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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

WITHIN a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on 21st September, there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout October

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 21·9 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 22·6* at 21st September, 1931, and 18·5 at 27th October, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 26th October, 1931, was 23·6, and for females 17·5. At 21st September, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·7* and 19·7.*

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 26th October, 1931, there were approximately 9,436,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 110,000 more than a month before, but 145,500 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 26th October, 1931, there were 2,127,943 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 83,461 more than a month before, and 576,848 more than a year before. The total on 26th October, 1931, included 1,582,194 men, 60,271 boys, 438,612 women and 46,866 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,412,880 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 604,550 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,510 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,932,085, included 284,628 men, 7,084 boys, 56,140 women and 3,685 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 26th October, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 349,407 men, 10,146 boys, 116,423 women and 6,577 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 482,553 was 172,202 less than a month before, and 99,061 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 26th October, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 113,252 men, 217 boys, 2,115 women and 12 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 115,596 was 3,218 more than a month before, and 10,804 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— There was a marked improvement in employment in all the textile industries, particularly in cotton and wool. Employment also improved in the mining and metal manufacturing industries, in general engineering, motor vehicle and metal goods manufacture, and in the clothing, boot and shoe, glass and paper trades.

The seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, and in the distributive and transport industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October, exclusive of those affecting shipyard workers (see below), resulted in an estimated decrease of £12,800 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 170,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £380 in those of 6,400 workpeople.

The largest bodies of workpeople covered by the above figures who sustained reductions included workers employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland; woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire; men employed by civil engineering contractors in Great Britain, and by public works contractors in London; and workpeople employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trade in Northern Ireland. There were also reductions in the wages of various classes of workpeople employed in federated shipyards, full particulars of which are not yet available.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st October 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 46 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. a month earlier and 57 per cent. a year earlier. For food alone the corresponding figures were 30, 28, and 44.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October was 28. In addition, 8 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 13,600, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 55,000 working days.

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.

CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1931.

THE number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 430 of this issue.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the realization.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have cea to do so within a limited period.

to do so within a limited period.

The total number of insured workers, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1931, is estimated at 12,500,000 (including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total is 12,770,000.

The following Table shows the growth in the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923 to July, 1931. The index numbers have been calculated in the manner indicated in the footnote on page 437, the estimated figure for 1927 for

in the footnote on page 437, the estimated figure for 1927 for persons aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, so as to yield a continuous series of index numbers covering the whole period.

Year (July		Number.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Yea (Jul		Number.	Index No.
1	AGES	16 AND OVE	R.		AGE	s 16 TO 64.	
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		11,485,800 11,664,000 11,892,000 12,041,000 12,131,000	100·0 101·6 103·5 104·8 105·6	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931		11,784,000 11,881,500 12,094,000 12,405,700 12,770,000	105.6 106.5 108.4 111.2 114.5

It will be seen that between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average each year to about 1.3 per cent. of the numbers insured in 1923. In the three subsequent years, however, the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923.

It may be mentioned that this increase is supported not only by the statistics of unemployment books exchanged, but also by the figures showing the receipts of the Unemployment Fund by way of contributions by insured persons.

For the purpose of examining the movement in the later years it will be desirable to set out the figures for men, boys, women and

	Date.		Insured at date in first	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during preceding year.					
			colum		column.	N	umber.	Per Cent.	
				1733	MEN.				
July, 1929 "1930 ", 1931		 		111	8,157,820 8,326,600 8,598,200	+++	107,950 168,780 271,600	+ 1·3 + 2·1 + 3·3	
					Boys.		na lan		
July, 1929 ,, 1930 ,, 1931					597,530 604,930 588,800	++-	25,500 7,400 16,130	+ 4·5 + 1·2 - 2·7	
				W	OMEN.		0.084		
July, 1929 ,, 1930 ,, 1931					2,890,340 3,014,360 3,135,000	+++	53,250 124,020 120,640	+ 1·9 + 4·3 + 4·0	
					GIRLS.		SER OF		
uly, 1929 ,, 1930 ,, 1931			:::		448,310 459,810 448,000	++-	25,800 11,500 11,810	+ 6·1 + 2·6 - 2·6	

The decrease among juveniles in 1930-31 was no doubt due largely to the acute industrial depression, which reduced the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age who were able to secure insured employment during the year. Possibly the fall in the birth rate in 1915 may also have had some influence.

