THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XL.—No. 1.]

JANUARY, 1932.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve in most industries during December.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was $20 \cdot 9$ at 21st December, 1931, as compared with $21 \cdot 4$ at 23rd November, 1931, and $20 \cdot 2$ at 22nd December, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 21st December, 1931, was $23 \cdot 2$, and for females $15 \cdot 0$. At 23rd November, 1931, the corresponding percentages were $23 \cdot 6$ and $15 \cdot 9$. *Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 21st December, 1931, there were approximately 9,592,600 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 82,000 more than a month before, and 118,000 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st December, 1931, there were 2,002,464 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 67,978 less than a month before, but 321,318 more than a year before. The total on 21st December, 1931, included 1,611,749 men, 52,206 boys, 302,919 women and 35,590 girls. It was made up approximately of 941,059 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 777,645 applicants for transitional payments, 177,873 other insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments, and 105,887 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st December, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 291,723 men, 7,407 boys, 98,913 women and 5,389 girls, who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 403,432 was 32,273 less than a month before, and 223,296 less than a year before. It included 345,591 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 35,171 applicants for transitional payments, and 22,670 persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employnent.—At 21st December, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 102,338 men, 170 boys, ,508 women and 9 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 104,025 was 4,943 less than a month before, out 3,528 more than a year before. It included 75,734 nsured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 7,228 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,063 ersons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred. mployment improved in coal mining and in general agineering, in glass and glass bottle manufacture, most of the metal trades, in all the textile industries accept hosiery manufacture, in the tailoring, paper, entertainment, and distributive trades, and in dock and harbour, road transport, and hotel and boardinghouse services. On the other hand employment declined in the pottery, pig iron, tinplate, and boot and shoe industries, in marine engineering, and in the building industry.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 48 per cent. a month earlier and 53 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the corresponding figures were 31, 32 and 38.

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, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December resulted in a decrease of $\pounds4,000$ in the weekly full-time wages of 53,000 workpeople, and in an increase of $\pounds2,375$ in those of 34,500 workpeople. The greater part of the increases took effect as the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

The largest bodies of workpeople affected by decreases included iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, men and boys employed in the paint, colour, and varnish industry, and workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning industry. Those affected by increases included coal miners in Warwickshire, electrical cable makers and chain makers.

The changes so far reported as having come into operation during 1931 have resulted in total net decreases of nearly £405,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,000,000 workpeople, and in net increases of £5,000 in those of 46,000 workpeople.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December was 16. In addition, 10 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes was about 6,100, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 52,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in 1931 was about 6,985,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 492,000. The figures for 1930 were 4,399,000 days and 309,000 workpeople, respectively.

January, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1931.

EMPLOYMENT.

ALTHOUGH there was no marked general improvement in employment until the last quarter of the year, there was not, during 1931, a steady increase, month by month, in the numbers unemployed such as occurred in the previous year. On the contrary, there were indications early in the year of some slackening in the intensity of

the industrial depression. During 1930, the decline in employment was practically continuous and even the improvement during the first half of the year, in trades which are normally subject to seasonal influences, had been masked which are normally subject to seasonal influences, had been masked by the growing depression in a number of staple industries. This steady and general decline received a check in February, 1931, and was followed by a slight improvement during the next three months which affected chiefly the seasonal trades, and a number of the textile industries, including cotton, and the woollen and worsted industry. A further decline however began in June which continued the textile industries, including cotton, and the woollen and worsted industry. A further decline, however, began in June, which continued until the end of September, when the highest number of unemployed ever recorded in Great Britain was reached. Following the suspen-sion of the gold standard on 21st September, an improvement was recorded at the beginning of October, which continued until the end of the year, and had an influence on almost every industry except those, such as building and contracting, which normally experience slackness in winter experience slackness in winter.

The estimated number of insured workpeople in employment in Great Britain rose from 9,215,000 in January, 1931, to 9,516,000 in May, but, after some fluctuation, fell to 9,326,000 in September. By December, however, it had risen to 9,593,000 in September. By December, however, it had risen to 9,593,000, as compared with 9,475,000 in December of the previous year. The average figure for the year as a whole fell from 9,785,000 for 1930 to 9,409,000 for 1931, the lowest average level for any year since 1923 except 1926, when employment was affected by the national stoppage in the coal mining industry. mining industry.

The following Table gives the estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain from 1924 (the first complete year for which figures are available) to 1931. These figures have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

1924	 9.514.000	1 1928	 10,007,000	
1925	 9,599,000	1929	 10,207,000	
1926	9,050,000	1930	 9,785,000	
1927	10.003.000	1931	 9,409,000	

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was $21 \cdot 3$ in 1931 (wholly un-employed 16.7 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.6 per cent.) as compared with 16.1 per cent. in 1930 (wholly unemployed 11.8 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.3 per cent.). The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unem-ployed, including those temporarily stopped, in each year from 1921 to 1931 have been as follows :--

1921	11	17.0*	1927		9.7	
1922		14.3	1928		10.8	
1923	e 216	11.7	1929		10.4	
1924	182.00	10.3	1930	BING B	16.1	
1925	Acres	11.3	1931	01.0.7	21.3	
1926	- A.M.	12.5*				

The corresponding percentages for each month of 1931, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 14.

At 21st December, 1931, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 20.9, as compared with 20.2 at 22nd December, 1930. The number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st December, 1931, was 2,573,552 (2,165,210 wholly unemployed, and 408,342 temporarily stopped) as compared with 2,896,989 (2,257,880 wholly unemployed and 639,109 temporarily stopped) at 28th September, 1931, and with 2,494,842 (1,846,087 wholly unemployed and 648,755 temporarily stopped) at 22nd December, 1930. As might be expected, the improvement in employment in the last quarter of the year led first to a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped, many of whom had been working short time and were now placed on full time. It is possible that in this respect the real improvement was not fully reflected in the unemployment figures, since numbers of workpeople resumed a full working week whose previous loss of time had been insufficient to enable them to qualify for unemployment benefit; while in the textile trades workpeople who had worked a full week but had been tending less than their full complement of machinery were now enabled to become fully employed. There was some reduc-tion in the numbers wholly unemployed in the first half of the year, but in the second half, until the effect of the Christmas activity was felt, the number of wholly unemployed men showed a steady • Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for unem-

* Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

increase, while the reduction in the number of wholly unemployed women in the last two months of the year was due in some measure to changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. While the number wholly unemployed at 21st December, 1931, was 319,000 more than a year earlier, the number temporarily stopped was 240,000 less. As compared with 28th September, 1931, however, the number wholly unemployed at the end of the year had decreased by 93,000, while there were 231,000 fewer temporarily stopped.

As explained in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1931 (page 457), the legislative changes introduced by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931, and the National Economy Act, 1931, had some effect in diminishing the numbers registered at Employment Exchanges, and it is estimated that by 21st December approximately 90,000 persons (most of whom were married women) had ceased to register although apparently they had not obtained employment.

register although apparently they had not obtained employment. These changes, however, had not affected, by the end of December, the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed nor the percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons. The fall in the percentage, from 22.6 in September, to 20.9 in December, represents therefore the measure of a real improvement in employ-ment. As already stated, the downward movement of the unemploy-ment figures in the early part of the year was largely due to the operation of seasonal influences on those industries which are normally subject to such movements, and these included chiefly the building, public works contracting and clothing industries. Some of the more important textile trades, however, also experienced a temporary revival. The subsequent decline in employment, between May and September, was felt by nearly every industry, but more particularly by those which had benefited by the earlier improvement. This may have been due partly to the influence of continued unfavourable weather on the industries connected with the seaside holiday season, such as the transport and hotel services, partly to the effect of increasing financial stringency, and partly to the temporary nature of the improvement in the textile trades. The increase in employment which followed the suspension of the gold standard was shared by nearly all the mining and manu-facturing industries except those in which the pressure of seasonal influences continued to predominate. It was most marked in the textile trades and in coal mining, but it extended also, in varying degrees, to metal manufacture and the metal trades (except ship-building and ship-repairing), to the clothing, printing and paper trades, and to miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the building and contracting industries the seasonal decline continued. Compared with a year earlier, employment at the end of 1931 These changes, however, had not affected, by the end of December,

Compared with a year earlier, employment at the end of 1931 showed on the whole, a decline, the percentage unemployed for all insured workpeople at the two dates being 20.2 and 20.9respectively. There was substantial improvement in most of the textile industries, and some improvement also in the clothing trades, and in iron and steel manufacture (except pig iron). The industries mostly contributing to the increase in unemployment were building and public works contracting, coal-mining, engineering, motor vehicle manufacture, shipbuilding, hotel, etc., service, and the listributive trades.

distributive trades. The fact that the textile and the lighter manufacturing industries experienced the greatest degree of improvement, led to a marked change during the year in the relative employment position of males and females. While the increase at the end of 1930 as compared with the end of 1929 in the number of females unemployed was much greater than among males (143 per cent. as compared with 76 per cent.), in 1931 the movement was reversed. The number of males unemployed increased by 14 per cent., while the number of females decreased by 30 per cent., and this change is not entirely accounted for by the disallowance of women's claims to benefit. Among insured females the percentage rate of unemployment has normally been lower than among males, but the acute depression of the last two years in the textile industries and the light metal trades has tended to bring about a more uniform position in this respect. The recent improvement in these industries has tended to re-introduce the disparity. While the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured males and females during 1930 were 16.5 and 14.8 respectively, and in 1931 were 22.7 and 18.0, at 21st December, 1931, the corresponding figures were 23.2 and 15.0 respectively. While the percentage unemployed among males has fallen from 23.7 in September to 23.2 in December, the figure for females has fallen from 19.7 to 15.0, and, as already indicated, these figures are not affected by the changes in benefit conditions. The fact that the textile and the lighter manufacturing industries these figures are not affected by the changes in benefit conditions.

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

	St. Alter	196 3	ALC: N. X. X. Y.	21.22.22. A.	A STATE OF LAND	a top and him	and inter	and a set	
Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persone.				Division,	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	isto ditar isto di angli di	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
London South-	5.6	5.6	1.1.1	12.2	North- Eastern	15.1	13.7	20.2	27.4
Eastern South- Western Midlands	5·4 8·1 9·9	5.6 8.1 9.3	8.0 10.4 14.7	$12 \cdot 0$ $14 \cdot 5$ $20 \cdot 3$	North- Western Scotland Wales	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	23·8 18·5 25·9	28.2 26.6 32.4
Northern Ireland	17.0	14.8	23.8	27.9	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.8	10.4	16.1	21.3

It will be seen that, compared with 1930, the numbers unemployed in the Southern Divisions in 1931 have shown a greater proportionate increase than in the Northern Divisions. This, of course, arises largely from the fact that the industries which have improved most in the building and allied industries, and in the latter areas, while the depression in the building and allied industries, and in the other seasonal trades, has been intensified in the Southern Divisions. Nevertheless, the Southern areas still remain relatively much more prosperous than the Northern.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal ndustries in 1931 is given below

Mining .--- In the coal-mining industry employment was bad Mining.—In the coal-mining industry employment was bad throughout the year. It declined almost continuously during the first seven months, but during the later months there was some improvement, consisting mainly of a decrease in short-time working. Employment in each month was much worse than in the corre-sponding month in 1930. The percentage of insured persons wholly unemployed increased continuously from $16 \cdot 1$ in January to $19 \cdot 9$ in September, and although there was subsequently some improve-ment it was still $19 \cdot 0$ at 21st December. This increase in the number wholly unemployed in the subset of the secret set of the se numbers wholly unemployed is reflected in the almost continuous decline, up to the end of September, in the number of wage earners on the colliery books. At 3rd January, the number was 883,868, the highest for the year, but by 26th September, it had fallen to 821,588. During the last quarter the number increased slowly, but at 19th December it was still over 43,000 below the level of January. he percentage of insured workpeople temporarily stopped rose from 4 in January to 18.0 in July, but during the latter half of the year it decreased month by month to 5.6 in December, the corresponding percentage in December, 1930, being 3.9. The average percentages for the year of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, respectively, were 18.2 and 10.0, as compared with 13.3 and stopped, respectively, were 18.2 and 10.0, as compared with 13.3 and 7.1 in 1930. At iron mines also, employment was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 30.8 in February to 48.5 in September, and although there was some improvement in the last quarter the percentage was still 42.5 in December, the percentage wholly unemployed being 36.3. In the shale mining industry, employment showed an almost continuous decline throughout the year, and became very bad. In limestone and chalk quarrying and in tim mining it was very slack. ing and in tin mining it was very slack. In slate quarrying it was generally very slack, with much short-time working, during the first nine months of the year, but in the last quarter it showed some nprovement.

Metal Trades .--- In pig-iron manufacture employment showed little 35°7 in December, 1930. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast did not exceed 83 during the year, that being the number at the end of January. At the end of September it was only 62 and in December it was 70, as compared with 76 in December, 1930, and 162 in December, 1929. The average number in blast during the year was 73, as compared with 123 in 1930 and 158 in 1929. The average monthly production of pig-iron was 313,200 tons, as compared with 515,600 tons in 1930, 631,600 tons in 1929, 669,500 tons in 1920 and 855,000 tons in 1913 5,000 tons in 1913.

B55,000 tons in 1913. In iron and steel manufacture employment remained, with slight fluctuation, at a very low level throughout the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed did not fall below $44\cdot2$ —the February figure—and by September it had risen to $49\cdot2$. In December it was $45\cdot4$, as compared with $50\cdot6$ in December, 1930. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 431,300 tons, as compared with 608,300 tons in 1930, 755,600 tons in 1920 and 638,600 tons in 1913. In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stoppages of the mills to control output was ter-minated in June. Employment during the first half of the year was very slack, but the second half showed, on the whole, an im-provement, although there were fluctuations during the period we we have the second half showed, on the whole, an im-we ment, although there were fluctuations during the period. total percentage unemployed was 51.9 in February, 33.2 in y, 29.2 in November and 36.5 in December, 1931. In steel et manufacture employment was very bad, although there was improvement in the last six months. It was considerably reset then in 1020. se than in 1930.

In the engineering industry employment continued to decline in In the engineering industry employment continued to decline in nost sections for the greater part of the year, but the extent of the ecline was not nearly so great as in 1930. In the industry aken as a whole, the percentage of insured persons unemployed ose from 22.2 in January to $28 \cdot 1$ in September, but during the est quarter there was a slight improvement and in December the ercentage was $26 \cdot 0$. The average for the year was $25 \cdot 7$, as com-ared with $15 \cdot 5$ in 1930. The heaviest decline occurred in marine ngineering, in which section, following a continuous increase in 930, the percentage unemployed rose steadily from $33 \cdot 8$ in January $0 \cdot 51 \cdot 2$ in December. In general and constructional engineering mployment was very bad throughout the year, although there was ome improvement in general engineering in the last quarter. In ployment was very bad throughout the year, although there was me improvement in general engineering in the last quarter. In ⁹ motor vehicle section employment during the first half the year was slack, and during the latter half it declined d was bad. In electrical engineering employment was much ther than in the other sections and remained moderate, the but little fluctuation, throughout the year. In the stille machinery section the acute depression continued, although ere was some improvement during the last quarter of the year. he percentages of insured persons unemployed in the various

sections at 22nd December, 1930, and 21st December, 1931, res pectively were as follow: —General engineering, 24.7 and 26.8; electrical engineering, 11.1 and 15.1; marine engineering, 32.3pectively were as 1000w. Control marine engineering, 32.3electrical engineering, 11.1 and 15.1; marine engineering, 32.3and 51.2; constructional engineering, 23.9 and 29.4; and motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft manufacture, 16.2 and 22.2. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment declined steadily month by month, and by December the percentage of insured work-people unemployed had risen to 60.1, as compared with 45.1 in December, 1930. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland— the two principal districts—the percentages in December, 1931, were the two principal districts—the percentages in December, 1931, were 72.9 and 71.8, respectively. There was again a heavy decline in the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the figure at the end of March being 693,814 tons as compared with 1,614,993 tons at the end of March, 1930. At the end of December, 1931, and December, 1930, the corresponding figures were 400,505 and 908,902 tons, respectively. In the other metal trades employment showed little variation and was bad in most of the industries included in the group, but there was some improvement in the last quarter of the year.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry unemployment con-tinued at a very high level for the greater part of the year. Employ-ment in January and February was affected by a dispute in the weaving department, and the percentage unemployed in those months were 43.9 and 41.4, respectively. There was a considerable reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped during the following three months, but this improvement was only temporary, and by September the percentage unemployed had again risen to 45.8, the highest point since the previous December. During the last quarter, however, there was a substantial improvement in employment, following the suspension of the gold standard in September. The percentage unemployed during these three months was very much lower than during the corresponding period of 1930, the figure much lower than during the corresponding period of 1930, the figure in December being $27 \cdot 4$, as compared with $47 \cdot 4$ in December, 1930. The exports of cotton piece goods were only 155,629,900 square yards in January, 1931, as compared with 313,183,000 square yards in January, 1930. In December the figure was 149,699,900 square varda

In the wool textile industry employment was bad during the first nine months of the year, although there was some improvement, reflected in the numbers temporarily stopped, in the spring. The percentage wholly unemployed remained between 13.0 and 14.0for the first six months, but it then rose to 15.0 in August and Souther The percentage of the property of the store of the first six months. for the first six months, but it then rose to $15 \cdot 0$ in August and September. The percentage temporarily stopped fell from $18 \cdot 0$ in January to $12 \cdot 4$ in April, but subsequently rose to $21 \cdot 9$ in July and August. As in the cotton industry, employment showed a consider-able improvement during the last quarter of the year, the percentage unemployed falling well below the level of the earlier part of the year and of the corresponding period in 1930; in December the figure was $16 \cdot 6$, as compared with $27 \cdot 7$ in December, 1930. The decline during the sumer was more pronounced in the prostod section than in the and of the corresponding period in 1950, in December the light was 16.6, as compared with 27.7 in December, 1930. The decline during the summer was more pronounced in the worsted section than in the woollen section; but the recovery during the last quarter was rela-tively greater in the former than in the latter. The index number of persons employed in the worsted section by firms rendering returns (based on the numbers employed in January, 1926, equated to 100) fell from 86.4 in April to 77.8 in August, but rose to 91.9 in December. The corresponding index numbers for the woollen section were 85.8, 80.2, and 90.7. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues declined from 10,394,800 square yards in January to 4,997,400 square yards in April. A rise to 8,719,800 square yards in August was followed by a decline during the next three months, but there was a recovery to 7,502,800 square yards in December. In carpet manufacture employment was very slack for the greater part of the year, but during the last quarter showed a marked improvement and was better than during the last quarter of 1930.

In the hosiery industry employment was bad for the greater part of the year, but showed a substantial improvement from September to November. There was a slight decline in December. In the lace trade employment was bad, particularly during the summer months, when it was affected by a trade dispute in the curtain section, but improved considerably towards the end of the year. In the silk and artificial silk industries also an improveyear. In the silk and artificial silk industries also an improve-ment was recorded in the last quarter, but the percentage unemployed was still high. In the jute industry employment was extremely depressed, the average number unemployed during the year being about 50 per cent. of the number of insured persons in the industry. In the linen industry employment was very bad on the whole, although the percentage unemployed fell from 32.6 in September to 19.8 in December. The textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry also participated to some extent in the improvement in the last quarter of the year, and the percentage unemployed was 28.4 in December, as compared with 39.6 in September.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was very slack in January, but during the following four months it steadily improved. During the summer, however, it again declined and became very slack. In dressmaking and millinery employment was moderate in the first quarter, good in the second quarter, and moderate, but gradually declining, in the latter half of the year. In the shirt and collar, and glove trades, it was generally slack, though showing some improvement in the last few months. With felt hat manufacturers it was moderate during the first half of the year, but during the latter half it declined and was slack. In the boot and shoe industry employment was bad at the beginning of the year, the percentage unemployed in January being 21.3. It then improved gradually till May, when the percentage unemployed was 18.3. There was a decline in the next two months, but from August to Clothing Trades.-Employment in the retail bespoke and in the

November there was a steady improvement, followed by a decline in December

Building and Woodworking.—Employment in the building trades followed the usual seasonal course, i.e., a gradual improvement during the first half of the year followed by a decline during the latter half. The decline in 1931 was rather more pronounced than in recent years. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from $27 \cdot 0$ in January to $18 \cdot 1$ in May and June, but thereafter it steadily increased and was $28 \cdot 6$ in December. The level of unit steadily increased and was 28.6 in December. The level of un-employment during the year was generally much higher than in 1930. As regards individual occupations, bricklayers and masons had the best record of employment during the year; it was very slack during the winter months, but during the summer months it was moderate. With carpenters, slaters and plasterers it was bad during the winter months and slack during the summer. With plumbers it showed little variation and was very slack throughout the year; with painters, on the other hand, it showed the usual heavy fluctuation, the percentage unemployed falling from 46.1in January to 11.9 in May, and rising again to 45.2 in December. With tradesmen's labourers employment was very slack from May to September and bad during the other months of the year. In the brick, tile, and pipe industry, employment followed a similar course to that September and bad during the other months of the year. In the brick, tile, and pipe industry, employment followed a similar course to that in the building industry. The percentage unemployed fell from $20 \cdot 1$ in January to $15 \cdot 8$ in June and July, and then gradually increased to $20 \cdot 1$ in December. In the furnishing trades employment was slack throughout the year, although it showed a little improvement during the second quarter and also during the last quarter. It was also slack, with little variation, with millsawyers and coachbuilders.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding .- Employment in paper manufacture showed a downward tendency during the first nine months of the year, but was still moderate at the end of that period. During the last three months it showed a marked improve ment and was fair. In the letterpress branch of the printing trade and also with electrotypers and stereotypers employment fluctuated only slightly, and was fairly good throughout the year. With litho-graphic printers it was slack, and declined towards the end of the year. With bookbinders also it was slack on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment generally was bad, with extensive short-time working, throughout the year, though there was some improvement in the second half, up to the end of November. In the china section it declined heavily during end of November. In the china section it declined heavily during the second and third quarters, but during September to November it improved considerably. In the earthenware section employment showed some improvement during the first four months; but during the latter half of the year, with the exception of an improvement in September, it tended to decline. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad throughout the year. In the glass trades employment showed little variation and remained bad, particularly in the bottlemaking section. but there was some improvement in in the bottlemaking section; but there was some improvement in December.

Transport Services.—Employment in the shipping service and with dockers remained very bad throughout the year. The average percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 33.4 in shipping service and 39.6 in dock, harbour, river and canal service. As regards road transport, there was the normal seasonal variation in the state of employment. The average percentage unemployed in tramway and omnibus service was about 5 per cent., while in the other road transport services it was about 20 per cent.

RATES OF WAGES.*

There was a decline during 1931 in the average level of wage rates, exceeding that recorded in any year since 1922.

The principal industries affected included coal mining (in The principal industries affected included coal mining (in certain districts), pottery, chemical, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, most of the other metal trades, wool textile, flax and jute, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., boot and shoe making, building, and railways. The principal industries in which no general change occurred during the year were cotton, flour milling, printing and bookbinding, marine and dock transport, gas, and tramways.

bookbinding, marine and dock transport, gas, and tramways. In all the industries and services for which statistics are available[†] the changes in rates of wages during 1931 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of nearly £405,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 3,000,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of about £5,000 in those of 46,000 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of nearly £400,000 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries and services covered by the statistics. It is estimated that the average decrease for all industries combined (including agriculture) was equivalent to over 2 per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year. of the year

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1930 and 1931, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages in each of the principal groups of industries for which statistics are available.

* The figures given for 1931 are preliminary and subject to revision. † The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and elerks. They relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual employers, and affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the Department.

Industry	Indiv by Net	ximate Nu iduals rep Increases tively, in	orted as a or Net D	Estimated net Weekly Increase(+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.		
Group.	1930.		1931.*			
	Net In- creases.	Net De- creases.	Net In- creases.	Net De- creases.	1930.	1931.*
Coal Mining	15,500	750	14,750	337,000	+ £	- 39,700
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	7,250	19,000		30,000	-, 1,300	- 3,010
Glass, Chemi- cal, etc Iron and Steel Engineering†	750 69,000 107,000	2,750 68,000 750	1,000 900 	$143,000 \\ 136,000 \\ 342,000 \\ 23,000$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 325 \\ - & 450 \\ + & 9,225 \\ + & 4,850 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - 21,050 \\ - 12,650 \\ - 65,800 \\ - 3,800 \end{array}$
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	66,000 27,500 4,750 2,750	1,500 40,250 409,000 6,600	150 500 4,000	157,000 427,000 136,000	- 125 - 52,450 - 650	- 24,950 - 62,375 - 22,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking,	2,000	19,750	1,250	13,500	- 1,650	- 2,050 - 10,600
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc	1,700	9,500 17,000	400	54,000 9,500	- 875	- 1,400
Building, Public Works Con- tracting, etc. Gas, Water and	16,750	429,500	1,100	500,000	- 37,200	- 47,400
Electricity Supply Transport Public Adminis-	2,100 425,000	2,400 25,000	1,100 15,150	32,000 449,000	+ 50 + 26,850	- 3,040 - 46,450
tration Ser- vices Other	19,500 450	10,000 38,250	5,500 200	142,000 64,000	$+ 2,750 \\ - 3,050$	-20,800 -11,525
Total	768,000	1,100,000	46,000	2,995,000	- 56,600	- 399,500

January, 1932.

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men have usually been greater than those affecting women, boys, and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries to be deduced from the figures given in this Table are affected by the varying proportions of men, women, and young persons employed in those industries. *Principal Changes in Wages in 1931.*—Among the largest groups of workpeople whose wages were *reduced* in 1931 were coal miners in South Wales and Scotland, men employed on systems of payment by results in the general engineering industry, railway shopmen and railway traffic workers, woollen and worsted operatives employed by various firms in Yorkshire, boot and shoe makers, and building trade operatives. In the case of coal miners, the reductions amounted to over 6 per cent. on current rates in South Wales and to nearly 5 per cent. in Scotland. Pieceworkers, etc., in the engineering industry had an all-round reduction in their basis rates. Railway shopmen sustained a deduction of 4¹/₄ per cent. from their gross 5 per cent. in Scotland. Pieceworkers, etc., in the engineering industry had an all-round reduction in their basis rates. Railway shopmen sustained a deduction of 44 per cent. from their gross earnings, while a deduction of 24 per cent., with a further 24 per cent. on amounts in excess of 40s. a week, was applied to the earnings of most classes of railway traffic workers; in the case of the latter, some of the lower-paid men also had a further decrease of 2s. per week in the cost-of-living bonus. As the result of individual action by various firms in the woollen and worsted industries in Yorkshire, a majority of the operatives had their wages reduced, usually by 11.7 and 11.2 per cent. on current time and piece rates respectively. Adjustments in the basis piecework rates of workpeople in the boot and shoe industry resulted in reductions for the majority of work-people concerned; and there were further reductions in this industry, applicable to both pieceworkers and timeworkers, under a cost-of-living sliding scale. In the building trade there were reductions of 4d, per hour for skilled men and of 4d. or 4d. per hour for labourers. in England and Wales generally. In addition to the above, reductions occurred during 1931 in a large number of important industries, including iron and shale mining, brick, pottery, chemical, the iron and steel industries in most of the important centres, shipbuilding and ship repairing, tinplate, light castings, electrical cable, hollow-ware, cutlery and edge tool, brass, flax spinning and linen weaving (in Northern Ireland), jute, hosiery, textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., road vehicle building, electrical contracting, civil engineering, electricity supply, tanning and currying, and brush and broom making. Reductions also occurred in the wages of the police force, and in those of work-people employed in the non-trading services of a number of local authorities. The principal body of workpeople whose wages were *increased* in 1931 consisted of coal miners in Warwickshire

authorities. The principal body of workpeople whose wages were *increased* in 1931 consisted of coal miners in Warwickshire, who had received a small net increase in the percentage addition to their basis rates (under 1 per cent. on current rates) at the end of the year, following both increases and decreases during the year. Other workpeople who received an increase in their wages in 1931 included carters employed in the commerical road transport industry in a number of Scottish towns, and the employees of certain local authorities in various districts. various districts.

various districts. Industries in which there was no general wage movement in 1931.— Among the more important bodies of workpeople whose wages remained unchanged in 1931 were the following :—coal miners in a number of districts, including Durham, Northumberland, York-shire, Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire; soap and candle makers, match makers, heating and domestic engineers, cotton operatives, carpet makers, workpeople employed in the flour-milling

* The figures given for 1931 are preliminary and subject to revision. † In the engineering group almost the whole of the increase in 1930, and part of the decrease in 1931, occurred in railway engineering shops.

January, 1932.

industry, those employed in the cocca and chocolate and sugar confectionery and food preserving industries, printers and book-binders, seamen, dock labourers, workpeople employed in the furniture removal industry, gas workers, and tramway employees. In addition to the foregoing the statutory minimum rates fixed by most of the Trade Boards remained unchanged in 1931. The Boards concerned included the majority of those con-corted with the clothing group of industries (ready-made and nected with the clothing group of industries (ready-made and wholesale and bespoke tailoring, wholesale mantle and costume, dressmaking, shirtmaking, millinery, boot and shoe repairing, laundering, etc.); other trades in which the minimum rates were generally unchanged included tin box, stamped or pressed metal, tobacco, paper bag, paper box, and milk distribution.

were generally inchanged included in box, sounded or proster metal, tobacco, paper bag, paper box, and milk distribution. Changes in Industries outside the scope of the Department's statistics.—As explained in a footnote on the previous page, the statistics exclude (among other classes) agricultural labourers and Government employees. As regards the latter, it may be observed that a large number of workpeople in the industrial grades employed by the Admiralty, War Department, and Air Ministry were affected by reductions in wages in 1931. Reductions also took place during the year in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for adult male labourers in the following counties in England : Cheshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Shrop-shire, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. No changes for this class of agricul-tural worker were recorded in other counties in England, or in Wales. In Scotland, however, which is not covered by the above Act, information obtained by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland indicated fairly widespread reductions in the cash rates of farm servants during 1931. servants during 1931.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED. METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED. The net decrease of £399,500 per week shown in the first Table above represents the difference between all the decreases recorded in the year and all the increases. The same workpeople in many cases had their wages both increased and decreased at different dates in the year, and they are included in the increase or decrease columns according to the net effect of all their changes during the year. In addition about 7,000 workpeople had their wages increased and decreased by equal amounts when totalled for the year, leaving their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. These latter are omitted from the above Table but their

their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. These latter are omitted from the above Table, but their changes are taken into account in calculating separately the sums of all the increases and of all the decreases recorded in the year, which amounted in the aggregate to £16,000 in respect of increases and £415,500 in respect of decreases. Of the total decrease of £415,500 per week, nearly £155,000 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £54,000 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; other cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for £37,600 (making a total of £91,600 for such scales); about £41,300 was the result of arbitration or mediation; over £17,600 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc. or on the proceeds or mediation; over £17,600 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc. or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £30,700 of the total, most of this amount being due to changes which followed the stoppage in the South Wales coalfield. Of the total increase of £16,000 per week, about £5,350 took effect under arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £2,750 under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by such bodies; other cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for £1,400; £4,750 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry; nearly £650 was the result of direct negotiation, or of independent action by employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £50.

about £50

CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1931.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the dustries and services for which statistics are available* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919–1931, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of v

Year.	separate i	te Number of ndividuals† affected by	Estimated Amount o Rates o	Estimate Net Week Increase (+ Decrease (in Rates of	
1	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	Wages of Workpeon affected.
1919 1920 1921 1922 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929 1931§	$\begin{array}{c} 6,240,000\\ 7,867,000\\ 78,000\\ 73,700\\ 1,202,000\\ 3,019,000\\ 873,000\\ 420,000\\ 282,000\\ 217,000\\ 217,000\\ 242,000\\ 768,000\\ 46,000\\ \end{array}$	$100 \\ 5000 \\ 7,244,000 \\ 7,633,000 \\ 481,500 \\ 851,000 \\ 740,000 \\ 1,855,000 \\ 1,615,000 \\ 1,615,000 \\ 917,000 \\ 1,100,000 \\ 2,995,000 \\ 1,995,000 \\ 1,000 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds\\ 2, 547, 200\\ 4, 793, 200\\ 13, 600\\ 11, 450\\ 616, 000\\ 616, 000\\ 80, 900\\ 133, 000\\ 33, 000\\ 33, 000\\ 21, 800\\ 12, 900\\ 59, 500\\ 5, 000\\ \end{array}$	£ 60 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 159,000 83,700 388,550 163,800 91,700 91,700 116,100 404,550	$\begin{array}{c} \underline{\varepsilon} \\ + 2,547, \\ + 4,793, \\ - 6,061, \\ - 6,061, \\ - 317, \\ + 553, \\ - 78, \\ + 49, \\ - 357, \\ - 78, \\ + 49, \\ - 357, \\ - 78, \\ - 56, \\ - 399, \\ \end{array}$

* See note † in first column on page 4.
† In addition to the workpeeple for whom figures are given in this Table here were considerable numbers in most years from 1921 to 1930 whose wages during the year were increased and decreased by equal amounts.
‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 thown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.
§ The figures given for 1931 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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

HOURS OF LABOUR.*

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported as having been changed in 1931 was 401,000. Of these 293,000 had an average increase of slightly over 1 hour per week, and 108,000 an average reduction of about 1½ hours per week. The great bulk (nearly 98 per cent.) of the workpeople affected were coal miners in various districts, whose hours were changed in consequence of the adoution of 71 hours beits and on the Coal Mines Act 1930 of the adoption of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hour-shifts under the Coal Mines Act, 1930. hours were increased were chiefly underground workers in South Wales and Scotland; while there were reductions for surface workers in Scotland and underground workers in several areas, including Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and North

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919–1931, and the aggregate net amount of the change :--

2 . St	Approximate Num whose Hours	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or	
Year.	Increased.	Reduced.	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931*	$\begin{array}{c} 1,150\\ 2,000\\ 31,500\\ 16,000\\ 325,000\\ 13,150\\ 1,300\\ 934,200\\ 18,700\\ 1,400\\ 4,050\\ 13,175\\ 293,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,305,000\\ 570,000\\ 12,900\\ 302,700\\ 9,600\\ 16,150\\ 3,925\\ 340\\ 1,700\\ 2,000\\ 1,050\\ 349,225\\ 108,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -& 40,651,000\\ -& 2,114,000\\ +& 14,500\\ -& 93,000\\ +& 108,750\\ +& 12,500\\ -& 11,750\\ +& 3,985,000\\ +& 59,000\\ -& 200\\ +& 8,750\\ -& 873,500\\ +& 151,000\\ \end{array}$

ince the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years Since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in the years 1919–1920 there has been comparatively little movement in working hours apart from those of building trade operatives and coal miners. The former constituted the great majority of those for whom changes are recorded in the years 1922 and 1923, while coal miners form the majority of the totals shown for the years 1926, 1930, and 1931.

COST OF LIVING.

BETWEEN 1st January and 1st April, 1931, the Ministry of Labour index number, relating to changes in the cost of maintaining the average pre-war standard of living of working-class families, fell from 53 to 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, and during the remainder of the year it fluctuated between 45 and 48 per cent.

the remainder of the year it fluctuated between 45 and 48 per cent. above the pre-war level. The Table below shows, month by month, during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to the changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families. Details of the separate articles included within these groups, and the methods adopted in compiling these index numbers, are published in "The Cost of Living Index Number : Method of Compilation" (price 3d., post free 31d., from H.M. Stationery Office). post free 31d., from H.M. Stationery Office).

Date.	Food.	Rent (in- cluding Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included,
1931. January 1st January 31st February 28th April 1st May 1st June 1st July 1st August 1st September 1st October 1st October 1st December 1st	38 36 34 29 29 27 30 28 28 28 28 28 30 32	54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 100-105 \\ 100 \\ 95-100 \\ 95 \\ 95 \\ 95 \\ 90-95 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ 90 \\ \end{array} $	75 75 75 75 75 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 75 75	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	53 52 50 47 47 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 48
1932. January 1st	 31	54	90	75	75	47

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

Food.—The retail prices of food fell sharply in the early months of the year, the average increase above the level of July, 1914, being 38 per cent. on 1st January and 27 per cent. on 1st June. This was the lowest figure reached since May, 1915. A subsequent rise, largely seasonal, brought the increase to 32 per cent. over the pre-

* The figures given for 1931 are preliminary and subject to revision.

war level at 1st December, but by 1st January, 1932, the figure had fallen to 31 per cent.

Apart from seasonal movements in the prices of eggs and milk, the most noteworthy changes in prices of eggs and milk, the most noteworthy changes in prices of food were the decreases in those of beef, mutton, bacon and tea. The prices of flour and bread moved downwards until October, after which they recovered slightly, but were still lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Potatoes were substantially dearer in the latter part of the year than in the opening months of the year than in the opening months.

The following Table shows the average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1931 and 1932, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914 :---

all States and and	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	AND DUCK IN			1000 0 0 000	
Article.	unle indi	ge price (p ess otherw cated—to earest {d.)	the	Average Percent age Increase as compared wit July, 1914.		
	July, 1914.	lst Jan., 1931.	1st Jan., 1932.	lst Jan., 1931.	lst Jan., 1932.	
Beef, British-		s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 4 1	s. d. 1 34	64	53
Ribs Thin Flank .		0 61	0 9	0 81	34	23
Beef, Chilled or Froz		0 71	0 101	0 91	43	30 2
		0 43	0 5늘	0 5	16	4
Deset		$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 5 ² 0 9 ² / ₂	1 41 0 81	70 48	54 30
Mutton, Frozen—		0 61	0 111	0 91	62	43
Breast		0 4	0 5	0 41	23	-11
		0 111	TT	0 10	112	106
	per 7 lbs.	0 101	1 01	0 111	21	10
	per 4 lbs.	0 54	0 71	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	29 28	22 12
		1 61	$1 11\frac{1}{2}$ 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		20	21
	er quart	0 31	0 61	0 61	84	81
Butter—	or quare	Print and		State of the second		20
Fresh		$1 2\frac{1}{2}$ 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 1 4	1 51 1 31	24	- 20
Classes (Classes lign)#		1 21 0 83	1 0	0 11	38	28
Manuanina		0 7	0 71	0 7	3	-2
Eggs (fresh)	each	0 11	0 21	0 2 0 9	96 28	71 87
Potatoes]	per 7 lbs.	0 4를	0 6	0 9	28	01

Rents.—There was little movement in working-class rents (including rates) during 1931. As compared with July, 1914, the average increase was approximately 54 per cent. throughout the year. These statistics take account not only of rents subject to the control of the Rent Restrictions Acts, but also of decontrolled rents.

