791 2,101	2,279 10,934 6,845	234 1,237 4,777	1,069 1,339	7,315 236 2,306	20,689 2,456 7,380	1,946 59 5,860	22,635 2,515 13,240	20,547 2,342 7,350	1,945 58 5,859	22,492 2,400 13,209	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	2,167 2,654	2,600 1,930	4,767	2,435 1,280	1,626 425	6,116 4,061 1,705	9,521 4,602 3,934	3,440 4,226 2,355	12,961 8,828 6,289	9,508 4,602 3,930	3,440 4,226 2,355	12,948 8,828 6,285	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	903 2,462	2,598	948 5,060	343 1,780	1,464	348 3,244	1,246 4,242	4,062	1,296 8,304	1,243 4,228	50 4,061	1,293 8,289	
specified	16,310	12,729	29,039	8,256	3,860	12,116	24,566	16,589	41,155	24,409	16,578	40,987	
Cotton* Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	43,414 11,711	99,580 20,274	142,994 31,985	40,426 16,018	64,097 27,332	104,523 43,350	83,840 27,729	163,677 47,606	247,517 75,335	83,832 27,548	163,608 47,479	247,440 75,027	
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	2,510 3,452	4,403 2,533	6,913 5,985	3,095 2,069	7,164 1,957	10,259 4,026	5,605 5,521	11,567 4,490	17,172 10,011	5,599 5,439	11,566 4,462	17,165 9,901	
Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	6,468 3,420 1,037	15,258 8,743 2,279	21,726 12,163 3,316	2,499 2,594 413	6,837 6,956 1,036	9,336 9,550 1,449	8,967 6,014 1,450	22,095 15,699 3,315	31,062 21,713 4,765	1,323 6,014 1,307	3,949 15,699	5,272 21,713	
Hosiery	1,397 583 690	7,079 1,039 1,454	8,476 1,622	2,366 896 1,776	10,785	13,151 2,174	3,763 1,479	17,864 2,317 4,844	21,627 3,796	3,733 1,477	2,764 17,750 2,317	4,071 21,483 3,794	
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,661 12,067	4,708 6,650	2,144 6,369 18,717	854 19,466	3,390 3,199 6,358	5,166 4,053 25,824	2,466 2,515 31,533	4,844 7,907 13,008	7,310 10,422 44,541	2,466 2,326 30,271	4,844 6,872 10,951	7,310 9,198 41,222	
Leather and Leather Goods :- Tanning, Currying and Dressing	3,902	1,510	5,412	2,045	633	0.079	F 047	9 149	-main l	500	- yodina		
Leather Goods Clothing Trades :—	1,747	1,849	3,596	518	978	2,678 1,496	5,947 2,265	2,143 2,827	8,090 5,092	5,941 2,222	2,143 2,820	8,084 5,042	
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	11,887 1,241	13,078 6,793	24,965 8,034	3,012 64	13,172	16,184 3,476	14,899	26,250 10,205	41,149	13,880	25,613	39,493	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	1,475 727	2,090 8,236	3,565 8,963	871 109	3,412 1,317 4,912	2,188 5,021	1,305 2,346 836	3,407 13,148	11,510 5,753 13,984	1,273 2,345 603	9,563 3,400 7,160	10,836 5,745 7,763	
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,062 10,102	1,279 4,729	2,341 14,831	945 9,542	1,030 4,532	1,975 14,074	2,007 19,644	2,309 9,261	4,316 28,905	1,993 19,357	2,307 9,232	4,300 28,589	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :- Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	10.010	6 606		651	640	1000	40.000	7.044	2406 (4)	GO CONTRACTOR			
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	12,012 2,454	6,696 370	18,708 2,824	452	648 48	1,299 500	12,663 2,906	7,344 418	20,007 3,324	12,044 2,787	7,212 410	19,256 3,197	
Food Industries not separately specified	2,955 7,398	6,221	9,176	951 742	3,073 1,392	4,024 2,134	3,906 8,140	9,294	13,200 20,547	3,874 7,931	9,268 12,280	13,142 20,211	
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	8,333 1,003	4,502 3,059	12,835 4,062	551 515	629 1,602	1,180 2,117	8,884 1,518	5,131 4,661	14,015 6,179	8,385 1,450	5,086 4,471	13,471 5,921	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,683	270	9,953	1,313	103	1,416	10,996	373	11.369	10,723	372	11,095	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	2,082 17,504	343 2,621	2,425 20,125	804 3,355	74 883	878 4,238	2,886 20,859	417 3,504	11,369 3,303 24,363	2,823 20,554	417 3,454	3,240 24,008	
specified	2,693	728	3,421	881	307	1,188	3,574	1,035	4,609	3,452	1,020	4,472	
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,934	1,252	4,186	1,873	806	2,679	4,807	2,058	6,865	4,786	2,049	6,835	
Wall Paper Making	1,603 318	3,636 252	5,239 570	- 258 79	1,444	1,702 150	1,861 397	5,080 323	6,941 720	1825 397	4,860 323	6,685 720	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	253 15,165	321 9,301	574 24,466	30 998	85 1,901	115 2,899	283 16,163	406 11,202	689 27,365	281 15,877	406 10,842	687 26,719	
Building and Public Works Contract-			- 1,100										
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	211,750 61,046	393 55	212,143 61,101	12,816 1,930	53 9	12,869 1,939	224,566 62,976	446 64	225,012 63,040	219,919 60,226	441 54	220,360 60,280	
Other Manufacturing Industries :				1.007				- 0					
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	5,812 1,241 1,352	4,700 266 590	10,512 1,507 1,942	1,823 2,926 423	1,155 264 288	2,978 3,190 711	7,635 4,167 1,775	5,855 530 878	13,490 4,697 2,653	7,616 4,165 1,716	5,851 530 877	13,467 4,695 2,593	
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	1,190 3,565	707 726	1,897 4,291	188 569	160 170	348 739	1,378 4,134	867 896	2,245 5,030	1,373 4,119	865 896	2,238 5,015	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	839	910	1,749	260	343	603	1,099	1,253	2,352	1,099	1,253	2,352	
Industries	14,020	277	14,297	722	30	752	14,742	307	15,049	14,434	306	14,740	
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	16,234	568	16,802	1,204 389	21	1,225	17,438	589 759	18,027	17,244	585	17,829	
specified separately	8,021 36,440	738 657	8,759 37,097	2,276	19	2,295	8,410 38,716	676	9,169 39,392	8,112 37,714	954 668	8,866 38,382	
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	48,624 66,985	881	49,505 67,199	1,338	75 46	524 1,384	49,073 68,323	956 260	50,029 68,583	48,167 67,055	946	49,113 67,315	
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,931	205	3,136	99	16	115	3,030	221	3,251	2,987	221	3,208	
Distributive Trades	134,137	64,884	199,021	7,198	6,938	14,136	141,335	71,822	213,157	135,677	70,284	205,961	
Finance	9,675	1,812	11,487	164	39	203	9,839	1,851	11,690	9,648	1,830	11,478	
National Government	10,452	1,125	11,577	370	66	436	10,822	1,191 1,252	12,013	10,442	1,140	11,582	
Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	42,076 4,946 12,634	1,162 1,932 5,253	43,238 6,878 17,887	1,694 244 352	90 69 208	1,784 313 560	43,770 5,190 12,986	2,001 5,461	45,022 7,191 18,447	42,029 5,079 12,569	1,231 1,956 5,393	43,260 7,035 17,962	
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	24,521 2,988	43,609 9,256	68,130 12,244	356 176	1,220 1,770	1,576 1,946	24,877 3,164	44,829 11,026	69,706 14,190	24,260 3,075	44,096 10,672	68,356 13,747	
TOTAL	39,857	3,609	43,466	1,591	1,055	2,646	1 971 997	4,664 690,855	46,112 2,662,842†	40,057	4,574 657,134	44,631	
10TAL	1,578,706	465,503	2,044,209	393,281	225,352	618,633	1,971,987	000,000	2,002,042	1,020,410	037,134	2,000,012	

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

		INSUI			REAT B	BANK COL		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Charles of the last	RELAND			X	100000	74	Cons
And the Control of th				PE	ROENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YED AT	26TH	JANUA	RY, 19	31.		EASE (GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSURED 16-64 I	PERSONS INCLUSIVE JLY, 1930.	AGED AT	Un (i	WHOLL: EMPLOY includin Casuals)	ED g		MPORAL		3	COTAL.		Tor.	AL PER PAGES A	CEN-	PER- CENTAGE AT 26TH JAN.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	77.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND DEC., 1930.	27TH JAN., 1930.	21ST JAN., 1929.	1931
Tahing	27,110	880	27,996	20.7	10.5	20.3	0.5	28.6	1.4	21.2	39 · 1	21.7	- 0.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.4	21.7
Coal Mining Load, Tin and Copper Mining Load, Tin and Copper Mining Copp	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	16·1 25·6 59·2 14·2 12·2	18·1 10·0 52·5 5·2 40·0	16·1 25·5 59·2 14·1 12·2	3·4 7·2 5·0 4·9 22·1	2·6 — 0·2 10·0	3·4 7·2 4·9 4·9 22·1	19 5 32 8 64 2 19 1 34 3	20·7 10·0 52·5 5·4 50·0	32·7 64·1 19 0	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -0.2 \\ & -2.5 \\ & +0.9 \\ & +1.4 \\ & +9.1 \end{array} $	+23.8 +39.2 +6.0	+ 0·4 +19·3 +45·4 + 1·4 +28·1	19·5 32·7 64·3 18·3 34·3
Siate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	15,350 16,490	1,600 200	16,950 16,690	13·1 14·3	16·1 17·0	13·4 14·3	3·9 5·1	1·5 7·5	3·6 5·1	17·0 19·4	17·6 24·5	17·0 19·4	+ 0·5 + 2·4	+ 4·8 +11·7	+ 4.1	16·6 19·2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	23·7 20·0 15·5	45·0 9·6 17·4	23·9 19·2 15·6	5·1 4·0 7·6	8·0 2·2 1·2 5·6	5·1 3·8 7·3	28·8 24·0 23·1 19·3	53 0 11 8 18 6 28 3	29·0 23·0 22·9 20·1	+ 0.5 + 4.3	+18·5 + 6·0 + 9·8 + 6·4	+ 2.6 + 12.7	29·0 23·0 23·1 20·2
erick, Tile, etc., Making	77,250 35,750	7,430 42,830	84,680 78,580	14.2	22.7	15·0 13·5	19.2	24.7	22.2	31.7	39·1	35.7	- 6.2	+15.3	+16.7	35.7
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	13·1 20·0	14·5 13·8	13·4 19·2	6·3 8·3	6·8 3·2	6.4	19·4 28·3	21·3 17·0	19·8 25·9	+ 3·3 + 3·1	+ 9.0 + 9.9	+10·2 + 7·0	19·8 26·9
Chemicals	79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290	24,000 5,700 4,810 21,100	103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	18·0 11·1 10·6 9·4	8·2 13·2 8·7 9·2	15·7 11·7 10·1 9·3	2·2 2·2 2·0 1·4	1·1 2·5 1·9 2·1	2·0 2·3 2·0 1·7	20 2 13·3 12·6 10·8	9·3 15·7 10·6 11·3	17·7 14·0 12·1 11·0	+ 0.9	+ 8.5	+10·8 + 8·8 + 6·8 + 4·5	17·6 14·0 12·1 10·9
Metal Manufacture :-	21,720	180	21,900	30.2	23.3	30.1	6.2	5.6	6.2	36 4	28.9	36.3	+ 0.6	+24.3	+17.6	36.3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	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	21·5 17·9 15·0 14·2 13·4	10·2 16·2 11·8 15·3 14·7	21·2 17·8 14·6 14·3 13·6	24·5 7·7 31·8 22·1 19·0	3·8 2·4 23·8 2·3 4·3	7·2 30·8 21·0		14·0 18·6 35·6 17·6 19·0	25·0 45·4 35·3	+ 2.5	$ +15 \cdot 2 + 17 \cdot 7 + 22 \cdot 6$	+25·0 +14·4 +22·5 +24·3 +18·8	45·2 24·9 45·4 35·3 30·0
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	542,540 69,680 59,050 26,860	20,180 1,020	592,250 89,860 60,070 27,970	10·4 27·4	9·5 9·9 8·0 11·1	16·5 10·3 27·1 20·0	8·8 4·0 6·7 7·3	8.5	3.6	34.1	16.5	13·9 33·8		1+23.0		24·9 13·8 34·2 27·0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Corrigges Carts, etc.	221,620 16,630	25,520	247,140 19,090	12.4	10.1	12.2	3.7	1.6					- 0·6 + 1·8		+ 8.7	15-6 17-4
Rallway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	52,520	1,570	54,090	14.9	6.5	14.7	7.5						+ 2.3 + 1.5	33 35 50	+10.6	22·2 46·3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	201,530	3,190	204,720	44.3	11.2	43.8	2.7	5.3	2.0	47						
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	8,580	1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820	13.0 9.9 19.6 15.4 15.1 10.5	11·8 19·1 21·3 17·7 6·8	12·3 10·7 19·5 18·1 16·1 10·3	1:3 2:0 19:8 17:3 7:3 4:0	0·1 2·7 12·1 3·13·3 3·9 0·8	1 · 3 2 · 2 1 · 17 · 3 3 · 15 · 5 6 · 6 3 · 7	14 3 11 9 39 4 32 7 22 4 14 5	14 14 131 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 13	3 13 5 12 9 2 36 8 33 6 33 6 14 6 9 19 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 6· + 6· + 16· + 23· + 12· + 8· + 10·	$ \begin{vmatrix} +5.8 \\ -6.8$	14·0 19·4
Metal industries not separately specified separately	123,690	78,380	202,070	13.2	16.2	14.4	6.7	5.0							9 +32.6	1
Cotton* Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn	196,710 95,760 17,750 15,340 25,450	31,710 31,300 55,980	28,640	0 12·2 0 14·1 0 22·5 0 25 4	13·9 19·0 27·2	13·3 14·0 20·9 26·7	16-8 17-5 13-5 9-8	18·9 5 22·6 5 14·3 8 12·3	9 18·0 6 20·1 8 14·1 3 11·0	29·0 7 31·0 1 36·0 4 35	32 36 36 33 33 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	9 31 34 8 35 38 35 38 1 52	3 + 3.6 $7 + 1.5$ $0 - 13.4$ $1 - 13.3$ $6 + 17.0$	+15· +15· +23· +34·	$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & +16.2 \\ 6 & +21.4 \\ 8 & +21.5 \\ 6 & +41.8 \end{vmatrix}$	† { 34. 36. 52.
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	23,520 6,230 10,000 13,780	0 13,170 0 84,430 0 10,530 0 16,090 0 31,880	19,926 107,956 16,766 26,09 45,66	0 15·4 0 5·9 0 9·4 0 6·9 0 12·1	17·3 8·4 9·9 9·1 14·8	16.6 7.9 9.7 8.2 13.9	6 10 14 17 17 16 17 16 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	1 7.1 1 12.3 3 12.8 8 21.2 2 10.1	9 7. 8 12. 1 12. 1 19. 0 8.	3 21 1 16 9 23 8 24 9 18	5 25 0 21 7 22 7 30 3 24	2 20 0 22 1 28 8 22	9 + 0.2 0 + 2.8 6 + 1.2 0 + 8.0 8 + 1.3 1 + 5.0	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 $	9 + 11 · 9 9 + 13 · 2 5 + 20 · 8 2 + 13 · 3	20· 22· 28· 22·
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,41	0 9,920	41,33	0 12.4	15.2	13.	6.	5 6.					6 + 3· 4 + 3·	2 + 6 + 10	3 + 7.	19-
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	68,46 10,97 13,27 8,31	0 133,370 0 90,920 0 21,830	201,83 101,89 35,10	0 17·4 0 11·3	9·1 3 7·1 1 9·1	3 12··· 5 7· 6 10·	9 0.	6 6	7 3.	4 11 17	9 11 7 15	2 11 6 16 1 16	4 + 3· 3 + 2· 4 - 4· 5 + 0·	5 + 3 9 + 7 7 + 8		16 16 11
Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,69												7 + 3.		0 + 4.	4 21
Food, Orink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milliag	24.96								2 1	7 11	6 10	5 11	5 + 1	1 + 2	9 + 4	3 11
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately specified Drink in justries	24,66 7 58,17 84.06	70 56,79 50 25,47	0 114,90	50 12· 30 9·	7 19· 9 17·	4 16.	0 1	3 2 2	4 1	5 15 9 14 1 10 4 9	0 21	8 17	.0 - 1	6 + 5	6 + 5 8 + 6 7 + 5 6 + 8	8 17 4 12
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Osses		10 2,81	0 57,0	50 17	9 9.	6 17-	4 2		7 2 6	·5 20 ·9 26		3 19	9 + 3	0 + 8	3·0 + 8 1·5 + 13	0 19

* The unemployment figures are exclusive of persons d squal fied for unemployment beneft by reason of the di pute.
† For 27th January, 1930, and 21st January, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

February, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

		TED NUM		PE	RCENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YED AT	26тн	JANUA	RY, 19	31.	INCR	+) or	GREAT	
INDUSTRY.	16-6	D PERSON INCLUSIVELY, 193	VE, AT		WHOLI NEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED		MPORA: OPPAGE			TOTAL	•	Tor	REASE (AL PER FAGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- S	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGET AT
out har so weeks to he had	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND DEC., 1930.	27TH JAN., 1930.	21ST JAN., 1929.	26TH JAN., 1931.
Bawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	17·1 14·9	11·5 13·2	16·1 14·5	3·3 4·9	3·9 5·6	3·4 5·0	20·4 19·8	15·4 18·8	19·5 19·5	+ 6·2 + 1·5	+10·8 + 8·0	+12·3 + 9·4	19·4 19·2
Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,630	15,430	56,060	7-2	8.1	7.5	4.6	5.2	4.7	11.8	13.3	12.2	- 1.6	and the	+ 7.8	12.3
Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	19,660 4,450	38,680 1,850	58,340 6,300	8·2 7·1	9·4 13·6	9.0	1·3 1·8	3·7 3·9	2.9	9·5 8·9	13·1 17·5	11·9 11·4	+ 2·8 + 5·4	+ 6.5	+ 5.9	11·6 11·4
(nos paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680	3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	9·4 8·7	9·6 9·6	9·2 9·0	1·2 0·5	2·4 1·9	1·9 1·0	10·6 9·2	11·4 11·5	11·1 10·0	+ 2·1 + 1·8	+ 6·0 + 4·1	+ 6.1 + 4.7	11·0 9·9
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:	000 770	0.500	070.000	05.7		05.5										1100
Public Works Contracting, etc	822,770 185,090	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	25·7 33·0	4.1	25·5 32·8	1.6	0.6	1.5	27·3 34·0	4·7 5·2	27·0 33·8	+ 4.3 + 2.5	+ 8.5 + 6.7	+ 7.1 + 6.7	27·0 33·5
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Olicloth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms	39,850 11,780 6,320	27,620 2,050 4,770	67,470 13,830 11,090	14·6 10·5 21·4	17·0 13·0 12·4	15·6 10·9 17·5	4·6 24·9 6·7	4·2 12·9 6·0	4·4 23·1 6·4	19·2 35·4 28·1	21·2 25·9 18·4	20·0 34·0 23·9	+ 1·1 +16·2 + 4·6	+ 9·2 +27·9 +10·1	+11·9 +27·2 +12·9	20·0 34·0 23·6
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,960 19,990 7,130	8,940 6,290 6,760	25,900 26,280 13,890	7·0 17·8 11·8	7·9 11·5 13·5	7·3 16·3 12·6	1·1 2·9 3·6	1·8 2·7 5·0	1·4 2·8 4·3	8·1 20·7 15·4	9·7 14·2 18·5	8·7 19·1 16·9	+ 1·9 + 6·0 + 3·1	+ 4·9 +10·1 + 8·4	+ 5·4 +13·3 + 8·8	8·7 19·1 16·9
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply industries	159,800	6,050	165,850	8.8	4.6	8.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	9.2	5-1		+ 0.5	+ 2.3	+ 2.4	9.0
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080	12·4 5·1	8·0 11·0	12·2 5·4	0.9	0·3 0·3	0.9	13·3 5·4	8·3 11·3	13 · 1		+ 5·9 + 1·6	+ 4·6 + 1·8	13·0 5·5
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	180,610 137,470	8,200 6,770	188,810 144,240	20·2 35·4	8·0 13·0	19·6 34·3	1·2 0·3	0·2 1·1	1.3	21·4 35·7	8·2 14·1	20·9 34·7	+ 2·5 + 1·7	+ 6·2 +13·6	+ 7·4 +15·4	20·7 34·9
Transport, Communication and	167,450	2,340	169,790	40.0	9.1	39-6	0.8	2.0	0.8	40.8	11-1	40-4	+ 5.2	+ 8.4	+ 9.2	40.5
Storage not separately specified	14,870	2,410	17,280	19.7	8.5	18-1	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.4	9.2	18.8	+ 2.1	+ 5.9	+ 7.2	18.8
Distributive Trades Gommerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	12.6	9.3	11.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	13.3	10.2	12.1	+ 2.3	+ 4.3	+ 5.2	11.9
Flannce	158,070	74,840	232,910	6.1	2.4	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.2	2.5	5.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.2	5.0
National Government Local Government Local Government Professional Services Entertsinments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130 126,520 28,570	20,480 20,800 54,350 26,920 224,350 111,920	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050 350,870 140,490	11·4 14·6 6·8 24·7 19·4 10·5	5·5 5·6 3·6 19·5 19·4 8·3	10·3 14·0 5·4 22·9 19·4 8·7	0·4 0·6 0·3 0·7 0·3 0·6	0·3 0·4 0·1 0·8 0·6 1·6	0·4 0·6 0·3 0·7 0·5 1·4	11 · 8 15 · 2 7 · 1 25 · 4 19 · 7 11 · 1	5·8 6·0 3·7 20·3 20·0 9·9	14·6 5·7 23·6 19·9	+ 1.2 + 0.8 + 2.9 + 1.7	+ 2·4 + 3·1 + 1·9 + 8·9 + 7·2 + 4·3	+ 3·2 + 3·2 + 2·2 +11·7 + 8·8 + 5·2	10·6 14·3 5·6 23·5 19·8 9·9
specified	98,320	35,420	133,740	40.5	10.2	32.5	1.7	3.0	2.0	42.2	13.2	34.5	+ 5.4	+ 9.2	+10.0	34.0
TOTAL	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700	17.7	13.4	16.5	4.4	6.5	5.0	22 · 1	19.9	21.5	+ 1.3	+ 9.1	+ 9.3	21.3

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 26th January, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		Mal	les.			Fem	ales.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing	5,601	0.3	137	0.0	92	0.0	252	0.1
Mining	189,683	12.0	43,741	11.1	1,454	0.3		0.1
Non-Metalliferous								
Mining Products	8,855	0.6	2,624	0.7	332	0.1	49	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	10,997	0.7	3,941	1.0	1,688	0.4		0.2
Pottery	4,451	0.3	6,864	1.7	6,184	1.3		4.7
Glass Trades	5,915		2,672	0.7	1,208	0.3	495	0.2
Chemicals, etc	22,469	1.4	3,155	0.8	5,088	1.1	938	0.4
Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.	61,669		66,030	16.8	2,328	0.5	1,360	0.6
Vehicles	121,799 38,086		56,542	14.4	6,944	1.5	2,467	1.1
Shipbuilding and	30,000	-	12,449	3.7	2,903	0.0	536	0.7
Ship Repairing	89,371	5-7	5,433	1.4	357	0.1	168	0.1
Metal Trades	51,531	3.3	27,105	6.9	28,245	6.1	10,342	4.6
l'extile Trades	88,410	5.6	92,472	23.5	174,000	37.4	140,389	62.3
Leather	5,649		2,563	0.7	3,359	0.7	1,611	0.7
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	-,0.0		2,000		0,000		1,011	Marie Co.
pers and Clogs	10,102	0.6	9,542	2.4	4,729	1.0	4,532	2.0
lothing Trades	16,392		5,001	1.3	31,476	6.8	23,843	10.6
good, Drink and				No. of the				
Tobacco	34,155	2.2	3,862	1.0	31,863	6.8	7,392	3.3
Sawmilling, Furni-								
ture and Wood-							The second of	
work	31,962	2.0	6,353	1.6	3,962	0.8	1,367	0.6
rinting and Paper	20,273	1.3	3,238	0.8	14,762	3.2	4,307	1.9
Building and Pub-			SEE THE SE					
lic Works Con-			SELECT E					
tracting	272,796	17.3	14,746	3.7	448	0.1	62	0.0
Other Manufactur-							0.700	
ing Industries	13,999	0.9	6,189	1.6	7,899	1.7	2,380	1.1
Gas, Water and								
Electricity Sup- ply Industries	34 000	0.9	700	0.2	077	0.0	30	0.0
	14,020	0.9	722	0.7	277	0.0	30	0.0
Communication	179,235	11-3	5,755	1.5	3,263	0.7	198	0.1
DistributiveTrades	134,137	8.5	7,198	1.8	64,884	13.9	6,938	3.1
Commerce, Bank-	134,131	0.0	1,130	10	04,004	10 5	0,550	0 1
ing, etc.	9,675	0.6	164	0.0	1,812	0.4	39	0.0
Miscellaneous	137,474		4,783	1.2	65,946	14.2	4,478	2.0
		PASSES SEE	Maria Control	TO SECULIA	10 miles		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Total	1,578,706	100.0	393.281	100.0	465,503	100-0	225,352	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 26th January, 1931, differed from the figures for 22nd December, 1930, to the extent of 2,500 or more:—

Industry.	8	Numbers t 26th Ja	nuar	orded as l	ase (-) in Unemployed as compared r, 1930.				
Manufacture of the state of the		Males		emales.	Total.				
Cotton Linen Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	=	5,893 2,714	-	14,018 8,040	=	19,911 10,754			
Forging		9,849 7,144 3,399 1,372 1,821	+	29 689 2,467 3,454 2,025	11111	9,820 7,833 5,866 4,826 3,846			
Electrical Engineering Dress Making and Milinery	++	2,008 255	++	496 2,299	++	2,504 2,554			
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Ironfounding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Hosiery	++++	2,632 2,922 524 3,527	++++	170 89 2,498 93	++++	2,802 3,011 3,022 3,620			
Metal Industries not separately specified Road Transport not separately	+	3,184	+	1,131	+	4,315			
specified Public Works Contracting, etc	++	4,602 4,719	++	101 22	++	4,703 4,741			
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	+	2,477	+	2,563	+	5,040			
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser-	+	4,391 3,196	++	1,478 2,819	+	5,869 6,015			
vices Talloring	++	1,415 2,795	++	5,617 4,440	+++	7,032 7,235			
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	+	6,576	+	1,112	+	7,688			
Service	++++	8,827 2,372 36,323 20,182	-+++	6,452 80 19,201	++++	8,800 8,824 36,403 39,383			
Net Variation for above Industries	+	80,735	+	19,970	+	100,705			
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+	125,389	+	37,673	+:	163,062			

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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On page 62 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 26th January, 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 memployed is obtained: as unemployed, is obtained :-

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes	3,663	22	372	4	4,061
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,782,260	32,622	562,866	25,338	2,403,086
5. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main- taining registration	46,463	10,004	17,228	9,041	82,736
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file	22,074 44,365	31,550 4,079	20,085 37,517	33,119 4,768	106,828 90,729
Persons on Register	1,850,797	74,176	600,179	67,498	2,592,650
Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5)	1,876,751	46,727	617,983	39,151	2,580,612

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

Numbers on Registers, 29th December, 1930, to 26th January, 1931.

		Great Britain				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.
29th December, 1930	1,895,585	67,141	623,209	57,192	2,643,127	2,724,978
5th January, 1931 12th ,, ,, 19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,	1,881,530 1,894,662 1,868,146 1.850,797	70,437 73,408 74,029 74,176	603,676 602,911 599,282 600,179	62,127 65,187 66,949 67,498	2,617,770 2,636.168 2,608,406 2,592,650	2,697,120 2,714,351 2,687,319 2,671,213
Average (4 weeks)	1,873,784	73,013	601,512	65,440	2,613,749	2,692,501

	Analysis of figures for	26th Janua	ry, 1931.	
	26th J	anuary, 1931.		29th Dec., 1930.
-	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	10001.	2000.

	Unemployed.	Stopped.	ment.		
	the state of	Great 1	Britain.	1 550 g E , an	eroda ve
Men Boys Women Girls	1,365.126 61,937 394,842 53,425	378,630 11,961 202,801 14,051	107,041 278 2,536 22	1,850,797 74,176 600,179 67,498	1,895,585 67,141 623,209 57,192
Total	1,875,330	607,443	109,877	2,592,650	2,643,127

	Grea	t Britain and	Northern	Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,404,412 63.224 416,831 54,388	381,874 12,096 210,695 14,453	110,366 278 2,574 22	1,896,652 75,598 630,100 68,863	1,941,382 68,627 656,156 58,813
Total	1,938,855	619,118	113,240	2,671,213	2,724,978

Vacancies notified and filled. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

	Week en	ded		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.
29th Decem	ber, 1930		 	32,104	31,747
5th Janua 12th " 19th " 26th "	ry, 1931		 	44,124 52,004 45,708 40,391	38,796 49,606 42,842 37,281
Averag	e (4 weeks)	 	45,557	42,131

Of the 168,525 vacancies filled, 112,296 were for men, 32,590 for women, and 23,639 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 Exchange was limited; for instance, the same meaning the same mean in relief

obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 29th December, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,887 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th January, 1931, was 500 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 26th January, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register

	Num	at 26th Jan	nuary, 1931		com	(-)as
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	29th	Dec., 930.
London Division	201,396	54,068	12,892	268,356	+	31,102
South-Eastern Division	97,107	19,052	8,355	124,514 5,172	++	11,808
Brighton Chatham	3,761 3,905	890 631	521 592	5,128	+	203
Ipswich	3,806 5,569	1,716	350 405	4,618 7,690	++	1,050
Norwich Rest of Division	80,066	15,353	6,487	101,906	+	8,639
South-Western Division	104,830 18,176	20,689 5,625	7,723 1,776	133,242 25,577	+	3,870 821
Bristol Plymouth	6,754	1,626	382	8,762 9,688	++	205 941
Portsmouth Reading	7,727 2,083	1,056	414	2,925	+	170 370
Southampton	8,324 1,297	1,009	691	10,024	++	369
Swindon Rest of Division	60,469	10,607	3,365	74,441	+	2,636
Midlands Division	236,743 39,062	101,733	17,418 2,254	355,894 60,441	_	20,957
Birmingham Coventry	7,202 6,719	2,361 1,955	271 327	9,834 9,001	=	1,677
Cradley Heath Derby	8,410	2,186	891	11,487 15,601	+	658
Leicester Northampton	9,073 4,765	6,228 2,008	300 374	7,147	-	1:747
Nottingham	12,970 4,687	5,758	865	19,593 7,674	++	1,833 1,614
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	19,064	14,347 2,876	1,710	35,121 10,617	+	9,716
Walsall West Bromwich	6,914 4,179	1.201	307	5,687	+	317
Wolverhampton	9,486	2,573 38,521	685 8,214	12,744 150,947	-	8,853
North-Eastern Division	408,920	96,339	29,915	535,174	=	20,257 1,790
Barnsley	5,751 19,906	1,141	1,532	7,333 33,432	+	461
Darlington	4,443	400	392 549	5,235 6,223	+	249 487
Dewsbury Doncaster	4,515	745	821 1,062	6,081 12,674	+	2,323 229
Gateshead Grimsby	9,591 4,431	618	444	5,493	1+	215 15
Halifax	5,488		229 776	9,680 12,276	+	637
Hartlepools Huddersfield	7 086	4,707	618 963	12,411 18,875	1+	1,902
Hull Leeds	26,379	11,122	1,277	38,778 5,232	++	778 215
Lincoln Middlesbrough	1 17 604	1.164	1,003	19,771	-	1,560
Newcastle-on-Tyne	19,231	4 050 788	1,879	25,160 9,095	-	1,880
Rotherham Sheffield	33030	9,022	2,558	44,610 12,644	1+	12,466 204
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	9.922	617	695	11,234 22,777	1+	119
Sunderland Wakefield	4.300	1,704	1,390 558	6,568	-	2,015 1,551
York	160 93	908	10,497	5,517 204,075		1,631
Rest of Division North-Western Division	391,05	3 223.804	36,889	651,751	=	35,922 1,457
Accrington	7,17	6,424	690 915	14,289 14,093	-	288
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	4 57	9 684	464 963	5,727		906 739
Birkenhead Blackburn	11,65	3 16,152	1,334	29,139 7,586) -	1,887
Blackpool Bolton	1 15.10	4 9.919	1,370	26,393	3 -	3,202 3,610
Burnley	4,12	4 4 512	428	16,658	3 -	719
Chorley	4 18	9 3 163	6,419	93,46		6,965
Manchester	42,66	3 21,806	3,807	68,276	3 -	1,220
Nelson Oldham	24,19	1 15,903	1,903	41,99	7 +	22 78
Preston	8,31	4 8,510 4 6,278	710 709	17,53	1 -	3,219
Rochdale St. Helens	6,42	4 1,181	433 1,598	8,038 27,06	1 -	1,167
Salford Stockport	. 6,63	0 5,829	439	12,89	8 -	1,201
Warrington Wigan	8,23	3 4,675	888	13,79	6 -	23,534
Rest of Division	. 111,61		11,457	194,62	SS 325	10,058
Scotland Division Aberdeen	6,50	2 1,837	472	8,81	1 -	409 2,839
Clydebank	5,71	3 961	1,465	7,03	1 -	5,24]
Dundee Edinburgh	17754	7 4,300	1,149	22,99		1,34
Glasgow	9,94	2 1,828	783	12,55	3 -	25. 942
Motherwell Paisley	6,18	0 1,418	326	6,60	4 +	33
Rest of Division	98,73	26,805		132,79	100 (3)	10.06
Wales Division	15.05	4 2,427	1,147	18,62 7,17	8 1+	1,31
Llanelly	6,23	9 506	425 527	10,76	2 +	260
Newport Swansea	9,83	866	1,014	11,71	4 -	9,66
	123,74	Control of the Contro	2.787	78,56	3 -	3,28
Belfast	25,87	4 18,239	1,791	45,90	5 -	
	2,61	1,909	102	3,19	5 -	
Lisburn	1,25		70		5 -	
Rest of Norther	n 17 39		692	21,42	0 -	- 15
Great Britain and				2,671,2	13 -	- 53,76
Northern Ireland	3 1,000,00	1000	2 8 364		1	
[Demonstrate rates	of amoma	loument.	for each o	f 700 to	wns	in Grea

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 28th JANUARY, 1931.

d .d .d .d .d .d .

February, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Division.	London	South- Eastern	South- Western	Midland	North- Eastern	North- Western	Scotland	Wales.	Great Britain
Α	-JUNI	OR IN	STRUCT	TION C	ENTRES	AND C	CLASSES		1002 4.03
No. of Centres open: For Boys For Girls Mixed No. of Classes open:	1 -4	2	- 2	3 1 4	18 6 2	14 8 6	14 7 2	16 2 1	66 24 23
For Boys For Girls Mixed	1 1 2	-1	3 1 -	1 1 1	- 3 - 2	1 1	4 2	-	12 5 4
Average daily attendance: (a) As a condition for receipt of benefit:	1 3 3 3		Selection in						
Boys Girls	688 374	364 311	367 198	1,133 669	3,329 766	3,500 2,433	1,716 888	1,235 108	12,332 5,747
Boys Girls	-	16	48 32	55 22	840 87	334 211	48 23	1,189 235	2,518 626
Boys Girls	688 374	368 327	415 230	1,188 691	4,169 853	3,834 2,644	1,764 911	2,424 343	14,850 6,373
Separate individ- uals who have attended since	200	and the second	19690		Elle Est	(SEE 0.00)	SEGLES - LITTED	04 AU	
1st April, 1930	7,192	2,186	3,076	8,696	20,486	24,387	13,949	11,436	91,408
B.—JUVENI	LES AT	TENDI	NG AI	PROVE	D COU	RSES IN	EDUC	ATIONA	L

B.—JUVENII	ES AT	TENDI	NG AT	PPROVE INLY I	D COUP	RSES IN	EDUC.	ATIONA	L some
No. of Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted: For Boys For Girls Mixed Average daily	950 925 111 115	-7	8 4 12	38 25 45	6 9 15	3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 2 15	3 12 2	67 52 96
attendance:* Boys Girls Total Separate individuals who have attended since	811	55 36 91	45 82 127	376 383 7 59	237 203 440	=	113 75 188	16 59 75	842 838 1,680
1st April, 1930*	-	217	399	2,336	657	-	351	118	4,078
		3 1	C.—	TOTAL	s.			VIE .	
Average daily attendance: Boys Girls Total No. of individuals† who have attended since 1st April.	688 374	423 363	460 312	1,564 1,074	4,406 1,056	3,834 2,644	1,877 986	2,440	15,692 7,211

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT

... 7,192 2,403 3,475 11,032 21,143 24,387 14,300 11,554 95,486

		Boys.		75290	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	3,897	3,262 1,906	7,159 4,193	2,820	2,913	5,733			
South-Western	1,889	1 968	3,857	2,001 1,684	2,161 2,182	4,162 3,866			
Midlands North-Eastern	5,024 9,056	3,256 6,803	8,280 15,859	5,529 5,963	3,609 8,093	9,138			
North-Western	10,540	8,106	18,646	10,531	7,712	14,056 18,243			
Scotland Wales	6,531 3,402	3,558 2,691	10,089 6,093	1,052	3,981 2,468	8,780 3,520			
Great Britain	42,626	31,550	74,176	34,379	33,119	67,498			

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 29тн Dесемвек, 1930.

Division.		Numb	per of Vac Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		3,125 606 735 1.094 1,061 1,050 675 292	2,664 581 551 998 1,316 1,224 838 257	5,789 1,187 1,286 2,092 2,377 2,274 1,513 549	696 134 181 316 268 349 169 80	704 140 127 407 338 350 184 96	1,400 274 308 723 606 699 353 176		
Great Britain	•••	8,638	8,429	17,067	2,193	2,346	4,539		

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

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

		mated insured	Percentage Unemployed at 26th January, 1931.						
Division.	at July	223	Boys.		30108	Girls.			
it neli andporta ismo ventar sel oscilliscos vent	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	w holly unem- ployed.	rarily topped	Total	
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western idlands orth-Eastern orth-Western cotland vales pecial Schemes	116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000	105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000	4·1 4·9 4·3 3·3 6·8 8·2 9·3 7·3 0·4	0·1 0·5 0·5 2·6 2·7 4·3 1·8 4·0	4·2 5·4 4·8 5·9 9·5 12·5 11·1 11·3 0·4	3.5 6.0 5.5 3.5 6.7 7.8 7.4 11.2 0.1	0·1 1·3 1·4 4·4 6·3 3·2 2·8	3.6 7.3 6.9 7.9 11.1 14.1 10.6 14.0 0.1	
reat Britain	595,000	449,000	5.9	2.0	7.9	5.6	3.1	8.7	

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Register of Employment Exchanges at 26th January, 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 extended period.

	Number who had been on the Register						
Not more than 1 week.		and not more than 3 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.	Total.	
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20	67,197 6,567	56,102 6,040	53,448 5,648	53,968 5,675	230,715 23,930	967,028 82,528	1,197,743 106,458
Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64	2,152 10,039	1,748 10,522	1,685	1,471 11,089	7,056 42,191		20,632
Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	3,224 1,496	3,048 1,048	3,197 981	3,279 1,091	12,748 4,616	39,472 6,825	52,220 11,441
Total	90,675	78,508	75,500	76,573	321,256	1,376,672	1,697,92

	Perc	entage w	ho had	been on t	the Regi	ster	
	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.		3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.		More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	19.3	80.7	100.0
Young men: 18-20	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	22.5	77-5	100.0
Boys: 16-17	10.4	8.5	8.2	7.1	34.2	65.8	100.0
Women: 21-64 Young women:	3-2	3.4	3.4	3.6	13.6	86 · 4	100.0
18-20	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.3	24.4	75.6	100.0
Girls: 16-17	13.1	9.1	8.6	9.5	40.3	59.7	100-0
Total	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	18.9	81.1	100.0

INSURED PERSONS ON EMPLOY-MENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th January, 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. In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 88,802 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the proportion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the same as among those in which the position had been determined. it may be estimated that of this number 73,750 will have satisfied the condition and 15,052 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not

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

satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

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

Numbers.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	961,735 300,900	18,964	276,552 70,740	10,468	1,267,719 371,640
Total	1,262,635	18,964	347,292	10,468	1,639,359
remporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	350,729 9,058	10,872	186,596 5,706	12,554	560,751 14,764
Total	359,787	10,872	192,302	12,554	575,515
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	98,077 7,365	264	2,274 191	21	100,636 7,556
Total	105,442	264	2,465	21	108,192
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	39,316	9,894	12,851	8,868	70,929
Total	39,316	9,894	12,851	8,868	70,929
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,410,541 356,639	30,100 9,894	465,422 89,488	23,043 8,868	1,929,106 464,889
Total	1,767,180	39,994	554,910	31,911	2,393,995

Percentages.

Wholly unemployed claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	76·2 23·8	100.0	79·6 20·4	100.0	77·3 22·7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·5 2·5	100.0	97·0 3·0	100.0	97·4 2·6
Total	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Casual Claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	93·0 7·0	100.0	92·3 7·7	100.0	93·0 7·0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0
Total	100-0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100-0
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	79·8 20·2	75·3 24·7	83·9 16·1	72·2 27·8	80·6 19·4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

9TH DECEMBER, 1930, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1931.

THE following Table gives for the period from 9th December, 1930, to 12th January, 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.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made	1,047,047	337,522	61,576	1,446,145
Average number of claims current		554,008	55,538	2,369,839

B .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to only)	juveniles	21	778	799
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2),	Men Women	50 38	372 148	422 186
	Total	88	520	608
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men Women Juveniles	4,616 3,099 	8,783 6,833	13,399 9,932
	Total	7,715	15,616	23,331
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men Women Juveniles	2,141 1,394 252	2,974 2,690 584	5,115 4,084 836
	Total	3,787	6,248	10,035
${\bf Employment lost through misconduct} \bigg\{$	Men Women Juveniles	1,925 807 229	2,625 960 553	4,550 1,767 782
	Total	2,961	4,138	7,099
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Men Women Juveniles	487 810 46	961 3,314 316	1,448 4,124 362
sorto senterenta del la successió del	Total	1,343	4,591	5,934
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveniles	743 131 15	2,332 621 106	3,075 752 121
	Total	889	3,059	3,948
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men Women Juveniles	347 568 9	448 1,417 46	798 1,988
	Total	924	1,911	2,83
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	430 94 51	1,686 448 295	2,11 54 34
	Total	575	2,429	3,00
Total	{ Men Women Juveniles	6,941	20,181 16,431 2,678	30,92 23,37 3,30
Grand Total		. 18,303	39,290	57,59

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	509	1,827	2,336
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Juveniles	36 2	71 5 	107 7
Total Appeals	38	76	114

D .- Decisions by Umpire.*

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers \{ \begin{align*}Men \\ Women \\ Juveniles \end{align*}	113 83 1	213 167 3	326 250 4
Total	197	383	580
Appeals by Associations $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{Men} & \dots \\ \mathbf{Women} \\ \mathbf{Juvenile} \end{array} \right\}$	54 18 1	200 92 2	254 110 3
Total	73	294	367
Appeals by Claimants $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juvenile} \end{array} \right.$. 158 36 1	394 167 7	552 203 8
Total	. 195	568	763
Total \\ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll	. 325 137 s 3	807 426 12	1,132 563 15
Grand Total	. 465	1,245	1,710

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13th MARCH, 1930, TO 12th JANUARY, 1931.

plet of the company to the company of the company o	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	dia feet sale	Mener let	EEO 2597
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	127	5,668	5,795
and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of	1,045	10,110	11,155
insurable employment	71,095	168,714	239,809
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry	42,873 29,530	70,622 41,755	113,495 71,285
out written directions	12,458 7,724 6,834 -6,318	38,708 26,631 13,224 19,676	51,166 34,355 20,058 25,994
Total	178,004	395,108	573,112
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	2,062	18,042	20,104
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	831	2,385	3,216
Decisions by Umpire.	BEST MAN	SERVICE SERVICE	in remarks
Appeals by Insurance Officers	2,171 839 1,433	4,655 1,893 5,033	6,826 2,732 6,466
Total	4,443	11,581	16,024

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

The state of the s	Five weeks ended 31st January, 1931.	Four weeks ended 27th December, 1930.	Four weeks ended 25th January, 1930.
Contributions received from :—	£	£	£
Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in	1,580,000 1,335,000	1,095,000 940,000	1,270,000 1,060,000
respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930))	3,600,000	2,740,000	1,170,000
Total	6,515,000	4,775,000	3,500,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury	10,890,000 630,000	7,695,000 505,000	4,230,000 410,000
Advances	290,000 30,000	215,000 5,000	150,000 10,000
Total	11,840,000	8,420,000	4,800,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	65,040,000	59,990,000	38,940,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	1,055,000	780,000	720,000

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.)

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.		cations oved.	Departures.	
	Jan.,	1922 to	Jan.,	1922 to
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Australia	24	172,620	16	171,935
	250	131,371	174	127,525
	80	45,254	125	44,198
	8	1,159	6	978
Total	362	350,404	321	344,636

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

POOR RELIEF IN JANUARY, 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.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in January, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 580,577, or 5·3 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 350 and 332 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in January, 1931, was 487,816, an increase of 5.7 per cent. as compared with December, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 92,761, an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with December, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in January numbered 122,003, or 3·8 per cent. more than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 458,574, or 5·7 per cent. more than in the previous month.

Number of Persons* in receipt of Increase (+) or

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in January, 1931.				
en grade francis desposit for the francis desposit for the francis	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	10,000 of Population as compared with Dec., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		S official		STATE STATE	
County of London	52,723	93,199	145,922	329	+ 21
Birkenhead	937	3,940	4,877	309	+ 13
Birmingham Blackburn	5,783 888	14,168 2,470	19,951 3,358	206	+ 12
Bolton	965	2,723	3,688	268 203	+ 13 + 11 + 20
Bradford	1,398	6,472	7,780	269	+ 20
Brighton	1,125	2,082	3 207	218	+ 15
Bristol	2,290	6,606	8,896 2,813	227	+ 10
Burnley Cardiff	592	2,221 7,320	2,813	281	+ 52
Cardiff Coventry	1,637	1,419	8,957 1,880	400 116	+ 28 + 2
Croydon	1,098	1,912	3,010	135	+ 16
Derby	823	5.886	6,709	477	+ 15 + 10 + 52 + 28 + 2 + 16 + 29 + 16 + 10 + 4 + 28 + 11 + 1
East Ham	656	2,430	3,086	209	+ 16
Gateshead Huddersfield	785	6,152	6,937	566	+ 10
Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull	1,885	1,413	1,957	173	+ 4
Leeds	2 961	11,460	16,957 14,421	565 301	+ 28 + 11
Leicester	2,961 799	4.214	5,013	204	+ 11
Liverpool	8,020	4,214 37,704	45,724	526	+ 38
Manchester	4,186	28,709	32,895	441	+ 38 + 28
Middlesbrough	603	3,471	4,074	307	
Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich	1,070	12,989	14,059 6,249	495	+ 14
Norwich Nottingham	1,913	5,349 8,747	10,660	498	+ 19 + 30
Oldham	966	1,079	2,045	144	+ 6
Plymouth	535	5,420	5,955	279	+ 9
Portsmouth	1,442	2,327	3,769	144	+ 4
Preston	784	828	1,612	128	+ 18
St. Helens Salford	542 1,844	4,022	4,564	418	+ 42
Sheffield	1,946	25,647	6,477 27,593	275 532	+ 42 + 1 + 14 + 2 + 16 + 12 + 7
Southampton	1,419	2,435	3,854	224	+ 2
Southend-on-Sea	318	1,329	1,647	144	+ 16
South Shields	769	3,157	3,926	328	+ 12
Stockport	662	1,132	1,794	140	+ 7
Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland	1,873	4,650 7,839	6,523 9,018	234 490	+ 3 - 3
Swansea	1,179 746	5,383	6,129	377	+ 12
Wallasey	279	1,057	1,336	131	+ 4
Walsall	685	3,200	3,885	388	+ 17
West Ham	2,378	9,969	12,347	401	
Wolverhampton	645	1,617	2,262	168	+ 5
Total of the above			William of a		
named County	61 041	280 657	341,894	770	1 10
Boroughs	61,241	280,653	341,094	330	+ 16
Total, County of					THE RESIDENCE OF
London and	SEAL SEAL	O ZOR TOPING	100 Sept 200		SA CHE BEDGE
Selected County	100 100	A SERVICE	DBI CELL	Castilla die	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Boroughs	113,964	373,852	487,816	330	+ 18
SCOTLAND.		6 70 9	September 1		
Glasgow	5,250	63.466	68,716	639	+ 19
Edinburgh	1.573	63,466 15,711 3,043	17.284	404	+ 19
Dundee	1,573	3,043	17,284 3,781	226	+ 16
Aberdeen	478	2,502	2,580	189	- 2
Total for the above	THE PARTY OF THE P	4.800000	1000		CONTRACTOR SET IN
Scottish Burghs	8,039	84,722	92,761	508	+ 15
TOTAL for above	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	CANADA CONTRACTOR SECURIO			
Total for above 47 areas in January, 1931.	122,003	458,574	580,577	350	+ 18

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, patients in mental hos, itals (notmerly recerred to as lunatics in asymms) and in Scotiand, lunatics and mental decetives, are also excluded.

† 31st January in England and Wales and 15th January in Scotland.

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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 fluctuation; 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. 53-54 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. 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).

Notwithstanding the favourable influence of Christmas trade in certain industries, the economic situation as a whole became

worse in December, and unemployment increased.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of December was 4,438,910, as compared with 3,763,408 at the end of November, and with 2,894,798 at the end of December, 1929. On 31st January, 1931, the total was 4,953,174 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,383,843 at the end of December, 3,698,946 at the end of November, and 2,850,849 at the end of December, 1929. On 31st January, 1931, the provisional total was

On the last day of December 2,165,737 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 667,001 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,832,738, as compared with 2,353,980 gency benefit, giving a total of 2,852,758, as compared with 2,353,980 at the end of November, and with 1,984,811 at the end of December, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 31st January, 1931, was 3,365,104 (provisional figure).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,445,443 organised workpeople. Of these 1,407,883, or 31.7 per cent., were unemployed on 27th December, as against 26.0 per cent. on 29th November, and 20.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1929. In addition, 749,335 members, or 16.9 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 16.1 per cent. at the end of November, and 8.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1929.

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

		Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Dec. 1930.	Who	olly ployed.	On Short Time.			
	Dec. 1930.	Dec. 1930.	Nov. 1930.	Dec. 1930.	Nov. 1930.		
Mining or brick,	144,900	9.9	8.9	24.7	21.0		
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc Engineering and metal	228,400 1,020,400	51·7 26·8	41.6	12·3 25·8	12.9		
Chemical	115,700 347,300	21.6	19·2 18·7	19·8 43·3	19.3		
Textile Paper	119,900	20.2	17.6	21.5	19.2		
Leather Wood	65,600 305,600	33·2 45·4	27·9 37·5	24·7 13·5	14.2		
Food, tobacco, etc	299,100	26.3	12·1 30·3	14.6	12·1 39·1		
Clothing, boots and shoes Building	149,000 688,600	35·4 65·4	51.7	1.4	2.0		
Printing	154,500	21.6	19.7	6.0	6.1		
Hairdressing Miscellaneous	4,100 802,300	15.3	12.1	15.3	10.1		
All Unions making Returns	4,445,400	31.7	26.0	16.9	16.1		

FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased considerably during January.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 31st January was 44,464 (33,201 men and 11,263 women). At the end of December (3rd January) the corresponding total was 26,514, and at the end of January, 1930, 12,709. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 8,274 (3,842 for men and 4,432 for women), as compared with 5,017 at the end of December and 11,112 at the end of January, 1930. During the last week of January, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 22,497 persons in situations, including 10,043 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 759 foreign immigrants.

Unemployment increased during December. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 642,169 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 534,356 at the end of November, and 408,748 at the end of December, 1929. The total for December, 1930, includes 178,009 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 94,594 in the textile industry, and 178.875 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition, 21,788 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 22,125 at the end of November and 21,349 at the end of December, 1929.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased during November. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 626,220, show that 38,045 (6·1 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 4.3, and in November, 1929, 1.1. In addition, 75,388 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in November numbered 1,227,863, or 8.18 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 6.37 and in November, 1929, 1.25.

Unemployment increased during December, the total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month being 294,845 (including 105,955 in Vienna), as compared with 237,745 (88,441 in Vienna) at the end of November, and 226,527 (83,396 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1929.

POLAND.;

Unemployment increased during December. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 27th December was 287,265, as compared with 211,918 on 29th November and 186,427 on 28th December, 1929. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 105,916, 91,249 and 83,164 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark and Sweden during December

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 288,961 workpeople, 24.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, as against 15.3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 22.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1929.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st December was 22.6, as compared with 15.2 on 30th November, and 16.3 on 31st December, 1929.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 42,041 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,711,937 workpeople in December, a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the total for November. During the same period the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. Employment increased in anthracite mining, and in retail trade; in bituminous coal mining it was practically unchanged; in the remaining groups covered by the returns, employment showed a decrease during December.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for December is 75.1 as compared with 76.5 in November,

and 91.9 in December, 1929.¶

According to the February issue of the American Federationist (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment in January among members of the Federation covered by the returns amounted to 50 per cent. in the building trades, 28 per cent. in the metal trades, and 10 per cent. in the printing trades.

CANADA.**

Employment showed a pronounced curtailment, which however is usual at the beginning of the year.

Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,511 firms with an aggregate of 912,400 workpeople on their payrolls on 1st January, 1931, as compared with 974,918 on 1st December, 1930, a decrease of 6.4 per cent. If the average employment of reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st January is 101.7, as compared with 108.5 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 111.2 on 1st January, 1930. At the end of December, 17.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 13.8 per cent. at the end of November and 11.4 per cent. at the end of December, 1929.

AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment increased during the last quarter of 1930. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 23.4 per cent., as compared with unemployed in this period was 23.4 per cent., as compared with 20.5 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 13.1 per cent. in the last quarter of 1929. 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 of persons out of work owing to sickness.

NEW ZEALAND. tt

Unemployment at mid-November showed an increase when compared with the corresponding week of the preceding quarter. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 15th November, 1930, amounted to 15.5 per cent., as compared with 13.5 per cent. in the week ended 16th August, 1930, and 5.6 per cent. in the week ended 16th November, 1929. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

- * Revue du Travail, 31st December, 1930. Brussels.
 † Statistische Nachrichten, 27th January, Vienna.
 ‡ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 15th January, 1931. Warsaw.
 § Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd January, 1931. Copenhagen.
 | Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ¶ Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, January, 1931. Washington.
 ** The January Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
- †† Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra. ‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, December, 1930. Wellington.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1931.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages recorded in January, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, resulted in reductions amounting to an aggregate of about £10,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 166,000 workpeople. Only about 100 workpeople were affected by increases in rates of

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

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Metal Textile Electricity Supply Other	100	27,000 94,000 24,000 21,000	£	£ 2,900 3,350 2,400 2,150	
Total	100	166,000	15	10,800	

Among workpeople in the metal group of industries whose wages were reduced in January were blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district and in Cumberland, North Staffordshire, and Northamptonshire, the reduction in Cleveland amounting to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and varying in the other districts from about 1½ to 2 per cent. on current rates. A bonus of 40 per cent. on earnings paid to skilled wire drawers employed in the iron and steel wire manufacturing industry was reduced to 31½ per cent. (equivalent to a reduction of about 6 per cent. on total earnings); and workpeople employed in the brass manufacturing industry at Birmingham sustained reductions amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the earnings of the higher grades and to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on those of the lower grades. There were also reductions in the wages of laminated spring makers at Sheffield.

In the textile group of industries workpeople affected by reductions included those employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire and Lancashire and in Scotland; in Yorkshire the reductions amounted to about 13 or 1½ per cent. on current wages, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 9d. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively.

Workpeople employed in the woollen manufacturing industry in Scotland had their wages reduced by about 5 per cent. on current rates in the case of pieceworkers, and by 2s. 6d. and 2s. per week in that of adult male and female timeworkers respectively. Reductions also occurred in the wages of workpeople employed in the woollen industry in the Saddleworth and Yeadon districts, and

In the electricity supply industry there was a reduction, usually of ½d. per hour, in a large number of districts in Great Britain, as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the industry. Certain classes of workpeople employed in this industry at Belfast received an increase, while others (the

majority) sustained a reduction of ¹/₄d. per hour.

In industries other than the above the workpeople affected by reductions taking effect in January included iron miners in Cumberland, who sustained a reduction of 1d. per shift; bakers at Liverpool, with a reduction of 2s. per week; house painters at most of the principal towns in Scotland, with a reduction of 1d. per hour; and warehouse workers at Liverpool, with reductions around more

2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and 6d. per day for casual men.
Of the total decrease of £10,800 per week, nearly £5,000 took effect
under cost-of-living sliding scales; about £3,100 took effect under
arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils, or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople (including £2,450 under cost-of-living sliding scales and incorporated in the above total for such scales); £750 was accounted for by sliding scales based on the selling prices of the manufactured article (pig iron); £100 was the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum took effect as the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers. Reductions following disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £125 of the total.

Hours of Labour,

Changes were reported in January in the normal hours of labour of coal miners in Bristol, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and Warwickshire. The changes, which followed the reductions in hours made in these and other districts in December, were mainly increases, with the principal exception of Warwickshire, and resulted in an average increase of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ hours per week for 220,000 workpeople and an average decrease of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week for 10,000 workpeople.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeoples	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	lst "make-up" day after 12 Jan.	Pieceworkers employed under- ground.	Addition of 6 per cent. on piece rates consequent upon a reduction in working hours.†
Iron Mining	Cumberland	lst bargain day after 7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about iron-ore mines.	Decrease; of 1d. per shift for adult workers, and of id. per shift for youths under 18 years of age, leaving wages at the minimum. Rates after change: miners' bargain price, 8s. 2d. per shift (minimum unchanged at 7s. per shift): shiftmen (1st class or leading), 8s. 5d.; underground leading labourers, 7s. 3d.; winding enginemen, 8s. 2d.; pumping enginemen, locomotive drivers, and crane drivers, 7s. 8d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 2d.
-bridging that	Northamptonshire and Banbury and Dis- trict.	lst pay day in Feb.§	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decreaset of 21 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
Limestone Quarrying.	West Cumberland	10 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Decreaset of 1d. per shift for men and for youths 18 to 20 years of age, and of ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age, leaving wages at the minimum. Rates after charge: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 tons, 8s. 10d. per shift; knobblers (by hand) equal to 10 tons, 8s. 4d.; leading labourers, 7s. 6d.; ruddmen, 7s. 5d.; day borers, 7s. 11d.; handage enginemen and loco-
14 301 25	Northamptonshire	1st pay day in Feb.\$	Limestone quarrymen	7s. 3d.; day borers, 7s. 11d.; haulage enginemen and loco- motive drivers, 8s.; joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 10d. Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
	Cleveland and Dur- ham. Tees-side West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	4 Jan. { 2nd full pay in Jan.	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product workers Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decreaset of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 4½ per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 4½ per cent. Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 21 payable on such rates and earnings, subject to the previous additions varying from
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in	Tonnagemen employed at blast-furnaces.	10d. to 1d. per shift for men on base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 21 per cent., plus 10d. per shift. Decreaset of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40½ per cent. above the standard.
Abrigation (SET)	Northamptonshire	Jan. Ist pay day in Feb.§	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease; of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1929, leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard.
Wire Manufacture	Great Britain	1st pay day after 24 Jan.	Skilled iron and steel wire drawers	Flat-rate bonus of 40 per cent. previously paid on weekly earnings reduced to 314 per cent.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Other Districts in Great Britain (except North-East Coast and Greater London Areas).	1 Jan. {	Jointers and jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry. Plumber - jointers, jointers and jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Decrease of \d. per hour.

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

† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." It was further agreed that the County percentage addition to basis rates should remain at 47 in 1 Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

^{*} Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th January, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 10th February, 1931. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th February, 1931. Paris.
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, January, 1931. Rome.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in statics.)
Brass Trade	Birmingham	Pay day in week ending 10 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the brass trade (dayworkers and pieceworkers).	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on earnings for full rated men in Grade C or higher grades, and a decrease of 1½ per cent. for youths and other workers in lower grades.*
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st pay day after 14 Jan. 1st full pay after 18 Jan.	Smiths and strikers Fitters and vicemen	Decrease of 10 per cent. on piece price list of July, 1922, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the list, and current cost-of-living flat rate bonus of 5s. per week withdrawn.† Decrease‡ of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (5s. to 4s.).
	Sad dleworth D istrict (certain firms).	9 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the woollen spinning and manufacturing industries.	Decreases of such amount as will make a total reduction on rates paid prior to January, 1930, of 9.249 per cent. for timeworkers and of 8.766 per cent. for pieceworkers (in lieu of reduction of 5 per cent. previously made.).§
	Yeadon	16 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the woollen cloth manufacturing industry.	Decreases of such amount as will make a total reduction on rates paid prior to April, 1930, of 9.249 per cent. for timeworkers and of 8.766 per cent. for pieceworkers (in lieu of reduction previously made of 7½ per cent. on these rates).§
	Leicester	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced; from 2d. to 1½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers; men 23 and over, 42s. 6d. per week; women 21 and over, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 1½d. in the shilling.
Woollen and Worsted Spinning and Manufacture.			Workpeople employed in the woollen industry: Adult timeworkers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for men 21 and over and of 2s. per week for women 18 and over, leaving advances over pre-war rates of 21s. per week for men and 16s. per week for women, subject to no rate being reduced below 42s. for men and 32s. for women.
	Various districts in Scotland.	1st full { pay in Jan.	Pieceworkers	Decrease of 8½ per cent. in percentage addition to Uniform Statements for tuners, tuners' assistants, weavers and drawers, leaving wages 59 per cent. above Statement prices; and advance over general average pre-war earnings of other workers reduced from 87½ per cent. to 78 per cent., subject to no rate being reduced below 35s. 6d. per week.
A with call of the first on the state of		3370 (9)	Apprentices and young persons	Decrease of 5 per cent. for apprentices 16½ and over and for other workers 16 and over, the rates for those under 16½ and 16 respectively remaining unchanged.
Lace Manufacture.	Nottingham and Derby.	1st pay day after 29 Oct., 1930.	Twist hands employed in the plain net section.	Payment for artificial silk nets to be based on prices and extras for cotton nets, subject to converting artificial silk counts to cotton counts by a prescribed method, and same extras to apply as for silk nets.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after 23 Jan.	Male workers	Bonus reduced‡ from 12s. to 11s. 6d. in the £.
# 1007 t 10 Mg 1	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.¶	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 63 per cent. to 60% per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 50% per cent. to 40% per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 37% per cent. to 36% per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers the "The Bradford Dyers' Association, 1.td.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 60% per cent. on total.; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 60% per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week plus 60% per cent.
	West Riding of York-shire.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	Decrease of 9d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford Leeds and Shipley, 60s. 7d.; other towns, 59s. 7d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire‡‡; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Feb.**	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 reduced from 19s. per week to 18s. 3d. per week for men 21 and over and from 11s. 4d. per week to 10s. 10d per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for time workers††:—Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 18s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 10s. 10d.: Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 18s. 3d.; women 21 and over 15s., plus 10s. 10d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Feb.**	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 26s. 10d. to 25s. 11d. per wee for engravers, and from 19s. to 18s. 3d. per week for turners polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	lst pay day in Feb.**	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 26s. 10d. to 25s. 11d. per week for men, from 16s. 4d. to 15s. 10d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
Formula to U.S.	Middleton	1st pay day in Feb.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, etc., trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 19s. 14d. to 18s. 44d. per wee for men and from 11s. 94d. to 11s. 4d. per week for women and by corresponding amounts for juveniles.††
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief, etc Manufacture.	Northern Ireland	5 Jan.	Female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece-goods trade employed in certain operations on the Singer High Speed Machine No. 119W2.	General minimum piece rates previously fixed under the Trad Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, for the punch spoking of handkerchiefs reduced by 15 per cent. and those for the shir spoke stitching of fancy linens reduced by 15 or 20 per cent according to size of article.

* This reduction is the first of two equal instalments—the second instalment operating from the pay day in week ending 25th April, 1931, from which date wages will be stabilised to the 30th October, 1931.

† These changes were made in accordance with the terms of an Industrial Court Award dated 14th January, 1931, and were to take effect pending the adoption of a new Piece Work Price List, to be negotiated between the parties.

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

§ The change shown was the result of the adoption of the recommendations of the Macmillan Court of Enquiry, which provided that the addition to basis rates should be reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. and that the cost-of-living wage (payable on the enhanced basis rates) should be reduced from 72½ per cent. to 64 per cent. for timeworkers and from 63½ per cent. to 56·32 per cent. for pieceworkers.

| Including Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newton St. Boswells.

¶ 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 Huddersfield 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.

†† 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 the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federat and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were reduced from 54 per cent. to 52 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 49 per cent. to 47 per cent. for hand cutters, from 41 per cent. to 39 per cent. for menders and from 46 per cent. to 44 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1931 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	24 Jan.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices reduced* to 22½ per cent.
Boot and Shoe Making, etc.	Manchester	1 Jan.	Hand sewn boot and shoe makers and repairers.	Ground work price for new work reduced from 20s. to 19s. per pair, the piece rates for other work remaining unchanged. (See I.C. Decision No. 1488 on page 41 of January GAZETTE.)
Baking and Confectionery.	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey.	19 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after charge for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovenmen, 66s.; tablehands, 60s.; juniors—18 years, 24s.; 19 years, 29s.; 20 years, 39s.
Mill-sawing	Manchester, Salford and District, and Ashton-under-Lyne.	23 Jan.	Labourers, slingers and crane drivers employed in timber yards and sawmills.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour. Rates after change: labourers, 1s.; slingers, 1s. 0½d.; crane drivers, 1s. 0½d.†
Furniture Manufacture.	London	1 Jan.	Bedding and mattress makers	Decrease* of 2 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Building {	Aberdeen Peterhead Various other towns in Scotland.‡	16 Jan. 24 Jan. 1 Jan.‡	Painters	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)).\(\frac{1}{2} \) Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)).\(\) Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: Grade A towns, 1s. 7d.; Grade B, 1s. 6d.; Grade C, 1s. 5d.\(\frac{1}{2} \)
resistant Lean of	North-Western Area§	1 Jan.	Adult male workers	New schedule of wages and other conditions of employment adopted creating four zones in lieu of three zones previously existing. Wages in the different zones are related to those applicable to Zone A (which remain unaltered), the rates in Zone B being 97½ per cent. of Zone A rates, those in Zone C, 95 per cent. of Zone A, and those in Zone D, 92½ per cent. of Zone A rates.§
Electricity Supply	Various districts in Great Britain.	1 Jan.	Adult male workers (except electrical fitters and wiremen in certain districts).¶	Decrease of \{d. per hour.
Undertakings.	West Midlands Area	1 Jan.	Youths and apprentices under 21 years of age.	Decrease of 1s. 4d. per week for those 18 to 20 years and 9d. per week for those 16 and 17 years.
	Belfast	lst pay day in Jan.	Plumber jointers, cable jointers, electricians, etc.	Increase of \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber jointers, ls. 8d.; cable jointers and armature winders, ls. 7d.; electricians, electric fitters, and meter repairers, ls. 6d.; meter fixers, ls. 5d.
la seguines		1 Jan.	Other adult male workers (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades).	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour. Rates after change: labourers—indcor. 1s. 0\(\frac{3}{4}d\).; outdoor, 1s. 1d.; stokers (ordinary), 1s. 5\(\frac{3}{4}d\).
a track to	Bedlingtonshire (Northumberl and).	1 Jan.	Manual workers	Bonus decreased* from 56\frac{1}{3} per cent. to 56 per cent. on basic rates. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 478. 7d.
Government (Non-Trading Services).	Chester - Ie - Street Rural District Council.	lst pay day in Jan.	Manual workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* from 56 per cent. to 55 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on basic rates, a total of 60 per cent. above basic rates. Rates after change: roadmen—1st class, 59s. 7d., 2nd class, 53s. 3d.; scavengers, 58s. 8d.
ar singuist and	Basingstoke and Bournemouth.	lst pay day in Jan.	Manual workers	Decrease* of 1/120th of the minimum basis rates of November, 1921.** Rates after change for general yard labourers and refuse collectors— Basingstoke, 11,3d. per hour; Bournemouth, 49s. 9d. per week.
Basket; Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	5 Jan.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease* of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 82½ per cent. and 72½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Warehousing	Liverpool	31 Jan.	Warehouse workers employed in the cotton, rubber, canned goods, provisions, etc., trades.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for permanent men and of 6d. per day for casual men. Rates after change: warehousemen—permanent, 62s. 6d. per week; casual, 11s. 6d. per day (5s. 9d. on Saturday); bookmen and weighers—permanent, 65s. per week; casual, 12s. per day; warehouse captains, 87s. 6d. per week (minimum).††
Slaughtering	London	1 Jan.	Slaughtermen	Decrease of 3d. per head of cattle. Rates after change: knockers, 4s. per head; cutters, 5s. per head.
Entertainments	Edinburgh and Glasgow.	19 Jan.	Musicians employed in certain theatres and music halls.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 82s. 6d.

February, 1931.

* Under cest-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Manchester and District Saw Mill Proprietors' Association. No trade union was a party to the arrangement took effect under an arrangement made between the National Federation of Master Fainters in Scotland and the Scotlish Painters' Society. In some cases the change took effect from a later date. The principal towns to which the rates shown are reported to apply are as follows:—

Grade A.—Airdrid, Alloa, Arrossan, Ayr. Bellshill, Beth. Bridge.

Gowdenbeath, Dalkeith, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duncon, Earburgh, First, Glasger, Gourock, Grangmouth, Grenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Klimarnock, Kirkealdy, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Motherwell, North Berwicks, Falsley, Ferth, Frestwick, Renfrew, Rothesay, Saltocats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Troon, Vale of Leven.

Grade B.—Arbroath, Carluke, Cupar, Galashiels, Girvan, Hawick, Kelso, Kirkeaddyl, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, St. Andrews.

§ The new schedule was agreed upon by the North Western Area of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Electricity Supply Industry (covering Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, part of North Derbyshire, and North Wales), and was subject to the proviso that where the previous Zone rates in any occupation were higher than those laid down in the new schedule. The new rates are subject to the general reduction of \$4d, per hour agreed upon by rates for certain classes of employees as a result of the new Schedule. The new rates are subject to the general reduction of \$4d, per hour agreed upon by rates for certain classes of employees as a result of the new Schedule.

¶ The undertakings and Joint Industrial Council to operate from 1 January, 131.

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¶ The undertakings and Joint Industrial Council to the National Joint Industrial Council of the Electricity Supply Industry in the following Areas:—London, Yorkosi, which Ind

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JANUARY, 1931.