The Table shows that among men the rate of increase has steadily accelerated; in 1930–31 the number insured rose by over 270,000, as compared with about 108,000 in 1928-29.

Among women the heaviest increase occurred in 1929-30, when the numbers rose by 124,000, or over twice as many as in the preceding year. In 1930–31 the increase was only slightly below the corresng figure for 1929-30.

The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured, represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. about 75 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent. of new entrants and the re-entrants consist almost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such a agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up bus ness on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; person returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The exitants consist of persubnergy and of insurance through death or through reaching the of 65 or through entering one of the classes from which adult entra and re-entrants are drawn.

During the past four years there has been little change in the number of new entrants into insurance. They have in fact show some tendency to decline. (Figures for this class are published each month in this GAZETTE—see, for example, the Table on page 42 of this issue. Re-entrants are not included in these figures.)

The rate of exit through death and through reaching age 65 has necessary to the contract of the

probably not varied to any considerable extent, and it is clear there that the abnormal rise in the numbers within the Scheme must be result of a decrease in the numbers passing out from other cause or to an increase in the number of re-entrants, or to both these causes or to an increase in the number of re-entrants.

The following Table gives an analysis on these lines. The figur in each line represent, for males and females separately, percent of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Sepa figures are not available for the total number of exitants nor the number of re-entrants. For these items the utmost that be done is to give a figure representing the balance of exitants or re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only. For years 1925–1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, a for the years 1927–1931, to persons aged 16 to 64.

Year.	into	Entra Insurar er cent.	nce.	In minus	ants from surance re-entreer cent.	ants.		Net ncrease er cent.	ase.	
ni acemi	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
1925–26 1926–27 1927–28	5·5 5·1 5·0	12·3 11·5 11·8	7·3 6·8 6·8	-4.4	$-11.6 \\ -10.3 \\ -10.1$	-5.9	+0.7	+1.2		
Average 1925–28	5.2	11.9	7.0	-4.3	-10.7	-6.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0	
1928–29 1929–30 1930–31	4·9 4·9 4·7	11·4 11·3 9·8	6·7 6·7 6·1	-2.9	- 9·0 - 7·2 - 6·6	-4.1	+1·5 +2·0 +2·9	+4.1	+2.6	

The Table brings out the substantial decline in the last three in the net rate of exit after deducting re-entrants. Among males compared with the average for the three years 1925–28, the fig for 1930–31 shows a reduction from 4·3 per cent. to 1·8 per ce while among females the reduction is from 10.7 per cent. to 6.6

Some comment on the figures for the period 1925 to 1930 we given on page 396 of the November, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.

The reduced net rate of exit in subsequent years occurred duri a period of abnormal trade depression, when the numbers in employed. ment showed a heavy decline. So far as men are concerned figures are no doubt affected by the considerable reduction in em tion in recent years. There is also little doubt that fewer insured sons have entered business on their own account, while a number given up business and re-entered insurance. A reduction in sal would tend at the same time to reduce the numbers of non-m workers passing above the £250 income limit, and to increase numbers re-entering insurance through a fall in salary below limit. In the period under review there were important relaxa in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. The began to operate towards the end of 1929. In March, 1930, Unemployment Insurance Act of that year came into operation, removed certain grounds of disallowance which had prev accounted for a large proportion of benefit disallowances. Tincluded the provisions under which claimants were required to p that they were genuinely seeking work, and had a reason period of insurable employment during the preceding two y These changes immediately gave benefit to many thousand unemployed persons who had formerly been disallowed; attracted a renewal of claims from large numbers who had cease register at Employment Exchanges; and there is ample evidence many married women who in former years would have refrained fr claiming benefit adopted the practice, whether as the result of the conditions, or possibly, in some measure, through the pressure unemployment on other members of their families.