Clothing.—In January, 1931, the average level of retail prices of those articles of clothing and clothing materials included in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and, so far as possible, the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 105 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. During the first nine months of the year there was a general down-ward trend in the prices of these articles, but subsequently they remained almost stationary at about 90 per cent. above the pre-war level

Fuel and Light.—The retail prices of coal averaged nearly 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, in the early part of the year, and fell to an average of between 75 and 80 per cent. above the pre-war level in the summer, after which they rose again and showed an increase of 85 per cent. at the end of the year. The price of gas throughout the year averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above pre-war. During the year the average price of lamp oil fell from approximately 35 to 25 per cent. above the pre-war level; but the prices of candles (cheap wax) and matches showed no appreciable hange.

Other Items Included.—There was very little change during the year in the prices of soap, soda, and newspapers, or in fares. The prices of ironmongery, brushware and pottery were slightly lower, and those of tobacco were slightly higher at the end of the year than at the beginning.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1931 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index numbers :---

Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.

Year.	Food only.	All Items included.	Year.	Food only.	All Items included.
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923	31 60 981 115 119 156 1291 76 69	23 46 76 103 115 149 126 83 74	1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1927 1930 1930 1931	70 71 64 60 57 54 45 31	75 76 72 67 66 64 58 47 ±

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality the returns quote pric e for another kind locally representative.

Not since 1922 has the average for any year been so much lower than that for the previous year as is the case with 1931. The fall during 1931 was, however, less than the fall during 1930. The figure for "all items included" fell from 53 to 47 per cent. above the pre-war level in 1931, whereas during 1930 it fell from 66 to 53 per cent. per cent.

TRADE DISPUTES.

TRADE DISPUTES. The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as having begun in 1931 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 419.* In these disputes about 424,600 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.*, on strike or locked out), and 65,100 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,100 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began in 1930 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1931. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1931 was thus about 491,800, as compared with 308,700 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1931 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 6,985,000 working days, as compared with 4,399,000 in 1930. In 1931, as in the previous year, the two largest disputes (one

with 4,399,000 in 1930. In 1931, as in the previous year, the two largest disputes (one occurring in the cotton manufacturing industry and one in the coal-mining industry) accounted for nearly two-thirds of all the workpeople involved in disputes and for over three-quarters of the total number of working days lost through disputes. In the following summary, figures for these outstanding disputes are compared with those for all other disputes :---

	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	No. of Working Days lost by such Workpeople.
1930. Wool Textile Dispute Coal Mining Dispute, Scotland All other Disputes All Disputes	1 1 420 422	120,000 76,000 112,700 308,700	3,258,000 428,000 713,000 4,399,000
1981. Cotton Manufacturing Dispute Coal Mining Dispute, South Wales and Mon. All other Disputes	1 1 417 419	145,000 150,000 196,800 491,800	3,290,000 2,030,000 1,665,000 6,985,000

THE PARTY STATES	20 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	carrier control of the	and a free for	and the second	The manufacture of the	and the second second
Sugar Services		1930.	T. R. S. S.		1931.	
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1930.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in 1931.	Number of Work- people involved in all Dis- putes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Dis- putes in progress.
Coal Mining	150	148,600	663,000	146	280,900	2,849,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	8	600	8,000	8	600	14,000
Glass, etc Chemical Iron and Steel Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Wool Textile Other Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	7 5 11 23 31 17 7 20 21 5	600 400 700 800 4,200 4,200 2,600 122,200 4,000 1,400 900	5,000 2,000 9,000 3,000 15,000 60,000 36,000 3,279,000 77,000 10,000 3,000	13 6 8 14 34 17 2 19 21 4	$1,000 \\ 1,000 \\ 500 \\ 700 \\ 2,400 \\ 8,300 \\ 147,400 \\ 3,000 \\ 13,400 \\ 1,300 \\ 5,100 $	19,000 2,000 11,000 36,000 52,000 3,319,000 21,000 377,000 16,000 11,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	23	3,300	88,000	16	5,900	83,000
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	6	800	7,000	4	400	1,000
Works Con- tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	47 22	3,800 5,200	46,000 25,000	57 17	12,300 5,300	145,000 13,000
tribution and Finance Other	5	3,500	51,000 7,000	918	700	2,000
Total	422	308,700	4,399,000	419	491,800	6,985,000

Of the total numbers of workpeople shown as involved in all disputes, approximately 20,900 in 1930 and 65,400 in 1931 were *indirectly* involved.

Principal Disputes.—The two largest disputes in 1931 occurred in the cotton manufacturing industry of Lancashire and adjoining counties, and in the coal-mining industry of South Wales and Monmouthshire, respectively.

* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. The figures for 1931 are preliminary and subject to correction.

January, 1932.

The stoppage in the cotton manufacturing industry, which arose out of a proposed increase in the number of looms worked per weaver, began on a small scale at Burnley and certain other centres on 5th January, subsequently extending to the whole area; before the termination of the dispute on 13th February about 145,000 work-people were involved and $3\frac{1}{4}$ million working days lost.

termination of the dispute on 15th February about 145,000 work-people were involved and 34 million working days lost. The stoppage in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-mining industry, which arose out of a proposed reduction in the wages of day-wage men in consequence of the reduction in working hours imposed by the Coal Mines Act, 1930, involved about 150,000 workpeople and was in progress from 1st to 17th January, causing a loss of 2 million working days. A smaller dispute involving 14,000 workpeople occurred in the same coal-field in March ; at most of the collieries affected the stoppage lasted one or two days only, the aggregate loss of time being 46,000 working days. A stoppage of work began in various coal-mining districts in Scotland on 9th July and subsequent dates, affecting a limited number of collieries and, except in Fifeshire, lasting for one or two days only in most cases. A second stoppage of similar character began in Scotland on 7th August and subsequent dates, with an average duration of three days. In the first of these two stoppages about 11,000 workpeople were involved and 69,000 working days lost, and in the second 30,000 workpeople were involved and 97,000 working days lost. A dispute involving about 9,000 colliery workpeople began in Cumberland on 24th June; the stoppage was prolonged into August, and the total loss of time (327,000 working days) was accordingly high.

In the lace curtain industry of Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottingham-shire 2,200 workpeople were involved in a dispute which began on 15th June and terminated on various dates in September, with an aggregate duration of 186,000 working days. With the exception of a stoppage of work in October involving about 5,000 herring curers, etc. (females) at Great Yarmouth, which lasted for less than two days, there were no other disputes in 1931 which involved 5,000 or more workpeople or entailed a loss of 100,000 or more working days.

Causes or Objects.—Of the 419 disputes beginning in 1931, 32, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 116, directly involving 219,100* workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 85, directly involving 18,700 workpeople, on other wage questions; 33, directly involving 24,600 workpeople, on questions related to working hours; 85, directly involving 15,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 18, directly involving 4,800 work-people, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 49, directly involving 139,800† workpeople, on other questions. There was in addition one sympathetic strike, directly involving 100 workpeople.

Comparative Figures for 1919–1931.—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1931, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement), at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1930 and 1931 given in the foregoing Tables, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the previous Tables they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year :--

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in	Numl involved i	Aggregate Dur tion in Workin Days of all D putes in progra		
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	during Year nearest 10,000
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1929 1929 1930	1,352 1,607 763 576 628 710 603 323 308 302 431 422 419	$\begin{array}{c} 2,401,000\\ 1,779,000\\ 1,770,000\\ 512,000\\ 343,000\\ 558,000\\ 401,000\\ 2,724,000\\ 90,000\\ 80,000\\ 493,000\\ 286,000\\ 286,000\\ 286,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 190,000\\ 153,000\\ 31,000\\ 40,000\\ 62,000\\ 55,000\\ 40,000\\ 10,000\\ 10,000\\ 10,000\\ 44,000\\ 44,000\\ 40,000\\ 21,000\\ 65,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,591,000\\ 1,932,000\\ 1,801,000\\ 552,000\\ 405,000\\ 613,000\\ 441,000\\ 2,734,000\\ 108,000\\ 124,000\\ 533,000\\ 307,000\\ 490,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 34,970,00\\ 26,570,00\\ 85,870,00\\ 19,850,00\\ 10,670,00\\ 8,420,00\\ 7,950,00\\ 1,22,330,00\\ 1,170,00\\ 1,390,00\\ 4,900,00\\ 4,400,00\\ 6,980,00\end{array}$

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1930 and 1931 has been given above. As regards 1926 the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the prolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional magnitude in several industries.

Including 150,000 workpeople directly involved in the earlier dispute the South Wales and Monmouthshire coal-field referred to above.
Including 130,000 workpeople directly involved in the cotton manu-acturing dispute referred to above, which arose out of a question as to the umber of looms per weaver.
Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted lore than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is of very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the "general trike" in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 35,000 in 1931, 41,000 in 1926, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920 and 150,000 in 1919 rere involved in more than one dispute.
§ The figures for 1931 are provisional and subject to correction.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1931 (page 374), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928, to September, 1931, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to December, 1931. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays. recognised " holidays.

		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Estimated Number Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc. : (A) Including Perso directly involved it Trade Disputes ; (B) Excluding suc Persons.	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
- main Marine		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands
1929. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.	 	11,786 11,822 11,870 11,923	1,333 1,138 1,156 1,269	10,453 10,684 10,714 10,654	10,040 10,270 10,299 10,236	10,032 10,265 10,297 10,233
1930. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec,	···· ···	11,995 12,115 12,197 12,290	1,552 1,784 2,056 2,317	10,443 10,331 10,141 9,973	10,023 9,907 9,714 9,543	10,021 9,868 9,712 9,540
1931. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept.* OctDec.* October* November* December*		12,380 12,467 12,550 12,620 12,600 12,620 12,640	2,595 2,550 2,758 2,664 2,723 2,667 2,602	9,785 9,917 9,792 9,956 9,877 9,953 10,038	9,352 9,480 9,353 9,514 9,436 9,512 9,596	9,308 9,474 9,342 9,513 9,436 9,511 9,593
	In	idex Numb	ers. Aver	age 1924 =	= 100.	1
1929. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		106.5 106.8 107.2 107.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 111 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	105-2 107-5 107-8 107-2	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 6 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	105-4 107-9 108-2 107-6
1930. JanMarch AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.	 	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 3 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \\ 110 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 136 \cdot 5 \\ 156 \cdot 9 \\ 180 \cdot 8 \\ 203 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 101 \cdot 7 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 105 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
1931. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept.* OctDec.* October* November* December*		$ \begin{array}{c} 111 \cdot 8 \\ 112 \cdot 6 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 113 \cdot 8 \\ 114 \cdot 0 \\ 114 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 228 \cdot 2 \\ 224 \cdot 3 \\ 242 \cdot 6 \\ 234 \cdot 3 \\ 239 \cdot 5 \\ 234 \cdot 5 \\ 228 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	98.5 99.8 98.6 100.2 99.4 100.2 101.0	97.9 99.3 98.0 99.6 98.8 99.6 100.5	97.8 99.6 98.2 100.0 99.2 100.0 100.8

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931 (page 254), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 5th January, 1931, to 29th June, 1931. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available :---

Date.		Number.	Date.	Number.
1931 : July 6th 13th 20th 27th Aug. 3rd 10th 17th 17th 31st Sept. 7th 14th		2,634,288 2,642,689 2,660,733 2,713,350 No figures available 2,714,359 2,719,376 2,733,782 2,762,219 2,800,631 2,789,080	1931 : Oct. 5th 12th 19th 26th Nov. 2nd 9th 16th 23rd 30th Dec. 7th 14th	 2,791,520 2,766,746 2,737,878 2,726,092 2,710,944 2,683,924 2,648,429 2,615,115 2,622,027 2,627,324 2,572,602
21st 28th		2,811,615 2,824,772	21st 28th	 2,509,921 No figures availabl

It is estimated that of the total decrease of 227,957 between It is estimated that of the total decrease of 227,957 between 19th October and 21st December, approximately 90,000 was due to the disallowance of claims to benefit and applications for transitional payments, while about 138,000 was due to improvement in employ-ment. An article on the effect of recent changes in the Unemploy-ment Insurance Scheme on the numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1931 (page 457).

* Provisional figures.

January, 1932.

PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS UNEMPLOYED.

REPORT ON STATISTICAL ANALYSES.

THE Ministry of Labour have carried out, at the request of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, two further inquiries by the "sample" method dealing respectively with persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain at July, 1930, and with persons on the live registers of Employment Exchanges at 2nd February, 1931. The results of these two inquiries have now been published, as an appendix to the Royal Commission's minutes of evidence.*

I.-PERSONS INSURED AT JULY, 1930.

The sample in this case represented one per cent. of the persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1930, exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries. The total number of insured workers at that date was estimated at 12,000,000; and the sample included 120,000 cases, of whom 86,740 were males, and 33 260 females and 33,260 females.

The information available from the records enabled analyses to be made as regards age, industry, contributions and benefit. No infor-mation was available as to marital state, number of dependants, or

mation was available as to martar state, induct of dependence of personal qualifications and disabilities. Age Distribution.—The following Table shows the age distribution of the persons included in the sample at 1st July, 1930, as compared with that shown by an earlier investigation on a sample basis relating to July, 1925 :-

Age Group.		MAI	LES.	FEMALES. Percentage within each age group at		
		Percentage age gr	within each oup at			
		July, 1925.	July, 1930.	July, 1925.	July, 1930.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{cases} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\left.\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}\right.$	13.420.521.715.69.36.14.93.52.41.50.90.2	
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

There was little change in the age distribution between July, 1925, and July, 1930; on the whole, the average age was slightly lower in the later sample. It will be seen that $55 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the males, and $80 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the females, in the 1930 sample, were under 35 years of age, as compared with $54 \cdot 3$ and $79 \cdot 2$ per cent., respectively, in the 1925 sample

There are marked differences in the age distribution of insured persons in the various industries. The heavy industries, with dock and harbour service, include smaller proportions of young men under 25 years of age, and larger proportions of middle-aged men, than the lighter trades; while the industries which employ large amounts of unskilled labour tend to include heavier proportions of older men.

older men. Mobility of Labour.—The record for each person in the sample showed the industry in which he or she was employed on entry into insurance, as well as that in which he or she was classified in July, 1930. For all industries combined, 64·2 per cent. of the males were in the same industry classification in July, 1930, as at their entry into insur-ance, and 35·8 per cent. had had a change of classification. A small part—not exceeding 2½ per cent.—of this change may have been due to a change in the basis of industrial classification which took place in July, 1923; allowing for this it would appear that about one-third of the men and youths insured in July, 1930, had moved at least once from one industry to another since their entry into insurance. The average period covered by the record was 7 years for men and 5·4 years for women. In some industries transference is much more frequent than in others. Speaking generally, there is less transference 5.4 years for women. In some industries transference is much more frequent than in others. Speaking generally, there is less transference among females than among males. The distributive trades show the largest movement among females, both inwards and outwards. The figures analysed in the Report relate to the movement from one industry to another, and do not necessarily indicate changes of occupation occupation.

Contributions and Benefits.—During the period of nine years from July, 1921, to June, 1930, over 30 per cent. of those in the sample had paid the maximum possible number of contributions, and 80 per cent. had paid two-thirds of the maximum. In any one of those nine years nearly 60 per cent. had paid maximum contributions, and 90 per cent. more than half the maximum. The average number of contributions paid by the whole body of insured persons has been 44 per year among males and 46 among females, or over 80 per cent., and about 90 per cent., respectively, of the maximum possible.

De.

* Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance; Part V. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 8d. post free).

A large proportion (35.4 per cent. of males and 48.4 per cent. of females) had never drawn unemployment benefit between November, 1920, and December, 1930. Even among those who entered insurance before July, 1921, 29 per cent. of the men and 36 per cent. of the women had not drawn benefit up to the end of 1930.

35 per cent. of the women had not drawn benefit up to the end of 1930. While persons of all ages are subject to unemployment, there is an increase in the risk, and in the amount experienced in the year, as age advances. Among men aged 60-64 the rate of unemployment is 50 per cent. higher than at ages 40-44. Over the seven years ended 1930 only 3 per cent. of males and 1 per cent. of females in the sample had drawn benefit in every year. Among this number over 40 per cent. had drawn benefit for not more than one-third of each year; and over 90 per cent. had drawn benefit for not more than two-thirds of each year. More or less continuous unemployment is confined to a very small section of the insured population, which cannot include more than about 100,000 men and 3,000 women. This group represents the maximum size of the "standing army" of the unemployed. The number of those who have had no unemployment is a least thirty times as large. Between these two extremes there is a group, about one and a half times as numerous as the other two combined, and including about 5½ million men and 1,700,000 women, among whom employment and unemployment are intermittent. In this group employment and unemployment are intermittent. In this group the degree of unemployment is not uniform. Among at least half the group unemployment is almost negligible, and it becomes serious among only about 10 per cent.

among only about 10 per cent. The greatest average amount of benefit in a year was drawn by those who had paid about one-third of the total possible contributions in the year. These were evidently workers who by means of inter-mittent employment could most readily satisfy the statutory conditions while maintaining a claim for benefit. In the period of seven years from October, 1923, to the end of 1930, in which the maximum emerget of hear of the seven has merge 2,259 days

in which the maximum amount of benefit payable was 2,259 days, only $4 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the men and $0 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the women who drew benefit received it for more than 1,000 days; while 36 per cent. of the men and $38 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the women received it for not more than 100 days in all.

than 100 days in all. Those who have had little or no employment are necessarily within the transitional benefit class; but nevertheless this class also includes appreciable numbers who secure a fair amount of employment. Among those qualified for full standard benefit at the end of 1930 not more than 10 per cent. had been unemployed, on the average, for six months out of twelve.

on the average, for six months out of twelve. Once a worker has had unemployment there seems to be some tendency for it to recur, though in widely varying degrees. Those who made claims in 1930 (exclusive of those who made a claim for the first time in that year) constituted over 50 per cent., in the case of both men and women, of all those who had drawn benefit at any time since 1920. Those who made the greatest number of claims in the seven years ended 1930 also received the greatest amount of benefit, on the average, on each claim.

amount of benefit, on the average, on each claim. There are wide variations between different industries in the relation between contributions paid and benefit drawn. Thus, while 75 per cent. of the males, and 83 per cent. of the females, insured at July, 1930, who were classified under commerce and finance had drawn no benefit since November, 1921, and 61 and 69 per cent., respectively, of those in the distributive trades, the per-centages in the cotton industry were only 16 and 12 per cent. respectively. Among men in the pig-iron classification the proportion that had not drawn benefit was under 10 per cent. The altime energities of memployment in the different industries

The relative severity of unemployment in the different industries is apparent from the proportions of benefit drawn to contributions paid. The following Table shows the average number of days of benefit drawn for each 100 contributions paid by those who were within various industry classifications at July, 1930:—

MALES.		FEMALES.		
Principal Industries.	Days Benefit per 100 Contributions.	Principal Industries.	Days Benefit per 100 Contributions.	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing Public works con- tracting Dock, harbour, etc., service Coal mining Engineering Ootton Building Motor vehicles, etc. Woellen and worsted Clothing Food, drink and tobacco Distributive trades Paper Printing, publishing, etc	194 144 126 100 70 69 68 59 50 50 37 31 31 29 20	Cotton Textile trades (other than cotton and wool) Woollen and worsted Metal trades Food, drink and tobacco Clothing Paper Printing, publishing, etc Distributive	85- 52 50 43 31 25 21 20 18	
All industries	59	All industries	35	

"Standard" and "Transitional" Benefit.*-Of the insured workers included in the sample, 32,384 males and 11,238 females made claims in the year 1930 (up to 17th December), of whom

* The figures relate to the period up to the end of 1930, i.e., before the changes of November, 1931, in the conditions for insurance benefit and transitional payments came into operation.

3,754 males and 1,182 females—*i.e.*, 10 or 12 per cent. of the total— were qualified for transitional benefit only, on the basis of their contribution record as it stood in the last quarter of the year. There was a greater change of personnel among those on the register in receipt of standard benefit than among those on transitional benefit. At any given date after May, 1930, there were about 400,000 persons on the register in receipt of transitional benefit, out of a total of about 550,000 for the whole year; the corresponding figures for standard benefit were 1,600,000, out of a total of over four millions. Age had a considerable influence on the relative proportions

Males.		FEMALES.		
Principal Industries.	Percentage on Transitional Benefit.	Principal Industries.	Percentag Transitio Benefit	
Public works con- tracting Coal mining Distributive Shipbuilding and ship repairing Clothing Iron and steel Motor vehicles Building Engineering Cotton Dock and harbour service woollen and worsted Paper	$\begin{array}{c} 33 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	Distributive Cotton Printing, publishing and bookbinding Food, drink and tobacco Pottery Woollen and worsted Clothing Engineering	13.7 12.4 12.2 11.6 8.8 7.8 7.3 4.1	
All industries	17.4	All industries	12.7	

There were important differences in the various industries in the proportions in the various categories of employability. Coal mining had the lowest proportion in Category A (58.7 per cent.) and the highest in Category B (35.3 per cent.). The engineering, metal and woodworking trades had high proportions in Category A. Men discharged from the Forces.-The sample included 2,502 men Men discharged from the Forces.—The sample included 2,502 men who had received contribution credits upon discharge from the Forces, and the particulars available enabled an analysis to be made showing the industries in which the men obtained employment. The proportions that had obtained employment up to July, 1930, were 74·1 per cent. from the Air Force, 69·4 per cent. from the Army and $63\cdot2$ per cent. from the Navy. Employment was obtained most readily in transport and communication, while men from the Air Force also found work largely in the engineering industry. Men from the Army found work more readily in the building industry, while many from all three branches were absorbed by the distributive trades. Early Training, Age of Leaving School, etc.-About 94 per cent. of the persons interviewed had attended elementary schools only, and the same proportion left school before reaching 15 years of age. Nearly 90 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women under 30 years of age started work before reaching 15. These results are of the men, and 7 per cent. of the women, claimed to have been apprenticed to a trade; the proportions were higher among those on standard than among those on transitional benefit. listributive trade II.-PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT 2ND FEBRUARY, 1931.

An investigation was made by the Ministry of Labour into the personal circumstances and industrial history of a sample of persons aged 18 and over on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 2nd February, 1931. The investigation was on similar lines to those of November, 1923, November, 1924, and April, 1927, the chief differences being that on this occasion only one in 200 (intend of one person only one in 200 (instead of one per cent.) was selected for analysis, and that all adults on the register were included, and not only claimants for benefit. Of the total number (12,372) included in the sample, 8,951 were interviewed personally, representing 70 per cent. of the men and 79 per cent. of the women. The following is a summary of some of the principal conclusions derived from the investigation.

erived from the investigation

derived from the investigation :--Age Distribution.--Although the total numbers unemployed had doubled, there was little change in age-distribution, so far as men claimants were concerned, as compared with April, 1927. The depression which began towards the end of 1929 had affected all age-groups in much the same degree. About 36 per cent. of the men in the sample were under 30 years of age, 30 per cent. were between the ages of 30 and 45, and 34 per cent. were aged 45 or over. Among women, however, the claimants to benefit in February, 1931, included a much lower proportion in the age-group under 25, as compared with April, 1927, and an increase in all the age-groups above 25.

Among both men and women, but especially among men, those ntitled to transitional benefit were found to be older, on the average, han those qualified for standard benefit. Over 39 per cent. of the ien on standard benefit were under 30 years of age, as against 4 per cent. for those on transitional benefit; while, at the other nd of the scale, 37 per cent. of those on transitional benefit were on the scale of the second terms of the second terms of the scale of the scale of the scale of the second terms of terms of the second terms of the second terms of te or over, as against 22 per cent. for those on standard benefit.

Effect of Age on Unemployment.—Among men the rate of unemploy-ment in the age-group 60-64 was found to be more than double the rate in the age-group 18-20, and one-and-a-half times the rate at ages 21-44. The percentage rate of unemployment among men aged 18-44 in the February investigation was $21\cdot3$. If this rate had been maintained at the higher ages, the number of men unemployed would have been fewer by about 140,000.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

on

In April, 1927, there was very little difference in the rate of In April, 1927, there was very little difference in the rate of unemployment among women under 25 years of age and among those over that age; but in February, 1931, there was a marked increase in the rate for women over 25. If the rate had remained more or less uniform, as in 1927, there would have been about 126,000 fewer women claimants aged 25 and over in February, 1931, than were actually registered. This increase appears to be related to the recent abnormal increase in the numbers of insured women, owing to the reduction in the numbers of women passing out of insurance. Both phenomena were in large measure due to the relaxation in the conditions for the receipt of benefit. Nearly half of the total number of women claimants at 2nd February, 1931, were married, while it is estimated that only between 25 and 30 per cent. of all insured women are married. In the case of women on transitional benefit, the proportion who were married rose to 70 per cent.

insured women are married. In the case of women on transitional benefit, the proportion who were married rose to 70 per cent. Unemployment due to age was most pronounced in the heavy industries, such as mining, building, and public works contracting; the disparity was also considerable in the glass, woollen and worsted and cotton industries, and in commerce and finance.

Employability.—Over 70 per cent. of the persons interviewed were reported as having good physique; over 80 per cent. were reported as being in good health, and a similar proportion as having no physical defects. These results were very similar to those given by previous investigations. The definitions of the various categories of employability were

The definitions of the various categories of employability were different from those used in the previous investigations; each person interviewed was judged in relation to his suitability for submission to a local vacancy without exceptional features in his own occupation. Judged by the new standards, 75 per cent. of the men, and 80 per cent. of the women, were considered to be suitable on all grounds for submission to such a vacancy (Category A). 16.5 per cent. of the men, and 13.3 per cent. of the women, came short of the standard in personal qualifications (age, physical condition, etc.) (Category B.); 5 per cent. of the men and 4 per cent. of the women were considered to have adequate personal qualifications but their industrial experi-ence was such as to make engagement doubtful (Category C); and

to have adequate personal qualifications but their industrial experi-ence was such as to make engagement doubtful (Category C); and 3.4 per cent. of the men and 2.8 per cent. of the women were considered to be unsuitable on both grounds (industrial experience and personal qualifications) (Category D.). Those on transitional benefit had distinctly lower employment qualifications than those on standard benefit. For example, among men, 82 per cent. of those on standard benefit were placed in Category A (those suitable on all grounds), but only 52 per cent. of those on transitional benefit. This was in part due to the higher average age of those on transitional benefit. There were important differences in the various industries in the

Marital State.—The proportion of married men in the sample was higher than in any of the previous investigations; it has, in fact, tended to rise at each investigation. The proportion of women claimants to benefit who were married was nearly double that of April, 1927; in the age-group 21-24 it was nearly treble. If the proportion of claimants to benefit among married women had been no higher than among single women, it is estimated that there would have been between 150,000 and 174,000 fewer married women claimants to benefit.

Dependants.—Of every 100 men whose claims for unemployment benefit had been authorised, 54 had dependants, consisting of 50 adults and 82 children. Among those who had dependent children, the average number of children was $2 \cdot 2$. Only 3 per cent. of the women with authorised claims had dependants. These results are very similar to those given by previous investigations.

Poor Relief.—Only 2 per cent. of the men, and less than 1 per cent. of the women, in the sample were in receipt of outdoor relief in respect of unemployment; and of the insured men in receipt of relief about 60 per cent. were not in receipt of unemployment benefit. Of the total number of men in the sample who were not entitled to benefit, only 31.4 per cent. were in receipt of out-door poor relief. Of the men who were in receipt of poor relief and unemployment benefit concurrently, nearly 30 per cent. were receiving not more than 5s. a week in poor relief, and nearly 70 per cent. were receiving not more than 10s. a week. The amount of relief was much greater in the case of those not entitled to unemployment benefit. of those not entitled to unemployment benefit.

Employment Record.—In the year ended January, 1931, a year of industrial depression, over 6 per cent. of the men on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, had paid 50 or more weekly contributions, and about 56 per cent. had paid 30 or more; only 4 per cent. had paid no contributions. Among the men on transitional benefit, about 46 per cent. had paid no contributions in the year. The figures for women showed a slightly less favourable record. If an average is taken of the record for each of the seven years, July, 1922, to June, 1929, so as to avoid the years of acutest depres-sion, it brings out the fact that among the men on standard benefit Employment Record.-In the year ended January, 1931, a year of

at 2nd February, 1931, 38 per cent. had paid 50 or more contributions in the average year, 79 per cent. had paid 30 or more, and only 4.5per cent. had paid no contributions. Among the men on transitional benefit, the corresponding percentages were 18, 45, and 18. The figures for women were 37, 82, and 5.5, respectively, for those on standard benefit; and 25, 63, and 13, respectively, for those on transitional benefit transitional benefit.

transitional benefit. For the nine years, July, 1921, to June, 1930, taken as a whole, 18 per cent. of the men on standard benefit at 2nd February, 1931, had paid the maximum number of contributions throughout the whole period, and over 55 per cent. had paid nearly 80 per cent. of the maximum. The record for those on transitional benefit fell much below this standard. For women on standard benefit the record was similar to that of the men, but women on transitional benefit had a better second than the new in the same class

similar to that of the men, but women on transitional benefit had a better record than the men in the same class. Unemployment Record.—Among men, 30 per cent. of those on standard benefit, and 5.5 per cent. of those on transitional benefit, had been unemployed for not more than twelve weeks in the year ended January, 1931; 30 per cent. of the men on standard benefit and 6 per cent. of those on transitional benefit had been unemployed for 12-24 weeks; while less than 2 per cent. of those on standard benefit, and 20 per cent. of those on transitional benefit, were un-employed the whole year. Those who had been unemployed for twelve months or more on 2nd February, 1931, included about 90,000 men and 30,000 women in all; 30 per cent. were on standard benefit, and 70 per cent. on transitional benefit. Nearly a third of the men were in coal mining, and nearly half the women were in the cotton industry.

transitional benefit. Nearly a third of the men were in coal mining, and nearly half the women were in the cotton industry. The amount of unemployment was found to increase with advanc-ing age, but the increase was not so marked as in the samples taken in March and in September, 1929.* The men in the depressed industries had, of course, a worse record than the average. The industries with the highest average number of days of unemployment recorded in the year in respect of those on the live register at 2nd February, 1931, were :--

 Days.
 Days.

 Cotton 189
 Iron and steel 161

 Public works contracting
 183
 Shipbuilding and repairing
 160

 Coal mining 182
 Distributive trades ... 153
 153

 The average for the building trade was 121, and for pottery, 118.
 For woren the corresponding futures were ... Engineering, 179:

For women the corresponding figures were :- Engineering, 179; cotton, 176; pottery, 157; distributive trades, 131; wool textile, 128.

Last Spell of Continuous Unemployment.—On the average the men on standard benefit had been continuously unemployed for 63 days, as compared with 173 days for those on transitional benefit. The as compared with 175 days for those on transitional benefit. The last spell of continuous unemployment extended to not more than four weeks among 41.7 per cent. of the men on standard benefit, and 11.2 per cent. of those on transitional benefit; and it was not more than twelve weeks in the case of 69 per cent. of those on standard benefit, and 28 per cent. of those on transitional benefit. The figures for women were similar for women were similar.

for women were similar. If the seven-year period ended January, 1931, is taken as a whole, nearly 36 per cent. of the men and 43 per cent. of the women on standard benefit, and 6 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the women on transitional benefit, at 2nd February, had drawn benefit for less than 10 per cent. of the total period. Those on transitional benefit at 2nd February, 1931, had, generally speaking, drawn about twice as much benefit on the average in the past as those on standard benefit. In proportion to contributions paid, the disparity between the two classes was greater. Thus, among men on standard benefit, the average number of contributions paid in each year was 41, and the average number of days' benefit paid in each year was 41, and the average number of days' benefit drawn was 53; while, among those on transitional benefit, the average number of contributions paid was approximately halved, and the average number of days benefit drawn was approximately doubled.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN CONCERT ARTISTS.

A CONFERENCE was held at the Ministry of Labour on 7th January A CONFERENCE was held at the Ministry of Labour of the balance of societies, the British Broadcasting Corporation, concert agents, the Incorporated Society of Musicians, the Musical Conductors' Association, and other persons, at which the policy of the Minister with regard to the issue of permits for the employment of foreign concert artists was explained and discussed.

It was subsequently announced that the Minister of Labour had endeavoured to remove the impression which had gained ground in some quarters that there was, or was to be, a wholesale restriction on the entry of foreign artists. There was not, and has not been, any such intention. Permits will continue for the present to be issued without question for artists of first-rate international standing. Further, applications will be considered on their merits for the issue of permits for less well-known artists who by their record, or on the evidence of competent opinion, can claim to be able to con-tribute something new, distinctive, or original, in the way of

musical performance or interpretation. The Minister has decided that for the present it is reasonable as a rule to refuse the issue of permits for artists for whom such chains cannot be established. If, however, foreign artists for whom, on this basis, permits would be refused are coming to this country to give a recital or recitals on their own account, the Minister will be prepared to consider the issue of permits to cover not more than prepared to consider the issue of permits to cover not more than

two paid engagements in addition. In applying this policy for the remainder of the present season, due weight will be given to definite commitments already entered into by artists.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930, pages 6-8.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1930.

January, 1932.

THE statistics in the following Table, relating to the activities, in 1930 and previous years, of housing societies* in Great Britain, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the annual returns furnished to his office :--

					Sand Charles Supervision Street Street	Contraction of the second s
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number of Societies	255	264	287	283	288	283
Number of Members	16,876	19,161	22,437	25,030	25,657	27,097
Capital :— Shares … Loans … Reservest …	£ 769,406 7,695,241 265,066	8,788,506	9,851,397	10,473,682	£ 1,102,437 10,766,542 592,675	10,000,025
Totals £	8,729,713	9,975,422	11,201,761	12,002,959	12,461,654	12,495,838
Rents receivable Surplus on year <i>before</i> deduc-	£	£	£		State Contraction	£
tion of inter-	83.075	86,500	92,590	122,547‡	106,106	105,268

The particulars in the above Table relate to all societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others^{*}. Except in the widest sense, these societies are by no means all co-operative in character. Many have been promoted, and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. Most of the societies provide houses for renting rather than for ownership. Trom the above Table it will be seen that during the five years 1926–1930 the membership of housing societies increased by over 60 per cent., and that the amount of their reserves nearly trebled. The continued increase in the aggregate reserves was due in some

The continued increase in the aggregate reserves was due in some societies to donations, and in others to profits derived from the sale of land and buildings.

During the year the Westminster Housing Trust, Ltd., was registered, and the first return of the society showed the gift to the society of a site in Westminster which had been purchased for £32,000 from subscriptions collected by a pre-existing "site com-

The large slum clearance societies referred to in the issue of this The large slum clearance societies referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1930, viz.: Kensington Housing Trust, Ltd., and the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Ltd., were still the largest of this type. Both reported further progress in the provision of dwellings during the year. The former society received cash donations of £10,100 during 1930, and the latter £3,800. In the case of the Kensington society the committee reported that a new experi-ment was being made in respect of one block of flats in fixing rents on the basis of the total family income. Expenditure by all societies on building operations, including the purchase of land, amounted to £800,000 for 1930, or £279,000 less than for 1929.

Advances by societies in 1930 (including cost price of land and buildings transferred to occupation of tenant purchasers) totalled £38,000, little more than one-third of the amount advanced in the

preceding year. Of this amount £24,000 was advanced in the London Housing Society, Ltd. Ninety-six societies at the end of 1930 showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board, amounting in all, with accrued interest,

to £2,731,000. The total value of the land and buildings owned was returned at

The total value of the land and buildings owned was returned at nearly £11,500,000. Less than one-third of the total membership of housing societies represented tenant shareholders, and more than half of the returns furnished by societies which provided houses for renting showed no tenant shareholders. Only eight societies showed dividends on rents in 1930. They amounted to £2,090, and the larger part of the amount was attributable to Ealing Tenants, Ltd., and Bournville Washe Housing Society. Ltd the amount was attributable to Works Housing Society, Ltd.

Housing by Industrial Co-operative Societies, etc.

Housing by Industrial Co-operative Societies, etc. In addition to the societies included in the foregoing Table, some of the industrial co-operative trading societies have embarked upon housing schemes for their members, and examples of these have been referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Further sales of houses erected by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited, amounted to £12,000, bringing the total sales of houses erected by the Society's works department up to £435,000. In all, 1,369 houses had been completed on the Bostall estate, the annual ground rents payable to the Society exceeding £5,000. Also many co-operative trading societies have mortgage schemes for assisting their members in the purchase of houses, and are developing this form of business to a greater extent than the actual provision of houses. For example, the Bolton Co-operative Society, Limited,

* The housing societies referred to in this article undertake the building of houses, and must be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Particulars of building societies will be found in Part 5 of the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. † Includes aggregate of profit and loss balances. ‡ Includes £21,000 representing an additional profit earned by the London Housing Society, Ltd., on the sale of a large block of property.

January, 1932.

in 1930 advanced a further £102,000 to its members, and the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, a further £65,000. Mortgage balances due by members at the end of the year exceeded £500,000 in respect of each of these two societies. In addition, 20 mortgage societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and were responsible for advances amounting to £319,000 in 1930. These societies, like building societies, make advances to assist house purchase, but do not normally buy or build houses for resale.

