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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE fluctuations in the course of employment observed January continued during February, but by the end of the month there had been a slight net increase in the umbers unemployed.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 21 · 7 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 21.5 at 26th January, 1931, and 12.9 at 24th February, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 23rd February, 1931, was 22.6, and for females 19.6. At 26th January, 1931, the corresponding percentages were $22 \cdot 1$ and $19 \cdot 9$.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain .- It is stimated that on 23rd February, 1931, there were approximately 9,224,900 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 96,600 more than a month before, when the figures were affected by the cotton dispute, but 791,800 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 23rd February, 1931, there were 1,888,716 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 13,386 more than a month before and 804,821 more than a year before. The total on 23rd February, 1931, included 1,374,855 men, 58,228 boys, 406,433 women and 49,200 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,323,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and there-fore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 465,300 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 100,100 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,714,556, included 234,949 men, 6,050 boys, 45,473 women and 3,468 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month. Numbers Temporarily Stopped .- At 23rd February, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 406,249 men, 12,415 boys, 182,989 women and 12,039 girls who were on short time or were otherwise Ispended from work on the definite understanding that hey were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 613,692 was 6,249 more than a month before, and 246,848 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employ-ment.—At 23rd February, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 112,713 men, 315 boys, 2,201 women, and 21 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 115,250 was 5,373 more than a month before, and 26,724 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.-There were increases in the numbers unemployed in

motor vehicle industry, the hosiery and carpet trades, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, paper manu-facture, and dock and harbour service.

There was a further improvement, however, in the pottery, steel, silk and artificial silk industries. The numbers unemployed also decreased in the building trade, public works contracting, and cement manufacture, and in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, lace, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during February resulted in an estimated decrease of £47,800 in the weekly full-time wages of about 570,000 workpeople, and in an increase of $\pounds 2,050$ in those of 64,000 workpeople.

The principal industry affected by reductions was the building trade, in which at most towns in England and Wales there were decreases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour for craftsmen and 1d. or 1d. an hour for labourers. Reductions also occurred in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, tinplate makers, chain makers, certain classes of linen workers in Northern Ireland, silk workers at Macclesfield, and brush and broom makers.

The principal increase concerned men employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts, whose wages were increased, under a sliding scale based on selling prices, by an amount equivalent in most cases to 1 per cent. on current rates.

COST OF LIVING.

At 28th February, 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 50 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 52 per cent. a month ago, and 61 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 34, 36 and 50.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war workingclass family expenditure.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February was 24. In addition, 10 disputes which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in February (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) is estimated at about 127,000, and the aggregate coal mining, in the manufacture of glass, pig iron, non-ferrous metals, tin plate, and iron and steel tubes; in engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the

RELATIVE LEVELS OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1930.

In previous issues * of this GAZETTE particulars have been given, from time to time, of the comparative levels of rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August, 1914, and at subsequent dates. In the following article a comparison is made, so far as this is possible from the information in the possession of the Department, between the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914, and the end of December, 1930.

It should be observed that no comprehensive information has been collected by the Department as to the rates of wages actually paid by individual employers in the various industries in 1914 and at December, 1930, and the information available for the purposes of such a comparison is in nearly all cases limited to (a) the standard or minimum rates of wages fixed by collective Agreements signed by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, or embodied in Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, etc., or, (b) in some industries in which no such Agreements, Awards, or Orders have been made, to the minimum rates recognised by the trade unions concerned. In some cases in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in signed Agreements, information which is available as to the amounts of general changes in the existing level of time or piece rates of wages, agreed upon from time to time by the employers' and workers' organisations, has been utilised. It is important, however, to realise that the rates of wages actually paid to individual work-people, or to particular sections of workpeople, may, in a considerable proportion of cases, have been altered since 1914, independently of the general changes jointly agreed upon by employers' associations and trade unions, or fixed by Awards, Orders, etc. Moreover, no information exists as to the changes which have occurred in rates of wages in industries, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease in rates of wages, have been fixed by collective Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders, etc. The particulars given below, therefore, while based on a careful examination of such material as is available to the Department, should be considered in the light of these qualifications and should not be regarded as furnishing more than an approximate indication of the relative levels of wage rates at the two dates; and caution should especially be observed in drawing from them conclusions which depend upon small margins of difference between one figure and another.

Building Trades .- At the end of December, 1930, the hourly rates of wages in the larger towns showed increases, compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. an hour in the case of skilled men and $7\frac{1}{4}d$. to $8\frac{1}{4}d$. an hour in the case of labourers. On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages of the principal classes of workmen, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates at the end of December, 1930, in towns with populations over 100,000, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates of wages by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week (averaging approximately 491 in 1914 and 441 at December, 1930), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose :---

	The second second	Mills Trans YER	15 11 5 A DOLDA		
Occupation.	Recognised R	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Rates of Wages in Large Towns at			
ant in the statistics	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1930.	Pre-war Rates at 31st Dec., 1930.‡		
ur (hudadag fæd), nisoellenoous (teins)	odal ho va	Hourly Rates.	compiled by		
Bricklayers Masons† Carpenters and Joiners Plumbers Plasterers Painters Labourers	d. 9·9 9·8 9·8 9·6 9·7 8·8 6·6	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	Per cent. 93 95 95 98 98 116 116		
bucitary and in pach	in the period	Weekly Rates.	Accordingly,		
Bricklayers Masons† Carpenters and Joiners Plumbers Plasterers Painters Labourers	s. d. 40 7 39 7 39 11 39 8 40 0 36 3 27 0	s. d. 70 7 70 9 70 7 70 7 70 7 71 5 70 3 52 7	Per cent. 74 79 77 78 79 94 95		

If the increases shown above are combined in the proportions of the relative numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase over pre-war rates was approxi-mately 8³/₄d. per hour (or about 107 per cent.) at the end of

See the issues for May, 1919; April, 1920; February, 1921; March, 1922; October, 1922; April, 1923; October, 1923; February, 1925; October, 1927; October, 1928; and February, 1930.
† Where different rates were paid to banker masons and fixers respectively the rates used are those for the former.
‡ As from 1st February, 1931, there was a reduction in wages in the majority of districts in England and Wales, amounting to ‡d. per hour for craftsmen and 4d, or 4d, per hour for labourers.

and 1d. or 1d. per hour for labourers.

December. The increase in weekly full-time wages, allowing for the effect of the reductions which have been made since 1914 in the weekly working hours, was approximately 29s. 3d., or about 86 per cent. It should be observed that the percentages given are general averages for all the large towns combined, and that there is much variation in the percentage increases in different towns.

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Coal Mining .- The information available as to the changes in wages in the coal-mining industry is insufficient to enable a trust-worthy estimate to be made of the average increase in *rates* of wages in this industry since 1914. The general district percentage additions to standard basis rates of wages in the principal coalfields at the beginning of August, 1914, and at the end of December, 1930, were as shown below

District.	Date	Percentage Additions* to the Basis Rates of the Years Specified at			
DAM Distille.	Basis.	4th August, 1914.	31st December 1930.		
1000 000		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Northumberland	1879 1879	50 571	40		
Durham Vorkshire	1911	10	32; 30.33; 27		
Lancashire and Cheshire }	1911	10 {	32 35		
North Derbyshire and Notts.	1911	10	38		
South Wales and Mon	1915	65	28		
Scotland	1888	75	110		

These figures do not provide a full measure of the increase in wage rates, since special advances or allowances have been granted n many districts to particular grades of men. In some cases, the basis rates of wages (to which the percentages are added) have been varied; the lower-paid grades of men in many districts have received special "subsistence" allowances; and men on afternoon and night shifts in South Wales, whose working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week. The average percentage increase in *rates* of wages resulting from the combined effect of all these changes cannot be reliably estimated.

As regards earnings, however, statistics compiled by the Mines Department indicate that the estimated average earnings per manshift worked in June, 1914, and in the quarter ended 30th September, 1930 (the latest date for which information is available), were as shown in the following Table. The "subsistence" rates for lowerpaid workers and, in nearly all districts, the percentage additions to basis rates were the same in December as in September, and earnings per shift, therefore, were probably about the same in the quarter ended December as in the quarter ended September.

	Ea	rnings Shift.	Per- centage	"Subsistence " Rates per Shift
District	June, 1914.	Quarter ended Sept., 1930.	Increase in Earnings.	for lower-paid adult day-wage workers.
Northumberland Durham Yorkshire Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire.	s. d. $6 2\frac{1}{2}$ $6 2\frac{1}{2}$ 6 10 $6 0\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 7 81 8 1 10 12 9 21	24 30 48 53	6s. 9¼d. 6s. 6¼d. See Note ‡. See Note §.
North Derbyshire and Notts. South Wales and Mon Scotland	6 6 ³ 6 9 6 9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	58 41 36	See Note ‡. 7s. 10½d. 7s. 0d.
All districts	6 53	9 31	44	

The hours of labour of underground workers at the end of December, 1930, were $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per shift, with usually a shorter shift on Saturday, compared with 8 (except in Northumberland and Durham) in 1914, and those of surface workers were usually 48 or 49, com-pared with 51 to 58 in 1914. The percentage increases in hourly wages are thus greater than the percentage increases in earnings per man-shift shown above.

Other Mining and Quarrying.—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of December varied, in different occupations, from about 20 to 45 per cent. over the pre-war rates. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron-ore miners in December, 1930, were about 25 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level. For limestone quarrymen in Cumberland the increases over pre-war rates ranged from 50 to 70 per cent.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- In the engineering industry the general advance over pre-war rates for men on time work amounted to 19s. a week at the end of December, except in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates, in which it was 19s. 10¹/₂d. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance on time rates amounted to 17s. or 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. a week. In some cases, however,

* As the basis rates to which the percentages apply vary in different istricts, the percentages quoted should not be taken as indicating the relative

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further advances had been granted to particular classes of workers in both industries. These advances included, in the case of shipbuilding, increases granted to certain classes of workers to bring their rates up to agreed national minimum time rates.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages* of the district time rates of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 9 of the principal shipbuilding centres at 4th August, 1914, and at 31st December, 1930, with the percentage increase over pre-war rates :---

Larves distant	Average (un recognised Wee in the princi	Average Percentage Increase* over		
Occupation.	4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1930.	pre-war rates at 31st Dec., 1930.	
Engineering* :	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	
Fitters and Turners	38 11	59 1	52	
Ironmoulders	41 8	62 4	50	
Patternmakers	42 1	63 4	51	
Labourers	22 10	42 1	84	
Shipbuilding :	41 4	59 11	45	
	40 0	60 0	50	
	22 10	40 11	80	

For semi-skilled classes the percentages range between those shown for skilled men and those for labourers.

The above figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others in 1914, and of 47 hours generally at December, 1930. The average percentage increase in hourly rates thus ranges from about 70 per cent. for skilled workers to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the engineering trade, and from about 65 to 70 per cent. for skilled men to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the shipbuilding trade.

In the case of pieceworkers the general advance over pre-war rates in the engineering industry amounts to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 10s. a week. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance is 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advances of 7s. a week; in addition, a portion of certain special advances, granted during the war under the "Standard Ship Cycle" of awards and consequential extensions, is still paid to some classes of men. The information at the disposal of the Department is not sufficient to enable a reliable calculation to be made of the percentage increase in the wages of piece-workers.

Electrical Installation .- The average of the recognised time rates of wages of wiremen employed by electrical contractors in 12 of the largest towns at the end of December, 1930, was 75s. 3d. a week, compared with 39s. 4d. a week at August, 1914, showing an average increase of 91 per cent. As the normal weekly hours of labour, which were usually 53 or 54 in 1914, were reduced to 47 in 1919, without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates since 1914 is greater, being about 113 per cent.

Other Metal Trades .- In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in corre-spondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours, which generally varied from 54 to 56, were reduced in 1919 to 48, the weekly rates of timeworkers remaining unchanged, and over pre-war rates vary very widely, being in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) equivalent to over 70 per cent. above the pre-war weekly rates, while at the other extreme the rates for the rates for pieceworkers being enhanced to compensate for the change in hours. iron and steel workers in South Wales show increases of less than 20 per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. In the tinplate and steel sheet Boot and Shoe Industry .-- In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled trade in South Wales the increase over pre-war rates amounts to workmen at the end of December, 1930, was 56s. a week. Before about 35 to 45 per cent., and in addition special advances have been the war it was 30s. a week for the majority of the workers in most granted to particular classes of workpeople. Among other metal-

In the computation of these averages, no account is taken of variations of individual wage rates from the general district rates. There are no official statistics as to such variations, but, for engineering, comprehensive statistics or onpiled by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation relating to workpeople are employed at rates in excess of these district rates, and relatively few at lower rates. Thus, in March, 1930, in respect of fitters, turners, moulders, patternmakers and labourers, there were approximately 25 per cent, of these workpeople employed as being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being equivalent to the district rates in the table above; and only 5 per cent, being set to the district rates in the set of a cural wages over the majority rates was not so great in 1914 as in 1930 on the percentage increase in earnings since 1914. The following figures have been compiled by the Federation showing the waveage weekly earnings—including, *inter alia*, the effect of rates differing from the majority rates—for hours actually worked by adult male time-workers :— Pattern Time Workers. Fitters. Turners. Moulders. Makers. Labourers.

 Average Earnings:
 July, 1914
 ... 39s. 64d. 39s. 24d. 39s. 1d. 40s. 44d. 24s. 114d.

 March, 1930
 ... 66s. 114d. 62s. 84d. 61s. 114d. 67s. 04d. 48s. 8d.

 Increase over 1914
 ... 69
 60
 59
 66
 95

 per cent.
 ... 69
 60
 59
 66
 95

The Federation has also compiled similar figures relating to "payment by result" workers. For all classes of adult male workpeople—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—the average weekly earnings were as follows :--All and Payment

by Result All Time Workers. Workers. Average Earnings : July, 1914 ... March, 1930 32s. 54d. 58s. 11d. 40s. 9d. 73s. 0²d. 35s. 01d. 66s. 21d. Increase over 1914-per cent. 81 79 89 It will be noticed that the "combined" percentage increase is substantially higher than the increase in the case of each of the two constituent groups. This is a result of change-over from time-work to payment by result.

Average Percentage Increase* over pre-war rates at 31st Dec., 1930.	
Per cent. 52 50 51	N. B. O.

by Result Workers combined.

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working industries the general increases over pre-war rates of wages at the end of December (for male timeworkers) were 19s. a week in the sheet-metal working trade, 19s. 6d. a week in the spring, tube and various other industries in the Midlands, and 20s. to 20s. 6d. a week in the light castings industry. In the iron and steel and tinplate industries a uniform shift of 8 hours was adopted for shift-workers in 1919 in place of 8 or 12 hours previously, and for day-workers the hours were reduced from about 53 to 47 per week. In the other metal trades the weekly hours were reduced from 53 or 54 to 47.

Cotton Industry.—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry stood generally at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. At the end of December, 1930, they were $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard. Part of this increase, however, was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from $55\frac{1}{2}$ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. If proportionate allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full-time wages would appear to be generally about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, the equivalent increase in hourly rates of wages being 74 per cent. If, however, the average hourly output of pieceworkers has increased as a result of the reduction in hours, the percentage increase in wages will be correspondingly higher. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to various classes of operatives, the effect of which would be to augment the general percentages quoted.

Wool Textile Industry.—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a "cost-of-living wage" to basic rates. At the end of December, 1930, prewar basic rates were subject in most cases to an addition of 5 cent., and to the basic rates so increased was added a "cost-of-living wage" usually of 64 per cent. for timeworkers and sub-contractor piece-workers paid as time-workers* and 56.32 per cent. for pieceworkers, making total increases over pre-war rates of approxi-mately 72 and 64 per cent. for a full working week. In addition, special increases of varying amounts have been made in the rates of wages of particular sections of workpeople, which would tend to augment the percentages quoted. A general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates was also granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from $55\frac{1}{2}$ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The average percentage increase in hourly rates, therefore, is about 90 to 100.

Other Textile Industries .- In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades the general increases over weekly pre-war rates at the end of 1930 were 19s. per week for men and 11s. 4d. per week for women in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, (apart from increases in basic rates, varying for different classes of workpeople, granted in 1919), and 76 per cent for timeworkers and 58 per cent. for pieceworkers in Yorkshire.[†] In the hosiery industry in the Midlands, in addition to increases in basic rates, the general increase was 50 per cent., ‡ and in carpet manufacture it was 50 per cent. for timeworkers and 45 per cent., approximately, for pieceworkers.

districts, though in a few districts it was 28s. or 29s.; while for men in the heel-building department and in the stock and shoe rooms a rate of 27s. a week was adopted in 1914, with effect from the beginning of 1915. The average increase is thus about 90 to 95 per cent. For women of 20 years or over, the minimum rate is 34s. a week, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, but not operative till 1915, the average increase being about 90 to 100 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced from 521 per week in 1914 to 48 per week, and the increases in hourly rates are thus about 105 to 120 per cent.

Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections of the railway service, the wage rates in operation at the end of December, 1930, showed a wide range of increases above the pre-war rates for the corresponding grades. For some of the lower-paid grades, on pre-war rates of about 18s. a week, the increase was as much as 130 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of higher-paid men, it amounted to a little under 100 per cent. The hours of labour were reduced to 48 a week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, and the increases in hourly rates are, therefore, higher than the percentage increases in weekly rates.

Other Transport Services .- For dock labourers, the minimum rates generally paid in December, 1930, were 11s. to 13s. 6d. a day of

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eight hours, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 7s. for a day of usually 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1914. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in December, 1930, were £9 a month for able seamen and £9 10s. for firemen, compared with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respec-tively in August, 1914, the average increase being between 65 and 70 per cent. In the road transport industry the average of the weekly rates of wages for one-horse drivers in twelve of the principal towns was 52s. 6d. a week at the end of December, 1930, com-pared with 25s. 7d. in 1914, an increase of 105 per cent., weekly hours being 48 in 1930 as compared with 56 and upwards, usually, in 1914. In the tramway services it is estimated that the average weekly rates of wages at December, 1930, in over 50 large towns, were about 60s. for drivers and 56s. 6d. for conductors, compared with 30s. 11d. and 27s. 5d. at August, 1914, showing increases of 94 and 106 per cent. respectively; as, however, the weekly hours of labour had been reduced, from 54 to 60 in 1914 to generally 48 in 1930, the average increases in hourly rates of wages were about 129 and 143 per cent. respectively.

Agriculture.—The rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England and Wales at December, 1930, ranged from 30s. to 36s. a week, including the value of certain allowances. In the same districts in 1914 the cash rates of wages (which were subject to the addition of certain allowances) ranged from 13s. to 21s. a week. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1930, was 31s. 7¹/₂d., representing an increase of about 76 per cent. over the average of the cash rates and allowances in 1914, which was 18s. a week. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments, nor of extra earnings at special seasons; and no allowance is made, in the percentage increase quoted, for the reductions in normal weekly working hours which have been made since 1914.

Other Industries.—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914, and at December, 1930, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and bookbinding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of towns :-

Trade and Occupation.	Average (u of recogniz Time Rate in certa Town	Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates	
dan in search month in a start in	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1930.	at 31st Dec., 1930.
Printing and Bookbinding :	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Hand Compositors on Book and	Section Sector	1000 2000	
Jobbing Work	35 8	73 10	107
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers Furniture Making :	33 11	73 7	117
Cabinet 35-lane	39 5	72 5	83
	38 8	72 0	86
Upholsterers	37 5	71 11	92
French Polishors		11 11	
French Polishers Baking :—	S GAR S S A LOCAL	The second second second	CONSTRUCTION AND AND

The hours of labour in a normal full week at December, 1930, were generally 48 in the printing and baking trades, and 44 to 47 in the furniture trade, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and $46\frac{1}{2}$ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914 The presenters 1914. The percentage increases in hourly rates are thus greater than those in weekly rates shown in the Table, averaging (in the towns to which the Table relates) about 119 per cent. for compositors, 129 per cent. for bookbinders, 105 per cent. for cabinet makers, 110 per cent. for upholsterers, 115 per cent. for french polishers, and 134 per cent. for table hands in the baking trade.

In the pottery industry, the general level of rates of wages is 50 to 61¹/₄ per cent. (in different sections) above the pre-war level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to certain classes of workpeople. For labourers in the heavy chemical trade the increase on the 1914 weekly rates of wages amounts to between 105 and 115 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced in the pottery industry from 52 in 1914 to 47 per week, and in the chemical industry from 12 to 8 per shift for shift workers and from 53 or 54 to 47 per week for day workers.

For unskilled labourers in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities in 28 large towns, the average weekly rate of wages shows an increase of about 96 per cent. over that for August, 1914, from 26s. 9d. to 52s. 5d. Hours of labour having been reduced without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, the increase in hourly rates is about 117 per cent. on the average. The average rate for unskilled labourers in the electricity supply industry in over 50 towns at December, 1930, was about 55s, 6d, a week. compared with 26s. 7d. a week in August, 1914, showing an increase of 109 per cent.[†] In this case also the hours of labour have been reduced, and the increase in hourly rates averages 139 per cent.

* The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and in 20 towns in the furniture trade. † A general reduction of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour took effect on 1st January, 1931.

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-war rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of December, 1930, were equivalent to less than 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates. On the other hand, they were equivalent in some cases to over 100 per cent. on the pre-war rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of December, 1930, weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of December, 1950, weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available, averaged between 70 and 74 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages generally were at their highest level. As considerable reductions in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages, since 1914, is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation, it seems probable that at the end of December, 1930, the average level of hourly rates was between 90 and 100 per cent. above that of August, 1914. These figures, it should be noted, relate to the wages of similar grades of workpeople at both dates.

SUMMARY.

The corresponding percentages of increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each half-year since 1920, as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following Table :---

		Year.		Estimated Average Percentage Increase in Weekly Full-Time Rates of Wages at end			
				June.	December.		
1920		1997 (1997) 1997 (1997)	 arias (150-155	170-180		
1921			 	145-155	110-115		
1922			 	85-90	70-75		
1923			 	65-70	65-70		
1924			 	70	70-75		
1925			 	75	75		
1926			 	75	75		
1927	:		 	70-75	70-75		
1928			 	70-75	7075		
1929			 	70-75	70-74		
1930			 	70-74	70-74		

It should be observed that the foregoing particulars relate to recognised rates of wages for full-time working, and for corresponding grades of workpeople at each date. They do not take account of changes in average earnings resulting from variations in the state of employment or from the operation of other factors such as changes in the proportions of workers in different industries and occupations or changes in the proportions paid at time and at piece rates of wages, as to which comprehensive data are not available.

COMPARATIVE LEVELS OF REAL WAGES IN 1914 AND IN 1921-31.

In the House of Commons on 5th March, Mr. A. M. Samuel asked the Minister of Labour : (i) whether she would make an approximate estimate of the rates of wages in all industries where data are available on the basis of a normal working week, adjust them to the cost of living, and then state the value of real wages at March, 1931, as compared with July, 1914 (= 100), allowing for a cut-through average rate to cover hourly as well as weekly wages; and (ii) if she would state the over-all average value of real wages; and (ii) it suc-would state the over-all average value of real wages covering the ten-years period February, 1921, to February, 1931, inclusive, as compared with the similar value (= 100) at July, 1914, after com-bining rates of wages for a normal working week and cost-of-living index. The Minister's reply was as follows :--

"The information in my possession is insufficient to provide a basis for a precise calculation of the average increase in rates of wages since July, 1914, but it is estimated, from such particulars as are available, that at 1st February, 1931, the latest date for which figures can at present be given, the average level of weekly full-time rates of wages was between 70 and 74 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, for workpeople of corresponding grades at the two dates. The increase in hourly rates of wages is estimated to have been between 90 and 100 per cent. The average level of working-class cost of living at the same date, as indicated by the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour, was approximately 52 per cent. above that of July, 1914. On this basis, the average increase in "real" rates of wages would appear to have been about 13 per cent. in the case of weekly full-time rates of wages and between 25 and 30 per cent. in the case of hourly rates of wages. Over the whole period from 1st February, 1921, to 1st February, 1931, the level of real rates of wages for a full normal week is estimated to have averaged about 3 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. These figures take no account of changes in average earnings resulting from increased unemployment and short-time working, from changes in the proportions of workers paid at time and piece rates of wages, or from changes in the proportions of workers in different industries and occupations, as to which statistics are not available."

March, 1931.

THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE normal practice in the cotton textile industry is for weavers o work four looms at rates of pay in accordance with various agreed iece price lists. In April, 1929, following negotiations between the Burnley Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Burnley Weavers' Association, an agreement was reached whereby certain Burnley firms began to run 4 per cent. of their ooms with eight looms to a weaver, on a wage of 50s. per week of 48 hours, with the understanding that piece price lists should be liscussed after three months of the experiment.

remained without authority to enter into negotiations. At the invitation of representatives of the Ministry of Labour further discussions took place on 16th January, with a view to At the end of the three months, however, neither side was in a sition to deal with the question, owing to the dispute in the dustry due to failure to reach agreement regarding a general avoiding the general stoppage of the industry. Finally the representatives of the Ministry of Labour submitted duction of wages. The dispute was terminated by the appointment f a Board of Arbitration, presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bigby Swift, which issued an award proposing reduced rates of wages as from the early part of September.* This award was applied as a result of the difference on the more-looms-to-a-weaver system, hroughout the industry, and the rate of 50s. for weavers working ight looms was reduced by 6.4 per cent., making it 46s. 10d. and that all notices connected with that difference be postponed." The operatives replied as follows :-

"Careful consideration has been given to the request of the representatives of the Ministry of Labour that work should be resumed at mills now stopped, and that the notices which expire tomorrow be postponed. We find ourselves unable to accede to the request that has been made, and, having already taken steps to obtain the optimized our member upon the question of postponet. The Burnley experiment was due to expire on 31st March, 1930. following the dispute in August, 1929, prolonged negotiations took jace between the parties, but with no definite result. On 29th March, 930, the General Council of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association adopted a resolution instructing their Central Committee not to enter into any agreement, and calling upon each district association obtain the opinion of our members upon the question of negotiations, the great need of the moment is the suspension of the county lock-out, pending the result of our ballot." to oppose its introduction; but pending further negotiations the rms who had been engaged in the experiment continued working s before. In the absence of agreement, and in accordance with the The employers replied :--rules for the settlement of disputes in the industry, a meeting between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation was held on 15th August. 'We have given careful consideration to your suggestion that all notices connected with the difference on the more-looms-to-a-weaver question should be postponed. An unconditional "Yes" to the to settlement could be effected, and the joint rules for the prevention question would place us in exactly the same position that we were in last June. The operatives' methods of dealing with our application strikes and lock-outs having thus been observed, each side was ee to take whatever course it thought fit.

since that time, and the fact that so recently as yesterday they The employers appointed a special committee to proceed with the drafting of a list of new piece price rates, and on 31st October the list was sent to the Weavers' Amalgamation with a letter asking failed to secure powers to negotiate which they sought to obtain from their General Council, compel us regretfully to give a negative reply to your suggestion." The general lock-out notices of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufor a joint meeting "for the purpose of enabling the employers to put forward an application for the adoption of a new basis of facturers' Association became operative at noon on 17th January, and the dispute was thereby extended to other centres in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. payment to weavers engaged on a system of working more looms than what is the present practice." This joint meeting was held on 14th November, and eventually the weavers' representatives decided to refer the matter to a meeting of their General Council. On 1st December the decision of the General Council—a refusal At this stage of the dispute further action was dependent upon the result of the weavers' ballot. This was officially declared at Accrington on 24th January, the figures beinggive authority to the Central Committee to negotiate on the oposals—was conveyed to the employers in a formal letter. On 5th December the Central Committee of the Cotton Spinners' Against negotiating powers being given ... 44,990 For nd Manufacturers' Association and representatives of the Federation On 29th January representatives of the parties in dispute met the f Master Cotton Spinners' Associations met, and after considering Prime Minister, at his invitation, in London. On the next day the he letter informed the weavers that unless an agreement was following statement was issued from Downing Street :eached in the meantime they intended to "recommend the members "The conversations with both sides were continued throughout of their local associations to introduce (where they desire to do so) the day, when discussions took place on points of difference. The Government will continue to give its close attention to the matters he system of 'more looms to a weaver' at their mills on and after 5th January, 1931, on the terms and percentages set out in in dispute, in the hope of an early settlement."

on 16th December the Manufacturers' Associations met the On 3rd February a joint meeting was held between the repre-sentatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, orthern Counties Textile Trades Federation for the purpose of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, and the acquainting the workers' representatives in all sections of the weaving mills of the position. The Federation's reply to the employers at this meeting was contained in the following Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation. The meeting considered a full report of the events since the last joint meeting, and particularly of the previous week's conversations with the Prime Minister. After retiring to consider the statement the operatives' 'The resolution of the Central Board of the Northern Counties representatives returned with the following reply :----

Textile Trades Federation is that we give a short reply to the mployers to the effect that we give the weavers support in opposing

the present proposals." On 20th December the employers posted notices of the intended introduction of the new list, and later in the month the weavers stated that action should be taken at any individual firm that ndeavoured to introduce the system by immediately withdrawing

On 2nd January, 1931, arrangements were made for the Cotton pinners' and Manufacturers' Association to meet the full Executive of the London conversations between the Central Committee and f the Weavers' Amalgamation. No agreement was reached at the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, and have his meeting, and on 5th January a strike of weavers began accepted the report after discussion. "The General Council have discussed at length the situation at nine mills in Burnley. On 7th January, the Burnley Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association resolved that created by the lock-out, and after a very protracted discussion have emphatically declared that they are not prepared to give their Central Committee authority to proceed with a ballot of the embers should close their mills on 10th January until further otice, unless in the meantime the strike at the other mills in the own had been settled. On 8th January the Central Board of the members of the Amalgamation upon the question of a scientific orthern Counties Textile Trades Federation reaffirmed their Experiment on the more-looms-to-a-weaver system." Following this decision the Central Board of the Northern Counties revious decision, to render all possible support to the Amalgamated Weavers' Association. On 9th January, the manufacturers' county committee resolved that members of the local associations be Textile Trades Federation met on 9th February to receive a statement from the Weavers' Amalgamation on the situation, and after strongly recommended to close their mills on Saturday, 17th some discussion the report was accepted. anuary, 1931," unless the strikes at Burnley and elsewhere were Thus a state of deadlock existed. On 13th February, the Central settled in the meantime; and the general committee of the Federation Committee of the two employers' organisations met, and decided to call off the lock-out which had begun on 19th January. This of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations also resolved that :--- "This general committee recommends members who are manufacturers to decision was conveyed in the following statement made by weaving section when called pon to do so The Mr. Grey, the chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Burnley lock-out began on Monday, 12th January. Association :-On 13th January, the Weaving Committee of the Federation of "When the central committee of the employers' organisations Master Cotton Spinners' Associations met, and endorsed their met on Tuesday last we had to consider the position created by the decision of the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation, resolution of 9th January recommending members to close their weaving machinery when called upon to do so. On 14th January a refusing again to give powers to their executive committee either to continue negotiations or to take a ballot with the object of securing ^{*} For an account of this dispute, and of the award of the Board of Arbitration, see the issues of this GAZETTE for August and September, 1929, pages 272 and 315. those powers. Their action created a deadlock, which made it impossible for negotiations or discussions between the two parties

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

joint meeting of representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manu-facturers' Association, and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations was held, and Mr. Grey, acting chairman of the Manufacturers' Association stated that an invitation by the Ministry of Labour to a joint conference with representatives of the Weavers' Amalgamation had been accepted, and that a joint committee of the two employers' organisations had been appointed for the purpose. In the afternoon the joint meeting was held, and views were

exchanged. On 15th January the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation decided that a ballot vote of the members should be taken. Thus, in accordance with the decision of 1st December, the Executive

'We have heard with great respect the statement, and given consideration thereto; but as there is to be a meeting of the General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation on Saturday next we are

Those replies, and the decisions taken at those various meetings, have been under review this morning, and notwithstanding the reports of defections and intentions to open up mills which have been prevalent during this week, they showed on the part of the members of our associations a determination to carry out whatever policy the central committee recommended, and to adhere to their instructions and keep closed their mills until directed to act otherwise.

'The central committee have given very serious consideration to the whole question this morning, and have unanimously decided that the lock-out shall be withdrawn, and that the more-looms-to-aweaver experiment at Burnley shall be discontinued, and that the mills shall be opened for work on Monday morning. The employers have decided to take this action after taking into consideration every aspect of the situation. We could undoubtedly have continued this dispute for many weeks to come, and had we decided to do that we should have had behind us the loyal backing of the great majority of the members of our association; but we took the view that in the circumstances in which the leaders of the operatives' unions found themselves it would be a long time before they were in a position to settle this dispute by arrangement, during which time the industry would suffer irreparable injury out of all proportion to the object that we had in view.

'We are not out to fight, and have not been from the commence ment, merely for the sake of fighting. We consider that we have an obligation to take a wide industrial and national view of the situation. This is an obligation to which the operatives' leaders themselves have an equal responsibility. The fact that the action of their members has made it impossible for them to exercise that obligation has rendered it all the more imperative that we as employers should do so, and this has been the primary consideration that has dictated our action this morning. We have been further impressed by the very grave warning as to the condition of industry and finance generally in this country that was given by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons on Wednesday, and that again we had an obligation to consider the effects of a continuance of this dispute in its relation to that appeal.

Furthermore, we are holding in London next week an exhibition, which has for its primary object the advertisement to all the buyers of the world, as well as to people in this country, of the excellence of Lancashire's products; and we have realised the inconsistency of a situation whereby we are seeking to increase our sales to the world by this great exhibition effort, and at the same time giving to the world an exhibition of folly in continuing this suspension of the industry's activity over a relatively minor question which ought to have been capable of mutual adjustment.

"Furthermore, we received this morning from the Earl of Derby a very eloquent appeal by telegram to consider the serious effects upon this exhibition which a continuance of this dispute would have. We regret that there should ever have been a dispute on this particular question, and still consider that with good will on both sides it could have been avoided. The more-looms-to-a-weaver system cannot be ignored. It has proved itself to be successful both technically and economically, and in our opinion is bound ultimately to extend; but we also recognise that in the present atmosphere, or certainly in the atmosphere which a prolonged dispute would engender, it would not be possible to arrive at a fair consideration and agreement as to its further extension.

'We feel certain that the Lancashire weavers are just as competent to handle any technical system of weaving as any weavers in the world, and when we see that this system of weaving is being adopted in many foreign countries where the technical training is much less efficient than it is in this country there can be no question as to the weavers' competency to undertake it here. A great deal has been said during this dispute on the question of industrial reorganisation. We recognise that much will have to be done in this direction, but there is one thing that we shall have to bear in mind, namely, that the cause of this dispute was a sincere attempt on the part of the employers to bring down the costs of production without at the same time reducing individual earnings.

"The question of our ability to compete abroad still remains, and will have to receive the very earnest consideration of all connected with the industry. We are prepared to discuss with our operatives the question of technical reorganisation and to take into considera-tion many aspects of the industry when the proper atmosphere for doing so has been re-established. By our action this morning in calling off this lock-out we are making a gesture of goodwill. We calling off this lock-out we are making a gesture of goodwill. We desire to see good feeling restored to the industry, and we have every confidence that the operatives will respond.'

The Weavers' Amalgamation met forthwith to consider the new situation created by the employers' decision, and decided to recom-mend their members to resume work on Monday, 16th February. The recommendation was made in the following terms :----

"The weavers' central committee welcome this decision of the representatives of the employers, and hope that means will be devised by joint consultations, by which machinery will become operative that will prevent a recurrence of such events as led to the for work in the mills on Monday morning when they reopen."

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

March, 1931.

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

Changes in Working-Class Cost of Living.

The first diagram shows the general movement of working-class cost of living and retail prices of food since 1914. The curves are based on the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers for "All Items" and "Food only," which are compiled for the purpose of indicating the fluctuations in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, and published each month in this GAZETTE (see, e.g., page 118 of the present issue).

Changes in Wages and "Real Wages."

This diagram shows the average movement of weekly rates of vages and "real wages" in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past eleven years, the average levels at the end of each month in the years 1920-1930 being expressed as a percentage of the average level in 1924 (taken as 100).

A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures relating to rates of wages utilised for the purpose of this diagram is given in the article on "Relative Levels of Rates of Wages, etc." on pages 86 to 88. Briefly it may be said that the figures refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis, and that they relate to rates of wages for a full week and not to actual earnings.

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

International Comparison of Levels of Real Wages, July, 1930.

This graph is constructed from the figures in the last column of the Table in the article entitled "International Comparison of Real Wages," which appeared on page 404 of the November, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE. In the Table referred to, figures for Denmark and Sweden were also given; but, as these figures were based on actual hourly earnings and are not, therefore, comparable with those given for other countries, which are based on hourly rates of wages, they have not been used in the construction of the graph. The figures used, however, have been supplemented by index numbers for Australia and France relating to January, 1930, which appeared on page 165 of the May, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE. For further information on this subject, and for particulars of the sources of information and the methods employed in computing the figures referred to, reference should be made to the October and December, 1929, and the April and October, 1930, issues of the *International Labour Review*,

the April and October, 1930, issues of the International Labour Netters, published by the International Labour Office. In comparing the levels indicated by the diagram it should be noted that the figures on which the graph is based are subject to important reservations, and, owing to their limitations, can only be approximate. The "wage" measured is an average of the hourly rates of wages in about 30 typical male occupations in a number of selected towns in the countries represented. The index numbers are calculated by determining the number of times the average "wage" in each country will purchase an international budget of commodities, at the average retail prices ruling in the selected towns in each country. The international budget comprises food, soap, fuel, and light, in quantities which are the averages of the quantities usually consumed by working-class families in the countries concerned.

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

The figures on which these diagrams are based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, not actually employed on the dates to which the returns relate), registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921-30. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 103 of this issue). In one diagram separate lines are given for men and for women, and in the other the totals wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, those out of a situation), including casuals, are distinguished from the totals temporarily stopped. This classification was first introduced in January, 1926.

Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A diagram is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912-1930 among workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900–1926 among certain trade unions.

As regards insured workpeople, statistics showing the percentages unemployed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 95 and 107 of the present issue), and figures for the earlier vears covered by the diagram will be found in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Abstracts of Labour Statistics. It should be noted, in connection with these figures, that under the original National present dispute. The central committee are instructing all their district associations to recommend members to present themselves ment insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 24 million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of

unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work and in certain other industries, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3³/₄ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended to substantially all industries, except private domestic service and agriculture, and the number of workpeople covered in 1930 was over 12 millions. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

This diagram is based on the statistics contained in the annual article on Profit-sharing and Co-partnership which appeared in the July, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 238 to 242). It shows As regards unemployment among members of trade unions, returns were regularly collected by the Department from certain unions (mainly of skilled workers) which paid out-of-work benefit the number of employees participating (or entitled to participate) in schemes of profit-sharing or of co-partnership reported to the Department as in operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to their members, and the percentages unemployed as shown by these returns were published monthly in this GAZETTE until the in the years 1910 to 1929. The figures illustrated are exclusive of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in co-operative societies, as to which statistics are not available for the whole period covered. end of 1926, when the series was discontinued. The figures will be found in the Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics.