It is possible also that the increases in certain rates of benefit, introduced in March, 1930, may have had an influence in the

It may be computed that if the average net rate of exit experie during the three years 1925–28 had continued during the subseq three years, while the numbers of new entrants remained the s there would have passed out of the insurance scheme approxima 394,000 males and 237,000 females who are now included in the fig. or July, 1931. There can be little doubt that this change affects the comparison between the numbers now recorded as un ployed and those for the period prior to 1928.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1930-31.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in travarious industry classifications represent the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

On the one hand each industry receives each year an infl which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemp ment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons tran from other industries. On the other hand, every indusexperiences wastage, through deaths, emigration, retirem

from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65; in addition the industry may through reaching the age limit of 63; in addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 436, which gives for the year July, 1930, to June, 1931, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1931, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net losses during the year, expressed and the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930. percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930. precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from e industry to another during the year are not known, some idea the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular dustry may be gathered by comparing its wastage figure with at for all industries combined. When the net losses from a articular industry have been at a greater rate than those from dustry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approxinately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition movement common to all industries, a net transference to her industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the revious five years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE or November, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930, respectively.

Gas, water and electricity supply, and railway service, have been nitted from the Table on the ground that in their case the figures e influenced by the granting of certificates of exception from unemyment insurance, and are, therefore, unreliable as a measure o

A comparison of the figures given in the Table with those for the evious year, as published in the issue of this GAZETTE for ovember, 1930, shows that in the case of individual industries ally with industry as a whole, the proportion of new entrants unemployment insurance has not varied to any great extent s noticeable, however, that concurrently with a heavy increase unemployment, there has been an appreciable decline in the wentrants to the artificial silk industry. There are important anges, in a number of industries, in the figures showing the losses wing the year and the ret increases or decreases. ring the year and the net increases or decreases.

The most striking feature of the Table on page 436, so far as menter concerned, is the large increase in the numbers in the public orks contracting classification, amounting to no less than 83,480, 46.7 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1930. This esults, of course, from the institution of works for the relief of nemployment, and a similar movement appears in constructional agineering. These industries have clearly received large numbers insured men from the depressed heavy industries such as coal ining, iron and steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing here is also evidence of a movement among men from other trades with heavy unemployment, such as pottery, chemicals, general and marine engineering, cotton, artificial silk, and musical instruments. The industries into which men have transferred include, in addition to public works contracting and constructional engineering referred above, the transport and dock industries, national and local vernment, hotel, boarding house and restaurant service, laundries, eing and dry cleaning, the building trade, electrical wiring, and parties as bless and larger professions. tric cables and lamp manufacture.

In musical instrument manufacture the change in the character the industry, of which an important feature is the growth of the ramophone and wireless section, is illustrated by the figures for the and women respectively. While men have been transferring to other industries, there has been an inflow of women from other des; and while the number of men in the industry has fallen by 4 per cent., the number of women has risen by 15.3 per cent.

As might be expected, the numbers of women in the cotton and ool textile industries, and in textile finishing and bleaching, show decline during the year, while there has been an increase in the osiery trade. The clothing, food, furniture, paper, and distributive

ades also show important increases.

The Table on page 436, referred to above, divides the whole insured equilation into 54 industry groups. In the year July, 1930—June, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 5 of these groups, as compared with increases in 43 in 1929—30, in 1928—29, 32 in 1927—28, and 33 in 1926—27.