POOR RELIEF: THIRD QUARTER OF 1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1931, was 979,888. This compares with 966,930 at the end of June, 1931, and with 924,837 in September, 1930. A substantial increase in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief took place during the bank holiday period, followed by decreases in the three succeeding weeks. Otherwise there were increases in every complete week in the curater

the quarter. The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons who would ordinarily be employed. Nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in September, 1931, with comparative totals for June, 1931, and for September, 1930; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months :---

a sh the manifulary entitledited the	England	and Wales
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers 10,000 of estimat populati
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the		
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	32,196	8
persons	84,389	21
 (a)—Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange (b)—Wives and dependent children of above 	14,673	4
	24,776	6
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	- 1,110	
regular occupation, and their dependants	125,524	31
4. Totals of above three classes :		
September, 1931	281,558	70
June, 1931	284,561	71
September, 1930	229,028	57
5. All other persons :	and the second second	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
September, 1931	496,719	125
June, 1931	495,322	124
September, 1930	477,220	120
6. Totals (all persons) :	No. of the other of the	ALCONDER.
September 1071	778,277	195
Jame 1031	779,883	195
September, 1930	706,248	177
And the second se	,	L'OFFICIE

SCOTLAND.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons§ in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland, on the 15th of each month, in the third juarter of 1931. The corresponding total figures for each month in the second quarter of 1931 and in the third quarter of 1930 are also given :--

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the	NOT TOMPOLE	Stea Lin	stray Of
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent children of above	12,403	13,280	13,086
Dersons	27,987	30,119	29,276
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	3,560	3,477	3,643
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	3,555	3,261	3,507
3. (a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	1,577	1,618	1,693
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	2,529	2,402	2,554
4. Totals of above three classes :	-,	-,	
Third quarter, 1931	51,611	54,157	53,759
Second quarter, 1931 Third quarter, 1930	49,652 33,799	50,069 34,889	49,561 34,485
5. All other persons :	a Chroniterra	india h	at an officer of
Third quarter, 1931	120,536 122,537	121,391 121,852	120,708 120,856
Third quarter, 1930	108,428	109,988	111,551
6. Totals (all persons) : Third quarter, 1931	179 147	175 549	174 407
Second quarter, 1931	172,147 172,189	175,548 171,921	174,467 170,417
Third quarter, 1930	142,227	144,877	146,036

* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in ngland and Wales in the Quarter ending in September, 1931. H.M. Stationery ffice; price 4d. net (44d. post-free). † Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, ho numbered 13,408 and 12,517 respectively, at the end of September, 1931. ate-aided patients in mental hospitals are also excluded. ‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. § Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor edical relief only, and casuals.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

11

Third Quarter of 1931.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1931, † prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertain-ments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 49,189,334 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 45,307,451 tons were disposable commercially.

the total quantity raised in the quarter, 45,307,451 tons were disposable commercially. The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £31,742,316, equivalent to 14s. 0.14d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £31,355,746, equivalent to 13s. 10.09d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £386,570 or 2.05d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were debit balances, ranging from 0.51d. to 1s. 0.79d. per ton, in all districts except North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, in which two districts there were credit balances of 10.49d. and 8.95d. per ton, respectively.

which two districts there were credit balances of 10.49d. and 8.95d. per ton, respectively. The number of workpeople employed was 787,749, and the number of man-shifts worked was 46,080,977. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.35 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.43d. Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return. The value of these allowances ranged from 0.42d. to 3.90d. per shift, except in Northumberland and Durham, in which it was 1s. 0.41d. and 1s. 1.20d. respectively. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.47d. per shift. The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns :—

Quarter ended	Propor- tion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit(+) or Debit(-) balance per ton.‡	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.§
1928. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 97 97 96 96	Tons. 61,833,281 55,034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	Cwts. 21·24 20·98 21·13 21·80	s. d. 9 $5 \cdot 02$ 9 $3 \cdot 09$ 9 $3 \cdot 25$ 9 $2 \cdot 84$
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 97 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	$ \begin{array}{r} +0 & 9 \cdot 15 \\ -0 & 3 \cdot 43 \\ -0 & 0 \cdot 22 \\ +0 & 11 \cdot 29 \end{array} $	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22.13 21.45 21.40 21.78	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61 9 2.78
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 96 96	64,749,447 55,850,573 54,249,688 57,061,222	$ \begin{array}{cccc} +1 & 1 \cdot 37 \\ -0 & 1 \cdot 94 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 40 \\ +0 & 6 \cdot 20 \end{array} $	911,218 886,229 853,477 849,344	21.94 21.32 21.34 21.84	9 3·25 9 3·26 9 3·85 9 3·79
1931. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept.	96 96 96	56,723,277 51,595,921 49,189,334	$\begin{array}{c} +0 & 9 \cdot 04 \\ -0 & 1 \cdot 34 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 05 \end{array}$	838,696 818,718 787,749	21.78 21.44 21.35	9 2·45 9 2·18 9 2·43

INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY INTO COSTS OF LIVING.

RELATIVE LEVELS IN DETROIT AND 14 EUROPEAN TOWNS.

THE International Labour Office have published the results of an inquiry|| into the comparative costs of living in Detroit (U.S.A.) and in 14 large towns in Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Irish Free State, Poland, Spain, and Turkey. In Great Britain the town selected for the purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain what expenditure would be required to enable a worker in each of the towns under considera-tion to maintain a standard of living approximately equivalent to the average standard of a specially selected group of workers at Detroit. As the result of an investigation made by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, detailed particulars were obtained of the average expenditure, in 1929, of 100 Detroit families, each consisting of a man, wife and two or three children. The families concerned were selected from those whose head had been working approximately full time throughout the year on the minimum wage scale of a particular automobile manufacturing firm. In collaboration with the competent statistical authorities in the various countries, the International Labour Office subsequently collected information as to the cost, in each of the 14 European towns, of the principal articles and services (food, housing, fuel and light, clothing, medical treatment, insurance, taxation, and miscellaneous other expenses) included in the Detroit budgets. Although some allowance was made

Cmd. 3987. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1¹/₂d. post free).
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st October, 1931.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.
An International Inquiry into Costs of Living.—International Labour Office : Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 17. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., price 7s. 6d., post free.

per

ird nth. 086 ,276 ,643 ,507

,554 ,759 ,561 ,485

708 856 551

January, 1932.

January, 1932.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve in most industries during December. It improved in coal mining and in general engineering, in glass and glass bottle manufacture, in most of the metal trades, in all the textile industries except hosiery manufacture, in the tailoring, paper, entertainment and distributive trades, and in dock and harbour, road transport, and hotel and boarding house

On the other hand, employment declined in the pottery, pig-iron, tinplate, and boot and shoe industries, in marine engineering, and in

tinplate, and boot and shoe industries, in marine engineering, and in the building industry. Employment showed a further improvement in the North of England, particularly in the North-Western division, where it was considerably better than at the corresponding date in 1930. It also showed an improvement in Wales; but in all these areas and also in Scotland and Northern Ireland, it was still very bad. In the Mid-lands and the Southern part of the country it showed little change and remained bad in the former and slack in the latter.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. 1931, and 27.7 at 22nd December, 1930. In the carpet trade also there was little general change and employment was fair. Employment in the hosiery trade showed little change and was still moderate, on the whole. In the lace trade it continued to improve, but still remained slack. The improvement continued also in the silk and artificial silk industries, but employment, generally, was still very slack. In the linen industry it continued to improve but was still bad, while in the jute industry there was little change as compared with the previous month, and employment was very bad. It continued to improve in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, but still remained very bad, with much short-time working. Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 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 21st Decem-ber, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 20.9, as compared with 21.4 at 23rd November, 1931, and with 20.2 at 22nd December, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st December, 1931, was 17.7 as compared with 18.0 at 23rd November, 1931, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 3.2 as compared with 3.4 For male temporarily stopped was $3 \cdot 2$, as compared with $3 \cdot 4$. For males alone, the percentage at 21st December, 1931, was $23 \cdot 2$, and for females $15 \cdot 0$; at 23rd November, 1931, the corresponding percentages time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was slack, on the whole. In the dress-making and millinery trades there was little change, and employment remained moderate to slack. There was little change in the shirt and collar trades, employment remaining moderate to slack. In the corset trade employment was fairly good while in the glove females 15.0; at 23rd November, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.6 and 15.9. At 21st December, 1931, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,002,464 wholly unemployed, 403,432 temporarily stopped, and 104,025 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,509,921. This was 105,194 less than a month before, but 101,550 more than a year before. The total included 2,005,810 men, 59,783 boys, 403,340 women and 40,988 girls. The 2,002,464 wholly unemployed included approximately 041,050 the corset trade employment venialing inducate to stack. In the corset trade employment was fairly good, while in the glove trade the improvement continued and employment was good. In felt hat manufacture it showed little change and continued

women and 40,988 girls. The 2,002,464 wholly unemployed included approximately 941,059 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years and, (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 777,645 insured persons with claims for transitional payments; stack. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further decline and was slack, with short-time working fairly general. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.5 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 16.7 at 23rd November, 1931, and 25.6 at 22nd December, 1930. Leather Trades.-Employment in the leather trades showed little

177,873 insured persons with claims for transitional payments; 177,873 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transi-tional payments, and 105,887 uninsured persons. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st December, 1931, was 2,573,552.

It was still stack, Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a further slight decline and was generally very slack or bad. Adverse weather conditions curtailed outside operations, with con-sequent short-time working, in a number of districts. As regards individual occupations, employment declined and was very slack to bad with bricklayers, masons and tradesmen's labourers; it also declined with carpenters, plasterers and plumbers and was bad with these classes. Employment for further merched decline with Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry continued to improve, but was still bad on the whole. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th December, number of wage earners on the colliery books at 19th December, 1931, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 28th November, 1931, but a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as compared with 20th December, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, was 4-95, an increase of 0.17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931, but a decrease of 0.33 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930. In the iron-mining industry employment showed little showed decimed with carpenters, plasterers and plumbers and was bad with these classes. Employment showed a further marked decline with painters and was very bad; while with slaters it improved a little, but was still generally bad. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight decline and continued slack on the whole.

with the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930. In the iron-mining industry employment showed little change, and remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it declined and was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleve-land area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it was good; and in the Buxton area it continued to improve and was fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair, although there was considerable short time working at some centres. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was slack. At chalk quarries and at tim mines it was very slack; while at china clay quarries it was fair, on the whole. Employment in the furnishing trades and with millsawyers showed ttle change and remained slack; with coachbuilders it improved little slightly, but was still very slack. slightly, but was still very slack. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued fair generally. The im-provement previously noted was maintained in most centres, full time being reported in an increasing number of mills. With letter-press printers employment continued moderate, although there was a decline as compared with the previous month. With letterypress and stereotypers it was generally fair. With lithographic printers employment continued slack, on the whole. With lithographic artists it was described as bad at Birmingham, Manchester, and Leads, and slack to moderate in most other centres from which er. 1930.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 70, the same as at the end of November, as compared with 76 at the end of Decem-Leeds, and slack to moderate in most other centres from which reports were received. With bookbinders it showed a marked improvement, but was still slack, on the whole.

At iron and steel works employment showed little change and Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline and continued bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment con-tinued fair. At Derby and Bristol it was slack. In the stoneware At non and steel works employment showed in the enange and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unem-ployed was $45 \cdot 4$ at 21st December, 1931, as compared with $45 \cdot 5$ at 23rd November, 1931, and $50 \cdot 6$ at 22nd December, 1930. In the timplate industry employment remained very slack; in steel sheet manufacture there was a slight decline and employment continued had ection in Scotland it was bad. In the glass trades there was an improvement in all sections, but employment, generally, was slack.

continued bad. Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad, though improving slightly in some sections. The greatest improvement occurred in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still bad. There was also some improvement, on the whole, in general engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, but employment continued very bad in both sections. In marine engineering it continued to decline and was very depressed. In constructional and electrical engineering it showed little change and remained very bad in the former and slack in the latter. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad. In the North-Eastern Division and Scotland—the two principal dis-tricts—the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was over 70. Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed a further decline and was bad on the whole. Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers showed, on the whole, a further slight improvement, but was still slack. With seamen it was very slack. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS. In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during December are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

for the influence of variations in national habits, climatic conditions etc., on the amount and allocation of working-class family expendi-ture in the different towns, it is pointed out in the Report that there is no direct means of measuring the relative amounts of "satisfac-tion" to be derived from different distributions of expenditure, or, tion " to be derived from different distributions of expenditure, or, consequently, of determining exactly what standard of living in any European town may be regarded as the equivalent of that of the selected families in Detroit. Moreover, although steps were taken to ensure that the price-data collected in the different countries should, so far as practicable, be on a comparable basis, strict comparability was not always obtainable. Consequently the figures arrived at for the different towns can only be approximate. Subject to these and other qualifications referred to in the Report, the general results of the inquiry, adjusted to apply to January, 1931, are summarised in the following Table, in which the total expenditure in each of the 14 European towns, on the articles and services covered by the 14 European towns, on the articles and services covered by the investigations, is expressed as a percentage of the corresponding expenditure in Detroit :---

Detroit	100	Marseilles		W	75-81
Stockholm	99-104	Manchester			70-74
Frankfort-on-Main	85-93	Warsaw	•••		67
Berlin	83-90	Rotterdam	•••		65-68 61-65
Cork		Antwerp	•••	Contraction of	OF .
Helsinski-Helsingfors	83	Istanbul Barcelona		Ner In	58
Paris	80-87	Darceiona	1000 2		

The Report contains a series of detailed Tables showing for each town the prices of the various commodities and services for which particulars were collected. An Appendix is also given, summarising the results of the investigation of the expenditure of the 100 selected families in Detroit.

COMPULSORY WAGE AND PRICE REDUCTIONS IN GERMANY.

ON 8th December, 1931, the President of the German Reich issued his Fourth Order for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure and the Preservation of Internal Order. The official explanatory memorandum accompanying the Order states that the increased intensity of the economic crisis and the control for the economic of the economic of the seconomic of the operation of international factors affecting the economic position of Germany necessitated the adoption of drastic measures for strengthen Germany necessitated the adoption of drastic measures for strengthen-ing the competitive position of the country and reducing unemployment. Accordingly, it was the primary aim of the Order to cheapen production, prices, and the cost of living by every possible means. A sensible diminution in the costs of production could be effected only if wages and salaries were reduced to the level prevailing at the beginning of 1927. The Government recognised how serious such a wage reduction would be to the workers; but the cost of living was already below that for 1927, and a further appreciable fall would result from the price reduction measures. Il would result from the price reduction measures. The terms of the Order as it affects wages and prices are

summarised below:-

Price Reductions.-(i) All prices fixed and controlled by cartels Price Reductions.—(i) All prices fixed and controlled by cartels, trusts and similar organisations, or by sales agreements, must be reduced before 1st January, 1932, to a level at least 10 per cent. below that of 1st July, 1931. Exception may be made by official authority in the case of prices fixed by international agreements. If the reduction is not effected by the prescribed date, agreements regulating prices become null and void. • During the period up to 1st July, 1932, no increase in the reduced prices, and no new price-fixing agreements, may be entered into without official authority. In the case of the coal-mining and potash industries, the general provisions are not to apply, specific provision being made for the reduction of prices by 10 per cent., with effect as from 1st January, 1932

(ii) The enforcement and general regulation of reductions in freely fixed prices is entrusted to a Federal Commissioner for Price Control,* with wide powers to secure price reductions in "the essential commodities and services of every-day life." He may appoint commodities and services of every-day life." He may appoint com-mittees to investigate prices, require the posting up of prices in markets and shops, and close down undertakings which fail to comply with his regulations. Furthermore, his powers are not confined to the supervision of freely fixed prices, but extend also to matters affecting reductions in controlled prices under the general provisions of the Order. (iii) The Order also provides for reductions in the charges for house rent (by from 10 to 15 per cent.), in conjunction with reductions in fixed interest and taxation charges.

Wage and Salary Reductions.—(a) Employees in Private Under-takings.—For manual and non-manual workers employed by private undertakings, wage and salary rates fixed by collective agreements current at the date of the Order, are, in principle, reduced as from 1st January, 1932, to the level of the rates fixed by corre-sponding agreements in force at 10th January, 1927. The reduction have been appreciated 10 margaretic between the two the level. sponding agreements in force at 10th January, 1927. The reduction may not, however, exceed 10 per cent. in general; but this limit may be extended to 15 per cent. in the exceptional cases in which agreed rates have not been reduced since 1st July, 1931. Having regard to the difficult economic situation of the coal-mining and potash industries and the special importance of the wage factor in these industries from the point of view of general price reductions, the existing rates are to be reduced by 10 to 15 per cent., with effect from 1st January, 1932, without regard to the wage or salary level at 10th January, 1927.

* Dr. Goerdeler, ex-Mayor of Leipzig, has been appointed to this post.

(b) Civil Servants and Employees of Public Bodies.—As from 1st January, 1932, the salaries of non-manual workers are reduced by 9 per cent. of the existing rates. Manual workers' wages are reduced by 10 per cent.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Engineering Industry .- By agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, a wage reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been applied from 28th December, 1931, at earliest, the date of application varying in the different regions. A further reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will become effective on 1st March, 1932.

FRANCE.

Textile Industry.—It is reported that wage reductions of 10 per cent. were enforced in the early part of January by the woolcombing establishments in Roubaix-Tourcoing, and, later, by the textile employers in Halluin; and that a similar reduction has since been applied in all branches of the textile industry in Roubaix-Tourcoing, with the ground for the textile industry in Roubaix-Tourcoing, applied in all branches of the textile industry in rousian with the exception of cotton spinning and dyeing and finishing.

GERMANY.

As reported in the article in the preceding column, under the Presidential Order of 8th December, 1931, all wage and salary rates throughout Germany were to be reduced in principle to the level of 10th January, 1927, with effect as from 1st January, 1932. Details of the revised rates fixed either by agreement between the employers and workers or by decision of the conciliation authorities are avail-able only in a few instances, of which the following are the most important. important :-

Iron and Steel Industry .- Further details regarding the arbitration award issued on 14th December, 1931, for the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry confirm the wage reductions reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 464), viz., the reduc-tion of the basic hourly rates for skilled and unskilled workers over 21 years of age from 79 and 63 pfennigs to 70 and 55 pfennigs, respectively. Piece-rates must be fixed in such a way as to enable the hourly earnings of pieceworkers to exceed these of timeworkers the hourly earnings of pieceworkers to exceed those of timeworkers by 10 instead of 15 per cent., as hitherto. The revised rates, which took effect as from 1st January, 1932, are to remain in force until 30th April, 1932. With regard to working hours, the 52 and 57-hour weeks for workers engaged in the working-up and producing indus-tries, respectively, were reduced to 48 and 54 hours (instead of 52 tries, respectively, were reduced to 45 and 54 hours (instead of 52 hours as originally reported). In the working-up industry, the em-ployers were empowered to introduce extended overtime working by agreement with the Works Council, if special circumstances so required or for the due fulfilment of contracts. The working hours agreement set up by the award took effect on 1st January, 1932, and is to remain operative until 30th September, 1932.

Metal and Engineering Industry .- For the Berlin metal and engineering industry, a recent award provided for reductions of from 9 to 12 per cent. in the rates for skilled and semi-skilled workers and 15 per cent. in the case of unskilled workers, no change being made in the piecework supplement of 15 per cent. The new basic rates for highly skilled workers, skilled workers, semi-skilled workers rates for highly skilled workers, skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers over 21 years of age now amount to 93, 82, 72 and 66 pfennigs, respectively, the corresponding rates for male workers between 18 and 21 years of age being 78, 69, 59.5 and 55.68 pfennigs. For female workers over 18 years of age the new rate is $46 \cdot 2$ pfennigs. The reductions took effect on 1st January, 1932.

Coal Mining Industry .- Under awards for the Ruhr and Saxony areas of the coal mining industry wage rates have been reduced by 10 per cent., with effect from 1st January until 30th April, 1932.

Dock Workers.—As from 1st January, 1932, the wage rates of dock workers at Hamburg were reduced by 10 per cent. under a conciliation award, the rate previously in force for the first or lowest paid shift being 8.30 Reichsmarks.

LUXEMBURG.

Iron and Steel Industry.—A general reduction of wages has been made by the principal Luxemburg iron and steel works. In certain undertakings, wages were reduced by 5 per cent. as from 15th Decemundertakings, wages were reduced by 5 per cent. as from 15th December, 1931; in another firm, reductions amounting to about 9 per cent. are to be applied in two stages with effect from 1st January and 1st February, 1932, but the rates of family allowances have been readjusted to the workers' advantage. In another large undertaking, the cost of living bonus of $2\cdot 2$ frances per day was abolished as from 1st January, 1932, and the supplements for Sunday work and overtime and family allowances were reduced.

NORWAY.

Dockworkers.—The Norwegian dockworkers' agreement, which expired on 31st October, 1931, has been replaced by an award, issued by the State Conciliator after the failure of the parties con-cerned to reach an agreement, and valid until 31st October, 1934, whereby hourly rates for dockworkers in Oslo and Stavanger are reduced from $1 \cdot 18$ to $1 \cdot 14$ kroner, whilst those in other ports (includ-ing Bergen) are reduced from $1 \cdot 15$ to $1 \cdot 11$ kroner. Provision is made for a readjustment of rates at December, 1932, in accordance with changes in the cost of living.

12

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry the improvement previously reported continued in all sections up to the Christmas holidays, but at the end of the month there were some signs of falling off, particularly in the section spinning American cotton. Employment generally was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 27.4 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 29.3 at 23rd November, 1931, and 47.4 at 22nd December, 1930. In the wool textile industry the improvement provided presented

In the wool textile industry the improvement previously reported continued. Employment was better than it was a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16.6 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 17.9 at 23rd November, 1931, and 27.7 at 22nd December, 1930. In the carpet trade also

change as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section it continued moderate, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section, and with saddlery and harness makers was still slack.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

(a) CERTAIN	MINING AN	D METAL INDU	STRIES.	ALTREPUSED 1	
and the set of the set of the	Workpeople included	Desember	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for December, 1931.	December, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	840,451 5,215 1,614	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·95 5·59 5·76 Furnaces in Blast.	Days. + 0·17 + 0·25 + 0·04	Days. - 0·33 + 0·36 - 0·17 Number,	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		70 Mills working. 436 Shifts Worked	 +13	-6 +90	
Iron and Steel	49,208	(one week). 258,189	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent.} \\ + 4 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	Per cent. -5.9	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

alle station of the	Numb	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
Industry.	Week ended	d Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Woollen	74,735 54,555 80,295 10,252 58,770 9,621 9,644	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 20.7 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 5.1 \\ + 1.9 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 3.9 \end{array}$	£ 125,974 107,016 141,352 19,267 123,355 15,819 23,805	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 8 \\ - 6 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 30 \cdot 2 \\ + 8 \cdot 6^{*} \\ + 3 \cdot 8^{*} \\ + 15 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 3^{*} \\ - 8 \cdot 0^{*} \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 21st December, 1931, among insured persons in the rates of unemploy-tive divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :--

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at December,	Decreas Total Pe as con	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1931. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Soctland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$\begin{array}{c} 2,346,610\\ 973,250\\ 894,700\\ 1,893,050\\ 2,073,010\\ 2,222,930\\ 1,350,330\\ 606,120\\ 270,000\\ 140,000\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	8.4 9.3 10.1 16.8 15.0 22.2 17.9 17.5 17.8 1.4	13.114.416.419.325.226.931.725.53.7	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 1.2 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 2.0 \\ + & 0.3 \\ \end{array} $	+ 3.3+ 3.3+ 0.7+ 0.7+ 4.1+ 3.4+ 0.5- 7.9+ 0.9	
Total	12,770,000	23.2	15.0	20.9	- 0.5	+ 0.7	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

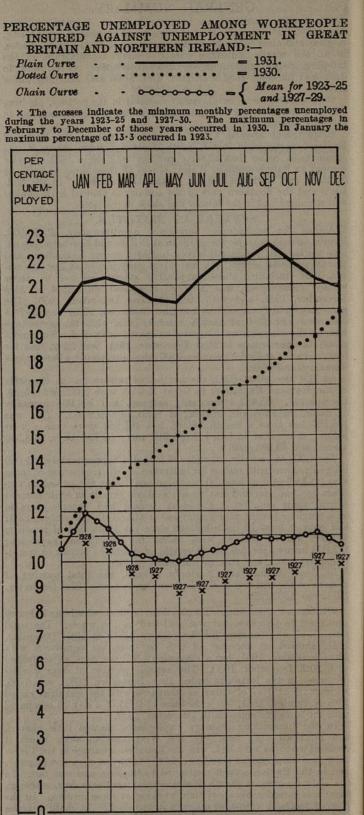
The following Table shows, month by month from December, 1930, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern

Ireland. In order to preserve comparability, the percentages for each month in this Table have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, and no allowance has been made for the monthly increase in the insured population :-

wed Workpeople

Percentages		byed an		and Fem		and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.	
1930. 22 December 1931. 26 January 23 February 23 March 27 April 18 May	20.7 22.1 22.6 22.7 22.0 21.9	18.8 19.9 19.6 18.4 18.0 17.9	14.9 16.5 16.7 16.5 16.3 16.3	5·3 5·0 5·0 5·0 4·6 4·5	20·2 21·5 21·7 21·5 20·9 20·8	1930 29 Dec. 1931. 26 Jan. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 27 Apr. 1 June	2,725,000 2,671,000 2,694,000 2,655,000 2,594,000 2,702,000	
22 June 27 July 24 August 21 September 26 October 23 November 21 December	22.5 23.2 23.1 23.7 23.6 23.6 23.6 23.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	5·2 5·7 5·3 5·2 3·8 3·4 3·2	21·2 22·0 22·0 22·6 21·9 21·4 20·9	29 June 27 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept. 26 Oct. 30 Nov. 21 Dec.	2,736,000 2,783,000 2,834,000 2,897,000 2,792,000 2,688,000 2,574,000	

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

unus frantin	ST. L	in mary		Constant of			Total.
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931.
South-Eastern South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		2,986 734 567 563 680 724 731 303	2,690 1,879 1,535 2,798 3,412 3,124 2,108 1,129	2,111 586 528 630 869 693 532 290	1,851 1,307 1,251 2,639 2,537 3,202 1,957 534	9,638 4,506 3,881 6,630 7,498 7,743 5,328 2,256	0.41 0.46 0.43 0.35 0.36 0.35 0.39 0.39 0.37
GREAT BRITAIN		7,288	18,675	6,239	15,278	47,480	0.38

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

January, 1932.

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.

Days. -0.03 -0.20

-0.68-0.54-0.91-0.73-0.72

-0.72-0.37-0.27-0.04

-0.73-0.63-0.33-0.60-0.05

-0.39

-0.17

-0.33

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed an improvement as com-with the previous month, but was still bad on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, incl those temporarily stopped, was 24.6 at 21st December, 193 compared with 27.1 at 23rd November, 1931, and 19.7 at December, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increase 0.1 from 18.9 to 19.0, but the percentage temporarily sto decreased by 2.6 from 8.2 to 5.6.

decreased by 2.6 from 8.2 to 5.6. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at December, 1931, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as comp with 28th November, 1931, but a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as pared with 20th December, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fort ended 19th December, 1931, was 4.95, an increase of 0.17 of a d compared with the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931, h decrease of 0.33 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930.

decrease of 0.33 of a day as compared with the fortnight e 20th December, 1930. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining dist the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight e 19th December, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the M Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal r in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in totals.

	Wage Ea	al Numberners on 6 Books at	er of Colliery	Average Numb Days worked per by the Mine		
Districts.	19th Dec.,	(-)asc) or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+ (-)asc wi	0
Burthers Pression	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	1
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	41,980 110,795	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent} \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\frac{\text{Per cent}}{-7\cdot0} \\ -7\cdot5$	Days. 5·44 5·14	Days. + 0 · 11 + 0 · 16	the state
morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester	8,102 107,916 50,126 68,783 53,267 60,848	$+ 2.0 \\ - 0.0 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 1.6 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 0.2$	-12.5 -6.3 -1.6 -6.4 -2.3 -2.7	4.88 4.58 4.28 4.46 4.33 4.45	+0.15 +0.02 +0.15 +0.30 +0.39	の一日の一日の一日
Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs.† Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset	60,848 17,340 21,982 30,281 9,708	+ 0.3 + 1.6 + 0.3 - 0.3	$+ 1.1 \\ - 9.7 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 0.3$	5·39 4·74 4·92 4·94	+0.39 +0.62 +0.12 +0.42 +0.27	1 I Lander
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	6,016 13,827 152,761	+ 0.3 + 0.1 + 1.2	+13.1 - 3.3 - 5.5	5·50 5·15 5·35	+0.33 + 0.06	TIL
England and Wales	753,732	+ 0.4	- 5.0	4.87	+0.16	101
SCOTLAND : Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,826 20,548 53,345	+ 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c} - 3 \cdot 0 \\ - 7 \cdot 3 \\ - 8 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	5·74 5·60 5·60	+0.29 + 0.13 + 0.27	- +++
Scotland	86,719	+ 1.3	- 7.1	5.62	+0.24	+
GREAT BRITAIN	840,451	+ 0.5	- 5.2	4.95	+0.17	100

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, was 0.84 of a day per week, of which 0.81 of a day was due to want of trade and trans-port difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931, was 1.01 days per week, of which 0.97 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, were 0.44 of a day per week, and 0.41 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding-time for the December and November, 1931, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week during the December, 1930, period. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th December, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,856,900 tons, as compared with 18,089,200 tons in the four weeks ended 28th November, 1931, and 20,270,000 tons in the four weeks ended 20th December, 1930. The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 21st December, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd November, 1931, and 22nd December, 1930, are shown in the following Table:—

* * 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 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

I The second	Unem	nsured P ployed a	ersons Ro t 21st De	ecorded a	as 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages			
Area.	Numbers.		P	ercentag	as con	as compared with a			
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before,		
Great Britain England and	198,800	58,390	19.0	5.6	24.6	- 2.5	+ 4.9		
<i>Wales</i> Scotland Principal Districts	169,955 28,845	54,979 3,411	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	5·9 2·8	24·3 26·7	-2.8 -0.5	$\begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 7 \\ + & 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$		
in England and Wales :	10,550 40,068	285 954	20·8 27·0	0·5 0·6	21·3 27·6	- 1.7 - 0.4	+ 5.6 + 4.5		
and Westmor- land	3,293 23,893	1,464 16,370	28·9 13·3	12·9 9·2	41·8 22·5	+ 6.5 - 4.8	+ 8.6 + 5.9		
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	16,363 5,385	6,150 6,186	18·5 8·3	7·0 9·6	25·5 17·9	$- 2 \cdot 7$ + 2 \cdot 0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \end{array}$		
Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	6,457 803	4,495 20	10·1 6·4	7·0 0·1	17·1 6·5	-2.4 -4.6	+ 5.9 + 0.7		
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,290	3,041	14.8	4.4	19.2	- 0.5	+ 1.2		
Kent Wales and	1,510 256	1,121	13·2 4·3	9.8	23·0 4·3	- 4·5 - 0·4	$+$ $8 \cdot 1$ $ 24 \cdot 9$		
Monmouth	49,557	14,854	22.6	6.8	29.4	- 6.0	+ 3.9		

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 5,317,500 tons in December, 1931, as compared with 5,317,100 tons in November, 1931, and with 5,982,200 tons in December, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during December and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 42.5 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 42.6 at 23rd November, 1931, and 35.2 at 22nd December, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

	peo Mi	imber of W ple employ nes include the Return	ed at ed in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 19th	night Dec. (-) as com- ended pared with a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,050 1,812 1,353	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 1.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 31 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 6 \\ - 9 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Days. 5·39 5·94 5·41	Days. + 0.20 + 0.07 + 0.56	Days. + 0.48 - 0.06 + 0.53	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,215	- 0.0	- 18.5	5.59	+ 0.25	+ 0.33 + 0.36	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 19th December, 1931, by firms making returns was 1,614, showing a decrease of $4\cdot 1$ per cent., as compared with November, 1931, and a decrease of $37\cdot 5$ per cent., as compared with December, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* by the mines making returns, was $5\cdot 76$ in December, 1931, as compared with $5\cdot 72$ in November, 1931, and $5\cdot 93$ in December, 1930. 1930.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.0 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 40.9 at 23rd November, 1931, and 35.7 at 22nd December, 1930.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 70 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, 1931, the same number as at the end of November, 1931, compared with 76 at the end of December, 1930. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,673 workpeople at the end of December, 1931, the returns showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with November, 1931, but a decrease of 17.1 per cent. compared with December, 1930. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of December, 1931, November, 1931, and December, 1930 :--

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fur in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Rendering and	addressed 1		restand	14			
ENGLAND AND WALES.				-	.7.00	1	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	17	18	24	- 1	- 7	
Lancs Partsof Lancs. and Yorks.	36	5	5	6		- 1	
(including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	4	4	4			
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants Lincolnshire	43 23	22 6	23 6	22 7	- 1	<u> </u>	
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick	38	7	6	6	+ 1	+ 1	
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	21	4	3	2	+ 1	+ 2	
England and Wales	273	65	65	71		- 6	
SCOTLAND	83	5	5	5	·		
GREAT BRITAIN	356	70	70	76		- 6	

The production of pig iron in December, 1931, amounted to 330,600 tons, compared with 296,400 tons in November, 1931, and 349,800 tons in December, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little change, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.4 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 45.5 at 23rd November, 1931, and 50.6 at 22nd December, 1930.

22nd December, 1930. At certain firms, employing 49,208 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 19th December, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th November, 1931, but decreased by 5.9 per cent. as compared with December, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.2 in the week ended 19th December, 1931, as compared with 5.2 in November, 1931, and 5.0 in December, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

ber and community also report bereat	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
10" is cranpabel 10" is cranpabel 10" is cranting tool	Week ended 19th	ded compared 9th with a		Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
ant is attening	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,214 1,099 19,583 1,268 5,948 6,543	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ + 10 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 6 \\ - & 39 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 33 \cdot 6 \\ - & 14 \cdot 7 \\ - & 12 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	24,177 4,793 96,010 5,794 32,795 37,389	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 22 \cdot 3 \\ + 12 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 3 \\ - & 30 \cdot 0 \\ + & 7 \cdot 6 \\ - & 37 \cdot 6 \\ - & 14 \cdot 4 \\ - & 9 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	
Mechanics, Labourers	10,553	- 0.4	-10.0	57,231	- 1.4	-10.2	
TOTAL	49,208	+ 3.8	- 9.5	258,189	+ 4.8	- 5.9	
DISTRICTS.		10 m	i her		and the second		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	10,219	- 0.6	- 4.9	54,868	$-1\cdot 2$	- 2.1	
Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs.	15,049 405	$\begin{array}{c} + & 5 \cdot 4 \\ + & 5 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7 \cdot 0 \\ - & 17 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	80,197 1,833	+7.3 + 17.5	-4.8 -19.8	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	3,080 4,584	-17.5 + 0.5	$-31 \cdot 1$ + 4 \cdot 8	15,853 24,683	-20.8 + 1.3	$-22 \cdot 9 + 11 \cdot 6$	
Counties Wales and Mon- mouth	2,778 5,919	$\begin{array}{c} -7.5\\ +13.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} -7\cdot4\\ -0\cdot9\end{array}$	14,853 31,528	$\begin{array}{r} - 7 \cdot 1 \\ + 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	42,034 7,174	$\begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7 \cdot 1 \\ - & 21 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	223,815 34,374	$^{+1.9}_{+28.6}$	-3.3 -19.8	
TOTAL	49,208	+ 3.8	- 9.5	258,189	+ 4.8	- 5.9	

The ngures relate to the number of shifts during which the wo ation, taken in conjunction with the number of men emple ant is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, by intended to imply that the number of shifts shown we ed by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in verage number of shifts.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu-facturers, amounted to 422,400 tons in December, 1931, as com-pared with 459,200 tons in November, 1931, and 337,200 tons in December, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment still remained very slack. In the week ended 19th December, 1931, 348 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 331 in the week ended 28th November, 1931, and with 282 in the week

Works.	Numbe	r of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	63 11	+ 5	+ 8 + 5	348 88	$+ 17^{*}$ - 4	+ 66 + 24	
TOTAL	74	+ 5	+13	436	+ 13*	+ 90	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December, 1931, amounted to 71,389 tons, or 4,010 tons more than in November, 1931, and 21,246 tons more than in December, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during December. In the two principal districts (the North-Eastern division and Scotland) the percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed was still over 70. In Scotland there was a considerable increase in the numbers wholly unemployed, but the numbers temporarily stopped showed a decline. In the ship-repairing industry in South Wales employment showed an improvement, but in Northern Ireland there was a further decline. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in all the principal

districts

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st December, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd November, 1931, and 22nd December, 1930 :---

Divisions.	Number of dWorkpeople mployed at Dec., 1931.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 21st Dec., 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
91-2-201-0-	Wouth Action Act		Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	3,695 1,318 6,064 121 41,361 15,311 38,973 3,757 6,810	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 146 \\ - & 21 \\ + & 382 \\ - & 33 \\ + & 39 \\ - & 514 \\ + & 146 \\ - & 500 \\ + & 485 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 276 \\ + & 231 \\ + & 2,209 \\ - & 21 \\ + & 7,638 \\ + & 2,348 \\ + & 11,579 \\ - & 1,048 \\ + & 1,880 \end{array}$	$38 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 54 \cdot 5 \\ 71 \cdot 8 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 7 \\ 158 \cdot 7 \\ 158$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1.5 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 10.3 \\ \hline \\ - 1.8 \\ + 0.2 \\ - 7.2 \\ + 4.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.3 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 10.7 \\ - 5.2 \\ + 17.7 \\ + 9.5 \\ + 23.2 \\ - 11.0 \\ + 19.0 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	117,410	- 162	+ 25,092	60.1	- 0.1	+15.0

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1931, amounted to 400,505 tons, as compared with 417,385 tons at the end of September, 1931, and with 908,902 tons at the end of December, 1930. There was thus a decrease of 16,880 tons in the work in hand as compared with the Green et the ord of September 1931, and a decrease of was thus a decrease of 16,880 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures at the end of September, 1931, and a decrease of 508,397 tons as compared with the tonnage which was being built at the end of December, 1930. The present total is the lowest recorded since September, 1887, and includes about 154,000 tons on which work has been suspended. The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 104,784 tons, showing an increase of 66,109 tons over the corresponding figures for the previous quarter. These increased figures are, how-ever, still much below the quarterly average reached during recent vears.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 70,707 tons, as compared with 80,340 tons in the previous three months.

* Revised figures.

January, 1932.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction at the works or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1931, amounted to 402,728 h.p., as compared with 469,155 h.p. in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in December remained bad, though improving slightly EMPLOYMENT in December remained bad, though improving slightly in some sections. The improvement was most noticeable in textile engineering, but employment in that section was still slack. There was also some improvement, on the whole, in general engineering and motor vehicle manufacture, but employment continued very bad in both sections. In marine engineering it continued to decline and was extremely depressed. In constructional and electrical engineering it showed little change, and remained very bad in the former and slack in the latter.

Compared with a year ago employment was worse in all sections and in all areas, though in the North-Western Division and in Wales the net decline during the year was very small. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured

workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st December, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :---

a model seros	o and a	Jour	DOIOI	The second second	and didne	and of any a	Las and	Tank
	Ta as a naod T	Numb	er of la	insure t 21st	d Worki Decemi	people U per, 1931	nemploy	ed
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering. Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (or Decrease as compa with a		
and den	Genera ing; 1 Iron a Fou	Eng	Engine	Const Engi	Wehicle and		Month before.	Y be:
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	10,439 7,268 5,040 17,840 37,737 44,578 27,591 1,794 2,408	996 273 4,201 1,612 4,139 993 77	583 897 269 12,040 340 10,557 48	175 107 1,823 2,227 1,117 2,289 242	4,552 4,378 28,696 2,526 5,984 2,474 689	13,574 10,695 52,829 56,142 56,158 43,904	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 60 \\ - & 1,572 \\ - & 1,717 \\ - & 2,026 \\ + & 1,811 \\ - & 21 \end{array} $	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	154,695			1.2.4	1	261,329	e hann	135
	Pe	rcenta	iges Un	emplo	oyed at 2	1st Dece	mber, 19	931.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales NorthernIreland	$12 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	33.726.613.318.759.041.558.834.368.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$14 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.0\\ -0.4\\ -0.1\\ -0.7\\ -0.8\\ -1.2\\ +0.6\\ +0.6\end{array} $	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	26-8	15.1	51.2	29.4	22.2	26.0	- 0.5	+
Ditto, Nov. 1931 Ditto, Dec. 1930	27 · 6 24 · 7	14·9 11·1	$50 \cdot 0$ $32 \cdot 3$	$\frac{30\cdot 0}{23\cdot 9}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	26.5 21.8		

On the North-East Coast employment in marine and general engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire there was again some improvement in textile engineering, but in the other sections in that county and in Lincolnshire employment remained bad. In Lan-cashire and Cheshire also there was a further improvement in textile engineering, but amployment generally was still your had

cashire and Cheshire also there was a further improvement in textile engineering, but employment generally was still very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the general and motor vehicle sections remained bad, but in electrical engineering it showed an improvement and was moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leieester district employ-ment remained slack, though showing some improvement. In London and the Southern Counties employment, on the whole, remained quiet. There was some improvement in general engineer-ing, and in London there was also an improvement in the motor vehicle industry; but in the South-Western division employment showed a decline in that section.