Claimants for Standard and Transitional Unemployment Benefit. This diagram indicates the changes from October, 1929, to Decem-

ber, 1930, in the number of claimants for "standard" and "transiional" benefit, respectively, and in the number of insured nonclaimants.

The figures on which the diagram is based relate to insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in respect of whom the position under the first statutory condition for the receipt of benefit had been determined. (The number of claimants on the register whose position relative to that condition had not been determined at any given date, was usually not more than 90,000.) The figures for October, 1929, February, 1930, and May, 1930, on

which the diagram is based were obtained from sample inquiries, the results of which were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, and October, 1930, respectively (pages 9 and 358). For subsequent dates the figures have been published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, the Table on page 109). The first statutory condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years, and claimants for standard " benefit are those who have satisfied that condition. In cases where the condition is not satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions, which require that not less than 8 contributions must have been paid in respect of them during the preceding two years, or not less than 30 contributions at any time, nd that they are normally insurable and will normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment. Insured nonlaimants include those adults who have failed to satisfy the 'transitional'' conditions, and juveniles who have failed to satisfy the full first statutory condition.

Number of Persons insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.

This diagram shows the estimated number of persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, insured against unemployment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to the end of 1930, divided into four sections representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The section representing absences through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment (except holidays) has been based on a uniform allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured. The numbers unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped who were not at work on the day of the count. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928, and their estimated numbers have therefore been excluded from the totals for earlier years. The diagram does not include persons employed in agriculture, private domestic service, and other classes excepted from unemployment insurance. The detailed figures for the period July, 1928, to December, 1930, with a reference to those for earlier dates, will be found on page 13 of the January, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Industrial Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople Of the 1,012 deaths from accidents at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1930, over one-half (514) were due to falls of ground. involved in industrial disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to including 360 at the working face, and 154 on underground roads. he numbers of working days lost owing to disputes, at establishments where the disputes occur. Statistics for February, 1931, will be found on page 117 of this issue of the GAZETTE. Haulage accidents underground accounted for 241 deaths, including 211 caused by persons being run over or crushed by trams or tubs. The diagram contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate duration, in working days, of the disputes reported in the years 1900–1930, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the Of the remainder, 33 were due to shaft accidents and 70 to explosions of firedamp or coal dust. Miscellaneous accidents underground accounted for 81 deaths, and accidents on the surface for 73 deaths. statistics so compiled. The actual figures for these years (up to It is estimated that for mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the death-rate in 1930 per thousand persons employed was 1.06, as compared with 1.11 in 1929 and with 1.04 in 1928. Taking 100,000 1929) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, in the May, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE; and preliminary figures man-shifts worked as the basis, the death-rate was 0.43 in 1929 and 1930, and 0.42 in 1928. The death-rate per million tons of minerals for the year 1930 were given on page 6 of the issue for January, 1931.

Trade Unions.

The curves illustrating the changes in the membership of Trade accidents in metalliferous mines, and for 22 out of a total of 70 deaths Jnions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the statistics given in an article in the October, 1930, issue of this from accidents in quarries. AZETTE (page 362). The figures relate to the total membership of 21 Geo. 5, ch. 8. H.M. Stationery Office; price Id. (11/2, post free).
† H.M. Stationery Office; price Id. (11/2, post free).
‡ The Quarries Act, 1894, applies only to quarries more than 20 feet deep; in addition, 5 accidents, causing 5 deaths, at quarries 20 feet deep or less were reported in 1930. all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the

object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether registered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

Profit-Sharing.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

ACT, 1931.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on 3rd March.*

Section 1 of the Act raises to £90,000.000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the "deficiency period." The "deficiency period" is defined, in section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as the period between the passing of that Act and the date when the Treasury certify that the Unemployment Fund is solvent. Such certificate may not be given while a period is solvent. Such certificate may not be given while any advances to the Fund are outstanding.

Section 2 of the Act extends the period during which unemployment benefit may be paid under the "transitional" provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by subsequent Acts. Section 14 of the Act of 1927 provided that persons over 18 years of age, making claims for unemployment benefit within twelve months of the coming into force of the Act (on 19th April, 1928), should be exempted for a further twelve months from compliance with "the first statutory condition," which requires the payment of 30 contributions in the two years preceding the claim. Such claimants, during the "transitional" period, have been required to prove the during the "transitional" period, have been required to prove the payment of only 8 contributions in the previous two years, or of 30 contributions at any time, provided they can show that they are normally employed in insurable employment, and will normally seek to gain their livelihood by such employment. The period of twelve months after the passing of the Act was extended by subsequent enactments to 36 months; but, in the absence of fresh legislation, insured persons at present drawing benefit under the "transitional" provisions would have begun to fall out of benefit at various dates beginning on 19th April next. The present Act maintains the right of such persons to claim benefit, by extending the transitional period for another six months.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1930.

THE Mines Department have issued a preliminary statement[†] of the number of deaths caused by accidents in and about the mines and quarries of Great Britain, together with the Isle of Man, during the year 1930. The principal statistics are given below; the figures for 1930 are subject to minor corrections on the receipt of the final returns for the Annual Report :---

AND THE MERICE	No. of separate Fatal Accidents in			No. of Deaths caused by Fatal Accidents in		
	1930.	1929.	1928.	1930.	1929.	1928.
Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 Mines under the Metal- liferous Mines Regula-	938	1,012	954	1,012	1,076	989
tion Act, 1872	12	19	24	12	19	25
Quarries Act, 1894 [±]	69‡	66	63	70‡	69	66
Totals	1,019	1,097	1,041	1,094	1,164	1,080

raised was 4.03 in 1930, as against 4.05 in 1929 and 4.04 in 1928. Falls of ground accounted for 6 out of a total of 12 deaths from

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1929.

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THE Home Office have issued a White Paper* containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensa-tion Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1929. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries-mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, construction tional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of com-pensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but it has to be borne in mind that they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups of industries to which the returns relate was 7,450,112 in 1929, as compared with 7,433,660 in 1928. It should be noted that the figure which the employer is asked to give is the average number employed throughout the year.

The following Table gives comparative figures for 1920, 1928 and 1929 :--

and the second second second second	1920.	1928.	1929.
Number of workpeople covered by returns	8,348,150	7,433,660	7,450,112
Number of cases : Fatal Non-Fatal	3,531 381,986	2,735 461,485	2,819 478,602
Total	385,517	464,220	481,421
Payments for compensation : In fatal cases In non-fatal cases	£ 755,657 5,222,352	£ 773,018 5,684,255	£ 807,743 5,762,175
Total	5,978,009	6,457,273	6,569,918

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1929 was £287, as compared with £222 in 1923 (the year previous to the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which introduced considerable changes in the scale of compensation), and with £159 in 1913. The average amount paid in 1929 in disablement cases was £88 11s. for lump-sum payments, and £8 9s. for weekly payments. The average for all disablement cases was £12 1s. in 1929, as compared with £13 14s. in 1923, and £5 16s. in 1913.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the percentage of cases of compensation to persons employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1928 and 1929 :--

Groups of Industries.	Persons	employed.	compe	otal insation iid.	Percentage of cases of compen- sation to persons employed.	
inustres.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
Shipping Factories Docks Mines Quarries	193,568 5,455,652 142,835 944,666 73,691	206,763 5,531,322 108,444 930,780 79,430	£ 240,411 2,360,982 283,700 3,026,678 93,288	£ 267,293 2,407,346 288,771 3,049,826 100,149	4·25 3·75 9·46 21·35 9·09	4.18 3.80 11.98 23.01 8.81
Constructional work Railways	125,898 497,350	111,917 481,456	146,864 305,350	160,946 295,587	7·13 4·11	7·48 4·21
Total	7,433,660	7,450,112	6,457,273	6,569,918	6.24	6.46

The figures given above as to total compensation paid in the seven groups of industries represent only the actual amount paid to workpeople or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries, which would need to include the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve,

and the profits earned by the insurance companies. Statistics regarding the various industrial *diseases* included under the Workmen's Compensation Acts show that compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 50 fatal cases in 1929, to the amount of £11,520, and in 18,611 disablement cases, to the amount of £562,203. The 50 fatal cases included 19 of lead poisoning, 6 of anthrax, 18 of epitheliomatous cancer and scrotal epithelioma. The bulk of the cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry, the majority being due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand and beat knee. Cases of miner's nystagmus accounted for over 52 per cent. of the total number, and, together with beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 16,327, or 87.5 per cent. of the total number. The cases of miner's nystagmus, totalling 9,842, showed an increase of 22 compared with 1928.

Under the scheme of compensation for silicosis for the refractories industries (ganister mines and quarries, and factories engaged in the manufacture of silica bricks and similar articles for lining furnaces) compensation was paid during the year in 258 cases of disablement. Eleven of these cases terminated fatally, and the compensation due in case of death was paid. At the end of theyear there were 247 cases in receipt of weekly payments under the scheme, 36 for total incapacity and 211 for partial incapacity.

* Cmd. 3781. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d. net. (7d. post free.)

The total amount paid in compensation during the year was £13,911.

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of which £1,775 was in respect of death claims and £12,136 for disablement. The Medical Board appointed under the scheme carried out during the year 1,364 periodic examinations of workmen,

including 215 initial examinations of new workmen. Statistics in regard to the administration of the Acts show that the total number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts taken into court in Great Britain in 1929 was 6,042. Many of these, however, were applications for dealing with allowances already granted, and many were settled out of court or otherwise disposed of, so that only 2,894 original claims were finally settled with the cognisance of the courts. The decision in 2,186 cases, or 75.5 per cent., was in favour of the applicant.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE REPORT. THE International Labour Office have issued a Report on Unemploy.

ment and Public Works.* The International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 passed a Recommendation on unemployment, one clause of which recommended each Member of the International Labour Organisation to co-ordinate the execution of all work undertaken under public authority, with a view to reserving such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment. The Recommendation was intended to cover not only work carried out directly or through contracts by the central Government and by local authorities, but also the work of private or semi-private bodies operating public utilities, such as railways, road transport, gas and electricity supply, etc., which, where not publicly owned, are generally operated under statutory control. It will be observed that the Recommendation referred, not to the policy of organising works at a time of crisis as a remedy for unemployment, but to the policy of "advance planning," *i.e.*, of co-ordinating the execution of work with a view to reserving it for periods of unemployment.

The Report embodies the results of an inquiry, which followed a list of points for investigation drawn up by a Joint Committee of the Economic and Financial Committees of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office. Hence it covers rather wider ground the International Labour Office. Hence it covers rather wider ground than the Recommendation quoted above; and, while Part I of the Report deals with "advance planning," as above defined, Part II deals with "advance execution," *i.e.*, the putting in hand, after a crisis has already arrived, of public works which would not ordinarily have been undertaken until later. In either case, genuine public works are distinguished in the Parent form "works" which would not ordinarily works are distinguished in the Report from " relief works," on which men receive employment rather because they are unemployed than

As regards "advance planning" the Report suggests that the cost of public works postponed or advanced would not be increased, and might even be reduced, by a suitable redistribution. In many countries where public works and orders for supplies have hitherto followed a course parallel with the fluctuations of private industry, and have consequently aggravated those fluctuations, the situation would be considerably improved if the orders of public authorities came on to the market in a steady stream. A policy of "advance planning" would go much further in this direction. Governments cannot refrain from giving employment on public works to some of the unemployed during periods of depression, and for that purpose it is essential that the public works should be planned in advance, because otherwise they would be put in hand too late to exercise their full influence on the employment situation.

The Report observes that it is often asked whether public works undertaken at a time of depression do not merely have the effect of diverting money from private industry without adding to the volume of employment in any way. The Report summarises the arguments which have been used on both sides, and reaches the following conclusion :-

"There has been a great deal of controversy as to whether public works do not merely divert money from private industry to Government purposes without adding in any way to employment. But if the public works are of such a kind that they would be carried out in any case, this argument is inoperative, and if they are not, they are merely which works are of are merely relief works. Of course, in a long-continued depression there is a point beyond which doubts may be legitimately expressed as to the desirability of continuing the execution of public works which would not be put in hand for a long time in the ordinary course of events. But as long as there is useful development work to be done, there does not appear to be any sound economic reason for not doing it, and the benefit to the labour market in that case depends more on the policy pursued by the banking system than on anything else."

The Report also observes that "it is interesting to note what the experience of Governments has been in this matter. Generally speaking, this has been to the effect that it has been possible to raise money in the capital market for public works without increasing the difficulties of other enterprises in raising capital for their own

In Part II of the Report-which, as already stated, deals with "advance execution," i.e., putting in hand, during a period of unemployment, public works which would in ordinary circumstances have been undertaken later-a clear distinction is drawn between

* International Labour Office: Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment) No. 15. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., (Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. 1); price 4s., post free.

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public works and orders for supplies, on the one hand, and "relief works," the latter being defined as works subject to special conditions, of $5 \cdot 8$ per cent. as from 9th March last. The award, reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, providing for reductions varying from 6.1 to 6.4 per cent. in the wages of some 25,000 workers in such as the employment of men because they are unemployed the Saxony-Thuringia weaving mills, has been declared binding. Under an award, with effect until 1st October next, the wage rates rather than because they are fitted for the job, the adoption of a relay system so as to employ as many men as possible, and the payment of wages at a rate lower than the customary rate. A of the textile workers in Baden are to be reduced by 5 per cent. survey is given of a large number of works which have been put in A binding award for the Lower Rhineland (Kempen and district) textile industry provides for a 6 per cent. reduction of wages as hand during the last ten years, on account of unemployment, earlier from 1st February last. than would normally have been the case. It is very difficult to deter-Iron and Steel Industry.—The employers in the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry have given effect to their intention, announced in conversations initiated with the trade unions mine precisely what effect these works have had on the labour market; but it is suggested in the Report that, except on the view that public works involve a mere transfer of capital from private industry to the State without adding to the volume of concerned, to terminate on 1st April next the existing covering employment in any way, these public works have contributed to the relief of the labour market, and have provided the various local and national communities and public utility enterprises agreement regulating holidays, payment for overtime, Sunday work, family allowances, etc. The covering agreement does not directly regulate wages, which are at present governed by a separate concerned with valuable capital resources, making for increased efficiency and reduced cost. There are also social advantages, agreement operative until 30th September next (see this GAZETTE for June, 1930, page 203). In consequence of a conciliation award providing for a wage reduction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. as compared with the 15 per cent. demanded by the employers in the iron and steel industry in Bavaria, the latter decided to issue lock-out notices to take effect as from 10th March. About 40,000 workers are such as the prevention of moral deterioration, which should not be forgotten. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN affected. The Vereinigte Stahlwerke announced that they could VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. only continue to keep open their works at Ruhrort-Meiderich if AN Act, the Unemployment Relief Amendment Act, 1930, altering the operative periods of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930,* and the Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act, 1930* (which will now expire on 31st December, 1931, and 31st August, 1931, respectively), the number of workers were reduced and if those retained accepted a wage reduction of 20 per cent. The trade unions refused to accept this proposal, and it was, accordingly, decided on 21st February to close down the works. About 8,500 workers are affected. The Vereinigte Stahlwerke have also applied for official sanction to close down their works comprised in the Gelsenkirchen group of and increasing the tax and duty payable under these Acts, was passed by the Victorian legislature on 31st December, 1930. mining undertakings. As a first step in this direction, it was proposed to dismiss some 2,100 workers on 15th March. The tax now payable under the Unemployment Relief Acts, on

The tax now payable under the Unemployment Relief Acts, of each pound of taxable income, by every person whose taxable income is not less than £52, ranges from ten shillings per £100 on taxable incomes of less than £104 to fifty-eight shillings and sixpence per £100 on taxable incomes exceeding £2,000. "Taxable income" is defined as the amount of assessable income for the year ending on the 30th June, 1931, remaining after certain prescribed deductions have been made. The tax is not payable on income derived from interest accruing from Victorian Government Three per cent. Stock. Stamp Duty under the Stamps (Unemployment Belief) Act is Dockworkers.—As a further development of the movement (reported on page 14 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931) for a reduction in the wages of dockworkers at Hamburg, a conciliation award has been issued providing for wages to be reduced by $4\cdot 3$ per cent. as from 4th March last. The award has been accepted by both the employers and workers. Stamp Duty under the Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act is payable at an increased rate in respect of payments of salary or wages made during the period 13th January, 1931, to 31st August, WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1931, *i.e.*, at a rate of one penny on each pound, and fractional part of a pound, not being less than ten shillings, of salary or wages amounting to not less than one pound and less than two pounds in any one week; and at a rate of one penny on each six shillings, and GERMANY. THE Federal Statistical Office has recently published the results of an inquiry into hours of labour and wages in the building industry in Germany at August, 1929.* The inquiry covered in all 26 collec-tive agreement areas and 228,104 building workers 19 years of age fractional part thereof, of salary or wages amounting to not less than two pounds and not more than six pounds in any one week. Provision is made for the costs of certain facilities for enabling and over.

suitable persons to settle on available Crown lands to be met out of the Unemployment Relief Fund, and for the appointment by the Governor in Council of an Unemployment Relief Works Board, the functions of which include making recommendations to the Governor for the prevention and relief of unemployment, and concerning the rates of wages payable, subject to certain limitations, for relief work.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Coal Mining Industry.—The wages of coal-mining workers in the Loire area have been reduced as from 10th March, 1931, by from two to three francs (7 to 8 per cent.) a day according to occupation; and in the Saar basin, by collective agreement, by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in two instalments, the first operative from 1st March and the second from 1st May, 1931.

Dockworkers .- Dockworkers at Dunkirk have agreed to the resumption of overtime. Daily time rates are to be increased from 42.50 francs to 43.50 francs, and the overtime rates, for overtime performed during the day time, from 9 francs to 10 francs an hour. Piece-work rates are also increased, while piece-workers will be paid for overtime at normal piece rates plus 6.20 francs an hour instead of 6.00 francs as hitherto.

GERMANY.

the wages of workers in the Krefeld slik industry (see this GAZETTE for February, 1931, page 52), agreement was reached between the employers and workers for the application, as from 20th February last, of a wage reduction of 5.8 per cent. Two recent binding awards for the textile industry in West Saxony provide for (i) reduc-tions of 6 per cent. and 5 per cent., as from 1st March last until 31st August next, in the basic wage rates of male and female workers, respectively. respectively; and (ii) overtime, payable at 25 per cent. in excess of ordinary rates, to be worked at the discretion of the employers up to a maximum of 156 hours a year. The working hours agree set up by the award is to be operative from 1st March, 1931, to 29th February, 1932. The Federation of Textile Employers in Silesia have announced their intention to terminate at 31st March next all existing wage agreements to which they are a party, and to demand considerable wage reductions. For the Cologne tariff area an award has been issued providing for a wage reduction of 5.5 per cent. until 31st July, 1931. In the Aix-la-Chapelle district, * Wirtschaft und Statistik, 26th February, 1931, Berlin. † For special work and overtime, including, however, tool allowance, where the workers have rejected an award providing for a wage reduction

• See this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 286.

The following Table shows for the whole of Germany the number of workers covered, the average daily hours, the average agreed hourly rates and the average hourly and daily earnings for each of nine classes of workers in August, 1929 :---

Occupation.	Number of workers covered.	Average daily hours including over- time.	including	Average hourly earnings exclud- ingallow- ances.†	A verage agreed hourly rates exclud- ing allow- ances.†	Average daily earnings including allow- ances.
	E LERV	A Commenter	Rpfs.1	Rpfs.1	Rpfs.1	R.Mk.1
Bricklayers	69,239	8.00	146.6	145.5	130.4	11.72
Carpenters	25,457	8.06	139.7	138.6	132.8	11.27
Skilled cement workers.	3,439	8.58	146.6	143.6	136.5	12.58
Skilled workers in ferro-concrete construction.	2,823	8.33	151.9	149.7	139.1	12.66
Other cement workers.	1,817	8.52	133.5	131.1	125.1	11.38
Bricklayers', etc. labourers.	60,968	8.18	114.7	113.4	110.0	9-38
Navvies and exca- vators.	41,275	8.51	97.1	95.5	91·5	8.26
Painters	21,038	8.07	134.1	133.6	131.5	10.82
Slaters and tilers	2,048	8.08	144.5	144.2	142.8	11.68
THE FRANCE IN TARACED	The said with	D. C. P. Start	line and the second	CONTRACTOR A	the first of	

The following Table compares the average hourly and daily earnings of bricklayers, bricklayers', etc., labourers, and navvies and excavators in August, 1914, and August, 1929, for all towns covered by the inquiry having more than 25,000 inhabitants :---

manufusi mani nim n			y earnings owances).	Average daily earnings (including allowances).			
Occupation.	Aug. Aug 1914. 1929		Percentage increase of hourly earnings in Aug. 1929 over Aug. 1914.	Aug. 1914. 1929. e		Percentage increase of daily earnings in Aug. 1929 over Aug. 1914.	
Bricklayers Bricklayers', etc., labourers. Navvies and exca- vators.	Pf.‡ 68·5 54·1 52·1	Rpf.‡ 157·3 118·2 103·9	130 118 99	Mk.‡ 6·43 5·08 4·91	R.Mk.‡ 12·53 9·65 8·70	95 90 77	

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE fluctuations in the course of employment observed in January continued during February, but by the end of the month there had been a slight net increase in the numbers unemployed. There were increases in the numbers unemployed in coal mining; in the numbers unemployed in coal mining;

in the manufacture of glass, pig iron, non-ferrous metals, tinplates, and iron and steel tubes; in engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the motor vehicle industry, the hosiery and carpet trades, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, paper manufacture and dock and harbour service.

There was a further improvement, however, in the manufacture of pottery, steel, silk and artificial silk. The numbers unemployed also decreased in the building trade, public works contracting and cement manufacture, and in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, lace, boot and shoe, and clothing industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd February, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was $21 \cdot 7$, as compared with $21 \cdot 5$ at 26th January, 1931, and with $12 \cdot 9$ at 24th February, 1930. The 26th January, 1931, and with 12.9 at 24th February, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd February, 1931, was 16.7, as compared with 16.5 at 26th January, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.0, the same as at 26th January. For males alone the percentage at 23rd February, 1931, was 22.6, and for females 19.6; at 26th January, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 22.1 and 19.9.

At 23rd February, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,888,716 wholly unemployed, 613,692 temporarily stopped, and 115,250 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,617,658. This was 25,008 more than a month before, and 1,078,393 more than a year before. The total included 1.893,817 men, 70,958 boys, 591,623 women and 61.260 girls.

The 1,888,716 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,323,300 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; 465,300 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 100,100 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,714,556, included 234,949 men, 6,050 boys, 45,473 women, and 3,468 girls, who had been on the register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23rd February, 1931 was 2,693,811.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry continued bad and showed a decline. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th February, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1931, and of 8.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931, was 4.96, an increase of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, but a decrease of 0.31 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930. 22nd February, 1930.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with January, 1931, but an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with February, 1930. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it continued steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was moderate and less short time was worked. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was fair in the dressed stone section, and moderate in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries employment was very slack. At tin mines and china clay quarries it was had

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of February was 81, as compared with 83 at the end of January and with 162 at the end of February, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment showed some improvement, but remained very bad.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the week ended 28th February, 1931, 260 tinplate mills were in correction at mole for this is for the laboration of the mills were in operation at works for which information is available as compared with 291 in the week ended 31st January, 1931, and the whole. with 366 in the week ended 1st March, 1930. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the week ended 28th February, 1931, 42 mills were in operation, as compared with 52 in the week ended 31st January, 1931, and with 119 in the week ended 1st March, 1930.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries .- In engineering employment remained bad on the whole and showed a general

decline. The decline was most marked in the motor vehicle section, where employment was bad; in general, marine, textile and con-structional engineering employment was very bad. In electrical engineering, though slack and declining, it was much better than in other sections

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In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and again showed a decline.

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 tube, brasswork, sheet metal, edge tool, metallic bedstead, needle and fishing tackle, chain and anchor, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the wire manufacturing and cutlery

Textile Industries.—After the settlement, in the middle of the month, of the dispute in the weaving department of the cotton industry there was some improvement in all sections. Nevertheless employment continued to be extremely depressed.

In the wool textile industry employment generally was still very depressed. There was little change in the worsted section, but in the woollen section there was a slight improvement. In the carpet trade employment continued slack.

Employment in the hosiery industry remained bad; in the lace trade it showed some improvement but was still very slack; in the silk and artificial silk industries it showed a slight improvement but was bad. In the jute trade employment showed a slight decline and remained very bad; in the linen trade it showed a further slight improvement but was still bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment continued to decline and was very bad, with much short-time working.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment continued slack generally, although there was a slight improvement at some centres. At Leicester there was some improvement and employment was moderate to fair; at Northampton employment showed a slight improvement but was still moderate or bad, with much unemployent and short-time working.

Leather Trades .- Employment in all sections of the leather trade continued slack, although a slight improvement was reported in the tanning and currying section.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very slack or bad in most districts. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused considerable short-time working. As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons and tradesmen's labourers, and bad, in most districts with carnetters, elaters, plasterers, pointers, and most districts, with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and plumbers. There was a marked improvement with painters and a slight improvement with each of the other classes of operatives except plumbers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change and remained slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with mill-sawyers remained slack, with further decline; with coachbuilders it remained

Paper Manufacture.—In the paper-making industry employment continued moderate on the whole. A slight improvement was reported in some districts but in some other districts there was much short time. With letterpress printers employment on the whole continued moderate; with electrotypers and stereotypers it con-tinued moderate to fair, on the whole; with lithographic printers it was again reported as bad in a number of the larger centres but was fair in a few of the smaller towns; with lithographic artists employment continued moderate on the whole; with bookbinders it showed a marked decline and was comparatively slack.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little general change and 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.

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

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers ed very slack; and with seamen a

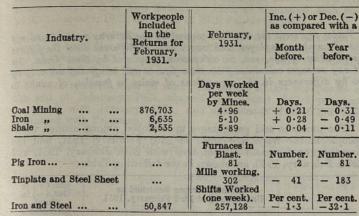
SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.



(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		aber of Workpeople Total Wages Paid Employed. Workpeople				
Industry.	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-)		+) or -) on a
13 - 202	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottory	59,817 52,303 73,652 9,630 61,256 10,315 9,456	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 14 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -21 \cdot 4 \\ -10 \cdot 2 \\ -8 \cdot 0 \\ -8 \cdot 1 \\ -3 \cdot 9 \\ -7 \cdot 5 \\ -11 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	£ 92,019 95,256 124,467 14,526 130,707 17,458 24,028	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 19 \cdot 7 \\ + 4 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 25·4 - 16·0 ⁰ - 16·3 - 23·0 - 9·8 - 13·1 - 16·0

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemploy-ment at 23rd February, 1931, among insured persons in the respec-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16–64 inclusive,	Percen 23rd	Increa Decrea Total P as co wi		
	at July, 1930. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.
London South-Eastern South-Western North-Eastern North-Western Sociland 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	$14 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 100$	8.6 9.6 11.5 20.6 22.2 31.4 21.8 20.1 30.7 0.9	$12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.7 \\ + & 1.6 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.1 \end{array} $
Total	12,405,700	22.6	19.6	21.7	+ 0.2

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from February, 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	[mark	and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1930.			8.44 -	all and	256	1930.	distant and
24 February 24 March	13.7	$11 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 4$	9·9 10·4	3.0	12·9 13·7	24 Feb. 31 Mar.	1,582,000
28 April	14.6	13.3	10.4	3.6	14.2	28 Apr.	1,752,000
26 May	15.2	14.4	10.8	4.2	15.0	26 May	1,823,000
23 June	15.6	14.8	10.8	4.6	15.4	30 June	1,947,000
21 July	17.0	15.8	11.3	5.4	16.7	28 July	2,072,000
25 August 22 September	17.3	16.5	12.1	5.0	17.1	25 Aug.	2,106,000
27 October	18 0 19 4	16 · 8 16 · 8	12·7 13·9	4.9	17·6 18·7	29 Sept. 27 Oct.	2,230,000 2,308,000
24 November	19.8	17.2	14.8	4.3	19.1	24 Nov.	2,359,000
22 December 1931	20.7	18.8	14.9	5.3	20.2	29 Dec. 1931.	2,725,000
26 January	22.1	19.9	16.5	5.0	21.5	26 Jan.	2,671,000
23 February	22 6	19.6	16.7	5.0	21.7	23 Feb.	2,694,000

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-
 Plain Curve
 =
 1931.

 Dotted Curve
 =
 1930.

Year before.

Days

 $\begin{array}{r}
- 0.31 \\
- 0.49 \\
- 0.11
\end{array}$

81

- 183

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a

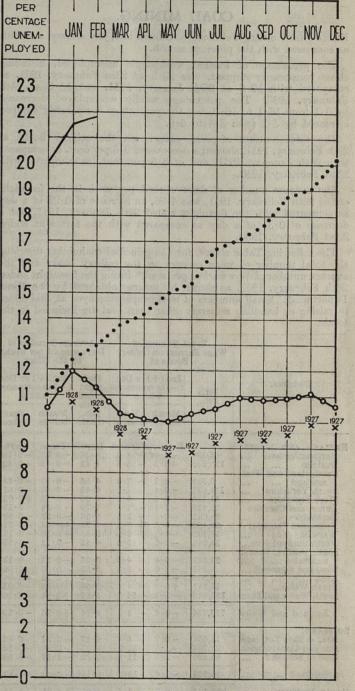
Month Year before. before.

+ 0.2 + 8.8

 $\begin{array}{r} + 4.9 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 5.0 \\ + 8.7 \\ + 10.4 \\ + 11.3 \\ + 11.8 \\ + 11.3 \\ + 12.6 \\ + 0.9 \end{array}$

Per cent. -25:4 -16:0* -16:3* -23:0

 \times 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 FEBRUARY, 1931.

		Boys.	Women.	17 Str. Air	ŋ	Total.		
Агеа.	Men.			Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of number 4 Insured* at July, 1930.		
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western idlands orth-Eastern orth-Western othand ales	 729 1,153 821 933 849 851 719 440	4,747 2,229 1,956 4,346 4,235 3,905 2,703 1,772	1,799 630 496 351 701 631 490 217	4,114 1,560 1,291 3,002 2,659 3,334 2,100 481	11,389 5,572 4,564 8,632 8,444 8,721 6,012 2,910	0.50 0.60 0.53 0.47 0.42 0.40 0.46 0.49		
REAT BRITAIN	 6,495	25,893	5,315	18,541	56,244	0.47		

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered. * Aged 16-64 inclusive.

mparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.5 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 19.5 at 26th January, 1931, and 13.2 at 24th February, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.1 from 16.1 to 16.0, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 3.1 from 3.4 to 6.5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th February, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 24th January, 1931, and of 8.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd February, 1930.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931, was 4.96, an increase of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, but a decrease of 0.31 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals

	Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	28th Feb., Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	45,3 96 120,123	$\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{Per cent} \\ +0.8 \\ +0.2 \end{array}$	$\frac{\text{Per cent}}{-8\cdot2}$	Days. 5·37 4·88	Days. -0.04 -0.45	Days. -0.10 -0.42	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire	9,369 114,693	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	-7.4 -3.2 -4.2	4.56 4.49 4.65	-0.90 -0.50 -0.32	-0.83 -0.61 +0.05	
West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts, and Leicester	51,121 72,420 54,625 62,452	+0.2 -1.4 +0.1 -0.2	$- \frac{4 \cdot 2}{- 5 \cdot 1}$ $- 2 \cdot 5$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$	4.63 4.70 4.95 4.52	-0.32 -0.18 -0.22 -0.43	-0.27 -0.09 -0.21	
Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs†, Worcs.	17,122 24,245	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	+ 0.2 - 15.6	5·36 4·53	+0.16 -0.11 -0.22	-0.15 -0.59 -0.12	
and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent North Wales	29,817 9,559 5,326 14,217	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.2 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	- 4.0 - 8.2 + 13.2 - 4.9	5.03 5.51 5.54 5.56	-0.22 -0.06 +0.22 +0.08	-0.12 -0.06 +0.04 -0.03	
South Wales and Mon. England and Wales	155,449 785,934	-1.8	$\frac{-14\cdot 3}{-8\cdot 3}$	5·49 4·94	$\frac{+2.54}{+0.26}$	$\frac{-0.16}{-0.29}$	
SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan	13,006 21,167	-0.7 -1.6	-5.6 -11.0	5·17 4·93	-0.21 -0.34	-0.45 -0.10	
Rest of Scotland Scotland	56,596 90,769	$\frac{-1\cdot 5}{-1\cdot 4}$	$\frac{-11\cdot8}{-10\cdot8}$	5·22 5·14	$\frac{-0.17}{-0.22}$	$\frac{-0.59}{-0.47}$	
GREAT BRITAIN	876,703	-0.6	- 8.5	4.96	+0.21	-0.31	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th February, 1931, was 0.79 of a day per week, of which 0.73 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th January, 1931, were 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; for the fortnight ended 22nd February, 1930, the figures were 0.52 of a day per week, of which 0.50 of a day per week was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for the February and January, 1931, periods, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the February, 1930, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th February, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,213,600 tons, as compared with 17,049,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th January, 1931, and 22,085,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930. The output in January, 1931, was affected by holidays.

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

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 23rd February, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th January, 1931, and 24th February, 1930, are shown in the following Table :-

March, 1931.

un pri Appar	In Unemp	sured Pe bloyed at	rsons Re 23rd Fel	corded a bruary, 1	8 .931.	Inc. (Dec. (To percen	-) in tal
Area.	Numb	0 015.	Pe	rcentage	8.	as con wit	pared
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
Freat Britain England and	170,905	69,395	16.0	6.5	22.5	+ 3.0	+ 9.3
Wales cotland rincipal Districts in England and Wales :	145,720 25,185	66,451 2,944	15·4 20·7	7.0 2.4	22·4 23·1	+ 3·2 + 1·4	+ 9.1 + 10.1
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	7,789 33,005	826 6,094	15·0 21·5	1.6 4.0	16.6 25.5	+ 0.6 + 2.5	+ 3.1 + 15.0
land Yorkshire	2,340 18,62 6	1,526 22,527	19·8 10·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	32·7 23·0	+ 9.4 + 6.6	+ 16.3 + 10.8
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	14,081 4,142	6,840 1,824	15·5 6·6	7·5 2·9	23·0 9·5	+ 3.3 + 0.8	+ 8.0 + 1.9
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	3,849 704	5,598 52	5.8 5.8	8·4 0·4	14·2 6·2	+ 0.6 + 0.2	+ 5.3 + 0.5
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,967	2,619	12.7	3.7	16.4	- 0.5	+ 6.0
Somerset Kent	1,642 296	91 23	13·8 5·6	0.8 0.4	14·6 6·0	-1.5 + 0.2	+ 2.5 + 2.7
Wales and Monmouth	48,728	18,428	21.2	8.0	29.2	+ 4.1	+ 10.2

The *exports* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,017,500 tons in February, 1931, as compared with 4,884,900 tons in January, 1931, and with 6,385,000 tons in February, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during February. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 30.8 at 25rd February, 1931, as compared with 32.7 at 26th January, 1931, and 8.5 at 24th February, 1930.

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

	peop Min	mber of W ole employed nes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	night Dec. (-) ended pared		(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
leveland	2,970	- 0.3	- 29.5	4.59	+ 0.20	- 0 .64	
Lancashire	2,289	+ 1.2	- 26.1	5.95	+ 0.49	- 0.05	
Other Districts	1,376	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	- 11.8	4.79	+ 0.10	- 0.98	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,635	+ 0.4	- 25.2	5.10	+ 0.28	- 0.49	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st February, 1931, by firms making returns, was 2.535, showing a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with January, 1931, but an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with February, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.89 in February, 1931, as compared with 5.93 in January, 1931, and 6.00 in February, 1930.

* See footnote * in previous column.

March, 1931.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

people employed, combined with the number of shifts^{*} during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 1.3 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th January, 1931, and by 32.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 21st February, 1931, the same as in January, 1931. These compare with 5.5 in February, 1930. EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during February. The per-centage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $37 \cdot 3$ at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with $36 \cdot 3$ at 26th January, 1931, and $12 \cdot 2$ at 24th February, 1930.

Ope in Pud Roll Forg Fou Other Mec

Nort

D Cl Shef ha Leed Cum an Staff Otho Co Wal

Tota

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 81 furnaces were in operation at the end of February, 1931, compared with 83 at the end of January, 1931, and 162 at the end of February, 1930.

Returns received from 68 firms, employing 12,084 workpeople at the end of February, 1931, showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with January, 1931, and a decrease of 40.6 per cent. compared with February, 1930.

Districts.	Total Number	Num	per of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
torada ena centico e fuenerorma tita	of Furnaces.	Feb., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	theft or.				िर्धालय	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	23	23	42	no huga	-19
Lancs Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	43	8	8	12		- 4
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	26	5	5	11	17	- 6
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-	53 25	22 7	22 8	30 16	- 1	- 8 - 9
wick	44	7	6	14	+ 1	- 7
mouthshire	21	2	2	9		- 7
fotal, England and Wales	305	74	74	134		-60
SCOTLAND	89	7	9	28	- 2	-21
Total	394	81	83	162	- 2	- 81

The production of pig iron in February amounted to 320,200 tons compared with 337,200 tons in January, and 607,000 tons in February, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the week ended 28th February, 1931, 260 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 291 in the week ended 31st January, 1931, and with 366 in the week ended 1st March, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 51.9 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 45.4 at 26th January, 1931, and with 25.0 at 24th February, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during February and again showed a decline. In the three largest divisions more than half of the In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the week ended 28th February, 1931, 42 insured workpeople were out of employment, and in Wales the percentage unemployed rose to 67.8, while only the South-Eastern mills were in operation at works for which information is available, and South-Western Divisions showed less than 35 per cent. unemas compared with 52 in the week ended 31st January, 1931 and with ployed. In these two divisions and in Northern Ireland some 119 in the week ended 1st March, 1930. improvement was shown compared with the previous month. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at

works covered by the returns :--

and the second	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
e	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	28th Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	54 4	1	- 9 - 9	260 42	- 31 - 10	-106 - 77	
TOTAL,	58	- 1	- 18	302	- 41	-183	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in February, 1931, amounted to 47,575 tons, or 5,568 tons less than in January, 1931, and 41,807 tons less than in February, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in February showed some improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $44 \cdot 2$ at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with $45 \cdot 2$ at 26th January, 1931, and 22 $\cdot 7$ at 24th February, 1930.