	CHANGED III			
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Radnorshire and Brecknockshire.	1 Jan.	Male workers	Weekly hours in respect of which the minimum rates payable under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, fixed at 54 in summer and 50 in winter, instead of 54 in summer and 48 in winter.
Note that the or	Bristol (two collieries)	1 Jan.	Underground workers	Hours changed from an average of 44½ per week to an average of 43½ per week at one colliery (8 hours per shift Monday to Friday, 6½ alternate Saturdays), and 45 at other colliery (7½ hours Monday to Friday, 6½ Saturday).*
vol. 4504 vol. at 1	Cumberland	5 Jan.	Underground workers Underground workers	Increase of 12 minutes per shift (7½ hours to 7 hours 42 minutes), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6½ hours).* Increase of 15 minutes per shift (7½ to 7½ hours), except on
-interest finished	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Jan. {	Surface workers	Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours). See also note †. Increase of a quarter of addition made to hours in 1926 (usually 1 hour per shift, except on Saturdays) for those manipulating
Coal Mining	South Wales and Mon- mouthshire.	19 Jan.	Underground workers; also surface workers manipulating coal (screen- men, slag pickers, wagon men, etc.).	coal only, and for labourers.‡ Hours changed for underground workers to 7½ per shift on each day of the week, in lieu (usually) of 8 per shift on ordinary weekdays and 7 on alternate Saturdays; and a corresponding adjustment made where necessary in the hours of surface workers manipulating coal (whose hours are generally 48 per
te miss of empre,	Warwickshire	1st "make-up" after	Underground workers	week, or \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift longer than for underground workers.)* Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \) hour per shift on ordinary weekdays (8 to \(T\frac{1}{2} \)); Saturday shift increased from 5 to \(5\frac{1}{2} \) hours.* (See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages.")

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.§

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 37, as compared with 30 in the previous month and 33 in January, 1930. In addition, 13 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of workpeople involved in all these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 280,000 and the aggregate number of working days lost was about 3,400,000. An analysis of these figures is given below.

progress in Month. of Work- Dur	regate ation orking
Industry Group. Started before begin-ping of Month. Started before begin-ping of Month.	ays I Dis- es in ress in onth.
	9,000
	9,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc 7 7 700 Other 3 7 10 400	5,000 6,000
Total, Jan., 1931 13 37 50 281,800 3,39	7,000

The principal disputes of the month were those in the coal mining industry in South Wales and Monmouthshire and in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and parts of the adjoining counties, as to which particulars are given below.

Causes.—The coal-mining dispute in South Wales and Monmouthshire arose out of a proposed reduction in wages, and the dispute in the cotton industry in Lancashire and parts of adjoining counties was occasioned by the proposed introduction of a system of working more looms per weaver. Of the other 35 disputes beginning in January, 16, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, arose out of wages questions; 5, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, out of questions as to working hours; 10, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements.

Results.—Final settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 6,200 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, were compromised. The results of the coal-mining dispute in South Wales and Monmouthshire and of the cotton dispute in Lancashire, etc., are shown in the Table below.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JANUARY, 1931.

	KIN TOWN	A STATE OF THE STATE OF			- Added Langidis - part & 15 - pd	S Apple of the second of the second of the second
Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
Harry Market Committee Com	Directly.	Directly. Indirectly. Began.		Ended.	City and Compa Local constituting	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—South Wales and Monmouthshire.	150,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1931. 1 Jan.	1931. 17 Jan.	Against proposed reduction in the rates of wages of daywagemen in consequence of the reduction in hours of labour imposed by the Coal Mines Act, 1930.	Work to be resumed at the reduced hours but at previous rates of wages. Joint Conciliation Board to be reconstituted, with a new Independent Chairman, and questions of wages to be dealt with by the Board and, falling agreement, by the Independent Chair-
Colliery workpeople — South	2,202	124	12 Jan.	12 Jan.	Dispute as to the application of the provisions of the County Agreement regarding the working of short shifts.	ment, by the Independent Chairman. Independent umpire issued a decision on the question in dispute.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Workpeople in the cotton manufacturing industry— Burnley and certain other centres (certain firms). Burnley (other firms) Other centres in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Silk knitters and makers up— Macclesfield	620	¶ {	5 Jan. 12 Jan. 19 Jan. and sub- sequent dates. 1930. 16 Oct.	}13 Feb.	Objection to proposed system of working more looms per weaver. Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work to be resumed on 16 Feb.; more looms to a weaver experi- ment at Burnley to be discon- tinued.

* The hours stated for underground workers are throughout subject to the addition of one winding time.
† The length of meal-time was increased from 20 minutes to 30 minutes.
‡ The hours stated for underground workers affected in Lancashire and Cheshire had previously been reduced from 1st December, 1930, by an amount equivalent

† The hours of the surface workers affected in Lancasine and chesine and product to half the addition made to hours in 1926.

§ 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.

|| 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

The number varied at different dates. Full particulars are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated, for the purpose of the statistics given above, that the number involved at the end of January (excluding those unemployed when the dispute began) was about 120,000. An account of this dispute will be given in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st JANUARY.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 52% ... 36% Food only ...

FOOD.

DURING January the general level of retail prices of food showed a further decline, as a result of reductions in the prices of eggs, bread and flour, butchers' meat, bacon and cheese. Potatoes, however, advanced in price.

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 36 per cent. at 31st January, 1931, as compared with 38 per cent. at 1st January, 1931, and 54 per cent. at 1st February, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st January and 31st January, 1931 :-

Article.	othe	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Jan., 1931, as compared with			
- ilo pulso	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1931.	31st Jan., 1931.	July, 1914.	lst Jan., 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 4½ 0 9	8. d. 1 41 †0 83	8. d. + 0 61 + 0 22	s. d.	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10½ 0 5½	0 101 0 51	+ 0 3 + 0 03	- 0 01	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 5¾ 0 9¾	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 7 + 0 3	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky) ‡	0 62 0 4 0 111	0 111 0 5 1 1	0 11 0 5 1 0½	+ 0 4\\ + 0 1\\ + 0 1\\ \}	- 0 01 - 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 01 0 71 1 111 0 22 0 61	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	- 0 0½ - 0 0¼ 	
Fresh Salt Cheese§ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 6 1 4 1 0 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 0 2 ¹ / ₂ 0 6	1 6 1 4 0 11½ 0 7¼ 0 2 0 7	$\begin{array}{ccccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

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

	Average 31st Janu W	Corre-			
Articl	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for lst Jan., 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fr		Per cent. 63 32	Per cent. 63 35	Per cent. 63 34	Per cent.
Ribs Thin F'ank Mutton, British—	ozen—	38 10	41 16	40 13	43 16
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		67 48	71 46	69 47	70 48
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky); Fish		61 18 10 128	56 22 14 103	58 20 12 116	62 23 17 112
Flour Bread		14 25	17 26	15 25	21 29
Sugar (granulated) Milk Sutter—		22 25 83	34 * 17 86	28 21 84	28 21 84
Fresh Salt Cheese§	= =	17 11 31	29 15 34	23 13 32	24 13 38
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Cotatoes		6 68 59	61 30	3 64 45	3 96 28
All above articles (Weighted Po Increase)	of Food ercentage	36	36	36	38

* As lst February fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st January, in accordance with the usual practice.

† The average change in price during January was very small, but sufficient to lower the average price, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 31st January, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the measurements of prices of movie suits and but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 31st January the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 100 and 105 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 31st January averaged about 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 31st January, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st January, 1931, is approximately 52 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 53 per cent. at 1st January, 1931, and 64 per cent. at 1st February, 1930.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1931.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1931:—

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

Mon (begining	B-	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	193
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
Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.		152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76	10 10 12 14 19	66 64 65 67 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57 57 56 57 55	

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

* See note* in previous column.

† If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on
the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July.	July,	v. July.	July.	Latest figures available.		
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND	Per cent.	Per cent. 57	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 31 Jan.	
FORRIGN COUNTRIES. Ozechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Calro)† Finland France (Parls)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† "(Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	 53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 Y5 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55	30 37 32 837 501 524‡ 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	20 26 32 780 549 550 34 382 45 96 78 33 49 35	1930. Nov. Jan.'31 Sept. Dec. Jan.'31 Nov. Jan.'31 Dec. Jan.'31 Nov. Jan.'31 Dec. Jan.'31	
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	52 49	52 47	60 50	47 49	34 34	Dec. Jan.'31	
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	11 56 37 8	Jan.'31 Oct. Dec. Dec.	

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.*

Country.	Items on	1	Percenta	ge Incr	ge Increase as compared ith July, 1914.*				
	which Computa- tion is based.	July,	July, 1928.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
		1927.		1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN	(\$4) (\$5) (\$	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1931.		
AND NORTHERN	LDGDT	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	31 Jan		
IRELAND	A,B,O,D,E	00	00	01	33	34	or oan		
FOREIGN									
COUNTRIES.				771	769	759	1930. Dec.		
Belgium	A,C,D,E	690	711	111	109	105	Dec.		
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,C,D,E				9	4	Nov.		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76	76	73	65	59	Jan.'3		
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,E	51	51	50	48	46	Oct.		
Finland	A,B,O,D,E	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,008	969 497	Dec.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4079	4199	455¶	492¶	497	Jan.'3		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	50	53	54	49	40	Jan. J		
Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	678	708	698	628	62	Sept.		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	448	426	442	431	423	Nov.		
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	403	387	407	400	397	Nov		
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	103	93	80	75	71	Jan.'3		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	15	23	23	19	8	Jan.'3		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	69	73	69	64 59	61 56	Jan.'3 Dec.		
Switzerland	A,B,O,D	60	61 708	61 708	67§	61	Dec.		
United States	A,B,O,D,E	73§	108	103	013	01	Dec.		
BRITISH		T. S. S. S. S.			200		1		
DOMINIONS, &c.			1000		7. (2.2)				
Australia	A,B,O,D,E	46¶	479	509	***	45	2nd Q		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	55	56	56	50	Jan.'3		
India (Bombay):	ARCE	56	47	48	40	19	Jan.'3		
Native families Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	71	73	74	68	68	Oct.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	61	62	60	58	55	Dec.		
South Africa	A.B.O.D.E	32	31	31	28	26	Dec.		

[•] Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1915; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. In Czechoslovakia and Poland, the percentages are calculated on prices converted to their gold values; in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

| Figure for 3rd Quarter.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during January, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 197, as compared with 223* in the previous month and with 207 in January, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1931, numbered 43, as compared with 30 in the previous month and with 64 in January, 1930.

-		
	RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
	Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
1	Guards 2	Other Metal Trades 1
	Engine Drivers and Motor-	
	men 2	Shipbuilding 1
	mon	Wood
	Firemen 2	Gas 1
3	Guards (Passenger)	Electric Generating Stations
	Permanent Way Men 9	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
	Porters 1	Chemicals, etc 8
	Shunters 1	Food and Drink
		Paper, Printing, etc
	Labourers 1	
3	Miscellaneous 5	Tanning, Currying, etc
	Misconancods	Rubber Trades
3	Contractors' Servants	Other Non-Textile Industries
3	- 07	
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 23	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	MINES.	
	Underground 89	Docks, Wharves, etc
	Surface 5	Buildings 10
		Docks, Wharves, etc Sulldings 10 Warehouses and Railway
	TOTAL, MINES 94	Sidings
	TOTAL, MINZS	_
	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 7.
	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4	101111, 1201011 2010
		Use or Working of :-
8	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Const
	Cotton 5	Canal
	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 2	Tramway
	Other Textiles	Construction or Repair of
	Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and	Railway*
	Dyeing 2	-
	Dyeing 2 Metal Extracting and Re-	Total (excluding Seamen) 19
	fining 1	
10		
	Metal Conversion, including	SEAMEN.
	Rolling Mills and Tube	
10	Making 3	Trading Vessels, Sailing
	Metal Founding 3 Engineering and Machine	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
000	Engineering and Machine	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
1	Making 5	" " Steam
	Boiler Making and Construc-	The second section with the second second second
	tional Engineering 2	TOTAL, SEAMEN 4
	Locomotives, Railway and	
	The many Comings	Total (including Seamen) 24
	Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft 6	Total (Including Scalifell) 24
	Motors, Aircraft 6	
	Extraction with the format and the control of the c	A THE SECOND PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE SECOND PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE SECOND PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE SECOND PROPERTY AN

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases; of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during January, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 24. One death; was reported, due to lead poisoning at a paint and colour works.

isoning at a paint and colour v	VOLKS.
I. Cases.	I. Cases—(continued).
a) LEAD POISONING.	(c) ANTHRAX.
nong Operatives engaged in—	Wool 1
Smelting of Metals	nanding of norsenair
Plumbing and Soldering	Handling and Sorting of
Shipbreaking	Hides and Skins 2
Printing	Other Industries
Tinning of Metals	
Other Contact with	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
Molten Lead	
White and Red Lead	
Works	
Pottery	
Vitreous Enamelling	D C-
Electric Accumulator Works	
Paint and Colour Works	
Indiarubber Works	
Coach and Car Painting	
Shipbuilding	/ \ C TT
Paint used in Other	Chromium Plating 2
Industries	
Other Industries	. TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION
Painting of Buildings	1
	II. Deaths.
TAL, LEAD POISONING 1	LEAD POISONING:
	Paint and Colour Works
OTHER POISONING	

* The figure previously published for December, 1930, has been revised.

† Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under Railway Service."

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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

POWER OF MINISTER OF LABOUR TO MAKE SPECIAL ORDER-MEANING OF SPECIFIED TRADE.

A DIVISIONAL Court made absolute* three rules nisi for prohibition directed to the Minister of Labour prohibiting her from proceeding with the making of a special Order pursuant to Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade, as defined by the Minister in the draft Special Order set out in her Notice of Intention dated 6th August, 1930. In the draft Special Order the catering trade was defined as "all work performed in or in connection with a catering establishment, and the expression "catering establishment" was defined as "an undertaking or branch or department of an undertaking wholly or mainly engaged in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink for consumption at premises or places where such food or drink is served by persons in the employment of the undertaking or branch

The definition further provided that the catering trade should not

(a) Work performed in the provision of lodging;
(b) Work performed in any branch or department of an hotel,
boarding house, or lodging house in which branch or department
the food or drink supplied is served wholly or mainly to persons residing therein;

(c) Work performed in the construction, repair, furnishing or decoration of premises;
(d) Work performed on board any ship or vessel;
(e) The manufacture or bottling of wine, spirits, beer, cider,

or perry, and work incidental thereto;
(f) Operations covered by (i) the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928, and (ii) the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order,

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that it was a matter of regret to limit or even to attempt to limit the application of this excellent statute; but one must look to the powers of the Minister within the four corners of the legislation, and he could not help thinking that in this draft Special Order, and the draft definition, something was being attempted which the Act did not contemplate. The Act contemplated that the principal Act should apply to the trade, not to selected portions of it. He had come reluctantly enough

to the conclusion that the writ of prohibition ought to be issued.

Mr. Justice Avory agreed that the rules should be made absolute.

He said that, in looking at the definition of "the catering trade," which was part of the Special Order proposed, it was obvious that neither employers nor employed could satisfactorily determine whether the employed persons would or would not be entitled to the benefit of the provision as to minimum wages. From the definition of "catering establishment" it appeared that it must be "wholly or mainly engaged in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink, etc." Before a person who was employed in any such establishment could determine whether he was one of the class who would get the benefit of the minimum rate of wages he had to ascertain whether the undertaking was "wholly or mainly engaged" in the manner defined. That must involve an examination into the accounts of his employers.

For this reason, as well as those given by the Lord Chief Justice, in which he concurred, he agreed that the proposed Order did not comply with the terms and intentions of the Act.

Mr. Justice MacNaughten agreed. It appeared, he said, from the paragraph of the definition which excludes certain parts of the supposed Trade, that the definition included the trade or occupation of lodging-house keepers, hotel keepers, builders, decorators, house furnishers, shipowners, manufacturers of wine, brewers, bottlers, and others. It seemed to him that persons engaged in those various and diverse occupations could not be described as engaged in the trade of catering. In his view the definition of the catering trade appended to the draft Special Order was not a definition of any one trade at all, but was a definition which included a large number of different trades; and, further, that if it was a definition of a certain trade it was not a definition of the trade within the meaning of subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918. Assuming, however, that the definition given by the Minister was a definition of a trade within the meaning of the Act, he entirely agreed with the views which had been expressed, that it was not within the competence of the Minister to make an Order applying it to a part

The first rule was accordingly made absolute, with costs, the other two rules being made absolute without costs.—Rex. v. Minister of Labour, ex parte The National Trade Defence Association; ex parte The Incorporated Association of Purveyors of Light Refreshments; and ex parte The Strand Hotels, Limited. High Court of Justice. 5th February, 1931.

BRUSH AND BROOM TRADE.

An employer and his agent were prosecuted for (a) underpaying two female workers, (b) failing to keep adequate records, and (c) failing to post notices. They were fined £1 on each charge, £8 in all, with £4 4s. costs.—Rex v. W. Griffin and W. J. Carroll. Tower Bridge Police Court. 23rd January, 1931.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer and her agent were charged with (a) under-payment of one male worker, and (b) failing to keep adequate records. The

employer was fined £2 on the first charge, and ordered to pay the costs of summons on the second. The agent was fined £1 on the second charge, and ordered to pay the costs of summons on the first charge. Arrears amounting to 10s. 31d. were paid before the hearing.—Rex v. Agnes Isaac and William Stanley Isaac. Swansea Police Court. 6th January, 1931.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

ACCIDENT ARISING "OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF" EMPLOYMENT -WORKMEN KILLED BY INSANE COMPADE

Three workmen, Allen, Holden, and McGough, worked for the appellants. McGough had been employed by them for five years, and had been described as a quiet man, a little morose, but a good workman, kindhearted, and on friendly terms with his workmates. Nothing unusual had been observed in his general behaviour. On July 2nd, 1929, however, he suddenly went mad, killed Allen and Holden with a crowbar, and injured others. He was subsequently indicted for murder and found "guilty, but insane."

On a claim by Holden's dependants the judge at Manchester County Court found that the accident arose out of the employment, and awarded £150.

The employers appealed, contending that the accident was one which might have happened to any person, in any locality in which there were other people, and that the employment had nothing to do with the accident, which did not arise out of the employment.

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that it had been conceded that the deceased man, as a rubber worker, was not exposed to any special risk in his employment. The question was whether he could be said to be subject to the risk of an attack by a fellow-worker. There was a number of authorities in which the special risk of being attacked in that way had been considered. In the case of a man shot while carrying money to a colliery, it was possible to say that he was exposed to a particular danger of attack because it was known that he was in the habit of carrying the money. (Nisbet v. Rayne (1910), 2 K.B. 689.) There was the instance of a man employed as boatswain who had to control a rough crew, and of a man engaging labour at the docks, who was attacked while doing so.