In Scotland employment in general and marine engineering de-clined and was very bad; and it also remained very bad, with little general change, in Wales and Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY. LOTTION INDUSTRY. In this industry the improvement previously reported con-tinued in all sections up to the Christmas holidays; but some signs of falling off were recorded at the end of the month, particularly in the section spinning American cotton. Employment generally was considerably better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.4 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 29.3 at 23rd November, 1931, and with 47.4 at 22nd December, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lýne there was a further improvement in all sections, and employment generally was much better than a year ago. At Glossop, Hyde and Stalybridge employment was better than in November; at Stockport there was little change. At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad, but was much better than a year ago; production during December

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

ear fore.

9.281

4.2

was estimated at about two-thirds of full capacity. In the manufacturing section also employment continued bad generally, but was better than a year ago; there was an improvement in employment in the velvet section.

At Bolton employment was described as bad with spinners and with weavers, and as slack with card-room workers; the proportion of operative spinners working less than half time remained at about 28 or 29 per cent. throughout the month. In the weaving section there was still considerable under-employment. At Leigh employ-ment in the spinning section was moderate, and slightly better than in November. At Bury the position continued to improve. At Rochdale the recent improvement was maintained, but employment was still very slack was still very slack.

Rochdale the recent improvement was maintained, but employment was still very slack. At Preston the improvement reported last month was maintained until the latter part of December, although employment was still very slack with firms engaged in the Indian trade. At Chorley there was little change; under-employment was reported in the weaving section with those engaged on plain medium cloths. At Blackburn there was a further improvement in the weaving mills; many mills already partially occupied were better employed, and in addition, six mills were re-opened during the month; the number of mills closed at the end of the month was 66, as compared with 70 at the end of November. At Accrington weavers were re-absorbed to a considerable extent during the month; most firms were on full time, although in some cases the full complement of looms was not in operation. At Darwen employment still remained very bad; there was, however, a slight improvement during the month; an additional 300 looms resumed work, and at some of the other mills operatives were working with a larger number of looms; irregular short time continued in the preparation departments. At Great Harwood an improvement was reported in the weaving section, but employment generally was still very bad. At Burnley the improvement reported during the last two months was main-tained; at Padiham employment continued fair. At Nelson the weaving mills were busy during December; but at Colne, in spite of a slight improvement, employment was described as bad with weavers. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad. In Yorkshire there was a further improvement, and employment generally was much better than a year ago; some overtime was worked in the Calder Valley. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

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

		Number Vorkpeoj		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
that part of the plant	Week ended 19th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
durant of the state of the	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	12,828 25,078 28,677 8,152	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ +29 \cdot 8 \\ +27 \cdot 9 \\ +14 \cdot 8 \\ +9 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	£ 20,657 39,298 47,537 18,482	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Per cent. +43·4 +46·7 +20·8 +14·3	
TOTAL	74,735	+ 3.1	+20.7	125,974	+ 2-2	+30.2	
DISTRICTS.	-	Pour Sta	Sugar States	and a state of the	Contraction of the second	e garte	
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	6,569	+ 3.4	+ 52 . 9	10,566	+ 3.5	+76.3	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and	6,805 10,853 12,457	+ 7.4 + 0.8 - 0.0	+32.6 +22.4 +11.5	11,252 19,031 19,669	+ 5.1 - 0.4 - 2.4	+59.9 + 36.7 + 21.1	
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	7,298 5,526 6,095	$^{+2.0}_{+6.1}_{+11.6}$	$+28 \cdot 9$ +39 \cdot 6 + 1 \cdot 5	12,628 8,881 9,790	+ 2.1 + 6.8 + 11.3	+36.4 +47.6 - 1.3	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,247 4,171 2,518 2,139 3,086 2,971	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.4 \\ +28.5 \\ + \ 1.9 \\ +47.2 \\ +14.0 \\ + \ 9.8 \end{array} $	7,520 8,216 5,498 2,815 5,465 4,643	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.5 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 2.0 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 3.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 5 \\ + 29 \cdot 4 \\ + 6 \cdot 7 \\ + 53 \cdot 2 \\ + 41 \cdot 7 \\ + 15 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	
TOTAL	74,735	+ 3.1	+20.7	125,974	+ 2.2	+30-2	

Returns from firms employing about 74,000 operatives in the week ended 19th December showed that about 11 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 14½ hours each on the average. The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton centres in Lancashire at 21st December, 1931 :—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st December, 1931.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,057 11,451	9,058 6,280	11,115 17,731	900 5,873	3,930 2,638	4,830 8,511	15,945 26,242			
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	2,505 10,984 1,603	9,111 32,881 339	11,616 43,865 1,942	1,101 1,594 174	5,390 3,656 301	6,491 5,250 475	18,107 49,115 2,417			
Total	28,600	57,669	86,269	9,642	15,915	25,557	111,826			

January, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10001.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing		0.070	0.704	101	+ 901 + 281 + 135	± 14	- 2 290
Weaving Other Pro- cesses	-1571	- 7,655 - 65	- 9,226	- 659	+ 2,046 + 66	- 2,705 - 56	- 11,955
Total	-2316	-13,640	- 15,956	+ 473	- 663	- 190	- 16,14

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton inters) were 196,878,100 lbs. in December, 1931, compared with 168,464,500 lbs. in November, 1931, and with 190,383,300 lbs. in December, 1930.

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 14,923,700 lbs. in December, 1931, compared with 11,808,900 lbs. in November, 1931, and with 11,646,500 lbs. in December, 1930.

The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in December, 1931, were 149,699,900 square yards, compared with 125,990,500 square yards in the previous month, and 130,154,200 square yards in December, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THE improvement previously reported continued in the woollen, worsted, and carpet sections, but was much less marked than in the two previous months. Employment was much better than a year

two previous months. Employment was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.6 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 17.9 at 23rd November, 1931, and with 27.7 at 22nd December, 1930. Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further slight im-provement. At Bradford employment in the combing and spinning departments continued brisk; several mills in these sections were working extra shifts. In the manufacturing department at Brad-ford there was a definite shortage of experienced burlers and menders, and several firms were considering the training of plain weavers to do fancy weaving. At Huddersfield employment in the fine worsted (men's wear) section remained quiet, with much short time. At Keighley the improved position was maintained; several firms were working two shifts. At Halifax and Leeds there was a further slight improvement. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 19th December showed that 15½ per cent. were on short time, to the extent of 64 hours each on the average. With wool sorters employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the wool combing department the merino

than a year ago. In the wool combing department the merino section was running full time, and in some cases overtime was worked; the improvement in the crossbred (carding) and preparing sections was maintained, but in these two sections there was still a considerable was maintained, but in these two sections there was sain a contactant amount of short time. About 13 per cent. of the operatives in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, nearly $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short time in the week ended 19th December; about 23 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 9 hours each on the average.

the average. In the worsted spinning department the improvement recorded last month was maintained in Yorkshire, and much overtime was again reported. In Scotland, on the other hand, some short time was worked. Taking the department as a whole, about 9 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, to the extent of 10 hours each on an average in the week ended 19th December; while overtime was worked by 41 per cent. to the

extent of 6 hours each on the average. Employment showed a further improvement with worsted weavers About 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 19th December, losing about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average*; overtime was worked by 24 per cent. to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section .- In this section also there was some further Woollen Section.—In this section also there was some further emprovement. Employers' returns for the week ended 19th De-cember showed that 20 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department and 28 per cent. of those in the weaving department* worked short time, losing about 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. Overtime was worked by 25 per cent. of the workers in the spinning section to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, and by $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of those in the weaving section, to the extent of 5 hours each. In the woollen section as a whole, 24 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 11 hours each in short time* in the week ended 19th December, and 20 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on and 20 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on

and 20 per cent. whiled overland, to characterize the average. At Huddersfield employment continued fairly good, and in the Colne Valley it was good; a good deal of overtime was worked, and a few firms were running night and day. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) and in the Leeds and Halifax districts, there was little general change. In the rag and shoddy

• 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.

trade employment was reported as fair, and showed a slight improvement. In the rug and blanket trade employment was reported as good in Yorkshire, and better than a year ago. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers was described as good, and better than for some time past. At Rochdale most flannel manufacturers still had part of their machinery idle.

fiannel manufacturers still had part of their machinery idle. In the West of England an improvement was reported at Trow-bridge, at Frome, and at Buckfastleigh. In Wales employment showed little change. In Scotland employment on the whole showed a decline; there was much short time, and nearly all the mills were working far below their full capacity. *Carpet Section.*—Employment showed an improvement as com-pared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, includ-ing those temporarily stopped, was 11.0 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 14.1 at 23rd November, 1931, and with 20.0 at 22nd December, 1930. At Kidderminster employment was described as fair, and as

22nd December, 1930. At Kidderminster employment was described as fair, and as better than a year ago; in the Wilton section irregular time was reported, but full time in the other sections, with some overtime in the Axminster section. In Yorkshire employment continued fair, and was about the same as in November. In Scotland there was on the whole some improvement, but employment was described as poor at Johnstone. In the carpet section as a whole, 14 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 19th December, losing 18 hours each on an average; 25 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

The Stant		Number o Vorkpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
	Week ended 19th Dec., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 19th Dec., 1931.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan.,* 1926 = 100.)
Departments : WORSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,779 38,060 19,046 9,634 1,776	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	92.8 92.1 90.5 94.9 99.6	26,881 55,974 33,888 21,433 3,176	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	83·4 86·4 77·8 79·4 71·1
Total—Worsted	80,295	+ 1.4	91.9	141,352	+ 1.2	82.5
Woollen Section : Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	915 12,828 22,226 16,106 2,480	$ \begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & \\ + & & & 0.5 \\ - & & & 0.2 \\ + & & & 0.2 \end{array} $	72 · 6 88 · 1 93 · 7 90 · 7 84 · 8	1,934 26,819 38,391 34,813 5,059	$ \begin{array}{rcrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	71·1 93·8 92·3 89·7 90·2
Total—Woollen	54,555	+ 0.3	90.7	107,016	- 1.4	91.1
CARPET SECTION	10,252	+ 1.1	107.5	19,267	- 0.8	108.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	145,102	+ 1.0	92 · 2	267,635	- 0.0	87.4
		and the second		Therewit		SC. M.M.
Districts: Worsted Section : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Deurchury Bat	35,318 8,729 8,702 8,507 8,109	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	89·3 97·0 88·2 97·0 93·5	65,855 15,043 14,047 14,082 13,952	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 2 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	78.1 77.6 78.3 90.3 93.0
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,595	+ 1.6	103.9	5,459	+ 0.8	105.1
Total, West Riding West of England	72,960	+ 1.6	91.7	128,438	+ 1.2	81.3
and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,832 396 2,107	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	89·1 135·8 101·0	8,699 771 3,444	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 8 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 83 \cdot 2 \\ 134 \cdot 7 \\ 133 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
Total—Worsted	80,295	+ 1.4	91.9	141,352	+ 1.2	82.5
Woollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,366	+ 1.8	89-2	27,796	- 1.0	88.0
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,712 7,065 2,407	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	89·9 96·8 88·3	21,307 14,580 5,057	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.4 \\ - & 2.1 \end{array} $	99·8 98·7 80·4
Vale Bradford	1,278	+ 0.5	100.2	2,342	- 2.9	77 · 2
Total, West Riding Lancashire	33,828 4,836	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array}$	92·4 89·5	71,082 9,376	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	94·7 89·7
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,819 11,903 169	$+ 1.6 \\ - 1.1 \\ - 2.3$	93·4 85·6 132·1	6,519 19,816 223	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	97 · 8 78 · 9 125 · 6
Total—Woollen	54,555	+ 0.3	90.7	107,016	- 1.4	91.1
CARPET SECTION	10,252	+ 1.1	107.5	19,267	- 0.8	108.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	145,102	+ 1.0	92.2	267,635	- 0.0	87.4

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

January, 1932.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 75,975,200 lbs. in December, 1931, compared with 42,604,100 lbs. in the previous month and 57,552,200 lbs. in December, 1930. The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 19th December, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 28th November, 1931 :---

	18.				125 136			115 T	101
] 6	Perce emplo (-	yed a witho	s com ut a fi	(+) of pared gure, sople re	with	prev fies ") in nu vious 1 few of	um not r no
	Sor a Co	fool ting nd mb- ng.	Spin	ning.	Wea	ving.		her pts.	D (iu) ir s
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huldersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Scotland TOTAL	+-+	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 0 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 4 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+++++ ++ ++1 +	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	++++ + + 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ - \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+++11+++	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 6.9\\ 0.3\\ 0.8\\ 2.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 0.8\\ 1.1 \end{array} $	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
			ployed	las co	c. (+) ompar mifies	ed wi	th pr	eviou	
		Spir	nning.	Wea	wing.		he r pts.		A) Dep iclu spec
WoolLEN SECTION : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbu Batley, etc.) Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and M lands Scotland Wales		+++++1 +1	$1 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 4$ $0 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 7$ 	1++1++ +1	2·9 2·4 0·5 0·1 1·2 0·5 2·1 3·6 0·8 2·9	- + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 0.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.9 \\ 3.6 \\ \end{array} $	17111	+
TOTAL			0.5	-	0.5		0.2		+ (

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st December, 1931 :----

	N	umbers (ez a	t 21st]	g Casua Decemb	ls) on the er, 1931.	Registe	rs
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	1
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	173	3	176	182	5	187	10000
· Preparing	677	576	1,253	308	196	504	1
Wool Combing	406	271	677	377	253	630	100
Wool Carding	580	143	723	389	70	459	
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	449	139	588	280	152	432	No.
Spinning Wool Winding and	693	1,260	1,953	241	629	870	aller .
Warping Worsted Winding and	126	34	160	251	42	293	1
Warping	152	190	342	287	195	482	12
Woollen Weaving	207	795	1,002	307	2,177	2,484	
Worsted Weaving	229	473	702	106	1,845	1,951	
Other Processes	1,361	119	1,480	866	95	961	10.04
TOTAL	5,053	4,003	9,056	3,594	5,659	9,253	1

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd November, 1931 :--

the second se	100,000	Sens Theater	2-127	ALCONT OF	- 2.07		and in the	Section 2					
Department.	1	Whol	ly U	nemp	oloy	red.	- Maria	Tem	pora	rily St	opi	ped.	
2 spartment.	Men.		w	Women.		otal.	Men.		Women.		Total.		1
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	I	13	-	1	1	14	+	18	+	1	+	19	+
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+	2 36 26 49	+	98 75 27 40	++++	100 39 53 9	-+	31 9 51 28	-+++	28 83 10 23	++++	3 74 61 51	-+++
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	200	53	1	814	- Al	867	Part -	57	-	161	-	104	T
and Warping Worsted Winding	123	6	2.45	5	-	11	-	50	+	20	1	30	1 B
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	I FIEL	37 9 17 169	I I	129 322 420 23	1111	166 331 437 192		13 57 94 76	-++-	69 623 119 7	1++1	56 566 25 83	1+11
TOTAL	-	319	-1	,804		2123	-	88	+	614	+	526	I

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

All Depts. includ-ng not speci-fied).

1.9 $\frac{1\cdot 6}{1\cdot 6}$ 1.4

mbers onth.

1.3

Cotal. 363 1,757 1,307 1,182 1,020 2.823

453 824 3,486 2,653 2,441 8,309

Cotal. 97 113

1,597

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1931, were 3,040,300 lbs., compared with 3,417,900 lbs. in November, 1931, and with 2,825,100 lbs. in December, 1930.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1931, were 7,502,800 square yards, compared with 6,350,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 7,525,200 square yards in December, 1930

The exports of blankets were 22,297 pairs, 24,436 pairs, and 38,056 pairs in December, 1931, November, 1931, and December, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in most districts showed a further decline, and was slack generally, with short-time working fairly general. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.5 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 16.7 at 23rd November, 1931, and with 25.6 at 22nd December, 1930.

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

		Number (orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
An <u>tra</u> e shares	Week ended 19th	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a
	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 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	1,805 10,195 4,111 5,736 5,052 5,389 1,424 2,303 5,760 1,857 1,721	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ \hline \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 2 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 7.9\\ + 3.2\\ + 5.2\\ - 8.2\\ + 2.2\\ + 0.9\\ - 0.5\\ - 8.0\\ + 3.9\\ - 1.3\\ - 2.0\\ \end{array}$	£ 3,757 21,862 9,214 12,188 11,278 12,252 3,223 4,045 10,711 3,086 3,909	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 21 \cdot 5 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 10 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 4 \\ - 14 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 12 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 8 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict Other parts of England and Wales	6,355 1,100 3,967	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +13\cdot7 \\ +7\cdot9 \\ +2\cdot7 \end{array}$	12,428 2,033 9,086	$+ 2 \cdot 4$ + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 9	+22.4 + 4.7 +10.5
England and Wales Scotland	56,775	$\frac{-1\cdot 2}{-1\cdot 2}$	$\frac{+2\cdot 1}{-3\cdot 8}$	119,072	- 0.8	+ 0.1
Great Britain	58,770		$\frac{-3.8}{+1.9}$	4,283	$\frac{-0.3}{-0.8}$	$\frac{-8\cdot7}{-0\cdot3}$

Great Britain ... $58,770 - 1\cdot 2 + 1\cdot 9$ $123,355 - 0\cdot 8 - 0\cdot 3$ Returns received from firms employing nearly 58,000 workpeople in the week ended 19th December indicated that about 40 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 11 hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 9 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 4 hours each on the average. Employment in London continued moderate, and showed a further slight decline. At Leicester the decline which set in at the end of November continued, and employment was bad; in the week ended 19th December nearly 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 11 hours each on the average. There was also a slight decline in the Leicester country district. At Northampton employment remained very slack, and was considerably worse than in December, 1930; in the week ended 19th December over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 13 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district many firms were working short time; on the other hand, in a few instances overtime was worked. At Wellingborough employment was fair during the greater part of the month, but the holiday stoppage was extended by several firms. At Kettering the decline which started in November continued, and employment was moderate; the decline was partly seasonal. At Stafford employment was very slack, but showed some improvement; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 19th December were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average. At Norwich the general slackness continued; a large number of operatives were unemployed, others on short time; and the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was slack; short time was very prevalent. At Leeds most of the factories worked short time.

The slipper trade in Lancashire maintained its improved condition, and full-time working was general, while in some instances overtime

In Scotland employment showed a slight decline, which was, however, partly seasonal. Employment was described as moderate at Glasgow and at Maybole; at Kilmarnock it showed little change as compared with November, but was much better than in December, 1930.

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

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st December, 1931:--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st December, 1931.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total					
2. State and a	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-			17.00		C		- States			
facture:				Sunda 1						
Preparing Depart-	12 35 11		045	1.00	40	199	446			
ment	204	43	247	157	42	199	440			
Rough Stuff Depart-	TRE	25	400	307	- 27	334	734			
ment	375 901	16	917	1,617	24	1,641	2,558			
Clicking Department	26	898	924	18	2,117	2,135	3,059			
Closing Department Making Department	2,450	42	2,492	2,569	98	2,667	5,159			
Finishing Depart-	2,400	12	-,	-,	and salare	10111112	C. S. S. R.S.			
ment	1,696	410	2,106	1,476	465	1,941	4,047			
Slipper Making	368	136	504	482	362	844	1,348			
Clog Making	15	3	18	. 1	1.	2	20			
Repairing and Hand		mart as forder		Sugar	1.25 2.50	a has	ROC			
Sewn Work	649	9	658	51	· · · ·	51	709			
TOTAL	6,684	1,582	8,266	6,678	3,136	9,814	18,080			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd November, 1931 :---

Tradition of the	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	pped.	Total.
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10041.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff Department Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Slipper Making Clog Making Repairing and Hand Sewn Work TOTAL	$ \begin{array}{r} - 52 \\ - 17 \\ - 2 \\ - 144 \\ - 43 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 63 \end{array} $	+ 3 - 5 - 7 - 183 + 9 - 100 + 12 + 4 - 267	-135 -143 +11 -1 -59	+184 + 3 +888 +565 +161 + 11	+136 + 1	+ 53 + 71 +161 +679 +918 +707 +297 + 1 + 11 +2,898	$\begin{array}{r} + 10 \\ + 14 \\ + 137 \\ + 494 \\ + 783 \\ + 564 \\ + 308 \\ \cdots \\ - 48 \\ + 2,262 \end{array}$

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1931, amounted to 65,614 dozen pairs, or 6,880 dozen pairs less than in November, 1931, and 3,946 dozen pairs less than in December, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a further slight decline, and continued slack on the whole.

continued slack on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·1 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 19·9 at 23rd November, 1931, and 18·3 at 22nd December, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :

for Laurente of an and the		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
within the state Loiceanar	19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.		19th Dec., 1931.	Month before.		
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,726	- 0.5	+ 3.9	3,950	- 4.7	+ 3.3	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	5,842	- 7.8	- 7.1	15,161	- 9.0	- 7.9	
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,906 170	-2.0 -0.6	+ 0.1 - 6.1	4,296 398	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 6 \cdot \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$		
TOTAL	9,644	- 5.3	- 3.9	23,805	- 6.7	- 5.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,950 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, nearly 16 per cent. were working on an average about 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 19th December, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a slight decline during December and employment was generally very slack or bad, although it was reported as fair or fairly good at a few centres, including Lancaster, Burton-on-Trent, Reading, Plymouth and Edinburgh. Adverse weather conditions curtailed outside operations, with consequent short-time working, in a number of districts. As compared with December, 1930, employment showed little change in the North-Eastern Counties of England, was slightly worse in Scotland, and considerably worse in each of the othe administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined and was very slack to bad with bricklayers, masons and tradesmen's labourers; it also declined with carpenters, plasterers, and plumbers, and was bad with these classes. Employment showed a further marked decline with painters and was very bad; it improved a little, but was still generally bad, with slaters. As compared with December, 1930, employment was much worse with each class of operative. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st December, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as com-pared with the previous month and with December, 1930 :---

January, 1932.

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	proyed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decreas Percen	e(+) or e(-) in tage as ed with a
	people at July, 1931.	at 21st Dec., 1931.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupa- tions TOTAL	131,060 79,010 21,620 6,370 26,500 111,220 35,500 245,110 201,780 858,170	33,362 17,936 4,654 1,504 7,194 50,227 8,312 64,896 57,588 245,673	1,260 1,115 484 126 552 2,524 452 2,299 1,727 10,539	$ \begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 28 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ + \frac{1 \cdot 8}{4 + 3 \cdot 2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 + 1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{4 + 1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 + 1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 + 1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 + 1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{4 + 1 \cdot 6} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.8 \\ + 5.8 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 6.6 \\ + 5.1 \\ + 6.0 \\ + 5.9 \end{array} $
DIVISIONS. London	182,790 137,690 105,180 104,260 101,780 103,410 78,430 26,780 17,850	51,731 30,732 25,654 26,994 32,595 35,639 23,022 12,111 7,195	99 386 452 2,312 3,169 2,478 1,289 340 14	28 · 3 22 · 3 24 · 4 25 · 9 32 · 0 34 · 5 29 · 4 45 · 2 40 · 3	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ + & 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 9 \cdot 9 \\ + & 7 \cdot 3 \\ + & 7 \cdot 2 \\ + & 5 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 5 \cdot 2 \\ + & 13 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	858,170	245,673	10,539	28.6	+ 1.6	+ 5.9

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,080,000 show that in December, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,264,500, as compared with £4,012,600 in November, 1931, and £5,009,400 in December, 1930. Of the total for December, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,346,100; factories and workshops for £356,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £348,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing build-ings, for £1,214,400. For figures for the quarter ended December, 1931, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1930, see page 36.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline, and continued bad on the whole, with much short-time working. At Worcester employment continued fair, but some short-time working was reported. At Derby and at Bristol employment was slack. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.7 at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 29.8 at 23rd November, 1931, and 41.9 at 22nd December, 1930. The following Table summarises the information respired of

		orkpeop			Wages 1 Workpec		
1402-1400 100 100 100	Week ended 19th		+) or -) on a	Week ended 19th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.*	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,560 6,393	$-\frac{2 \cdot 1}{-3 \cdot 4}$	-13.4 - 0.3	2,853 9,925	-7.1 -9.0	$-\frac{16\cdot7}{-3\cdot9}$	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,668	- 0.2	- 5.9	3,041	+ 8.1	-11.7	
TOTAL	9,621	- 2.7	- 3.7	15,819	- 5.8	- 8.0	
DISTRICTS.	12 4	No				T Sand	
North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,385 2,236		$\frac{-2\cdot 6}{-7\cdot 0}$	11,106 4,713	$- \frac{6 \cdot 4}{- 4 \cdot 3}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 7 \cdot 9 \\ - & 8 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	
Тотац	9,621	- 2.7	- 3.7	15,819	- 5.8	- 8.0	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,050 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,960, or nearly 44 per cent., were working on an average about 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 19th December, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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

January, 1932.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

East Coast.—Employment remained slack on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. It continued moderate at Hull, and fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, King's Lynn and Ipswich; but at Goole there was some improvement, mainly due to considerable importations of EMPLOYMENT during December in the paper-making industry continued fair generally. The improvement previously noted was maintained in most centres, full time being reported as operative in an increasing number of mills, potatoes.

in an increasing number of mills. In the letterpress printing industry employment continued moderate, though there was generally a decline compared with November. Reports received from Leeds, Liverpool and Edinburgh described employment as slack; whilst in London and at Birmingham, Bristol and Glasgow, employment was reported as bad. Employment was again reported as fair in many of the smaller centres. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally fair. Employment in the lithographic printing industry continued slack on the whole. In London and at Birmingham and Glasgow employ-ment was reported as bad, but at Bristol and some of the smaller

ment was reported as bad, but at Bristol and some of the smaller towns it remained fair. Employment with lithographic artists was described as bad at Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds, and slack to moderate in most other centres from which reports were

In the bookbinding industry employment was slack on the whole, but showed a marked improvement compared with the previous

month. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 10.0 at 21st December, 1931, compared with 11.2 at 23rd November, 1931, and 13.8 at 22nd December, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.6 at 21st December, 1931, compared with 11.1 at 23rd November, 1931, and 8.2 at 22nd December, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 9.4 at 21st December, 1931, compared with 9.5 at 23rd November, 1931, and 9.1 at 22nd December, 1930. The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment among members :--

No. of Members of Unions				Increas Decrea	ise
at end of December, 1931.	Dec., 1931.	Nov., 1931.	Dec., 1930.	Month before.	k
EDECH	272 1	6. 6129	YOJ	126.8.V	1
33,312	9.6	9.0	6.2	+0.6	
10 States		C. Carlos		L MARTE	
13,985	8.5	7.7	6.8	+0.8	1
7.616	7.1	7.1	4.4		13
E 770				10.1	1
					1
8,842	8.6	7.5	4.2	+1.1	
69,093	9.2	8.5	5.9	+0.7	1
11,597	11.1	11.2	6.8	-0.1	1
8,438	11.6	13.6	6.2	-2.0	-
25,464	5.6	5.1	3.0	+0.5	1
	Members of Unions at end of December, 1931. 33,312 13,985 7,616 5,338 8,842 69,093 11,597 8,438	Members of Unions at end of December, 1931. Unemp Dec., 1931. 33,312 9.6 13,985 8.5 7,616 7.1 5,338 12.1 8,842 8.6 69,093 9.2 11,597 11.1 8,438 11.6	Members of Unions at end of December, 1931. Unemployed at Dec., 1931. 33,312 9.6 9.0 13,985 8.5 7.7 7,616 7.1 7.1 5,338 12.21 11.7 8,842 8.6 7.5 69,093 9.2 8.5 11,597 11.1 11.2 8,438 11.6 13.6	Members of Unions at end of December, 1931. Unemployed at end of Dec., 1931. Unemployed at end of Dec., 1931. 33,312 9.6 9.0 6.2 13,985 8.5 7.7 6.8 7,616 7.1 7.1 4.4 5,338 12.1 11.7 5.8 8,842 8.6 7.5 4.2 69,093 9.2 8.5 5.9 11,597 11.1 11.2 6.8 8,438 11.6 13.6 6.2	No. of Members of Unions at end of Decembers 1931.Decembers Dec., 1931.Decret Dec., 1931.Decret of Of 000000000000000000000000000000000000

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December was slack, but was slightly better on the average than in November. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35.4 per cent. were unemployed at 21st December, 1931, as compared with 37.3 per cent. at 23rd November, 1931, and with 35.2 per cent. at 22nd December, 1930.

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

	Average D. Docks a	aily Numl nd at Prin	ber of La ncipal WI	bourers em narves in Lo	ployed ondon.
	In	Docks.	Child Constants	1	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Tot: Docks Princ Whar
Week ended— 5th Dec., 1931 12th '' '' '' 19th '' '' '' 26th '' '' ''	4,798 4,764 4,507 4,038	1,746 2,127 1,766 1,904	6,544 6,891 6,273 5,942	8,070 8,277 8,067 8,068	14,6 15,1 14,3 14,0
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Dec., 1931	} 4,571	1,884	6,455	8,125	14,5
Average for Nov., 1931	4,535	1,554	6,089	8,193	14,2
Average for Dec., 1930	4,878	1,738	6,616	8,141	14,7

Year before.

+ 3.4 + 1.7 + 2.7 + 6.3 + 4.4- 3.3

+ 4.3 + 5.4+ 2.6

and ipal ves.

80

282

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during December was 1,043, compared with 864 in November, 1931, and with 997 in December, 1930.

Liverpool.—Employment during December was moderate. The average weekly numbers of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st January, 1932, was 11,802, compared with 12,155 in November, 1931, and with 13,124 in December, 1930. The average weekly amount of mercennic to there mer thereof the clearing weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £26,138 in the five weeks ended 1st January, 1932, compared with £28,514 in November, 1931, and with £28,516 in December, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- Employment was fair at Manchester, but not so good as in the previous month. It continued slack in general at the South Wales ports. Conditions remained fair at Bristol but were slack at Avonmouth, as well as at Plymouth and other South-Western ports. At Southampton some improvement was reported.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Dundee, Leith and Grangemouth, but at Glasgow it declined and was bad. It remained fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during December was very slack on the whole. The aggregate number of scamen engaged was higher than the excep-tionally low number engaged in November, 1931, but the demand was on a very low level and a surplus of ratings was reported at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the per-centage unemployed at 21st December, 1931, was 34.7, compared with 35.0 at 23rd November, 1931, and 33.0 at 22nd December, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was moderate early in the month but then became quieter until after the Christmas holiday, when more activity was noted. On the Tyne it improved during the first three weeks but became slacker towards the end of December; when more activity was noted. On the Tyne it improved during the first three weeks but became slacker towards the end of December; on the Tees the demand was slack generally; at the Hartlepools, apart from some activity early in the month, the demand was dull. On the Wear it improved up to Christmas but declined thereafter. At Hull the demand was slack, except for a short period of increased activity in the middle of the month. At Southampton the demand improved during the first half of December but became slack there-after. At Bristol the demand was quiet to moderate; at Avonmouth it fluctuated somewhat and at the end of the month was slack. At Newport it was quiet in the first half of the month but improved thereafter; at Cardiff, except for some slackness early in the month, the demand was moderate; at Swansea it improved during the first two weeks and, following a slack spell before Christmas, became brisker at the end of the month. On the Mersey the demand declined somewhat, but showed some improvement after the holiday. At Manchester, apart from some slackness in the week before Christ-mas, the demand was moderate to fair. On the Clyde it was very slack until late in the month when it became more active; at Leith it was dull, with slackness more marked in the last week. At Belfast the demand declined, and at the end of December was poor. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during December :--

Number of Seement shi

POLIC STR. PL - THELE	Section 1	It uniber (or seamen-	simpped in	
Principal Ports.	Dec.,	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Twelve	
er tan er	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1931.	Dec., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester Southampton Suthampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardifš Swansea	9,104 700 7,493 6,109 2,479 262 244 877 813 434 2,329 432	$\begin{array}{r} +1,560\\ +62\\ +196\\ +948\\ +229\\ +18\\ +69\\ +190\\ +246\\ +125\\ +363\\ +231\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 532 \\ + 107 \\ - 1,485 \\ - 224 \\ + 439 \\ - 34 \\ + 213 \\ + 124 \\ - 297 \\ + 297 \\ - 143 \end{array}$	109,762 7,697 96,240 95,321 25,763 2,967 2,694 10,382 11,374 4,721 23,422 6,292	138,727 7,840 115,729 111,439 26,008 2,939 13,861 12,280 10,822 6,553 25,208 8,762
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	146 341 1,879	+ 25 + 66 + 278	-70 + 166 - 1,051	2,803 4,407 30,092	3,155 4,763 40,224
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	369	+ 141	+ 91	2,393	2,857
TOTAL for above Ports	34,011	+ 4,747	- 1,488	436,330	521,173

e numbers given are the numbers of separate individuals.

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 21st December, 1931, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

also be excepted. An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange when-ever 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 any insured trade. in an insured trade is resumed.

in an insured trade is resumed. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and

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 26 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 26.

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

maintaining registration for other employment. 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. Such persons do not now appear in the statistics showing the estimated numbers of insured persons or the *number* of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not com-parable 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. An article dealing with the effect on the unemployment figures of

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st DECEMBER, 1931.

The second s			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP luding Casu		TEMPO	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	Y UNEMPL RARY STOP ID CASUAL	PAGES,
anning a said ann an Francis Anning ann an Anning ann an	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tota ¹ .	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anne				1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.							L. Rada	
Fishing	7,292	236	7,528	188	260	448	7,480	496	7,976	7,406	495	7,901
Mining : Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	197,776 4,679 3,193 7,733 1,204	1,066 1 12 19 3	198,842 4,680 3,205 7,752 1,207	58,214 787 75 2,879 1,770	177 1 1	58,391 788 75 2,882 1,771	255,990 5,466 3,268 10,612 2,974	1,243 2 12 22 4	257,233 5,468 3,280 10,634 2,978	255,947 5,436 3,267 9,955 2,973	1,243 2 12 21 4	257,190 5,438 3,279 9,976 2,977
specified	2,940 3,638	220 32	3,160 3,670	483 634	4	487 634	3,423 4,272	224 32	3,647 4,304	3,305 4,194	224 32	3,529 4,226
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	3,253 3,913 3,127	29 172 146	3,282 4,085 3,273	434 860 577	4 9 17	438 869 594	3,687 4,773 3,704	33 181 163	3,720 4,954 3,867	3,687 4,731 3,630	33 181 162	3,720 4,912 3,792
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making	13,032	1,577	14,609	2,644	322	2,966	15,676	1,899	17,575	15,333	1,899	17,232
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,591	7,735	13,326	6,337	11,600	17,937	11,928	19,335	31,263	11,921	19,332	31,253
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	3,809 3,116	908 335	4,717 3,451	856 817	85 18	941 835	4,665 3,933	993 353	5,658 4,286	4,650 3,933	993 353	5,643 4,286
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Did and White	14,904 1,283	1,979 687	16,883 1,970	1,035 277	173 39	1,208 316	15,939 1,560	2,152 726	18,091 2,286	15,836 1,560	2,150 726	17,986 2,286
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches,	1,593	490	2,083	137	28	165	1,730	518	2,248	1,727	518	2,245
etc	6,667	1,986	8,653	806	157	963	7,473	2,143	9,616	7,426	2,121	9,547
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	6,994	32	7,026	1,155	4	1,159	8,149	36	8,185	8,145	36	8,18
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	41,254 6,994 4,435 5,988 2,740	505 489 409 201 576	41,759 7,483 4,844 6,189 3,316	34,937 1,906 5,839 5,996 2,309	173 29 412 33 94	35,110 1,935 6,251 6,029 2,403	76,191 8,900 10,274 11,984 5,049	678 518 821 234 670	76,869 9,418 11,095 12,218 5,719	76,176 8,848 10,274 11,982 5,049	678 516 821 234 669	76,854 9,364 11,099 12,210 5,713
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	115,035 9,442 24,456 6,740	4,914 1,998 149 131	119,949 11,440 24,605 6,871	33,846 2,258 3,637 1,790	900 265 68 27	34,746 2,523 3,705 1,817	148,881 11,700 28,093 8,530	5,814 2,263 217 158	154,695 13,963 28,310 8,688	146,486 11,636 24,743 8,455	5,801 2,262 217 158	152,28 13,89 24,960 8,61
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	39,373 3,074	3,053 284	42,426 3,358	12,490 407	757 36	13,247 443	51,863 3,481	3,810 320	55,673 3,801	51,443 3,413	3,798 320	55,24 3,73
Rallway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	9,767	141	9,908	1,894	29	1,923	11,661	170	11,831	11,649	170	11,81

January, 1932.