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing At certain firms employing 50,847 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 21st February, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workis not intended to imply that the worked by all the men employed. the average number of shifts.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

tose contractor	empl	of Workpo oyed by H king retur	lirms	Aggregate number of Shifts.			
de de destacente	Week ended 21st	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as pared	Week ended 21st	Dec. (comp	+) or -) as bared h a	
di namanan di sa	Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. In Hearth Melt-	in the	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
g Furnaces dling Forges ling Mills ging & Pressing nding er Departments	5,140 936 18,355 1,851 6,596 7,016	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ - & 21 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 16 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -33 \cdot 2 \\ -54 \cdot 2 \\ -26 \cdot 7 \\ -37 \cdot 8 \\ -17 \cdot 8 \\ -21 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	29,471 2,998 80,825 8,951 35,618 39,494	$ \begin{array}{r} + 8.5 \\ -36.6 \\ - 4.5 \\ +15.2 \\ + 1.9 \\ - 1.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 33.5 \\ - 65.9 \\ - 37.4 \\ - 39.9 \\ - 22.3 \\ - 22.8 \end{array} $	
hanics, abourers	10,953	- 1.9	- 25 • 5	59,771	- 2.3	- 29.3	
TOTAL	50,847	- 1.1	- 26 • 8	257,128	- 1.3	- 32.1	
DISTRICTS. thumberland, urham and			are b		analari Matata	Numbers	
leveland field & Rother- am Is, Bradford, etc.	10,364 15,878 335	+ 2.0 + 0.8 -27.0	-29.0 -13.6 -14.8	53,957 82,115 1,656	+ 1.0 + 2.0 -17.1	-33.9 -17.5 -7.9	
berland, Lancs. nd Cheshire fordshire er Midland	4,684 4,139	+ 8.5 + 7.7	$-22 \cdot 2 \\ -21 \cdot 6$	23,194 21,677	$^{+16\cdot2}_{+8\cdot2}$	$\frac{-26.6}{-24.8}$	
es and Mon- outh	2,674 4,989	-6.2 -1.0	-20.5 -44.5	14,549 24,774	$- 2 \cdot 3$ $- 5 \cdot 6$	$- 22 \cdot 1$ $- 48 \cdot 9$	
al, England and ales land	43,063 7,784	+ 1.5 - 13.5	$-24.5 \\ -37.3$	221,922 35,206	$+ 2.3 \\ -18.9$	- 28·5 - 48·3	
TOTAL	50,847	- 1.1	-26.8	257,128	- 1.3	- 32.1	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu-facturers, amounted to 486,400 tons in February, 1931, as compared with 402,200 tons in January, 1931, and 776,400 tons in February, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in employment in all districts, the general percentage unemployed being twice as large as in February, 1930.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 23rd February, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th January, 1931, and 24th February, 1930:---

Divisions.	Total Number of InsuredWorkpeople Unemployedat 23rd February, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd February, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
inglander i United Lines	Total Insured Unempl Febru	Month before.	Year before,	Pe Uner 23rd	Month before.	Year before.
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western fidlands forth-Eastern forth-Western cotland Vales forthern Ireland	3,404 1,131 3,934 129 36,076 14,695 31,436 5,002 5,609	$\begin{array}{r} + & 410 \\ - & 60 \\ - & 224 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 2,604 \\ + & 782 \\ + & 2,564 \\ + & 735 \\ - & 726 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,213 \\ + 503 \\ + 1,411 \\ + 44 \\ + 17,606 \\ + 6,837 \\ + 18,345 \\ + 1,397 \\ + 3,666 \end{array}$	35.415.118.539.159.151.055.767.845.2	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 4 \cdot 5 \\ + & 10 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +15 \cdot 1 \\ + 6 \cdot 4 \\ + 6 \cdot 7 \\ +10 \cdot 8 \\ +28 \cdot 5 \\ +23 \cdot 8 \\ +32 \cdot 2 \\ +21 \cdot 6 \\ +29 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	101,416	+ 6,087	+ 51,022	49•5	+ 2.9	+24.9

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during February remained bad on the whole, and showed a general decline The decline was most marked in the motor vehicle section, where employment was bad; in general, marine and constructional engineering employment was very bad. In textile engineering employment was still bad. In electrical engineering, though slack and declining, it was much better than in other sections.

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 23rd February, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :---

and a state of the		Numb	er of In at	sured 23rd I	Workpe February	ople Une 7, 1931.	mployed	
Division,	General Engineer- ing : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding. Encertical		Marine Engineering, etc.	ingineering, etc. Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Alrcraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase $(+)$ ease $(-)$ mpared th a
	General Engineer ing ; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Engineering.	Enginee	Gonstra Engin	Wehicles and A	2	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotiand Wales Northern Ireland	8,960 6,814 3,776 18,359 38,847 49,268 24,241 1,930 1,777	1,468 1,164 239 3,746 1,316 4,470 562 74 110	244 340 513 248 9,982 201 7,987 35 2,116	519 171 127 1,851 2,185 758 2,044 210 18	4,519 2,671 4,079 24,780 2,299 3,731 2,017 571 284	15,710 11,160 8,734 48,984 54,629 58,428 36,851 2,820 4,305	$\begin{array}{r} + & 767 \\ + & 309 \\ + & 1,002 \\ + & 6,708 \\ + & 1,315 \\ + & 2,131 \\ + & 2,827 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 246 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 7,979 \\ + & 6,522 \\ + & 4,550 \\ + & 28,774 \\ + & 27,790 \\ + & 27,562 \\ + & 22,939 \\ + & 1,221 \\ + & 2,707 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOBTH- BRN IRELAND	153,972	13,149	21,666	7,883	44,951	241,621	+15,298	+130,244
	P	ercente	ages Ui	nemplo	oyed at	23rd Feb	ruary, 19	931.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30.5 \\ 13.8 \\ 8.0 \\ 16.1 \\ 45.2 \\ 29.6 \\ 40.6 \\ 25.0 \\ 33.5 \\ \end{array} $	$14 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 0.3 \\ + \ 1.4 \\ + \ 3.0 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ + \ 1.2 \\ + \ 2.5 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 1.5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 0 \\ + 12 \cdot 6 \\ + 16 \cdot 7 \\ + 15 \cdot 6 \\ + 19 \cdot 9 \\ + 13 \cdot 9 \\ + 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	26.0	14.6	36.1	28.2	18.2	23.8	+ 1.6	+12.7
Ditto, Jan., 1931 Ditto, Feb., 1930	24·9 12·7	$\begin{array}{c}13\cdot 9\\5\cdot 7\end{array}$	$33 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2$	$27.0 \\ 12.5$		$22 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1$	-02021 -02021	1000.000 1000.000

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering declined and remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment again declined and remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire the improvement in the motor vehicle section was maintained, but in other sections employment, including textile engineering, remained bad or very bad, and showed a decline on the whole

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a considerable decline in the motor vehicle section, where employment remained bad; it was also bad, with further decline, in general engineering, but in the electrical section it remained moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was very slack.

In London and the Southern Counties employment showed some decline, especially in the motor vehicle section, and was quiet on the whole, though much better than in other areas.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, the improvement reported in January in general engineering not being maintained; it remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland

COTTON INDUSTRY.

SINCE the settlement, in the middle of the month, of the dispute in the weaving department of the industry,* there has been some improvement in all sections. Nevertheless employment continued

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.4 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 43.9[†] at 26th January, 1931, and with 24.2 at 24th February, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment remained very bad, and was much below the already unsatisfactory level of February, 1930. At Stockport further suspensions were reported. At Glossop and Hyde an improvement was recorded; but irregular short time was still worked in these districts and at Stalybridge. At Oldham employment in the spinning section was bad, improvement towards the end of the month. In the manufacturing section employment remained very bad; although most of the firms resumed work on the settlement of the dispute, a large amount of machinery remained idle, and operatives were being suspended each week. At Middleton, short time and other forms of underemployment continued in the section spinning American cotton,

* See the article on page 87 of this issue. + Excluding those disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of the dispute.

but employment in the section spinning Egyptian cotton was again reported as fairly good. At Shaw irregular short time working continued. At Bolton employment remained slack or bad in all continued. At Boiton employment remained slack or bad in all the principal departments, but a slight improvement was shown towards the end of the month. During the four weeks ended 14th February, nearly 50 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than half time. At Leigh employment with spinners continued bad. At Bury the position was reported to be slightly worse than a month earlier; irregular short time working continued and increased. At Rochdale there was no material change.

At Preston the mills with few exceptions resumed work; but there was still much under-employment, as there had been before the dispute. At Blackburn there was a general resumption of work at those mills which were working immediately prior to the dispute. At Accrington full-time working continued in the hard waste section and there was an appreciable reduction in the number of operatives unemployed in the trade generally. At Darwen a slight improvement accompanied the resumption of work at 24 mills; but irregular accompanied the resumption of work at 24 mills; but irregular short time was general, and approximately 60 per cent. of the insured workers were unemployed. At Great Harwood 68 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed, and the general position was about the same as before the dispute. At Burnley a slight improvement was observed since the termination of the dispute, with increased activity in the preparation departments. At Padiham employment was described as bad, but as better than in the previous month. At Nelson under-employment and short time prevailed; at Colne resumption of work was not general. An improvement was reported at Barnoldswick. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad, and about the same as a month earlier; it was reported that more looms were stopped than at any time since the depression began in 1920.

In Yorkshire employment remained extremely bad, and showed a decline at most centres. There was, however, a slight improvement at Hebden Bridge and at Sowerby Bridge.

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

Week ended 28th Feb., 1931: 8,867 16,212 23,616 6,332 4,790 59,817 2,725	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Dec. (} \\ \hline \\ $	+) or -) on a Year before. Per cent. -21.9 -22.5 -21.7 -15.2 -24.6 -21.4	Week ended 28th Feb., 1931. 12,506 21,903 35,582 13,581 8,447 92,019	Inc. (Dec. (- Month before. + 8.8 + 7.3 + 37.8 + 16.3 + 12.3 + 19.7	
Feb., 1931: 8,867 16,212 23,616 6,332 4,790 59,817	before. Per cent. + 7·7 + 5·2 + 28·2 + 13·2 + 2·0 + 14·2	Per cent. -21·9 -22·5 -21·7 -15·2 -24·6	Feb., 1931. £ 12,506 21,903 35,582 13,581 8,447	Per cent. + 8 · 8 + 7 · 3 + 37 · 8 + 16 · 9 + 12 · 3	Per <u>cent.</u> <u>-26.7</u> <u>-30.3</u> <u>-25.2</u> <u>-17.3</u> <u>-22.2</u>
16,212 23,616 6,332 4,790 59,817	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ + & 5 \cdot 2 \\ + & 28 \cdot 2 \\ + & 13 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ \hline + & 14 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ -21 \cdot 9 \\ -22 \cdot 5 \\ -21 \cdot 7 \\ -15 \cdot 2 \\ -24 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	12,506 21,903 35,582 13,581 8,447	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 37 \cdot 8 \\ + 16 \cdot 9 \\ + 12 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ -26 \cdot 7 \\ -30 \cdot 3 \\ -25 \cdot 2 \\ -17 \cdot 3 \\ -22 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
16,212 23,616 6,332 4,790 59,817	$ \begin{array}{c} + 5 \cdot 2 \\ + 28 \cdot 2 \\ + 13 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	-22.5 -21.7 -15.2 -24.6	21,903 35,582 13,581 8,447	+ 7.3 + 37.8 + 16.9 + 12.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -30.3 \\ -25.2 \\ -17.3 \\ -22.2 \end{array} $
23,616 6,332 4,790 59,817		-21.7 -15.2 -24.6	35,582 13,581 8,447	+37.8 +16.9 +12.3	$-25 \cdot 2$ $-17 \cdot 3$ $-22 \cdot 2$
6,332 4,790 59,817	$\frac{\begin{array}{c} +13\cdot2\\ +2\cdot0\\ \end{array}}{+14\cdot2}$	$-15.2 \\ -24.6$	13,581 .8,447	+16.9 + 12.3	-17.3 -22.2
4,790 59,817	$\frac{+2\cdot0}{+14\cdot2}$	-24.6	.8,447	+12.3	-22.2
59,817	+14.2				
e de la come	1 2028	- 21 • 4	92,019	+19.7	-25.4
2,725	1 200.00	a Sterna	Charles State	1 1 1 1 2	1. Constants
2,725		-40.7	3,410	-11.8	- 52 .8
	- 3.7	-40-1	3,410	-11 0	00
5,975	+ 9.0	-28.5	9,225	+22.8	-30.0
7,906	+16.5	-18.7	12,114	+13.8	- 28 .9
12,050	+ 2.4	-14.8	18,045	+ 6.5	-16.2
12,000	THE PARTY	Contra a	6 P. C.P. 1	SER 130	AND AND S
	The second	Sec. Sec.	ANT MAL	192 219	Becchi
4,682	- 9.3	-32.8	6,894	- 4.8	-41.9
3,864	+ 7.2	-18.6	5,539	+14.2	- 20.
5,243	+57.8	+ 2.7	8,268	+ 68.0	+ 1.
1	107.7	05.0	7 701	1 40.0	- 29.
					-24.
					-20.
					- 21.
			3,168	- 0.9	-31.
	+ 1.2	-10.4	3,840	+ 1.4	- 3.
-,000			Charles the	-	
59,817	11140	1 10	00 010	1 10.7	- 25.
	5,243 4,574 3,243 3,046 1,473 2,383 2,653	$\begin{array}{r} 5,243 \\ +574 \\ +27\cdot 7 \\ 3,243 \\ +91\cdot 8 \\ 3,046 \\ +81\cdot 1 \\ 1,473 \\ -6\cdot 0 \\ 2,383 \\ +5\cdot 1 \\ 2,653 \\ +1\cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 5,243 \\ +574 \\ +277 \\ -250 \\ 3,243 \\ +91 \\ +8 \\ -331 \\ 3,046 \\ +81 \\ +1 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -331 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -331 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -331 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -331 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -331 \\ -21 \\ 8 \\ -26 \\ -20 \\ -3 \\ -20 \\ -3 \\ -20 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 5,243\\ +574\\ +277\\ 3,243\\ +91.8\\ -33.1\\ 6,259\\ 3,046\\ +81.1\\ -21.8\\ 6,156\\ 1,473\\ -6.0\\ -20.3\\ 1,800\\ 2,383\\ +5.1\\ -15.8\\ 3,168\\ 2,653\\ +1.2\\ -10.4\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Returns from firms employing over 57,000 operatives in the week ended 28th February showed that about 28 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 23rd February, 1931 :--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Begisters at 23rd February, 1931.											
Department.	Who	lly Unemı	oloyed.	Temp	Total.							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10041.					
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,768 13,006	14,045 11,613	16,813 24,619	3,294 14,488	10,648 8,260	13,942 22,748	30,755 47,367					
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	2,845 12,864 1,862	13,285 44,754 530	16,130 57,618 2,392	2,461 5,295 678	11,792 14,306 580	14,253 19,601 1,258	30,383 77,219 3,650					
Total	33,345	84,227	117,572	26,216	45,586	71,802	189,374					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th January, 1931 :--

and the second sec	and the second second	61	
Marc	h	31.	
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

States State	-	Wholly Unemploy				oyed. Temporarily Stopped.								
Department.	M	en.	w	omen.	0	Fotal.		Men.	w	omen.	ŋ	Fotal.		Fotal.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	+-	605 469	++++	436 341	+-	1,041 128	11	385 4,324	11 22	4,204 2,994	1 P	4,589 7,318	and the second	3,54 7,44
ing Weaving Other Pro-	-	155 385	-	160 563	-	315 948	+	247 608	-+	2,048 1,803	+	2,295 2,411	+	2,61 1,46
cesses	-	113	+	31	-	82	-	27	+	6	-	21	-	10
Total	-	517	+	85	-	432	-	4.375	-	7.437	-	11,812	-	12.24

The *imports* (less re exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 71,868,900 lbs. in February, 1931, compared with 109,192,700 lbs. in the previous month and with 122,283,200 lbs. in February, 1930. The exports of cotton yarn were 9,261,200 lbs. in February, 1931, compared with 11,336,500 lbs. in January, 1931, and with

12,225,800 lbs. in February, 1930. The exports of cotton piece goods in February, 1931, were 146,336,000 square yards, compared with 155,629,900 square yards in the previous month, and 299,519,300 square yards in February, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

COMPARED with a month earlier there was little change in the worsted section and a slight improvement in the woollen section. Employment generally was still very depressed, and much below the level of February, 1930.

In the carpet trade employment continued slack, and was much worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 30.0 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 31.3 at 26th January, 1931, and with 21.1 at 24th February, 1930.

Worsted Section .- Employment continued bad, and showed little change as compared with a month earlier.

At Bradford a slight improvement was reported, less short time being worked. At Keighley increased activity was reported in the fancy worsted trade. At Huddersfield short time continued, and there was no improvement. In the worsted section, as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 21st February showed that about 40 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 14 hours each on an average; about 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

With wool sorters employment continued slack; it was better than in January, but worse than a year ago; in addition to much unemployment, about 15 per cent. of those at work were on short time. In the combing department machinery in the merino section continued to be well employed, but there was still much short time in the carding crossbred and preparing sections. 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 11 hours each in short time in the week ended 21st February.

In the worsted spinning department employment was bad generally, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Spinners of hosiery yarns at Halifax, however, continued to be fairly well employed. About 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 21st February, losing, on an average, about 13 hours each; about 6 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of nearly 6 hours

In the worsted weaving department employment showed a further decline, and was very slack. About 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 21st February, losing, on an average, about 17 hours* each; about 10 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours

Woollen Section .- Employment showed some improvement in all the principal departments, but was still very slack. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st February showed that about 49 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 51 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 51 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing, on an average, about 13 hours each in both departments. In the woollen section, as a whole, about 47 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time,* in the week ended 21st February. There was practically no overtime except in the spinning department, in which 6 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment showed a slight improvement; several firms were working overtime, and one or two were running night shifts; at Elland, in particular, there was increased activity. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued very slack. Employment in the rag trade remained very slack. At Leeds employment remained bad;

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

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but in the Yeadon and Guiseley districts an improvement was reported, and employment was good.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers was very slack, and worse than in the previous month. At Rochdale also there was an increase in short time working; some firms were running only half time. At Saddleworth employment with flannel workers was bad; worse than in January and worse also than a year ago; about 85 per cent. of the operatives were on short time.

In the West of England employment showed signs of improvement at Trowbridge, Westbury, and Frome, and little change elsewhere. In Wales there was no general improvement, though in Cardiganshire employment was fairly good.

In Scotland employment on the whole continued slack, and output in the tweed trade was far below the capacity of the looms; there was a decline at Alloa, with large numbers working short time.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued very slack, and was much worse than a year ago. At Kidderminster employment continued bad; most firms were on short time in some departments. In Yorkshire employment continued very quiet. At Halifax the trade was said to be in a very depressed state; many men had been discharged, and there was also an increase in short time working, In Scotland employment was still slack, but showed an improvement with one or two firms.

In the carpet industry as a whole about 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 21st February, losing about 14 hours each on an average; practically no overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :---

		Number of Workpeople		Total	Wages pa Workpeop	id to le.
	Week ended 21st Feb., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 =100.)	Week ended 21st Feb., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index flgure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100.)
epartments : ORSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	and .
Wool Sorting and Combing Jpinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,996 34,283 17,464 9,101 1,808	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	85·3 81·8 84·1 91·4 100·0	24,831 47,264 29,987 19,325 3,060	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 8 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	75.9 71.6 70.8 73.1 71.7
Total—Worsted	73,652	- 1.2	84.1	124,467	- 0.2	72.6
OOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Upinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	896 12,031 21,278 15,864 2,234	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.3 \\ + & 2.4 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \end{array} $	73·5 81·5 87·1 87·2 80·4	1,819 22,556 34,791 32,063 4,027	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 8 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 16 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	71.1 79.1 81.8 81.1 75.6
Total-Woollen	52,303	+ 0.5	85.3	95,256	+ 4.6	80.2
RPET SECTION	9,630	+ 1.3	100.8	14,526	+ 0.4	81.5
tal—Wool Textile Industry	135,585	- 0.3	85•4	234,249	+ 1.7	76 · 2
atricts†: ORSTED SECTION: STADGOTO Huddersfield Halfax eeds Leavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	32,021 8,514 8,711 7,666 7,144 3,177	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	79.6 95.3 82.9 89.4 84.8 95.3	59,238 14,100 13,394 12,063 11,596 4,301	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 7 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	70.0 72.9 71.0 78.3 80.2 87.0
Total, West Riding	67,233	- 1.1	84.0	114,692	- 0.1	72.6
Vest of England and Midlands ancashire cotland	4,367 304 1,748	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	81·1 104·3 90·5	6,828 524 2,423	-2.5 + 0.6 - 1.0	65·7 91·6 98·0
Total—Worsted	73,652	- 1.2	84.1	124,467	- 0.2	72.6
oollen Section: Iuddersfield Ieavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,790	+ 0.5	83.3	25,498	+ 6.9	79•9
ley, etc.)	9,402 7,443	+ 1.8 + 4.0	80·5 90·2	15,904 14,547	+ 6.4 + 14.3	75·5 90·1
Talifax and Calder Vale Fradford	1,942 1,226	$+ 2.5 \\ - 2.4$	78·5 98·1	3,836 2,108	+ 9.6 - 8.8	65·8 73·9
Total, West Riding ancashire Vest of England	31, 803 4, 764	+ 1.7 + 1.8	85·0 89·3	61,893 8,851	+ 8.0 + 3.5	81·7 87·5
and Midlands cotland Vales	3,945 11,665 126	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	90·2 83·3 79·6	6,548 17,770 194		90·8 70·3 81·4
Total-Woollen	52,303	+ 0.5	85.3	95,256	+ 4.6	80.2
RPET SECTION	9,630	+ 1.3	100.8	14,526	+ 0.4	81.5
tal—Wool Textile Industry	135,585	- 0.3	85•4	234,249	+ 1.7	76•2

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

WORSTED SECTION :

Leeds ... Keighley

Woo

Bradford ... Huddersfield ... Halifax ... Leeds ...

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All

Depts. (includ-ing not speci-fied).

Other Depts.

The following Tables show, by districts and departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st February, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th January, 1931 :--

Sorting and Comb-

ing.

 $\begin{array}{c} \dots & - & 0 \cdot 9 & - \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 & - \\ \dots & + & 2 \cdot 0 & - \\ \dots & + & 3 \cdot 7 & - \end{array}$

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; — without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")

Spinning. Weaving.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 57,920,200 lbs., compared with 77,354,200 lbs. in the previous month, and 49,659,000 lbs. in February, 1930. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in February, 1931, were 1,914,100 lbs., compared with 2,391,600 lbs. in January, 1931, and with 2,977,000 lbs. in February, 1930. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in February, 1931, were 8,588,500 square yards, compared with 10,394,800 square yards

March, 1931.

were 8,588,500 square yards, compared with 10,394,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 13,049,700 square yards in February, 1930.

The *exports* of blankets were 41,300 pairs, 50,699 pairs and 57,969 pairs in February, 1931, January, 1931, and February, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued slack generally, although ere was a slight improvement at some centres; it was below the rel of February, 1930, in practically all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including ose temporarily stopped, was 19.6 at 23rd February, 1931, as mpared with 21.3 at 26th January, 1931, and with 12.0 at

th February, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from ose employers who furnished returns for the three periods :----

		umber o orkpeop			Wages pa /orkpeop		
USTRY,	Week ended	Inc (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	21st Feb, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before,	
England and Wales:- London Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Leacashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England	1,753 10,737 3,987 8,651 5,095 5,347 1,476 2,491 5,856 1,601 1,706 5,475 1,162	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ \dots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Pert} \\ \text{-Pert} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -10\cdot0 \\ -0.5 \\ +5\cdot6 \\ +7\cdot0 \\ -0.7 \\ -0.7 \\ -16\cdot3 \\ -0.5 \\ -8\cdot8 \\ -4\cdot2 \\ -2\cdot3 \\ +0\cdot6 \\ -5\cdot1 \\ -3\cdot8 \end{array}$	£ 3,872 25,677 8,611 19,047 11,058 12,796 3,140 4,541 11,416 2,696 3,280 10,162 2,111 7,888	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per } \\ \text{cent.} \\ +11\cdot7 \\ +6\cdot6 \\ -1\cdot9 \\ +3\cdot4 \\ -2\cdot1 \\ -1\cdot9 \\ -3\cdot9 \\ +7\cdot3 \\ +6\cdot9 \\ +10\cdot5 \\ -4\cdot5 \\ -0\cdot3 \\ -4\cdot7 \\ -2\cdot0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Per}\\ \textbf{cent.}\\ -13\cdot8\\ -3\cdot5\\ -5\cdot3\\ -13\cdot0\\ -8\cdot1\\ -12\cdot2\\ -17\cdot0\\ -14\cdot1\\ -15\cdot4\\ -6\cdot0\\ -17\cdot4\\ -11\cdot3\\ -13\cdot6\\ -12\cdot3\end{array}$	
and Wales	3,844	$\frac{+0.9}{+0.3}$	- 3.5	126,295	+ 2.2	- 9.4	
England and Wales Scotland	2,075	- 6.2	-15.1	4,412	- 7.6	-19.6	
Great Britain	61,256	+ 0.1	- 3.9	130,707	+ 1.8	- 9.8	

Returns received from firms employing about 58,100 workpeople in the week ended 21st February, 1931, indicated that about $47_{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked. Employment in London showed an improvement; it varied much from firm to firm and from section to section; speaking generally, it was considerably worse than in February, 1930. At Leicester also there was some improvement, and employment was moderate to fair; in the week ended 21st February about 42 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district employment continued slack. At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement but was still bad or moderate, with a very large number of workpeople unemployed, employment showed a slight improvement but was still bad or moderate, with a very large number of workpeople unemployed, and with much short-time among those who were still working; about 68 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 21st February were on short time, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average. There was little change in the Higham and Rushden and Wellingborough districts, and employment continued slack or moderate with a majority of firms. At Kettering employment was fairly good with some firms; employment generally was better than in most of the other Northamp-tonshire centres, and about the same as in February, 1930. At Stafford employment showed an improvement, several firms having reverted to full time; on the whole, however, it was still rather slack. At Norwich also there was an improvement in the earlier part of the month, but afterwards employment declined somewhat; at the end of the month it was slack, and much worse than in February, 1930.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved slightly but remained slack; more than four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were working short time in the week ended 21st February, losing 121 hours each on the average. At Leeds there was a slight decline, and employment remained bad. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was little change, and employment generally continued very quiet, with nearly half the operatives on short time; at Preston, however, employment was still reported as good, and at Bury as fairly good; a slight improvement

was reported as good, and at bury as tanky good, a sight imported as many as tanky good, a sight imported as a further decline; employment was bad at Glasgow with most firms, and slack at Edinburgh and Maybole.

March, 1931.

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 23rd February, 1931 :---

and dive there	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd February, 1931.											
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp								
and had shell it	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Boot and Shoe Manu-	at al y a y	1951. 00	, Chen	den i	It's here	to salar	en an					
facture :		approximation 1	R. KONG	1. 1. Cal.	W. 1753 .	1.081.11	"Million					
Preparing Depart-	N. Area	1	Mar Carl			Stor States						
ment	205	78	283	97	63	160	443					
Rough Stuff De-	10000	1 million	No one	1012.140	disease as	17 41200	2. 14.7 45.					
partment	513	47	560	283	21	304	864					
ClickingDepartment		33	1,035	1,355	53	1,408	2,443					
Olosing Department		1,826	1,866	13	1,087	1,100	2,966					
Making Department Finishing Depart-	2,553	100	2,653	1,874	33	1,907	4,560					
mant	1,829	874	2,703	1,017	229	1 946	7 040					
Slipper Making	419	206	625	1,045	1,029	1,246	3,949					
Clog Making	12	200	14	1,045	1,025	2,074	2,699					
Repairing and Hand-	alle berg	-	Ins line	(Winning	4	3	Line and					
sewn Work	759	7	766	60	3	63	829					
TOTAL	7,332	3,173	10,505	5,745	2,520	8,265	18,770					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th January, 1931 :--

Department	Wholly Unemployed.							Temporarily Stopped.						
Department.	M	en.	W	omen.	T	otal.	M	len,	Wo	omen.	т	otal.	Tota	tal
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff De- partment -	+	15 19	+	4	+	19 14		61		10		51	Rep:	3:
Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department	+	19 8 4 22	1+1+	11 63 11	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	19 59 33	HII	69 7	-+	11 8 596 11	111	51 61 603 701	14	3 4 66 66
Finishing Depart- ment Slipper Making Nog Making Repairing and Hand-	+		++	46 17 2	++-	94 23 2	++-	587 2 3		146 100	++	733 102 3		82 J.2
sewn Work	-	66	-	1	-	67	an.		+	1	+	1	11	- 6
TOTAL	-	40	-	74	-	114		1,455		645	-2	.100	-2	2,21

The exports of boots and shoes in February, 1931, amounted to 68,713 dozen pairs, or 6,383 dozen pairs more than in January, 1931, but 33,890 dozen pairs less than in February, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed little change and remained slack on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however, it was fairly good.

The percentage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.5 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 20.1 at 26th January, 1931, and 13.0 at 24th February, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from nose employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

review :-	T		c one e
	······································	Number of	T
		Workpeople.	

		Number of orkpeop			Wages I Workpeo	
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,520	- 5.2	-16.3	3,621	- 6.4	- 18.2
Counties	5,835	+ 0.8	-13.6	15,627	+ 0.4	- 18.8
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,901 200	+ 0.2 + 1.5	+ 3.4 - 7.4	4,299 481	-3.3 + 0.8	-2.3 -11.9
TOTAL	9,456	- 0.3	-11.0	24,028	- 1.4	- 16.0

Returns from employers relative to short time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,813 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average nearly 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st February, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed a slight improvement, on the whole, but was still very slack or bad in most districts. It was reported as fair, however, at a few centres. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused considerable shorttime working. As compared with February, 1930, employment was much worse in each administrative division.

leavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) <i>Total, West Riding</i> - Vest of England and Midlands ancashire cotland TOTAL	0.7 - 10.8 + 1.0 - 10.0 + 1.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$2 \cdot 2 $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline \end{array} $
	.Dotaint	1 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		a villasida	1000
	employed	as compare (signifies	ed with pr	evious mo	nth.
Sting enginer south a	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Dept (includ not speci	ing
DILLEN SECTION: uddersfield	+ 1.2 + 1.8 + 6.9 + 5.8 - 7.9	+ 0.2 + 1.7 + 4.4 + 0.4 - 3.5	+ 0.8 + 2.0 + 1.5 + 2.7 - 0.5	+ 0 + 1 + 4 + 2 - 2	8

···· Wales + 2.4 + 0.5 - 0.6+ 0.5 TOTAL 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 23rd February, 1931 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd February, 1931.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.						
Lat. 1992 Marshall	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	CONTRACTOR OF				
Wool Sorting	373	7	380	355	4	359	739				
Wool Washing and Preparing	823	1,018	1,841	809	540	1,349	3,190				
Wool Combing	490 819	785	1,275	904 934	606 157	1,510 1,091	2,785 2,193				
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	646	399	1,045	503	386	889	1,934				
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	1,011	5,157	6,168	520	4,232	4,752	10,920				
Wool Winding and	5	127. 184	1-	1. 27 2 1		Late	Trail !!!				
Warping	190	67	257	469	110	579	836				
Worsted Winding and Warping	226	992	1,218	353	1,292	1,645	2,863				
Woollen Weaving	329	2,686	3,015	564	3,317	3,881	6,896				
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	392 1,570	1,576	1,968	270 1,721	4,616	4,886 2,155	6,854 3,989				
Other Processes	1,010	204	1,001			2,200					
Total	6,869	13,234	20,103	7,402	15,694	23,096	43,199				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th January, 1931 :---

Desertment	w	Wholly Unemployed.					150	Tem	pora	rily S	tor	oped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		10041.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	29	-	1	-	30	-	139	+		-	138	-	168
and Preparing	+	78	+	7	+	85	-	108	-	102	-	220	-	125
Wool Combing	+	64	-	12	+	52	-	178	-	202	-	000	-	328
Wool Carding	-	49		4	-	53	-	16	-	56	-	72	-	125
Woollen Spinning	-	62	+	8	-	54	-	335	-	114	-	449	-	503
Worsted Drawing	- 19	774					1		1922				17.20	
and Spinning	+	16	-	4	+	12	-	263	-	923	-	1,186	-	1,174
Wool Winding	100	1000					13		1000		1 and		1200	
and Warping	+	29	-	19	+	10	+	23	-	95	-	72	-	62
Worsted Winding	19.72		T. A.		12		1		Participant and	and the	2			
and Warping	-	38	+	47	+	9	-	24	-	213	-	237	-	228
Woollen Weaving		22	+	198	+:	220	-	101	-	832	-	933	-	713
Worsted Weaving		29	-	41	-	12	-	112	+	516	+		+	392
Other Processes	+	78	+	4	+	82	-	128	+	48	-	80	+	2
Total	+:	138	+	183	+.	321	-	1,381	-	1,972	-	3,353	-	3,032

Bradford Total, West Riding ... + 1.7 + 1.82·7 4·3 + 1.5 + 2.4Lanceshire West of England and Mid-lands Scotland a and Mid- $\dots \dots + 2 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 2$ $\dots \dots + 2 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 9$ $\dots \dots + 13 \cdot 0 + 25 \cdot 0$ - 1.0 - 4.8-2.0-2.2+9.6

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons and tradesmen's labourers, and bad, in most districts, with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and plumbers. During the month there was a marked improvement with painters and a slight improvement with each of the other classes of operatives except plumbers. As compared with February, 1930, employment was slightly worse with plasterers and considerably worse with all the other classes.

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 23rd February, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with February, 1930 :--

insintrol. • was arein •	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with				
anitan philippin na hannanan na	people at July, 1930.	at 23rd Feb., 1931.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.			
OCCUPATIONS.	addite create	and the second	Energy Barriers	al na ba	S HOLMES	1. <u>55</u> 1 20,00			
arpenters	125,700	28,970	1,471	23.0	- 0.7	+ 9.3			
ricklayers	73,790	14,724	1,075	20.0	- 1.3	+ 5.8			
asons	21,180	4,297	590	20.3	- 0.9	+ 6.7			
aters	6,020 24,260	1,618	209	26.9	- 0.8	+10.0			
ainters	105,660	6,310 40,732	516 1,565	$26 \cdot 0$ 38 \cdot 6	-0.8 -7.5	+ 1.7 + 13.4			
lumbers	32,850	7,067	570	21.5	+ 0.7	+ 13.4			
abourers to	02,000	1,001	510	21 5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1			
above	240,660	57,381	2,579	23.8	- 1.3	+ 5.6			
ll other occu-	A CHARTER BRANK	No. Second	101.000 000 1000	1. September 1					
pations	202,150	51,162	2,583	25.3	+ 0 1	+ 5.4			
Total	832,270	212,261	11,158	25.5	- 1.5	+ 7.2			
Desta Charles	ABRAS CH		P Transie	1 address	Charles and	1			
DIVISIONS.	177.000	40 747		00.0	and set an	along the			
outh-Eastern	177,960 134,170	40,741	84	22.9	- 1.2	+ 9.0			
outh-Western	102,830	23,225 19,453	213 274	17·3 18·9	-1.4 -1.7	+ 6.8			
lidlands	101,130	24,308	2,373	24.0	-1.7 -0.5	+ 7.4 + 6.1			
orth-Eastern	95,710	32,146	3,453	33.6	-2.0	+ 6.8			
orth-Western	103,210	33,871	2,596	32.8	- 2.9	+ 7.4			
cotland	75,250	22,657	1,599	30.1	- 1.8	+ 6.3			
ales	25,640	11,337	537	44.2	- 0.4	+ 9.0			
orthern Ireland	16,370	4,523	29	27.6	- 0.8	+ 3.4			
reat Britain and Northern Ireland	832,270	212,261	11,158	25.5	- 1.5	+ 7.5			

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,219,000, show that in February, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,901,200, as compared with £4,914,000 in January, 1931, and £6,711,600 in February, 1930. Of the total for February, 1931, dwelling houses accounted for £3,478,200; factories and workshops for £229,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £486,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,707,100.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little general change and 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 34.0 at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 35.7 at 26th January, 1931, and 18.9 at 24th February, 1930.

APP TURE		Number Vorkpeoj		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
an part in the second of the second s	Week ended	ended Dec. (-)		Week ended	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Feb., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.	2	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,879 6,785	+ 0.9 + 3.7	$+7.2 \\ -11.1$	3,752 11,059	+16.0 + 5.5	$+16.2 \\ -19.6$	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,651	- 3.8	- 6.5	2,647	-14.0	- 14 • 9	
Тотац	10,315	+ 1.9	- 7.5	17,458	+ 3.9	-13.1	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,920 2,395	+ 1.3 + 3.7	-7.6 -7.2	12,576 4,882	+ 4.5 + 2.5	-10.9 -18.4	
TOTAL	10,315	+ 1.9	- 7.5	17,458	+ 3.9	-13.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,451 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 5,385, or 57 per cent., were working on an average 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st February, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued moderate on the whole in the paper-making industry. A slight improvement on the previous month was reported in some districts, but in other districts there was much short time.

In the letterpress printing trade employment on the whole con-tinued moderate. There was a slight improvement in London and at Leeds and Leicester. Employment continued bad, however, at Manchester and Glasgow, and was also reported as bad at Newcastleon-Tyne, Sheffield and Bradford.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued moderate to fair on the whole, but it was reported as bad in London and was slack at Leeds, Bristol and Edinburgh.

Employment in the lithographic printing trade was again reported as bad in a number of the larger centres, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, while it was fair at a few of the smaller towns. With lithographic artists employment continued moderate on the whole. It was reported as slack in London and at Liverpool and Manchester, although improving during the month at the two last named centres; it was fairly good at Bradford and Nottingham. Employment in the bookbinding trade showed a somewhat

marked decline as compared with January, and was slack.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 14.4 at 23rd February, 1931, paper and paper-board industries was 14.4 at 25rd rebruary, 1951, compared with 12.2 at 26th January, 1931, and 5.9 at 24th February, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.1 at 23rd February, 1931, compared with 10.0 at 26th January, 1931, and 5.9 at 24th February, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 12.1 at 23rd February, 1931, compared with 11.9 at 26th January, 1931, and 6.1 at 24th February, 1930.