These cases had been considered in Trim Joint District School v. Kelley (1914), A.C. 667, and there it was held that when the master of an industrial school had been attacked by unruly boys, and had died from his injuries, there was evidence that there was an accident which arose out of the employment. On the other hand, it had been held that an assault by a fellow-worker did not necessarily arise out of the employment.

The County Court judge considered that the fatal blow had come in the course of the deceased man's duty, as it might have come from a piece of inanimate machinery. But in the case of machinery the employer would have to exercise care and skill and foresight to keep the machinery in good order, and if there were nothing lacking in that respect it was doubtful whether he would be liable. There was nothing in this case which enabled the Court to say that the act done was attributable to the employers, or the employment, so as to make the employers liable, and the appeal must therefore be allowed. — Holden v. Premier Waterproof and Rubber Company, Limited. Court of Appeal. 10th December, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decisions are of general interest:-

Case No. 19407/30. (29/12/30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— DISQUALIFICATION APPLIES EQUALLY WHETHER SITUATION IS "OFFERED" OR MERELY "NOTIFIED" TO AN APPLICANT.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

for benefit should be disallowed for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit period immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"On 13th August, 1930, when she had been unemployed 13 months, claimant, a rope spinner, who had been earning 22s. 3d. per week and is 18½ years of age, was notified that there were situations vacant in Leeds for inexperienced resident 'generals' in domestic employment, at specified wages, which are those paid by good employers in Leeds to young women who have not previously been in domestic

* 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 December 1930.

An appeal against this decision is being made by the Minister of Labour.

employment. As claimant stated that her father would not allow her to go out of the town employment. As claimant stated that her father would not allow her to go out of the town where she lives (Sunderland) no more precise particulars of the vacant situations were given, as it would clearly have been useless in the circumstances to have given them. The Court of Referees considered that no definite work had been offered. But though it may not have been 'offered' it was, in my opinion, 'notified' to claimant (see Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. Also compare Decision 17340/30*). In view of her long period of unemployment, and her poor prospects of obtaining her own class of work locally, resident domestic employment in Leeds as an 'inexperienced general' at a wage which is paid by good employers in that city had become prima facie suitable employment for her (see Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927), and the onus of proving it unsuitable lies on the claimant (Decision 10352/30, not printed). In my opinion she has failed to discharge that onus, nor has she shown just cause for refusing to apply for any of the situations notified. She, therefore, incurs disqualification for benefit under Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

"It is to be observed that this subsection deals with two classes

'It is to be observed that this subsection deals with two cla of cases, viz., where a situation has merely been 'notified' to the claimant, and where a situation has been 'offered' to the claimant. The present case falls within the former category."

Case No. 788/31. (9/1/31.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—FORM OF APPLICATION—RULES REGARDING ANTEDATING OF CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit antedating of the claim for benefit would not have been

Wed. For the purpose of obtaining unemployment benefit an insured "For the purpose of obtaining unemployment benefit an insured contributor is not entitled to count any day in respect of which he has not made a claim in the prescribed manner or in respect of which he has not proved unemployment in the prescribed manner. There are only two exceptions to this statement, namely: that the Minister has power to excuse signing of the unemployed register in such cases as he thinks proper; and that there is power in the statutory tribunals to allow a claim to be antedated in certain circumstances.

circumstances.

"The antedating of claims is a concession which can be granted only when a claimant has satisfied the conditions laid down in the Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods) Regulations, 1929 (S.R. & O. No. 900). One of those conditions is that the claimant must prove that there was 'good cause' for his failure to make the claim on the date to which he seeks to antedate and this means that he must prove 'good cause' for his delay in claiming throughout the whole period covered by his application for antedating (see Decision 17264/30†).

"It is only with the condition of proving 'good cause' that the

"It is only with the condition of proving 'good cause' that the

"The idea underlying the condition of showing 'good cause' for delay in claiming is that the claimant has been prevented by circumstances from duly attending at the Employment Exchange for the purpose of discharging the statutory obligation of claiming in the ribed manner.

prescribed manner.

"The decisions which have already been given on the subject have not always been consistent, and in some instances perhaps have gone further than the terms and purposes of the Regulations strictly warrant. In order to secure more certainty and uniformity it is convenient to summarise the principles upon which questions of 'good cause' ought to be determined, and in so far as previous decisions conflict with these principles they should no longer be followed. The Rules hereinafter given will apply to all cases except those in which the claimants have been on full compensation or injuries or in receipt of National Health Insurance benefit and are contesting the cessation or reduction thereof. These cases will be contesting the cessation or reduction thereof. These cases will be the subject of a later decision.

"Rule 1. In order to establish 'good cause' for not attending at the Employment Exchange to make his claim in the prescribed manner the claimant must show:—

(A) that he was prevented from attending by circumstances over which he had no control; or

(B) that under the circumstances existing at the time it was reasonable that he should not so attend:

Provided in both cases that he did subsequently attend without undue delay to matify his amirging.

without undue delay to rectify his omission.

"When considering under Rule 1 (B) the circumstances existing at the time which the claimant alleges made it reasonable that he should not attend at the Employment Exchange for the purpose of making his claim in the prescribed manner the following further Rules should be applied:—

"Rule 2. A claimant does not show 'good cause' for his delay in making his claim in the prescribed manner when he deliberately refrains from the discharge of his statutory duty, either for his own personal convenience, or because he does not anticipate that he will derive any immediate or future advantage from so doing, or because of his own negligence, thoughtlessness or indifference (Decisions 10427/30‡; 11513/30§). "Rule 3. A claimant fails to show 'good cause' by alleging that he was ignorant of the requirements of the statutes and regulations or of his rights and duties thereunder (Decisions 417/29,* 1011/28,† 1213/29‡), because it is the duty of the claimant, in this and in any other case, if he is in ignorance or doubt, to make inquiry of those persons who are competent to give official information and instruction (Decisions 2970/29, 3385/29, 8904/29, none of which is printed), but not of those who cannot speak with authority such as a fellow-workman, foreman or Trade Union Official (Decisions 3385/29, 11570/30§).

"Rule 4. The statutory duty of making a claim in the prescribed manner is a personal one, and a claimant cannot successfully plead as 'good cause' that he had arranged with some one to perform the duty for him (if that can ever be possible) (Decision 16021/30§), or that he thought or expected that some other person would be making arrangements which would obviate the necessity of the claimant's attendance at the Employment Exchange (Decision 18031/30||).

'The following are illustrations under Rule 1 (A) of instances in "Rule 3. A claimant fails to show 'good cause' by alleging

'The following are illustrations under Rule 1 (A) of instances in which a claimant is prevented from attending the Employment Exchange by circumstances over which he had not control: where a shipwrecked seaman (previously employed on a British ship) is returning home on another ship after the date of the expiration of the period for which he was paid wages (Decision 3791/28¶), and where a claimant is prevented by his own illness or imprisonment (Decisions 4939/20, not printed, 17264/30).

"The following are illustrations under Rule 1 (B) of circumstances in which it may generally be held that it was reasonable that the claimant should not have attended the Employment Exchange; where a claimant was prevented from so attending at the time allotted to him because he was interviewing a prospective employer with whom he had fixed an appointment (Decision 9794/29§); where, having been prevented by climatic conditions from working, he has been required to remain at his place of work in anticipation of work being resumed later in the day (Decision 7592/30**); where, living at a considerable distance from his place of employment, he did not know of an unexpected alteration of the recognised holiday (Decision 7544/29, not printed); where he has acted in accordance with instructions or information given by the officials of the Employment Exchange (Decisions 491/29, 8803/29, neither printed); or where he has acted reasonably under a bona fide misapprehension of such instructions or information (Decision 16140/30§). "The following are illustrations under Rule 1 (B) of circumstances

instructions or information (Decision 16140/308).

"In the present instance the claimant asks to be allowed to antedate to the 1st September, 1930, a claim which he made in the antedate to the 1st September, 1930, a claim which he made in the prescribed manner on the 9th September. The only reason he gives is that he was away from home on holiday, that is, for his own personal convenience. His case comes within the principle stated in Rule 2 above, and he fails to show 'good cause' for his delay in claiming or in proving continuity of unemployment."

Case No. 1048/31. (13/1/31.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— DURATION OF DISALLOWANCE WHERE EMPLOYMENT OFFERED WOULD HAVE LASTED FOR ONLY THREE WEEKS.

The claimant, aged 16, was offered employment on 20th October, 1930, as a van boy, which was expected to last for a period of 3 weeks. Claimant refused the offer, and when questioned as to his reason for not accepting the work stated that he required time to obtain his overalls. Had he explained this to the employer he would have been allowed to fetch them. Another lad was engaged

for the work but was employed for only two days.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's decision. In his view as the work offered lasted only for 2 days a disqualification should be imposed for a like period.

Decision by the Deputy Umpire.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for 3 weeks. "When a suitable situation is notified or offered in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and it is established that the duration of the employment Act, 1930, and it is established that the dutation of the employment is in fact limited to a period of less than six weeks, the period of disallowance may generally be limited to the duration of the employment. But the principle of Umpire's Decisions 34/20,†† 8560/30 (not circulated) and similar decisions does not require that disallowance shall in every case be limited to the supposed duration of the employment notified or offered. It not infrequently occurs that a situation offered as temporary may, owing to change of circumstances, become permanent or continue for an uncertain time; and the claimant who without good cause refuses or fails to apply for such a situation, owing to his own default continues for an indefinite time

to be a charge on the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"In the present case it appears that the duration of the employment would have been limited to 3 weeks. The fact that the person who was engaged lost the employment after two days does not show that the claimant, if he had accepted the situation, would not have continued therein for a much longer time."

and U.I. Code 8A.

† See page 81, Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 1/1929)
and U.I. Code 8A.

‡ See page 43, Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 6/1928)
and U.I. Code 8A.

‡ See page 43, Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 2/1929)
and U.I. Code 8A.

§ Not published. See page 15, Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 1/1929)

§ Not published.

|| See page 203 (Pamphlet No. 12/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.

|| See page 219, Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet to 11/1928). 10. 11/1928).
 ** See page 94 (Pamphlet No. 7/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.
 †† See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 29 and U.I. Code 8

Case No. 2420/31 (3/2/31)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—TRADE DISPUTE—MONMOUTH

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

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim benefit should be disallowed from the 1st to the 18th January, 1931, inclusive.

This is an appeal by the Insurance Officer against a decision over by a Court of Referees in South Wales allowing unemployment benefit to the claimant.

The Insurance Officer had disallowed benefit on the ground that "The Insurance Officer had disallowed benefit on the ground that the claimant was disqualified for receiving it under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as he had lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the premises at which he was employed. Against that disallowance the claimant appealed to the Court of Referees, whose decision was not unanimous; the Chairman of the Court dissenting from the decision given by his colleagues which reversed the disallowance of benefit imposed by the Insurance Officer.

"This appeal is brought as a test case, and my decision thereon, I am given to understand, will determine the right of many thousands of colliery workers in South Wales to unemployment benefit for the period from the 1st to the 18th January, 1931, inclusive, when they were without employment.

The matters which led to this loss of employment were these:-"On the 13th December, 1926, an agreement was arrived at by the Board of Conciliation for the Coal Trade of Monmouthshire and South Wales which fixed the wages and conditions of employment of colliery workers in the area over which the Board had jurisdiction. It is not necessary for the purposes of this decision to specify those

"By clause 37 of the agreement, the agreement was to be operative to the 31st December, 1929, and on that date all individual contracts of service between the employers and workmen were to be terminated.

As it was contemplated in December, 1929, when the agreement would have expired by effluxion of time, that there was a probability of the terms of employment in the coal mining industry being affected by legislative enactment, it was at that date agreed between the parties which constituted the Board of Conciliation to extend the operation of the agreement of the 13th December, 1926, to the 31st December, 1930, or to such time as the Legislature had determined what the conditions of employment in the coal mining industry should be, whichever date was the earlier.

"On the 1st December, 1930, there came into operation Part III of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, which reduced the permissible number of hours during which a workman could be below ground in a coal mine for the purpose of his work and of going to and from his work from eight to cover and a half in mine for the purpose of his work and of going to and from his work from eight to seven and a half in any consecutive twenty-four hours, subject to certain conditions and requirements mentioned in the proviso to Section 14 (1) of the Act. In order to appreciate how this reduction of hours from eight to seven and a half is effected by Section 14 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, it is necessary to refer to three Acts of Parliament in addition to the Coal Mines Act, 1930, viz., the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, Sections 1 and 3, the Coal Mines Act, 1919, and the Coal Mines Act, 1926.

"On the coming into operation on the 1st December, 1930, of Part III of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the extended agreement of the 13th December, 1926, ceased to be operative.

"It had been agreed in the month of November, 1930, that work December, but as this agreement provided for eight hours' work a day, with a Saturday each fortnight on which no work should be performed, it offended against the provisions of Section 14 (1) of Part III of the Coal Mines Act, 1930; the requirements of the provision to that Section not having been complied with.

"On the 31st December, 1930, the colliery owners posted at the various pits in Monmouthshire and South Wales the terms on which they were prepared to afford employment on and after the 1st January, 1931.

"It is not suggested that those terms infringed the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The terms on which the employers were prepared to give employment on and after the 1st January, 1931, provided (inter alia) for a reduction of wages consequent upon a reduction of hours, and for this reason they were not acceptable to the South Wales Miners' Federation, whose members did not present themselves for work on the 1st January. The claimant is one of such members.

"Work was not resumed until the 19th January, when the workmen presented themselves for work, being prepared to accept employment on terms then agreed.

Prior to the 1st January there had been attempts to agree upon the wages and conditions of employment which should prevail on and after the 1st January, 1931, but no agreement had been reached.

"It is in these circumstances that it has to be decided whether the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from the 1st to the 1sth January inclusive under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"It was admitted by the learned advocate who appeared for the claimant, that if there had been no 'special circumstances' the stoppage of work had all the elements of a trade dispute. What was nded on behalf of the claimant was that there was no loss of employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, but that the stoppage of work on the 1st January, 1931, was brought

about by the 'basis of working prior to the 30th November, 1930, being destroyed by statute.' Further it was contended that the loss of employment referred to in Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, meant loss of legal employment, and as the employment during the month of December was illegal it must be ignored, from which it followed that the claimant's employment must be deemed to have terminated on the 30th November, 1930, must be deemed to have terminated on the 30th November, 1930, and he could not be said to have lost employment on the 1st January, 1931, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

"I am unable to accept either of the contentions put forward on behalf of the claiment.

"I am unable to accept the behalf of the claimant.

"The claimant and his fellow members of the South Wales Miners'

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"The claimant and his fellow members of the South Wales Miners' rederation lost employment on the 1st January not because the Legislature had reduced their hours of work, which reduction they were prepared to accept, but because they were not prepared to accept a reduction of wages which the employers were insisting on consequent upon a reduction of hours to be worked.

"Furthermore it cannot be said that the claimant and his fellow workmen, must be treated as having how unconslowed during the

"Furthermore it cannot be said that the claimant and his fellow workmen must be treated as having been unemployed during the month of December, 1930, and that consequently they did not lose employment on the 1st January, 1931.

"The argument advanced on the claimant's behalf was founded on the supposition that his employment during that month was illegal, and that by Section 7 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, both he and his employer were liable to conviction and fine in respect of each day on which the claimant was below ground in excess of the statutory number of hours. statutory number of hours.

Accepting that statement, the claimant's contention amounts to

"Accepting that statement, the claimant's contention amounts to this, that by the commission of a series of illegal acts he has acquired a right to unemployment benefit which he would not have possessed had his employment been legal. This is a principle which cannot be applied in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act as it is opposed to a firmly established principle of law. 'A man shall not have advantage of his own wrong to gain a favourable interpretation of the law' (per Sir Matthew Hale).

"Employment having been lost on 1st January the only question left for determination is whether it was lost by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premises at which the claimant was employed. If it was, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for so long as the stoppage of work continued.

"Employment was lost through the claimant and others withdrawing their labour. This caused a stoppage of work until they presented themselves for work and resumed employment on the 19th January. They withdrew their labour because they were not prepared to accept the reduction of wages on which the employers were insisting. This was, in the words of Section 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, which defines a trade dispute 'a dispute between employers and employees which is connected with the terms of employment.'

"From this it follows that the claimant is disqualified for receiving with the terms of employment."

'a dispute between employers and employees which with the terms of employment.'

"From this it follows that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from the 1st to the 18th January, 1931, inclusive, and that the decision of the Court of Referees must be

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Assistant Inspectors of Postal Traffic, Class II.—Post OFFICE.—Society of Civil Servants v. General Post Office. Difference.—That Class II Assistant Inspectors of Postal Traffic be allowed Class B (i) rates of subsistence. Decision.—The Court granted the claim as from 1st February, 1931. Award issued 14th January. (1489.)

SMITHS, LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.—Laminated Railway Spring SMITHS, LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.—Laminated Railway Spring Manufacturers' Association v. Associated Blacksmiths, Forge and Smithy Workers. Difference.—Piecework prices for making heavy laminated springs. Decision.—The Court awarded that, pending the adoption of a new price list, the addition of 25 per cent., to which the piecework prices contained in the List of 24th July, 1922, are at present subject, shall be reduced to 15 per cent., and that the cost-of-living bonus of 5s. per week shall cease as from the beginning of the first pay week following 14th January, 1931. Award issued 14th January, 1931. (1490.)

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

IRON AND STEEL TUBE MANUFACTURE-SOUTH WALES.-The British Mannesmann Tube Company Limited v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Difference.—In respect of a proposal made by the Company to revise the working hours of shift workers, to abolish Company to revise the working hours of shift workers, to abolish one shift and to revise wages. Board of Arbitration consisting of Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. H. W. Dunn (Employers' Representative) and Baillie James Walker, M.P. (Workpeople's Representative) appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. The members of the Board being unable to agree the matter was left to the Chairman, as Umpire, to decide, and his Award was issued on 28th January.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS

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

^{*} See page 193 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.
† See page 192 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.
‡ See page 126 (Pamphlet No. 8/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.
‡ See page 144 (Pamphlet No. 9/1930) Umpire's Selected Decisions.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS were issued by the National Wages Board on 7th January, 1931, on the following cases—

Fireman A. Bateup, Bricklayers' Arms—Southern Railway—Ticket Collector G. H. Sykes and Goods Guard G. Roberts, Stockport—London, Midland and Scottish Railway—Claims for holidays not taken owing to illness.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that these workers were entitled to receive one week's holiday which they did not receive in 1928 because they were absent from duty owing to illness at the time when they were scheduled to take their holiday, or payment in lieu thereof. The Union relied on paragraph 7 of Circular Letter No. 1786, dated 3rd April, 1919, of which the relevant part is.