Shi

Meta

Tex Cow

ALLIHHLOTT

Leat Ta Le

Cloth

Ta Dr Ha Sh Dr

Bo Food, Br Gr Co

Fc Di To Saw Sa W Fu W

Print Par Car Wa Pri Build Bu Pu Other Ru Oil Bru Sci

Mu Toy Gas,

Tran Rai Tra Roa

Shi Do Tra Distr Comm Misc

Nat Loc Pro Ent Hot

	1		And the second			and the state	A STREET	No. 1 Contraction	- The second sec	and the second second		
OTED.	171/230	13 Main	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IN	ELAND.	1.4.191	0.092	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Cast		Темро	PRARY STO	OPPAGES.		TOTAL,		TEMPO	Y UNEMP RARY STOI ID CASUAL	PAGES.
A Statistics	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
pbuilding and Ship Repairing	112,227	611	112,838	4,462	110	4,572	116,689	721	117,410	109,926	674	110,600
tal Trades :	15,355 3,112 7,887 5,219 2,551 3,020	1,328 60 4,061 2,154 2,620 1,739	16,683 3,172 11,948 7,373 5,171 4,759	5,445 215 1,067 2,743 1,367 780	414 1 343 508 336	5,859 216 1,410 3,251 1,703	20,800 3,327 8,954 7,962 3,918	1,742 61 4,404 2,662 2,956	22,542 3,388 13,358 10,624 6,874 5,793	20,703 3,281 8,920 7,945 3,917	1,742 60 4,403 2,661 2,956	22,445 3,341 13,323 10,606 6,873
Facting and Ventilating Apparatus Vatches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. fetal Industries not separately specified ctile Trades :	1,198 3,073 20,836	28 2,611 11,726	4,759 1,226 5,684 32,562	164 1,328 5,950	254 3 858 2,139	1,034 167 2,186 8,089	3,800 1,362 4,401 26,786	1,993 31 3,469 13,865	5,793 1,393 7,870 40,651	3,786 1,354 4,384 26,585	1,993 31 3,469 13,859	5,779 1,385 7,853 40,444
Voollen and Worsted	38,254 10,206	78,907 12,496	117,161 22,702	13,205 7,433	20,191 9,505	33,395 16,938	51,459 17,639	99,098 22,001	150,557 39,640	51,452 17,488	99,069 21,882	150,521 39,370
jilk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Intrificial Silk Yarn Inen Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Ioslery arpets extiles not separately specified	3,242 2,981 5,232 4,033 1,334 1,482 652 661	3,435 1,900 8,138 9,180 2,353 5,816 843 1,298	6,677 4,881 13,370 13,213 3,687 7,298 1,495 1,959	857 490 799 409 228 1,184 459 402	2,657 660 1,285 1,089 680 3,479 514 532	3,514 1,150 2,084 1,498 908 4,663 973 934	4,099 3,471 6,031 4,442 1,562 2,666 1,111 1,063	6,092 2,560 9,423 10,269 3,033 9,295 1,357 1,830	10,191 6,031 15,454 14,711 4,595 11,961 2,468 2,893 8,223	4,096 3,449 991 4,442 1,366 2,644 1,109 1,063	6,089 2,555 2,728 10,269 2,704 9,229 1,357 1,830	10,185 6,004 3,719 14,711 4,070 11,873 2,466 2,893
extileBleaching,Printing,Dyeing,etc.	1,837 12,786	4,265 5,724	6,102 18,510	696 10,663	1,425 3,502	2,121 14,165	2,533 23,449	5,690 9,226	8,223 32,675	2,306 22,248	5,044 7,788	7,350 30,036
ther and Leather Goods :	4,070 1,944	1,374 1,452	5,444 3,396	896 358	218 451	1,114 809	4,966 2,302	1,592 1,903	6,558 4,205	4,958 2,282	1,592 1,887	6,550 4,169
ailoring	12,008 1,285 1,797 946 1,113	12,959 8,947 2,933 7,344 1,088	24,967 10,232 4,730 8,290	2,123 98 975 89	10,197 3,025 1,713 3,452	12,320 3,123 2,688 3,541	14,131 1,383 2,772 1,035	23,156 11,972 4,646 10,796	37,287 13,355 7,418 11,831	13,400 1,349 2,771 842	22,601 11,609 4,644 6,211	36,001 12,958 7,415 7,053
d, Drink and Tobacco :	10,352	3,935	2,201 14,287	155 8,443	349 4,139	504 12,582	1,268 18,795	1,437 8,074	2,705 26,869 99,465	1,262 18,593	1,436 8,066	2,698 26,659
read, Biscuits, Cakes, etc rain Milling ocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	12,584 2,449 3,437	6,189 246 5,381	18,773 2,695 8,818	566 205 593	397 32 1,965	963 237 2,558	13,150 2,654 4,030	6,586 278	19,736 2,932	12,597 2,572	6,476 274	19,073 2,846 11,325
ood Industries not separately specified rink Industries obacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	9,405 10,427 1,325	11,237 4,295 3,350	20,642 14,722 4,675	687 450 72	1,363 1,147 350 672	1,834 800 744	10,092 10,877 1,397	7,346 12,384 4,645 4,022	11,376 22,476 15,522 5,419	3,991 9,963 10,490 1,314	7,334 12,298 4,600 3,854	22,261 15,090 5,168
willing, Furniture and Woodwork :	10,295 2,366 18,011 3,323	239 278 2,434 750	10,534 2,644 20,445 4,073	916 460 1,463 515	23 36 365 216	939 496 1,828 731	11,211 2,826 19,474 3,838	262 314 2,799 966	7461 11,473 3,140 22,273 4,804	10,915 2,787 19,222 3,708	258 314 2,752 946	11,173 3,101 21,974 4,654
ating and Paper Trades :	3,045	1,152	4,197	954	562	1,516	3,999	1,714	5,713	3,977	1,709	5,686
Stationery Vall Paper Making Sationery and Typewriting Requisites	1,918 395	3,172 193	5,090 588	133 39	611 7	744 46	2,051 434	3,783 200	5,834 634	1,993 434	3,689 200	5,682 634
(not paper) rinting, Publishing and Bookbinding	350 18,987	296 9,071	646 28,058	16 995	33 1,064	49 2,059	366 19,982	329 10,135	695 30,117	366 19,608	329 9,910	695 29,518
ding and Public Works Contract- ing :	234,628 94,508	506 60	235,134 94,568	10,519 1,891	20 4	10,539 1,895	245,147 96,399	526 64	245,673 96,463	237,961 93,845	517 64	238,478 93,909
n Manufacturing Industries :	6,802	4,543	11,345	1,428	1,316	2,744		-		and the second se	- : :: :::	Textility
ilcloth, Linoleum, etc rushes and Brooms identific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	1,687 1,290 1,587 3,460	343 534 584 580	2,030 1,824 2,171	578 243 487	47 144 50	625 387 537	8,230 2,265 1,533 2,074	5,859 390 678 634	14,089 2,655 2,211 2,708	8,217 2,265 1,500 2,062	5,855 390 676 632	14,072 2,655 2,176 2,694
Water and Electricity Supply	1,056	662	4,040 1,718	342 227	14 104	356 331	3,802 1,283	594 766	4,396 2,049	3,795 1,282	594 766	4,389 2,048
Industries	16,298	309	16,607	618	26 L.	644	16,916	335	17,251	16,647	333	16,980
camway and Omnibus Service oad Transport not separately	17,396 9,673	613 770	18,009 10,443	965 380	17 26	982 406	18,361 10,053	630 796	18,991 10,849	18,163 9,749	623 791	18,786 10,540
bipping Service ock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	40,305	750 1,090	41,055 55,445	1,887 466	1 11 79	1,898 545	42,192 54,821	761 1,169	42,953 55,990	41,287 53,883	753 1,157	42,040 55,040
ansport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	60,014 2,992	219 185	60,233 3,177	998 79	37	1,035 88	61,012 3,071	256 194	61,268 3,265	59,784 3,033	255 194	60,039 3,227
ributive Trades	154,487	63,106	217,593	5,669	4,074	9,743	160,156	67,180	227,335	154,952	65,713	220,665
merce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	11,812	2,473	14,285	197	28	225	12,009	2,501	14,510	11,839	2,480	14,319
ellaneous Trades and Services :	11,873 55,811 5,727 14,678	1,501 1,269 2,299 5,660	13,374 57,080 8,026 20,338	280 1,770 188 305	79 60 79 169	359 1,830 267 474	12,153 57,581 5,915 14,983	1,580 1,329 2,378 5,829	13,733 58,910 8,293 20,812	11,748 55,510 5,764 14,502	1,505 1,317 2,348 5,750	13,253 56,827 8,112 20,252
Boarding House, Club, &c., Service undries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning dustries and Services not separately	29,406 3,381	49,788 10,397	79,194 13,778	336 260	893 1,903	1,229 2,163	29,742 3,641	50,681 12,300	80,423 15,941	29,035 3,536	49,980 12,046	79,015 15,582
specified	44,063	3,002 431,366	47,065	1,075	685 107,108	1,760	45,138 2,132,343	3,687 538,474	48,825	43,623	3,644	47,267
	- 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1					408,117	2,132,343 Females, 1,		2,670,817*	2,082,047	519,945	2,601,992
		Inorde		oasual	- (maies, 1		e omaies, 1,					

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

23

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. January, 1932.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Participation and and and and and and and and and an	and and a		1000	G	REAT I	BRITAD	N AND	Northi	ERN IR	ELAND	-11-		1.22	18000	1	Contra
Transaction weighted		TED NUMI		PER	CENTAG	E UNI	EMPLOY	ED AT	21st I	DECEMI	BER, 19	31.		LASE (+ EASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSURI	ED PERSO ULY, 1931	NS AT	UNI (ii	VHOLLY EMPLOY acluding asuals).	ED		MPORAF OPPAGE		Sea. of	FOTAL.	20	Тоти	AL PERCARES AS	EN-	PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST DEC.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD Nov., 1931.	22ND DEC., 1930.	16тн DEC., 1929.	1931.
Fishing	29,800	950	30,750	24.5	24.8	24.5	0.6	27.4	1.4	25.1	52·2	25.9	+ 5.6	+ 3.6	+ 9.3	25.9
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,041,120 12,860 4,830 46,020 10,340	20 40 410 10	1,046,870 12,880 4,870 46,430 10,350	19.0 36.4 66.1 16.8 11.6	18.5 5.0 30.0 4.6 30.0	19.0 36.3 65.8 16.7 11.7	5.6 6.1 1.6 6.3 17.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.1 \\ 5.0 \\ \hline 0.8 \\ 10.0 \\ 0.7 \end{array} $	5.6 6.2 1.6 6.2 17.1	24.6 42.5 67.7 23.1 28.8 24.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	24.6 42.5 67.4 22.9 28.8 23.0	- 0.1 - 3.9 + 1.3	+ 4.9 + 7.3 + 4.2 + 5.3 + 3.6 + 5.5	+10.0 +34.6 +44.0 +10.5 +16.3 +11.3	24-6 42-4 67-5 22-4 28-8 22-9
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,220 16,770 11,410	1,650 250 120	15,870 17,020 11,530	20·7 21·7 28·5	13·3 12·8 24·2	19·9 21·6 28·5	3.4 3.8 3.8	0·3 — 1 3·3	3·1 3·7 3·8	25·5 32·3	12·8 27·5	25·3		+ 2.8	+16.7 +22.3	25·1 32·3
Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	18,070 17,050	1,560 870	19,630 17,920	21.7 18.3	11.0 16.8	20·8 18·3	4.7 3.4	0.6 1.9	4·4 3·3	26·4 21·7	11·6 18·7	25·2 21·6	-0.2	+ 2.7 + 3.0	+10.4 +10.6	25·2 21·7
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	80,220 35,310	7,400 43,400	87,620 78,710	16·2 15·8	21·3 17·8	16·7 16·9	3.3 18.0	4·4 26·7	3·4 22·8	19·5 33·8	25·7 44·5	20·1 39·7	+ 0.2 + 9.9	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	+ 8.0 +22.5	19·9 39·8
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,000 16,680	6,470 2,260	27,470 18,940	18·1 18·7	14-0 14-8	17·2 18·2	4·1 4·9	1·3 0·8	3·4 4·4	22·2 23·6	15·3 15·6	20·6 22·6		+ 4.1 - 1.2	+11.5 + 8.4	20·6 22·6
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	73,510 11,320 15,310 54,760	25,430 5,430 5,200 22,910	98,940 16,750 20,510 77,670	20·3 11·3 10·4 12·2	7.8 12.7 9.4 8.7	17·1 11·8 10·2 11·1	1.4 2.5 0.9 1.4	0·7 0·7 0·6 0·7	1.2 1.8 0.8 1.3	21.7 13.8 11.3 13.6	8.5 13.4 10.0 9.4	18·3 13·6 11·0 12·4	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+ 0.4 + 0.5 + 2.3 + 2.6	+11.4 + 8.6 + 6.5 + 6.1	18·3 13·7 11·0 12·4
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	19,330	150	19,480	36.2	21.3	36.1	6.0	2.7	5.9	42.2	24.0	42.0	+ 1.1	+ 6.3	+29.8	42•0
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	165,080 34,720 26,950 28,050 18,710	4,270 3,470 3,440 1,770 4,060	169,350 38,190 30,390 29,820 22,770	25.0 20.1 16.5 21.3 14.6	11.8 14.1 11.9 11.4 14.2	24.7 19.6 15.9 20.8 14.6	21.2 5.5 21.6 21.4 12.4	4.1 0.8 12.0 1.8 2.3	$20.7 \\ 5.1 \\ 20.6 \\ 20.2 \\ 10.5$	46·2 25·6 38·1 42·7 27·0	15·9 14·9 23·9 13·2 16·5	45·4 24·7 36·5 41·0 25·1	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.1 \\ - & 3.3 \\ + & 7.3 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array} $	-33-7 + 4.7	+23.4 +16.7 +13.3 +29.0 +13.2	45·4 24·7 36·5 41·0 25·1
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	528,910 71,960 54,180 28,310	47,470 20,510 1,060 1,270	576,380 92,470 55,240 29,580	21.7 13.1 45.1 23.8	10·4 9·7 14·1 10·3		6-4 3-2 6-8 6-3	1.8 1.3 6.4 2.1	6.0 2.7 6.7 6.2	28·1 16·3 51·9 30·1	12·2 11·0 20·5 12·4	26·8 15·1 51·2 29·4	+ 0.2 + 1.2	+ 2.1 + 4.0 +18.9 + 5.5	+10.9 +41.0	26.7 15.1 49.6 29.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	225,710 15,850 49,990	25,610 - 2,480 1,560	251,320 18,330 51,550	17·4 19·4	11.9 11.5 9.0	16·9 18·3 19·2	5.6 2.6 3.8	3.0 1.4 1.9	5·3 2·4 3·8	23·0 22·0 23·3	14·9 12·9	22·2 20·7 23·0	- 0·4 - 0·8	+ 6.0 + 4.6 + 3.1	+14·9 +10·7	22·2 20·8 23·0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	192,40.)	2,990	195,390	125	20.4	57.8	2.3	3.7	2.3	60.6	24.1	1-34-7	a all the second	+15.0	1 Start Start	60.2
Metal Trades : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	8 470	1,680 43,430 11,080 11,830 10,670 700 19,710	92,440 22,460 108,340 34,580 26,250 27,600 9,170 42,100 206,330	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	14·4 3·6 9·4 19·4 22·1 16·3 4·0 13·2 14·9	18.0 14.1 11.0 21.3 19.7 17.2 13.4 13.5 15.8	6.5 1.0 1.7 11.7 9.5 4.6 2.0 6.0 4.7	4.5 0.0 0.7 4.6 2.9 2.4 0.4 4.4 2.8	6·4 1·0 1·3 9·4 6·5 3·8 1·8 5·2 3·9	25.0 16.0 13.8 33.9 27.2 22.4 16.1 19.7 21.0	18·9 3·6 10·1 24·0 25·0 18·7 4·4 17·6 17·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 1.9 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2.5 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 1.8 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 7.9 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	+ 9.4 + 7.8 +16.0 +16.9 +12.9 +10.2 +12.7	24-3 15-1 12-3 30-7 26-2 21-0 15-3 18-8 19-7
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted	190,640 95,570		550,110		22.0	21.3	6.9	5.6	6.1	27.0	27-6	27.4	- 1.9 - 1.3	-20·0 -11·1		
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiety Lace Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dycing, etc	$15,800 \\ 14,330 \\ 24,070 \\ 12,380 \\ 6,820 \\ 23,730 \\ 6,300 \\ 10,030 \\ 14,130 \\ 14,$	29,220 13,160 54,140 27,770 13,020 88,510 10,900 16,260 33,050	238,870 45,020 27,490 78,210 40,150 19,840 112,240 17,200 26,290 47,180 115,000	20.5 20.8 21.7 32.6 19.6 6.2 10.3 6.6 13.0	18·1 6·6 7·7 8·0 12·9	8·7 7·5 12·9	3·3 5·0 7·3 4·0 4·9	6.7 9.0 5.1 2.4 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.1 2.4 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.1 2.4 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 3.9 5.2 5.2 3.9 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.1 \\ 7.8 \\ 4.1 \\ 2.7 \\ 3.7 \\ 4.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 5.6 \\ 3.5 \\ 4.5 \\ 12.3 \end{array}$	10·6 17·9	15·4 20·8 19·5 17·4 37·0 23·3 10·5 12·4 11·3 17·2 27·3	22.6 21.9 19.8 36.6 23.2 10.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ -0.1\\ -2.6\\ -1.0\\ -1.6\\ +0.5 \end{array} $	-10.6 -26.5 -31.6 +1.0 -0.5	+ 9.0 + 6.5 +20.7 +13.0 + 4.9	22-6 21-9 26-2 36-6 23-7 10-6 14-3 11-0 16-8
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,510	10,120		12.9	13.6	13.1	2.9	2·1 3·2	2.7	15·8 21·0	15.7	15.8	+ 0.3	-0.6 + 0.2	+ 4.4	15.7
Clothing Trades : Tailoring	69,580	143,440	213,020	17.3	9.0	11.7	3.0	7.1	5.8	20.3	16-1	17.5	- 1.1	+ 0.7	+ 6.5	17.3
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,240	22,340 80,080 19,260	36,130 88,320 27,430	$\begin{array}{c c} 13.0 \\ 11.5 \\ 13.6 \end{array}$	13·1 9·2	9·9 13·1 9·4	1.0 7.1 1.1	3·3 7·7 4·3	3.0 7.4 4.0	13·1 20·1 12·6	12.9 20.8 13.5 7.5	12·9 20·5 13·4	-0.2 -0.4 +0.1 -0.9	+ 4.1 - 0.8 - 2.4 - 2.0	+ 6.0 + 6.9 + 7.1 + 5.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :	1.6.2	53,580	137,840		7.3	10.4	10.0	7.8	9.1	22.3	15-1	19-5	+ 2.8	- 6.1	+ 8.0	19:5
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	24.640	3,680	28,320	9.9	6.7	9.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	10.8	7.6	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0 + 0.3	+ 2.7	10.4
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	58,730	0 60,490 26,140	119,220 112,470		18.6	17·3 13·1	1.2	1.9	1.6	17·2 12·6	20·5 17·8	18-9	+ 1.2 - 0.7	2 + 2.6 + 3.2	+ 6.9	18·9 13·6
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork		2,850	535,65	a						-		- Prints		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot 4}{4}$	i line	a see had a
Martin Hara		1 2,030	1 10,11	1 22.2	1 15-3	20-1	1 4.3	1 1.4	1 3.9	1 20.5	1 13.0	24.6	· I - I.	17 2.8	1+14.4	24.0

* For 16th December, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

January, 1932. 1	HE	MIINI	DIR.	<u>r (</u>	JE	LAI	500	R (GAZ	IET.	TE.					25
E REGISTERS IN	ET		SMER S	IM	GREAT	BRITA	IN AND	NORTH	HERN I	RELAN	D.	OF	VIC			MOD
ML. TOWNS.	ESTIM	ATED NUM	TREE OF	PE	RCENTA	ges Un	EMPLO	YED AT	21ST	DECEN	OBER, 1	931.	INCR	EASE (-	+) OR -) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSU	RED PERSO JULY, 193	ONS AT	UI	WHOLL NEMPLOY includin Casuals)	YED		MPORA TOPPAGE		i al di of onisi	TOTAL.		TOT	AL PER	CEN-	DER- OENTAGES AT 21ST DEC.,
Evening and and and and a set	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD Nov., 1931.	22ND DEC., 1930.	16TH DEC., 1929.	1931.
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	108,530 18,270	23,490 5,790	132,020 24,060	16·6 18·2	10·4 13·0	15·5 16·9	1·3 2·8	1·5 3·7	1·4 3·1	17·9 21·0	11·9 16·7	16·9 20·0	····	+ 3.6 + 2.0	+11.6 +11.0	16·8 19·7
Printing and Paper Trades :	41,380	15,710	57,090	7.4	7.3	7.4	2.3	3.6	2.6	9.7	10.9	10.0	- 1.2	- 3.8	+ 5.7	10.0
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	20,870 4,370	40,960 2,130	61,830 6,500	9·2 9·0	7.7 9.1	8·2 9·0	0.6	1·5 0·3	1·2 0·8	9·8 9·9	9·2 9·4	9·4 9·8	- 0.1 - 0.7	+ 0.3 + 3.8	+ 5.9 + 4.9	9·3 9·8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,740 181,440	3,710 97,530	6,450 278,970	12·8 10·5	8.0 9.3	10·0 10·1	0.6 0.5	0·9 1·1	0·8 0·7	13·4 11·0	8·9 10·4	10·8 10·8		+ 1.8 + 2.6		10·8 10·7
Building and Public Works Contract- ing :	202,95	1.0.06.2	124	Soc. N.	Condits	100	er an		1.828	EE -	12.0	1		The second	Stymp.	100 B & T
Building	848,250 269,330	9,920 1,300	858,170 270,630	27·7 35·1	5·1 4·6	27·4 34·9	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	0·2 0·3	1·2 0·7	28·9 35·8	5·3 4·9	28.6 35.6	+ 1.6 - 0.1	+ 5.9 + 4.3	+11.7 + 10.3	28·4 35·6
Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber Oileloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	39,190 11,580 6,470	28,140 2,170 4,990	67,330 13,750 11,460	17·4 14·6 19·9	16·1 15·8 10·7	16.8 14.8 15.9	3.6 5.0 3.8	4·7 2·2 2·9	4·1 4·5 3·4	21·0 19·6 23·7	20·8 18·0 13·6	20·9 19·3 19·3	$+ \frac{0.2}{+ 1.0} + 1.1$	+ 2·0 + 1·5	+10.7 + 13.6 + 7.6	20·9 19·4 19·2
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,600 17,500 7,070	9,430 7,240 6,990	26,030 24,740 14,060	9.6 19.8 14.9	6·2 8·0 9·5	8·3 16·3 12·2	2·9 1·9 3·2	0.5 0.2 1.5	2·1 1·5 2·4	12·5 21·7 18·1	6.7 8.2 11.0	10·4 17·8 14·6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+ 3.6 + 4.7 + 0.8	+13.9	10·4 17·8 14·6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,290	7,580	173,870	9.8	4.1	9.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	10.2	4.4	9.9	- 0.2	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	9.9
Transport and Communication :	132,560 166,370	7,4 60 7,490	140,020 173,860	13·1 5·8	8·2 10·3	12.9 6.0	0-8 0-2	0.2	0·7 0·2	13·9 6·0	8·4 10·6	13.6 6.2	-0.4 -0.3	+ 1.9 + 1.0	+ 7.3 + 2.5	13·5 6·2
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	195,960 154,860	9,430 6,570	205,390 161,430	20·6 35·1	8·0 16·6	20·0 34·3	0·9 0·3	$0.1 \\ 1.2$	0·9 0·4	21·5 35·4	8·1 17·8	20·9 34·7	-0.5 -0.3	+ 2.5 + 1.7	+ 7.9 + 14.2	20·8 34·8
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	170,740	2,350	173,090	35.1	9.3	34-8	0.6	1.6	0.6	35.7	10-9	35.4	- 1.9	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	35.5
Storage not separately specified	16,290	2,040	18,330	18.4	9.1	17-3	0.5	0.4	0.5	18.9	9.5	17.8	- 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.7	17.8
	1,136,530	738,250	1,874,780	13.6	8.5	11-6	0.2	0.6	0.5	14.1	9.1	12.1	- 0.7	+ 2.3	+ 5.7	12.0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	160,480	75,170	235,650	7.4	3.3	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.5	3.3	6.2	- 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 3.4	6.1
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	99,200 310,410 76,180 60,950	22,200 21,510 56,970 31,660	121,400 331,920 133,150 92,610	12.0 18.0 7.5 24.1	6·8 5·9 4·0 17·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.0\\ 17.2\\ 6.0\\ 22.0 \end{array} $	0·3 0-5 0·3 0·5	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·5	0·3 0·5 0·2 0·5	12·3 18·5 7·8 24·6	7·1 6·2 4·2 18·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	-0.7 -0.5 -1.3	+ 1.9 + 4.3 + 1.3 + 1.8	+ 3.7 + 6.6 + 2.8 + 9.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	135,810 31,310	248,480 117,670	384,290 148,980	21·7 10·8	20·0 8·8	20·6 9·2	0·2 0·8	0·4 1·7	0·3 1·5	21·9 11·6	20·4 10·5	20.9	AN SAR	+ 2.7	+ 9.0	20·9 10·6
Industries and Services not separately specified	106,240	36,790	143,030	41.5	8.2	32.9	1.0	1.8	1.2	42.5	10.0	34.1	- 1.2	+ 5.0	+12.5	33.7
TOTAL	9,187,000	3,583,000	12,770,000	19.9	12.0	17.7	3.3	3.0	3.2	23.2	15.0	20.9	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 9.8	20.8

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st December, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total

unemployed clas	sified as	belon	ging to	variou	us indus	try g	roups :-	-Noff	and the state of the state of the state		Increase	(+)	or Decrea	se (·	-) in
	- 536	Male			104.5	Fema	les.	apressi .	Industry.	N	at 21st I	Dec.,	1931, as o d Nov., 1	omp	ared
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem-	cent-	Number Tem- porarily	cent-	Number Wholly Unem-	and and	Number Tem- porarily	cent-]	Males.	1	emales.	1	l'otal.
	ployed.	of Total.	Stop- ped.	of Total.	ployed.	of Total.	Stop- ped.	of Total.	Coal Mining Distributive Trades	E	26,669	E	100 8,973	-	26,769
Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous	7,292 221,163	12.1				$0 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 3$			Cotton Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Ser-	-	1,553		8,968		10,521
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc Pottery	10,293 13,032 5,591	0.7	2,644	$0.6 \\ 0.9 \\ 2.1$	347 1,577 7,735	0·1 0·4 1·8	322	0.3	General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	-	1,230 4,116	-	3,646 535	-	4,876
Glass Trades Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture	6,925	0.4	1,673 2,255	0.6	1,243 5,142	0·3 1·2	103 397	0·1 0·4	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc		3,325	17	696		4,651 4,021
Engineering Vehicles Shipbuilding and	155,673	8.5	41,531	13.8	7,192	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	1,260	1.2	Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Woollen and Worsted	11.	3,241 1,036		28 2,143		3,269 3,179
Metal Trades	112,227 62,251					$0 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 1$	110 4,856	4.5	Tailoring Linen Metal Industries not separately	+-	78 350	-	2,513 1,706		2,435 2,056
Textile Trades Leather Boots, Shoes, Slip-	82,700 6,014	0.3	1,254	0.4	2,826	31·1 0·7	45,519 669		specified Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	111	790 1,256 1,148	1 1	763 32 87	1 1 1	1,553 1,288 1,235
Clothing Trades Food. Drink and	10,352 17,149	0·6 0·9	8,443 3,440	2·8 1·1	3,935 33,271	0.9 7.7	4,139 18,736		Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Entertainments and Sports	111	1,158 360 616		57 854 494	1-1-1	1,215 1,214 1,110
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	39,627	2.2	2,573	0.9	30,698	7 · 1	4,563	4.3	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Road Transport not separately specified	-	1,060	+	21 551	-	1,039 1,029
Printing and Paper Building and Pub	33,995 24,695	1·9 1·3	3,354 2,137	$1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 7$	3,701 13,884	0·9 3·2			Glass Bottles		410		,		1,025
tracting	329 136	18.0	12,410	4.1	566	0.1	24	0.0	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Food Industries not separately	+	1,175	+	136	+	1,311
ing Industries Gas, Water and Electricity Sup-	15,882	0.9	3,305	1.1	7,246	1.7	1,675	1.6	specified Slate Quarrying and Mining	++	853 1,713	+++	470 1	+++	1,323 1,714
Transport and	16,298	10 - 17 - W	618	0.2	309	0.1	26	0.0	Fishing Tin Plates Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	++++	1,307 2,193 2,622 2,254	++++	412 17 1,260 5,524	+++++	1,719 2,210 3,882
Communication DistributiveTrades Commerce, Bank-	Sold States	8.4	4,775 5,669	1:6	3,627 63,106		179 4,074	0·2 3·8	Pottery, Earthenware, etc Building	++	14,054	+	5,524 38	+++	7,778 14,016
Miscellaneous	11,812 164,939		197 4,214	0·1 1·4	2,473 73,916	0.6 17.1	28 3,868	0.0 3.6	Net Variation for above Industries Total Net Variation for all Insured	-	26,001	-	24,343	-	50,344
TOTAL	1,831,334	100.0	301,009	100.0	431,366	100.0	107,108	100.0	Industries		34,524	-	29,513		64,037

24

January, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

- Antonio de

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

222

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st December, 1931, differed from the figures for 23rd November, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

25

Area.

London Division South-Eastern Division Brighton Chatham Incuich

Chatham ... Ipswich ... Norwich ... Rest of Division South-Western Division ... Pristol Plymouth ... Portsmouth ... Reading... ... Southampton ...

Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division Birmingham ... Coventry ... Cradley Heath ... Derby

Cranley Heath ... Derby Leicester Nottingham Stotke-on-Trent.... Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division *Carth-Eastern*

North-Eastern Division

Barnsley Bradford Darlington

Dewsbury Doncaster

Grimsby Halifax . Hartlepools Huddersfield

Hull Leeds Lincoln Middlesbrough ... Newcastle-on-

Tyne ... Rotherham ... Sheffield ... South Shields ... Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland ... Wakefield ... York

York Rest of Division North-Western Division Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne

Lyne Barrow ... Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton ...

Burnley Bury ... Chorley ... Liverpool Manchester

Nelson ... Oldham

Preston ... Rochdale St. Helens Salford ... Stockport Warrington

Warrington ... Wigan ... Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen ... Clydebank ...

Wales Division

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN

THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered

at Employment Exchanges on 21st December, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 21st December, 1931.

228,794 46,034 8,936 283,764 -

16,840 864 663 310 1,353 13,650

439,380

8,079 15,019 5,507 2,343 5,451 10,927 4,589 4,577 10,498 5,436 16,081 25,136 4,756 18,415

 $\begin{array}{cccccc} 24,157 & 3,247 \\ 8,035 & 573 \\ 43,545 & 6,130 \\ 12,241 & 591 \\ 11,606 & 638 \\ 21,953 & 1,781 \\ 3,948 & 678 \\ 3,998 & 368 \\ 173,083 & 17,016 \end{array}$

376,574 137,836 6,305 4,159

5,414 6,367 9,888 10,364 5,012 11,698 5,876 3,155 3,155 3,155 7,7547 44,630 2,714 44,630 2,71547 44,632 7,321 6,233 8,254 16,323 5,382 4,382

9,652 111,040 284,955

2,641 595 1,050 12,850 2,236 5,472 6,271 2,580 1,485 11,642

11,642 14,473 2,373 7,112 4,048 3,832 690 5,047 2,139 1,042 2,162 43,937 56,436

56.436

...

···· ··· ···

53,391 676 3,808 1,064 524 1,482 589 1,311 522 2,117 1,517 6,882 6,882 1,053

Men.

114,523 4,002 5,300 3,660 5,519 96,042

···· ····

···· ···

Inc. (+) Dec. (-) in total as compared with

- 15,361 + 70,700

34,513 1,397 1,964 971 40

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,086 \\ + \\ 752 \\ + \\ 752 \\ + \\ 752 \\ + \\ 752 \\ + \\ 762 \\ + \\ 762 \\ + \\ 782 \\ + \\ 729 \\ + \\ 9,060 \\ + \\ 9,060 \\ + \\ 3,584 \\ + \\ 729 \\ + \\ 609 \\ - \\ 357 \\ - \\ 23 \\ - \\ 23 \\ - \\ 23 \\ - \\ 391 \\ + \\ 1,147 \\ + \\ 6,545 \\ + \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 24,179 \\ 625 \\ 112 \\ 195 \\ 127 \\ 195 \\ 127 \\ 12$

30,252 1,922 1,922 2,048 1,148 1,148 3,170 18,053 5,489 1,260 2,022 3,916 1,597 1,686 605 598 267 3,289

14,737 1,292 10,269 1,596 1,888 1,777 1,123 553 2,727 52 3,858 2,794 1,912 960 660

 $\begin{array}{r} 674 + 5,541 \\ 476 - 1,018 \\ 2,620 + 2,498 \\ 558 + 1,776 \\ 81 + 2,230 \\ 293 + 3,372 \\ 681 - 555 \\ 236 + 299 \\ 7,599 + 13,995 \end{array}$

35,642 - 105,607 682 - 3,327

 $\begin{array}{r} 1,019 - \\ 465 + \\ 368 + \\ 1,617 - \\ 663 + \\ 1,046 - \\ 787 - \\ 827 - \\ 955 - \\ 2,580 + \\ 4,397 - \\ 285 - \\ 1,148 - \\ 1,178 - \\ 137 - \\ 137 + \\ 1,37 - \\ 804 - \\ 527 - \\ 1,676 - \\ 12,960 - \\ 10,157 + \\ 1,31 + \\ 1,732 + \\ 1,567 + \\ 1,31 + \\ 1,732 + \\ 1,567 + \\ 4,506 + \\ 131 + \\ 1,74 + \\ 279 + \\ 1,243 - \\ 1,567 + \\ 4,38 + \\ 174 + \\ 279 + \\ 14,798 +$

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,316\\ 1,026\\ 9,014\\ 5,014\\ 5,014\\ 5,014\\ 5,014\\ 2,$

Wo-men. Juven-iles. Total, 30th Nov., 22nd Dec., 1931. 1930.

 $\begin{array}{cccccc} 6,211 & 137,574 \\ 254 & 5,120 \\ -625 & 6,588 \\ 212 & 4,182 \\ -216 & 7,088 \\ 4,904 & 114,596 \\ +\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,904 & 114,396 \\ + 112 & 145,672 \\ - \\ 1,252 & 24,681 \\ + 403 & 9,506 \\ - \\ 746 & 9,977 \\ - \\ 2711 & 3,333 \\ - \\ 591 & 13,145 \\ - \\ 135 & 2,831 \\ - \\ 2,714 & 82,199 \\ - \\ 1,259 & 57,670 \\ - \\ 326 & 12,099 \\ - \\ 1,259 & 57,670 \\ - \\ 326 & 12,099 \\ - \\ 1,259 & 57,670 \\ - \\ 326 & 12,099 \\ - \\ 326 & 12,099 \\ - \\ 336 & 3,035 \\ - \\ 356 & 8,103 \\ - \\ 73 & 10,890 \\ + \\ 369 & 7,924 \\ + \\ 369 & 7,924 \\ - \\ 375 & 14,799 \\ - \\ 96 & 6,250 \\ + \\ 1,505 & 38,372 \\ + \\ 1,505 & 38,372 \\ + \\ 1,505 & 38,372 \\ - \\ 160 & 5,054 \\ - \\ 300 & 12,966 \\ - \\ 3$

21,349 535,759 390 10,854

 $\begin{array}{c} 8,347 \\ -7,488 \\ +11,756 \\ -23,808 \\ -7,549 \\ -12,505 \\ -5,863 \\ -5,203 \\ -5,203 \\ -5,203 \\ -5,203 \\ -5,203 \\ -5,203 \\ -2,$

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	argune p	Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales	3,353 2,057 1,999 4,306 7,909 7,096 6,362 2,954	2,043 1,372 1,471 1,657 5,282 5,493 4,239 2,190	5,396 3,429 3,470 5,963 13,191 12,589 10,601 5,144	1,835 1,266 1,221 2,846 3,303 4,247 3,414 755	1,705 1,516 1,421 1,561 5,220 4,513 3,743 2,422	3,540 2,782 2,642 4,407 8,523 8,760 7,157 3,177
Great Britain	36,036	23,747	59,783	18,887	22,101	40,988

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED **7TH DECEMBER**, 1931.