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

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) on a			
-	at end of February, 1931.	Feb., 1931.	Jan., 1931.	Feb., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	38,888	6·0	6.1	4.1	- 0.1	+ 1.9	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,054	6.9	6.7	4.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,910 6,346 11,034	3·7 6·9 5·6	3·4 6·8 4·3	2·4 3·5 2·1	+ 0.3 + 0.1 + 1.3	+ 1.3 + 3.4 + 3.5	
Total	84,232	5.9	5.7	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,568 19,149	7·3 8·2	7 · 4 5 · 7	3·5 4·4	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \end{vmatrix}$	$+ \frac{3 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 8}$	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during February was very slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 41.6 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 23rd February, 1931, as compared with 40.4 per cent. at 26th January, 1931, and with 33.5 per cent. at 24th February, 1930.

London.—Employment was slack generally. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	In	Docks.			5					
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 — 7th February, 1931 14th " " 21st " " 28th " "	3,791 3,781 3,675 3,478	1,747 1,712 2,020 1,469	5, 538 5,493 5,695 4,947	8,420 7,966 7,696 8,021	13,958 13,459 13,391 12,968					
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Feb., 1931	} 3,681	1,737	5,418	8,026	13,444					
Average for Jan., 1931	4,329	1,680	6,009	8,096	14,105					
Average for Feb., 1930	4,137	2,023	6,160	8,073	14,233					

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during February was 807, compared with 932 in January, 1931, and with 944 in February, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment remained moderate generally at the North-East Coast ports. Slack conditions continued to prevail at Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn, and employment remained moderate at Hull and fair at Ipswich. Some improvement took place in the second half of the month at Goole.

March, 1931.

Liverpool.—Employment was very slack, especially with coal trimmers, and worse than in January. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th February, 1931, was 11,190, compared with 12,077 in January, 1931, and with 13,835 in February, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,353 in the four weeks ended 27th February, 1931, compared with £26,656 in January, 1931, and with £34,409 in February, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was slack, on the whole. After several months of activity employment at Avonmouth declined. It remained slack at Southampton and at Plymouth and other South-Western ports, with the exception of Weymouth, where it improved, and was fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports .- Employment remained bad at Glasgow, and was slack at Dundee, where it had declined. It was fair at Grangemouth and moderate at Leith. It continued fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

DURING February employment was very slack on the whole. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports, and no shortages of ratings were reported. The demand was on a very low level generally at the beginning of the month, and showed little or no change until towards the end of the month, when some improvement took place at a number of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 23rd February, 1931, was 34.1, compared with 34.7 at 26th January, 1931, and 21.8 at 24th February, 1930.

The demand on the Thames was quiet generally, but with a slight upward tendency towards the end of the month. On the Tyne it was moderate until late in the month, when more activity was shown; on the Tees it was very quiet generally; on the Wear it was moderate until late in the month, when it slackened somewhat. At Hull the demand varied, and at the end of February was moderate. At Southampton some improvement took place during the first three weeks, but the demand declined sharply in the last week and was very slack at the close of the month. At Bristol the demand was slack in the early part of the month, but improved later; at Avonmouth it fluctuated, and at the end of the month was poor. At Newport it was fair generally; at Cardiff it was moderate to fair, except in the second week, when some decline took place; at Swansea it was fair except for some slackness about the middle of the month. On the Mersey the demand declined during the first two weeks, but recovered somewhat thereafter; at Manchester the demand showed a gradual improvement and at the end of February was fair. On the Clyde the demand declined steadily throughout the first three weeks, but improved during the last week; at Leith it was dull at the beginning of the month and declined until the last week, when some improvement took place. At Belfast the demand improved during the first half of February, but thereafter was very slack

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

and a second	2	Number of Seamen* shipped in							
Principal Ports.	Feb., 1931.	Inc. (Dec. (-		Two Months ended					
Salar Strand Start	1991.	Month before.	Year before.	Feb., 1931.	Feb., 1930.				
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool [†] Manchester Southampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol [‡] Newport, Mon Cardifi [§] Swansea	7,086 401 6,945 5,122 1,622 266 141 938 1,016 648 2,003 486	$\begin{array}{c} -2,289\\ -277\\ -1,657\\ -1,711\\ -351\\ +145\\ -39\\ +137\\ +304\\ +264\\ +850\\ -2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1,809\\ -264\\ -1,620\\ -594\\ +93\\ -315\\ +128\\ +313\\ +180\\ -92\\ +77\end{array}$	16,461 1,079 15,547 11,955 3,595 387 321 1,739 1,728 1,032 3,156 974	21,846 1,351 18,508 12,316 4,642 458 932 1,925 1,683 1,495 4,841 1,247				
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	184 438 2,003	- 130 + 137 - 521	- 86 + 177 - 61	498 739 4,527	468 804 5,428				
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	111	- 4	+ 34	226	354				
TOTAL for above Ports	29,410	- 5,144	- 4,601	63,964	78,298				

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

March, 1931.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 104 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 23rd February, 1931, THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the at Employment Exchanges on 23rd February, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) 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 the figures cover more than one Exchange area. as unemployed, is obtained :--

Agent dog	and Andrea	Men.	Boys.	Women.	. Girls.	Tot il.	Area.	Num	ber of Per at 23rd Fe	rsons on Register ebruary, 1931.		Inc. (+) Dec. (- compar with
1. Unemploy Schemes	ed—Special	3,771	20	398	6	4,195	Bungary 1998, August	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	26th J. 1931
. Claims a	dmitted or onsideration	1,821,299	33,182	553,259	01587.912.13	2,430,876	London Division	202,996	54,772	11,006	268,774	+ 4
. Insured no	imants dis-	1,021,200	00,102	000,200	20,100	2,400,010	South-Eastern Division Brighton	96,514 3,790	18,315 991	7,569 435	122,398 5,216	- 2,1
qualified	i, but main-	50 700	0.050	10.454	0.000	00.070	Chatham	3,785	541	579 328	4,905	
. Uninsured	registration persons on	50,377	9,959	17,454	A Marchan	86,678	Ipswich Norwich	3,708 5,078	462	281	6,927	
Register . Two mont		22,141 46,417	27,817 4,190	20,910 40,267		100,104 95,748	Rest of Division South-Western Division	80,153 <i>101,713</i>	14,753 20,201	5,946 7,058	100,852 128,972	-1,0 - 4,2
Persons o (lines 2-	m Register	1,893,817	70,958	591,623	a annality in	2,617,658	Bristol	18,023	5,387	1,565	24,975	- 6
Books Loc 1-3 and	dged 🚊 (lines	1,921,864	47,351	611,378	C. Marcheller	2,617,497	Plymouth Portsmouth	6,389 7,331	1,114	341 904	8,289 9,349	- 43
1—5 ana	<i>o)</i>	1,521,004	+1,551	011,570	30,904	2,011,491	Reading Southampton	1,977 7,886	407 1,018	331 592	2,715 9,496	- 2
							Swindon Rest of Division	1,366 58,741	295 10,421	156 3,169	1,817 72,331	- 2,1
TTIMD	ERS (NI TE	JE D	FOI	STER	S OF	Midlands Division	245,070	100,860	15,909	361,839	+ 5,5
CONTRACTOR AND							Birmingham Coventry	43,520 9,967	21,324 2,678	1,279 339	66,123 12,984	+ 5,6 + 3,1 +
	DYMEN		ICHA			AND	Cradley Heath	6,825 8,147	1,958 2,253	266 390	9,049 10,790	+ 6
Y LOUD BE CONSTRUCT	ICIES						Leicester	9,247 3,946	6,522 1,917	210 235	15,979 6,098	+ 1,0
Numbers o	m Registers	, 26th Janu	ary, 193	1, to 231	rd Februa	ry, 1931.	Northampton Nottingham	13,186	5,624	595	19,405	- 1
boltoments.	e serieste 2	G	reat Brita	in		Great	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	4,650 19,455	2,077 14,101	236 1,263	6,963 34,819	-
Date	12 30 40 <u>010</u>		I DING	and put	toka dost	Britain and	Walsall West Bromwich	6,984 4,371	2,990 1,343	566 203	10,540 5.917	- + 2
Date		en. Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.	Wolverhampton Rest of Division	9,983 104,789	3,018 35,055	447 9,880	5,917 13,448 149,724	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 1,2 \end{vmatrix}$
			1	[1	1254 20055	North-Eastern Division	426,828	92,304	27,903	547,035	+ 11,8
th January	1931 1 25	0,797 74,176	600,179	67,498	2,592,650	2,671,213	Barnsley	8,607 19,024	1,130 11,527	469 1,231	10,206 31,782	+ 2,8 - 1,6
and Februar							Darlington	4,206 3,147	422	450 479	5,078	- 1
th "	,, 1,89	2,413 74,286 0,496 74,337	600,845 605,738	66,560	2,624,236 2,637,131 2,631,212	2,714,692 2,708,051	Dewsbury Doncaster	8,597	2,268	934	10,331	+ 4,2
th " rd "		6,834 71,666 3,817 70,958	599,668 591,623	63,044	2,631,212	2,708,051 2,693,811	Gateshead Grimsby	9,783 4,546	1,960 623	890 440	12,633 5,609	+ 1
verage (4 w	Sall Sall	0,890 72,812	599,468			2,704,507	Halifax Hartlepools	5,986 10,511	3,993 770	175 698	10,154 11,979	+ 4 - 2
ciugo (1 ii			000,100	01,000	1,000		Huddersfield	7,055 16,647	4,528 2,408	587 839	12,170 19,894	- 2 + 1,0
	Analysis of	of figures for	r 23rd F	ebruary,	1931.	Store sain	Leeds	26,612	9,902	1,097	37,611	- 1,1 + 4
12/201		23rd	February	1931	1	26th Jan.,	Lincoln Middlesbrough	4,819 17,579	491 1,205	359 941	5,669 19,725	-
		Doru	roordary	, 1001.		1931.	Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	18,872 9,673	4,134 763	1,718 503	24,724 10,939	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 4 \\ + & 1,8 \\ + & 10,0 \end{vmatrix}$
		ormally in nployment.	Perso				Sheffield	42,445 11,735	• 9,460 722	2,802 821	54,707 13,278	+ 10,0 + 6
			norma in Cas	ual]	Fotal.	Total.	Stockton-on-Tees	9,951 20,112	610 2,144	640 1,244	11,201 23,500	+ 7
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	ment				Wakefield	4,152	1,355	373	5,880	- 6
		1 4 5 5 5 5	L Contraction	- CORRE	031	<u></u>	Rest of Division	3,968 158,801	1,060 30,029	496 9,717	5,524 198,547	- 5,5
The second	T OUT ME.	Great	Britain.	001-003	Contraction of the		North-Western Division	<i>393,181</i> 7,143	218,470 6,012	<i>33,545</i> 653	645,196 13,808	- 6,5
len oys	1,374,855 58,228	406,249 12,415	112,71		893,817	1,850,797 74,176	Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	6,696	5,150	836	12,682	- 1,4
omen	406,433	182,989	2,20		70,958	600,179	Barrow Birkenhead	4,033 9,691	690 1,435	407 957	5,130 12,083	+ 3
irls	49,200	12,039		21	61,260	67,498	Blackburn Blackpool	11,532 4,218	16,000 2,781	1,209 400	28,741 7,399	- 3
Total	1,888,716	613,692	115,2	50 2,6	617,658	2,592,650	Bolton	14,664 7,748	9,842 8,817	1,235	25,741 16,929	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 6 \\ + & 2 \end{vmatrix}$
	Great	Britain and	1 Northe	rn Irelan	d.		Bury	4,541 4,120	4,455 2,952	400 302	9,396 7,374	+ -
	A STATE OF STATE	1 2 2 2 3	1	State Inter	1 15 1	1 906 659	Chorley Liverpool	74,432	15,497	6.299	96,228	+ 2,7
en oys	1,413,585 59,402	409,212 12,527	116,03	17	938,850 72,246	1,896,652 75,598	Manchester Nelson	42,854 3,344	21,438 3,499	3,193 299	67,485 7,142 37,129	- 4
omen	59,402 427,987 50,175	189,953 12,331	2,24		620,188 62,527	630,100 68,863	Oldham	3,344 21,962 7,950	13,688 8,162	1,479 580	16,692	- 4,
Total	1,951,149	624,023	118,6		693,811	2,671,213	Rochdale	9,664 6,654	5,926	506 462	16,096 8,297	- 4
		1,000					Salford	17,954	8,202	1,437	27,593 13,161	+++
		cancies not					Warrington	6,842 5,415	5,796	691	8,011 12,790	+ !
14	(Grea	t Britain and	i Norther	n Ireland	l.)	and the second s	Wigan Rest of Division	8,060 113,664	4,018 71,024	712 10,601	12,790 195,289	- 1,0
				ations fro		ter Fills	Scotland Division	254,098	75.516	20,007	349,621	+ 10,8
	Week ended			nployers ing Week		cies Filled.†	Aberdeen Clydebank	6,202 6,370	2,050 1,245	469 652	8,721 8,267	+ 1,
	The second second	- HEART		1 and 1		1.	Dundee Edinburgh	13,002 18,032	14,357	1,493 1,106	28,852 23,569	+ 1, + + + 2, + 1, +
th T	. 1071			40 701	- Deb -	77 001	Glasgow	86,689 10,934	4,431 21,376 2,127	6,556 1,005	114,621 14,066	+ 2, + 1, + 1, + 1, + 1, + 1, + 1, + 1,
th January			·	40,391		37,281	Motherwell	6,328	2,127 519 1,462	440	14,066 7,287 7,123	+
th	ry, 1931		1 22.000	39,551 39,600	1.2867	37,583 35,123	Paisley Rest of Division	101,446	27,949	7,720	137,115	+ 4,
th "	,,			41,866 41,028		36,618 36,738	Wales Division	173,417	11,185	9,221 1,022	<i>193,823</i> 18,359	+ 8,
and the second	,,		"				Lanelly	14,940 5,791	2,397	419	6,680	-
Average	(4 weeks)	1	1 194	40,511		36,516	Newport Swansea	9,324 9,651	641 877	510 956	10,475 11,484	+
Of the 1	46,062 va	ancies fille	d, 90.5	15 were	for me	n, 32.868	Rest of Division	133,711	6,800	6,314	146,825	+10, - 2,
	and 22,649					, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Northern Ireland Belfast	45,033 25,788	28,565 17,581	2,555 1,700	76,153 45,069	- 2,
* The terr	n " Employn	nent Exchan	ge," as us	ed in thi	is connecti	on, includes	Londonderry	2,630 1,058 1,277	1,056 1,768	73 70	3,759 2,896 2,402 1,779	- 2
and also Juv	enile Employ	ment Bureau	anges an 1x under	d Branch	ol of Loca	l Education	Lisburn	1,277	1,026	99 30	2,402	+ ;
uthorities a	Thich are eve	reising nowe	ra under	Sec 107	of the Edu	reation Act	Rest of Northern	1,456		waladas	Sarris Andress	Land State
	ning filled "	nclude certa	in types	of cases	(described	as Class B	Ireland	12,824	6,841	583	20,248	- 1,
1921, and Se † "Vacan placings) in	which the	work of the	Evahan	og wood li	imited .	or instance	Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	1,938,850	620,188		2,693,811	+ 22,0

total da <u>a</u>	and diaba	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Tot II.	Area.	Num	at 23rd Fe	sons on Re bruary, 19	931.	Inc. (+ Dec. (- company with
. Unemploy Scheme	ved—Specia	1 3,771	20	398	6	4,195	addamary are sound a	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	26th Ja 1931
Claims a	dmitted or onsideration	S 17 1962 (S S122)	33,182	553,259	23,136	2,430,876	London Division	202,996	54,772	11,006	268,774	+ 4
Insured no	on-claimant imants dis	8		000,200	20,100	2,100,010	South-Eastern Division Brighton	96,514 3,790	18,315 991	7,569 435	122,398 5,216	+ 2,1
qualifie	d, but main	10 FROMUESO - 25		10.454		Rectorization	Chatham	3,785	541	579	4,905	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \\ - & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Uninsured	registration persons of	1	9,959	17,454	8,888	86,678	Ipswich Norwich	3,708 5,078	462	328 281	4,498 6,927	- 7
Register Two mon		22,141 46,417	27,817 4,190	20,910 40,267	29,236 4,874	100,104 95,748	Rest of Division	80,153	14,753	5,946	100,852	- 1,0 - 4,2
	on Register		70,958	591,623	61,260	2,617,658	South-Western Division Bristol	<i>101,713</i> 18,023	20,201 5,387	7,058 1,565	128,972 24,975	- 6
Books Lo	dged _ (line	3		The Z	ALL STREET	17 - CALENS	Plymouth Portsmouth	6,389 7,331	5,387 1,559 1,114	341 904	8,289 9,349	- 4
1-3 and	5)	1,921,864	47,351	611,378	36,904	2,617,497	Reading	1,977 7,886	407 1,018	331 592	-2,715 9,496	- 25
	Carlos and	1		-	and the second	And Angel You	Swindon	1,366	295	156	1,817	- 2,3
	TDO			POTO			Rest of Division Midlands Division	58,741 245,070	10,421	3,169 <i>15,909</i>	72,331 361,839	+ 5.
CALCULAR STOCK OF BRICHT	ERS		IE R				Birmingham	43,520 9,967	21,324 2,678	1,279	66,123 12,984	+ 5,6
	DYME		CHAI			AND	Coventry Cradley Heath	6,825	1,958	266	9,049	+ 3,1
ACAN	NCIES	NOTII	FIED	AND) FII	LED.	Derby Leicester	8,147 9,247	2,253 6,522	390 210	10,790 15,979	+
umbers o	on Register	s, 26th Janu	ary, 1931	, to 23rd	Februar	ry, 1931.	Northampton Nottingham	3,946 13,186	1,917 5,624	235 595	6,098 19,405	<u> </u>
Sanding and		Bertasett 10		and and	danala -	Great	Smethwick	4,650 19,455	2,077 14,101	236 1,263	6,963 34,819	-
	12 00 40 0	Gi	eat Britain	n.	uten dana	Britain	Walsall	6,984 4,371	2,990	566	10 540	-
Date		Men. Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern	West Bromwich Wolverhampton	9,983	2,990 1,343 3,018	203 447	5,917 13,448	+
The state of the second		2010			- Judie	Ireland.	Rest of Division	104,789	35,055	9,880	149,724	-1,
			ciuis as	A DERIGE		allallidada	North-Eastern Division Barnsley	426,828 8,607	92,304 1,130	27,903 469	547,035 10,206	+11, + 2,
h January	7, 1931 1,	350,797 74,176	600,179	67,498	2,592,650	2,671,213	Bradford Darlington	19,024 4,206	11,527 422	1,231 450	31,782 5,078	- 1, -
d Februar		882,413 74,286	600,845	66,692	2,624,236	2,701,473	Dewsbury	3,147 8,597	2,268	479 934	5,894 10,331	- + 4,
h "	,, 1,	390,496 74,337 396,834 71,666	605,738 599,668	66,560 63,044	2,637,131 2,631,212	2,714,692 2,708,051	Doncaster Gateshead	9,783	1,960	890	12,633	10
d "	" 1.	393,817 70,958	591,623	61,260	2,617,658	2,693,811	Grimsby Halifax	4,546 5,986	623 3,993	440 175	5,609 10,154	++++
erage (4 w	veeks) 1,	390,890 72,812	599,468	64,389	2,627,559	2,704,507	Hartlepools	10,511 7,055	770	698 587	11,979 12,170	-
a courses	Anglui	of figures for	Olad Ea	hanama	1071	<u> </u>	Hull	16,647	4,528 2,408	839	19,894	+ 1, - 1, - 1,
10 00000000 27755	Anarysis	of figures for	zsra rea	oruary, .	1	NOTE STAR	Leeds Lincoln	26,612 4,819	9,902 491	1,097 359	37,611 5,669	+ 1,
		23rd	February,	1931.		26th Jan., 1931.	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	17,579 18,872	1,205 4,134	941 1,718	19,725 24,724	=
in the	De sette		1. TOP BLACK	-		Contractor	Rotherham	9,673 42,445	763 9,460	503 2,802	10,939	+ 1, + 10,
		normally in Employment.	Persons		and a		Sheffield	11,735	722	821	54,707 13,278	+,
	Wholly	Temporarily	in Casua	al To	otal.	Total.	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	9,951 20,112	610 2,144	640 1,244	11,201 23,500	+
a. Shane	Unemploye		ment.	and a	test -		Wakefield York	4,152 3,968	1,355 1,060	373 496	5,880 5,524	+
and Electric	an in Alexander	Great	Britain.		all the second		Rest of Division	158,801	30,029	9,717	198,547	- 5,
10	0000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000.0	100 100X	The second second		North-Western Division Accrington	393,181 7,143	218,470 6,012	<i>33,545</i> 653	645,196 13,808	- 6,
n ys	1,374,855 58,228	406,249 12,415	112,713		03,817 10,958	1,850,797 74,176	Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	6,696 4,033	5,150	836 407	12,682 5,130	- 1,
men	406,433 49,200	182,989 12,039	2,201	59	91,623 51,260	600,179 67,498	Birkenhead	9,691 11,532	1,435 16,000	957 1,209	12,083 28,741	+
fotal	1,888,716	613,692	115.250			2,592,650	Blackburn Blackpool	4,218	2,781	400	7,399	1
	1,000,710	013,032	115,250	2,01		2,392,030	Bolton Burnley	14,664 7,748	9,842 8,817	1,235 364	25,741 16,929	+
and the second	Gre	at Britain and	Northern	Ireland			Bury Chorley	4,541 4,120	4,455 2,952	400 302	9,396 7,374	+
n	1,413,585	409,212	116,053	1.93	88,850	1,896,652	Liverpool	74,432 42,854	15,497 21,438	6,299 3,193	96,228 67,485	+ 2,
ys	59,402 427,987	12,527	317	199-14 7	2,246	75,598 630,100	Manchester Nelson	3,344 21,962	3,499	299	7,142 37,129	
ls	427,987 50,175	189,953 12,331	2,248 21	62	52,527	68,863	Oldham Preston	7,950	13,688 8,162	1,479 580	16,692	- 10
	1,951,149	624,023	118,639	2,69	93,811	2,671,213	Rochdale St. Helens	9,664 6,654	5,926	506 462	16,096 8,297	- + +
1830		1					Salford	17,954 6,842	8,202 5,796	1,437 523	27,593 13,161	++++
otal		acancies not	Carlos and and	and the second second	-		Warrington	5,415	1,905	691	8,011 12,790	++++-1,
otal			Northern	Ireland.))		Wigan Rest of Division	8,060 113,664	4,018 71,024	712 10,601	195,289	+
lotal		eat Britain and	and the same states		n		Scotland Division	254,098	75,516	20,007	349,621 8,721	+ 10,
Iotal	(Gr			tions from				6,202	2,050	469	8,267	+ 1, +
otal			Emp	tions from ployers g Week.		ies Filled.†	Aberdeen Clydebank	6,370	2,050 1,245	652	00'000	T
	(Gr		Emp	ployers		108 Filled.	Clydebank Dundee	6,370 13,002 18,032	14,357	1,493 1,106	28,852 23,569	+
	(Gr Week ende	d	Emj durin	ployers g Week.		100	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689	14,357 4,431 21,376	1,493 1,106	23,569 114,621 14,066	+ 2 + 1 + 1
h January	(Gr Week ende y, 1931		durin	ployers g Week. 40,391		37,281	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,357\\ 4,431\\ 21,376\\ 2,127\\ 519\end{array} $	1,493 1,106 6,556 1,005 440	23,569 114,621 14,066 7,287	+ 1
h January Id Februa	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 Iry, 1931		Emj durin	ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551	Vacanc	37,281 37,583	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934	$ \begin{array}{r} 14,357\\ 4,431\\ 21,376\\ 2,127\end{array} $	1,493 1,106 6,556 1,005	23,569 114,621 14,066	+
h January d Februa h "	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ury, 1931 "		Emj durin	ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866	Vacanc	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i>	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185	1,493 1,106 6,556 1,005 440 566 7,720 9,221	23,569 114,621 14,066 7,287 7,123 137,115 193,823	+ 4 + 8
h January d Februa h " d "	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ury, 1931 "			ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866 41,028	Vacanc	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,738	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>1773,417</i> 14,940 5,791	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 <i>11,185</i> 2,397 470	1,493 1,106 6,556 1,005 566 7,720 <i>9,221</i> 1,022 419	23,569 114,621 14,066 7,287 7,123 137,115 <i>193,823</i> 18,359 6,680	+ 4 + 8
h January d Februa h " d "	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ury, 1931 "			ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866	Vacanc	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Motherwell Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 9,324	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 <i>11,185</i> 2,397 470 641	1,493 1,106 6,556 1,005 440 566 7,720 <i>9,221</i> 1,022 419 510	23,569 114,621 14,066 7,287 7,123 137,115 <i>193,823</i> 18,359 6,680 10,475	+ 4 + 8 + 8
h January nd Februa th " d " Average Of the J	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 "" (4 weeks) 146,062 v	od acancies fille	Emj durin	ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866 41,028 40,511		37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,738 36,516	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Rest of Division Vales Division Cardiff Newport Swansea Rest of Division	6,370 13,002 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 9,324 9,651 133,711	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 28,565	$\begin{array}{c} 1,493\\ 1,106\\ 6,556\\ 1,005\\ 440\\ 566\\ 7,720\\ 9,221\\ 1,022\\ 4102\\ 956\\ 6,314\\ 2,555\end{array}$	23,569 114,621 14,066 7,287 7,123 137,115 <i>193,823</i> 18,359 6,680	+ 4, + 4, + 8,
oh January nd Februa th " d " Average Of the J r women,	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 rry, 1931 " " (4 weeks) 146,062 v and 22,64	od 	Em, durin	ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866 41,028 40,511 5 were	for men	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,738 36,516 n, 32,868	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Paisley Paisley Rest of Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Rest of Division Rest of Division Rest of Division Rest of Division Belfast	6,3700 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 9,324 9,651 133,711 <i>45,033</i> 25,788	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 28,565 17,581	$\begin{array}{c} 1,493\\ 1,106\\ 6,556\\ 1,005\\ 440\\ 566\\ 7,720\\ 9,221\\ 1,022\\ 419\\ 956\\ 6,314\\ 2,555\\ 1,700\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,569\\ 114,621\\ 14,066\\ 7,287\\ 7,123\\ 137,115\\ 193,823\\ 18,359\\ 6,680\\ 10,475\\ 11,484\\ 146,825\\ 76,153\\ 45,069\end{array}$	+ 4, + 8,
h January nd Februa h " d " Average Of the J women, * The ter	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ury, 1931 " (4 weeks) 146,062 v and 22,64 m " Employ	acancies fille	Emj durin 	ployers g Week. 40,391 39,551 39,600 41,866 41,866 41,028 40,511 5 were d in this	for men	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,516 a, 32,868 a, includes	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Paisley Rest of Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Rest of Division Rest of Division Rest of Division Rest of Division Belfast Londonderry Lurgan	6,3700 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 9,324 9,651 133,711 <i>45,033</i> 25,788	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 28,565 17,581	$\begin{array}{c} 1,493\\ 1,106\\ 6,556\\ 1,005\\ 566\\ 7,720\\ 9,221\\ 1,022\\ 419\\ 510\\ 956\\ 6,314\\ 2,555\\ 1,700\\ 73\\ 70\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,569\\ 114,621\\ 14,066\\ 7,287\\ 7,123\\ 137,115\\ 193,823\\ 18,359\\ 6,680\\ 10,475\\ 11,484\\ 146,825\\ 76,153\\ 45,069\end{array}$	+ 4, + 8,
h January nd Februa h " d " Average Of the J women, * The tern nistry of J also Juy	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ''' (4 weeks) (4 weeks) (4 weeks) (4 6,062 v and 22,64 m " Employ Labour Employ Labour Employ	acancies fille l9 for juvenil ment Exchang Joyment Exchang	Emj durin	ployers g Week. 40,391 33,551 39,600 41,866 41,028 40,511 5 were d in this Branch is a control	for men connectic Employm	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,738 36,516 n, 32,868 on, includes ent Offices, Education	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Lisburn	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 133,711 <i>45,033</i> 25,788 2,630 1,058 1,277	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 28,565	$\begin{array}{c} 1,493\\ 1,106\\ 6,556\\ 1,005\\ 440\\ 566\\ 7,720\\ 9,221\\ 1,022\\ 419\\ 510\\ 956\\ 6,314\\ 2,555\\ 1,700\\ 73\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,569\\ 114,621\\ 14,066\\ 7,287\\ 7,123\\ 137,115\\ 193,823\\ 18,359\\ 6,680\\ 10,475\\ 11,484\\ 146,825\\ 76,153\\ 45,069\end{array}$	+ 4, + 8,
h January nd Februa h " d " Average Of the J women, * The tern nistry of J d also Juy	(Gr Week ender y, 1931 rry, 1931 "" (4 weeks) 146,062 v and 22,64 m "Employ Labour Em- renile Employ	acancies fille accancies fille 9 for juvenil ment Exchang oloyment Exchang	Emy durin 	40,391 39,551 39,551 39,600 41,866 41,028 40,511 5 wore d in this Branch is to contro	for men	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,516 a, 32,868 a, 32,868 an, includes ent Offices, Education Act	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Paisley Paisley Rest of Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Rest of Division Rest of Division Nothern Ireland Belfast Londonderry Lurgan Newry Newry Rest of Northern	$\begin{array}{c} 6,370\\ 15,002\\ 18,032\\ 86,689\\ 10,934\\ 6,328\\ 5,095\\ 101,446\\ 173,417\\ 14,940\\ 5,791\\ 14,940\\ 5,791\\ 133,711\\ 45,033\\ 25,788\\ 2,630\\ 1,058\\ 1,277\\ 1,456\end{array}$	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 <i>11,185</i> 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 <i>28,565</i> 17,581 1,056 1,768 1,026 293	$1,493 \\ 1,106 \\ 6,556 \\ 1,005 \\ 440 \\ 566 \\ 7,720 \\ 9,221 \\ 1,022 \\ 419 \\ 510 \\ 956 \\ 6,314 \\ 2,555 \\ 1,700 \\ 73 \\ 70 \\ 99 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 1,000 \\ 73 \\ 30 \\ 1,000 \\ 73 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 1,00$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,569\\ 114,621\\ 14,066\\ 7,287\\ 7,123\\ 137,115\\ 193,823\\ 18,359\\ 6,680\\ 0,647\\ 11,484\\ 146,825\\ 76,153\\ 45,069\\ 3,759\\ 2,896\\ 2,402\\ 2,402\\ 1,779\\ \end{array}$	+ 4, + 8, 2, +
h January d Februa h " d " Average Of the J women, The tern nistry of J d also Juy 21, and Se t ' Vacar	(Gr Week ende y, 1931 ry, 1931 "" (4 weeks) (4	acancies fille l9 for juvenil ment Exchang Joyment Exchang	Emj durin durin durin d, 90,548 es. d, 90,548 es. d, 90,548 es. d, 90,548 es. d, 90,548 es. d, 90,548 es. for the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the sta	40,391 39,551 39,551 39,650 41,866 41,028 40,511 5 6 wore d in this Branch i bec. 107 of Act, 192 f cases (c) was lin	for men connection Employm of Local the Edu 3. lescribed	37,281 37,583 35,123 36,618 36,516 a, 32,868 a, 32,868 an, includes ent Offices, Education cation Act, as Class B	Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly Newport Swansea Rest of Division <i>Northern Ireland</i> Belfast Lurgan Lisburn Newry	6,370 13,002 18,032 86,689 10,934 6,328 5,095 101,446 <i>173,417</i> 14,940 5,791 133,711 <i>45,033</i> 25,788 2,630 1,058 1,277	14,357 4,431 21,376 2,127 519 1,462 27,949 11,185 2,397 470 641 877 6,800 28,565 17,581 1,056 1,768 1,026	$1,493 \\ 1,106 \\ 6,556 \\ 1,005 \\ 440 \\ 566 \\ 7,720 \\ 9,221 \\ 1,022 \\ 419 \\ 510 \\ 956 \\ 6,314 \\ 2,555 \\ 1,700 \\ 73 \\ 70 \\ 99 \\ 30 \\ 583 \\ \hline$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,569\\ 114,621\\ 14,066\\ 7,287\\ 7,123\\ 137,115\\ 193,823\\ 18,359\\ 6,680\\ 10,475\\ 11,484\\ 146,825\\ 76,153\\ 45,069\end{array}$	+ 4 + 8

the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,774 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1931, was 450 per week. [Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 700 towns in Grea Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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 23rd February, 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.

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

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.

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 103 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 103.

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 cherefore 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 23rd FEBRUARY, 1931.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	L. Constant	TOTAL.	and second	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tota ¹ .		
	111.25	1000 All 10	ino coust intelest intelest		indu.	- Le	ar	to do al	dustoput		1			
Fishing	5,265	73	5,338	143	117	260	5,408	190	5,598	5,354	188	5,542		
Mining :	169,846 3,833 3,384 6,080 1,208	1,112 4 19 16 3	170,958 3,837 3,403 6,096 1,211	69,107 721 139 2,307 2,304	288 3	69,395 721 139 2,310 2,304	238,953 4,554 3,523 8,387 3,512	1,400 4 19 19 3	240,353 4,558 3,542 8,406 3,515	238,900 4,523 3,521 7,783 3,511	1,400 3 19 18 3	240,300 4,526 3,540 7,801 3,514		
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,059 2,499	266 31	2,325 2,530	730 862	47 14	777 876	2,789 3,361	313 45	3,102 3,406	2,664 3,285	312 45	2,976 3,330		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekins and Whiting	2,717 3,326 2,633	44 142 160	2,761 3,468 2,793	508 556 537	9 34 14	517 590 551	3,225 3,882 3,170	53 176 174	3,278 4,058 3,344	3,225 3,844 3,119	53 176 174	3,278 4,020 3,293		
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	11,466	1,701	13,167	3,828	403	4,231	15,294	2,104	17,398	15,115	2,104	17,219		
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	4,347	6,855	11,202	6,560	8,931	15,491	10,907	15,786	26,693	10,888	15,784	26,672		
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,036 3,143	941 354	3,977 3,497	1,685 1,405	521 50	2,206 1,455	4,721 4,548	1,462 404	6,183 4,952	4,716 4,545	1,462 404	6,178 4,949		
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives	14,690 1,387	1,873 843	16,563 2,230	1,718 317	272 125	1,990 442	16,408 1,704	2,145 968	18,553 2,672	16,277 1,704	2,139 968	18,416 2,672		
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,358	436	1,794	221	60	281	1,579	496	2,075	1,575	496	2,071		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	5,315	2,029	7,344	866	354	1,220	6,181	2,383	8,564	6,139	2,349	8,488		
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,879	40	6,919	1,231	16	1,247	8,110	56	8,166	8,100	56	8,156		
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	38,127 6,695 4,221 4,258 2,655	468 577 383 250 677	38,595 7,272 4,604 4,508 3,332	41,145 3,070 10,569 7,417 3,314	115 84 1,231 31 282	41,260 3,154 11,800 7,448 3,596	79,272 9,765 14,790 11,675 5,969	583 661 1,614 281 959	79,855 10,426 16,404 11,956 6,928	79,252 9,618 14,789 11,674 5,967	583 661 1,613 281 959	79,835 10,279 16,402 11,955 6,926		
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	96,680 7,911 17,570 5,757	4,995 2,113 84 112	101,675 10,024 17,654 5,869	50,166 2,602 3,968 2,000	2,131 523 44 14	52,297 3,125 4,012 2,014	146,846 10,513 21,538 7,757	7,126 2,636 128 126	153,972 13,149 21,666 7,883	145,079 10,406 19,422 7,739	7,116 2,633 128 126	152,195 13,039 19,550 7,865		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	28,946 2,730	2,696	31,642 2,986	12,659 531	650 34	13,309 565	41,605 3,261	3,346 290	44,951 3,551	41,330 3,132	3,337 290	44,667 3,422		
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	8.639	92	8,731	3,823	91	3,914	12,462	183	12,645	12,445	183	12,628		

March, 1931. T.	HE I	AIN
.ORVC	ITA PT	NO
INDUSTRY.	WHOLL (inc	LY UN luding
1931- 1931- 190588.8351-175	Males.	Fema
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	95,060	2 2
stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General		1000
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	13,930 2,345	1
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	6,667 4,874	5
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	2,127 2,773 1,054	2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	2,844	3
specified	17,102	13
extile Trades :	43,027	99
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	12,059	20
Weaving	2,680 3,396	42
Linen Jute	6,487 3,638	14
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace	1,045 1,497 537	
Carpets Textiles not separately specified	737 1,709	1 1 5
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	12,152	6
eather and Leather Goods :	4,015	1
Leather Goods	1,850	2
iothing Trades :	10,384	12
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,377 1,468	6
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	754	7
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,156 10,443	1 4
ood, Drink and Tobacco :		19.00
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	11,910 2,495	6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	3,311	6
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	8,679 8,505	11
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,078	3
awmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	9,738	
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	2,274 18,001	2
Woodworking not separately Specified	2,734	No. 2
rinting and Paper Trades :	DEN CANE	190
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,964	1
Stationery	1,789 396	3
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	270 15,255	9
uilding and Public Works Contract-	10,200	
ing :	200,660	124
Public Works Contracting, etc	60,246	19.0.0
ther Manufacturing Industries :	6,074	4
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	1,480 1,758	
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	1,276	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3,875 827	144
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	14,078	10.34
ransport and Communication :		
Railway Service	16,148 8,318	
Road Transport not separately specified	36,332	1.1.2
Sorrigo	47,787	
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	69,192 3,097	1800
istributive Trades	136,243	68
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	0.071	10
iscellaneous Trades and Services :	9,931	1,
National Government	10,454	1,
	42,686 5,128 12,996	1, 1,
Hotestional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	12,996 25,116 3,093	5, 44, 9,
Industries and Services not separately specified	41,522	3,
TOTAL	1,595,563	478,

ISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

VIS	TRY	OF	LAB(JUR	GAZ	ETTE	•		1	105
	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.	SMBR	MUM	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
nempi g Cast	LOYED 1als).	TEMPOI	ARY STOP	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP DRARY STOP ND CASUAL	PPAGES,
ales.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
408	95,468	5,874	74	5,948	100,934	482	101,416	95,353	454	95,807
1,447 71	15,377 2,416	7,479 236	532 6	8,011 242	21,409 2,581	1,979 77	23,388 2,658	21,271 2,494	1,979 76	23,250 2,570
5,270 2,421 2,590	11,937 7,295 4,717	1,547 4,629 1,915	1,043 1,198 871	2,590 5,827	8,214 9,503 4,042	6,313 3,619 2,451	14,527 13,122 7,503	8,181 9,496 4,042	6,313 3,619 3,461	14,494 13,115 7,503
2,590 1,947 39	4,720 1,093	1,423 403	548	2,786 1,971 407	4,042 4,196 1,457	3,461 2,495 43	7,503 6,691 1,500	4,042 4,191 1,456	2,495	6,686 1,499
3,006	5,850	1,714	1,495	3,209	4,558	4,501	9,059	4,546	4,499	9,045
3,687	30,789	8,279	3,852	12,131	25,381	17,539	42,920	25,234	17,525	42,759
9,988 0,806	143,015 32,865	34,651 14,203	56,015 25,016	90,666 39,219	77,678 26,262	156,003 45,822	233,681 72,084	77,665 26,095	155,953 45,694	233,618 71,789
4,823 2,743 4,784	7,503 6,139 21,271	2,899 1,828 2,243	6,315 1,741	9,214 3,569	5,579 5,224 8,730	11,138 4,484	16,717 9,708 29,719	5,575 5,140	11,137 4,460 4,353	16,712 9,600
9,221 2,255	12,859	2,690	6,205 6,404 1,158	8,448 9,094 1,674	6,328 1,561	20,989 15,625 3,413	29,719 21,953 4,974	1,240 6,327 1,413	15,625	5,593 21,952 4,268
7,766	3,300 9,263 1,548	2,489	11,202 910	13,691 1,574	3,986 1,201	3,413 18,968 1,921	22,954 3,122	3,958 1,200	18,837 1,921	22,795 3,121
1,500 5,177 6,883	2,237 6,886 19,035	2,077 779 20,777	3,520 2,917 6,791	5,597 3,696 27,568	2,814 2,488 32,929	5,020 8,094 13,674	7,834 10,582 46,603	2,814 2,312 31,488	5,020 6,909 11,655	7,834 9,221 43,143
1,363 2,041	5,378 3,891	1,842 533	471 751	2,313 1,284	5,857 2,383	1,834 2,792	7,691 5,175	5,850 2,359	1,834 2,787	7,684 5,146
2,142	22,526	2,357	8,973	11,330	12,741	21,115	33,856	11,905	20,652	32,557
6,095 1.686	7,472 3,154	53 891	2,597 1,375	2,650 2,266	1,430 2,359	8,692 3,061	10,122 5,420	* 1,398 2,358	8,012 3,052	9,410 5,410
7,940 1,294	8,694 2,450	105 881	3,952 866	4,057 1,747	859 2,037	11,892 2,160	12,751 4,197	612 2,030	5,997 2,157	6,609 4,187
4,906	15,349	7,739	3,586	11,325	18,182	8,492	26,674	17,894	8,469	26,363
6,796 406	18,706 2,901	725 318	680 38	1,405 356	12,635 2,813	7,476 444	20,111 3,257	12,032 2,711	7,342 434	19,374 3,145
6,328	9,639	711	3,213	3,924	4,022	9,541	13,563	3,924	9,532	13,456
1,407 4,675 3,400	20,086 13,180 4,478	853 549 150	1,042 632 895	1,895 1,181 1,045	9,532 9,054 1,228	12,449 5,307 4,295	21,981 14,361 5,523	9,316 8,549 1,153	12,314 5,262 4,107	21,630 13,811 5,260
312 313	10,050 2,587	1,260 642	95 81	1,355 723	10,998 2,916	407 394	11,405 3,310	10,754 2,853	405 394	11,159 3,247
2,779	20,780	3,117	836	3,953	21,118	3,615	24,733	20,817	3,581	24,398
794	3,528	905	340	1,245	3,639	1,134	4,773	3,565	1,117	4,682
1,336	4,300	2,630	1,135	3,765	5,594	2,471	8,065	5,577	2,458	8,035
3,837 334	5,626 730	218 294	1,223 181	1,441 475	2,007 690	5,060 515	7,067 1,205	1,975 690	4,824 515	6,799 1,205
351 9,432	621 24,687	48 984	63 1,781	111 2,765	318 16,239	414 11,213	732 27,452	316 15,949	411 10,855	727 26,804
443 47	201,103 60,293	11,122 2,045	36 3	11,158 2,048	211,782 62,291	479 50	212,261 62,341	207,272 59,624	466 48	207,7 8 59,672
4,742	10,816 1,752	2,056 3,029	1,238 272	3,294 3,301	8,130 4,509	5,980 544	14,110 5,053	8,113 4,509	5,977 544	14,090 5,053
543	2,301	535	365	900	2,293	908	3,201 2,356	2,237 1,508	907 842	3,144 2,350
691 854 998	1,967 4,729 1,825	236 539 251	153 79 214	389 618 465	1,512 4,414 1,078	844 933 1,212	5,347 2,290	4,399 1,078	933 1,212	5,332 2,290
316	14,394	629	30	659	14,707	346	15,073	14,403	339	14,742
570 754	16,718 9,072	1,070 416	12 9	1,082 425	17,218 8,734	582 763	17,800 9,497	17,018 8,434	580 760	17,598 9,194
677 945	37,009 48,732	2,020 335	17 68	2,037 403	38,352 48,122	694 1,013	39,046 49,135	37,385 47,234	687 1,005	38,072 48,239
272	69,464	1,020	48	1,068	70,212	320	70,532	68,882	319	69,201
241	3,338	121	46	167	3,218	287	3,505 218,516	3,177 137,336	287 73,762	3,464 211,098
8,969	205,212	6,849	6,455	13,304	143,092	75,424		9,902	HE man	11,845
1,918	11,849	170	55	225	_10,101	1,973	12,074	C 6.1983	1,943	Food, South
1,132	11,586 43,865	407 1,844	66 77	473 1,921	10,861 44,530 5,350	1,198 1,256	12,059 45,786	10,483 42,767 5 235	1,150 1,238	11,633 44,005 7,220
1,991 5,620 4,152	7,119 18,616 69,268	222 331 309	44 209 1,141	266 540 1,450	13,327 25,425	2,035 5,829 45,293	7,385 19,156 70,718	5,235 12,876 24,797	1,985 5,759 44,590	7,220 18,635 69,387
9,535	12,628	172 1,578	1,720 941	1,892 2,519	3,265 43,100	11,255 4,640	14,520 47,740	3,169 41,658	10,936	14,105 46,214
B,015	2,073,578	421,435	202,409	623,844	2,016,998	680,424	2,697,422*			2,617,497
a main in such		and the second day is a second day of the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		the supervision of the supervisi	A state of the sta		all the state of the state		and the state of the

* Including 118,591 Casuals (Males, 116,348; Females, 2,243).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

March, 1931.

March, 1931.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

A CONTRACT PROPERTY	BERS	11450	KED				Charles II.			RELAND				anutra	101	
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMA INSURE 16-64	TED NUMI D PERSON INCLUSIVE	S AGED I, AT	UI	WHOLI	YED	TI	MPORA	RY	FEBRU.	ARY, 1	931.	DEC	REASE (- REASE (TAL PER TAGES A	-) IN CEN- S	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- OENTAGES
	222	ULY, 1930 Females.	Total.		(includi Casuals Fe-	s).		Fe- males.		Males.	Fe-	Total.	26TH	24TH FEB.,	25TH FEB.,	AT 23RD FEB., 1931.
		1000		-	males.	19.1	0.5	males.	0.9	19.9	males.	20.0	-1.7	1930. + 6.1	1929. + 4·9	19.9
Fishing Mining :	27,110	880 6,130	27,990 1,069,480	19.4	18.1	16.0	6.5	4.7	6.5	22.5	22.8	22.5	+ 3.0	+ 9.3	+ 7.2	22.5
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	14,770 5,310 42,980	20 40 480	14,790 5,350 43,460	$26 \cdot 0$ $63 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 1$	20·0 47·5 3·3	$25 \cdot 9$ $63 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 0$	4·8 2·6 5·4	$\frac{-}{0.7}$	4·9 2·6 5·3	30·8 66·3 19·5	20·0 47·5 4·0	19.3	-1.9 + 2.1 + 0.3		$+42.2 \\ - 6.1$	30.8 66.3 18.6 33.5
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	10,480	10 1,600	10,490 16,950	13.4	30·0	11·5 13·7	22·0 4·8		22.0 4.6 5.2	33·5 18·2 20·4	30·0 19·6 22·5	1.	-0.8 + 1.3 + 1.0	+23.3 + 6.2 +12.2	+ 3.4	18·0 20·2
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Ohalk Pits	16,490	200	16,690 11,820	15·2 23·2	15·5 44·0	15·2 23·4	5·2 4·3	9.0	4.3	27.5	53.0	27.7	- 1.3	+15.7	+11.2	27.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	16,280 18,230	1,420 860	17,700 19,090	20·4 14·4	10·0 18·6	19·6 14·6	3·4 3·0	2·4 1·6	3·3 2·9	23·8 17·4	12·4 20·2	22·9 17·5	- 0.1 - 5.4	+ 4.8 + 4.1	- 4.0 + 4.5	22.9 17.6
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pettery, Earthenware, etc	77,250 35,750	7,430 42,830	84,680 78,580	14·8 12·2	22·9 16·0	15·6 14·3	5·0 18·3	5·4 20·9	4·9 19·7	19·8 30·5	28·3 36·9	Section of	RA ARABA	+ 7.5 $+ 15.1$	Transferrance of	20·6 34·0
Glass Trades :	22,390	6,220	28,610	13.6	15.1	13.9	7.5	8.4	7.7	21.1	23.5	21.6	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 8}{+ 1 \cdot 8}$	+10.9	+11.6	21.6
tific Glass) Glass Bottles Chemicals, etc. :	14,990	2,240	17,230	21.0	15.8	20.3	9·3	2.2	8.4	30.3	18.0		- 17-1	+ 9.9	(mar)	28·7 17·9
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290	24,000 5,700 4,810 21,100	103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 9.5 \\ 9.6 \end{array} $	7.8 14.8 9.1 9.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.6 \end{array} $	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 4$ $1 \cdot 5$ $1 \cdot 6$	$1 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 7$	1·9 2·3 1·4 1·6	20.6 13.0 11.0 11.2	8·9 17·0 10·3 11·3	17·9 14·2 10·8 11·2	+ 0.2 + 0.2 - 1.3 + 0.2	+ 9.4 + 7.0 + 5.1 + 2.9	+11.1 + 9.6 + 5.5 + 4.8	14·9 14·2 10·8 11·2
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	21,720	180	21,900	31.7	22.2	31.6	5.6	8.9	5.7	37.3	31 · 1	37 3	+ 1.0	+25.1	+21.2	37.3
Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	176,420 36,170	4,380 3,440	180,800 39,610	21.6 18.5	10·7 16·8	21·3 18·4	23·3 8·5	2.6 2.4	22·9 7·9	44·9 27·0	13·3 19·2	44·2 26·3	-1.0 +1.3		+24.4 +15.6	44·2 26·2 51·9
Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	27,900 28,160 18,870	3,720 1,520 4,160	31,620 29,680 23,030	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.3 \\ 16.4 \\ 16.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	37·9 26·4 17·5	33·1 2·1 6·8	37.3 25.1 15.6	53·0 41·5 31·6	43·4 18·5 23·1	51.9 40.3 30.1	+ 6.5 + 5.0 + 0.1	+20.3 +24.7 +14.2	+29.6	40·3 30·1
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	542,540	49,710	592,250	17.8	10.0	17.2	9.3	4.3	8.8	27.1	14.3	26.0	+ 1.1	+13.3	+15.7	26.0
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	69,680 59,050 26,860	20,180 1,020 1,110	89,860 60,070 27,970	11·4 29·8 21·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3.7 6.7 7.5	2.6 4.3 1.3	3·4 6·7 7·2	15·1 36·5 28·9	13·1 12·5 11·4	14.6 36.1 28.2	+ 0.7 + 2.3 + 1.2	+24.9	+ 9.2 + 23.4 + 15.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \end{array} $
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	221,620	25,520	247,140	13.1	10.6	12.8	5.7	2.5	5.4	18.8	13.1	18-2	+ 2.6		+11.3 + 8.2	18·2 18·2
Carriages, Carts, etc Ballway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	16,630 52,520	2,460 1,570	19,090 54,090	16·4 16·4	10·4 5·9	15·6 16·1	3·2 7·3	1·4 5·8	3·0 7·3	19·6 23·7	11·8 11·7	(adaption)	+ 0.7 + 1.2	+14.2	MILATIN	23.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :—	201,530	3,190	204,720	47.2	12.8	46.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	50·1	15-1	49 ·5	+ 2.9	+24.9	+23.7	49.8
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	81,730 17,150	8,710 1,360	90,440 18,510	17·0 13·7	16·6 5·2	17·0 13·1	9·2 1·3	6·1 0·5	8·9 1·3	26·2 15·0	22·7 5·7	25·9 14·4	+ 0.9 + 0.8	+12.5 + 5.9	+14.7 + 6.7	25·8 14·1
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Boits, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	62,090 24,180	40,530 11,010 12,210	102,620 35,190 26,290	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	11.6 20.7 17.9	2.5 19.1 13.6	$2.6 \\ 10.9 \\ 7.1$	2.6 16.6 10.6	13·2 39·3 28·7	15.6 32.9 28.3	28.5	+ 1.3 + 0.5 - 5.1	+16.5 +17.1	+7.7 +22.1 +17.8 +14.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \ 1 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Olocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc	8,580	10,910 660 20,370	28,460 9,240 42,820	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	17·8 5·9 14·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.6 \\ 11.8 \\ 13.7 \end{array} $	8·1 4·7 7·6	5·1 0·6 7·3	6·9 4·4 7·5	23·9 17·0 20·3	22·9 6·5 22·1	23·5 16·2 21·2	+ 1.4 + 2.2 + 1.8	$+13 \cdot 2$ + $8 \cdot 1$ + $11 \cdot 3$	+ 7.8	16·3 21·2
Metal Industries not separately specified Textile Trades :	123,690	78,380	202,070	13.8	17.5	15.2	6.7	4.9	6.0	20.5	22 · 4	21.2	+ 0.8	+11.0	+12.0	21.2
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	196,710 95,760	367,380 144,700	564,090 240,460	21·9 12·6	27·2 14·4	25·4 13·7	17·6 14·8	15·3 17·3	16·0 16·3	39·5 27·4	42·5 31·7	41·4 30·0	R. a. galan	+17.2 + 8.9	+29.5 +16.9	41·4 30·0
Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen	17,750 15,340 25,450	31,710 13,300 55,980	49,460 28,640 81,430	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	15·2 20·6 26·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ 12.5 \\ 10.4 \end{array} $	31·4 34·1 34·3	35·1 33·7 37·5	33·8 33·9 36·5	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.9 \\ -1.1 \\ -1.6 \end{array} $	+11.4*	+21.5	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 33 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \end{array} \right. $
Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hosiery	12,820	28,470 13,170 84,430	41,290 19,920 107,950	28·4 15·5 6·4	32·4 17·1 9·2	31·1 16·6 8·6	21.0 7.6 10.5	22.5 8.8 13.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	49·4 23·1 16·9	54·9 25·9 22·5	21.3	+ 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.3	+33.6 +11.7 + 8.6	+43.8 +15.1 +13.6 + 9.8	53·2 24·8 21·2 18·6
Lace	10,000 13,780	10,530 16,090 31,880	16,760 26,090 45,660	8.6 7.4 12.4	9.6 9.3 16.2	9·2 8·6 15·1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		9·4 21·4 8·1	19·3 28·1 18·1	18·2 31·2 25·4	18.6 30.0 23.2	$- \cdot 4 \cdot 0$ + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 8	+ 8.6 + 21.5 + 10.9 + 15.7	$+ \frac{9.6}{+22.2}$ +14.4 +24.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,410	34,230 9,920	116,900 41,330	12.8	20·1 13·7 14·9	16·3 13·0 15·6	25·1 5·8 4·7	19·8 4·8 5·5	23·6 5·6 5·1	39·8 18·6 21·1	39·9 18·5 20·4	39·9 18·6 20·7	- 1.0	+ 5.9	CONTROL OF	18.6 20.8
Clothing Trades :	and the	13,690	24,980	16·4	9.1	15.6	3.4	6.7	5.1	18.6	15.8	16.8	- 3.6	+ 6.0	+ 6.9	16.5
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	10,970 13,270 8,310	90,920 21,830 76,680	201,830 101,890 35,100 84,990	13·2 12·6 11·1 9·1	6.7 7.7 10.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 11 & 2 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	0·4 6·7 1·2	2·9 6·3 5·1	2·6 6·4 4·8	13·0 17·8 10·3	9·6 14·0 15·5	9·9 15·4	- 1·4 - 1·0	+ 3.1 + 8.7		9.4 15.4 10.1
Dress Industries not separately specified	8,690	18,860	27,550	13.3	6·9 9·3	126.2	10·1 9·3	4·6 6·9	6·3 8·3	23.4	11·5 16·2	15.2	- 0.5	+ 8.3 + 7.6	+ 7.2 + 5.2	15·2 19·5
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	92,010	59,020	151,030	12.9	11.5		0.8	1.2	0.9		12·7 11·2	13.3	+ 0.1 - 0.2	+ 3.8 + 1.5	+ 5.1 + 3.8	13·3 11·2
Grain Milling Cocos, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	24,660	Di Antonia	28,940 73,510		10·2 13·0	10·0 13·1	1·3 2·9	1·0 6·5	1·3 5·4		19.5	18.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.2	+ 6.0	18.3
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Olgars, Cigarettes and Snuff	58,170 84,060	25,470		10.1	18.4	12.0	0.7			10.8	21·9 20·8 13·7	19·1 13·1 11·6	+ 1.2 + 0.3 + 0.3 + 1.4	+ 6.9 + 4.4 + 6.0	+ 8.2 + 5.3 + 6.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 19 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	623.0	GOL STL	C.S.	18.0	11.1	17.6	2.3	3.4	2.4	20.3	14.5	20.0	+ 0.]	L + 8.0	+ 7.5	19·9 25·7
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases * For 24th Feb	10,740	2,130	12,870	21.2	1 14.7	20.1	6.0	3.8	5.6	27.2	18-5		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	+ 9.9	+11.7	23.1

* For 24th February, 1930, and 25th February, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OT SIMIALD TO		TED NUM		PEI	CENTA	E UN	EMPLOY	ED AT	23RD	FEBRU	ARY, 1	931.	INCR	EASE (- EASE (-	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1930	E, AT		WHOLL EMPLO (includi Casuals	YED ng		MPORAL OPPAGE		.23	TOTAL		TOT	AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT
Stor million we	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	26TH JAN., 1931.	24TH FRB., 1930.	25TH FEB., 1929.	23RD FEB., 1931,
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	17·6 15·1	12·2 14·4	16·6 14·9	3∙0 5∙0	3·7 6·2	3·2 5·3	20·6 20·1	15·9 20·6	19·8 20·2	$^{+ 0.3}_{+ 0.7}$	+10.2 + 7.9	+12.0 +10.4	19·7 20·1
Printing and Paper Trades :	40,630	15,430	56,060	7.3	8.7	7.7	6.5	7.3	6.7	13.8	16.0	14.4	+ 2.2	+ 8.5	+ 9.6	14.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	19,660	38,680	58,340 6,300	9·1 8·9	9·9 18·1	9·6 11·6	1.1	3·2 9·7	2.5	10·2 15·5	13·1 27·8	12·1 19·1	+ 0.2 + 7.7	+ 6.0 + 12.9	+ 6.8 + 14.4	11·8 19·1
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680	1,850 3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	10·1 8·7	9·9 9·7	10·0 9·1	1·8 0·6	1·8 1·8	1.7 1.0	11·9 9·3	11·7 11·5	10000	+ 0.6 + 0.1	LU.R.	The Party	11.7 10.0
Building and Public Works Contract- ing :	822,770 185,090	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	24·4 32·6	4·7 3·8	24·2 32·4	1.3	0·3 0·2	1.3	25·7 33·7	5·0 4·0	25·5 33·5	- 1.5 - 0.3	+ 7.2 + 6.8	+ 0.7 + 2.5	25·5 33·2
other Manufacturing Industries :	39,850 11,780 6,320 16,960 19,990 7,130	27,620 2,050 4,770 8,940 6,290 6,760	67,470 13,830 11,090 25,900 26,280 13,890	15·2 12·6 27·8 7·5 19·4	17·2 13·3 11·4 7·7 13·6 14·8	16.0 12.7 20.7 7.6 18.0 13.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	4.5 13.3 7.6 1.7 1.2 3.1	4.9 23.8 8.2 1.5 2.3 3.4	20·4 38·3 36·3 8·9 22·1 15·1	21.7 26.6 19.0 9.4 14.8 17.9	28.9	+ 0.9 + 2.5 + 5.0 + 0.4 + 1.2 - 0.4	+10.7 +29.8 +16.9 + 5.3 + 9.9 + 8.8	+ 5.1	20.9 36.6 28.7 9.1 20.3 16.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	159,800	Allen ar	165,850		5.2	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	9.2	5.7	9.1			+ 2.1	9.0
Transport and Communication :	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080		8·0 11·2	12·1 5·6	0·8 0·3	0·2 0·2		13·2 5·6	8·2 11·4	12·9 5·8		+ 5.6 + 1.8	+ 5·3 + 1·9	12·8 5·7
specified Shipping Service	180,610 137,470		188,810 144,240		8·3 14·0	19·6 33·8	1·1 0·2	0·2 1·0	1·1 0·3	21·2 35·0	8·5 15·0	20·7 34·1	$- 0.2 \\ - 0.6$	+ 6.1 + 12.3	+7.0 +15.9	20·5 34·2
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	167,450	2,340	169,790	41.3	11.6	40.9	0.6	2.1	0.7	41.9	13.7	41.6	+ 1.2	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	41.6
Storage not separately specified	14,870	2,410	17,280	20.8	10.0	19.3	0.8	1.9	1.0	21.6	11.9	20.3	+ 1.5	+ 6.3	+ 6.5	20.3
Distributive Trades ,	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	12.8	9.8	11.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	13.5	10.8	12.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	+ 5.3	12.3
Sommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	158,070	74,840	232,910	6.3	2.6	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	2.6	5.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 2.3	5.2
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	126,520 28,570	20,800 54,350 26,920 224,350 111,920	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050 350,870 140,490	14.8 7.1 25.4 19.9 10.8	5.5 5.7 3.7 20.9 19.7 8.5	10·3 14·2 5·6 23·9 19·7 9·0	0.5 0.7 0.3 0.7 0.2 0.6	0·3 0·3 0·0 0·8 0·5 1·6	0.6 0.2 0.6 0.5 1.3	7·4 26·1 20·1 11·4	5.8 6.0 3.7 21.7 20.2 10.1	14·8 5·8 24·5 20·2 10·3	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	+ 3.1 + 2.0 + 9.3 + 7.4 + 4.2	$+ 2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 + 11 \cdot 9 + 9 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.7 \\ 14.6 \\ 5.8 \\ 24.3 \\ 20.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 15.0 \\ \end{array} $
specified	98,320	_	133,740		10.4	33.8	1.6	2.7	-	_	13.1		+ 1.2		_	35-2
TOTAL	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,70	0 17.9	13.8	16.7	4.7	5.8	5.0	22.6	19.6	21.7	+ 0.2	+ 8.8	+ 9.6	21.6

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

and a second and a second		Mal	es.			Fem	ales.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.
Fishing	5,265	0.3	143	0.0	73	0.01	117	0.0
Mining	188,909	11.8	76,170	18.1	1,451	0.3	352	0.2
Non-Metalliferous		Non Astron		1 Parts	an anti-	14. (15.2)	and a state	
Mining Products	8,676	0.5	1,601	0.4	346	0.1	57	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc	11,466	0.7	3,828	0.9	1,701	0.4	403	0.2
Pottery	4,347	0.3	6,560	1.6	6,855	1.4	8,931	4.4
Glass Trades	6,179	0·4 1·4	3,090	0.7	1,295	0.3	571	0.3
Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture	22,750 62,835	3.9	3,122	0·7 15·8	5,181	1·1 0·5	811	0.4
Engineering, etc.	127,918	8.0	66,746 58,736	13.9	2,395 7,304	1.5	1,759 2,712	1.3
Vehicles	40,315	2.5	17,013	4.0	3,044	0.6	775	0.4
Shipbuilding and	10,010		1.,010		0,011		110	0 7
Ship Repairing	95,060	6.0	5,874	1.4	408	0.1	74	0.0
Metal Trades	53,716	3.4	27.625	6.6	30,478	6.4	9,549	4.7
Textile Trades	88,964	5.6	85,816	20.4	176,957	37.0	128,194	63.3
Leather	5,865	0.4	2,375	0.6	3,404	0.7	1,222	0.6
Boots, Shoes, Slip-	Contraction of	1.85	Sand States	121 262	All Carlos			
pers and Clogs	10,443	0.6	7,739	1.8	4,906	1.0		1.8
Clothing Trades	15,139	0.9	4,287	1.0	29,157	6.1	17,763	8.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	75 079	2.3	7 700	0.0	77 010	6.9	0 500	3.2
Sawmilling, Furni-	35,978	4.2	3,306	0.8	33,012	0.9	6,500	3.7
ture and Wood-					A STATES	A SECOND	Carles Start	
work	32,747	2.1	5,924	1.4	4,198	0.9	1,352	0.7
Printing and Paper	20,674	1.3	4,174	1.0		3.2		2.2
Building and Pub-	20,011	1 and the	.,		10,200		.,	
nc Works Con-	- 16 ·	D STATE	10.0 10	100 188	Sales The	175-792	and the second second	Servis 2
tracting	260,906	16.4	13,167	3.1	490	0.1	39	0.0
Other Manufactur-	Ere Distant	1. 2. 34	alt share	1 Stand	and the	Mar Ide	KGL 10 82	
ing Industries	15,290	1.0	6,646	1.6	8,100	1.7	2,321	1.2
Gas, Water and	Section 1	Sec.	and -	R. B. M. LOW	12.2.5952TC	Sec. 25.1	C. States	1.
Electricity Sup-	14.070	0.0		0.0	710	0.7	70	0.0
Transport and	14,078	0.9	629	0.2	316	0.1	. 30	0.0
Communication	180,874	11.3	4,982	1.2	3,459	0.7	200	0.1
DistributiveTrades	136,243							
commerce. Bank-	100,240		0,045		00,000	State of	0,100	Carlo Sa
INR. erc	9,931	0.6	170	0.0	1.918	0.4	55	0.0
Miscellaneous	140,995							
	Cardina and a second	-						
Total	1,595,563	100.0	421.435	100.0	478.015	100.0	J 202.409	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 23rd February, 1931, differed from the figures for 26th January, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more :--

Industry.	N	umbers 23rd Fe	record bruar	or Decrea led as U y, 1931, January	as con	oyed npared
normania de Learsen davi	M	ales		males.		Cotal.
Cotton Building Tailoring Woollen and Worsted Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	1111	6,162 12,784 2,158 1,467 1,462	-+	7,674 33 5,135 1,784 769	11111	13,836 12,751 7,293 3,251 2,231
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Dress Making and Millinery Pottery, Earthenware, etc	-++	1,873 125 408 237	1111	32 1,513 961 1,106	11211	1,905 1,388 1,369 1,343
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Bivets, Nails, etc. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	+	560 23 1,034	+-	765 1,256 14		1,325 1,233 1,020
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser- vices	+++++	548 787 834 223 1,417	++++1	464 413 453 1,104 40	+++++	1,012 1,200 1,287 1,327 1,377
Food Industries not separately specified Iron and Steel Tubes	+++	1,392 1,453	++++	42 13	++	1,434 1,466
Metal Industries not separately specified	+	815	+	950	+	1,768
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Tin Plates	++++	1,889 1,745	+++	60 289	+++	1,949 2,034
Tin Plates	+++++	1,396 1,757 6,130	+++-	666 3,602 43	++++	2,062 5,359 6,087
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Alf-	+	6,014	+	366	+	6,38
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Coal Mining	+++	6,068 31,399	+++	522 133	++++	6,59 31,53
Net Variation for above Industries	+	35,870	-	11,994	+	23,91
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+	45,011	-	10,431	+	34,58

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1931.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

13TH JANUARY, 1931, TO 9TH FEBRUARY, 1931.

THE following Table gives for the period from 13th January, 1931, to 9th February, 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 Huming the number of access disallowed by January 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.—Nur	mber of Cl	aims.		
14 with prover with Trans	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	722,359 1,811,479	2 37,43 0 568,286	44,365 58,861	1,004,154 2,438,626

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Total

Total ...

Juveniles

Total

Total

Total

Women

Juveniles

{ Men ... Women Juveniles

Total

{ Men ... Women Juveniles

Total

Women Juveniles

Total

Ground on which referred.

First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles

Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu-tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act 1927)

Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Momen

Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc-Juveniles

Employment lost through misconduct

Not capable of work, or not available for work

Not unemployed

Other grounds

Total

...

...

...

only)

Benefit Dis-allowed.

795

305 118

423

13,185 19,798

6,821 6,364

2,604 2,772 618

5,994

2,318 899 569

881 2,446 373

3,700

2,307 780 159

3,246

408 1,248 51

728 1,707 2,435

2,856 685 433

3,974

18,500 15,312 2,998

3,786 6,324

Total.

810

373 161

534

10,362 9,436

4,430 4,277 854

9,561

3,886 1,611 827

1,284 3,121 437

4,842

2,937 875 171

3,983

643 1,734 58

3,562 830 504

4,896

27,477 22,045 3,661

Benefit Allowed.

15

68 43

111

3,541 3,072

6,613

1,826 1,505 236

3,567

1,568 712 258

2,538

403 675 64

1,142

630 95 12

737

235 486 7

706 145 71

922

8,977 6,733 663

Grand Total 16,373 36,810 53,183

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTEES OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 23RD FEBRUARY, 1931.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

STATISTICS.

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	S. CONTRA	Boys.		1 小学 1 大学	Girls.	5 630
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	3,934 2,211 1,818 5,325 9,338 10,093 6,969 3,453	2,364 1,647 1,700 2,717 5,912 7,069 4,037 2,371	6,298 3,858 3,518 8,042 15,250 17,162 11,006 5,824	2,506 1,846 1,612 5,269 5,556 9,324 4,895 1,016	2,202 1,865 1,928 2,598 7,097 7,059 4,106 2,381	4,708 3,711 3,540 7,867 12,653 16,383 9,001 3,397
Great Britain	43.141	27,817	70,958	32,024	29,236	61,260

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 2ND FEBRUARY, 1931.

Division.	Num	ber of Vac Filled.		Juveni. situati	les placed ion since l School.	in first leaving
DIVINOAN	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	6,855 1,294 1,942 1,790 1,700 888 415	6,363 987 1,972 1,839 1,886 1,094 369	13,218 2,281 3,914 3,629 3,586 1,982 784	2,136 489 940 651 693 286 130	1,983 343 1,164 623 713 310 160	4,119 832 2,104 1,274 1,406 596 290
Great Britain	14,884	14,510	29,394	5,325	5,296	10,621

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

		nated			tage U			t
Division.		insured 7, 1930.	1.112	Boys.	N. R.M.	S. S.	Girls.	
J///BOA.	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sectland Wales Special Schemes	116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000	105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000	4·3 4·9 4·2 3·5 6·8 8·4 9·4 7·0 0·4	0·0 0·3 0·5 2·7 3·0 3·6 2·3 4·3	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	3.3 5.8 5.5 3.6 6.8 7.5 7.4 10.8 0.2	0·1 1·1 1·2 4·0 3·7 5·1 3·3 2·9	3.4 6.9 6.7 7.6 10.5 12.6 10.7 13.7 0.2

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 25TH FEBRUARY, 1931.

	Juni			n Cer	Attenda	antin	Exis Edu tion	ca-	Total No Separa Individ who ha attend since	ite uals ive ed
Division.	Claima	ants.	Non Claima		Tot	al.	Insti tion (Cla , ant	tu- is im-	J.I.	oril,
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Centres and Classes.	Educational Institutions.
London S. Eastern S. Western Midlands N. Western Scotland Wales	723 429 381 1,307 3,407 3,508 2,258 1,239		1 36 58 764 258 535	4 19 33 30 52 198 265 197	417 1,365 4,171 3,766	269 756 838 2,470 1,383	97 73 363 202 26 98	87 103 372 195 13 85 62	10,494 22,591 27,295 17,458	479 545 2,957 796 47 614
Gt. Britain	13,252	5,886	2,676	798	15,928	6,684	890	917	105,087	5,582

There were 73 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 26 for girls, and 29 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls, and 3 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was: for boys, 67; for girls, 49; mixed, 112. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

they of Booth in territorial and Woman	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers {Men Women Juvenile	. 104 66 s –	314 159 2	418 225 2
Total	. 170	475	645
Appeals by Associations { Men Women Juvenile	35	178 77 5	253 112 6
Total	. 111	260	371
Appeals by Claimants {Men Women Juvenile	37	462 138 2	580 175 4
Total	157	602	759
Total	297 138 38 3	954 374 9	1,251 512 12
Grand Total	. 438	1,337	1,775
a in the hely-weed acous in Revenue	Benefit	Benefit Dis-	Total.
a a use forty served areas in Fearman a finite lease from the previous room substant [5,1316] or 0.4 per co-	Benefit Allowed.		ry, 193] Total.
only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally		Dis-	Total. 6,608
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total. 6,603 11,689
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	Allowed. 142 1,156	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533	Total. 6,603 11,689 259,60 123,056
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not anable of work, or not available for work	Allowed. 142 1,156 77,708 46,440	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533 181,899 76,616	Total. 6,603 11,683 259,60 123,055 77,60 56,00 38,333 22,49
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	Allowed. 142 1,156 77,708 46,440 32,068 13,600 8,461 7,562	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533 181,899 76,616 45,541 42,408 29,877 14,931	Total. 6,603 11,683 259,607 123,056 77,607 56,000 38,333 22,49 30,899
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just Cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds Total Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	Allowed. 142 1,156 77,708 46,440 32,068 13,600 8,461 7,562 7,240 194,3777 4,426	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533 181,899 76,616 45,541 42,408 29,877 14,931 23,650 431,918 23,388	Total. 6,605 11,685 259,607 123,056 77,605 56,000 38,334 22,49, 30,897 626,294 27,814
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment leit voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Allowed. 142 1,156 77,708 46,440 32,068 13,600 8,461 7,562 7,240 194,377	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533 181,899 76,616 45,541 42,408 29,877 14,931 23,650 431,918	internation in the second s
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 3 contributions paid in past 2 years 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 insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Allowed. 142 1,156 77,708 46,440 32,068 13,600 8,461 7,562 7,240 194,3777 4,426	Dis- allowed. 6,463 10,533 181,899 76,616 45,541 42,408 29,877 14,931 23,650 431,918 23,388	Total. 6,605 11,685 259,607 123,056 77,605 56,000 38,334 22,49, 30,897 626,294 27,814

D.-Decisions by Umpire.*

March, 1931.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

Not more than 1 week.

Women: 21-64... 9,377 8,896 8,735 8,174 Young women: 18-20 ... 2,767 2,696 2,422 2,406

Total ... 85,332 73,567 66,973 64,068 2

 18-20
 2,767
 2,696
 2,422
 2,406

 Girls:
 16-17
 1,033
 910
 798
 727

Men: 21-64 Men: 21-64 ... Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 ...

THE following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unem-ployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Register of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd February, 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

1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks and not and not and not more more more than 2 than 3 than 4

weeks.

weeks. weeks.

64,081 53,879 48,626 46,726 6,241 5,583 5,069 4,744 1,833 1,603 1,323 1,291

C.—Trade Dispute* C	ases.		
ne maja jera a <u>n</u> tere dater, ant	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
ases dealt with by Insurance Officers	2,364	5,346	7,710
ppeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	79 3 1	220 38 6	299 41 7
Total Appeals	83	264	347

• 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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Total ...

Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
314 159 2	418 225 2
475	645
178 77 5	253 112 6
260	371
462 138 2	580 175 4
602	759
954 374 9	1,251 512 12
1,337	1,775

Regist		
Fotal, weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.
13,312 21,637 6,050 35,182	989,555 85,762 14,669 282,919	1,202,867 107,399 20,719 318,101
10,291 3, 4 68	43,946 7,765	54,237 11,233
89,940	1,424,616	1,714,556
the U	mpire, c	n trade

* 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.

TD.	Percentage who had been on the Register							
ta ine <u>rarye</u> ritä	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	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	17.7	82.3	100.0	
Young men: 18-20	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.4	20.1	79.9	100.0	
Boys: 16-17	8.9	7.7	6.4	6.2	29.2	70.8	100.0	
Women: 21-64	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	11.1	88.9	100.0	
Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	5·1 9·2	5.0 8.1	4·5 7·1	4·4 6·5	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	81·0 69·1	100·0 100·0	

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

5.0 4.3 3.9 3.7

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION. THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 23rd February, 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 76,227 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 63,250 will have satisfied the condition and 12,977 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit condi-tionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The persons classified in the Table as "insured non-claimants"

consist, in the case of adults, almost entirely of individuals who have failed to satisfy not only the first statutory condition, but also the "transitional" conditions. In the case of boys and girls they consist of individuals who have not satisfied the first statutory condition.

Number

	IV	umpers.			
Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	968,130 305,771	19,302 	286,403 73,928	10,494	1,284,329 379,699
Total	1,273,901	19,302	360,331	10,494	1,664,028
Temporarily stopped claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	369,160 8,759	1 1, 373	172,154 4,574	11,102	563,789 13,333
Total	377,919	11,373	176,728	11,102	577,122
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	103,863 7,405	305	1,946 213	21	106,135 7,618
Total	111,268	305	2,159	21	113,753
Insured non-claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	41,361	10,008	13,199	8,568	73,136
Total	41,361	10,008	13,199	8,568	73,136
Total : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,441,153 363,296	30,980 10,008	460,503 91,914	21,617 8,568	1,954,253 473,786
Total	1,804,449	40,988	552,417	30,185	2,428,039
	A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.		The second		A PROPERTY AND A POST OF

Percentages.