The remaining 18 industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers

						or contrady.
					d	ecrease.
Silk and Artificial Silk						7.1
Iron and Steel Manufac	ture					6.8
Marine Engineering						6.3
Musical Instruments						5.8
Vehicles other than Mot	tors. C	veles.	etc.			4.6
Shipbuilding and Ship-r				-		4.4
Tinplate Manufacture						3.9
General Engineering						2.7
Cotton						2.5
Coke Ovens and By-Pro						2.5
Coal Mining						2.1
Chemicals, Paints, Oils,	etc.					1.8
Watches, Clocks, Plate,						1.8
Textile Bleaching and F						1.7
Manufacture of Metals						
Tinplate					and	1.6
Mining (other than coal	minin	al an	d Onorr	wing		0.6
Woollen and Worsted	шини	g) an	u Quarr		2000	
Woollen and Worsted						0.6
Rubber					11	0.2

The industries in which the rate of increase in 1930–31 was above the average for all industries taken together include:—

		Percentage increase.
Public Works Contracting		46.4
Shipping Service and Fishing		11.7
Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, etc., Service		9.5
Miscellaneous Industries and Services		8.8
Electrical Wiring, and Electric Cables, Lamps,	ete	0.0
Manufacture		8.0
National and Local Correspondent		7.8
Road Transport, Communication and Storage		7.7
Distributive Trades		
Laundries Droing and Dry Classics		6.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning		6.1
Tailoring		5.4
Furniture making		5.4
Constructional Engineering		5.3
Hosiery		3.9
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc		3.9
Brick and Tile Manufacture		3.5
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Manufacture	6	3.2

CHANGES BETWEEN 1923 AND 1931.

The Table given on pages 437-438 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of eight years, 1923-31, in the numbers of persons belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923–27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928–31 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1926 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis. In the first part of the Table, figures are given for the industries in which the numbers insured have increased, and in the second part for the industries in which the numbers have declined. The industries are arranged in descend ing order of degree of increase.

The Table includes 68 industries in which increases have occurred and 32 in which there have been decreases. The acute depression in the heavy export trades, and the industries associated therewith, in the last eight years, has inevitably had its effect on the numbers of insured workers in their respective classifications. The list of industries in which decreases have occurred includes a large proportion of such trades, together with a number in which the progress of invention, changes of fashion, and the development of labour-saving methods and organisation, have been reflected in a fall in the numbers of insured workers. On the other hand it is clear that the industries in which the greatest increases have occurred are those which are primarily concerned in manufacture or services for the home market. In most of these industries the movement has been steady and

In the silk and artificial silk industry there has been a decline in 1930–31, but it still shows an increase of 99·8 per cent. over 1923. In the cotton textile industry the acute depression of 1930 and 1931 has led to a drop in the numbers within that classification, which now stand at 98.3 per cent. of the figures for 1923. The woollen and worsted industry had also suffered a further decline down to

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population who were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1931. These are as follows:—

Relative Proportions of the Total Insured Population which were included in certain Large Groups of Industries in 1923 and 1931.

Industry Group.	Percentages of Total Number Insured at				
	July, 1923.	July, 1931.			
Shipping and Fishing	1.3	1.5			
Mining and Coke Ovens Metal Trades (including Engineering.	11.9	9.1			
Vehicles and Shipbuilding)	19.2	16.8			
Pottery and Glass	1.0	1.0			
Chemicals	1.8	1.7			
Textiles	11.4	10.3			
Leather Trades	0.6	0.5			
Clothing	5.0	4.8			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.4	4.2			
Woodworking and Paper Building, Public Works Contracting,	4.7	5.0			
Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc	8.1	9.8			
Gas, Water and Electricity Transport and Communication (except	1.5	1.4			
Shipping)	5.8	5.6			
Distributive Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	10.9	14.7			
Finance	2.0	1.8			
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services	10.4	11.8			
Totals	100.0	100.0			

The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population; while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, food, drink and tobacco, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 14.7 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their

COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1931. This decline first appeared in the year 1924–25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by more than 15 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 117,440 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry, and of this decline 22,620 occurred during 1930-31. The decline, which seemed to be partly arrested in 1929-30, has therefore been resumed.