	10000000	1		1	1 Contraction			Contraction of the second	1997 - 19		B:—Decisions of	Courts of	Referees	•	
Divisio	n.	N		of V Filled	acancie •	S		ation s.	laced in ince lea		Ground on which referred.		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
		Bog		Girls.		1	Boys.			Total.	First Statutory Condition (applies to only)	juveniles	36	1,119	1,155
South-Easter South-Wester Midlands North-Easter North-Wester Scotland	m m m	5,9 1,0 1,9 2,1 2,6	81 92 00 81	5,435 1,037 1,775 2,254 3,240 1,283	2,1 3,7 4,3 5,9	18 67 54 21	1,040 252 537 632 1,022 234	1,1	476 714	1,961 515 1,013 1,346 2,146 553	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)	Men	145 46	449 155	594 201
Wales		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	45	379		24	129		158	287		Total	191	604	795
Great Britain	a	15,1	79 1	5,403	30,5	82	3,846	3.9	975	7,821	Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood	Men Women	10,044 3,347	24,456 9,494	34,500
		100							-		by means of insurable employment				12,841
PERCEN	TAGE				EMPLOT			IONG	INSUR	ED		Total	13,391	33,950	47,341
	200 C 14				1						Anomalies Regulations*	(Men	2,273	5,316	7,589
		E	stimat	ed	S. S. S. S. S. S.				bloyed : 1931.	at	Class (b). Seasonal workers	Women Juveniles	2,185	7,759 125	9,944 198
			ber ins July, 1		and a	Boys.		1	Gids		NOTE: — There were no cases under Class (a).	Total	4,531	13,200	17,731
Divisio	n.	Boy		Firls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	and the second second		Tholly Inem-		Total.	Class (c). Persons normally employed for not more than two days in the week	{ Women	279 186 8	832 638 27	1,111 824 35
-	Seat and					1200	1 Contractor	A CONTE		A. CANA		Total	473	1,497	1,970
London South-Easter South-Wester	m	110,2 48,7 43,0	90 3 60 2	8,150 2,960 9,640	4.7	0.0	3.9 4.9 5.3 5.2	2.6 4.1 4.5 1.9	0.8	2.7 4.9 5.4 4.3	Class (d) Married Women		14,291	61,688	75,979
Midlands North-Easte North-Weste Scotland		88,6 99,6 87,8 64,2	50 6 70 7 60 5	3,940 50,060 78,960 51,570	7.0 7.2 9.6	$2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 9$ $1 \cdot 4$	8·7 9·1 11·0	5·3 4·5 6·7	1.6 1.7 1.2	6·9 6·2 7·9	Employment left voluntarily without just cause	{Men Women Juveniles	2,585 1,925 348	4,195 4,205 927	6,780 6,130 1,275
Wales Special Sche	mes	32,5 4,0	00 00	9,720 3,000	6·4 0·6	3.5	9·9 0·6	8.9		10·0 0·8	A STATE STATE	Total	4,858	9,327	14,185
Great Britai	n	579,0		\$8,000		1.3	7.0	4.]	1.2	5.3	Employment lost through misconduct	{ Men Women Juveniles	2,574 1,130 337	4,025 1,642 919	6,599 2,772 1,256
JUVE	NILES	TN A	TRACT	ANG			OWED	Cours	SERG O	T		Total	4,041	6,586	10,627
	MILES	1.	I	INSTR	UCTIO	N.			and a star		Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	Mon	374 764 96	1,087 3,515 549	1,461 4,279 645
		week	ended	16th	Decem	ber, 19	31.		of se	al No. parate		Total	1,234	5,151	6,385
	J	unior		Classe	Centre	5	Exis Edu tion	nal	who atte since 1	riduals have ended st April, 331.	Not unemployed	{ Men Women Juveniles	829 173 20	4,153 1,193 248	4,982 1,366 268
Division.	Claima	ants.	Nor	n	Tota	1 .	tio (cla				The area of the second second second second	Total	1,022	5,594	6,616
	Boys.	rls.	Boys.	-	Boys.	Girls.	ants	s).†	J.I. Centres and Classes	Educational Institutions.	Not capable of work, or not available for work	{ Men Women Juveniles	318 382 19	846 1,633 113	1,164 2,015 132
	Bo	Girls.	Å	Girls.	Bo	Gil	Boys.	Girls.	50	Exaduce		Total	719	2,592	3,311
London 8. Eastern	600 438	162	1 16		601 454	176 172	459		10,02 3,36 3,50	Contract - The Contract	Other grounds	{ Men Women Juveniles	633 190 188	4,018 1,110 1,298	4,651 1,300 1,486
S. Western Midlands	-374 992	149 309	40 56	22 10	414 1,048	171 319	172 647	88 276	3,50 10,54 23,25	1 472 7 1,967	TATES TO STATES	Total	1,011	6,426	7,437
N. Eastern N. Western Scotland Wales	2,728 2,335 2,048 1,050	451 1,095 841 79	16 40 56 1,110 309 659 1,114	145	3,838 2,644 2,707 2,164	495 1,328 986 310	284 267 454 152	255 139 243	30,44 18,74	3 749 2 1,470	Total	{ Men Women Juveniles	20,054 24,619 1,125	49,377 93,032 5,325	69,431 117,651 6,450
Great Britain				-	13,870	C. C	AND S	1000			Grand Total		45,798	147,734	193,532
Contraction and the second	and the second of the	The State of the second	Store Colores	and the second of the	C. S. L. C. K. Condia	12000	State of the second	Contraction of the second		Contraction of the second	A CONTRACTOR OF		THE REAL PROPERTY OF	Contraction of the second	State of the second

Division. Filled. Rouse School. Grand on which referred. Benefit in State Base	
South-Eastern 5911 5455 11,346 1,040 921 1,951 South-Eastern 1,950 2,757 7,821 Woment 146 191 600 Wales 1,114 2,243 5,346 5 975 7,821 Woment 10,044 2,4,485 3,395 3,395 3,395 1,014	Total.
South-Bastern 5.531 15.545 11.546 1.640 222 223 223 224 1.951 South-Bastern 1.210 223 223 223 224 1.951 North-Vestorn 21.00 2254 3.540 5.521 1.622 2.124 2.164 2.164 2.166 2.166 2.166 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.166 2.166 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.164 2.166 2.164 <t< td=""><td>1,155</td></t<>	1,155
Great Britain 15,179 15,403 30,582 3,846 3 975 7,821 PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17. Mon 10,044 24,454 Division. Estimated animber insured at July, 1931. Percentage Unemployed at 218 Boender, 1931. Not normally insurable and/or will not by means of insurable employment Women Mon 3,591 3,392 Division. Estimated animber insured at July, 1931. Percentage Unemployed at 218 Boender, 1931. Mon Mon Mon 30,044 24,455 Division. Estimated animber insured at July, 1931. Percentage Unemployed at 218 Soft 10,054 Mon Mon Mon Mon Mon 2,735 5,511 Division. Girls. Division Girls. Division Mon	594 201
1000000000000000000000000000000000000	795
JUVENIES AGED 16 AND 17. JUVENIES AGED 16 AND 17. JUVENIES AGED 16 AND 17. Anomalies Regulations* Anomalies Regulations* Anomalies Regulations* Boys. Girls. Boys. Girls. Biglight 2 Columbor Class (d) Married Women Men 2,273 5,31 Inductive days in the week Men 14,291 61,68 Midlands 8,100 3,290 2.6 0.1 2.7 7.5 1.7 6.2 7.1 2.7 7.9 1.1 1.0 1.1 1.0 1.2 7.3 1.6 6.9 1.1 1.0 1.2	34,500 12,841
Anomalies Reginations Notifies Reginations Division. Restinated antmeer insured at Muy 1331. Division. Boys. Glas. Division. Division. Division. Division. Percentage Unemployed at 21st December, 1331. Division. Boys. Glas. Division. Division. Average daily strendance. Total. Division. Division. Non- Sectian Schemes 4,000 Socian Construction Centres Bittain Socian Centres Bittain Colspan="2">Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan="2">Colspan="2"Colspan="2"Colspan=	47,341
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	7,589
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	9,944 198
London 110,260 98,150 3.9 0.0 3.9 2.6 0.1 2.7 South-Eastern 43,780 32,960 4.7 0.2 4.9 4.1 0.8 4.9 South-Western 43,080 29,640 4.9 4.1 0.8 4.9 4.3 0.8 4.7 0.8 4.9 Midlands 99,650 60,060 7.0 1.7 8.7 5.3 1.6 6.9 2.4 4.3 1.4,291 61,688 North-Kastern 99,650 60,060 7.0 1.7 8.7 7.5 1.1 7.6 2.7 9 Southad 64,260 51,570 9.6 1.4 11.0 6.7 1.2 7.9 1.4 1.0 1.1	17,731
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1,111 824 35
South-Teastern 48,750 32,560 4.7 0.2 4.9 4.1 0.8 4.9 0.4 1.0 0.9 5.4 South-Teastern 43,060 29,640 4.9 0.4 5.3 4.5 0.9 5.4 Midlands 99,650 60,060 7.0 1.7 8.7 5.5 1.6 6.9 North-Vestern 99,650 60,060 7.0 1.7 8.7 5.5 1.6 6.9 South-Western 99,650 60,060 7.2 1.9 9.1 4.5 1.7 6.2 Soutiand 64,260 51,570 9.6 1.4 11.0 6.7 1.2 7.9 Weales 579,000 438,000 5.7 1.3 7.0 4.1 1.2 5.3 Juveniles in Struction 5.7 1.3 7.0 4.1 1.2 5.3 Juveniles in Structions 6.4 5.9 9.9 1.1 10.0 Juveniles in Structions in Structions in Struction Centres and Classes	1,970
North-Eastern 99,650 60,060 7.0 1.7 8.7 5.3 1.6 6.9 Employment left voluntarily without Men 2,855 4,19 North-Western 87,870 78,960 7.2 1.9 9.1 4.5 1.7 6.2 7.9 9.1 1.7 6.2 7.9 9.9 8.9 1.7 1.7 6.2 7.9 9.9 8.9 1.7 1.7 6.2 7.9 9.9 8.9 1.1 10.0 9.9 8.9 1.1 10.0 9.9 8.9 1.1 10.0 1.4 9.2 5.3 1.6 6.9 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.8 9.2 7.2 1.4 1.4 1.2 5.3 1.4 1.1 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.2 5.3 1.6 6.7 1.7 1.4 1.1 1.2 5.3 1.4 1.1 1.2 5.3 1.4 1.1 1.2 5.3 1.4 1.1 1.2 5.3 1.13 1.0 1.6 3.37 91 Juveniles INSTRUCTION.	75,979
Special Schemes $4,000$ $3,000$ 0.6 $ 0.6$ 0.8 $ 0.8$ Great Britain $579,000$ $438,000$ 5.7 1.3 7.0 4.1 1.2 5.3 JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.Average daily attendance, week ended 16th December, 1931.Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931.Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931.Not unemployed memployedMen $4,858$ $9,32$ Division.Not capable of work, or not available WomenMen $4,858$ $9,32$ Men $4,858$ $9,32$ Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931.Total No. of separate Individuals WomenTotal No. $1,022$ Total $Men4,8589,32Total No.of separateIndividualsWoh capable of work, or not availableMen2,5744,02Men.$	6,780 6,130 1,275
JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF Imployment lost through misconduct work, or not available work work, or not available work work work work work work work work	14,185
INSTRUCTION. Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Men 374 1,08 Average daily attendance, week ended 16th December, 1931. Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. Division. Existing Educational Institutions (claimants. Total. Claimants. Non-claimants. Total.	6,599 2,772 1,256
Average daily attendance, week ended 16th December, 1931. Total No. of separate Individuals who have and Classes. Total No. of separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931. Total No. of separate Individuals Not unemployed Total 1,234 (Men 5,15 (Men Division. Non- claimants. Total. Total. Total. Total. 1,022 5,59 (Men	10,627
week ended 16th December, 1931. Total No. Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. Existing Educational Institutional Institutions (claimants. Division. Non-claimants. Total No. Total No. Univision. Not unemployed Not une	1,461 4,279 645
Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. Existing Educational Institutional Institutions (claimants. who have attended since 1st April, 1931. Not unemployed	6,385
Division. Claimants. Claimants. Total. Tot	1,366
ants). $\overline{318}$ ants). $\overline{382}$ ants). \overline{382} ants). \overline{382} ants). \overline{382} ants). \overline{382} ants). \overline{382} an	6,616
	2,015
	3,311
London 600 176 1 601 176 10,023 0 Other grounds \dots \dots $\begin{bmatrix} Men & 633 & 4,01 \\ Women & 190 & 1,11 \\ 190 & 1,11 $	4,651 1,300 1,486
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	117,651
Great Britain 10,565 3,262 3,305 695 13,870 3,957 2,435 1,319 110,029 7,667 Grand Total 45,798 147,73	-

Distato		N		r of Va Filled.	acancies	5		tion si	laced in ince lea		Ground on which referred.	Benefit	Benefit Dis-	Total.
Divisio	n.	Boy		Girls.	Tot	-	Boys.	Gi	rls,	Total.		Allowed.	allowed.	
South-Easter		5.9	2.2	5,435	11.34		1,040			1,961	First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	36	1,119	1,155
South-Wester Midlands North-Easter North-Wester Scotland	m n	1,0 1,9 2,1 2,6 9	81 92 00 81 69	1,037 1,775 2,254 3,240 1,283	2,1 3,7 4,3 5,9 2,2	18 67 54 21 52	252 537 632 1,022 234	1,1	263 476 714 124 819	515 1,013 1,346 2,146 553	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)	145 46	449 155	594 201
Wales Great Britain			45	379	30,5	24	129 3,846	_	975	287	Total	191	604	795
Great Britan	·	15,1	19] 1	.5,405	30,5	• <u>•</u>	3,040	3,3			Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	10,044 3,347	24,456 9,494	34,500 12,841
PERCEN	TAGE	and the second second		State Laboration				ONG	Insur	ED	Total	13,391	33,950	47,341
		Juv	ENIL	ES AG	ED 16	5 ANI	o 17.				Anomalies Regulations*	2,273	5,316	7,589
San As			stimat		-		ntage U		loyed a 1931.	ıt	Class (b). Seasonal workers { Women Juveniles	2,185 73	7,759 125	9,944 198
Division	n.		iber in July, 1		and i	Boys.			Girls		cases under Class (a). Total	4,531	13,200	17,731
		Boy	s. (Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	rarily topped	Total	Wholly unem-	Fempo- rarily	Total.	Class (c). Persons normally employed for not more than two days in the week { Men Juveniles	279 186 8	832 638 27	1,111 824 35
London	9.0.1 mil	110,2	60 0	98,150	3.9	0.0	3.9	2.6	1	2.7	Total	473	1,497	1,970
South-Easter South-Wester Midlands	n m	48,7 43,0 88,6	90 3 60 2	32,960 29,640 73,940	4.7 4.9 3.2	0·2 0·4 2·0	4.9 5.3 5.2	4·1 4·5 1·9	0.8	4.9 5.4 4.3	Class (d) Married Women	14,291	61,688	75,979
North-Easter North-Wester Scotland Wales	n m	99,6 87,8 64,2	50 6 70 5 60 5	50,060 78,960 51,570	7.0 7.2 9.6 6.4	1.7 1.9 1.4 3.5	8.7 9.1 11.0 9.9	5·3 4·5 6·7 8·9	1.6 1.7 1.2	6·9 6·2 7·9 10·0	Employment left voluntarily without just cause Juveniles	2,585 1,925 348	4,195 4,205 927	6,780 6,130 1,275
Special Scher	nes	32,5 4,0		9,720 3,000	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.8		0.8	Total	4,858	9,327	14,185
Great Britain	۱	579,0	00 43	38,000	5.7	1.3	7.0	4.1	1.2	5.3	$ { { { Employment lost through misconduct } } \left\{ { { { Men } \atop { { Women } \atop { Juveniles } } } } \right. } \right. } } $	2,574 1,130 337	4,025 1,642 919	6,599 2,772 1,256
JUVEN	TILES	IN A	TTENI	DANCI	E AT A	APPRO	TED	Cour	SES O	F	Total	4,041	6,586	10,627
				and the	UCTION	-					Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	764	1,087 3,515 549	1,461 4,279 645
		week			Deceml				of se	l No. parate iduals	Total	1,234	5,151	6,385
	3	unior		Classe	Centres s.	3	Exist Educ tion Insti	ca-	who atte since 1	have nded st April, 031.	Not unemployed	829 173 20	4,153 1,193 248	4,982 1,366 268
Division.	Claima	ants.	No	n-	Tota	d.	tion (clai	m-		-	Total	1,022	5,594	6,616
	ys.	ls.		1	ys.	ls.	ants		J.I. ntres and	isting ational tutions.	Not capable of work, or not available for work	382	846 1,633 113	1,164 2,015 132
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Centro Centro an Class	Educati Institut	Total	719	2,592	3,311
London 8. Eastern 8. Western	600 438 -374	176 162 149	16	 10	601 454 414	176 172 171	 459 172		10,02	Contract and the second	Other grounds {Men Women Juveniles	190	4,018 1,110 1,298	4,651 1,300 1,486
Midlands	992	309	56	22 10 44	1,048	319 495	647 284	88 276 255	10,54	1 472 7 1,967 1 1,104	Total	1,011	6,426	7,437
N. Eastern N. Western Scotland Wales	2,728 2,335 2,048 1,050	1,095 841 79	309	233	3,838 2,644 2,707 2,164	1,328 986 310	267 454 152	139 243 114		1,104 3 749 2 1,470 3 326	Total	24,619	49,377 93,032 5,325	69,431 117,651 6,450
Great Britain	10,565	3,262	3,305	695	13,870	3,957	2,435	1,319	A States		Grand Total	45 700	147,734	193,532

* Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district; Clace (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature; Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week; Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit. There were 76 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 26 for girls and 30 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition there were 19 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls and 4 mixed Classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 142 for boys, 112 for girls, 301 mixed. 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. † The figures relate to the period of three weeks ended 16th December, 1931.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 22 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st December, 1931, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
I. Claims admitted	1,790,863	21,315	284,659	9,980	2,106,817
2. Claims under consider- ation	47,339	1,646	11,961	1,183	62,129
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit	10 - 10				
or transitional pay- ments	135,258	13,075	79,031	7,742	235,088
Luninsured persons on Register	32,350	23,747	27,689	22,101	105,887
5. Two months' file 5. Unemployed—Special	63,466	4,497	120,518	4,292	192,773
Schemes	4,565	23	572	25	5,185
Persons on Register (lines 1-4)	2,005,810	59,783	403,340	40,988	2,509,921
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6)	2,041,491	40,556	496,741	23,204	2,601,992

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

B-9 1-2 -1 5	Great Britain.					Great Britain
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls,	Total.	and Northern Ireland.
30th Nov. 1931	2,065,002	65,448	445,227	46,350	2,622,027	2,687,833
7th Dec. 1931 14th ,, ,, 21st ,, ,,	2,081,633 2,045,636 2,005,810	61,784	436,249 422,321 403,340	44,792 42,861 40,988	2,627,324 2,572,602 2,509,921	2,693,171 2,636,737 2,573,552
Average (3 weeks)	2,044,360	62,072	420,637	42,880	2,569,949	2,634,487

and the second	Analysi	s of figures for	21st Decemb	er, 1931.	
		30th Nov., 1931.			
	Persons no Regular En		Persons normally in Casual	Total.	Total.
1997 - 3. 1997 - 3.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
The state		Great B	ritain.		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,611,749 52,206 302,919 35,590	291,723 7,407 98,913 .5,389	102,338 170 1,508 9	2,005,810 59,783 403,340 40,988	2,065,002 65,448 445,227 46,350
Total	2,002,464	403,432	104,025	2,509,921	2,622,027
Pets week	Great	t Britain and	Northern I	reland.	and and main
Men Boys Women Girls	1,653,933 53,249 315,604 36,058	293,744 7,427 101,695 5,476	104,674 172 1,511 9	2,052,351 60,848 418,810 41,543	2,112,987 66,555 461,399 46,892
Total	2,058,844	408,342	106,366	2,573,552	2,687,833

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

100	Period 30th December, 1930, to 7th December, 1931.			Period 27th October, 1931, to 7th December, 1931.			
	Vacanc		s Filled.†	a water and	Vacancies Filled.†		
	Applica- tions from Em- ployers:	Number.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a year before.	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	Number.	Per cent. of Vacancies notified.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,202,814 170,800 499,412 167,929	1,157,328 149,017 419,435 144,386	$\begin{array}{r} + 171,009 \\ - 4,926 \\ + 40,920 \\ + 4,378 \end{array}$	138,899 21,028 52,836 21,902	137,580 18,596 45,357 19,126	99·1 88·4 85·8 87·3	
TOTAL	2,040,955	1,870,166	+ 211,381	234,665	220,659	94.0	

* The term "Employment Exchange" as used in this connection includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. 4 "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 7th December, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,038 per week.

Scotland Division	284,955	56,436	17,758	359,149	-	10,157	+	49,234	
Aberdeen	8,175	1,309	624	10,108	-	131	+	2,344	
Clydebank	10,137	1,001	664	11,802	+	1,732	+	2,211	
Dundee	11,980	9,221	760	21,961	-	1,243	-	679	
Edinburgh	17,569	3,291	825	21,685	-	1,567	+	1,460	
Glasgow	96,793	17,531	6,124	120,448	-	4,606	+	16,140	
Greenock	13,249	1,968	1,026	16,243	-	438	+	5,052	
Motherwell	8,208	603	513	9,324	-	174	+	2,700	
Paisley	6,115	1,117	497	7,729	-	279	+	1,782	
Rest of Division	112,729	20,395	6,725	139,849	-	3,451	+	18,224	
Vales Division	176,324	9,775	8,321	194,420	-	14,798	+	7,504	
Cardiff	14,604		1,019	17,808	-	596	+	1,687	
Llanelly	4,529		176	4,937	+	390	-	4,650	
Newport	8,838	550	480	9,868	-	836	+	145	
Swansea	11,167	878	834	12,879	-	568	+	1,813	
Rest of Division	137,186	5,930	5,812	148,928	-	13,188	+	8,509	
Northern Ireland	46,541	15,470	1,620	63,631	-	2,175	-	22,840	
Belfast	28,704		1,047	37,573	-	2,215	-	11,760	
Londonderry	2,309		69		-	222	-	672	
Lurgan	936	1,339	49			93	-	1,096	
Lisburn	1,200	364	46	1,610	-	75	-	1,292	
Newry	1,204	159	20	1,383	-		-	1,453	
Rest of Northern						Set al State		ALL ALL OF	
Ireland	12,188	4,877	389	17,454	+	286	-	6,567	
	and the second s	and the second second	100000000			Altophan -	-	C. S.W.	
Freat Britain and Northern Ireland	2,052,351	418,810	102,391	2,573,552	-	114,281	+	78,710	
rormern Itelana)	- Water and	Entre Co	12 - 2.2	A. Frank		Start Start		relater .	
Contraction of the second s		Contraction State of Contraction of	States of the second	The second second second	1000	States of the second states of		I CALL STREET STREET	

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

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

27

10TH NOVEMBER TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 10th November to 31st December, 1931, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

4	Nu	mber	of	Claim	28.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made		206,342	37,309	1,126,360
Average number of claims current		368,378	41,115	2,376,835

B:-Decisions of Courts of Referees.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

C.—Trade Dispute* Cases.						
MENT BENEFIT IN AT BRITAEN.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	177	262	439			
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	57 4 	81 24 2	138 28 2			
Total Appeals	61	107	168			

di (trime		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
	Men Women Juveniles	167 200 4	-346 365 7	513 565 11
	Total	371	718	1,089
Appeals by Associations	Men Women Juveniles	106 18 	286 119 3	392 137 3
and the second second	Total	124	408	532
Appeals by Claimants	Men Women Juveniles	129 91 3	596 353 9	725 444 12
and the second second	Total	223	958	1,181
- Total	Men Women Juveniles	402 309 7	1,228 837 19	1,630 1,146 26
Grand Total		718	2,084	2,802

January, 1932.

this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where 156 days' benefit have been drawn in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where 156 days of benefit have been received in a benefit rear, or where the 100 contributions rule is not estisfied, and in all year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for Transitional Payments, and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

In item 4 the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or transitional payments.

The Table shows that of the 1,579,399 wholly unemployed insured men on the Register at 21st December, 1931, there were 792,744 with claims to insurance benefit, and 689,059 with applications for transitional payments, while 97,596 were either not entitled_to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration.

The corresponding figures for the 291,723 men temporarily stopped were 249,614, 26,211 and 15,898 respectively. Among the 275,230 wholly unemployed insured women, 127,273 had claims for insurance benefit, 88,586 were applicants for transitional payments and 59,371 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration. The corresponding figures for the 98,913 women temporarily stopped were 84,767, 8,960 and 5,186 respectively.

	ADULTS.		
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	792,744 249,614 74,348	127,273 84,767 1,216
	Total	1,116,706	213,256
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	689,059 26,211 26,952	88,586 8,960 276
	Total	742,222	97,822
 Total applications for Transi- tional Payments :		683,442	78,831
by Local Authorities not to justify payment	1	58,780	18,991
Total	6.00 630.00 088	742,222	97,822
4. Insured Non-claimants	Wholly Unemployed	67,193	52,612
5. Position under First Statu- tory Condition not deter- mined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	30,403 15,898 1,038	6,759 5,186 16
	Total	47,339	11,961
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals	1,579,399 291,723 102,338	275,230 98,913 1,508
	Total	1,973,460	375,651

JUVENILES. Section of Register. Boys. Girls. 100 1. Claims for Insurance Benefit Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 15,384 6,589 163 5,658 4,621 22,136 10,286 Total 2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit :---(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied 10.782 7.058 (b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ... 1,472 360 Total ... 12,254 7,418 3. Position under First Statu-tory Condition not deter-mined. Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals 432 749 2 880 766 83

	Total	1,646	1,1
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	28,459 7,407	13,4 5,3
I a find at most a submark	Casuals	170	house
	Total	36,036	18,8

87

January, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country : and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 13-14 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment continued to increase during November, largely ional cause

owing to seasonal causes. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Ex-changes as available for and seeking work, at the end of November, 1931, was 5,153,837 as compared with 4,722,801 at the end of October, 1931 and 3,763,408 at the end of November, 1930. At 31st December, 1931, the total was 5,745,726 (provisional figure). The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,059,773 at the end of November, 1931, 4,623,480 at the end of October, 1931, and 3,698,946 at the end of November, 1930. At 31st December, 1931, the provisional total was 5,665,669.

total was 5,665,669.

total was 5,665,669. On the last day of November, 1931, 1,365,532 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 1,406,453 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,771,985 as compared with 2,534,952 at the end of October, 1931, and 2,353,980 at the end of November, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st December, 1931, was 3,147,612 (provisional figure). Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 38.9 per cent. were unemployed at 28th November, 1931, as compared with 36.6 at 31st October, 1931, and 26.0 at 29th November, 1930. In addition 21.8 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 22.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1931, and 16.1 per cent. at the end of November, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included :---

SE C122 .		Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Shor at end of month.			
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of November,	Wh Unemp	On Sh Tim		
	1931.	Nov., 1931.	Öct., 1931.	Nov., 1931.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :	154,300	15 · 7	15.0	29.9	
seasonal influences Other workers	120,800 83,000 904,700	$70 \cdot 0$ $40 \cdot 0$ $37 \cdot 3$	$62 \cdot 9$ 38 \cdot 8 35 \cdot 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	Section 2
Chemical Textile	104,700 313,700 108,100	$ \begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 35 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	33.7 38.3 28.7	
Leather Wood	53,500 278,600	$ \frac{21 \cdot 5}{37 \cdot 6} \\ 53 \cdot 4 \\ 24 \cdot 9 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 21 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	21·2 11·4	the state of the
Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes Building	268,900 144,300 590,800	37·4 80·2	34·5 73·1	31.5 29.4 1.3	
Printing Hairdressing Miscellaneous	150,400 3,400 768,700	31.7 23.5 18.3	$32 \cdot 0$ $21 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	No. Com
All Unions making Returns	4,047,900	38.9	36.6	21.8	0

FRANCE +

Unemployment showed a considerable increase during December-The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of December was 186,450 (146,966 men and 39,484 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 122,824 and at the end of December, 1930, 26 514

At the beginning of December, the number of persons employed in ming, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation[‡] showed a decline of by the special official monthly investigation; showed a decline of 12.56 per cent. as compared with December, 1930; and the per-centage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 45.49, as compared with 6.39 at the beginning of December, 1930. At the later date 21.67 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 23.82 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM.§

Unemployment showed an increase during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 185 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 730,343, show that 11.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 10.2 and in October, 1930, 4.3. In addition, 16.8 per cent. of the membership were employed inter-mittently during the month. In October, 1931, 15.0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 13.5 and in October, 1930, 6.37.

*Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th December, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, h January, 1932. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 8th January, 1932. Paris. ‡ See the March, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE, page 111. § Revue du Travail, November, 1931. Brussels.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Trave Dave and		
100,10 100,00<	Four weeks ended 26th December, 1931.	Four weeks ended 28th November, 1931.	Four weeks ended 27th December, 1930.
I. Insurance Account. Contributions received from :— Employers Employed persons Exchequer (" Equal thirds ")	£ 1,405,000 1,370,000 1,395,000	£ 1,615,000 1,580,000 1,590,000	£ 1,095,000 940,000 1,020,000
Total Receipts	4,170,000	4,785,000	3,055,000
Insurance Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad- vances	4,615,000 390,000 400,000 5,000	5,655,000 415,000 395,000	6,060,000 420,000 215,000
		ex age of the	5,000
Total Expenditure	5,410,000	6,465,000	6,700,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	110,320,000	109,470,000	59,990,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	1,330,000	940,000	780,000
II. Transitional Payments Account. Transitional Payments and Cost of Administration thereoff	3,175,000	2,715,000	1,720,000

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st December, 1931, relative to their position with regard to their title to Insurance Benefit and the provisions of the Unem-ployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with Transitional Payments. The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not loss

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where

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

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*							
	internation of a cale	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.			
within call approx	(Men	167	-346	513			

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a further increase during November-The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 273,658 (96,898 in Vienna), as compared with 228,101 (85,388 in Vienna) at the end of October, 1931, and 237,745 (88,441 in Vienna) at the end of Neurophered end of Section 2000 Vienna) at the end of November, 1930.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed an increase during October. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 466,279 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended substatised themployment funds making returns for the week ended 31st October, 1931, 13.5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.9 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 11.2 and 4.2, and in the last week of October, 1930, 7.4 and 2.5 respectively. At the end of October, 1931, 177,100 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 153,100 were actually unemployed.

ITALY.1

There was a further increase in the number unemployed during November. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 878,267 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 799,744 at the end of October, 1931, and 534,356 at the end of November, 1930. In addition 30,967 persons were partially unemployed at that date. addition, 30,967 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 32,828 at the end of October and 22,125 at the end of November, 1930.

SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment increased during November, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 36,920 applications for em-ployment (28·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 27,783 at the end of October, and 18,354 at the end of November, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,329, 1,407, and 1,627 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

 $Denmark.\parallel$ —Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by the Central Employment Exchange and by Unemployment Insurance Funds show that 30.4 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were unemployed at the end of December, 1931, as compared with $22 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of November and $25 \cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of December, 1930.

Sweden. ¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 30th November, 1931, was 19·3, as compared with 16·4 at the end of October and 15·3 at the end of November, 1930.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.**

Unemployment increased considerably during December. The total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 480,000, as compared with 337,000 at the end of November and with 240,000 at the end of December, 1930.

POLAND.^{††}

Unemployment increased during December. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at 26th Decem-ber, 1931, was 280,600 as compared with 259,600 at the end of November, and 287,300 at the end of December, 1930. At these dates the number of unexplored preparement with date the second dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 125,100, 91,900 and 105,900 respectively.

UNITED STATES.^{‡‡}

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 50,200 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,551,410 workpeople in November, 1931, showing a decrease of $2\cdot4$ per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by $3\cdot7$ per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November, 1931, is 65.4, as compared with $67\cdot3$ for October, and $76\cdot5$ for November, 1930.

CANADA.§§

Employment declined during November, largely owing to seasona causes. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,813 firms with an aggregate of 901,854 workpeople on their payrolls at 1st December, 1931, as compared with 937,494 at 1st November. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employ-ment for December, 1931, is 99·1, as compared with 103·0 at the beginning of the preceding month and 108·5 at the beginning of December, 1930.

Statistische Nachrichten, 27th December, 1931. Vienna.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. 30th November,
1931. The Hague.
‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, December, 1931. Rome.
§ La Vie Economique, December, 1931. Berne.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th January, 1932. Copenhagen.
¶ Intormation supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm.
** Prager Tagbialt, 6th January, 1932. Prague.
† Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 6th January, 1932. Warsaw.
‡ Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, November, 1931. Washington.
§ The December Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Time

nort ne.

Oct., 1931. 27.4

 $\begin{array}{c} 8\cdot 3\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 30\cdot 3\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 41\cdot 5\\ 33\cdot 3\\ 21\cdot 3\\ 11\cdot 0\\ 32\cdot 2\\ 34\cdot 1\\ 0\cdot 5\\ 18\cdot 9\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 17\cdot 7\end{array}$

22.0

30

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Gua Engin January, 1932.

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.*

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.* Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 16, as compared with 33 in the previous month and 30 in December, 1930. In these new disputes about 3,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 2,200 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 26, involving about 6,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, of about 52,000 working days. In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :— Number of Disputes in Number Aggregate

Out 201 analys To see	Numb	er of Disp ress in Mo	outes in onth.	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working
Industry Group.	Started before Started begin- in Total.		volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Other	3 7	1 6 9	4 6 16	2,100 3,200 800	18,000 26,000 8,000
Total, Dec., 1931	10	16	26	6,100	52,000
Total, Nov., 1931	3	33	36	9,200	42,000
Total, Dec., 1930	20	30	50	99,400	547,000

Causes .- Of the 16 disputes beginning in December, 10, directly

Causes.—Of the 16 disputes beginning in December, 10, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, arose out of wage questions; 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; and 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements. *Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 10 new disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 1,900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, 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 900 workpeople, were compromised. were compromised.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER, 1931.

A dispute began on 7th December involving hosiery workers in a Leicestershire factory, and arising out of the proposed introduction of the Bedaux system of work measurement. The stoppage of work extended on 21st December to other hosiery factories in the county belonging to the same employers, a total of 2,400 workpeople being involved. At the time of going to press no settlement of this dispute had been reported.

There were no other disputes involving large numbers of workpeople in December.

SUMMARY FOR 1931.

An annual review of statistics of disputes in 1931, with compara-tive statistics for 1930, is given on pages 6 and 7 of this issue.

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.

Long the form	1922						
Destination.	to 1930.	Jan. to Aug.†	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total, 1931.
Com service and		Ap	plicatio	ns App	roved.		
Australia Canada New Zealand	172,620 131,357 45,246	184 1,879 358	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\12\\3 \end{bmatrix}$	38 11 38	 7 21	32 15 	255 1,924 420
Africa and other parts of Empire	1,159	29	5	4	3	14	55
Total	350,382	2,450	21	91	31	61	2,654
Contraction of the	it in the		Depa	rtures.			
Australia Canada New Zealand	171,938 126,426 44,198	142 1,274 348	14 2 10	34 14 28	14 7 27	11 15	215 1,297 428
Africa and other parts of Empire	978	38	3	5	5	8	59
Total	343,540	1,802	29	81	53	34	1,999

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 149, as compared with 191 in the previous month and with 223* in December, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1931, numbered 33, as compared with 40 in the previous month and with 30 in December, 1930.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND
Brakesmen and Goods		(continu
Guards	2	Locomotives, Rail
Engine Drivers and Motor-	1 I. K	Tramway
men	1	Motors, Aircraft
Firemen	ī	Other Metal Trade
Guards (Passenger)		Shipbuilding
Permanent Way Men	4	Wood
Porters	i	Gas
Shunters	ī	Electric Generating
Mechanics	ĩ	Clay, Stone, Glass,
Mechanics Labourers		Chemicals, etc.
Other Grades	3	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants		Paper, Printing, et
Contractors Dervantes	Territoria de	Tanning, Currying
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14	Rubber Trades
TOTAL, RAILWAT SERVICE		Other Non-Textile
MINES.		Other Hon Lond
The descround	59	PLACES UNDER
Underground	4	FACTORY AC
Surface	-	Docks, Wharves, e
AND	63	
TOTAL, MINES	00	Buildings Warehouses and
00 fact door	4	Sidings
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	T	Bidligs
	1	TOTAL, FACTORY
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	A TREV	TOTAL, FACIORI
		USE OR WORKING
Cotton	33	USE OR WORKING
Textile Bleaching and	No.	Tetal (analuding
	1	Total (excluding
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	S State	
fining	2	SEAME
Metal Conversion, including	-	Trading Vessels, S
Rolling Mills and Tube		
Maling Mills and 1000	4	Fishing Vessels, S
Making Metal Founding	2	Thatting (Costis, D
Traincoring and Machine		TOTAL, SEAME
Engineering and Machine	2	TOTAL, SEAME
Making	4	Total (including
Boiler Making and Construc-	1	Total (including
tional Engineering	-	1 States in the

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
(continued).
Locomotives, Railway and
Tramway Carriages,
Motors, Aircraft
Other Metal Trades 4
Shipbuilding 1
Wood 4
Gas
Electric Generating Stations 3
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 6 Chemicals, etc 3 Food and Drink 2 Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2
Chemicals, etc 3
Food and Drink 2
Paper, Printing, etc 2
rammig, our jub, etc.
Rubber Trades
Other Non-Textile Industries
PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Docks, Wharves, etc 10
Buildings 7 Warehouses and Railway
Sidings
bidings
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 67
TOTAL, FACTORI ACTO III CI
USE OR WORKING of Canal 1
Che on womining of comments
Total (excluding Seamen) 149
and a second
SEAMEN.
Trading Vessels, Sailing 1
", ", Steam 17
Fishing Vessels, Steam 15

33 Total (including Seamen) 182

d).

...

ULCER-

ON. 5

RA-... ...

ous 9 ...

6

7

16 ous

24

2

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases[†] of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 50; the total number of *deaths*[†] reported was 11.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continue
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(b) OTHER POISONING.
mong Operatives engaged i	n	Aniline
		Toxic Jaundice
Smelting of Metals	CONTRACTOR OF	
Plumbing and Soldering		TOTAL, OTHER POISONING
Shipbreaking	1	Contraction of Contraction of Contraction of
Printing		(c) ANTHRAX
Tinning of Metals		(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS
		ATION (SKIN CANCE
Other Contact with Molten		Pitch
Lead		Tar
White and Red Lead	Sec. 1	011
Works		TOTAL, EPITHELIOMAT
Pottery‡	1	ULCERATION
Vitreous Enamelling		
Electric Accumulator		(e) CHROME ULCERATI
Works	1	Chromium Plating
		II. Deaths.
Paint and Colour Works	- State	the base of the second s
Indiarubber Works		OTHER POISONING.
Coach and Car Painting		Toxic Jaundice
Shipbuilding		The second secon
Paint used in Other		EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCE
Industries		TION (SKIN CANCER
Other Industries	1. 10	Tar
		0il
Painting of Buildings		
	14	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMAT
OTAL, LEAD POISONING	14	ULCERATION

* The figures previously published for December, 1930, have 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 revious returns or not. previous returns or not. ‡ The person affected in the pottery industry was a male

.

January, 1932.

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

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £4,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 53,000 workpeople and in an increase of £2,375 in those of 34,500 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	o of Industries.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decrea
Mining and Quarrying Metal Clothing Other	12,250 18,750 3,500	100 20,750 12,000 20,150	£ 375 1,600 400	9 8 2,1
Total	34,500	53,000	2,375	4,0

The principal change in the mining and quarrying group was an ncrease in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to basis rates was increased at the majority of the collieries by an amount equivalent to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates.

current rates. The increases in the metal group were mainly due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; among those affected were work-people employed in chain making, whose wages were advanced by 5 per cent. on list prices, and electrical cable makers, among whom b per cent. on list prices, and electrical cable makers, among whom men on time rates received an increase of 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. or 2s. per week, and women an increase of 1s. per week. The decreases in this group mainly affected iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of nearly 2 per cent. on current rates.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople,	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Derbyshire	26 Dec.	Male workers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of \$d. per hour for those 18 years of age and over, the rates for those under 18 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates for a week of 54 hours as follows :
Agriculture	Anglesey and Caer- narvon.	27 Dec.	Male workers	24d. per hour at 14, increasing each year to 74d. at 21 and over. Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s, per week for those under 21 years of age, the rates for those 21 and over remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows:—horsemen, cowmen, shep- herds, or hwsmyn (bailifts) (for a week of 60 hours)—20s. at 15, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 and over; other workers (for a week of 50 hours)—16s. 6d. at under 17, increasing each year to 31s. at 21 and over.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911 at the majority of the collieries, making wages 48 per cent. above basis rates [†] ; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day (to 7s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the majority of the collieries). [‡]
Sandstone Quarrying.	Rossendale and Whit- worth Valley.	28 Oct.	Sandstone quarryworkers	Decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for quarrymen and masons, and of 1d. per hour for barers and navvies. Rates after change: quarrymen and masons, 1s. 5d. per hour, less $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; barers and navvies, 1s. 1d.
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture.	England and Wales§	lst pay day in Dec.	Male workers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, and of from 7d. to 2s. 1d. per week for those under 21. Minimum rate after change for those 21 and over, 49s. 6d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	lst week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 3d. per week for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rates after change for men, 39s. 6d.
Glass Cutting, etc.	Birmingham and Dis- trict.	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the glass cutting, bevelling, embossing, etc., and leaded light making industry.	New uniform lists of piece prices adopted for glaziers, bevellers and polishers resulting in most cases in an average reduction of about 5 per cent. on the previous rates; new and reduced standard hourly rates adopted for dayworkers as follows: bevellers (unless on machines), 1s. 5d.; other skilled men (cutters, glaziers, embossers, silverers, surface polishers, etc.), 1s. 44d.; machine bevellers, 1s. 14d.; cementers, painters, etc., 1s. 14d; packers, 1s. 2d.; labourers, 1s.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	7 Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Percentage payable on basis rates reduced from $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.**

normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc. At three collicries where a lower percentage is payable, the percentage was increased by 2 per cent. to 43 per cent. at one colliery, and remained of the collicries to 31st March, 1932. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decreases shown took effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decreases shown took effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decreases shown took effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decrease of the subside to the subside to the collicries remained to the decrease to the effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decrease to the effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the decrease the tool of the collicries remained to the decrease to the effect under an agreement and workers at the majority of the collicries remained to the tool of the collicries remained to the tool of the collicries remained to the tool of the collicries to the tool of the collicries to the tool of the collicries remained to the tool of the collicries to the tool of the tool of the collicries to the tool of the too

of the collieries to 31st March, 1932. The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day. The decreases shown took effect under an agreement made by the Conciliation Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Paint, Colour and Varnish Industry. Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements. The addition to the above percentages on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the base rates, range from ¹/₂d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 0¹/₂d. or 1s. 1¹/₂d. for other men on the same rates.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

les.