Wholly unemployed	NESST.		ester so y	njeliterb	
claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	76·0 24·0	100·0	79.5 20.5	100-0	77 · 2 22 · 8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·7 2·3	100·0	97·4 2·6	100·0	97·7 2·3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Casual Claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	93·3 6·7	100.0	90·1 9·9	100.0	93·3 6·7
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	79·9 20·1	75·6 24·4	83·4 16·6	71.6 28.4	80·5 19·5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0

109

16.9 83.1 100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

and the second s	Four weeks ended 28th February, 1931.	Five weeks ended 31st January, 1931.	Four weeks ended 22nd February, 1930.
THE BASE THE	£	£	£
Contributions received from : Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in	1,200,000 1,010,000	1,580,000 1,335,000	1,325,000 1,125,000
Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930))	3,040,000	3,600,000	4,290,000
Total	5,250,000	6,515,000	6,740,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration	8,860,000 505,000	10,890,000 630,000	4,295,000 490,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	245,000 35,000	290,000 30,000	145,000 5,000
Total	9,645,000	11,840,000	4,935,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net), including	69,260,000	65,040,000	37,030,000
accrued interest and deposits	1,230,000	1,055,000	825,000

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.	Applica- tions	Total Applications Approved.		Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
	Appro- ved in Feb., 1931.	1922 to 1930.	Jan Feb., 1931.	in Feb., 1931.	1922 to 1930.	Jan.– Feb., 1931.
Australia Canada New Zealand	13 274 80	172,620 131,357 45,254	37 524 160	17 38 38	171,935 126,842 44,198	33 64 163
Africa and other parts of Empire	4	1,159	12	7	978	12
Total	371	350,390	733	100	343,953	272

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT INDEX.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION SERIES FOR MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS, AND **OTHERS.**

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

he series has proved to be of considerable value to those who have taken up subscriptions, and it is accordingly being continued during the current year. The subscription is £3 3s. per annum.

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

POOR RELIEF IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February, 1931. in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 584,154, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 352 and 350 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in February, 1931, was 490,358, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with January, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 93,796, an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with January, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in February numbered 121,838, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 462,316, or 0.8 per cent. ore than in the previous month.

Sang Long	Numl Po	oer of Per or Relief Februa	sons [*] in 1 on one da ry, 1931.	receipt of ny† in	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of
TOLASE BRALESE	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Population as compared with
ENGLAND AND WALES.		September 2. With Sector			And the second s
County of London	52,666	93,475	146,141	330	+ 1
Birkenhead Birmingham Birkburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Brighton Burnley Cardiff Corentry Corentry Derby Corentry Cateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leeds Nanchester Middlesbrough Nottingham Oldham Portsmouth Preston Salford Stokeoon-Trent Stokecon-Trent Stokecon-Trent Sunderland Wallasey Wallasey Wolverhampton <td>$\begin{array}{c} 926\\ 5,823\\ 899\\ 971\\ 1,317\\ 1,160\\ 2,286\\ 1,639\\ 462\\ 1,107\\ 842\\ 683\\ 777\\ 561\\ 1,919\\ 2,971\\ 801\\ 7,577\\ 4,181\\ 599\\ 1,060\\ 913\\ 3\\ 524\\ 1,411\\ 725\\ 546\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 246\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 252\\ 652\\ 1,900\\ 1,205\\ 747\\ 7252\\ 673\\ 2,393\\ 627\\ \end{array}$</td> <td>3,913 14,379 2,472 2,862 6,502 1,782 7,288 1,434 1,816 5,915 2,468 6,291 1,475 15,613 11,350 4,111 37,310 29,269 3,511 13,030 5,406 8,811 1,098 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 2,472 2,472 3,511 13,030 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,511 13,030 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 1,343 3,008 1,277 3,008 1,2781 8,102 4,751 1,666 1,664</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 4,839\\ 20,202\\ 3,371\\ 3,833\\ 7,702\\ 3,251\\ 8,788\\ 2,923\\ 6,757\\ 3,151\\ 1,923\\ 6,757\\ 3,151\\ 17,532\\ 14,321\\ 14,322\\ 14,$</td> <td>307 209 269 221 225 236 398 117 131 480 213 577 180 585 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 142 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 123 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 133 225 146 117 131 273 543 225 146 317 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 137 137 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171</td> <td>231833252143417024072163261152112115635043 1+++ + +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++</td>	$\begin{array}{c} 926\\ 5,823\\ 899\\ 971\\ 1,317\\ 1,160\\ 2,286\\ 1,639\\ 462\\ 1,107\\ 842\\ 683\\ 777\\ 561\\ 1,919\\ 2,971\\ 801\\ 7,577\\ 4,181\\ 599\\ 1,060\\ 913\\ 3\\ 524\\ 1,411\\ 725\\ 546\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 246\\ 1,939\\ 1,405\\ 252\\ 652\\ 1,900\\ 1,205\\ 747\\ 7252\\ 673\\ 2,393\\ 627\\ \end{array}$	3,913 14,379 2,472 2,862 6,502 1,782 7,288 1,434 1,816 5,915 2,468 6,291 1,475 15,613 11,350 4,111 37,310 29,269 3,511 13,030 5,406 8,811 1,098 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 2,472 2,472 3,511 13,030 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,472 2,511 13,030 5,560 2,388 4,072 2,472 1,343 3,008 1,277 3,008 1,2781 8,102 4,751 1,666 1,664	$\begin{array}{c} 4,839\\ 20,202\\ 3,371\\ 3,833\\ 7,702\\ 3,251\\ 8,788\\ 2,923\\ 6,757\\ 3,151\\ 1,923\\ 6,757\\ 3,151\\ 17,532\\ 14,321\\ 14,322\\ 14,$	307 209 269 221 225 236 398 117 131 480 213 577 180 585 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 142 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 123 299 200 516 448 309 496 504 403 146 285 147 117 133 225 146 117 131 273 543 225 146 317 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171 137 137 139 239 506 374 136 418 425 171	231833252143417024072163261152112115635043 1+++ + +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
Total of the above- named County Boroughs	60,96 4	283,253	344,217	333	+ 3
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	113,630	376,728	490,358	332	+ 2
SCOTLAND. Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,402 1,577 757 472	64,348 15,636 3,188 2,416	69,750 17,213 3,945 2,888	649 403 236 183	$+ 10 \\ + 1 \\ + 10 \\ - 6$
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	8,208	85,588	93,796	513	+ 5
TOTAL for above 47 areas in February, 1931.	121,838	462,316	584,154	352	+ 2

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums) and in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also excluded. † 28th February in England and Wales and 15th February in Scotland.

March, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the employment about, in order to thatcate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 94–95 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

The general depression continued in January, and was intensified by the usual seasonal decline.

by the usual seasonal decline. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of January, 1931, was 4,956,464, as compared with 4,438,910 at the end of December, and with 3,258,957 at the end of January, 1930. On 28th February, 1931, the total was 5,042,505 (provisional figure). The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,886,625 at the end of January, 1931, 4,383,843 at the end of December, 1930, and 3,217,608 at the end of Lanuary 1930. On 28th February 1931, the provisional

end of January, 1930. On 28th February, 1931, the provisional total was 4,972,000.

total was 4,972,000. On the last day of January, 1931, 2,554,202 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 810,568 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 3,364,770, as compared with 2,832,738 at the end of December, and with 2,482,648 at the end of January, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 28th February, 1931, was 3,496,619 (provisional figure). Among 4,433,000 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 34 · 2 per cent. were unemployed on 31st January, as argainst 31 · 7 per cent. on 27th December and 22 · 0 per cent. at the

against 31.7 per cent. on 27th December and 22.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1930. In addition, 19.2 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 16.9 per cent. at the end of December and 11.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included :---

104.2 21.400	00.82 001	Percentage Whol Unemployed and on Sho at end of month			ort Time	
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Jan. 1931.		Wholly On Sh Unemployed. Time			
	Jan. 1951.	Jan. 1931.	Dec. 1930.	Jan. 1931.	Dec. 1930.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :	147,300	11.6	9•9	31.4	24.7	
seasonal influences Other workers	143,300 93,000	65·0 35·8	}51.7{	6·7 21·6	}12.3	
Engineering and metal Chemical Textile	1,018,000 117,000 348,800	$ \begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	26.8 21.2 45.5	25·8 19·8 43·3	
Paper	119,100 57,500	21·5 35·1	20·2 33·2	27·7 26·4	21.5 24.7	
Wood Food, tobacco, etc	304,100 298,100	48.7 30.2 35.5	45·4 26·3 35·4	14.7 18.7 38.9	$13 \cdot 5$ 14 \cdot 6 39 \cdot 4	
Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing	155,200 662,100 153,700	35.5 74.8 22.3	65·4 21·6	1.2	1.4	
Hairdressing Miscellaneous	4,000 811,800	15·7 14·1	15·3 13·3	16·0 11·5	15·3 5·5	
All Unions making Returns	4,433,000	34.2	31.7	19-2	16.9	

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment increased in January, partly owing to seasonal

At the end of January, 1931, 27,316 applications for employment $(20.8 \text{ per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 23,045 at the end of December, and 14,846 at the end of January, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,131, 1,488 and 3,601 respectively.$ Returns from 181 subsidised unemployment funds show that out

of an aggregate of 322,757 members, 6.6 per cent. were totally unemployed, and 10.4 per cent. partially so, at the end of December, 1930, as compared with 2.5 and 8.3 at the end of September, 1930, and $4 \cdot 2$ and $3 \cdot 3$ at the end of December, 1929.

AUSTRIA.†

Unemployment increased during January. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of January, 1931, was 331,239 (including 116,905 in Vienna) as compared with 294,845 (105,955 in Vienna) at the end of December, 1930, and 273,197 (97,638 in Vienna) at the end of January, 1930.

total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 28th February, 1931 was 59,500 (44,497 men and 15,003 women). At the end of January the corresponding total was 44,464, and at the end of February, 1930, 13,086.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th February, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger 10th March, 1931. Berlin.
† La Vie Economique. February, 1931. Berne.
‡ Statistiche Nachrichten, 27th February, 1931. Vienna.
§ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th March, 1931. Paris.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

A special official investigation (which is to be made monthly A special official investigation (which is to be made monthly during the present period of economic depression) into the numbers employed and the hours worked in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings employing at least 100 workers, shows that there was a decline of $4 \cdot 2$ per cent. in the number of persons employed at the beginning of January, 1931, in the under-takings covered, as compared with the number employed at the beginning of January, 1930. The number of workers on short time $\frac{1}{2}$ is a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the beginning of January, 1930. (*i.e.*, working less than 48 hours) was 14 per cent. at the beginning of January, 1931, as compared with 3.4 per cent. at the same date in 1930. On the basis of these figures, it has been officially estimated that, at the date of the investigation, there were in France 350,000 persons wholly unemployed and 1,000,000 on short time.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased during December. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 168 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 688,672, show that 9.3 per cent, of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 6.1, and in December, 1929, 2.4. In addition, 17.0 per cent. of the membership was employed intermittently during the month. 11.2 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment in December, 1930; in the preceding month the percentage was 8.2, and in December, 1929, 2.17.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment increased during December. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 438,872 members of subsidised unemployment finds making returns for the week ended 27th December, 1930, 14.7 per cent. were recorded as unemployed during the whole week, and 4.0 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 29th November, 1930) the percentages were 10.2 and 3.2, and in December, 1929, 12.3 and 3.1. At the end of the month 106,237 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges of whom 88,460 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.‡

Unemployment during January showed a further increase. Ac-cording to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 722,612 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of January, 1931, as compared with 642,169 at the end of December, 1930, and 466,231 at the end of January, 1930. The total for January, 1931, includes 208,918 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 93,399 in the textile industry, and 211,201 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition, 27,924 persons were recorded as partially unemployed at that date as compared with 21,788 at the end of the preceding month, and 23,185 at the end of January, 1930.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Norway during December; in Den-mark it showed little change during January, but in Sweden there was a slight decrease.

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 290,356 workpeople, 24.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of January, 1931, as against 24.6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 20.3 per cent. at the end of January, 1930. *Norway*.||—Out of 21,412 members of trade unions making returns, 21.8 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of December com-pared with 16.8 per cent. at the end of November and 14.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1929.

Sweden. ¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st January, 1931, was 19.8as compared with 22.6 on 31st December, 1930, and 13.9 on 31st January, 1930.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 41,118 establishments in 15 branches of industry and trade, these establishments employed 4,510,051 workpeople in January, 1931, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. as compared with the total for December, 1930. During the same period, the aggregate

wages paid showed a decrease of $8\cdot 2$ per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for January, 1931, is 73 $\cdot 1$ as compared with 75 $\cdot 1$ in December,

1930, and 90.2 in January, 1930. An investigation made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in December, 1930, among its policy holders in 46 large cities, is stated to have shown that among 213,787 families, with 355,759 wage or salary earners, 23.8 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 21.3 per cent. were working part time. Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the

American Federation of Labour, 27 per cent. were reported to be FRANCE.§ Unemployment showed a further increase during February. The from 8 per cent. to 25 per cent., in different cities, were on short time.

* Revue du Travail, January, 1931. Brussels. † Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st January,

- 1931

Thanasterior the net contrast Director tool at Statistics, Oldo Canadiy, 331. The Hague.
 Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, February, 1931. Rome.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st February. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 ** Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover. February, 1931. Washington

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £47,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 572,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £2,050 in those of 64,000 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:-

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of affect	Workpeople	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Iron and Steel Other Metal Textile Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. Other	62,500 1,150 350	39,000 36,000 30,500 412,000 54,500	£ 1,900 100 50	£ 2,550 1,675 3,125 35,500 4,950	
Total	64,000	572,000	2,050	47,800	

The changes in the iron and steel group were nearly all due to the operation of sliding scale arrangements based on selling prices. The principal bodies of workpeople in this group whose wages were increased were men employed in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, the increase amounting to 14 per cent. on the standard basis rates (generally equivalent to 1 per cent. on current rates). Siemens steel workers in South West Wales, with the exception of the lowest-rated men, sustained reductions, amounting to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on basis rates (nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on current rates) for the higher-rated men, and of varying amounts for those on intermediate rates. There were reductions equivalent to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ or 2 per cent. on current rates for iron puddlers and millmen in the North East Coast area and for iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands. There were also slight reductions (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blast furnacemen in North Lincolnshire and in the West of Scotland.

In other metal industries the principal body of workpeople affected by reductions during February were tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, for whom there was a slight reduction, equivalent to less than 1 per cent. on current rates, under a sliding scale based on selling prices. Under cost-of-living sliding scales there were reductions amounting to 5 per cent. on basis rates in the chainmaking trade, and to 2s. and 1s. per week for men and women respectively in the metallic bedstead trade.

In the textile group there was a reduction of 10 per cent. or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in the wages of workpeople employed in the preparing and spinning departments of the linen industry in Northern Ireland. Reductions also took place in the wages of silk workers at Macclesfield, and of enginemen, firemen, etc., employed in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire.

Building trade operatives had their wages reduced at most towns in England and Wales, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, the

reductions amounting to 1d. per hour for craftsmen, and 1d. or 1d. per hour for labourers.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions during February included coal miners in Warwickshire, machinists, packing case makers, etc., employed in the mill-sawing and packing case making industries in Scotland and in the Manchester district, commercial road transport workers at various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, leather belt makers, and work.

people employed in brush and broom making. Of the estimated total decrease of £47,800 per week, about £39,200 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; this total includes £35,800 which took effect under scales arranged by conciliation boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, other reductions agreed upon by such bodies accounting for $\pounds 260$; $\pounds 3,350$ of the total was the result of arbitration or mediation; $\pounds 3,100$ took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron, steel, etc.); and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers.

Of the estimated total increase of £2,050 per week, about £100 was the result of an agreement made by a joint standing body of employers and workpeople; £50 was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople; and practically the whole of the remaining sum took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES I	REPORTED IN .	JANUARY-FEBRUARY,	1931.
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Group of Industries.	Approxima of Worl affected		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
Sandard and energency	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and		12,750 [°] 8,250	£ 	£ 825 325	
Quarrying. Iron and Steel Other Metal Textile Woodworking, Furniture,	62,500 250	48,500 52,500 125,000 7,750	1,900 25	3,150 4,000 6,450 1,050	
etc. Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. Gas, Water, and Electri-	1,150 100	418,000 25,000	100 15	36,6 00 2,4 50	
tricity Supply. Transport Public Administration	25	15,750	5	1,600	
Services Other		6,000 18,500 738,000	20	400 1,900	

Total ... 64,100 In the corresponding two months of 1930, there were estimated net increases of £22,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 417,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £40,550 in those of 448,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

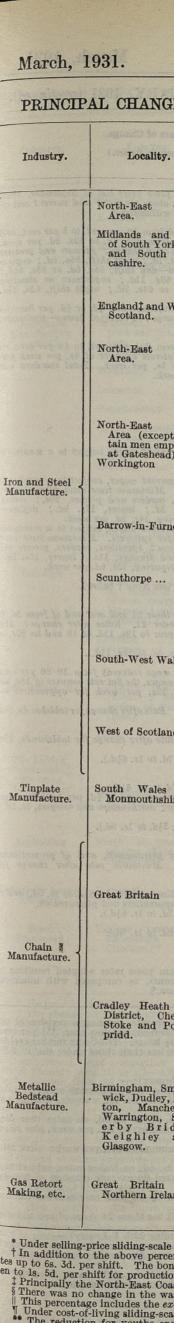
No important changes were reported as taking effect in February

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	andres shares to be a first and a becauses,	Grea
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 4 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 43 per cent. above basis rates† at all collieries except two, and 37 and 39 at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by 1d. per day (to 7s. 1d.	Chain ¥ Manufacture.	
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen.	at the majority of the collieries). Decreases of \$ per cent, on standard rates, leaving wages 22 per cent, above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 11d. to 1d. per shift for day-wage men on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10id. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 22 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.	and the second s	Cradl Dis Sto pri
1	North East Lanca-	1 Feb.	Freestone and sandstone quarry- men.	Decrease of 1/2 d. per hour.	1914 - Charles Polar	a second
Quarrying {	Portland South Wales	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	Banker masons, mason machinists, etc., employed in saw mills and stone yards. Masons and quarrymen employed	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change—banker masons and mason machinists, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; smiths and carpenters, 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; sawyers and skilled labourers, 1s. $3d$. Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.	Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmi
Chemical Manufacture. {	England and Wales (except London).§ London	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	in pennant stone quarries. Building trade artisans employed in chemical works. Plumbers employed in chemical	Decrease of 1/2d. per hour.§ Decrease of 1/2d. per hour (1s. 101/2d. to 1s. 10d.).	manufacture.	ton Wa er Ke
Glass Bottle Making.	Yorkshire	16 Feb.	works. Glass bottle makers, blowers, gatherers, etc. (machine hands	Decrease of 7½ per cent. in percentage payable on price list of 1922 leaving wages approximately 57½ per cent. above the list.	aller varie strene and series	Gla
Pig Iron	North Lincolnshire	1 Feb.	only). Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at	Decrease [‡] of [‡] per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages and additions thereto as described above for ironstone miners.	Gas Retort Making, etc.	Great
	West of Scotland	Pay start- ing nearest 1 Feb.	blastfurnaces. Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) em- ployed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease [‡] of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 10 per cent. above the standard (lower-paid day-wage men remaining at 21 per cent. above the standard).	* Under selling † In addition t	z-price s

t Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. § Under an agreement dated 27th October, 1922, between the Chemical Employers' Federation and the Trade Unions concerned, the rates of wages are to be 1d. per hour below those paid to similar classes of workpeople in the building trade. It is understood, however, that the full building trade rate applies to plumbers in certain districts (including Manchester) and to all classes in the Cardiff and Swansea districts.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

ity.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coast	2 Feb.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 19½ ar a 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen
and part Yorkshire ith Lan-	9 Feb.	Workpeople employed at iron- puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced* from 37 ¹ / ₂ to 35 for work- people on base rates up to and including 55 10d per shift and
10, 200, 10 10, 10, 200, 10 10, 10, 50		Men employed in steel-melting shops :	from 321 to 30 for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.†
nd West of	1 Feb. {	Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle- men, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and la-	Increase* of 11 per cent. on the standard, making wages 261 per cent. above the standard (basic process), and 11 per cent. above the standard (acid process).
Coast	1 Feb.	bourers. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (ex-	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on the standard, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard. Increase* of $\frac{1}{122}$ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decreas since 1st May, 1921, of $\frac{13}{152}$ of such advance.
		cluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of age	angles W a second state of a large state of a second state of a se
Coast cept cer- employed lead).	1 Feb.	Men employed on direct production in steel-rolling mills.	Increase* of 11 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 261 per cent. above the standard.
	1 Feb. 9 Feb.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Wire and hoop millmen	 Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard. Percentage payable on basis rates reduced* from 37½ to 35 for workpeople on basis rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift and from 32½ to 30 for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift +
Furness {	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel	and to 1
	l Feb.	Rail millmen Merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc. Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers.	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17½ per cent above the standard. Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard. Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
and the line	10 100 100 100 10	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture (excluding engineering craftsmen):	Decrease* of 64 per cent on standard basis rates leaving sugge
Wales	1 Feb. {	Adult workers on basis rates of 33s. and under 52s. per week.§	Decrease* of amounts varying from 0.27 per cent. on a basis rate of 33s. per week to 8.01 per cent. on a basis rate of 51s. leaving wages varying according to basis rates from 24 per cent. on a basis rate of 51s, to 37.87 per cent on a basis rates of 33s
nira siand- ali dina, m ali dava	The real or subplication of subplication of the line period	Youths 18 to 21 years of age Boys under 18 years of age Bricklayers	Decrease* of 61 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 431 per cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 61 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wages 71 per cent. above the standard, plus 3d. per shift. Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 61d.).
tland	1 Feb.	Millmen, gas producermen, engine- men, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel-rolling mills.	Increase* of 12 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 261 per cent. above the standard.
les and hshire.	1 Feb.	Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding main- tenance craftsmen).	Decrease* of 0.875 per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wager 15.375 per cent. above standard in the case of workpeople in receipt of a base rate of 6s. 104d. or less per shift, and 7.875 per cent. above standard in the case of other workpeople. Fotal rate after change for labourers, 47s. 7d. per week.
Landstein Aller Kall Stations, Li		Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand- hammered chain from iron up to and including # in. diameter.	Decrease¶ of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5183d. per hour.
n	1 Feb. {	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron $\frac{3}{2}$ in. up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.	Decrease of 5 per cent, on general minimum time rates and piece- work rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1#d. per hour.
ath and	lst full	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and	Decrease¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
Chester, Ponty-	pay day in Feb.	cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Decrease¶ of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease¶ of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 41d. per cut. Decrease¶ of 3d. per cut.
, Smeth- ley, Bils- nchester, n, Sow- ridge, y and	l Feb.	Workpeople employed in the me- tallic bedstead trade.	Decrease¶ in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers, 18 years and over,** of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18, but over 16 years. Rates after change include : cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours), frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours), general minimum (men), 1s. 1½d. per hour; less 12½ per cent. in each case, and plus a bonus of 10s. per week : women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, plus a bonus of 5s. per week.
in and reland.	1 Feb.	Retort setters and bricklayers em- ployed by outside contractors on certain classes of work in gas works.tt	Decrease of 1d. per hour, leaving wages 1d. per hour in excess of the district building trade rate.

liding-scale arrangements.

Inder seining-price silding-scale arrangements.
In addition to the above percentage on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis
up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the base rates, range from 1d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 01d. or 1s. 11d. for other men on the same rates.
Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.
Sthere was no change in the wages of adult workers on basis rates below 33s., those at 30s. and under remaining at 50 per cent. above base.
This percentage includes the *ex-gratia* bonus of 71 per cent. previously given.
Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

The reduction for youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years of age, and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

March, 1931.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Laminated Spring	Sheffield	lst pay after	Laminated spring fitters and vice- men.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on piece price list of September, 1922, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the list; and current cost-oj- living bonus of 4s. per week withdrawn.*		Chester	1 Feb.	and uppolsterers	
anufacture.	and and a state of the	20 Feb.				Lancaster	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers, joiners, machinists, french polishers,	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.).
		Pay day in week ending 21 Feb.	Enginemen, firemen and greasers employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Addition to basis rates reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cert., and cost-of-living wage reduced from 25s. 5d. to 22s. 9d. per week. Minimum total weekly rates after charge: firemen and greaters day shift, 53s. 24d. or 53s. 1d.; night shift, 55s. 6d.; engine- men on ordinary time rates-day shift, 55s. 6d. or 58s. 5d.; night shift, 57s. 11dd. or 60s. 11d.; enginemen on standing wages-day shift, 61s. 7d. or 64s. 9d.; night shift, 63s. 84d. or 66s. 10d.		Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport.	1 Feb.	upholsterers and painters, Furniture trade operatives	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for adult male workers, $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour f female workers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices an improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chairmaker carvers, polishers, machinists (after four years on machinel upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2d women polishers and upholstresses, 11 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; glass workers, bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 7d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 2d
Voollen and Worsted pinning and anufacture.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1 Feb.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, and labourers employed in the woollen and worsted and	Decrease of \$d. per hour for craftsmen and \$d. or \$d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: Principal towns-tradesmen, 1s. 6\$d.; labourers, 1s. 2d.	Furniture Manufacture	Rochdale, South- port and Warring-	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. 7d.; brilliant cutters, 1s. 8d. fitters, 1s. 5d.; packers, 1s. 4d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).
	And States and States	Pay day	other textile industries. Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry.	Cost-of-living wage reduced from 721 per cent. to 64 per cent. on pre-war basis rates, and flat-rate advance of 8s. per week pre-	(contd.).	ton. St. Helens	20 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers,	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 61d.).
		in week ending 31 Jan.	worsted spinning industry.	viously granted reduced to 5s. per week. Total standard rate after change, 54s. 3d. per week.	and a state of the second	Wakefield	1 Feb.	and upholsterers. Cabinet makers, french polishers, and machinists.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.).
	L	51 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the pre-	and the second s	A variant interest	Leicester	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 61d.).
		1	paring and spinning departments of the linen industry, excluding			Peterborough	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers, french	Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change : carvers, 1s. 9d. others, 1s, 5 ¹ / ₃ d.
	a mandana ang paga ang		mechanics, etc., whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades :	Decrease of 10 per cent. on current wages, subject to a maximum	A TOLD LOW DURING THE STATE	Stoke-on-Trent, Han- ley and Newcastle- under-Lyme Dis- tricts.	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.).
	and a second second second	and the state	Female workers :	reduction of 3s. per week.	and the second	Reading	1 Feb.	Cabinet makers, carvers and french polishers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : carvers, 1s. 8d. others, 1s. 5d.
lax Preparing and Spinning.	Northern Ireland	2 Feb. {	Employed in mills within a 10 mile radius of the City Centre, Belfast.	Decrease of 10 per cent. on current wages, subject to a maximum reduction of 2s. per week. Minimum time rates after charge: spinners, 22s.; spreaders, carders and piecers, 20s.; rovers, drawers and reelers, 19s. 3d.; layers, 17s. 9d.; doffers—	A case of second data and		ſ	Bricklayers, stone and marble masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and	Decrease* of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{4}d$. or $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hou for labourers Bates after change within a 12-mile radius of
			Employed in other mills	spinning, 16s. 3d.; preparing, 14s. 9d. per week. Decrease of 7½ per cent. on current wages, subject to a minimum rate of 21s. 6d. per week for spinners. Minimum time rates after change for other workers: spreaders, carders, piecers and reelers, 18s. 9d.; rovers and drawers, 18s.; layers, 16s. 9d.; doffers—spinning, 15s.; preparing, 13s. 6d. per week.	and desire these such a second	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Feb	sawyers, slaters and tilers, plumbers, painters, scaffolders, timbermen and labourers.	Charing Cross—masons (farrs), 1s. 9d.; painters, 1s. 7d. bricklayers, masons (banker hands), carpenters and joiner woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters and tilers, an plumbers, 1s. 8d.; marble polishers, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. 12 to 15 mile radius—1d. per hour less for craftsmen and 1d. pu hour less for labourers.†
Silk Ianufacture.	Macclesfield	Feb. (see Note †	Workpeople employed in the soft and thrown silk industries.	Decreases of varying amounts (see Note † below).	Building	Various other towns in England and Wales (excluding Liverpool and Bir-	l Feb.	Plasterers Building trade operatives	 hour less for labourers.⁷ Decrease of 1d. per hour.⁴ Decrease⁸ of ¹/₂d. per hour for craftsmen and ¹/₂d or ¹/₂d. per hour for labourers.⁸ Rates after change for craftsmen and labourer respectively: Grade A towns, 1s. 6¹/₂d., 1s. 2d.; A1, 1s. 6d 1s. 1¹/₂d.; A2, 1s. 5¹/₂d., 1s. 1¹/₄d.; A3, 1s. 5d., 1s. 0³/₄d B, 1s. 4¹/₂d., 1s. 0¹/₂d.; B1, 1s. 4d., 1s.; B2, 1s. 3¹/₂d., 11³/₄d. B3, 1s. 3d., 11¹/₄d.; C, 1s. 2¹/₄d., 1d.; C1, 1s. 2d., 10¹/₂d.[†]
Silk Dyeing id Finishing.	Macclesfield	below.) Pay day in week ending	Male workers	Decreases of 9d. per week for those 21 and over and of from 3d. to 8d. per week for those under 21. Rates after charge: 15s. at 14 increasing each half-year to 29s. 11d. at 18 and to 50s. at 21 and over.	Sections in	kenhead).† Leicester Inverness	1 Jan. 1 Feb.		18. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; A2, 18. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; B4, 18. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; A3, 18. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; B1, 18. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; B1, 18. $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; B2, 18. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$, $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ B3, 18. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; C, 18. $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, 11d.; C1, 18. $2d.$, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$; Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour (18. $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 18. $7d.$). Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour (18. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 18. $7d.$).
ių Finisinių.		14 Feb.	Female workers 18 and over	Decreases of 4d. per week (29s. 3d. to 28s. 11d.). Supplementary cost-of-living uage reduceds from 39.90 per cort.	and the second	the second second	(AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled mer 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.; assistants, 1s. 3d.
achine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	lst pay day in March.‡	Machine calico printers	to 36.40 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 188. Per week for journeymen and 12s. per week for apprentices re- maining unchanged	Shop-fitting, etc.	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing	1 Feb. {	dustry.	 1s. 7¹/₂d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 5¹/₂d.; assistants, 1s. 3d. Decrease of ¹/₂d. per hour. Rates after change: within a 12-mil radius of Charing Cross, 1s. 7¹/₂d.; 12 to 15 mile radius, 1s. 7d
aking and fectionery.	Bristol (certain firms)	lst pay day in Feb. 31 Jan.	Bakers and confectioners Bakers and confectioners	Decreases of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehards, 56s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 65s.	to an aneitheast ann an a' an an a' an an a'	Cross). Leeds	l Feb.	tries. Marble, tile and mosaic workers	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for masons, tilers, layers, rubbers an polishers and ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change
	Manchester, Salford and District and	1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers employed in sawmills and steam-	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.).	Tile Laying, Glassworking, Concrete	per al brithers are bes		Tile, mosaic, etc., fixers	
	Ashton-under-Lyne. Preston and District King's Lynn	1 Feb. Week ending	joinery works. Woodcutting machinists and sawyers Workpeople employed in sawmills	Decreases of 1d. per hour for men and of 4d. per hour for obys. Minimum rates after change : machinemen and sawyers, 1s. 1d.;	Laying, etc.	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Feb. {	Decorative glassworkers and lead light cementers. Concretors	marble masons, tilers and mosaic layers, 1s. 7d.; polishers and rubbers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour for lead light glaziers and embosser (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.) and ½d. per hour for lead light cementer (1s. 24d. to 1s. 2d.). Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6½d.).
fill-sawing -	Nottingham, Derby and Burton - on - Trent.	27 Feb. 1 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	The second secon	Asphalting	North of England (except Liverpool	1 Feb.	Asphalt workers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : layers, 1s. 7d. potmen, 1s. 24d.
	Scotland	1st full pay after 23 Feb.	Woodcutting machinists	Decrease of 1d. per hour for journeymen, and of proportionale amounts for apprentices. Minimum rate after charge for journeymen, 18. 5d.	Floatsister Gran	District).**	5 Feb	Workneople employed by starts it.	The set would be any a managing broke where other all
acking Case	Manchester, Salford, and Bolton.	1 Feb. {	Wood casemakers Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₄ d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. to 1s. 5d.) and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and pieceworkers. Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.).	Electricity Supply Industry.	IMDUSTRI	5 Feb.	Workpeople employed by electricity supply undertaking.	Decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change : stokers, 60s. 3d per week ; labourers, 52s. 114d. per week.
Making.	Scotland (except Aberdeen).	1st full pay after 23 Feb.	Packing case makers and wood- cutting machinists.	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.).	Road Transport.	Various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire. ^{††}	lst pay day in Feb.	Road transport workers	Decrease [*] of 2s. per week. Weekly rates after change: one-hors drivers, 49s.; two-horse drivers, 54s.; stable or garage hands 49s.; mechanical vehicle drivers: up to 1 ton (youths), 39s. up to 1 ton (adults), 49s.; 1 ton and under 2 tons, 53s.; 2 ton
Furniture Ianufacture.	London¶	2 Feb.	Bedding and mattress makers	Revised schedule of minimum piece rates adopted resulting in increases of varying amounts, as compared with minimum rates previously agreed upon.¶	101.3 av	an R. W. enter		fotomenta i provincemente incom	and over, 59s.; 'wagon' assistants and loaders,' 49s.; stear wagon drivers, 62s.; steam wagon second men, 51s.††

March, 1931.

Embroidery section.-Decrease for timeworkers of 1s. per week in minimum rate (29s. to 28s.), and of 31 per cent. on piecework earnings week, plus 20 per cent

Embroidery section.—Decrease for timeworkers of is. per week in management of solution of Schiffli machine workers.
Power loom tacklers.—Decreases (effective from pay-day in week ending 28th February) of 5s. per week for those 24 years of age and over (leaving minimum 71s. 6d.) and of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week, varying according to age, for improvers.
(b) Adult workpeople employed in the thrown (or hard) silk industry (changes to take effect from pay-day in week ending 28th February) :—
(b) Adult workpeople employed in the thrown (or hard) silk industry (changes to take effect from pay-day in week ending 28th February) :—
(b) Adult workpeople employed in the thrown (or hard) silk industry (changes to take effect from pay-day in week ending 28th February) :—
(b) Adult workpeople employed in the thrown (mard) silk industry (changes to take effect from pay-day in week ending 28th February) :—
(c) Juniors in (a) and (b) above (to take effect from same dates as for adult workers in respective sections) :—
(c) Juniors in (a) and (b) above (to take effect from same dates as for adult workers in respective sections) :—
Scales of reduced rates adopted, starting at 10s. and 9s. per week for male and female workers respectively at 14 years, increasing to Scales of reduced rates adopted, starting at 10s. and 9s. per week for male and female workers in favour of those already employed.
In respect of the preceding pay period.

In respect of the preceding pay period. Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Members of the Bristol Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association. The above schedule was embodied in an agreement between the National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades, Ltd., and the Mattress Makers' Trade The above schedule was embodied in an agreement between the National Federation of Bedding and Allied Trades, Ltd., and the Mattress Makers' Trade Union, and applies to members of the Federation who are in the City and Administrative County of London. The cost-of-living sliding scale previously Union, and applies to members of the Federation who are in the City and Administrative County of London. operating is discontinued.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

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in the April issue of this GAZETTE. There had been no agreement relating to London plasterers since 30th April, 1930, when the previous agreement expired. This agreement fixed a rate in the April issue of this GAZETTE. There had been no agreement relating to London plasterers since 30th April, 1930, when the previous agreement expired. This agreement fixed a rate of 1s. 114d. per hour. The above reduction took effect under an agreement arrived at by a National Joint Committee appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers. In the case of labourers the reduction was subject to a general provision that the rate should be, as previously, not less than 75 per cent. of the rate paid to craftsmen in certain towns in the South Western Counties receive $\frac{1}{4}$. Or 1d. less than the craftsmen's rate given above. The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement. * The Change took effect under an agreement made between the Northern Master Asphalters' Association and the Asphalt Workers' Union. The districts covered by the agreement are :—Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire (except Liverpool district), North Wales, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire. the tollowing Associations—the Amalgamated Horse and Motor Owners' Association, Ltd. (covering Rochdale, Bury, Leigh and other districts); Ashton, Stalyhofige, Mossley and District Master Carriers' and Horse and Motor Owners' Association (covering Blackburn, Darwen, Accrington and other districts); Conference of Manchester Carriers' Manchester Transport (Owners') Association, Ltd.; Stockport and District Team Owners' Association; Warrington Horse Owners' and Motor Owners' Association, Ltd.; Stockport and District Team Owners' Association; Burnley and District Road Transport Association.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1931. March, 1931.

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 24, as compared with 37 in the previous month and 32 in February, 24, as compared what of in the previous month and the rebruary, 1930. In addition, 10 disputes which began before February 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) is estimated at approximately 127,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost at about 1,495,000.

lost at about 1,495,000. The principal dispute in progress was that which began in January in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and parts of the adjoining counties, which is dealt with fully in the special article on pages 589–90 of this GAZETTE. In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in February in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, show-ing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments con-

cerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :---

		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.		Total.		
Mining and Quarrying Textile Other	3 3 4	9 1 14	12 4 18	4,700 121,000 1,300	23,000 1,458,000 14,000
Total	10	24	34	127,000	1,495,000

Causes.—Of the 24 disputes beginning in February, 7, directly involving 400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, out of other wages questions; 2, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 6, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and one, directly involving 100 workpeople, on a question of working arrangements arrangements.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
for the second s	Directly.	Directly. In- directly.†		Ended.	and the manufacture of the la	The following Table grue at	
COAL MINING :	ertion the	antes proj	1931.	1931.	and the second second second second		
Colliery workpeople— Barnsley	1,3	548	29 Jan.	2 Feb.	Dissatisfaction with amount of wages received by certain men.	Work resumed on Trade Union instructions.	
Colliery workpeople— Barnsley	1,7 Ida I edd anod	45	26 Feb.	7 March	Against employment of three men in a stall instead of two, alleged to result in decreased earnings.	Two men per stall to be employed normally, with a third man in certain circumstances if required by employers.	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :— Workpeople in the cotton manu- facturing industry— Burnley and certain other centres (certain firms). Burnley (other firms) Other centres in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire.	} :		5 Jan. 12 Jan. 19 Jan. and sub- sequent dates.	}13 Feb.	Objection to proposed system of working more looms per weaver.	More-looms-per-weaver experiment at Burnley discontinued. (See article on pages 89-90.)	
Colne	398		16 Feb.		Refusal to resume work on termina- tion of above stoppage, failing reinstatement of a "sample weaver" who had declined em- ployers' request to work during the stoppage.	No_settlement reported.	
Silk knitters and makers up- Macclesfield.	620		1930. 16 Oct.	25 Feb.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Reduction accepted, with some modifications.	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURING INDUS- TRY :	350		1931. 20 Feb.		Against proposal that short intervals for refreshment should be made up by working extra time, and other grievances.	No settlement reported.	