Between the end of June, 1930, and the end of June, 1931, the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 913,522 to 840,305 or by 73,217, and this includes the decline already referred to of about 22,000 in the estimated numbers insured, and an increase of over 50,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly

The new entrants into insurance during the year 1930-31 in the coal-mining industry numbered 31,303, and 7,437 persons transferred thereto from other industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1930, and June, 1931, must therefore, have numbered not less than 61,360, as compared with 46,232 in the preceding year and with 80,287 in 1928-29.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of Unemployment Insurance books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the following Table, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in July-September:-

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal- mining.	Transfers to coal- mining.	Net transfers from coal- mining.
Building and public works contracting	19,554	1,718	17,836
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	1,977	526	1,451
Metal and metal goods manufacture Engineering, engineers iron and steel	1,082	736	346
founding	741	734	7
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc	595	155	440
Brick, tile, etc., making	1,210	452	758
Mining (other than coal-mining)	717	284	433
Hotel and laundry services	565	107	458
Construction and repair of vehicles	269	226	43
Textile industries	237	357	-120*
Shipbuilding	219	119	100
Food, drink and tobacco	206	71	135
Rubber and leather trades	77	44	33
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking	218	107	111
Papermaking, printing, etc	81	38	43
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes)	50	43	7
Commerce and finance	53	15	38
Other industries and services	7,806	1,705	6,101
Totals	35,657	7,437	28,220

The following Table has been prepared in order to compare the movement into and out of this industry during recent years for which

* Net transfer to coal mining.

figures are available. The Table shows, on the one hand, the new entrants to insurance and the number of transfers from other industries, and, on the other hand, the number of transfers out of coal mining into other industries, the losses due to all other causes and the net decline in the estimated numbers insured. The table shows that between 1927 and 1930 the transfers from other industries remained stationary at about 8,500 per annum, while the transfers from coal mining to other industries tended slightly to decline. In 1930-31, however, the transfers from other industries decreased, while the movement into other industries showed an increase, due, evidently, to the heavy transfers to public works contracting. It will be seen that the marked fall during 1929–30 in the number of persons who passed out of the industry from other causes has continued during 1930-31; this no doubt has been influenced by changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit referred to at the beginning of this article.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY-GREAT BRITAIN.

	1926–27 (Aged 16 and over).	1927–28 (Aged 16–64).	1928-29 (Aged 16-64).	1929–30 (Aged 16–64).	1930-31 (Aged 16-64).
Numbers insured at beginning of year	1,225,220	1,164,190	1,115,750	1,074,610	1,069,370
Additions to Numbers IN THE INDUSTRY.					
New entrants to insurance Transfers from other industries	42,156 17,520			32,508 8,484	
Total additions	59,676	42,565	39,147	40,992	38,740
LOSSES FROM INDUSTRY.					
Transfers to other industries Other causes	30,805 55,291	27,387 63,618	30,782 49,505	23,440 22,792	
Total losses	86,096	91,005	80,287	46,232	61,360
NET DECLINE	-26,420	-48,440	-41,140	-5,240	-22,620

The degree of change in this industry during the past eight years kas not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers have risen rapidly since July, 1926, from approximately 2,000 to 5,900. During the past year the only other areas which have shown an increase in numbers have been Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire

The decline since 1924 has been continuous in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, Staffs, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, and Wales and Monmouthshire. The rate of net decline has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset and in Lancashire and Cheshire. In Yorkshire the figures showed a steady decline from 1927 to 1930, but last year (as mentioned above) they showed an increase In Derbyshire there was a decline from July, 1926, until July, 1929, followed by an increase in the next two years; and in Notts and Leicester a decline set in at July, 1927, which has continued down to the present time. District figures are given in the following

COAL MINING INDUSTRY-GREAT BRITAIN.