000

The reductions in the clothing group principally affected work-people employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning industry, whose wages were reduced, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, by 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week for men and 6d. per week for women, youths and girls under 2l years of age sustaining reductions varying according to age and sex from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week.

gris under 21 years of age sustaining reductions varying according to age and sex from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. In the other industrial groups workpeople whose wages were reduced included men and boys employed in the paint, colour, and varnish industry in England and Wales, drift net menders (for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced), and various classes of workpeople employed in the road-vehicle building and wheelwright trades in Scotland. There was an increase in the wages of hosiery workers at Hawick, which took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Of the total decrease of £4,000 per week, nearly £1,350 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; nearly £1,000 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); £825 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £200 was the result of mediation; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers. Of the total increase of £2,375 per week, about £2,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including nearly £1,400 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and work-people; while the remainder was mainly due to other action by such joint bodies. **Hours of Labour.**

Hours of Labour.

The only important changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in December were increases in the hours in respect of which the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, apply in Norfolk and Wiltshire.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1931.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

January, 1932. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

January, 1932.

RINCIPA	PERI VIL 2018	Data Carro	Har Carl Maria Carlette	the second		and the second second	Date from			
Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	District.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Work	peo ple.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shuttle	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn). Lancashire	Pay pre- ceding lst pay day in Jan. 1932.	Journeymen shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Increase* of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 28 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 28 per cent. (1s. 3 · 36d. per hour.) Increase* of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 10½ per cent. above such rates. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing by annual increments to 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 10½ per cent. Increase* of 3 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 31 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change:	Omnibus Undertakings.	Various districts Scotland.*	in 1 Dec.	Drivers, conductors tresses.	ers (21 years	on appointment, increasing by $\frac{1}{2}d$. every six months to 1: after 24 months; conductresses, $6\frac{1}{2}d$. on appointment after 6 months, and 7d. after 12 months; junior mak ductors, $6\frac{1}{2}d$. at 18 years, 7d. at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}d$. at 19 and 20 years of age.*
in another and a sector of the	Yorkshire J	ſ	Workpeople employed in making	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basis rates, making water change: 11d. per hour, plus 31 per cent. (1s. 2.41d. per hour.) Increase* of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923,	Road Transport	Leeds	lst pay day after - 7 Dec.	of age and over) : Horse drivers Motor drivers, etc		Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse of 49s.; two-horse, 54s. Schedule of uniform weekly rates adopted as follows: a up to 30 cut., 50s.; 30 cut. to 50 cut., 54s.; 50 cut. an 59s.; mates and trailermen, 50s.; drivers of 6-wheeled a
and these	Great Britain	1 Dec.	hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{1}{32}$ in. dia- meter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from	and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended inder Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5183d. per hour. Increase* of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts of 1st February 1924, and on	at a second when	Shoreditch	Week ending 9 Oct.	General yard labourer		of a carrying capacity of 10 tons or over, 65s.; mates, steam wagon drivers, 61s.; steam wagon steerers, 51s. Decrease of 4s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. per week (64s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 60s. 4d.).
Ohain ufacture.	nalise of nouse and bin and house of the production of the or hous cropping		iron No. 6 I.S.W.G., up to and including $\frac{1}{16}$ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron $\frac{3}{10}$ in. up to and including $\frac{1}{12}$ in. diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and	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. 113d. per hour. Increase* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per	Local	Buxton	4 Nov.	Manual workers		 Decreases usually of ¹/₄d. per hour (¹/₄d. in certain cases) for a hourly rates and of 2s. 6d. per week for men on daily Rates after change include : general labourers, 11d. to hour; scavengers, 11¹/₂d.; ash freighter labourers, 9s. 1 day. Decrease of 2¹/₄ per cent. Rates after change include : 4
Autor Code Castally Later and	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	lst full pay day in Dec.	tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers	cent below the lists of 1922. Increase* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent below the lists of 1922	Government (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorit in Middlesex.†	the sum and	Adult male workers	bee 1911.	 yard and road labourers, road sweepers and refuse collis. per hour; road paviors and masons, 1s. 2d. per hou 2½ per cent. in each case. Scheduled minimum rates increased by varying amounts (u from 2s. to 3s. per week). Minimum rates after (a include: Grade A workpeople (bath and lavatory atten scavengers, etc.), 53s. 6d.; Grade B (yardmen, dust coll
	Middlesex, Kent,]	estració estració	Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Increase* of ad. per cwt. Increase* of ls. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. per week for men 21 years of age and over,		Angus Renfrewshire	day after 13 Oct. 15 Nov. 16 Nov.	Road labourers en County Council. Road labourers employ Council.		Decrease of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. Rates after change : Arbroath, E and Forfar districts 418 : Dundee district 44s
To-toogen (ngoE) en	Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertford- shire, Bucking- hamshire and Berkshire.	telons herin telons herin tel Lotteric	An and by character by fourtee for any solution of the relativery states but member - Acts (1921, supply in any it there are in the solution of the solution	of 1s. 54d, per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d, per week for youths 14, 16, and 17 years, of 54d, per week for youths 15 years, of 1s, per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d, per week for girls; pieceworkers' wages to be corres- pondingly increased. Rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 50s. 11d, to 56s. 94d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 35s. 3d, to 43s. 1d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 15s. 84d. to 23s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 26s. 6d, to 30s. 6d.; girls, 14 to 17 years 12 to 12 c 6d (corrbating any service houses)	National Government.	Great Britain	Pay week in which 1 Dec. falls.	Workpeople employed partment and Air tablishments who ar engineering trade ba	Ministry Es- e paid on an	per week less the above decreases. Piecework prices to be fixed so as to enable a worker of a ability to earn at least 25 per cent, over time rates, exc
ectrical Dable ffacture.	Great Britain, other than the above counties.	Pay pre- ceding 3rd pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except p umber-jointers, etc.).	35s. 3d. to 43s. 1d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. 8 ¹ / ₂ to 23s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; girls, 14 to 17 years, 13s. to 17s. 6d (excluding any service bonuses). Increase* of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of Is. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly increased Bates after change: men 21 years of age and	Shin and	Tanachine and O	be be selected	case of War Depar in Naval Dockyard are in receipt of Ac advances.	ment, those Stations who miralty war	payment for nightshifts to be at rate of time and a silieu of time and a third, except at certain establishments corresponding reduction has been made in cases whe previous payment was at rates other than time and a t
		Constant of the second s	Called a local and	girls 14 to 17 years; pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly increased. Rates after change: men 21 years of age and over, 45s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20 years, 33s. to 39s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17 years, 13s. to 22s.; women 18 years and over, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 years, 13s. to 17s. 6d. (excluding any service bonuses).	Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cl shire.	tanan an	Skip and basket maker	ant and	731 per cent. and 631 per cent. above the list for timew and pieceworkers respectively.
, Latch and Janufacture.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton and Willenhall Districts.	1 Dec.	Bobbers	Decrease of 5 per cent. in wages.	and the second s	CHANGES II Norfolk	The particular	Pression delle party i	EPORTE	D DURING DECEMBER, 1931.
Hosiery nufacture.	Hawick	lst full pay day in Dec.	Men and women Apprentices	 Flat-rate bonuses of 3s. 3d. per week for men and 2s. 6d. per week for women increased* to 6s. 6d. and 5s. per week respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged. Flat-rate bonus of 1s. 1¹/₂d. per week increased* to 2s. 3d. per week, the bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged. 	Agriculture {	Wiltshire	20 Dec.	Male workers		 Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are particle at 53 in summer and 48 in winter, instead of 50 in st and 48 in winter as previously. Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are particle at 50 in winter (until 5th March, 1932) instead of
rift Nets cending.	Great Britain	28 Dec.	Female workers : Timeworkers Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from 8d. to 2s. 10d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 3s. 8d during 1st six months of employment, increasing each six months to 22s. after two years' employment. Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from 5d. to 9d. per net.	* The new rat It was agreed that † The increaser	es are embodied in the introduction of t s in minimum rates	an agreement r these rates shou described were	nade between the Scottin Id not result in a reducti the result of an agreeme	h General Tra on for drivers nt made by	previously.
ng and Dry leaning.	Various districts in England and Scotland.	lst pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trades.	And the second s	‡ Amendments		the rates of pay	ighest rated Zone 1. The Imonton (1), Enfield (2) for overtime for dayshi		ansport Co., Ltd., and the Transport and General Workers' 1 s, etc., already employed. the Middlesex Joint Industrial Council whereby a new Zo s allocated to the new Zone (with their previous Zones) a Harlington (2), Southgate (1), Tottenham (1), Uxbridg hift working.
d-Vehicle lding, etc.	Various districts in Scotland (excluding Dumfries)†.	l Dec.	Workpeople employed in the road- vehicle building and wheelwright trades.	Decreases for timeworkers of 1d. per hour for skilled men (the rates	PRIC		WAGES			AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.
	and he man here an and the	to and sold of the	w set becaute has surg be	makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters, and trimmers, 1s. 5d.; coach fitters and vicemen, 1s. 4d.; vicemen (not qualified to do fitting), 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; labourers, 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. Special district standard rates:	which are based w	variations in distr	ict rates of wa		pig iron re standard r	iation from the previous audit in the price of Cumbe esulted in a decrease in November of 1 per cent. of rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and 1
	Alter a state and a state of a st		and the product of the second second	for vicemen not qualified to do fitting, brush hands, hammermen and labourers remaining unchanged) and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and for pieceworkers. National minimum rates after change : bodymakers, carturights, finishers, carriage makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters, and trimmers, 1s. 5d.; coach fitters and vicemen, 1s. 4d.; vicemen (not qualified to do fitting), 1s. 2½d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 1½d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d. Special district standard rates : West of Scotland district and Edinburgh district—woodworking branches and smiths, 1s. 6½d.; painters and trimmers, 1s. 6d.; coach fitters, 1s. 4½d.; these classes employed on passenger- carrying vehicles, ½d. per hour more. Dundee district—½d. per hour above national minimum rates (except labourers).†	Product and Distri	ct. Period	Average selling Pre	(+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on vious A year	those with wages incr	e, but this was only applied to the higher-paid workput a average earnings below 6s. 4d. per shift having eased by a special agreement. In Lincolnshire the a resulted in a decrease in November of 1 per cent. of
onery, etc. nufacture.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.‡	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the en- velope making and manufacturing stationery trades.		Pig Iron : Cumberland (Hematite mixe	last Audit.	ton. s. d.	1dit. ago.	standard r to the wag reduction i	ates of blastfurnacemen. This reduction was also ap res of ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. in the price of pig-iron in the West of Scotland res ase in November of 1 per cent. on the standard rat
aterworks dertakings.	Certain towns in Yorkshire.§	1st full pay in Dec. (or later	Workpeople employed by water- works undertakings.	A statistical second	(Hematite mixe numbers.) Lincolnshire West of Scotland	July-Sept.		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	blastfurnad applied to	beenen in that area; the reduction, however, was lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remain ent. above the standard since August, 1925.
ramway lertakings.	West Ham	dates)§ 26 Nov.	Fitters and permanent way labourers.	Decrease of 5 per cent. Rates after change : fitters, 1s. $7\frac{79}{54}d$. permanent way labourers, 1s. $5\frac{4}{11}d$.	Manufactured Iron : North of England (Bars.) West of Scotland	} SeptOct.	178 71 -	3 11 - 4 21	As regar of England	ds manufactured iron, the ascertainments for the N l and the West of Scotland did not warrant a change i on puddlers and millmen in those areas.
Under cost- The change ne Amalgam which cover	-of-living sliding-scale arr e took effect under an a nated Society of Woodc rs England. The West of he counties of Linlithgov	rangements. greement ma utting Mach of Scotland d y, Midlothian	de between the Scottish National Vel inists. At Dumfries, which was not listrict comprises Lanarkshire, Dumban , East Lothian and Fife south of a lin	ticle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders affected, wages are regulated by agreements of the Joint Wages tonshire, Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire; the Edinburgh e drawn from Kinross to Leven; and the Dundee district comprises	(Rounds, flats squares, angles hoops, tees and rods.)	s, SeptOct.	207 01 +	Parties Following and	The asce Wales for t standard p	ertainment of the price of steel tin bars in South- the quarter July—September, 1931, was again below price of the scale which regulates the wages of Sie
				f the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing	Steel : South-West Wales		1.134	THE REAL AND	steel worke	ers in that area, and there was in consequence no cless of these workpeople.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	· ··· · · · ·	 47%
Food only			 31%

FOOD.

At 1st January the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a slight decline as compared with 1st December. This was mainly due to seasonal reductions in the prices of eggs, the effect of which, however, was partly counter-balanced by increases in the prices of potatoes.

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 31 per cent. at 1st January, 1932, as compared with 32 per cent. at 1st December, 1931, and 38 per cent. at 1st January, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1931, and 1st January, 1932 :---

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Jan., 1932, as compared with			
anti-tas Article particulation Article particulation Article particulation	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1931.	lst Jan., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 31 0 81	s. d. 1 31 0 81	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ +0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ +0 & 1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	s. d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 41 0 81 0 81	1 41 0 81	$\begin{array}{c} +0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ +0 & 2 \end{array}$		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 9 ¹ / ₄ 0 4 ¹ / ₄ 0 10	$ \begin{array}{c} +0 & 3 \\ +0 & 01 \\ -0 & 11 \end{array} $	-0 01 -0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter-	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 111 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 83 \\ 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 61 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} +0 & 1 \\ +0 & 1 \\ +0 & 2 \\ +0 & 0 \\ +0 & 2 \\ \end{array} $	+0 01 -0 01 	
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 83 0 7 0 11 0 44	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} +0 & 3 \\ +0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ +0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \\ +0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ +0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	+0 01 -0 01 +0 03	

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

		t is	1st Jan.	Percentage In ., 1932, as co ith July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding General			
Article.			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst Dec., 1931.			
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fro			Per cent. 52 21	Per cent. 53 25	Per cent. 53 23	Per cent. 53 24			
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	 		28 -2	31 6	30 2	29 3			
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		 	51 29	58 32	54 30	55 31			
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	 		45 1 	42 7 - 10	43 4 -11	44 5 8			
Fish Flour Bread		••••	118 9 23	95 11 21	106 10 22	99 8 21			
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk			23 4 24 80	20 18 82	12 21 81	13 21 76			
Butter— Fresh Salt			15 8	25 10	20 9	19 9			
Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh)		···· ···	29 1 76	27 - 4 67	28 -2 71	28 -2 107			
Potatoes All above articles (Weighted P			101	72	87	32			
Increase)	ercenta	J	32	31	51	34			

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices another kind locally representative. † The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, ut where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices 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 controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st January, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is 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. in these statistics.

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, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st January the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st January averaged approximately 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st January, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS

 ALL TIENS.

 The average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items for combined in accordance with their relative importance in prevention of 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 he day, 1932, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of all, 1944, as compared with 48 per cent cant.* over the level of anuary, 1932, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of anuary, 1932, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of anuary, 1932, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of anuary, 1934, is a compared with 48 per cent cat. Is the December, 1931.

 The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1933 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining inchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate in not. In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or prices of many cases in which wages have been increased is much as approx. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been approx in the standard of living may have been approx is the alterations in the standard of living may have been approx is approx. No allowance is made in the figures for any stantary to the variation.

 statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932 :--

Average Fercentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)												
Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	125 165 92 78 77 80 75 75 68 67 66 53 47	130 151 88 77 79 79 73 72 66 65 64 52	130 141 86 76 78 79 72 71 71 64 66 61 50	132 133 82 74 73 75 68 65 64 62 57 47	141 128 81 70 71 73 67 64 64 64 61 55 47	150 119 80 69 69 72 68 63 65 60 54 45	152 119 84 69 70 73 70 66 65 61 55 47	155 122 81 71 73 70 64 65 63 57 45	161 120 79 73 72 74 72 65 65 65 64 57 45	164 110 78 75 76 76 76 76 74 67 66 65 56 45	176 103 80 75 80 76 79 69 69 67 67 57 46	169 99 80 77 81 77 69 68 67 55 48

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" has been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (3¹/₂d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the coner of this CARPERT cover of this GAZETTE.

* 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.

January, 1932.

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 PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

	P	ercentage	Increas	e as compared with 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest f					
	1928.	1929.	1930.							
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 31	1.50 SUC 6613				
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Egypt (Cairo)† Frinland (other towns)† Germany Italy Spain (Madrid)† Spain (Madrid)† Switzerland United States	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 65 57 57 50	49 40 979 522‡ 503** 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 37\\ 32\\ 837\\ 503 \\ 514 \\ * \\ 46\\ 407\\ 51\\ 80\\ 72\\ 40\\ 52\\ 41\\ \end{array}$	17 19 718 517 502** 30 342 38 93 77 30 40 17	11 19 16 760 461 502 22 345 36 100 82 29 37 17					
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	52 47	60 50	47 49	25 10	25 7					
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	0 43** 18‡ 4	1 55 18‡ 2					

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	The second	Percent	age Inc. with Ju			ared
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest fig availab	
and the second second	based.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	I
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN	IDODT	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	65	61	55	47	47	1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		1. Also	Carrier Con				1
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	676	No
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76		9 65	4 54	1 54	00
Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E	51	50	48	34	37	00
Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	921	No
France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	419¶ 53	455¶ 54	492¶ 49	465¶ 37	465 32	3rd No
Holland (Am- sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	51	Se
Italy , (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	296‡ 373	Jan
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400		349	Se
Norway Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	93 23	80 23	75 19	67 5	50‡ 2	No De
Sweden	A.B.C.D.E	73	69	64	58	58	00
Switzerland United States	Á, B, Ć, Ď A, B, Ć, Ď, E	61 70§	61 70§	59 67§	50 50§	47 50	No Ju
BRITISH				377			
DOMINIONS, &c. Australia	A,B,C,D,E	479	50¶	41¶	25¶	- 25	31
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	35	No
India (Bombay) : Native families	A,B,C,D	47	48	40	8	9	De
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	65	No
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	62 31	60 31	58 28	45‡ 22	42‡ 22	NO
		1	1	1	10000000000	Care a	1

* Exceptions to this are : Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other rns), August, 1914; Italy (all items) and Rome, January to June, 1914; Itzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), and, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; glum, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; stralia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all ns are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are ulated, in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold nes, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency. Fuel and light are also included in these figures. New series.

Fred and light are also included in these lightes.
New series.
Figure for June.
A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
Other or Miscellaneous Items.
Figure for 3rd Quarter.
** Figure for August.

POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER, 1931.

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

THE number of persons^{*} relieved on one day[†] in December, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 633,440, or 3.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 14.8 per cent. more than in December, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 381; 369; and 332 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, 1931, was 527,796, an increase of 3.5 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 14.4 per cent. as compared with December, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 105,644, or 2.3 per cent. more than in the previous month and 17.2 per cent. more than a year ago.

more than a year ago. Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December, numbered 102,958, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month and 12.4 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 530,482, or 4.0 per cent. more than in the previous month and 22.2 per cent. more than in December, 1930. Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-nine showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in December as compared with November, while seven showed decreases. In one area there was no change. Compared with December, 1930, forty-four areas showed increases, including Sheffield (368 per 10,000); Manchester (176 per 10,000); Liverpool (151 per 10,000); West Ham (110 per 10,000); and Glasgow (107 per 10,000); while three showed small decreases.

	Num Po	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a				
	Indoor.	Outdoor	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Month	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		1.44 70	1	anz Juni	12 ANE 3 13 ANE 3 13 ANE 3	
County of London	38,147	91,444	129,591	295	+ 7	- 13
Birkenhead Birkenhead Birkenhead Birkenhead Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Bradford Covendry Coventry Manchester Middlesbrough Nottingham Nottingham Nottingham Coldham Southampton Southampton Southampton Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Swansea Walasey West Ham Wolverhampton	910 5,803 931 1,264 1,096 2,129 552 456 1,113 589 689 788 545 1,772 2,953 852 7,224 4,003 570 974 8,44 967 529 1,327 7,244 1,844 4,096 977 1,377 1,371 1,267 1,847 1,844 1,096 1,172 2,953 1,772 2,953 1,772 1,771 1,371 1,267 1,877 1,264 1,096 1,173 1,264 1,096 1,127 1,772 1,772 1,771 1,371 1,777 1,377 1,377 1,377 1,377 1,377 1,377 1,377 1,777 1,377 1,777 1,247 1,769 9,17 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,177 1,769 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 9,176 1,769 1,767 1,777 1,77	$\begin{array}{c} 4,917\\ 14,286\\ 2,807\\ 2,854\\ 7,164\\ 7,164\\ 2,097\\ 10,382\\ 1,519\\ 2,051\\ 6,826\\ 2,998\\ 6,163\\ 1,445\\ 2,998\\ 6,163\\ 1,445\\ 2,998\\ 6,163\\ 1,445\\ 2,998\\ 6,163\\ 1,445\\ 4,342\\ 1,994\\ 4,342\\ 4,342\\ 1,998\\ 2,963\\ 3,576\\ 5,016\\ 4,3471\\ 2,670\\ 2,963\\ 3,576\\ 5,016\\ 4,3471\\ 2,202\\ 4,342\\ 2,963\\ 3,406\\ 12,042\\ 1,902\\ 2,963\\ 3,406\\ 12,042\\ 1,902\\ 2,963\\ 3,406\\ 12,042\\ 1,902\\ 2,963\\ 3,406\\ 12,042\\ 1,902\\ 2,963\\ 3,406\\ 12,042\\ 1,90$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,827\\ 19,672\\ 3,610\\ 3,785\\ 8,428\\ 3,193\\ 12,511\\ 2,344\\ 9,004\\ 1,975\\ 3,164\\ 7,415\\ 3,687\\ 7,415\\ 3,687\\ 7,415\\ 3,687\\ 1,990\\ 17,904\\ 14,947\\ 5,194\\ 45,194\\ 4,528\\ 15,860\\ 7,119\\ 11,626\\ 2,680\\ 6,484\\ 4,152\\ 15,860\\ 7,119\\ 11,626\\ 2,680\\ 6,484\\ 4,152\\ 1,723\\ 4,101\\ 2,245\\ 3,700\\ 2,1131\\ 7,854\\ 8,967\\ 7,854\\ 8,967\\ 7,854\\ 8,967\\ 2,512\\ 2,512\\ \end{array}$	394 196 294 214 283 217 315 239 403 118 136 521 259 568 175 568 175 568 175 568 175 568 175 568 175 569 569 560 560 564 433 191 311 151 145 384 296 886 230 187 326 170 284 287 328 16 389 487 189	$\begin{array}{c} + 18 \\ + 8 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 11 \\ + 19 \\ + 19 \\ + 11 \\ + 19 \\ + 11 \\ + 1$	$\begin{array}{r} + 98 \\ + 39 \\ + 39 \\ + 22 \\ + 34 \\ + 98 \\ + 14 \\ + 98 \\ + 14 \\ + 98 \\ + 17 \\ + 73 \\ + 66 \\ + 12 \\ + 31 \\ + 17 \\ + 79 \\ + 66 \\ + 31 \\ + 17 \\ + 79 \\ + 853 \\ + 533 \\ + 411 \\ + 176 \\ + 358 \\ + 59 \\ + 368 \\ + 59 \\ + 368 \\ + 59 \\ + 110 \\ + 26 \\ + 110 \\ + 10$
Total of the above- named County Boroughs	57,493	340,712	398,205	384	+ 14	+ 70
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	95,640	432,156	527,796	358	+ 12	+ 46
SCOTLAND.	and the sea		ALC: NO.	allan and	CITATE	tion of the
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,174 996 707 441	73,935 17,052 3,707 3,632	79,109 18,048 4,414 4,073	727 411 251 244	+ 8 + 17 + 15 + 32	+107 + 16 + 41 + 53
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,318	98,326	105,644	565	+ 13	+ 72
Total for above 47 areas in December, 1931	102,958	530,482	633,440	381	+ 12	+ 49

* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor edical relief only and casuals. In England and Wales, patients in mental spitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums), and, in Scotland, lunatics cember in the rest of England and 26th De

igures ble.

Date.

1932. 1 Jan.

1931. Oct. Aug. Nov. Nov. Nov. Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct. Dec. Nov. Oct.

Nov. Nov. Dec. Nov. Nov. Nov.

ures

)ate.

932. Jan.

931. ov.

ov. d Qr. ov. pt. .-June

ept. ov. ec. ct. ov.

d Qr.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FOURTH QUARTER OF 1931.

Returns have been received from 142 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1931. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corre-sponding quarter of 1930.

ali sola77 birs la	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 142 Towns from which returns have heen received.							
District and Aggre- gate Population (at Census of 1931) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.		
nden souldnes ig et Stange geoklanged	(a) For	URTH QUA	RTER OF	1931.	160 MART & 15 TARA 160	and see		
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Northern Counties (780,000)	391,900	20,400	92,600	60,300	40,800	606,000		
Yorkshire (2,462,000)	1,052,900	38,700	547,300	150,700	174,700	1,964,300		
Lancs. and Cheshire (2,962,000) North and West-	688,800	111,200	66,400	503,700	203,700	1,573,800		
Midland Counties (3,157,000) South Midland and	1,301,500	212,000	105,600	275,600	333,900	2,228,600		
Eastern Counties (598,000)	409,700	36,700	33,100	4,600	42,200	526,300		
Outer London* (2,616,000)	2,410,700	203,300	285,000	120,800	284,500	3,304,300		
South - Eastern Counties (998,000) South - Western	617,900	32,400	72,000	131,200	129,200	982,700		
Counties (452,000)	256,400	-	13,200	74,600	31,900	376,100		
Wales and Mon. (821,000)	146,700	7,100	40,300	27,500	39,700	261,300		
SCOTLAND (2,234,000)	517,500	7,400	186,200	97,500	227,700	1,036,300		
Total (17,080,000)	7,794,000	669,200	1,441,700	1,446,500	1,508,300	12,859,700		

(b) FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930.									
ENGLAND AND	£	£	£	£	£	£			
WALES	295,800	21,900	46,400	30,100	48,600	442,800			
Yorkshire	979,100	74,100	94,700	1,814,000	227,400	3,189,300			
Lancs. and Cheshire	1,091,900	45,100	84,500	145,000	162,200	1,528,700			
North and West Midland Counties	1 320,800	196,100	134,400	250,500	381,700	2,283,500			
South-Midland and Eastern Counties	381,800	27,300	59,500	24,000	45,000	537,600			
Outer London*	4,256,900	256,500	383,300	121,300	381,000	5,399,000			
South - Eastern Counties.	713,700	8,300	106,900	37,000	125,900	991,800			
South - Western Counties.	208,900	800	48,900	312,000	42,000	612,600			
Wales and Mon	157,000	12,700	31,600	1,400	30,600	233,300			
SCOTLAND	1,723,500	168,300	80,600	342,500	254,300	2,569,200			
Total	11,129,400	811,100	1,070,800	3,077,800	1,698,700	17,787,800			

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES). An employer was charged with the underpayment of two female workers and with failing to keep adequate records. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £11, with £5 costs. Arrears amounting to £36 10s. 4d. were paid prior to the hearing.—Rex v. Herbert Stanley Prout. St. Austell Police Court. 4th November, 1931. The defendant

GENERAL WASTE MATERIALS RECLAMATION TRADE.

Charges of underpaying seven female workers were brought against two partners, one of whom was further charged with furnishing false information. The defendant charged with underpayment only was fined 10s. on each charge; the defendant charged with furnishing false information 30s. on each charge of underpayment, and $\pounds 5$, or one month's imprisonment, for furnishing false information.—Rex v. F. G. White & Co. Guildhall, Norwich. 15th December, 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 (a) failure to keep time records, and (b) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates fixed by the Trade Board.

* Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.

The Court imposed a fine of 7s. 6d. for failure to keep time records, and 5s. in respect of one case for failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates, the remaining charges of underpayment being withdrawn. Costs were awarded amounting to $\pounds 2$ 5s. 6d.—J. H. Craig v. Paragon Linen Company. Lurgan Petty Sessions. 1st December, 1931.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE BOARD.

Criminal proceedings were brought against a firm in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in Northern Ireland for (a) failure to keep time records, and (b) failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate fixed by the Trade Board.

The Court imposed a fine of 1s. for failure to keep time records, and of 5s. for failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate; and ordered that arrears of wages amounting to £3 be paid to the worker concerned. In addition, costs amounting to $\pounds 2$ were allowed. J. H. Craig v. Crawford & Crawford. Omagh Petty Sessions. 14th December, 1931.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920.*

A firm engaged in the manufacture of household linens was rosecuted for (a) employment of two women beyond the legal period, prosecuted for (a) employment of two women with particulars of work and (b) failure to supply three women with particulars of work and wages when the work was given out. Fines of 5s. in respect of the first offence, and of 7s. 6d. in respect of the second offence, were imposed, and costs were awarded amounting to $\pounds 2$ 6s. 6d. -J. H.

Craig v. Paragon Linen Co.A firm engaged in the manufacture of handkerchiefs and house hold linens was prosecuted (i) for employment of two women at night, and (ii) for employing four women overtime for more than three

and (ii) for employing four women overtime for more than three nights in one week. Fines of £5 in each case of employment at night, and of £1 in each case of overtime, were imposed. Costs were awarded amounting to £2 14s.—J. H. Craig v. Samuel McCrudden & Co., Ltd. Belfast Petty Sessions. 5th November, 1931. The occupier of a factory engaged in cabinet-making was prosecuted for the employment of one male young person at night. No fine was imposed, but a conviction was secured, and the defendant ordered to pay 7s. costs.—J. H. Craig v. Alfred Hugh McDermott Wardle. Belfast Petty Sessions. 16th November, 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. 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

Case No. 23024/31. (26.11.31.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED)-NOT UNEM-PLOYED-GENERAL RULES RELATING TO CLAIMS BY PROFES-SIONAL FOOTBALLERS.

The claimant, a general labourer, had since 1928 followed a subsidiary occupation as a professional Rugby football player. Under the terms of his agreement with the club claimant was entitled to receive the maximum sum of £4 when selected to play for the first team, and lesser amounts, to a minimum of 10s., when s first team, and lesser amounts, to a minimum of 10s., when selected to play as a reserve. During the previous season claimant had been selected to play for the second team and had received £1 10s. for an away win and £1 5s. when the match was drawn or played at home. Claimant had not played in any mid-week matches during the last season, but had required time off from his employment for 6 Saturday

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be allowed except in respect of any day upon which claimant played football. The Court was of opinion that the maximum remuneration con-tracted to be paid did not exceed 30s. a week. The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's decision. He submitted that claimant had played or acted as a reserve for the

first team on two occasions during the previous season, when his remuneration exceeded 30s. per match. He was therefore of opinion that, having regard to the terms of the agreement, claimant could not be deemed to be unemployed in any week in which his remuneration as a professional footballer exceeded 20s.

* These cases were decided in the courts of Northern Ireland. † Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually w H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions ven during the year 1930 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special lection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 rice 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from bth April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; so an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. d). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may o obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the test pamphlet being that for November, 1931.

January, 1932.

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 remuneration exceeding 20s. "The decisions which have been given upon claims made by professional football players are numerous and complicated owing to the variety of agreements. Whilst accepting most of the general principles of previous decisions some variations of them appear accessing, and it will be convenient to collect the principles in a "Rule 4.—A claimant will be deemed to be following the occupation during the whole week in the following circumstances :— "(a) When he is paid a weekly wage, whatever the amount. "(b) When the maximum remuneration payable under his contract exceeds or may exceed 30s. per match; unless the written contract expressly limits all the claimant's duties under it to a specified day or specified days. "This provision is justified by the experience of the application of the principles of Decisions 1152/30,* 2407/31⁺ and 7027/31[‡] which merely imported a rebuttable presumption of an obligation to play or train when the remuneration exceeded 30s. per match.

principles of previous decisions some variations of them appear necessary, and it will be convenient to collect the principles in a comprehensive decision and to state them, with such amendments as experience suggests, so that the Courts of Referees will be able to determine any case which falls within the compass of this decision by applying the Rules which are herein formulated. "Within the compass of the decision will be found all cases in which the claimants are following the occupation of playing professional football otherwise than as their usual employment. The decision has no concern with cases in which the claimants have made the playing of football their usual employment, which is a subject dealt with in Decision 22406/31.* A definite rule will now take the place of the presumption. "(c) When, by the terms of the claimant's contract or by the practice of the club, the claimant is under obligation to play (or to act as a reserve) or to train on any day of the week as the club may require. "Rule 5.-If the claimant's case does not fall under Rule 4 it must

with in Decision 22406/31.* "This decision, therefore, deals with cases in which it is necessary to consider the application of Section 7 (2) (a) of the Principal Act as amended by the 1924 and 1927 Acts.

as amended by the 1924 and 1927 Acts. "By the amended subsection 'a person shall not be deemed to be unemployed on any day on which he is following any occupation from which he derives remuneration or profit.' To this there is an exception: 'unless that occupation could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment,' and the remuneration does not on the daily average exceed 3s. 4d. "Consideration of the various issues involved in the subsection

are stated in the form of Rules.

"Rule 1.—The onus rests upon the claimant of proving that the occupation, as he has contracted to follow it, could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment.

"Rule 2.-If the remuneration payable under the claimant's contract with the club is fixed by the match only, and the maximum contract with the club is fixed by the match only, and the matching payable under the terms of the contract cannot in any circumstances exceed 30s. per match, it may be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the occupation could ordinarily have been followed in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of the claimant's usual employment. "The reason why the highest sum mentioned in the agreement

of the amount of remuneration. The maximum remuneration is taken as a test because that is the "One of the effects of the foregoing Rules will be to ignore the distinction between contracts which are expressed to be made for a definite period and those in which the period of following the occupation is only implied, and to treat each case on a weekly basis. The maximum remuneration is taken as a test because that is the prize which every player has in view when he signs his contract. He can only attain that by securing a place in the first team, and this is only accomplished by the player who is willing to respond to the requirements of the club whether in respect of playing or training. His chances of success, present or future, depend largely upon his readiness to make sacrifices to secure it. The inducement "Another of the effects will be to obviate the necessity of con-sidering evidence to justify or to rebut the presumptions stated in the Rules laid down in Decision 8628/29. It has been found difficult in many cases to obtain satisfactory evidence for these purposes, and in not a few instances the information supplied has been of doubtful reliability. This has led to anomalies and a lack of uniformity in decisions which will be arread by the med definite pulse laid promotion and of higher pay is none the less because he has for he time being been placed in a lower grade than the first team.' Decision 2311/30, not printed.) "Illustrations of the evidence to the contrary, which may rebut the presumption mentioned in the rule, are found in the following decisions, which will be removed by the more definite Rules laid down in this decision.

nstances, but they are not exhaustive :--

"(a) When provision is made in the contract for payment for lost

"(a) When provision is made in the contract for payment for lost time or when it is the practice of the club to pay for lost time; "(b) When (on the assumption of the claimant being engaged in his usual employment) it appears from the club's fixtures or other evidence that it was, or probably will be, necessary for the claimant, in order to discharge his obligations under his contract, to obtain leave of absence to such an extent that the aggregate number of occasions of such absence is likely to exceed 20 per cent. of the number of times that he has played or will be likely to play during

the currency of his contract. "This fixes the minimum of absences which are equivalent to the rare occasions' mentioned in the proviso to Rule 4 of Decision 8628/29.+

When by the terms of his contract or by the practice of the "(c) When by the terms of his contract of by the claimant may be required to train at any time.

"Rule 3.-If the remuneration payable under the contract is fixed by the match and the maximum payable can in any circumstances exceed 30s, per match, or if the remuneration consists wholly or partly of a weekly wage (as distinguished from a payment per match), it will be presumed that the claimant could not ordinarily

have followed the occupation in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment. "This presumption may be rebutted if the claimant gives evidence from which it can reasonably be inferred that, during the currency of his contract with the club, he has been able, and will be able, to in any week must be averaged over the week. "The claimant cannot, therefore, be deemed to be unemployed in respect of any week in which he is entitled to remuneration which ischarge his obligations to the club without having obtained, and exceeds 20s. vithout having to obtain, leave of absence from his usual employment Case No. 24784/31. (23.12.31.) n more than 20 per cent. of the number of times that he has played, REGULATION 2 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) or will be likely to play, during the currency of his contract. "The present case is an illustration of such a rebuttal, as will be explained later. REGULATIONS, 1931-SEASONAL WORKERS-HOTEL PORTER AT

Having decided whether the occupation could or could not naving decided whether the occupation could of could hot ordinarily have been followed in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of the claimant's usual employment, it will be necessary to ascertain whether the claimant is to be deemed to be following the occupation continuously during the whole week or only on days of playing (or acting as a reserve) or training. This will depend upon the obligations imposed upon the claimant, either expressly by the terms of his contract or impliedly by the practice of the club.

* Not published. † See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 361.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

37

be ascertained upon what day or days in the week the claimant, by the terms of his contract or by the practice of the club, may be required to discharge any of his obligations to the club, and the claimant will then be deemed to be following his occupation on that

day or those days. "Lastly, the following Rules show the decision to be given in accordance with the findings under the principles of the preceding

"Rule 6.-If the claimant has succeeded in showing that his occupation could ordinarily have been followed in addition to and occupation could ordinarily have been followed in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, his total remuneration in any week must be averaged over the days of that week upon which he has been deemed to be following the occupation in accordance with Rules 4 and 5. If the daily average so found does not exceed 3s. 4d. benefit must be allowed in respect of those days; if the daily average exceeds that sum benefit must be disallowed in respect of those days.

"Rule 7.—If the claimant has failed to prove that his occupation could ordinarily have been followed in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, the remuneration to which he is entitled in any week must be regarded as being paid in respect of all the days in that week upon which he is deemed to be following the occupation in accordance with Rules 4 and 5, and disallowance must be imposed in respect of all those days, irrespective of the amount of momentian

"In the present case the claimant has signed a contract with the Warrington Club (Rugby League). The remuneration is payable by the match, and the maximum stated in the contract exceeds 30s. per match.

per match. "By clause 1 the claimant agrees 'that he will . . . play the game of the Rugby League football for the club, either for their first team, second team, or as a reserve to either team.' "By clause 3, 'the player shall have the right to refuse to play when called upon, if by his playing he would jeopardise his position at his ordinary work or be likely to lose such work.' "Reading these clauses together they mean that the claimant must play for the club or act as a reserve when called upon, unless he can justify a refusal to do so under clause 3 (Decision 16866/30§). There is no evidence in the present case, as there was in that of There is no evidence in the present case, as there was in that of Decision 2407/31, that the claimant has waived his right under clause 3 by arranging with his employer for leave of absence, nor is there any other evidence from which it can be inferred that that clause is not operative.