"Holidays.-It has been agreed that after 12 months' service one week's holiday—six week-days—with pay, shall be given to all employees embraced in the Conciliation Scheme Grades."

The Finding of the Board was that the claim of the Union is not covered by the words of paragraph 7 of Circular Letter No. 1786, that the words of this paragraph are vague, and in the circumstances the Board considered that regard should be had to the practice which has continued for the past ten years and found that this practice should not be disturbed.

Chargeman Carriage Cleaner, Margate—Southern Railway—Claim for Increase in Chargeman's Allowance.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that Chargeman Carriage Cleaner Bushell, Margate, Southern Railway, was entitled to an additional 2s. per week from 8th July to 18th August, 1929, on the ground that during that period he controlled 14 carriage cleaners, and based their claim on the Second Memorandum on Points of Interpretation dated 24th March, 1921, in Clause 54 (8) of which provision is made that Chargemen Carriage Cleaners shall receive an extra payment of 4s. per week where the number of men controlled is 10 or under and 6s. per week where the number of men is over 10 and under 20. The difference between the parties was as to whether Bushell and 6s. per week where the number of high is over 10 and under 12. The difference between the parties was as to whether Bushell controlled 14 carriage cleaners, seeing that at no time were 14 on duty under him at one and the same time, although 14 were on duty during some part of Bushell's turn of duty.

The Board found that the allowance to Chargeman Carriage Cleaner Bushell for the period in question should be at the rate of

Passenger Guards-London, Midland and Scottish and Southern Railway Companies—Qualification as Electric Train Motormen— Allowance—Agreements dated 20th March, 1920, and 27th July, 1928 —Question of Interpretation.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that the withdrawal without agreement with the Union by the two companies in question of the 2s. 6d. per week allowance to Passenger Guards qualified to act as motormen in cases of emergency is a violation of the National Agreement dated 27th July, 1928.

The Board took the view that the action of the companies was not in contravention of the provisions of the Agreement dated

Signalmen—Elswick Station Box—London and North Eastern Railway—Assessment of Marks for Passing on Messages from Trainmen to Signalmen at other Boxes.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that the Signalmen at Elswick Station Box should be allowed 5 marks per message in respect of messages received from drivers which they had to transmit to the signalmen in No. 3 Box, Newcastle, and based their claim on the provisions of the Signalmen's Agreement dated 1st May, 1922.

The Board's Finding was that the claim for 5 marks for the messages in question was not established.

Porters, Grade II—Claim to be Regraded as Porters, Grade I—London, Midland and Scottish Railway.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that Porters, Grade II, employed at Attercliffe Road, Northorpe, Linacre Road and Hampton-in-Arden stations, should be regraded as Porters, Grade I, in accordance with Appendix "G" to the Memorandum of Agreement dated 20th March, 1920, which sets out the grades to be eliminated and absorbed in the standard grade of Porter, Grade I. This reads—

"Men in charge of and performing the whole of the indoor and outdoor duties at a halt or station to which a Station Master is not allocated, but which is supervised by the Station Master

The Finding of the Board was that, as the men in question do not come within the wording of this clause, the claim for regrading has

Goods Porters, Swansea—Great Western Railway—Application for Regrading as Sheeters and Ropers.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that certain Goods Porters employed at Swansea, Great Western Railway, should be regraded as Sheeters and Ropers on the grounds of the nature of the work they performed.

The Board decided that the men concerned should be regraded as Sheeters and Ropers.

Sheeters and Ropers.

Adult Male Staff employed on Railway Companies' Road Vehicles—Rates of Pay and Conditions of Service.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted that the Railway Companies are acting irregularly in applying the conditions of service outlined in the Agreement dated 9th April, 1929, to those members of the Adult Male Staff employed on the Railway Companies' road vehicles who had been in the employment of the Companies before 15th April, 1929, the date upon which the Agreement became operative.

The Board took the view, having regard to the difference in opinions expressed as to what was in the minds of the parties when the Agreement of 9th April, 1929, was entered into, that the parties should meet to discuss the matter and consider whether any modification of the present arrangements could be made.

Flagmen and Look-out men—Payment for Sunday Duty—Protecting Artisans paid at double time rates.—The National Union of Railwaymen claimed that Flagmen and Look-out men (other than those solely employed on such duties) should be paid at double time rate when employed on such duties) should be paid at double time rate when engaged on Sundays protecting artisans performing work payable at double time rate.

The Board's Finding was that the men concerned should be paid

at double time rate.

Sentinel Coaches, West Hartlepool—London and North Eastern Railway—Claim for Walking Time Allowance.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen submitted a claim that men operating "Sentinel" coaches, West Hartlepool, should be paid 15 minutes walking time allowance from the relieving point (West Hartlepool Station) to the appointed booking off point (West Hartlepool Shed).

After the hearing of the case and before the consideration of it

After the hearing of the case and before the consideration of it by the Board, the Company's representatives stated that they desired to submit further evidence in regard to a point raised in cross-examination. The Board took the view that a statement of this additional evidence should be submitted to the Society for their consideration before it is considered by the Board. The Board accordingly adjourned the hearing, with liberty to either party to apply for a date to be fixed for a further hearing of the case.

Driver Locke, Eastleigh-Southern Railway-Claim for Travelling Time.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen submitted that Driver Locke should be paid travelling time for the week ending 28th September, 1929, when he was rostered to perform certain duties at Winchester. Driver Locke travelled from Eastleigh to Winchester and back daily during the week in question Eastleigh to Winchester and back daily during the week in question and claimed that he was entitled to be paid travelling time for each day, whereas the Company claimed that he was entitled only to payment for the actual hours worked at Winchester, plus travelling time between Eastleigh and Winchester on 23rd September, plus travelling time between Winchester and Eastleigh on 28th September, plus lodging allowance for 5 nights at 3s. 6d. per night.

The Board's Finding was that the claim for payment of travelling time had not been established.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

ORDER E. (10), dated 16th January, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 27th January, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.B. (14), dated 30th January, 1931, to vary the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers and to fix general minimum piece-rates and vary the vertime rates for certain classes of workers.
Objection period expires 30th March, 1931

lute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (52), dated 7th February, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 30th March, 1931.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Q. (35), dated 10th February, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers and for certain classes of female

Objection period expires 3rd April, 1931.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st February, 1931, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 53 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:

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

Chain Trade (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 7.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the general enforcement in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the inspection of firms engaged in industries in which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under these Acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in charge these acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in enarge of a senior inspector. The areas covered by the eight Divisional Offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below; and communications should be sent to "the Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses

South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London—East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire):—

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London,

(Tel. No. : Victoria 8020.)

South-Eastern Division (II) (comprising London—South-East, South-West, West, and West Central; Kent, Surrey, and Sussex):—
Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

(Tel. No. : Victoria 8020.)

South-Western Division (comprising Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, omerset, Devon, and Cornwall):—
34, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
(Tel. No.: Bristol 7801.)

Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—
205, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
(Tel. No.: Birmingham, Central 2511-2.)

North-Eastern Division (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Northumberland):— Stansfeld Chambers, 6, Great George Street, Leeds.

(Tel. No.: Leeds 22425.) North-Western Division (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, West-morland, and Cumberland):—
270, Oxford Road, Manchester.

(Tel. No.: Ardwick 1868.)

Scottish Division (comprising the whole of Scotland):—
26, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.
(Tel. No.: Edinburgh 30585.)

Welsh Division (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouth-

Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff. (Tel. No.: Cardiff 5253.)

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882 TO 1928.

NORTH WEST MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1928.

oint Authority: Representative of Workers in the Industry.

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that as soon as may after the 23rd day of February, 1931, she will designate to the orth West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance ith Section 2 (10) of Part I of the first annex to the Schedule to the North West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1928, the mployees' organisations having members in the employment of thorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations designated may always a representative of property of property of the section of the s designated may choose a representative of persons employed in unnection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (10) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 21st day of February, 1931, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CHILD LABOUR.—The age of admission of children to employment non-industrial occupations. Report. International Labour Office. Geneva, 1931; price 2s. 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.—Studies on industrial relations. I. Studies and Reports, Series A. (Industrial Relations) No. 33. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.) (See page 52.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—International Labour Conference, fourteenth session, Geneva, 10th to 28th June, 1930. Report to the Minister of Labour by the delegates of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (Cmd. 3774; price 6d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—Legislative series. Vol. VIII, 1927, Part II. (Ecuador to United States of America). Part III, Indexes. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three parts.)

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES—Conditions of women staff employed in the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes. Report of Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour. (Cmd. 3769; price 2d.) (See page 49.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.—Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years, 1913 and 1916 to 1929. Seventy-fourth number. Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, and the Registrars-General. (Cmd. 3767; price 6s.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The junior technical school. Educationa Pamphlets, No. 83. Board of Education. (S.O. publication;

TRADE BOARDS.—Report by Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C., on a public inquiry with regard to the Draft Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918 to the catering trade. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

TRADE UNIONS.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1930. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) (See p. 51.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment and public works. Studies and Reports. Series C. (Employment and Unemployment) No. 15. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 4s.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Unemployment Fund Account, 1929. (H.C. 25; price 1d.) (ii) Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit. U.I. Code 8B (formerly U.I. 440). Pamphlet 12/1930 December, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1929. (New Annual Series, No. 9.) Text. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

Workmen's Compensation.—Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1929. Home Office. (Cmd. 3781: price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Loch Long: Erection of Six Workmen's Cottages: Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank.—Chatham: Paving Blocks: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C.—Peterhead: Portland Cement: Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Yard Abroad: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Bedplates, Main Engines: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Bells, Electric: Bonnella Bros., Ltd., London, N.W.; Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Belting, Leather: Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester; Card Clothing and Belting, Ltd., Halifax; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Bolts, Nickel Steel Cylinder Head: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Brackets, Cast Steel: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Brackets, Cast Steel: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Cable, Electric: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—Capstans, Electric: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Clasgow.—Cells, Inert: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cells, Secondary: London Battery and Cable Co., Ltd., London, E.—Centres: British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Cloth, Cotton Cleaning: A. Robertshaw & Sons, Ltd., Mytholmroyd; The Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley; The Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot.—Cloth, Woollen: Jas. Harper & Sons, Calverly.—Column, Liquefaction for Oxygen Plant: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Compressor: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Counterpanes, etc.: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—Cranes, Steam Travelling: Joseph Booth and Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Dressings, Surgical: Robert Bailey and Son, Ltd., Stockport; Steam Travelling: Joseph Booth and Bros., Ltd., Leeds.—Crankshafts, Main Engine: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Dressings, Surgical: Robert Bailey and Son, Ltd., Stockport; S. Maw, Son and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. J. Smith and Nephew, Ltd., Hull; W. G. Taylor, Birmingham.—Fans, Table: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fittings, Electric Light: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Kensington Stamping Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell and Breeden, Birmingham; Rainsford and Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hides and

Leather: George Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow-field Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Hoses, Bronze: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Player, Mitchell and Breeden, Birmingham.—Lamp Glasses, Shades, etc.: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, Leeds; Josiah Lane and Sons, Ltd., Dudley; S. & W. (Lighting), Ltd., Tipton.—Lathes: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—Lathes, Capstan: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathe, Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Leads, Telephone: Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.—Life-buoys and Belts: Speeding, Ltd., Sunderland; Steedman & McAlister, Glasgow; J. Wilson & Co. (Govan), Ltd., Glasgow.—Lift, Electric: A. and P. Steven, Ltd., Glasgow.—Liners, Forged Steel Cylinder: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow:in-Furness.—Machine, Grinding: John Lund, Ltd., Keighley.—Machine, Joggling, Plate: Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Milling: Affred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Ward Haggas and Smith, London, S.W.—Machine, Planing: Ward Haggas and Smith, London, S.W.—Machine, Planing: Ward Haggas and Smith, London, S.W.—Machine, Profiling: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Mica: Attwater and Sons, Preston; Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mica Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bromley; L. Vandervelde, London, E.—Mica: Attwater and Sons, Preston; Dacier, Ltd., London, S.E.; Mica and Micanite Supplies, Ltd., London, N.; A. Pearce & Co., Birming-ham; R. Whiffin, Ltd., Manchester.—Mill, Precision Rolling: W. H. A. Robertson & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Milk, Condensed, Unsweetened: Nesté and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Staverton.—Motor-Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Nails, Copper: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Armistead and Grimshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Tower Mfg. Co., Ltd., Worcester; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield.—Paint, Black: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Boiler: The Paith, County Koop, Paldwine), Lyon and Steel Co., Ltd., Cordiff. Paint, Black: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Boiler: The British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; The Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Plywood: Aeronautical and Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Radiators, Electric: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Resistances for Electric Welding: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Princhton. Pad. Connecting: Violens Armstrongs. Ltd. Ponders End.—Resistances for Electric Welding: Allen West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Rod, Connecting: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Sailcloth, Canvas: The Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; The Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Anderson and Chalmers, Arbroath.—Sand Blast Equipment: J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Moreketer Science Heart Lengarkships Steel Co., Ltd., Mother-Arbroath.—Sand Blast Equipment: J. W. Jackman & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sections, H.S.T.: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Separator, Oil: Stream Line Filter Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Silicate Cotton: J. C. Broadbent & Co., Ltd., Redear.—Steering Gear Equipment: John Hastie & Co., Ltd., Greenock.—Switchgear: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Erskine Heap & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Tape, Adhesive: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester.—Tins: Huntley, Boorne and Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Travellers, Electric: Isles, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubes, Cast Steel Shaft: E. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd.

WAR OFFICE.

Birmingham.—Wheels, Mitre: Clegg & Howgate, Ltd., Bingley.—Winch: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Winch, Trawl: James Robertson & Sons (Fleetwood), Ltd., Fleetwood.

F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Tuner Amplifiers and Coils W/T: Radio Instru-

Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.-Acid, Sul-Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—Acid, Sulphuric: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—Ambulance Bodies: W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.—Asbestos Protected Metal Sheets: Cellacite & British Uralite, Ltd., London, W.C.—Belts, Waist: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Blankets, Brown: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blankets, White: T. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—Bodies for Six-wheeled Vehicles: Chas. Roberts & Co. Ltd. Washfeld.—Boots Massuita: Adams Rros (Raunds) Mytholmroyd.—Bodies for Six-wheeled venicles: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Boots, Mosquito: Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds.—Braces: George Aked, Halifax.—Brake Drums: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Brass Bar: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brooms, Soft, Heads: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Blacking and Brass: Jas. Root & Son, London, N.—Brushes, Clothes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Root & Son, London, N.—Brushes, Clothes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Hair: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Brushes, Polishing: Beachwood, Ltd., Chesham; Moss & Paddock, Bolton.—Brushes, Shaving: Britannia Brass Works, Ltd., London, N.; J. Root & Son, London, N.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—Candles, Smoke: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Roslin.—Cases, W.P.: Wenn, Ltd., Great Yar-

mouth; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cisterns and Cylinders: National Galvanisers, Ltd., Sunderland.—Coats, Warm: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Coir Fibre: J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Gooking Apparatus: Adams & Sons, London, S.W.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cresoli: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.—Cylinders, Iron: F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London.—Dowles, Tan: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Dressings, Field: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet.—Floor Polish: Fortune & Co., Preston.—Forks and Spoons: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—Generating Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Glass, Window: Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—Knives, Table: Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield; Francis Greaves & Sons, Sheffield.—Lathes: Denham's Engg. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Alloy: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London.—Lead, Pig: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lockers, Metal: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—Metal Melting Furnace: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrimouth: T. E. Dingwall, Ltd., London, E.C.-Cisterns and Lockers, Metal: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment), Ltd., London, E.—Metal Melting Furnace: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Mop Heads: T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley, Staffs.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Riley (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Cars, Six-wheeled, and Motor Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Overalls, Combination: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Pagris: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—Pantaloons, Bedford Cord: G. Glanfield & Sons, London, E.; L. Silberston.—Server Lendon, E. Pins Tent Wood: D. Vanderstegen, Reading.— Ltd., London, E.—Pagris: E. Spinner & Co., Preston.—Pantaloons, Bedford Cord: G. Glanfield & Sons, London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Pins, Tent, Wood: D. Vanderstegen, Reading.—Pipes, Hose, Canvas: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester; F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Rags, Old: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Roofing Composition: Industrial Engg. Ltd., London, N.W.—Rugs, Axminster: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Screws, Wood: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Shirting, Angola: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—Skins, Chamois: E. Cope & Son, Nuneaton.—Socks, Worsted: A. Yates & Co., Sileby; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding.—Spun Yarn: Forth & Clyde Roperie Co., Kirkcaldy.—Stair Treads: Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd., London, E.; Ferodo, Ltd., Chapel-en-le-Frith.—Steel Bars: J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated: Burnell & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Stoves, Soyers: Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tractors, Six-ton: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Cardiff, Maendy Barracks, Dining Room, Cookhouse, etc.: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilly. Chatham, Southill Barracks, Erection of Garage: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Deepcut Camp, Erection of Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Lydd, Erection of Gymnasium Block: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Chatham, Artificers' Work: H. Goodsell, Maidstone, Lichfield, Whittington Barracks, Dining Room, etc.: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Aldershot, Buller Barracks, Single Officers' Quarter: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, etc., Artificers' Work: H. J. Gower, Ltd., London, E.C. Aldershot, Waterloo Barracks (East), Cookhouse and Dining Room Block: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Blackdown and Deepcut, Provision of Wardrobe and Deepcut, Provision of Wardrobe Cupboards in Married Soldiers Quarters: Caesar Bros., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Buller Barracks, Alterations and additions to R.A.S.C. Officers' Mess: H racks, Alterations and additions to R.A.S.C. Officers' Mess: H. T. Hill, Farnborough. Woolwich, Provide Bath Rooms with W.C.'s to Warrant Officers' Quarters: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Gravesend. Dreghorn Castle, Installation of Electric Lighting: Grindlay Ross & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Bristol, Horfield Barracks, Re-appropriation of Hospital Reception Station: F. H. Biddiscombe, Trowbridge.—Tilshead, West Down Camp, Erection of Latrines: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Gosport, Fort Brockhurst, Improvements to Regimental Institute: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks, Reconstruct Destructor Plant: Middlesbrough.—Tuner Amplifiers and Golls W/T: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Varnishes, Lacquers, Polishes, etc.: L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell Spence & Co., Hull; Colthurst and Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Gross, Sherwood and Heald, Ltd., Barking; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.; Jenson and Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish and Enamel Co., Ltd., London; A. Vickers, Ltd., Strood; Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.—Vehicles, Six-Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Painwishers, Wheele Mitra & Clear & Howards Ltd. Bindley. New Destructor Co., Ltd., Pershore. Scarborough, Electric Lighting Wm. Sykes & Son, Darlington. Scarborough, Vehicle Shed

AIR MINISTRY.