talania il al No espelicio il de benesal	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		of Insured Persons Estimated Number of Insured			Index Number of Insured Persons (1923=100).							
ARCH CAUSE A SERVENCE						Aged 16 and over.			Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.				
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland	1,243,450 1,090,240 153,210	1,198,800 1,057,210 141,590	1,164,190 1,026,770 137,420	1,069,370 947,830 121,540	1,046,750 926,150 120,600	101·3 101·2 101·6	99·2 99·3 98·6	98·6 98·8 96·6	96·5 97·0 92·4	92·4 93·3 86·2	89·1 90·0 81·8	88·7 89·5 81·7	86·8 87·5 81·1
Principal Districts in England and Wales: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and Westmorland Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wores and Salop Gloucester and Somerset Kent Wales and Monmouth	63,040 178,550 12,390 180,420 117,260 64,960 15,160 86,320 16,460 2,040 282,740	60,190 165,850 12,830 194,860 104,940 67,830 73,410 13,770 81,720 2,800 264,150	58,510 161,240 12,480 189,480 102,030 65,950 71,360 13,370 79,450 13,870 2,720 255,770	51,990 153,630 11,820 178,740 90,900 62,960 12,210 70,820 11,870 5,330 230,100	50,760 148,370 11,380 179,240 88,280 64,510 64,170 12,590 69,330 11,430 5,900 218,950	101-6 101-6 101-5 101-8 101-7 101-8 101-7 101-8 101-9 101-8 102-0 99-8	97.5 99.0 104.1 105.8 95.8 98.4 104.8 91.4 97.5 96.1 106.4 96.7	96·6 98·2 103·4 106·0 100·9 94·6 94·9 92·7 98·5 95·9	95·5 92·9 103·6 108·0 89·5 104·4 104·9 90·8 94·7 86·7 137·3 93·4	87·0 91·7 103·6 106·7 84·9 98·4 100·2 90·0 89·0 84·7 190·8 88·6	85·8 88·5 98·6 104·6 78·9 92·2 84·6 79·4 221·1 84·2	84·9 88·5 98·1 101·9 79·6 97·6 83·0 84·5 74·2 269·0 84·0	82.9 85.5 94.5 102.2 77.4 102.1 94.3 85.6 82.7 71.5 297.8 79.9

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in the surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE since 1927, and in the issue for December, 1926. The analysis of the industrial changes given above have shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and, latterly, the textile trades, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country

and in Wales; while the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern section. This change in the industrial distribution of the in population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

CHANGES I	N THE GEO	OGRAPHICA	L DISTRIBU	UTION OF I	PERSONS I	NSURED	UNDER 1	THE UNI	EMPLOYM	ENT INS	URANGE	Acts.	
Division.	Estimated of Insured aged 16 a	1 Persons	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			ED RLED 20:	Index Aged 16 a	6.10	of Insured	Persons.	7 TEN 1	100). 6 to 64.	MI
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Soctland Wales Northern Ireland	Thousands. 2,004 756 767 1,682 1,964 2,071 1,288 618 253	Thousands. 2,150 876 833 1,783 2,025 2,148 1,306 629 254	Thousands. 2,091 849 807 1,733 1,962 2,090 1,268 608 249	Thousands. 2,256 930 864 1,847 2,021 2,182 1,308 592 266	Thousands. 2,347 973 895 1,893 2,073 2,223 1,350 606 270	100·4 103·8 101·3 101·7 100·9 101·0 100·9 101·1 102·1	103.9 107.8 103.3 103.9 102.0 102.2 102.5 100.8 105.2	105·3 111·9 106·0 105·3 102·7 103·4 102·8 101·8	107·3 115·8 108·6 106·0 103·1 103·7 101·4 101·8	110·2 118·4 109·8 107·0 103·5 103·9 101·1 99·1 101·3	113·6 122·0 113·0 109·7 104·4 105·2 101·6 97·6 104·1	115·7 126·9 116·2 113·0 106·2 108·3 104·6 99·1 107·3	120·4 132·8 120·4 115·8 108·9 110·4 108·0 101·4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,266	12,630	101-2	103-2	104.5	105.3	106-1	108-0	110.8	114-1