"The presumption mentioned in Rule 3 is rebutted, and the claimant succeeds in showing that he could ordinarily have followed the occupation in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment. "Under Rule 4 the claimant must be deemed to be following the

occupation throughout the week, and under Rule 6 his remuneration

HOLIDAY RESORT-NORMALLY EMPLOYED ONLY DURING HOLIDAY SEASONS-NO INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT DURING OFF SEASON TO A SUBSTANTIAL EXTENT-NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT EXCEPT DURING HOLIDAY SEASONS OF EASTER AND WHITSUNTIDE, AND

THE SUMMER HOLIDAY SEASON FROM MID-JULY TO MID-OCTOBER. The material circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire :--

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

See U.I. Code 8a, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 386. See Pamphlet No. 2/1931, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 40. See Pamphlet No. 4/1931, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 81. See U.I. Code 8b, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 190.

for benefit should be disallowed from mid-October to mid-July except for ten days at Easter and a similar period at Whitsuntide. "This appeal relates to seasonal employment as defined in Regu-lation 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations,

"The claimant resides in Lowestoft, in which place, according to his grounds of appeal, he can only obtain hotel work and fish work. 1931 (S.R. & O. 1931, No. 818). his grounds of appeal, he can only obtain hotel work and fish work. He does not appear to dispute that either of those employments so far as he is concerned is, or would be, seasonal employment, but he cannot understand why he has been disallowed benefit during the 'off-season' by the Court of Referees. Probably he is unacquainted with the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931. "Since 1928 the claimant's employment has been that of an hotel porter in Lowestoft and nothing else

hotel porter in Lowestoft and nothing else. "In 1928 and 1929 he had six months' employment at an hotel in each year. The name of the hotel at which he was employed is

in each year. The name of the noted at which he was employed a not stated. "In 1930 he was employed for two weeks in November and for one week in December at different hotels. "In 1931 he was employed as an hotel porter at the same hotel as that at which he had been employed in the previous December on the following occasions:—5th to 20th January, 1st to 12th April, 22nd to 26th May, 5th to 8th June and 21st July to 10th October. "His amployment at this last named hotel since December, 1930,

"His employment at this last-named hotel since December, 1930, has been that of extra porter. The hotel keeps a permanent hall staff of two porters, a page boy and a page girl, and the claimant is engaged for the Lowestoft season, and whenever one of the permanent porters is on holiday or absent for any other cause, and when there is extra pressure of work.

Having regard to the statements in the claimant's grounds of "Having regard to the statements in the claimant's grounds of appeal I am not prepared to differ from the decision of the Court of Referees that the claimant's normal employment is that of extra porter at the hotel in question, and that this is seasonal employment. "The claimant's employment in December, 1930, was necessitated by the number of dinners and dances given at the hotel at and about by the number of dinners and dances given at the noter at and about Christmas. His employment in January of this year was to replace one of the permanent porters while the latter was on holiday. The employment in April covered the Easter holiday and that in May the Whitsuntide holiday. I am not told the reason for the employment in June. The July to October employment was for the Lowestoft

"The only question which remains to be decided is what is the off-season,' applying the provisions of Regulation 2 (c) to the facts

"I hesitate to differ from the Court of Referees, whose local knowledge of the duration of the Lowestoft season or seasons has been supplied in the determination of this case. As, however, the only reason which has been given to me for the claimant's employment from mid-July to mid-October of this year is to cope with the extra pressure of work caused by visitors to the hotel, I must hold that for the class of hotel in question the season extends to mid-October. Similarly the evidence points to an influx of visitors at Easter and Whitsuntide, which may fairly be described as holiday seasons, though of short duration. Christmas does not appear to fall within this category, but to be the season when the local residents entertain their friends at the hotel. "On the evidence before me it would appear that the claimant 'I hesitate to differ from the Court of Referees, whose local

"On the evidence before me it would appear that the claimant should not when unemployed be allowed to receive unemployment benefit from mid-October to mid-July, with the exception of two periods of ten days at Easter and Whitsuntide respectively."

Case No. 24830/31. (28.12.31.)

REGULATION 3 OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) REGULATIONS, 1931—FERSONS WHOSE NORMAL EMPLOYMENT IS FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO DAYS IN THE WEEK—SHOP ASSISTANT, AGED 17, WITH TWO SHORT SPELLS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT EMPLOYED ON TWO DAYS A WEEK (FRIDAY AND SATURDAY) FOR 32 WEEKS IN AN ESTABLISHMENT WHERE IT WAS CUSTOMARY TO ENGAGE ASSISTANTS FOR WEEK-END TRADE-HELD TO BE NORMALLY EMPLOYED NOT MORE THAN TWO DAYS A WEEK

The claimant, a shop assistant, aged 17 years, was employed for 8 weeks to September, 1930. In December of that year she obtained employment with a bazaar company and worked full-time until 31st January, 1931, when she was discharged owing to lack of business. On 28th February, 1931, claimant was re-engaged at the bazaar for work on two days a week only (Friday and Saturday) for which she was paid 6s. It was stated that out of a staff of 15 girls employed at the bazaar 4 or 5 were employed regularly on a two days a week basis, and that recruitment to the full-time permanent staff was usually made from the efficient part-time employees. The additional circumstances are as stated in the following decision

given by the Umpire :---

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of Monday to Thursday inclusive in each week.

"There is a certain class of shops, of which the shop at which the claimant is employed is one, which engage assistants to sell on Fridays and Saturdays only: these being the days of the week on which most business is done.

"At the shop at which the claimant is employed there are four or

"At the shop at which the claimant is employed there are four or five of such week-end assistants. "The claimant has been employed at this shop on Fridays and Saturdays only since 28th February of this year. "Previously to undertaking this last-mentioned employment the claimant had had two short spells of full-time employment as a shop assistant, the longer of which was of eight weeks' duration. She has had no employment except that mentioned.

" On these facts the Court of Referees correctly decided that the "On these facts the Court of Referees correctly decided that the claimant was 'a member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week,' from which it follows that, by reason of the provisions of Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Anomalies Regulations, 1931, the claimant is not entitled to receive benefit in respect of any days other than those days in the week which constitute hernormal employment."

January, 1932.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

TEMPORARY MALE CLERKS, GRADE III, CIVIL SERVICE.—Tem-porary Staffs Joint Committee (Civil Service) and Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Claim for minimum of scale of pay for male grade III clerks in London, Intermediate and Provincial Centres to be raised by three increments, i.e. 7s. 6d. weekly. Decision.—The Court awarded that while no change shall be made in the evicting scale of pay officers at present serving with Provincial Centres to be raised by three increments, i.e. 7s. 6d. weekly. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that while no change shall be made in the existing scale of pay, officers at present serving with less than two years' service, as also new entrants, shall be given the option of accepting the rates payable under the present scale, or the minimum of the scale plus five shillings per week, for their first four years of service, and thereafter three annual increments of 3s. and a final increment to the maximum of the scale. In either case the rates payable shall be subject to the cost-of-living sliding-scale agreement by which the wages of temporary clerical classes are regulated. Award to operate from the beginning of the first full pay week in January, 1932. Award issued 8th December, 1931. (1522).

SUB-STATION ATTENDANTS, ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Electrical Trades Union v. Southern Railway. Difference. —Whether sub-station attendants on the Southern Railway (South-Eastern Section) are not entitled to the extra 5s. per week provided for in Clause 5 (b) of the agreement of 5th December, 1918, between the railway companies and the Electrical Trades Union and other trade unions. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 10th December, 1931. (1523).

(C.) OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

ENGINEERING AND IRON-FOUNDING, WALES.—Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Association v. The West Wales Allied Engineering Trades Committee.—The employers claimed a reduction in wages and an alteration of conditions. Following a joint conference arranged by the Department, the employers' claim for a reduction in wages was withdrawn, and agreement was reached covering an amendment of working conditions in respect of overtime, nightshifts, piecework, and double-day shift or three-shift system.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS * were issued by the National Wages Board on 23rd December, 1931, in the following cases :---

Referred by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Cleaner E. D. Coolbear, March, London and North-Eastern Railway —Claim for payment of sixth turn of duty, week ending 10th August, 1929. The Society claimed that Cleaner Coolbear was entitled to payment for the sixth turn of duty for the week ending 10th August, 1929. On that day he was instructed to take duty after a set interval of 10 hours 25 minutes; he refused to do so and was paid only for the five turns he had worked during the week. contended that on and from Tuesday, 6th August, Coolbear was pu on a regular firing turn, and was therefore entitled to a twelve hours Committee Circular Letter No. 1786 of 3rd April, 1919. They claimed that he should be paid for the sixth turn of duty under the guaranteed week clause of the National Agreement. The Board found that Cleaner Coolbear was not entitled to the

(Two members of the Board were unable to payment claimed. oncur in this decision.)

Marginal Time Allowance for preparation of engines—Driver A. Bunting, Kipps, London and North-Eastern Railway. The Society submitted that men employed on the duties of preparing engines should be allowed 60 minutes or 45 minutes for each engine, according should be allowed 60 minutes or 45 minutes for each engine, according to the class of engine. The claim arose out of the case of Driver Bunting, who on 13th August, 1930, signed on duty at 4.15 a.m., and had allocated to him for preparation eleven engines with a heating surface of less than 1,500 square feet, the last engine being booked to leave the shed at 11.47 a.m. The Society contended that this number of engines rendered it impossible for Bunting to perform the duties adequately in the time allotted by the Company, and also that the time allowed was not in accordance with the National

Agreement. The Board's finding was that paragraph 4 (c) of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1937 provides that in the preparation of engines by shed staff a marginal time of 60 minutes should be

* The Board's findings are placed on sale, and may be purchased from No. 5, Old Palace Yard, London, S.W.1.

allowed for the preparation of engines with a heating surface of more than 1,500 square feet, and a marginal time of 45 minutes for all other classes of steam engines. (One of the members of the Board who signed this finding made a reservation that he signed in Board who signed this inding made a reservation that he signed in espect of the position at Kipps only; he was of opinion that for nen regularly employed on shed work there is necessity for a eparate agreement as to their conditions of working. The repre-entatives of the railway companies on the Board were unable to concur in the Board's finding.)

Manning of Sentinel Locomotive, Engineer's Department, Lowestoft, London and North-Eastern Railway. The Society claimed that the "Sentinel" locomotive working in the engineer's department at Lowestoft, London and North-Eastern Railway, should be manned v a driver and fireman in the line of promotion. The Societ ntended that, as the locomotive in the course of the day's wor The Society contended that, as the locomotive in the course of the day's work has to cross public roads, and also propel wagons into the main pools yard and return with empty wagons, the present arrangements n respect of the manning are unsatisfactory. The Board by a majority were of opinion that the claim had not ween established.

en establish

Driver W. Carter, Bournemouth, Southern Railway—Claim for additional payment when travelling passenger between outward and homeward trips of a mileage turn of duty.—The Society claimed that Driver Carter should be paid for 2 hours, 1 hour 55 minutes, and 2 hours 40 minutes on 23rd, 25th, and 27th July, 1929, respectively, when travelling as a passenger between the outward and homeward trips whilst performing a mileage turn of duty. The Society sub-wited there is no specific reference in the National nited that, although there is no specific reference in the National arceements to payment when travelling midway between a mileage Agreements to payment when travening introduced to be principle aurn of duty as Driver Carter was rostered to do, the principle embodied in clause 9 of Circular Letter No. 1937 should apply. The Board by a majority found that Driver Carter was not entitled ander the provisions of the National Agreements to the payment

Referred by National Union of Railwaymen.

Relief Signalmen—Method of payment when relieving Signalmen ind Porter-Signalmen who normally work spread-over turns.—The Jnion submitted a claim that relief signalmen should be paid for the onon submitted a chain that rener signalmen should be paid for the over-all time when they are relieving signalmen or porter-signalmen who normally work spread-over turns of duty. The Union relied on Clause 61 of the Third Memorandum on Points of Interpretation, and submitted also that where men are booked for duty away from heir home station, any period of duty under the spread-over arrange-nent is of no avail, the men being unable to spend such period at nome, and that in most cases the men have no alternative but to remain in the signal box for the period they are booked off duty. The Board were of opinion that the claim failed.

Ticket Collector G. Davey and Porter H. H. Brown, Thornaby Station, London and North Eastern Railway—Application for payment as for continuous duty.—On Sunday, 29th September, 1929, these two men were rostered for spread-over turns of duty, in the course of which they were booked off from 6.45 p.m. to 8.10 p.m., that is, for an interval of 1 hour 25 minutes. The Union claimed that the men should receive payment as for continuous duty. The Union based their claim concernent A of National Wards Board Design their claim on paragraph 4 of National Wages Board Decision No. 33, and contended that the Board apparently took the view that if a man was booked off for less than two hours the period was of no value to him, and that he should therefore receive payment as or continuous duty. The Board found that Ticket Collector G. Davey and Porter

H. H. Brown were not entitled to payment as for continuous duty in respect of Sunday, 29th September, 1929, under the terms of National Wages Board Decision No. 33.

Goods Porter F. Kingsnorth and Goods Porter G. F. Ford, Blackfriars Goods Depot, Southern Railway—Claim for Higher Grade Pay.—The Union submitted two separate claims that these two men were entitled to the loader's rate of pay for certain stated periods. They contended that the men were loading for full turns of duty during the periods referred to, and that accordingly the rate of pay for loaders as set out in the National Agreement should be paid to them. The Board, after reviewing the submissions made to them, were of opinion that the claims should be referred back to the parties for further consideration. urther consideration.

No. 3 Relaying Gang, Staveley Town, London and North Eastern Railway—Application for continuance of payment of pre-war differential on transfer from rural to industrial area.—The Union claimed that this relaying gang should retain the differential of Is. 6d. per week when transferred from Brigg (rural area) to Staveley Town in the differential of the start of the sta Town (industrial area). The Union submitted that the continued payment of the differential is provided for under the clause "Special Relaying Gangs" in Appendix C of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 20th March, 1920, which states :--- "Agreed that in cases where before the war men forming the special relaying gangs were paid a higher rate than that applied to ordinary platelayers, such men shall continue to receive the same differential as in 1913." The Board by a majority were of opinion that the differential as in 1915." The Board by a majority were of opinion that the differential payment provided in the Clause "Special Relaying Gangs" in Appendix C of the Memorandum of Agreement dated 20th March, 1920, is a personal one to the men employed in the special relaying gangs, and that they should continue to receive it until their positions

Relayers and Ballastmen, Gang No. 6, Low Moor, London and North Eastern Railway—Application to be paid on the basis of a

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

44-hour week whilst working in Bowling Tunnel.--- The Union claimed 44-hour week whilst working in Bowling Tunnel.—The Union claimed that relayers and ballastmen when employed in Bowling tunnel should be paid on the basis of a 44-hour week, in the same way as men regularly employed in the tunnel length. The Union contended that, as the relayers and ballastmen concerned when employed in the tunnel are subject to the same exceptional circumstances as the regular tunnel length men, they should receive the same conditions as far as working hours and payment are concerned, i.e., 48 hours' payment for a 44-hour working week. The Union also relied upon Clause 14 of the first Memorandum of Agreement on Points of Interpretation, dated 21st December, 1920. The Board found that the claim had not been established. Seven members of the Board, however, did not concur in this finding.

members of the Board, however, did not concur in this finding. Permanent Way Extra Gang, Dover Priory, Southern Railway— Claim for payment in respect of rest period.—The Union claimed that the men in question should be paid at overtime rate for one hour in respect of certain turns of duty when they were rostered for duty with only eight hours' rest period. They submitted that the arrange-ments in connection with the unloading of the stone train were known to the management some days beforehand, and that therefore arrangements should have been made for the men to be so rostered for duty as to allow for the minimum rest period of nine hours, as set out in Clause 6 of Railway Executive Committee Circular Letter No. 1786 of 3rd April, 1919. As this was not done the Union submitted that the men should be paid at overtime rate in respect of one hour short of the nine hours' rest period. The Company contended that the work came within the category of "special duty."

duty." The Board found that the turns of duty in question do not come within the category of special duty, and that the rest period before such turns should have been nine hours.

Leading Carter F. Christian, Retford, London and North Eastern Leading Carter F. Christian, Retford, London and North Eastern Railway—Alteration of Roster—Claim for payment in respect of change of short turn of duty.—The Union claimed that Leading Carter Christian was entitled to payment of 5s. in respect of his short turn of duty being changed from Saturday to Friday during the week ended 24th August, 1929. They submitted that when a man normally works five long turns and one short turn of duty for a guaranteed week, and either by custom or agreement Saturday has been regarded as the appropriate day for the short turn, the Company is not entitled to utilise any other day in the week for the short turn. The Board decided against the claim.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order E. (12), dated 21st December, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 28th December, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B.B. (40), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 9th December, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers in the trade, and specifying 1st January, 1932, as the date from which such minimum rates become effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Ketail Bespoke Tailoring Irade Board (England and Wales). Order R.B. (E. & W.) 6, dated 8th January, 1932, confirming the variation of certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the following areas :—Northern, Yorkshire, East Lancashire, West Lancashire, North Midland, Central Midland, South Midland, Eastern, South-Eastern, London, South-Western, Central Southern, North Wales, South Wales; and specifying 15th January, 1932, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Ashestos Industry Regulations.

THE Home Secretary, on 31st December, 1931, made Regulations* under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all factories and workshops in which certain specified processes are carried on in connection with the manipulation of asbestos and the manufacture or repair of articles composed wholly or partly of

asbestos and processes incidental thereto. The Regulations, which are in accordance with the draft issued on 15th September, 1931,[†] may be cited as the Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931, and will come into force (with certain exceptions) on 1st March, 1932.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931; No. 1140. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (24d. post free). † See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1931 (page 369).

39

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.-The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.] APPROVED SOCIETIES.—National Health Insurance. Report by the Government Actuary on the third valuation of the assets and liabilities of approved societies. (Cmd. 3978; price 1s. 6d.)

COST OF LIVING.—An international enquiry into costs of living. A comparative study of workers' living costs in Detroit (U.S.A.) and fourteen European cities. Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 17. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 7s. 6d.) (See pages 11–12.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1930. Part 2. Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—Legislative Series. Vol. IX. 1928. Part II. G. B.—Ven. (Great Britain to Venezuela.) (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three parts.)

MESSROOMS AND CANTEENS.—Messrooms and canteens at small factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlets, No. 2. (3rd edition.) Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

MINING .- (i) Coal Mines Act, 1930. Report by the Board of Trade MINING.—(1) Coat Mines Act, 1930. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 7 of the Act on the working of schemes under Part I of the Act during the June and September quarters, 1931. (Cmd. 3982; price 3d.) (ii) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of pro-duction, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1931. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3987; price 1d.) (See page 11.)

RATIONALISATION.—The social aspects of rationalisation : intro ductory studies. Studies and Reports, Series B. (Economic Conditions) No. 18. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 8s.)

SAFETY.—Safety Organisation in Factories. Safety Pamphlet No. 14. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom in the year ending 31st December, 1930, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE — (i) Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Forty-first day. (ii) Appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Com-mission on Unemployment Insurance. Part V. Statistical analyses by the Ministry of Labour of (I) persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain at July, 1930, and (II) persons on the registers of employment exchanges at 2nd February, 1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. respectively.) (See pages 8-10). (iii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of November, 1931. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 11/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Careers Series. No.4, Surveying, land and estate agency, and auctioneering. Revised September, 1931. No. 13, Insurance. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications;

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Portland Cement: Gillingham Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Portsmouth: Portland Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Anchors: W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—Aprons, Linen and Operation Gowns: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bells, Gongs, etc.: Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boat, Motor, 30-ft.: Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Bolts and Nuts, Wrought Iron: Edward Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; Chas. Richards & Sons. Ltd Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—Boits and Nuts, Wrought Iron: Edward Mercer, Ltd., Hollinwood; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—Bow Cap Gear: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Loan-head.—Branch Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester. —Cabinets, Ice: Marco Refrigerators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cable Gear, Chain: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead; Carron Company, Falkirk; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontyprid; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Caps, Blue Cloth, with Peaks: J. Compton Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine.—Caps, Blue Cloth, with Peaks: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats: Thos. Bond Worth & Co., Ltd., Stourport; Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster; Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Cloth, Cotton Cleaning: A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury; A. Robertshaw & Sons, Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—Cocks, Gunmetal, Valves, Torpedo Fittings: W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Peter Brotherhood Ltd., Peterborough; Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Shipham & Co. Ltd., Hull; Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Nottingham; S. Smith & Sons (Notts), Ltd., Nottingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell.—Compressing Equipment: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.

-Condenser Installation: Telegraph Condenser Co., Ltd., London, W.-Cross Connectors for 3-inch Rope: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.-Drawers, Knitted: J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Notting, ham; I. & R. Morley, Heanor; Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Derby.-Driers, Paste: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Lotth: L. Haro, & Co. (Column), Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Derby.—Driers, Paste: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; J. Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—Drill, Brown: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Enamels, White and Grey: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.— Engines, A.E.C.: Associated Equipment Co., Ltd., Southall.— Engines, Motor Boat: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds; Norris Henty & Gardners, Ltd., Patricroft.—Fittings, Electric Light: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham: W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd. General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Lt Birmingham; Oliver Pell Control, Ltd., London, S.E.; Play Tt Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; Veritys, Ltd Birmingham.—Generating Sets, Electric: Crossley Bros., Ltd Openshaw.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd Birmingham, Generating Sets, Electric: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Birmingham, Generating Sets, Electric: Crossley Bros., Ltd., Macclesfield, Heaters, Surface Feed Water: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E., Heating Equipment, Steam: Benham & Sons, Ltd., Indon, W., Lamps, Electric: General Electric: C., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, Lathe, Screwcutting: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling, Lathes, 84-inch Gap: Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley. Lead, Red: Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester. – Leggings, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W. – Linoleum and Cork Carpet: Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Michael Naim & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. – Machines, Drilling: Frederick Town & Sons, Halifax. – Machines, Grinding: Afred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. – Masts, W/T: Milliken Bros., Ltd., Croydon. – Paste, White Lead Oil: Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown: Champion Druce & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., War-rington; Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester. – Pneumatic Tube Installations: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., Hondon, N.; Librex Lead Co., Ltd., Hoedon Bridge. – Shafting, Telegraph: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Shefield. – Switches: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., Slough. – Switchgear: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester. – Truck, Electric and Spare Battery: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley. – Tuner Amplifiers: Radio Instruments, Ltd., Conador, Wire, Copper: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co., & E. H. Phillips, Ltd., Kew Gardens; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.; Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.; Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., London, E., F. W. Potter & Soar, Ltd., London, S.E. – Wire Rope, Steel: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham

WAR OFFICE.

E.C. WAR OFFICE. Acid, Sulphuric: Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.– Bags, Kit: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.–Bodies, Workshop: Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.–Boots, Gum: Dunlop Robber Co., Itd., Liverpool.–Boots and Shoes: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds. –Canvas, Flax: Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn.–Cap Cemforters: A. Yates & Co., Leicester.–Cases, Mattresses and Slips, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; S. B. Sadler & Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch.–Chassis, Medium, Six-Wheeled, and Cabs: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverbampton.–Chassis, Motor Car, and Bodies: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Elinburgh.–Coke Grading Plant: New Conveyor Co., Ltd., Smrtingham.–Clothing, Water-proof: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.–Coke Grading Plant: New Conveyor Co., Ltd., Smethwick.–Copper Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.– Cotton, Drab, Brown, etc.: Hugh Sleigh & Co., Leek.–Cotton Waste: J. Hargreaves, Bacup; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., Manchester.–Drawers, Brown, Cotton: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; I. & R. Morley, Haenor.–Drill, Khaki; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Buy.–Emery Cloth: T. Goldsworthy & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. –Floor Polish: Cle-Pol Manufacturing Co., London, E.–Forge Fittings, etc.: East Dereham Foundry, Ltd., East Dereham.– Galvanizing Boxes: Lancaster & Co. (Bow), Ltd., London, W.C. Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.–Laces, Leather: City Leather Co., Ltd., Derby.–Lathes: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; Graham & Normanton, Halifax.–Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, K.M.–Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.–Methylated Spirit: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Ipswich; Methylating Co., Ltd., London, W.–Overall (Jackets British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Methylated Spirit: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Ipswich; Methylating Co., Ltd., London, W.—Overall (Jackets and Trousers): Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Paint, Service Colour: Burrell & Co., Ltd., Iondon, E.—Pipes, etc., Cast Iron: J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Purses, Highland: Leckie, Graham & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. Dunlop, Glasgow.—Roofing Composition: British Bye-Products, Ltd., Northfleet.—Shirts, Angola, Drab: McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Kelsall & Kemp,

Ltd., Rochdale.—Steel Tubing: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury. —Switches, Motor, Directing: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Thread, Machine: Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Ticken: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy. —Tin Ingot: R. Wolff & Co., London, E.C.—Towels, Hand, Turkish: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Wall and Ceiling Board: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Impermeable Milboard Co., Ltd., Sunbury Common; Limehouse Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.; British Plaster Board, Ltd., Wallasey.—Water Softening Mixture: Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—Webbing, Spun Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall (1930), Ltd., Leek.—Zinc Ingot: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Hammersley Barracks, Erection of Barrack Block: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Aldershot, Barrosa and Albuhera Barracks, Provision of Sanitary Annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Gibraltar Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Gibraltar, Barracks, Repairs to Roofs: J. A. Tuxford, London, S.E. Bulford, Barracks, Repairs to Roofs: J. A. Tuxford, London, S.E. Bulford, Amiens Lines, Erection of Petrol Store: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Chatham, School of Military Engineering, Periodical Painting: N. S. Long, Blackpool. Colchester, Provision of Officer's Quarter: H. Everett & Son, Colchester. Colchester, Plassy Married Soldiers' Quarters, Provision of Bath Annexe: W. Chambers & Son (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. Didcot, Vauxhall Camp, Erection of Coal Yard and Miniature Rifle Range: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Edinburgh, Redford Barracks, Provision of Annexes and Unsting Installation: Pire & Co. Ltd. Edinburgh. Folthare Cholsey. Edinburgh, Redford Barracks, Provision of Annexes and Heating Installation: Pirie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Feltham, Grection of Warrant Officer's Quarter: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., London, S.E. Hounslow, Infantry Barracks, Erection of Cook-ousse: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Larkhill, Reconstruc-ion of Water Supply; Larkhill, Draimage System, etc.; Larkhill, Frection of Regimental Institute: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyte-eafe), Ltd., London, W. Larkhill and Salisbury, Periodical Services: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Perham Down, Drainage System, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Shorneliffe. Periodical Services: A. Baenall & Sons. Ltd. Shirley horncliffe, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Varley, Erection of Dining Room and Cookhouse Block: H. E. Warley, Election of Dhing Room and Cooknouse Block: H. E. ferram, London, E. Woolwich, Military College of Science, Steel-ramed Garage: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Catterick, Supply Depot, Erection of Forage and Granary: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Lichfield, Repairs to Roads and Parades: Tarslag 1923), Ltd., Wolverhampton. Melton Mowbray, Term Contract: D. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY. Cylinders: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Conversion: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Exhaust Manifolds: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Air-craft, Work on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Machine-Gun Parts: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Photographic Film: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.—Refuelling Scow, Modification: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.

Head Post Office Sub-Station : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Troughing, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.
Conduits, Laying, etc.: London-St. Margarets Bay (Hythe-St. Margarets Bay Section); Thornton Heath, Surrey (Brigstock Road): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rothesay, Bute : P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton. Wellingborough; Leeds (Head Post Office-Headrow, Quebec Street, etc.): James F. Hodge, Birmingham. Wargrave (Berks); Oxford (East): Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Bagshot (Surrey): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Hunslet (Leeds): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Penrhyn (Cornwall); London-St. Margarets Bay (Ashford-Canterbury, etc., Sections): James McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Glasgow (Langside and Giffnock): J. McAdam & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen. Kilmarnock: Robison & Davidson, Lockerbie. Bentley (Doncaster); Abergele, etc.: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Liverpool (Mersey Tunnel): E. Nuttall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Belfast (Grosvenor Road): Moore & Rowley, Birmingham.—
Telephone Exchange Equipment: Messrs. Selfridge & Co., (London, W.1); Priory (Birmingham Automatic Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.2. ders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes. CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Preston Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., ndon, W.C.—Car: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. London, W.C.—Car: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. —Cement: Cement Marketing Co., London, S.W.—Clothing: Hobson & Sons (Ldn.), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cotton Wool: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Detonators: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Lymph: The Lister Institute, Marazion.—Motor Roller Spares: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Oils: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull; The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham: ondon, S.W.—Pipes: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; aveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hollingwood.—Pump Spares:

Hathorn, Davey & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Rail Anchors: P. & M. Co. (England), Ltd., London, S.W.—Road Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.; Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.— Steel Angles: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Tablets: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Tabloids: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.—Water Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Man-chester.—Weighbridges: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.— X-Ray Apparatus: Newton & Wright, Ltd., London, N.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Winter-bottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Gum, Liquid: F. Mordan & Co., Ltd., London, N.; Henry C. Stephens, Ltd., London, N.— Paper: Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., Denny; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; North Wales Paper Co., Ltd., Oakenholt; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Inverness.—Pencils : British Pens, Ltd., Keswick.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc. : Group 152 (1931)—Scotland. Bookwork Printing : J. J. Gray, Edinburgh. Group 153 (1931)—Scotland. Bookwork Printing : Thos. Paul, Ltd., Falkirk. Group 348 (1932)—The Navy List and Appendix : Jas. Truscott & Son, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 349 (1932)—The Ministry of Labour Gazette : Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 350 (1932)—Bookwork and Jobwork Printing : H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.W. Group 635 (1931)—Jobwork Printing : Charles Sever, Ltd., Manchester; Group 636 (1932)—Northern Area. Jobwork Printing. Group 637 (1932)—Northern Area. Jobwork Printing & Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington. 2,000,000 Forms U.I.80.B. : C. Birchall, Ltd., Liver-pool. 3,000,000 Forms U.I.80.B. : C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. Cloth, Tracing : Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles; Winter-

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Beeswax: Wilkins Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex.—Blocks, Terminal: Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., St. Helens.—Boxes, Service: Venner Time Switches, Ltd. Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E. – Boxes, Glass: Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., St. Helens.– Boxes, Service: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., New Malden.– Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., Dandon, F. Telegraph Construction London, E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Gable Drums: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh.—Canvas, Sailcloth: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Capping Steel: John Lysaght, Ltd., Newport.—Condensers: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Conduit and Conduit Fittings: F. C. Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Steel Tube and Conduits Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., Middlesbrough. Itd., Inverpool; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., Birmingham;
Steel Tube and Conduits Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Epsom: O. C. Summers, London, N.—Conveyors: Derby, Midland
Road Post Office : Lamson Pneumatic Tube Co., Ltd., London,
E.C.—Electric Passenger Lift: General Post Office (West), London,
E.C.I : Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Cords, Telephone:
Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.;
Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Ducts:
Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Engraving, etc.,
Metal Type: G. De Lacy & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. B. Sale,
Ltd., Birmingham.—Materials for Post Office Clothing: R. Brearley
& Son, Ltd., Batley.—Motor Cars and Vans: Morris Motors, Ltd.,
Cowley, Oxon.—Parts for Bicycles: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.
—Poles, Telegraph: Forestry Commission (England and Wales),
London, S.W.; A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Banchory; Frank Sime,
Inverness.—Repair, etc., of Tents: John Smith & Co. (London, E.),
Ltd., Goodmayes.—Roofs, Pole: John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge.
—Signs, Glass: Brilliant Sign Co. (1907), Ltd., London, W.—
Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Leicester; Taplow: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Transformers, etc.: Birmingham
Head Post Office Sub-Station: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelms-ford.—Toughing, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.
Conduits, Laying, etc.: London-St. Margarets Bay (Hythe-

Terminus (London Automatic Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Terminus: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Terminas: HartAccutantor Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines; London Trunk Exchange: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for London Trunk : D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines; Bishopsgate (London Automatic Area); Paignton (Torquay Automatic Area); and Torquay (Torquay Automatic Area): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Edgware (London Automatic Area); Birmingham (Birmingham Automatic Area); Haverton Hill (Middlesbrough Multi Exchange Automatic Area); ord Konsington (London Automatic Area) to The Constant Area); and Kensington (London Automatic Area): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Kensington: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, for Batteries. Belgrave (Leicester Multi Office Automatic Area); Warstock (Birmingham Automatic Area); and Halesowen (Birmingham Automatic Area): Siemens Bros & Co. Ltd. London S. F. Sub Contractors for Helesower Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Halesowen: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine. Middleton Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine. Middleton (Manchester Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Middleton: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine. Failsworth (Manchester Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Failsworth: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Aston Cross (Birmingham Automatic Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Aston Cross: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Shirley (Birmingham Automatic Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Shirley: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Addiscombe Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: W. A. Telling, Ltd., London, S.E.; Tiler: Howard & Wilder, London, S.W. Belfast Law Courts—Marble: J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. Birkenhead—Maintenance: R. W. Gill,

Ltd., London, S.E. Birkenhead—Maintenance: R. W. Gill, Ltd., Birkenhead. Birmingham, Birchfields Telephone Exchange— Erection: W. B. & F. T. Archer, Birmingham. Broadmoor Asylum —Alterations: Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale. Brondes-bury P.O.—Alterations: Soole & Son, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey. Burnham Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: W. Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge; Tiler: Wiggins & Co. (Hammersmith), Ltd., London, W. Edinburgh Boyal Scottish Museum—Joiner: G. Hardie & Son, Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Museum-Joiner : G. Hardie & Son, W. Edinburgh, Royal Scottish Museum—Joher : G. Hardie & Soh, Edinburgh. Epsom Head P.O.—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Concretor : Kendell's Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stonework : J. Bysouth, London, N. G.P.O., E.C.—Superstructure : Trollope & Colls, Ltd., London, E.C. Geologi-cal Museum, S.W.—Plasterer, etc. : W. A. Telling, Ltd., London, S.E. Govan P.O.—Alterations : R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. Haverton Hill Telephone Exchange-Erection : W. Pearson & Son, Haverton Hill Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Fearson & Son, West Hartlepool. Hendon Repository—Tiler: Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Higham's Park, E., "Larkswood" Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Fleming Bros., Glasgow; Steps, etc.: Malcolm, Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Highbury, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Bir-mingham. Horton Green Telephone Exchange—Fencing: P. Pat-richt & Son Otlay, Hourslow P.O.—Tiler: E. Parkinson (London) mingham. Horton Green Telephone Exchange—Fencing: P. Pat-rick & Son, Otley. Hounslow P.O.—Tiler: E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N. Inchcolm Abbey—Glazier: G. Lindsay & Co., Edinburgh; Slater: J. Robertson & Sons, Dunfermline. Kettering P.O.—Erection: C. Adams & Co., Wellingborough. Leicester Square, W.C., P.O.—Alterations: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Liverpool, Garston P.O.—Alterations: J. Williams (Liver-pool), Ltd., Liverpool. London Docks, E., Customs & Excise Offices—Erection: A. Bedford, London, N. Ludgate Circus, E.C., P.O.—Adaptations: F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Moffat P.O.—Painter: W. R. Thomson, Moffat; Plasterer, etc.: G. Scott, Moffat; Plumber: T. G. Tweedie, Moffat;

Polisher; J. H. Thomson, Dumfries. Natural History Museum, S.W. — Tar Pavior: W. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale. Northwood Telephone Exchange—Pavior: Tarpaving & Tar. macadam, Ltd., London, W. Norwood P.O.—Joiner: Hibberd Bros. (1929), Ltd., London, S.W. Old Street, E.C., P.O.—Plasterer: H. Foster & Sons, Thornton Heath. Pagham Telephone Exchange— Erection: West Sussex General Builders, Chichester. Pershore P.O. Slater: Broadbent & Stephens Leicester. Plaistow. "Plashet" In Footein : West Sussex General Builders, Chichester. Pershore P.O. —Slater : Broadbent & Stephens, Leicester. Plaistow, "Plashet" Telephone Exchange—Glazier : J. Hadland, Ltd., London, E.; Joiner : P. H. Barker & Son, Hitchin ; Plumber : J. C. Spooner & Son, London, E.C. Plymouth Head P.O.—Asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd. London, S.W. Preston Parcel Office—Erection : J. Turner, Preston. Ryde P.O.—Alterations : Wheeler Bros., Ryde. Saltcoats Telephone Exchange—Flooring : Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Joiner : Greig & Allan, Bells-hill; Painter : R. Main, Saltcoats; Plasterer : W. Sinclair & Sons, Saltcoats; Plumber : H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Steelwork : Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Shoreditch County Court— Asphalter, etc. : Field & Palmer, Ltd., London, N. Stone P.O.— Erection : W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., Walsall. Teddington Chemical Research Laboratory, 1st Block—Erection : W. Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Tooting P.O.—Adaptations : C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Tooting P.O.-Adaptations : C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd. London, W. Warstock Telephone Exchange—Slater: Wormells, Coventry. Wembley Sorting Office—Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Wokingham P.O.—Mason: E. Harris, High Wycombe. Woodseats Telephone Exchange—Plumber: C. B. England & Co., Computer Strain Construction of the Ambelter in Limmer & Trinidad Warstock Telephone Exchange-Slater : Wormells, London, S. W. Workingham P.O.—Mason : E. Harris, High Wycomree.
Woodseats Telephone Exchange—Plumber : C. B. England & Co.,
Sheffield. Worcester Sorting Office—Asphalter : Limmer & Trinidad
Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Engineering Services: Birmingham—Maintenance Work : J. Jackson & Co., Birmingham.
Bristol—Maintenance Work : G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd., Bristol;
R. Whipp & Co., Bristol. Holloway, N., Money Order Office—
Covering Work : Reid, McFarlane, Ltd., London, E. Kew Gardens
Herbarium—Wiring, etc.: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London,
E.C. Liverpool—Maintenance Work : F. Martin, Liverpool. Teddington Laboratory—Motor : English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.
Troon P.O.—Insulation : J. Walker, Glasgow. Wood Green, N.,
Employment Exchange—Covering Work : Dick's Asbestos Co.,
Ltd., London, W.C.; R. & J. Tilley, Liverpool.—Miscellaneous:
Fire Extincteurs, etc. : J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton;
B. Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Knock-out Fire Extinguishers, Ltd.,
London, N.; Mather & Platt, Ltd., Manchester; Moneys Patents,
Ltd., London, E.; Read & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.W. Floor
Dressing : Ronuk, Ltd., Portslade. Furniture and Fittings : W. Lucy
& Co., Ltd., Oxford; Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Roneo,
Ltd., London, E.C.; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham;
J. P. White & Sons. Ltd., Bradford. Gas Mantles : Lighting Trades & Co., Ltd., Oxford; Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Koneo, Ltd., London, E.C.; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; J. P. White & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Gas Mantles: Lighting Trades, Ltd., London, E.C. Window Cleaning: Bright Window Cleaning Co., London, W.; Carlton Window Cleaning Co. (1914), Ltd., London, E.C.; City Window Cleaning Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

BOARD OF CONTROL, ENGLAND.

Fish : A. W. Harrisson & Co., Grimsby.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

Leathers and Boot Uppers: Wilkins and Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Margarine: Craigmillar Creamery Co., Ltd., Craig-millar.—Milk: East Kilbride Dairy Farmers, Ltd., Glasgow.— Tea : Melroses, Ltd., Leith.

NOTICE.

The MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE is published by H.M. Stationery Office on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription is 7s. post free.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shown on the cover.

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED, HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.