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Ammunition: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—Asbestos Ammunition: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—Asbestos Cement Sheeting: Asbestos Cement Building Products, London, E.C.—Aseptic Furniture: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Automatic Exchanges: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Axleboxes: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Smethwick.—Biscam: Modern Pharmacals, Ltd., London, W.C.—Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts: Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston), Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Stephen Walker, Walgrave; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Brake Blocks: Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Car: Daimler Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Carriage and Wagon Spares: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd. Wagon Spares: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Metropolitan Cammell Carriage Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.— London, S.W.—Cloth: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Clothing: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Coal Tar: South Metropolitan Gas Co., London, S.E.—Cotton Banians: I. & R. Morley: London, E.C.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Electric Motors: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Electrical Materials: Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Elevating Trucks: H. Morris, Ltd., London, Franciscos: Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd. London, Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Elevating Irucks: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Felt Mats: Mitchells, Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot.—Fishbolts: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Furniture: Heal & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Lightning Arresters: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Liquaphalt: Representations of the Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Liquaphalt: Arresters: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Liquaphalt:
Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Lymph: Lister Institute,
Marazion.—Machine Tools: Loudon Bros. (London), Ltd., London,
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Manchester.—Novarsenobilion: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—
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Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rail Anchors: P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd.,
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Blectrical Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Batteries—Enlargement: Taplow (Bucks) Telephonic Repeater Station: Pritchett and Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Clothing Contracts, 1931-33: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Arthur Miller, London, S.E.—Rowing Boat and 2 Motor Boats: F. Maynard, London, W.

NOTICE.

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SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1931.

STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

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14 1 24 1 24	-	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr.	99-9	101·4	88·6	85·7	84·6	83·6	76·9
	2nd ,,	98-6	95·8	87·3	84·9	86·1	82·2	73·4
	3rd ,,	99-3	93·9	90·2	85·3	83·8	82·1	70·7
	4th ,,	102-4	92·0	90·4	84·9	83·1	80·7	67·0
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	177·3 170·5 172·0 179·7	178·5 173·0 173·8 176·2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	171·0 164·2 165·2 168·5	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr.	101·4	102 1	98·5	97·8	94·5	94·5	92·7
	2nd ,,	97·5	98·9	96·1	93·9	94·1	91·9	88·6
	3rd ,,	98·3	99·4	97·9	94·5	94·5	93·4	89·5
	4th ,,	102·7	100·7	101·5	96·3	95·6	95·2	88·9
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	148·2	165·7	152·7	134·3	147·2	145·1	128·4
	2nd ,,	153·2	147·0	122·8	136·7	139·4	138·9	110·3
	3rd ,,	159·2	149·9	135·2	141·3	144·6	146·2	104·8
	4th ,,	158·4	154·0	128·7	151·6	147·7	143·5	96·3
Value at 1924 Prices, Million £	1st Qr.	149·6	168·4	166 · 4	155·7	169·2	170·6	155·7
	2nd ,,	154·5	144·5	130 · 3	155·5	161·5	165·4	135·3
	3rd ,,	156·9	152·3	146 · 5	161·1	165·4	170·5	128·6
	4th ,,	157·8	162·9	139 · 8	173·8	171·6	169·9	122·6
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·1 99·1 101·4 100·3	98·4 101·7 98·4 94·5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 91 \cdot 7 \\ 94 \cdot 2 \\ 92 \cdot 3 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	86·3 87·9 87·7 87·2	87·0 86·3 87·4 86·1	85·1 84·0 85·7 84·5	82·4 81·5 81·5 78·6
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	106·3	95·5	78·6	103·6	84·2	93·6	63·6
	2nd ,,	101·6	82·4	77·8	95·1	82·4	85·1	61·7
	3rd ,,	94·0	77·6	97·7	86·9	85·6	83·4	66·2
	4th ,,	98·6	87·3	138·0	92·5	96·2	75·0	66·8
Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr.	110·0	112·0	113·7	114·9	115·9	117·9	120·0
	2nd ,,	110·5	112·5	114·1	115·2	116·1	118·2	121·2
	3rd ,,	110·9	113·0	114·4	115·4	116·9	118·7	121·7
	4th ,,	111·5	113·4	114·7	115·7	117·5	119·2	122·3
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr.	93.6	95·6	98·0	98·4	100·1	100·3	100·2
	2nd ,,	96.2	96·1	88·9	100·8	100·5	102·7	98·7
	3rd ,,	95.3	95·1	84·6	100·6	99·7	103·0	96·9
	4th ,,	95.5	97·1	90·5	100·3	99·9	102·3	94·8
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. Total	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11 · 8 10 · 3 11 · 1 12 · 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11·4 13·9 15·8 14·9	12.6 10.3 10.5 11.1	11·5 11·2 12·9 13·6	13·5 11·3 11·5 12·8	15•4 17·6 20·4 23·0
Males	1st Qr.	9·1	9·8	9·3	10·3	9·6	11·0	11·7
	2nd ,,	8·0	9·9	10·8	8·6	9·3	9·2	13·0
	3rd ,,	8·8	10·5	12·3	8·7	10·5	9·2	15·0
	4th ,,	9·5	10·0	12·0	9·2	11·0	10·2	17·2
Females	1st Qr.	2·7	2·6	2·1	2·3	1·9	2·5	3·7
	2nd ,,	2·3	2·4	3·1	1·7	1·9	2·2	4·6
	3rd ,,	2·4	2·5	3·5	1·8	2·4	2·3	5·4
	4th ,,	2·5	2·0	2·9	1·9	2·5	2·6	5·8
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) \ldots	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		res not lable.	9·3 9·0 9·6 10·1	9·6 7·5 7·4 8·3	8·8 8·4 9·2 10·3	10·8 8·8 8·7 10·1	11 · 8 12 · 6 14 · 1 17 · 3
Tompotating Stopped (males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,		res not lable.	2·2 4·9 6·3 4·8	2·9 2·8 3·1 2·8	2·7 2·8 3·7 3·2	2·7 2·5 2·8 2·7	3·6 5·0 6·3 5·7
(Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99 100 100½ 101	$ \begin{array}{c c} 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 102 \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \end{array} $	102 101 101 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 99½ 99	99 99 99 99
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100	avai	res not ilable.	106.8 {	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	110·9 103·1 99·5
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	1,999
	2nd ,,	1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,805
	3rd ,,	1,962	1,892	1,222	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,745
	4th ,,	2,055	2,016	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,856
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	101·4	100·5	102·3	105·8	101·1	100·3	99·4
	2nd ,,	98·9	93·7	72·4	102·3	92·8	97·6	89·8
	3rd ,,	97·6	94·1	60·8	108·4	93·4	97·2	86·8
	4th ,,	102·2	100·2	86·4	102·0	97·2	100·2	92·3
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,200
	2nd ,,	1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,499
	3rd ,,	2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,838
	4th ,,	1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,355	1,295
Percentage of 1924 Average {	1st Qr.	74·9	77·7	78·5	74·2	73·3	73·3	69·9
	2nd ,,	102·3	100·0	80·5	92·9	90·5	87·7	87·4
	3rd ,,	134·4	131·1	115·6	128·4	117·0	114·3	107·1
	4th ,,	88·4	86·6	80·6	81·2	79·0	79·0	75·5
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	106·9	113·0	118·4	119·4	125·7	124·3	129·0
	2nd ,,	112·4	115·4	108·2	122·0	124·9	128·6	130·8
	3rd ,,	113·0	116·1	114·2	121·7	125·4	127·8	129·0
	4th ,,	126·2	131·1	133·7	139·0	146·3	149·3	148·5
	1st Qr.	93·3	98·6	103·3	104·2	109·7	108·4	112·5
	2n d ,,	98·1	100·7	94·4	106·5	108·9	112·2	114·2
	3rd ,,	98·6	101·3	99·7	106·1	109·4	111·5	112·5
	4th ,,	110·1	114·3	116·6	121·3	127·7	130·3	129·6
British Exports (Volume, all commodities).	1st Qr.	194·7	208·7	189·6	170·5	181·9	181·2	164·1
	2nd ,,	196·5	184·0	148·6	171·9	173·3	177·6	140·7
	3rd ,,	201·9	186·6	157·7	176·2	179·7	184·7	136·3
	4th ,,	207·8	194·1	157·1	190·6	188·6	186·1	129·4
	1st Qr.	195·7	211·2	207·8	196·1	210·5	213·7	200·1
	2nd ,,	197·5	183·4	159·6	198·2	201·2	213·3	174·9
	3rd ,,	200·5	192·2	172·1	203·5	206·9	218·5	170·1
	4th ,,	207·2	208·4	172·5	221·5	219·7	222·3	165·6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97·7	105·5	103·8	98·0	105·1	106·7	99·9
	2nd ,,	98·6	91·6	79·7	99·0	100·5	106·5	87·4
	3rd ,,	100·1	96·0	85·9	101·6	103·3	109·1	85·0
	4th ,,	103·5	104·1	86·1	110·6	109·7	110·9	82·7
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities).	1st Qr.	262·3	312·0	284·4	289·5	276·5	275·9	259·0
	2nd ,,	261·8	288·1	251·6	261·5	261·3	268·3	233·6
	3rd ,,	282·3	252·5	276·6	258·1	256·7	268·5	225·4
	4th ,,	331·0	314·1	303·2	286·3	280·8	299·2	240·6
	1st Qr.	264·9	310·0	309·3	344·5	316·0	322.6	320·9
	2nd ,,	265·0	295·5	280·5	309·8	304·9	312.3	306·1
	3rd ,,	284·0	253·7	307·1	291·9	284·3	311.2	296·3
	4th ,,	323·6	323·1	338·5	320·6	321·9	352.5	345·1
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	93·2	109·0	108·8	121·1	111·1	113·5	112 · 8
	2nd ,,	93·2	103·9	98·6	108·9	107·2	109·8	107 · 6
	3rd ,,	99·9	89·2	108·0	102·6	100·0	109·5	104 · 2
	4th ,,	113·8	113·6	119·0	112·8	113·2	123·6	121 · 4
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.	0.63328	No change.	5 Mch. 5 6 Aug. 4½ 1 Oct. 4 3 Dec. 5	No change. 5	21 Apr. 4½	No change. 4½	7 Feb. 5½ 26 Sep. 6½ 31 Oct. 6	6 Feb. 4 6 Mch. 4 20 Mch. 3 1 May 3
* Published by courtesy of the Ch	mbor of	Shinning of t		and on and of t	the "Statist"	Company Ti-	12 Dec. 5	

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BRITTA FIRE LL STRA	HO	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3 to	4 4 <u>1</u> 4 4 1 8	418 48 476 45	4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 % 4 %	418 378 418 418 418	5 51 51 58	3 18 2 18 2 18 2 18
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·4 15·6 15·0 16·1	16·1 15·6 14·6 15·6	15·2 14·0 13·4 14·8	15·3 15·3 14·7 15·7	15·6 15·6 14·6 15·5	15·7 15·2 14·7 15·4	15·0 14·3 13·2 13·6
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·2 100·3 96·8 103·7	103·4 100·5 94·3 100·2	98·1 90·1 86·6 95·1	98·8 94·6 101·4	100·5 94·3 100·1	98·0 94·4 99·4	96·7 92·4 85·2 87·7
Joal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23·8 21·9 21·3 22·0	21·9 19·3 18·7 21·2	22·3 7·3 1·2 11·1	22·0 20·5 20·3 20·9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2 98·9	22.6 19.3 18.8 20.5
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·7 98·5 95·7 98·9	98.6 86.5 84.0 95.0	100·0 32·7 5·4 49·9	98·8 92·3 91·4 93·7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·2 5·1 5·2 5·0	4·2 3·9 4·5	1·9 0·5	4·4 4·2 4·1	4·2 4·1 4·3	5·0 5·3 5·4	4·5 4·4 4·4
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100·1 101·6 96·4	82·7 75·4 86·6	37·5 0·1 10·5	85·8 82·2 78·9	81·5 80·7 84·6	97·1 104·0 104·7	87.8 85.8 85.1
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	10·1 17·5 20·4 15·6	8·9 8·8 9·2	18·0 20·3 18·2	21·6 26·1 23·2 728·0	17·6 16·7 14·8	20·8 24·9 22·4
ron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	759·6 724·2 621·9 634·6	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7	247·1 60·0 170·3	827·3 702·4 667·5	701·9 677·9 733·9	827·8 802·0 788·7	662·7 551·1 427·8
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·0 91·0 92·9	89·5 83·3 93·3	36·2 8·8 24·9	121·1 102·8 97·7	102·7 99·2 107·4	121·1 117·4 115·4	97·0 80·6 62·6
ron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	lst Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	639·3 625·7 591·2 583·4	574·8 551·6 462·0 490·4	534·7 223·2 14·7 41·3	683·8 611·1 577·1	572 · 8 503 · 9 542 · 8	641·3 672·8 654·4	599·1 442·6 383·0
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	105·0 102·8 97·1 95·8	94·4 90·6 75·9 80·5	87·8 36·7 2·4 6·8	91.8 112.3 100.3 94.8	94·1 85·4 89·1	105·3 110·5 107·5	98·4 72·7 62·9
ron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·2 17·7 22·3 23·9	22·8 24·3 26·5 24·0	20·8 45·3 57·3 47·0	17·5 16·5 17·6 20·7	20·0 23·2 21·2	17·8 18·6 20·5	29·1 35·5 44·4
Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	14·9 14·8 14·5	13·3 12·4 12·4 11·8	12·1 15·5 17·7 17·5	12·7 9·9 9·4 9·7	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	9·1 9·5 10·1	15·1 18·4 22·8
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 110·4 96·0 90·1	85·2 68·7 78·9 86·9	88·0 92·5 86·6 101·3	113.6 124.8 131.1 , 109.0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116 · 4 109 · 0 109 · 4 97 · 5
llectrical Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·8 5·4 5·0 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·5 5·5	6·6 9·6 8·0 6·7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	9·1 10·9
hipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1 · 47 1 · 52 1 · 47 1 · 30	1·17 1·09 1·01 0·89	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76	1·22 1·39 1·54 1·58	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1.61 1.39 1.12 0.91
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3r d ,, 4th ,,	102·4 105·4 102·0 90·1	81·0 76·0 70·1 61·5	58·6 58·5 53·8 52·8	84·6 96·6 106·8 109·8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	96 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
hipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,	227·8 375·2 252·7 194·6	202·4 189·8 260·6 161·0	193·1 168·5 68·3 152·4	579·8 437·1 370·1 377·5	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	230 · 160 · 132 · 1
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	86·7 142·9 96·3 74·1	77·1 72·3 99·2 61·3	73·5 64·2 26·0 58·0	220·8 166·5 140·9 143·8	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162 · 8 87 · 8 61 · 2 50 · 3
 hipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering —Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain. 	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	28·1 25·1 25·9 28·3	29·3 29·2 33·1 35·3	34·3 35·3 40·4 41·9	30·1 22·0 20·1 19·0	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22· 26· 31· 43·
Average quantity monthly, million lbs	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	122·7 106·4 96·7 146·7	155·8 134·7 113·0 152·9	147·8 106·2 94·1 129·1	160·2 134·5 121·8 124·9	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135•5	118· 90· 65· 90·
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	104 90 82 124	132 114 96 129	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 56 76
otton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·8 15·4 15·1 8·9	6·6 7·7 11·6 6·8	9·1 20·6 25·4 17·4	8·6 6·9 9·6 11·1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23· 37· 45· 43·
Tool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	100	Figures not available.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 92 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 8 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \end{array} \right. $	91.6 95.6 94.9 96.7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88·8 93·3 88·5 90·6	83. 73. 75. 76.
Vool Textile Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	7·1 5·1 7·5 8·5	13·1 17·9 17·7 9·7	10·8 18·6 20·7 13·9	10·6 9·2 9·0 7·1	7·7 9·3 15·6 14·3	13·1 12·0 15·2 15·1	21· 22· 26· 25·
uilding—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 1464 towns, million £.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th .,	15·9 15·1 13·6 13·7	16·0 17·9 16·0 16·6	20·1 16·9 15·9 14·8	16·6 17·2 14·7 15·8	15·9 17·2 17·1 17·2	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18· 20· 17· 18·
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	108·9 103·4 93·2 93·8	109·6 122·6 109·6 113·7	137·7 115·8 108·9 101·4	113·7 117·8 100·7 108·2	108·9 117·8 117·1 117·8	107·5 151·4 112·3 129·5	128· 138· 117· 126·
uilding—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	12·5 8·3 9·8 10·9	11·1 7·4 7·7 11·0	11·3 8·4 9·3 12·4	12·1 6·8 7·6 13·4	14·5 9·7 10·6 14·2	19·1 9·0 9·3 15·2	17· 12· 14· 20·
ublic Works Contracting—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·4 16·2 16·5	18·9 16·1 15·0	18·8 18·1 18·8 21·7	20·1 15·1 15·1 19·0	21·1 17·8 19·2 23·2	26·9 19·5 19·8 23·8	26· 26· 28· 29·

[•] Coal shipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included.
† Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE ITPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT,

EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100]