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). During 1929-30, however, while the increase in the Southern Section continued, there was in the Northern Section an accelerated rate of increase, and in Wales the decline was arrested and converted into a slight increase. Broadly speaking, this movement was continued during 1930-31, but there has been an accelerated rate of advance in the Southern Section. During the two years 1927-1929 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. In the year 1929-30, however, the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 156,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 152,000

In 1930-31 the increase in the Southern Section was 211,000 and in the Northern Section it was 153,000. This apparent arrest of the movement from North to South is attributable largely to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment has been heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made. The figures do not indicate a real modification in the trend of the industrial movement itself in ecent years, and support is given to this view by a comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in employment. Between mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in the Southern ction rose by 230,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 33,000. Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in the outhern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 718,000.

The London and South Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 26.3 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1931, the Southern Section of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a whole included 48.4 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the eight years is 14.1 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 20.7 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 8.4 per cent.

In the following Table a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1927 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923. It will be seen that the principal industries in which there has been an appreciable expansion in the Southern Section concurrently with a decline in the Northern Section include building, general engineering, railway carriage, wagon and tramcar building, oil, glue, soap, etc. making, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, the manufacture of non-ferrous metals and ss, commerce and finance, and railway service.

In the electrical and motor vehicle industries, in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, road transport, paper and leather trades, and a number of other industries, the expansion in the South has been much greater than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Building Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel, etc., Founding Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance (excluding Special Schemes) Oils, Greases, Glue, Soap, Inks, Matches, etc. Railway Service Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Cotton Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Musical Instruments Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin	+ 47,560 + 8,870 + 8,070 + 3,320 + 2,950 + 2,530 + 2, 40 + 2 0 + 1,680 + 1,190 + 1,120 + 1,190 + 1,120	- 850 - 90 - 9,640 - 5,840 - 440 - 2,370 - 1,460 - 6,600 - 2,920 - 1,610 - 13,240 - 220 - 60
and Lead, etc	+ 870	- 1,500

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.		
Distributive Trades	+ 171,190	+ 142,640		
Local Government	+ 48,660	+ 37,110		
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Service	+ 46,970	+ 28,930		
Electric Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	+ 22,550	+ 2,010		
Road Transport not separately specified	+ 20,560	+ 16,810		
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	+ 18,760	+ 9,490		
Metal Industries not separately specified	+ 17,610	+ 5,740		
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	+ 16,140	+ 8,520		
Furniture, Upholstery, etc	+ 14,350	+ 7,310		
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles,				
Cycles and Aircraft	+ 12,800	+ 7,920		
Professional Services	+ 11,380	+ 6,870		
Miscellaneous Industries and Services	+ 11,260	+ 9,310		
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	+ 10,490	+ 430		
Silk and Artificial Silk	+ 10,260	+ 8,620		
Hosiery	+ 8,820	+ 3,910		
Electrical Engineering	+ 8,270	+ 5,920		
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron-				
founding	+ 6,710	+ 940		
Food Industries not separately specified	+ 6,590	+ 3,860		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	+ 5,260	+ 2,860		
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	+ 5,020	+ 850		

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1930, TO JUNE, 1931.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year July, 1930, to June, 1931, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 362,000 in Great Britain, and 364,300 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that the increase was spread more or less uniformly over the rest of the year. In the following Table the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 140,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the Communication of the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 140,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are uded in the figures.

		Great 1	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Month.		Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.		
July August September October November December		12,165,000 12,200,000 12,225,000 12,2260,000 12,290,000 12,320,000	16·5 16·8 17·3 18·3 18·7 19·6	12,432,900 12,468,100 12,493,300 12,528,500 12,558,700 12,588,900	16·7 17·0 17·5 18·5 18·9 19·9		
January February March April May June		12,350,000 12,380,000 12,410,000 12,440,000 12,460,000 12,500,000	20·9 21·1 20·8 20·2 20·1 21·1	12,619,100 12,649,300 12,679,500 12,709,700 12,729,800 12,770,000	21·1 21·3 21·0 20·4 20·3 21·2		

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NATIONAL ECONOMY ORDER AND REGULATIONS.