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. \uparrow *I.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. ¹ The number varied at different dates. Full particulars are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated, for the purposes of the statistics given above, that the maximum number involved (excluding those unemployed when the dispute began) was about 120,000. [§] Work was resumed generally on Monday, 16th February.

PRINCIPAL	CHANGES IN	RATES	OF WAGES REPORTED	D DURING FEBRUARY, 1931 (continued).
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)

			1	
-	Dewsbury Huddersfield	1 Feb. 1 Feb.	General yard labourers Labourers employed in Highways, Sewage Works and Water	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. to 1s. 2d.).* Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. to 1s. 2d.).*
	Certain Authorities in Lancashire and	1 Feb.	Departments. General yard and road labourers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 21d. to 1s. 2d.).
Local	Cheshire.† Blackburn	1 Feb.	Certain classes of manual workers employed in non-trading and water departments.	Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week for refuse collectors, gang sweepers, etc., of 1d. per hour for craftsmen, and of 1d. per hour for labourers, Rates after change include : refuse collectors, 9s. 2d. per day; gang sweepers, 6s. 6d. per day; labourers, 1s. 2d. per hour.
Government (Non-Trading	Hereford	1 Feb.	Labourers employed in non-trading and water departments.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour (1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.).*
Services).	Hornsey	1 Feb.	Manual workers	Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour. Rates after change include : refuse collectors, 61s.; general yard and road labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 2d.
	Portsmouth Plymouth	1 Feb. 5 Feb.	Labourers Certain classes of manual workers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$. to 1s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$.)* Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for general yard and road labourers and road paviors, and of 1d. per hour for road masons. Rates after change: road masons, 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; road paviors, 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.; labourers, 1s. 2d.
	Carmarthen	1 Feb.	Scavengers, refuse collectors and labourers.	Decrease of \$d. per hour.* Rates after change : scavengers, refuse collectors, 1s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d.; labourers, 1s.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in Feb.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, reduced1 from 55 to 53 for pieceworkers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in a decrease of 4d. per hour. Rates after change for timeworkers: skilled—London, 1s. 24d.; Provinces, 1s. 14d.; semi-skilled—London, 114d.; Provinces, 104d.
			Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade :	Decreases [‡] in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (See Notice of Order on page 80 of February GAZETTE): Decrease of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.).
	and the second s		workers.§ All other male timeworkers	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour for those 20 and over, the rates for those under 19 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$. at under 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, increasing to 10 $\frac{3}{2}d$. at 21 and over.
Brush and	Great Britain	1 Feb. {	Female pan hands	Decrease of 1d. or 1d. per hour in time rates and of 1a. per hour in
Broom Manufacture.			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Decrease of 4d. per hour in time rates for those 21 years and over, and of 4d. per hour in the piecework basis time rate, the time rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 24d. at under 144, increasing to 64d. at 18 and over
	Real Providence of the		Male and female pieceworkers	Decrease in the minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving wages 24 per cent, below the list. Decreases proportionate to the above.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN FEBRUARY, 1931.

Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	9 Feb.	Underground workers	 100 00000	ours changed to 7 hours 48 minutes per shift on ordinary week days and 6 hours on Saturdays, in lieu of 8 hours on ordinary
	Contraction of the second of the	a Tage Mara an	and the second second second second		week days and 5 hours on Saturdays previously worked.

* The above reductions took effect under arrangements whereby the wages of the classes of workpeople concerned are regulated by movements in building trade wages (which were reduced in February). In addition to the classes mentioned road paviors and masons at each town sustained the reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour applicable to builders' masons. They are not, however, specially mentioned above, as the wages of such men are regulated by building trade wages in most towns in England and Wales.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments | of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts. Details of the changes in wages consequent on these ascertainments are given after the Table :-

in and an another	Price accordi Audi	ing to last t.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on				
Product and District.	Period Average covered by last Audit. Average price per ton.		Previous Audit.	A year ago.			
Pig Iron : Cleveland Cumberland	1930. OctDec.	s. d. 58 8½	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ -3 & 7\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	- 9 61			
(Hematite mixed }	NovDec.	68 103	- 2 01	- 5 1			
Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire	OctDec. OctDec. OctDec.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 62 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 61 & 9 \\ 64 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0 & 8\frac{3}{4} \\ - 1 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ - & 1 & 1\frac{1}{3} \\ - & 9 & 0\frac{1}{3} \end{vmatrix}$			
Northamptonshire West of Scotland	OctDec. OctDec.	54 11 1 75 11	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 54 \\ - & 1 & 114 \\ - & 1 & 9 \\ - & 2 & 98 \\ - & 1 & 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			
Manufactured Iron : North of England (Bars.)	NovDec.	180 7 <u>1</u>	- 2 24	+ 1 41			
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	NovDec.	209 83	$+ 0 2\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 9			
Steel : South Wales and Monmouthshire	SeptNov.	157 73	- 1 10%	+ 28 1			
(Steel rails and steel tin bars.) South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	OctDec.	105 67	and sheet the	$-18 7\frac{1}{2}$			

Stated to the nearest farthing.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron resulted in a decrease of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a feasible of the Cumberland ascertainment workpeople employed at Cumberland blastfurnaces sustained a reduction of 2½ per cent. on their standard rates. The same ascertainment also resulted in a decrease of 1d. per shift for men employed at Cumberland iron ore mines and limestone quarries. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in a reduction of ³/₄ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in January of 14 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not enforced. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in a reduction of 2¹/₄ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. In Northamptonshire the ascertain-ment resulted in a decrease of 2¹/₄ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen. The ascertainment for Scotland resulted in a decrease of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for the North

of England resulted in a decrease of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast Area; whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted a decrease in January of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting-shops and rolling-mills, but this was not enforced, wages having previously been stabilised at the level of January, 1927. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment warranted a decrease of 64 per cent. on standard rates, which was, however, not applied to the lowest-paid men, and was modified for certain others.

Further details of the above changes will be found on page 71 of the February GAZETTE and pages 112-3 of the present issue.

per hour applicable to builders' masons. They are not, however, specially mentioned above, as the wages of such men are regulated by building under week in most towns in England and Wales. † The Authorities affected include those given in the following list. The rate quoted applies to both general yard labourers and road labourers, except in the towns printed in *italics*, where yard labourers were not affected by the reduction and the rate applies to road labourers only : Accrington, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Darwen, Heywood, Hyde, Preston, Rochdale, Prestwich, Swinton and Pendlebury. There was also a reduction of ad. per hour in the wages of road paviors and masons at all these towns (see note * above). ‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. § Viz., those 21 and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five year's apprenticeship. If the effect of the above arrangement was to leave the full normal working week of 45 hours unaltered.

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.*

Results .- The cotton" dispute in Lancashire and parts of the adjoining countries terminated with the discontinuance of the more-looms-per-weaver experiment at Burnley. Settlements were more-looms-per-weaver experiment at Burnley. Settlements were effected in the case of 4 other old disputes, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, and 13 new disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople. Of these 17 disputes, 6, directly involving 500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF 1930 AND 1931.⁺

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first two months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930 :--

and a second second	January	y and Febr	nary 1930.	January and February, 1931.				
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
ining and	Nigoz n	1				Labora Sta		
Quarrying etal, Engineering	2(4	9,100	18,000	25	161,600	2,081,000		
and Shipbuilding	8	800	2,000	7	1,000	12,000		
oodworking,	11	3,100	35,000	2	121,000	2,776,000		
Furniture, etc. uilding, Public Works Con-	6	400	3,000	1	400	2,000		
tracting, etc	5	100	2,000	12	1,000	9,000		
ransport	4	300	1,000	12 3	300	2,000		
ther	13	5,300	62,000	11	500	9,000		
Total	71	19,100	123,000	61	285,800	4,891,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING FEBRUARY, 1931.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 28th FEBRUARY.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	 •••	50%
Food only	 	34%

FOOD.

DURING February there was a further fall in the general level of the retail prices of food, as a result of reductions in the average prices of eggs, bread and flour, butchers' meat and bacon, partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of butter.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 34 per cent. at 28th February, 1931, as compared with 36 per cent. at 31st January, 1931, and 50 per cent. at 1st March, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 31st January and 28th February, 1931 :---

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 28th Feb., 1931, as compared with		
A1 6006.	July, 1914.	31st Jan., 1931.	28th Feb., 1931.	July, 1914.	31st Jan., 1931.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 1 41 0 82	s. d. 1 4 0 8 ³ / ₄	8. d. + 0 6 + 0 $2\frac{1}{4}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{s.} & \mathbf{d.} \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array} $
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 42	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \\ + \ 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	- 0 01
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6 ² / ₂ 0 4 0 11 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 \ 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 & 1\frac{1}{22} \\ + \ 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 & 3 \end{array}$	- 0 01 - 0 01
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{21-2} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array}$

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

entral design of the second second	28th Febr	Average Percentage Increase at 28th February, 1931, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 31st Jan., 1931.		
Beef, British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 61 32	Per cent. 63 34		
Thin Flank	29	35	34	34		
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	34	39	36	40		
Thin Flank	7	13	10	13		
Mutton, British-			67	69		
Legs		69 45	45	47		
Mutton, Frozen—	40	75	75			
Legs	58	51	55	58		
Breast	17	20	18	20		
Bacon (streaky)†	100	9 105	7 116	12 116		
Fish	128	105	110	110		
Flour	12	12	12	15		
Bread	22	21	22	25		
Теа	22	34 17	28 20	28 21		
Sugar (granulated) Milk	24 83	86	85	84		
Butter—	00	00	00	0.		
Fresh	22	32	27	23		
Salt		19	17	13		
Cheese‡	F	30 -1	29 2	32 3		
Margarine	10	37	43	64		
Potatoes	C1	33	47	45		
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	34	33	34	36		

* As 1st March fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 28th February, in

* As 1st March fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to zeth rebutary, in accordance with the usual practice. † 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 28th February, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approxi-mately 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 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 28th February the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 100 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 28th February 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 28th February, 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 pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 28th February, 1931, is approximately 50 per cent.[†] over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 52 per cent. at 31st January, 1931, and 61 per cent. at 1st March, 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.

Month (begin- ning of).	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Jan	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67	66	53
Feb	130	151	88	17	79	79	73	72	66	65	64	52
Mar	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66	61	50
April	132	133	82	74	13	75	68	65	64	62	57	
May	141	128	81	10	11	13	67	64	64	61	55	
June	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	54	
July	152	119	84	69	10	73	10	66	65	61	55	
Aug	155	122	81	11	71	73	70	64	65	63	57	
Sept	161	120	19	13	72	54	12	65	65	64	57	
Oct	164	110	18	75	76	76	74	67	66	65	56	
Nov	176	103	80	15	80	16	19	69	67	67	57	
Dec	169	99	80	TT	81	11	19	69	68	67	55	

NOTE.

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 1 per cent. less.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1931.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. 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 PRICE COUNTRIES AS COMPABED WITH JULY

The second s	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1927.			1930.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 34	1931. 28 Feb.			
YORBIGN COUNTRIES. Ozechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)t Finland Tance (Paris)t " (other towns)t Germany Italy Norway Barcelona)t Swedent Switzerland United States	53 47 965 455 455 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 60	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 87 87 80	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55	30 37 32 837 501 524 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	18 26 32 770 550 550 31 363 43 98 82 32 48 30	Dec.'30 Jan. Oct.'30 Jan. Feb. Jan. Jan. Feb. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan.			
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 49 54 66 44 19	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	35 34 6 54 35 8	Jan. Jan. Feb. Jan. Jan. Jan.			

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July, July, 1927. 1928.	July.	July.	July,	Latest figures available.			
· Dart to entry	based.		1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per .cent. 55	Per cent. 50	1931. 28 Feb		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	an seeine	19. 19.2	Service Service		2.85.75		a la compañía de la		
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	690	711	771	769	746	Jan.		
(Prague)	A.B.C.D.E		3. 6. 2. 14		9	3	Dec.'3		
· Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76	76	73	65	59	Jan.		
Egypt (Cairo)	Á, B, C, E A, B, U, D, E	51	51	50	48	42	Dec.'3		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,008	957	Jan.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4071	4199	455¶	492¶	497	4th Q		
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	50	53	54	49	39	Feb.		
sterdam)	A,B,O,D,E	67§	70§	69§	62§	57	Dec.'3		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	448	426	442	431	408	Dec.'3		
", (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	403	387	407	400	397	Nov.'3		
Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	103	93	80	75	70	Feb.		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	15	23	23	19	9	Feb.		
Sweden	A,B,O,D,E	69	73	69	64	61	Jan.		
Switzerland	Á, B, Ó, Ď	60	61	61	59	56	Jan.		
United States	A,B,Ó,Ď,E	73§	70§	70§	67§	61	Dec.'3		
BRITISH		a citize a series					·15/163		
DOMINIONS, &C.	the decision of	11 1052	-terit din	12 B	State Barry		all i		
Australia	A,B,O,D,E	46¶	47¶	50¶		45	2nd Qi		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	55	56	56	50	Jan.		
India (Bombay): Native families	ADOD		4.7	40	10	Sector Sector	77-1-		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D A,B,O,D,E	56 71	47 73	48 74	40 68	14 66	Feb. Jan.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	61	62	60	58	54	Jan. Jan.		
South Africa	A, B, O, D, E	32	31	31	28	26	Jan.		

towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Franc June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Parls, all items), Polanc Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium

Figure for August.
Figure for June.
A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd Quarter.

18	IN	THE	VARIOUS
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Poland, 1914 Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during February, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 135, as compared with 197 in the previous month and with 218* in February, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1931, numbered 33, as compared with 43 in the previous month and with 47 in February, 1930.

RAILWAY SERVICE. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS Brakesmen and Goods (continued). Guards ... Engine Drivers and Motor-Locomotives, Railway and Carriages, Tramway men Motors, Aircraft... ... Firemen Other Metal Trades Guards (Passenger) ... Shipbuilding ... Permanent Way Men ... Wood Porters Shunters Gas Electric Generating Stations Mechanics Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... Labourers Chemicals, etc. Food and Drink Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants Paper, Printing, etc. Tanning, Currying, etc. ... TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 15 Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Industries 3 MINES. Underground ... 57 PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, Surface 6 FACTORY ACT, 1901. Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 63 TOTAL, MINES ... 13 Buildings ... Warehouses and Railway QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 2 Sidings FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 55 Cotton Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and Total (excluding Seamen) 135 Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-2 ... SEAMEN. fining fining Metal Conversion, including Trading Vessels, Sailing Steam ... 28 Fishing Vessels, Sailing Rolling Mills and Tube ... Making 3 Metal Founding 3 Steam 5 Engineering and Machine TOTAL, SEAMEN 33 Making Boiler Making and Construc-... 4 Total (including Seamen) 168 tional Engineering

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases † of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during February, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 41 and the total number of *deaths*[†] reported was 9. In addition, two cases of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during February, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

I. Cases. (a) LEAD POISONING.		I. Cases—(continued). (c) ANTHRAX	Nil
mong Operatives engaged in	1-	(0)	Chill .
Smelting of Metals	1	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCE	RA-
Plumbing and Soldering	ī	TION (SKIN CANCER).	
Shipbreaking		Pitch	
Printing		Tar	5
Printing Tinning of Metals		Paraffin	
Other Contact with Molten		Oil	4
	2	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS	
Lead White and Red Lead	-	ULCERATION	10
Works		seer. In such circumstanes	
Pottery‡	ï	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.	date
Vitreous Enamelling	ī	Manufacture of Bichro-	
Electric Accumulator	No.	mates	2
Works	3	Dyeing and Finishing	
Paint and Colour Works		Chrome Tanning	
Indiarubber Works		Chromium Plating	9
Coach and Car Painting		Other Industries	2
Shipbuilding		and the second s	-
Paint used in Other		TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	12
Industries		a share the second second second to	0111
Other Industries	1	II. Deaths.	
Painting of Buildings	5	LEAD POISONING.	
Tuning of Dunungs	_	Pottery‡	2
OTAL, LEAD POISONING	16	Vitreous Enamelling	21
		Electric Accumulator	
		Works	1
b) OTHER POISONING.			1
Mercurial Poisoning	1	TOTAL, LEAD POISONING	4
Carbon Bisulphide Poison-		,,	Start .
ing	2	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-	Carlos .
	1	TION (SEIN CANCER):	I all
DTAL, OTHER POISONING	3	0il	5
ing other rousening	_	States of States	111
	3.0	T	These

• The figure previously published for February, 1930, has been revised. † Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. previous returns or not. ‡ The persons affected in the pottery industry were males.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

EXCEPTED EMPLOYMENT-DOMESTIC SERVICE-EMPLOYMENT IN ANY TRADE OR BUSINESS CARRIED ON FOR THE PURPOSES OF GAIN.

ON 3rd and 4th March, 1931, Mr. Justice Roche gave judgment in twelve cases relating to the meaning of employment in domestic service in paragraph (b) of Part II of the first schedule of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. By this paragraph the Act places among employments excepted from insurability "employment in domestic service, except where the employed person is employed in

any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain." Five cases related to the position under this exception of persons employed by municipal corporations. In the first case, Barritt, the employee, was a lavatory attendant and a depot cleaner at the Blackpool Corporation's tramway depot; in the second case, Jackson was a lavatory attendant employed by the Liverpool Corporation at a tramway depot; in the third case, Welsby was employed in a refreshment room carried on in a public park at Manchester; in the fourth and fifth cases, Millard was a waitress and Derez a waiter employed in a beach café and a pavilion restaurant respectively carried on by the Bournemouth Corporation as part of their pier undertaking.

In giving judgment the learned Judge said that he was satisfied that the tramways conducted by both the Blackpool and Liverpool Corporations were trades or businesses carried on for the purposes of gain. Whether a trade or business was so carried on or not did not depend exclusively on whether a profit was made. People seeking to make a profit might sometimes make a loss.

The next question was : Were these men employed in the trade or business? In the Blackpool case this question hardly admitted of argument, because Barritt was employed in cleaning the depot as well as in looking after the lavatories. In the Liverpool case it was said that Jackson was only engaged in the lavatory, which was not part of the undertaking. He was of opinion that this case fell within the principle of Woollands' case (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1921, page 379), and for the same reasons as were applied in that case. A general argument had been put forward that the tramways undertakings were primarily intended to provide transport for the citizens and not to make a profit. This might be in a sense true; at the same time he thought the main object of the Corporations was the making of gain, gain which, no doubt, would ultimately find its way to reduction of rates. The tramways were undertakings for the purposes of gain, parallel, perhaps, with those carried on by private undertakings. He held, therefore, that Barritt and Jackson ere insurable.

The same reasoning applied to the Bournemouth cases. The Corporation, in pursuit of its object, of the recreation of its visitors, desired to achieve that end, and succeeded in so doing, by conducting places of refreshment which it made a paying proposition. He could well understand that the Corporation might not desire to do otherwise. It might not be thought desirable unduly to compete with citizens who had refreshment businesses in the hotels and restaurants and other places in the town. At all events the places of refreshment concerned were obviously carried on for purposes of gain. In these two cases, therefore, Millard and Derez were insurable.

In the Manchester case the facts bore a superficial resemblance to the facts in the Bournemouth cases, but the park and the refreshment rooms in this case were in a district where competing places of refreshment were somewhat distant. The Corporation apparently, without motives of gain, supplied refreshment rooms, where some people bought their food from the Corporation and where others brought their own food and were provided by the Corporation with hot water and other facilities for consuming it. The refreshment room formed part of the amenities afforded by the park, where the Corporation desired to give such facilities as they could give to the public without gaining ar losing. In such circumstances the serving of refreshments to the public was not a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain. Miss Welsby was therefore not insurable.

Six further cases concerned four persons employed by Eton School Stores, and two employees of the London County Council. The cases raised the question whether employees in the bakery or laundry departments of these employers were excepted from the Act as domestic servants

In the first case, Parker was employed as a foreman baker by the Eton School Stores, a society which conducted various activities, such as a tuckshop, laundry, and bakery for Eton College; in the second case, Bampton was employed as a bread roundsman and bakery assistant by the same body; in the third case, Alice Grace Mitchell was employed by the society as a laundry ironer; and in the fourth case, Addaway was employed by the society as a carman engaged in the delivery of laundry. In the fifth case, Edwards was employed as a foreman baker, and in the sixth case, Satchell was employed as an ironer by the London County Council at the South Grove Institution, which had been taken over by the Council from the Poor Law authorities under the Local Government Act, 1929.

The Minister of Labour had taken the view that the activities of the Eton College Stores were not "a trade or business carried on for the purpose of gain."

The learned Judge, in giving judgment, said that he would deal first with the London County Council cases. He had no doubt that, even though the work of a laundrymaid or ironer became highly specialized when carried on in a large institution, the persons so employed still remained in the same category, and were merely doing

on a large scale what a laundrymaid or ironer did in a private estab-lishment. He had no doubt that such persons had the privilege of belonging to the class engaged in domestic service.

belonging to the class engaged in domestic service. The position of a baker was not quite so easy to decide. It was beginning to be forgotten, particularly in the south of England, that baking was once one of the normal processes carried on in a private household. The case of Pharaoh and his bakers was perhaps too ancient to be regarded as a precedent to-day, but in recent years there had been establishments where confectionery had been part of the normal domestic service. He believed, therefore, that the baker also was engaged in domestic service and was exempt from insurance.

The same process of reasoning led him to decide that the four employees of the Eton School Stores were similarly, and for the same reasons, persons engaged in domestic service.

The real doubt which he had in the last group of cases arose from entirely different considerations. Persons employed in domestic service were exempt from insurance, except where they were employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain. The Ministry had so far treated the Eton College Stores as not being engaged in a trade or business carried on for those purposes, and he (his Lordship) was not prepared to differ from that view at the present moment

The position at present was that certain persons connected with the school resorted to the stores. Any outside trading beyond that class of exceptional case would affect not merely the particular branch by which it was carried on, but, if it were carried on, the whole stores would pass into the category of a "trade or business carried on for the purpose of gain." He did not think that that stage had been reached, and he would assume that trading with the outside public was at present of so limited a nature that the Minister was justified in her view. If that position were altered by any extension of the trading, the Minister would not merely have the power to alter her decision, but she would be wrong if she did not

The learned Judge further decided an appeal by the Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays against a decision by the Minister of Labour that a master of the Society's Homes was not a domestic servant and was therefore insurable. In giving judgment he said that, while he had no doubt that some of the functions of the master of such Homes were domestic, he thought that the main functions were other than domestic The main part of the domestic superintendence of these very valuable Homes was in the hands of the matron, who was generall the wife of the master, and the functions of the master were mainly disciplinary. The master was mainly responsible for the disciplinarther than for the domestic comfort of the occupants of the Homes In many ways these masters occupied the position which the housemaster at a school occupies in term time It was true the masters of the Homes did no teaching, but, like the housemaster, they were responsible for the discipline and well-being of the boys morally in the absence of their parents. The decision of the Minister therefore was correct, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying a worker and producing to an inspector a false record of payments of wages. He was fined 1s. on the first charge, and 40s. on the second. An order was made for the payment of £22 10s. 2d. arrears of wages.-Rex v. Robert L. de Lap. Great Marlborough Street Police Court, London. 20th February, 1931.

WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE.

Four partners were prosecuted for failing to keep wages records. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined £1.—Rex v. Abraham Mandel, Jacob Mandel, Philip Mandel, and Joseph Mandel. Glasgow Sheriff Court. 13th February, 1931.

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

LINEN AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEF AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

AND LINEN PIECE GOODS TRADE.

Criminal proceedings were brought against a firm in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland for (i) production of false records, and (ii) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates fixed by the Trade Board

The defendants pleaded guilty, and the Court imposed a fine of £5 for the production of false records and a fine of 10s. in each of the six cases of underpayment. In addition, arrears of wages to the amount of £187s. 1d. were ordered in respect of the workers concerned, and costs amounting to £4 7s. 6d. were allowed.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920.

The occupiers of the factory referred to above were also proceeded against for the employment of three women after the legal period. A penalty of f2, with 12s, 6d, costs, was imposed.—J. H. Craig v. Charlton Brothers. Belfast Petty Sessions. 17th January, 1931.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Minister of Labour acknowledges the receipt, on 9th February, of £20, sent anonymously through the post in payment of a debt.

March, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31. DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following recent decisions are of general interest :--

Case No. 2407/31 (corrected). (7.2.31.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT-NOT UNEMPLOYED-FORGE LABOURER FOLLOWED ADDITIONAL OCCUPATION AS PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLER AND RECEIVED FIXED SUM PER MATCH-ARRANGED WITH EMPLOYER FOR TIME OFF WHEN CALLED UPON TO PLAY-COLLATERAL AGREEMENT REGARDING TRAINING-REMUNERATION

HELD TO BE IN RESPECT OF WHOLE WEEK.

The claimant, a barge labourer, whose usual hours of employment Case No. 5088/31. (6.3.31.) were from 7.30 a.m. to 4.45 p.m., followed a subsidiary occupation as a professional Rugby football player. Claimant was paid $\pounds 3$ for a win, $\pounds 2$ for a draw, 30s. when the team lost, and half pay when on SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT-TRADE DISPUTE-SCOTTISH MINERS. reserve. The team trained from 6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m. on Tuesdays The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following and Thursdays. Claimant stated that this was his third season decision given by the Umpire :-with the club, and that when employed he would require time off Decision .- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim from his work on not more than six Saturdays a year. He further for benefit should be allowed. stated that the team had played one mid-week match this season and there would be no other, and that training was practically "There are before me for determination a number of appeals relating to the claims of members of the West Lothian Mineworkers' compulsory. Union, the Lanarkshire Mineworkers' Union, and the Fife, The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed Clackmannan and Kinross Mineworkers' Union.

in respect of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Court had regard to decision 1152/30,[†] and was of opinion that claimant was substantially engaged three days a week.

The Insurance Officer formally appealed to the Umpire. He considered that where a claimant was a high class professional player pits at which they had been employed prior to 1st December. "The Insurance Officer contends that for this period they are in receipt of £3 to £4 per match, it was difficult to regard training disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the as entirely outside the matters upon which the club and the player provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, had come to an agreement. This was peculiarly so where the club 1920, having 'lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work due had provided means for training and the player was required to train in accordance with the club's arrangements. Both parties to a trade dispute. "The appeal of this claimant was argued at length, and was taken admitted that training was compulsory. If so, the training must be compulsory in virtue of an obligation.

Decision by the Umpire.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of any week in which the claimant is entitled to receive remuneration for his services as a football professional.

"The claimant is a professional football player who is engaged by the Bramley Rugby Football Club, Limited, under a form of agree-ment similar to that discussed in Decision 16866/30.‡ It also contained in identical terms clauses 1 and 3 which are set out in that decision. The effect of those clauses was there declared to be that the claimant must play for the club when called upon, unless he can justify a refusal to do so by showing that his absence from work for the purpose of playing would involve the risk of injuring him in his employment or would be likely to cause the loss of it altogether.

"It was found in that case, or inferred from the facts, that the claimant could ordinarily have followed his occupation under the agreement outside his ordinary working hours, that he could legitimately refuse to play when requested, and that there was no express or implied contractual obligation to train. It was, therefore, held that in all the circumstances the claimant was only employed on those days upon which he played in a match or was entitled to payment for acting as a reserve.

"As it was realised some time prior to 1st December, 1930, that "The present case differs from that in several material particulars and it also brings to light certain considerations which, if not overon that day the 1927 agreement would cease to be operative, various meetings were held at which endeavours were made, without success, to agree the terms of employment which should after that day prevail in the Scottish coalfields. looked in Decision 16866/30, were not sufficiently emphasised.

"The claimant has made an arrangement with his employer for "It is unnecessary for the purpose of this decision to refer to those leave of absence during working hours, when necessary, in order to meetings or to the interim Report of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board which was issued on 28th November, 1930. The fulfil his football engagements. He would, therefore, not be justified under Clause 3 of his agreement in refusing to play when called upon, so that he is under obligation to play for the Club whenever required, all-important meeting is the meeting of the Conciliation Board for the Coal Trade of Scotland which was held on 29th November, 1930, and this may happen on any day of the week and during times necessitating an encroachment on working hours or what would be working hours if he were in employment. at Glasgow. "At that meeting an endeavour was made to reach a temporary

"In these circumstances he fails to show that his additiona occupation could ordinarily have been followed outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, so that his case does not fall within the provisions of Section 7 (2) (a) of the Act of 1920 (as amended) relating to additional occupations.

* 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 con-taining 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 January, 1931. ⁺ See page 18 (Pamphlet No. 1/1930) and U.I. Code 8a (Umpire's Selected Decisions). "It was conceded on behalf of the Insurance Officer that this proposal offended against the provisions of Section 14 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, because it entailed working eight hours a day, and the proviso to that section could not operate as the Miners' Federation of Great Britain had previously refused their approval of what is popularly known as the 'spread over.' Indeed, at the meeting on 29th November, 1930, the employers admitted that 'our proposal is breaking the letter of the law.'

[‡] See page 190 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.

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"The next question is whether the claimant is continuously employed or whether his employment is limited to specific days of

"It has already been pointed out that he may be liable to be called upon to play on any day of the week, so that on this ground alone he cannot be deemed to be unemployed in respect of any week during which he is entitled to remuneration.

"In addition to playing the claimant also trains. In Decision 16866/30 it was said that there was nothing in the circumstances of that case and the agreement from which it could be implied that there was any obligation to train, and that the claimant's training was not under contractual obligation to attend for training.

'That decision was not intended to exclude from consideration the circumstances in any other case which might justify the implication of any agreement or the existence of a collateral agreement to train

"In the present case the claimant admits that it is 'practically compulsory' to train, and for a first team player (such as the claimant is) in a club of the importance of the Bramley Club it may readily be inferred that the training is in fact compulsory under an agreement which is collateral to the written agreement.

In my view of the facts of this case the claimant cannot be deemed to be unemployed in respect of any week during which he he is entitled to receive remuneration from the club.'

"The question at issue is whether these members of the different unions are entitled to unemployment benefit for the period from 1st to 7th December inclusive, when no work was performed at the

as a test case covering all the appeals to which I have referred; subject to this exception, that should my decision be adverse to the claimant there were further considerations to be applied to the cases of four other claimants. As my decision is favourable to the claimant it is not necessary to consider those four cases separately.

"On 8th August, 1927, an agreement was entered into between the coal owners of Scotland and the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers which regulated the conditions of employment which were to operate throughout Scotland. By Clause II of the agreement it was provided that 'in the event of the hours of work as herein determined being altered by statute, this agreement shall not be

binding upon either of the parties in any of its terms.' "On 1st December, 1930, Part III of the Coal Mines Act 1930, came into operation, which enacted that the maximum 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 was seven and a half hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours. This enactment was subject to certain exceptions and conditions mentioned in the proviso to Section 14 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, to which reference will be made hereinafter.

"Section 14 (1) automatically on 1st December, 1930, put an end to the agreement of 8th August, 1927, as the agreement provided for shifts of 8 hours duration.

agreement for the continuation of work after 1st December, 1930, so that, while the temporary agreement subsisted, further discussions could take place with a view of arriving at a permanent agreement.

"It was categorically stated on behalf of the employers at the meeting of 29th November, 1930: 'We propose to open the pits on Monday' (that is, 1st December) 'on the same conditions as they are open to-day, except that we do not propose to work any pit more than eleven days in the fortnight.'

"On 1st December notices were posted at the pits in Scotland in these terms :--NOTICE.

'Under Part III of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the Hours of Underground Workers are reduced at 1st December, 1930, from 8 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per day, subject to a provision that the shorter time may, by agreement between the representatives of the Owners and the Workers, employed in or about Coal Mines Owners and the Workers, employed in or about Coal Miles in any district, be averaged over a fortnight instead of calculated on a daily basis. On this alteration in Hours the present Wages Agreement in Scotland terminates. Intimation is hereby made that fifteen days after this date the Wages to be paid at this Colliery will be as follows :—

'MINERS AND UNDERGROUND WORKERS.

'(1) If the $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day are worked ... 76 per cent. above the 1888 basis.

(2) If a spread-over of 11 days per fortnight of 8 hours per day is worked ... 95 per cent. above the 1888 basis.

SUBFACE WORKERS.

'The wages of Surface workers will be adjusted according to the usual practice in keeping with the percentage payable to Miners and Underground Workers.

'SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

'The scale of Subsistence Allowances will be correspondingly adjusted.

' _____ Colliery. ' 1st December, 1930.'

"In passing it is to be observed that by error different notices "In passing it is to be observed that by error different notices were posted at a few pits, but they were removed shortly after having been posted, and it is admitted that they did not contain the terms on which the owners of those pits were prepared to afford employment, as all the owners were parties to the notices of 1st December, 1930, which I have quoted.

"It will have been noted that no reference is made in the notice of 1st December to the terms or conditions which were to prevail between 1st and 15th December. This is no doubt accounted for by the fact that the employers had announced two days previously at the meting of the Conciliation Board that the pits would be worked on the terms and conditions prevailing previously to 1st December, subject to a limitation of the number of shifts to be worked in a fortnight. Also, I am informed that in some districts there were local agreements which dealt with matters not provided for in the National Agreement of 8th August, 1927, and that these Agreements required 14 days' notice in writing of any alteration of their terms, and that the employers desired that all the districts should work on the terms prevailing prior to 1st December for a fortnight after that date, subject to the limitation with regard to the number of shifts worked in a fortnight.

"It was suggested on behalf of the Insurance Officer that the temporary terms which the employers were offering for employment between 1st and 15th December were, either the first alternative referred to in the notice of 1st December 1930, or the temporary terms which were stated at the meeting of 29th November, 1930, and admitted to be in breach of the Statute.

"The reason for this suggestion being made is that towards the close of the meeting on 29th November the President of the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers asked the employers 'What are the best terms you are prepared to offer to operate the Act for a period of a fortnight or a month until we are able to consider a normenous astitement of the matter?' The employers' reply permanent settlement of the matter? The employers' reply to this question was 'Our terms for the $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours' day are 76 per cent. above basis,' to which the Mineworkers' President replied 'That was your proposal for a permanent settlement of the matter

"I am informed by a representative of the employers who attended the hearing of this appeal that the employers were not prepared to open their pits on 1st December, 1930, except on the 'spread-over' basis, as they had previously stated; so the question and answer to which I have referred cannot be taken as an offer of employment on 1st December on the $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours' day basis.

"The Mineworkers refused to accept the employers' temporary terms of a 'spreadover' on and after 1st December, and a stoppage of work occurred which lasted from 1st to 7th inclusive, after which work was resumed on agreed temporary terms.

"It is not suggested that the stoppage of work occurred because of the alternative conditions which the notice stated would come into operation on 15th December, 1930, and it is agreed that the stoppage resulted from a refusal to accept the temporary terms and conditions which were offered for employment as from 1st December December.

"In view of the employers' statement at the meeting of the Conciliation Board on 29th November 'We propose to open the pits on Monday on the same conditions as they are open today, except that we do not propose to work any pit more than 11 days in the fortnight,' and having regard to the statement made to me at the hearing of this appeal by the employers' representative, I find that the only offer of employment as from 1st December made by the employers was one which they admitted, and which the Insurance Officer admits, is in breach of Section 14 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. Coal Mines Act. 1930.

"From this it follows, applying the principle of Umpire's Decisions 2358/20,* 3015/20,† 6926/20,‡ 306/29,§ and 16509/30,|| that as the stoppage of work resulted from a refusal of the workmen to work under conditions which would have involved the breach of a statutory provision, employment was not lost by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and there is no disqualification for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930."

March. 1931.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY.—National Joint Board of Employers and Members of Staff (Electricity Supply Industry): Employees' Side v. Employers' Side. Difference.—The meaning of the words "normal rated output of the electrical generators" in relation to the capacity of the stations at Yoker and Clydesmill. (Award No. 1437.) Decision.—The Court took the view that as (Award No. 1437.) Decision.—The Court took the view that as between a rating representing the maximum capacity of a generator, *i.e.*, the "Continuous Maximum Rating," and a rating representing its maximum efficiency in relation to output, *i.e.*, the "Service or Economic Rating," the words "normal rated output of the electrical generators" in the Agreement of 28th April, 1923, refer to the "Service or Economic Rating," namely, the rating representing maximum efficiency and not maximum capacity. The Court decided that in relation to the capacity of the stations at Yoker and Clydesmill as at the 1st July, 1928, the generators installed should be assessed accordingly. Award issued 3rd February, 1931. (1491.) (1491.)

(1491.) SPRING FITTERS AND VICEMEN, LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.— Laminated Spring Manufacturers' Association v. Laminated and Coil Spring Workers' Union. Difference.—Claim by the employers for the establishment of consolidated datal rates for spring fitters and vicemen, that piece-work prices shall yield to the normal worker 334 per cent. on such datal rates, and that the whole or part of the 25 per cent. bonus and cost-of-living bonus be cancelled; and a claim by the Union that the employers should accept the responsi-bility of assembling and testing springs. Decision.—The Court took the view that negotiations in regard to a revision of the Piece Work Price List of September, 1922, should be re-opened. They awarded that piece work prices shall be such as to yield to a normal plate (*i.e.*, spring fitter and viceman) not less than 334 per cent. on the combined datal rates; for this purpose the consolidated datal rates shall be 61s. for spring fitters and 47s. for vicemen, per week of 444 hours; that pending the revision of the Piece Work week of 444 hours; that pending the revision of the Piece Work Price List of September, 1922, the 25 per cent. bonus shall be reduced to adjustment to secure that the earnings of a plate shall not be to adjustment to secure that the earnings of a plate shall not be less than they would have been on the original prices, plus percentage payable at the operative date of the revised list; that no further alterations shall be made in the revised list without due notice by the parties. On the claim that the employers should accept the responsibility of assembling and testing springs, the evidence before the Court as to the proposed devolution of duty is not such as to warrant any change in the existing practice. Award issued 20th February, 1931. (1492.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN, GRADE II MASON : CLAIM TO BE GRADE I .-KAILWAY SHOPMEN, GRADE II MASON: CLAIM TO BE GRADE I.— National Union of Railwaymen v. Southern Railway. Difference.— That A. A. Mitchard, Grade II Mason, employed by the Southern Railway on the Somerset and Dorset Joint Line at Radstock, shall be raised to Grade I. Decision.—The Court awarded that the mason shall be regraded as Grade I. Award issued 24th February, 1931. (1493.)

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

COAL MINING-DURHAM.-Harton Coal Company, Limited, v. Workmen. Difference.—With respect to Clause 4 of an Agreement dated 26th November, 1930, between the Durham Mining Federation Board and the Durham Coal Owners' Association. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as independent *Umpire* to determine the matter. Award issued on 9th February, 1931.

Timber Merchants' and Sawmillers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists; (ii) Scottish Employers National Federation of Packing Case Makers v. Amalgamated Society of Wood-cutting Machinists; (iii) Scottish Employers National Federation of Packing-Case Makers v. Amalgamated Packing-Case Makers of Scotland Trade Society. Difference.—In each of the above cases

* See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 9) and U.I.

Code 8. + See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 9) and U.I. Code 8. ‡ See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 37). § See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 12 (Pamphlet No. 1/1929) and U.I. Code 8a. || See page 185 (Pamphlet No. 11/1930) Umpire's Selected Decisions.

March, 1931.

the difference arose out of a claim by the employers for a reduction the difference arose out of a claim by the employers for a reduction in the hourly rate of wages, and a claim by the trade unions con-cerned for an increase in the hourly rate of wages, the institution of a 44-hour week, and the arrangement of 12 days' holiday, with pay, per annum, to which claim the union in the last-named case also included a request for the addition of the sector the included a request for the addition of 1d. per hour to the normal hourly rate for its members when on short time. Boards of Arbitration hourly rate for its members when on short time. *Boards of Arburation* consisting in all three cases of Mr. James Macdonald, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. George Pate, O.B.E. (employers' representative), and Baillie William Leonard (workpeople's representative), were appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the differences. In no case were the members of the Boards able to come to a unanimous lesion and the metters were left to the Chairman to decide. decision, and the matters were left to the Chairman to decide. His three Awards, which were issued on 19th February, 1931, decided that in each case the claims of the trade unions had not been established, and that the employers' claims had been established to the extent of a reduction of one penny per hour, with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 23rd February, 1931.

(C)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

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

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

The National Wages Board sat on thirteen days during January and February, 1931, to hear parties in connection with claims relative to rates of pay and conditions of service of railway em-ployees, referred to the Board by the railway companies covered by Part IV. of the Railways Act, 1921, and by the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association, respectively. The proposals made by the railway companies affected all staff whose rates of pay and conditions of service are subject to the jurisdiction of the Board, and the chief items of their claim were as follows :--

llows :-

Wages Grades.—Reductions of 6s. per week in current and standard rates of pay of all adult male staff, subject to a minimum weekly rate of 38s

Reduction of 3s. per week in the rates of pay of junior male staff and of female staff.

Stall and of lemale stall. Alterations in the conditions of service affecting hours of duty, guaranteed day, guaranteed week, overtime, night duty, and duty performed on Sunday.

and duty performed on Sunday. Salaried Staff and Staff paid on salary equivalent basis : Adult Male Staff.—The present scale rates from £180 to £350 inclusive to be reduced by £20 per annum, and the salaries of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by £15 per annum. The present scale rates from £80 to £170 inclusive to be reduced by £10 per annum. The salaries of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by £10 per annum. The cancellation of the axisting Class 5 scale for male clarical

The cancellation of the existing Class 5 scale for male clerical staff, and the substitution therefor of two classes, viz., Class 6 and Class 5. The new Class 6 scale to be from $\pounds70$ per annum to $\pounds150$ per annum. The new Class 5 scale to be from $\pounds160$ per annum to £180 per annum.

Women Clerks.—The present scale rates from 47s. 6d. to 70s. per week inclusive to be reduced by 6s. per week, and the rates of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by 4s. 6d. per week.

The present scale rates from 30s. to 45s. per week inclusive to be reduced by 3s. per week, and the rates of staff at present in receipt of rates within this range to be reduced immediately by 3s. per week. The existing Class 2 scale for women clerks to be cancelled.

and the substitution therefor of two classes, namely Class 3 and Class 2, for which scales are to be : Class 3, 27s. per week to 40s. per week; and, Class 2, 42s. per week to 54s. per week.

Conditions of Service.—Alterations were proposed in conditions of service affecting hours of duty, week-day duty and overtime, night duty, duty performed on Sunday, and aggregation

The chief proposals of the National Union of Railwaymen were for a minimum rate for adult grades of not less than £3 per week, that the rates for junior staff should be increased, that two weeks' holiday with pay should be given after twelve months' service to all employees embraced in the Conciliation Scheme grades, a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week for all grades, that hybrid grades should be abolished, that the basis of classification for shunters should be altered, and that in the case of signalmen there should be a revision of he marks basis.

The claims of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Line claims of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen were :---(i) Abolition of classification; (ii) guaranteed day for each time of booking on duty Sunday; (iii) rescinding of National Wages Board minute *re* extended rosters; and (iv) minimum firing rate to cleaners after seven years' service. The claims of the Railway Clerks' Association were that any clerical or supervisory employee who has been standing on the maximum of his or her class for three years shall, if no promotion to a higher class is available receive an advance of filo per annum and

a higher class is available, receive an advance of ± 10 per annum, and after a further period of three years, another advance of ± 10 per annum; that all regularly employed persons performing clerica

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work who are now designated "unappointed," "supernumerary" or "temporary" staff be appointed to the salaried staff; that employees to whom the provisions of the present arrangement as regards higher class temporary duty are applied shall receive the appropriate increment in the higher class scale so soon as they have performed the higher duties for the qualifying incremental period; and that all time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday midnight shall be paid for at the Sunday rates applicable to the grade, and that there should be an interval of two hours between each call of duty on Sunday. call of duty on Sunday.

The conclusions of the Board were as follows :----

"We have considered the various claims put forward by each side, and, whilst the representatives of the several interests are unable to agree that the terms set out below represent an adequate recognition of the respective cases, they are prepared to accept them as a whole as the finding of the Board.

" Overtime :---

"With regard to the claims of the Railway Companies :---

" Conciliation Grades.

" Conditions.

Day ... The rate of time-and-an-eighth shall be sub-stituted for time-and-a-quarter. Night... The rate of time-and-a-quarter shall be sub-stituted for time-and-a-half.

"Night Duty.-The rate of time-and-an-eighth shall be substituted for time-and-a-quarter.

"Duty performed on Sunday, also on Good Friday and Christ-mes Day (England and Wales), January 1st and 2nd (Scotland).— The rate of time-and-a-third shall be substituted for time-and-a-half. In those cases where double time is paid, time-and-twothirds shall be substituted therefor.

"Hours of Work.—A spread-over up to twelve hours a day may be put into operation in the case of all grades (except drivers, firemen, guards, and signalmen), subject to review by the Central Wages Board or, on appeal, the National Wages Board, in respect of any station where it is contended that such a spread-over is unreasonable.

"*Earnings.*—All earnings shall be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a further deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in respect f all earnings in excess of 40s. per week.

'For example, a man earning 50s, in a week would be subject to a deduction of 1s. 6d., made up as follows :—1s. 3d., being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 50s., plus 3d., being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 10s., the unt over 40s

"Provided that in the case of male adults whose base rates are under 41s. per week the deductions shall not operate so as to reduce their earnings below their base rates, and provided further that in no case shall any deduction exceed the sum of 6s. per

"Clerical, Supervisory, and Other Salaried Staff, and Staff Paid on a salary equivalent basis.

"No change in conditions or classes.

"All earnings hall be subject to a deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., with a further deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in respect of all earnings in excess of £100 per year, provided that in no case shall any deduction exceed the sum of £15 per year.

Save as aforesaid we find against the claims of the companies. "Save as atoresaid we find against the claims of the companies. "With regard to the claims of the National Union of Railway-men, we find against them, except that we recommend to the companies that in those cases of crossing-keepers where it can be shown that the work at the crossing has materially increased owing to motor traffic, there shall be some additional weakly payment or arrangement made for relief duty.

weekly payment or arrangement made for relief duty. "With regard to the claims of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, we find that the classification as laid down in paragraph 61-III.-Enginemen-Sub-paragraph (2) of the Board's Decision No. 12,* should be

"We find that the rates of pay to cleaners should be as follows :-

e in years :—				
16 and under	 	 	4s. p	er day.
17 years	 	 	5s.	,,
18 and 19 years	 	 	6s.	,,
20 and 21 years	 		7s.	,,
22 years and over	 	 	8s.	all really
				Phile and the

Age

"We find against claims (2) and (3). "With regard to the claims of the Railway Clerks' Association, on the claim regarding higher class temporary duty, we find that all employees to whom the provisions of the present arrangement are applied, when employed temporarily on higher class scale as soon as they have performed the higher duties for the qualify-ing incremental period

ing incremental period. "We further find that, to determine the commencing salary on promotion to a higher class, all such temporary duty shall be aggregated, provided that it is for a continuous period of not less than four months.

* This sub-paragraph refers to drivers on shunting engines (not performing train miles or working with a brake van), shed yard engines, and preparing or disposal of engines.

"With regard to the payment for Sunday duty, we find that all time worked between Saturday midnight and Sunday mid-night shall be paid for at the Sunday rate applicable to the mode grade.

'It follows, therefore, that the payment of Sunday rate for time worked on Monday morning on a turn commencing on Sunday evening will thereby be discontinued; but in a turn commencing before midnight on Saturday, all hours worked

on Sunday will be paid for at Sunday rate. "Save as hereinbefore set out we find against the claims of

"Save as hereinbefore set out we find against the chains of the Railway Clerks' Association. "This decision shall be operative as from the beginning of the first full pay following 28th March, 1931, to the first full pay following 26th March, 1932, and shall continue thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties or a decision of the Central Wages Board or, on appeal, of this Board."

Eight members of the Board signed an addendum to the Board's

to state that in our opinion this enquiry has clearly revealed the necessity for other action, in order that the industry may be in a position to provide the transport facilities desired by

in a position to provide the transport facilities desired by industry, commerce, and the travelling public. "In our view the continuation of four separate groups of railways is unsatisfactory. Modern requirements make further co-ordination imperative, and the present enquiry has reinforced our opinion that only along the lines of comprehensive national organisation of all forms of transport under public ownership and control can the problems of the transport industry be

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.L. (12), dated 3rd March, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers and certain classes of female workers and the piece-work basis time-rate for female workers, and specifying 9th March, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Tobacco Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T. (4), made by the Ministry of Labour (Northern Ireland), dated 25th February, 1931, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers in the tobacco trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 5th March, 1931, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

II.-NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (44), dated 24th February, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and to vary and fix certain general minimum piece-rates.

Objection period expires 24th April, 1931.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Refractory Materials : Draft Regulations.

Refractory Materials : Draft Regulations. THE Home Secretary issued a notice,* dated 24th January, 1930, that he proposed to make new Regulations under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the processes of handling, moving, breaking, crushing, grinding, or sieving of refractory materials containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica, or any processes in the manufacture of silica bricks or other articles con-taining not less than 80 per cent. total silica, are carried on. A number of objections were received to these draft Regulations.

A number of objections were received to these draft Regulations, most of them based on the impression that the Regulations were most of them based on the impression that the Regulations were intended to have a much wider scope than was contemplated. Further discussions were arranged with the associations representing the employers and the workers concerned, and, as a result of these discussions, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories recommended that the preamble to the Regulations should be amended so as to make the application more definite, and that certain other amendments, which are mainly depting amendments to remove doubts as to the which are mainly drafting amendments to remove doubts as to the

application of particular requirements, should be included. The Home Secretary has now issued revised draft Regulations, embodying these amendments. In a covering notice, dated 27th February, 1931, he states that he proposes to make Regulations, to apply to the processes of handling, moving, breaking, crushing, grinding, or sieving of refractory material containing not less than grinning, or sleving of refractory material containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica, for the purposes of the manufacture of articles used in the construction of furnaces and flues, or of crucibles, or of compositions or other materials used in the preparation of moulds in which metals are cast; or any processes in the manufacture of silica bricks or other articles composed of refactory materials containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1930, page 78.

Copies of the revised draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W. 1); and any objection with respect to them must be sent to the Secretary of State within 21 days from the date of the notice. Every such objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to, (b) the specific grounds of objection, and (c) the omissions, additions, and modifications asked for.

Proposed Regulations for Jib Cranes.

The Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 3rd March, 1931. that he has certified, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that the use of jib cranes is dangerous, and that he has had prepared draft Regulations to apply to all factories and ne has had prepared draft Regulations to apply to an factories and workshops and other classes of premises to which that section applies, excepting premises which are subject to the Regulations made under the Act for the construction of buildings. As regards premises under the Building Regulations, a new Code of Regulations* dealing with the use of cranes and other lifting appliances has already hear under discussion with employed

appliances has already been under discussion with employers ociations and trade unions connected with the building trade and representatives of the crane makers, and has been substantially agreed. It is proposed that that Code should be made separately

agreed. It is proposed that that Code should be made separately as an amendment to the Building Regulations. The principal requirements of the draft Regulations now proposed are that jib cranes shall be properly tested and examined at regular intervals; that a certificate of such test, specifying the safe working load or loads shall have been obtained; and that the crane shall not be loaded beyond the safe working load except for testing purposes. A further requirement is the provision of an automatic indicator, to show when the safe working load is approached or exceeded. Provisions are also included in regard to secure anchorage, the condition of the rail track in the case of travelling iib cranes and other important points affecting safety.

jib cranes, and other important points affecting safety. Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W. 1); and any objection with respect to them must be sent to the Secretary of State within 40 days from the date of the notice. Every such objection must be in writing and must state: (a) the draft such objection must be in writing, and must state : (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second class certificates of competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 27th and 28th May, 1931, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on 28th May, 1931

1931. Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 11th April, 1931. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

DEVELOPMENT FUND.—Abstract account of the receipts into, and issues out of, the Development Fund in the year ended 31st March, 1930, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. (H.C. 19; price 2d.)

INDUSTRIAL COURT.—Industrial Court Awards. Vol. XII. Awards 1446 to 1488, January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

MEDICAL RESEARCH.—Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1929–1930. (Cmd. 3785; price 2s. 6d.) Contains a section on industrial health.

MERCHANT SHIPPING .- List of the principal Acts of Parliament, regulations, orders, instructions and notices relating to merchant shipping in force on the 1st January, 1931. Board of Trade, Mercantile Marine Department. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Department. (S.O. publication, pile out) MINING.—(i) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th September, 1930. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (ii) Miners' Welfare Fund. Ninth Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to allocate the fund, together with the fourth Report of the Selection Committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship Scheme, 1930. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) price 1s. 6d.)

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, page 275.

27; price 2d.)

price 16s.)

Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases, Charger**: Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Chain Cable Gear**: Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown Lenox & Co. Ltd. Porturaidd. F. Muuntford (Birningham) PRIMARY SCHOOLS .- Report of the Consultative Committee on the rimary school. Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) ROAD FUND .--- (i) Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1929–1930. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (ii) Abstract account of the receipts into and payments out of the Road Fund in the year ended 31st March, 1930, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. (H.C. Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine;
Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; F. Mountford (Birmingham).
Ltd., Birmingham; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Chests of Drawers, Aluminium : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth, Blue : A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—Cocks, Asbestos-packed : Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Report for the year 1929–30. (Cmd. 3789; price 3s. 6d.) Research. Report for the gear 1225-33. (Clific, 3765, price 38. da.) SILICOSIS.—(i) Report on the International Conference on Silicosis held at Johannesburg in August, 1930, including an account of the steps taken in regard to the disease in South Africa. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (ii) Silicosis. Records of the inter-national conference held at Johannesburg, 13-27 August, 1930. Studies and Reports, Series F. (Industrial Hygiene) No. 13. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Co., Ltd., Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham.-Gocks, Plated and Gunmetal : Henry Bisseker, Ltd., Birmingham; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Manley & Regulus, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Sperryn & Co., Birmingham; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., Doncaster.-Cocks, Steam, Valves, Torpedo Fittings, etc., Gunmetal: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.; S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., Leeds; Gummers, Ltd., Rotherham; Hayward UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE .-- (i) Memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance. (Cmd. 3788; price 1d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 1/1931. January, 1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton; C. S. Madan & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson) Ltd., Notts; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson) Ltd., Notts; M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Coils, Spark for W/T.: Watson & Sons (Electro-Medical), Ltd., London, W.C.— Compressors, Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cotton Waste: C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Henry Yates & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Porter Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—Cramps, Clamps and Vices: Chas. Neil & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Parkinson & Son, Ship-ley, Yorks; T. Newey & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Gilpin & White-house, Ltd., Cannock; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield: Alldavs & Onions. Ltd., Birmingham; John Brooks (Lye). ublication; price 6d.) VITAL STATISTICS.—Registrar-General's statistical review for the year 1929. Part 3, Text. (New annual series No. 9.) (S.O. publicaion; price 2s. 6d.) VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. - Choice of Career Series, No. 2, Pharmacy. No. 3, Veterinary surgery. Revised edition, February, 1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d. each.) Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield; Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham; John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Stourbridge.—Crane, Steam Travelling: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Driers, Paste: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—Duck, Flax: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Electro Plated Articles: Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Viners, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wi-WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS .- Widows', Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1925 and 1929. Accounts showing the receipts and payments during the year ended 31st March, 1930, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. (H.C. 34; price 2d.) kinson & Sons, Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.--Engines, Motor-Boat : W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.-Fearnought and Kersey : Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot and Cleckheaton; J. Horsfall GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.-Fenders, Hazel Rod : T. Black & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—Fenders, Hazel Rod : T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—Fittings, Brass : E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. James, Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Walter Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham,—Firehearth Gears - Swith & Wulleterd J., LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1931. ADMIRALTY. (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Wrabness: Erection of Four Cottages: Rogers Bros., Ltd., Felixstowe.—Portsmouth: Cement: Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., London, S.W. Ltd., Birmingham.—Firehearth Gear: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Stirlingshire; C. Portway & Son, Halstead, Essex; Moorwoods, Ltd., (Contract and Purchase Department.) Sheffield; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield) Ltd., Sheffield; Carron Company, Falkirk.—Flannel: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; Alternators, Motor : Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. - Angles, etc., M.S. : British (G.K.B.) Iron & Steel Co., Cardiff; Colvilles, Ltd., Company, Faikirk.—Flannel: J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; Jas. Schofield & Sons (Buckley) Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; John Jones, Pentrecourt, Llandyssul.—Floats, Life: A. Rutherford & Co., Birkenhead; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.— Frocks, White, Woollen: I. & R. 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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. March. 1931.

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WAR OFFICE

March, 1931.

Bags, Kit: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.—Blankets, Grey: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Earlsheaton.—Boxes, Ammunition, etc.: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brooms, Soft, Heads: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Calcium Chloride and Chloride of Lime: Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Calcium Chloride and Chloride of Lime: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Fleetwood.—Canvases for Screens: Gowen & Co., West Mersea.—Caps, Field Service: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—Caps, S.D., O.R.: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.— **Cases, W. P.**: Wenn, Ltd., Great Xarmouth; T. E. Dingwall, Ltd. London, E.C.; W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—Cement, Portland : F. Fox & Partners, Derby; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., Aberthaw; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; British Standard Cement Co., Rainham; Warren Cement Works, Ltd., Hartlepools; Wiggins & Co. (Hammer-Warren Cement Works, Etd., Hartlepools; Wiggins & Co. (Hammer-smith), Ltd., London, W.—Chemical Apparatus : Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cordage, Hemp Hawser : Dixon, Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead.—Counterpanes, Hospital : Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Linen : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Baxter Bros., Ltd., Dundee,— Encines Potent and Sarges : Stuart Turnar, Ltd. Handware Engines, Petrol, and Spares : Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on Thames.—Flannelette : Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson.— Forge Fittings and Miscellaneous Cast Ironwork : East Dereham Forge Fittings and Miscellaneous Cast Ironwork : East Dereham Foundry, Ltd., East Dereham.—Generators : G. Kent, Ltd., Luton. —Hessian, Packing : Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; Ogilvy Bros. (Kiriemuir), Ltd., Kirriemuir.—Lathes : Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Oil, Lubricating : Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pads, Rubber : British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Plates, Dinner and Soup : G. Jones & Sons, Ltd., Stoke.—Puttees : Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—Rugs, Horse : E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Saucepans and Pots, Cooking : T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Sheets, Cotton : J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester; Ashton & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Sheets, Ground : North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shirts, Angola, Drab : McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Sneets, Ground : North British Kubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shirts, Angola, Drab : McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Shoes, Horse : Guest & Co. (Halesowen), Ltd., Halesowen; Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Stable Fitments : Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Strappings, Leather : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.— Straps, Chin : Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Surface Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Man chester.-Switchboards: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby. Telpher Track: W. J. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Retford.—Towels D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin.—Webbing, Elastic : Luke Turner & D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin.—Webbing, Elastic : Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Wire, Electric : E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End.—Wood-impregnating Plant : J. H. Glahome, Workington.— X-Ray Apparatus : Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone; Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.— Works Services : Building Works and Services : Bordon, Louisberg Barracks, Cookhouse and Dining Room Block : Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Didcot, Vauxhall Camp, Dining Room, Cookhouse and Baths : Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Aldershot Clayton Barracks, Guard Room Block : J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyte Let All Let All and Room Block : J. B. Edwards & Sanitary leafe), Ltd., London, W. Warley, Britannia Barracks, Sanitar Annexes and Structural alterations to Warrant Officers' Quarters W. Connel, Brentwood. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow Redford Barracks, Repairs to Roads : Darroch, Newall & Co., Ltd. Glasgow. Woolwich, The Common, Alterations and Improvements to Married Officer's Quarter : G. E. Wallis & Sons, Gravesend.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Geo. Parnall & Co., Bristol; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft Anti-roll Tail Fins : Saunders-Roe, Ltd., London, W.C.—Aircraft Fuselage Design : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., London, W.C.—Aircraft Fuselage Design : Bouton & Fau, Edd., Norwich.—Aircraft Gauges : Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.— Aircraft Gun Mountings : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Modification : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft Repairs and Spares : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Spares : Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.— Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Westiand Alrenat Works, Teorn Aircraft Spares, etc.: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middleser. —Airsrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge.—Bomb Boxes: Boulton and Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., Cowes; Sheep-bridge Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Bombing Teachers : Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Bombing Targets : John Deheer, Ltd., Hull.—Bombs, Practice : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.-Building and Works Services : Artificers' Works (London Hirings) : F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Artificers' Works (Worthy Down) W. Bell & Sons, Andover. Heating Building (Farnborough) : Bright W. Bell & Sons, Andover. Heating Building (Farnborough): Bright-side Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Maintenance Work, Artificers: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Petrol Pumps (Upavon and Biggin Hill): F. Pearn & Co., Ltd., Man-chester. Regimental Buildings (Beckton): F. R. Hipperson, Ltd., London, E.C. Sick Quarters (Uxbridge): Halse & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Cable**: John Shaw, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Clothing, Khaki Drill**: Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E. —**Enamels**: In destructible Paint and Standard Varnish, Ltd., London, N.W.-**Engines, Aircraft**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Engines. Aircraft**, and Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, and Spares, etc. : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol—Engines, Aircraft, and Components, Jigs and Tools : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.— Engines, Aircraft, Modification and Overhaul : Armstrong Siddeley

Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul, Spares and Tools: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul and Research Running, Reconditioning, Tools, etc., and Aircraft, Work on : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.-Engine-erecting Stands : Alfred Allen & Son, Ltd., Lower Gornal.-Ferry Engines : Ferry Engine Co., Woolston, Southampton.-Film, Photographic : Stands : Ferry Engine Co., Woolston, Southampton.—Film, Photographic: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Generator Cradles: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Launching Chassis and Tail Trolley: Super-marine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Motor Rollers: Aveling, Barford & Perkins, Ltd., London, W.C.—Oil Tanks: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Paint: Champion, Druce & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Parachutes, Repair, Champion, Druce & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Parachutes, Kepair, Conversion and Spares: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—Rubber Shoes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Tanks, Oil Heating: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Tin Tetra-Chloride: Wm. B. Blythe & Co., Ltd., Church, Lancs.—Torpedo-charging Plant: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Vices: charging Plant: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.-Vices: Swindens Patents, Ltd., London, E.C.-Wheels, Aero.: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aircraft Spares: The De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware. Aircraft Spares: The De Haviliand Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.— "Amoa ": The Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler-washing Plant: Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Bolts: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots: Adams Brothers, Ltd., Raunds. - Cable: General Cable Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leather-head; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Standard Telephones & head; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Canvas: Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Car: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.— Ceiling Fans: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar S.E.; Mins, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal Tar: South Metropolitan Gas Co., London, S.E.—Corrugated Steel: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.— Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Electric Cookers: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Electric Fans: Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Filtration Plant: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.— Fumigating Machine: Clayton Installations, Ltd., London, W.C. -Gelignite: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Generating Plant: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.-Grader:

British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.-Interlocking Apparatus: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Levers: Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Lifts: Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Northampton. -Liming Plant: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.-Locomotive Tyres: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Lorry: Albion Motor Car Co.,

Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Mooring Materials: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.— Novaisenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: The Novaisenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint: The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Kolok Manufacturing Co. (Overseas), Ltd., London, N.—Patent Fuel: Wm. Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.—Poles: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.— Printing Materials: H. W. Caslon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.— Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Rails and Fishplates: Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Raincoats: North British Rubber Co., London, W.—Road Rollers: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Sienal Materials: British Power Railway Sienal Co., Ltd., W.C.—Signal Materials: British Power Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Tyer's Signals, Ltd., London, E.—Static Condensers: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott.—Steel Plates: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchboard: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd., Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchboard: Erskine, Heap & Co., Ltd.,
Manchester.—Switches and Crossings: Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd.,
Middlesbrough.—Tar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.
—"Tarvia": Bristowes Tarvia, Ltd., London, S.W.—Textiles:
E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London,
E.C.—Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Travelling
Workshop: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Tubular Arms:
Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tyres: English Steel Corporation, Ltd.,
Shaffield Wotar Heatare: Bastion & Allen Ltd. London, N.— Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Iyres: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Water Heaters: Bastian & Allen, Ltd., London, N.—
Water Meters: Tylors (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—
Well-boring Plant: C. Isler & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Wheel Drop: Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—Wheels: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Windows: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wire: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Wireless Apparatus: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons : W. Block and A. Anderson, London, E.C.-Envelopes J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware.—Motors, Electric : Meech Electric Drives, Ltd., Manchester.—Paper (of various descriptions) : Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs.; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Peni-cuik; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Disley Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Disley; Sidney T. Griffin, London, E.C.; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden, near Halifax; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**:

Group 341 (1931), Classified Abridgments of Specifications of Patents -Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Reading. 1,094,000 Manilla Labels : John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. Books P.1022B and 50,000 Pads S.1320c Message Forms : McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton. Forms U.I. 80B : C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. National Health and Pensions Insurance, and Arrears Cards (Wales): Western Mail and Echo, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Typewriters**: Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Nottingham; Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.— **Waste Paper, etc.** (Manchester): Chadwick, Lunt & Co., Manchester.

POST OFFICE

Apparatus, Protective: Kenneth E. Beswick, Ltd., Seven Kings; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.— Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich. —Battery-charging Sets: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames. —Bodies for Motor Vans: Rushton & Wilson, Birmingham.— Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs; Baxes, Packing: Horace Slade & Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Cable Bearers: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Casks: I. J. Bayley, Wednesbury; Frank Davies, Wolverhampton.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Siemens N.W.; Kenance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Stemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs; Hep-worth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Jameson & Son, Ltd., Corbridgeon-Tyne; George Jennings, Parkstone, Dorset; James Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts.; Oates & Green, Ltd., (Addings Conteries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Nots.; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—Fire Extinguishers: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.— Gloves: J. North & Sons, Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire.—Labels: Bonnella Brothers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lamps, Telephone: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Manhole Covers and Frames: Grahamston Co., Ltd., London, W.—Wannole Covers and Frames: Granamston Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Wellingborough; Wigston Foundry Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Motor Cycle Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham; Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Vans: Jowett Cars, Ltd., Bradford.—Panels, Charging: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Power Equipment Charging: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Rails for P.O. Railway: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., South Bank.—Rectifiers: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham.—Repair of Jointers' Tents: John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes.—Rods, Sweeps: Cakebread, Robey & Co., Ltd., London, N.—Roofs, Pole: John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge.—Sleeves, Lead: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Demostry, Coarge, Farming, & Song, Ltd., London, P. Colder, Prescot; George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E. Solder: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Du Bois Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; G. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Uniform Clothing: D. Gurteen & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth .- Wire, Bronze: Richard Johnson & Nephew, Ltd. Manchester .-- Wire, Bronze, Insulated: British Insulated Ltd., Prescot.-Wire, Flameproof: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley, Derbyshire; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.—Zincs, Rod: Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd. London SE

Building Work (Deal P.O.): Messrs. F. D. Hidden, Ltd., Brentford. -Building Work (Crown Street P.O., Glasgow): Messrs. Robert Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.-Road Mail Service (Bath to Salisbury): Messrs. Knee Bros., Bristol.

Conduits, Laying : Dudley-Stourbridge Junction and Dudley South : Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs. Horton Green Bradford): William Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Battersea. Earlsfield, S.W. (Scheme II); Harrogate: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd. Earlsheid, S.W. (Scheme 11); Harrogate: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich-Plumstead Road, S.E.; Sanderstead (Surrey) (Scheme III): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hammersmith, etc.; Camberwell: O. C. Summers, London, N. Birmingham Central and South-Eastern: W. Willetts & London, N. Birmingham Central and South-Eastern: W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford, near Dudley. Marazion (Cornwall): Stephen Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Burgess Hill and East Grinstead; Rowlands Castle (Hants), Portsmouth-Lavant: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Battersea, etc.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Westcotes (Leicester); Flockton: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Cowes (Isle of Wight); Watford (Herts): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Leigh Sinton: J. F. Hodge, Birmingham.—Electrical Equipment: Sale (Cheshire) Telephone Exchange Sub-Station: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., London, W.C. G.P.O. (South) London, Sub-Station: J. G. Statter & Co., London, P. M., S.W.—Galvanized IronDuctwork: Central Telegraph Office (London) Pneumatic House Tube: Dallow, Lambert & Co., Ltd. (London) Pneumatic House Tube : Dallow, Lambert & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Telephone Exchange Equipment : Radcliffe (Manchester) : Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ashfield (Birmingham Area): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Seven Kings (Essex): Ericeson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Seven Kings : The Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Motor Generator Sets; The

Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Ringing Machines; The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Batteries. Bishopwearmouth, Boldon and Sunderland (Sunderland Multi-Exchange Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Sunderland: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines; Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Woodgate (Birmingham Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Brentwood (Essex): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Brentwood: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Sub-Contractors for Brentwood: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries. Main (Oldham—in the Manchester Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Main: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines; The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Juno-tion, near Manchester, for Batteries.—**Telephonic Repeater Equip ment:** Birmingham: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Coventry

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

In order of the second state of the second sta Edinburgh; Floors: Caxton Floors, Ltd., London, S.W.; Plumber: P. Knox & Son, Edinburgh; Steelwork: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Epsom Telephone Exchange—Steps: The Granite Paving Co., Horley. Euston Road, N.W., P.O.—Adapta-tions: F. J. Moreton & Son, London, S.E. Garston, Watford, Research Station—Erection of Laboratory: A. H. Winter & Son, Harpenden. Greenwich, S.E., Research Station—Glazier: Paragon Glazing Co., London, S.W. Halifax Employment Exchange— Mason: W. Parker, Sowerby Bridge; Plasterer: Rushworth & Firth, Halifax; Plumber: A. T. Salmons, Halifax. Hamilton Inland Revenue Office—Plumber: Thomas Mitchell, Hamilton; Slater, etc.: William Bannatyne, Ltd., Hamilton. Hastings Em-ployment Exchange—Asphalter: Raguas Asphalte Paving Co. Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge-Steps: The Kent Concrete Products, Sturry; Stonework: United Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge-Steps: The Kent Concrete Products, Sturry; Stonework: United Stone Firms, 1926, Ltd., Bristol. Headington, Oxford, Sorting Office—Erection: Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd., Oxford. Holloway, N., Money Order Office—Stonework: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd. Leader W. C. Histor, W. D. Erlender, C. B. Filler, J. C. Office-Erection: Hinkins & Frewin, Ltd., Oxford. Holloway, N., Money Order Office-Stonework: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Hyde Park, W.-Drainage: J. B. Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, W. Ilford, "Valentine "Telephone Exchange-Erection: F. Hutton & Son, Birch. Jedburgh Repeater Station-Plasterer: William Bryce, Kelso. Leicester-Maintenance Plaster-er: A. Hutt, Leicester. Liberton, Edinburgh, Telephone Ex-change-Completion: L. B. White, Bellshill. "Mayfair," W., Telephone Exchange-Plasterer: J. & P. Wright, London, E.C. Merthyr Tydvil Employment Exchange-Asphalter: Ragusa As-phalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Glazier: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Stone Dressings: Stamp Bros., Cardiff. Merton Abbey, S.W., Telephone Exchange-Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Plasterer: J. H. Jenner, London, W.; Plumber, etc.: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W. Midhurst P O, etc.-Erection: Sherfield Bros., Farnham. Mount Pleasant, E.C., Leiter Office-Steelwork: United Strip & Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield Newcastle-on-Tyne County Court-Roof Reconstruction,

<text><text><text> etc.: J. T. Main, Newcastle-on-Tyne.Northwood, Middlesex, Tele-

March. 1931.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Enamelied Iron Badges and Plates: Messrs. J. Bruton & Sons, Ltd., London, N

NOTICE.

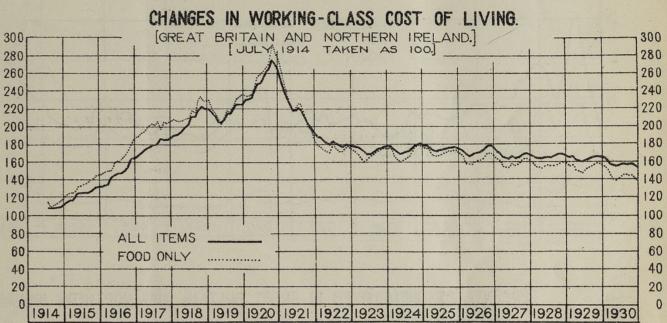
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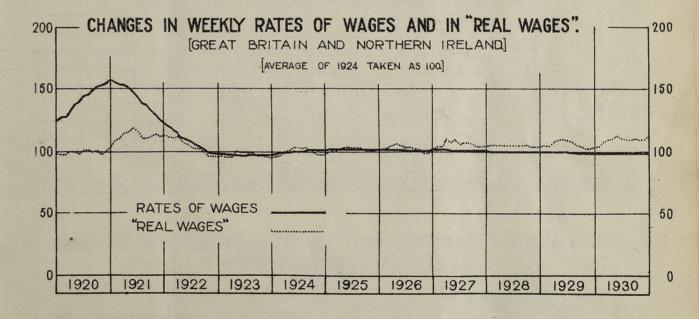
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR MARCH, 1931.

FOR NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS OF DIAGRAMS SEE "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" FOR MARCH, 1931

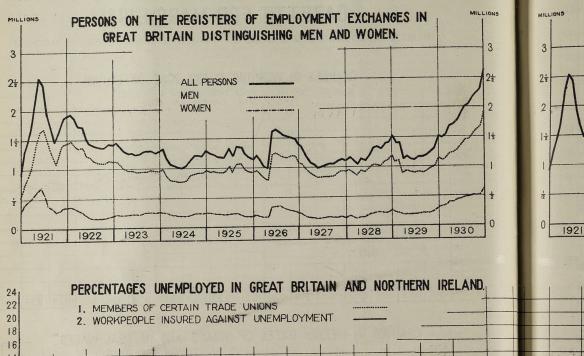


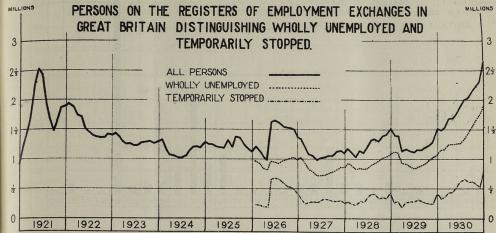


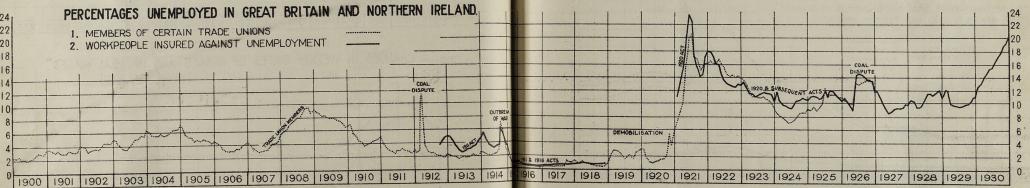


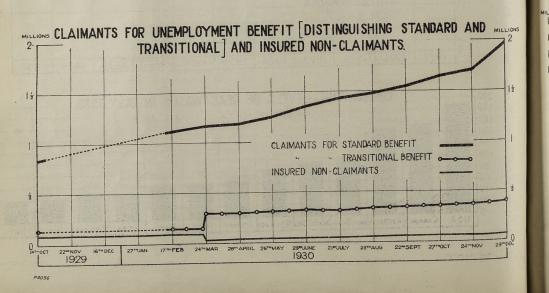
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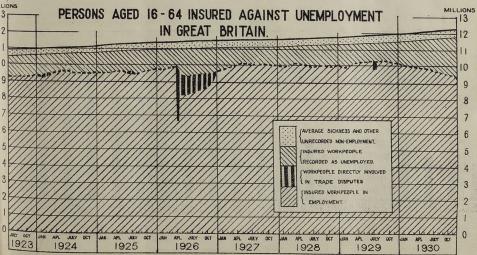
SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, MARCH, 1931. [CONT"]



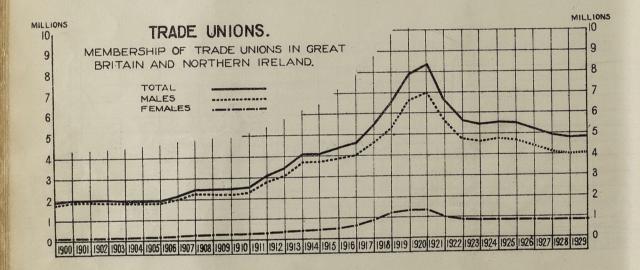


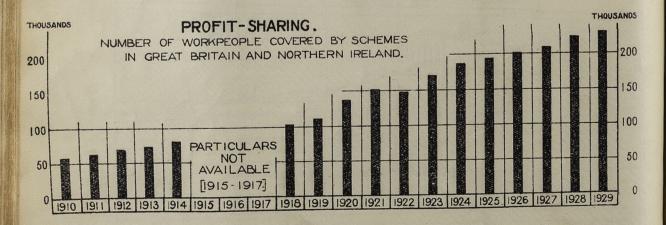






MILLIONS MILLIONS INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES. AGGREGATE DURATION IN WORKING DAYS OF ALL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS REPORTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. -1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930





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