A summary is given on page 449 of the principal provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, and of Regulations made by the Minister of Labour in regard to Transitional Payments.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the two years ending 30th September, 1930.*

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS, ETC.

No changes in the minimum rates of wages for adult male workers occurred in the year ended 30th September, 1929; but in the following year increases of 1s. per week (in some cases not applying to all classes) occurred in the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, in Cornwall, in Glamorgan, and in Montgomery and Merioneth. In the East and North Ridings, however, the increases were only in force for a year; and the rates reverted, in the autumn of 1930, to those previously in force. The only other reductions were one of 1s. per week in the Eastern area of Lancashire, and one of 1s. 6d. per week in the Holland division of Lincolnshire.

The lowest minimum rate for ordinary adult male workers at the end of September, 1930, remained at 30s.: this was the rate paid in thirteen areas. In nine other areas the rate was 31s.; and in four-fifths of the areas the rate fell within the range 30s. and 32s. 6d. The highest rates were 35s., in three areas, and 36s., also in three

The average weekly minimum wage for adult male workers (other than workers of the special classes) remained constant at approximately 31s. 8d. This rate takes no account of overtime payments, or of additional payments at special seasons.

Estimates based on cases investigated by inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, covering some 6,700 ordinary workers, suggest a figure of 33s. 8d. for the average weekly earnings actually received by such workers, or 2s. more than the average minimum rate. A similar calculation suggests an estimate of 37s. 5d. for horsemen, and of 39s. 1d. for stockmen. These amounts are all a few pence in excess of the corresponding estimates for two years earlier.

In the great majority of areas no change was made during the two years in the number of hours in respect of which the minimum weekly wage is payable. Taking the country as a whole, the average number of hours in respect of which the weekly minimum wage for ordinary male workers is payable is $51\frac{1}{2}$ in summer (usually the eight months March to October) and $49\frac{1}{2}$ in winter (November to

This part of the Report ends with two sections, dealing respectively with the history of wage regulation in agriculture in this country (which goes back only to the year 1917), and with the results of that system. The general conclusions reached are thus summarised

"The principal features of the agricultural labour situation in England and Wales since the passing of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, may be summarised as (i) increased receipts by agricultural workers; (ii) heavier labour costs to farmers which, while they have been set off to some extent by reductions in staffs, have accentuated the depression brought about by the heavy fall in the prices realisable for agricultural produce; (iii) less secure employment for workers in the arable districts during the winter months; (iv) improved labour organisation and management on a number of farms previously conducted in a haphazard manner; and (v) labour disputes, strikes and lock-outs have been avoided. Apart, however, from these material results, wage regulation in agriculture has been associated with an indirect or psychological change to which many persons familiar with the conditions in the countryside attach great importance. The relationship between employer and worker has altered and is still altering. The old relationship which existed up to 20 or less years ago varied greatly from farm to farm. A good employer treated his worker as an old and trusted friend. On the other hand, a bad employer treated his employees as little more than serfs. In neither case were the hours of employment numbered or discussed. These conditions are gradually being altered, and new conditions more comparable with those obtaining in the industrial world are taking their place. It would not be true to say that this change is due solely to wage regulation, although it has contributed to the result."

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Reports of exceptional unemployment were received during the winter of 1928-29, which was very severe. It is pointed out in the Report that there is always a tendency to reduce the regular staffs on farms during a winter of abnormal severity. There was less than the usual demand for casual workers during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1929.

During the winter of 1929-30 the unemployment position was reported as being worse than for some years past; an appreciable number of regular workers who had never been unemployed before were stood off. The position improved as the season advanced, and most of the unemployed agricultural workers who did not find work in other directions were able to return to agricultural work; but the position was somewhat less satisfactory than in previous years.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF BOYS.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1931.

An Appendix to the Report summarises the replies to a question-naire on this subject issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in March, 1929. There has been a persistent reduction, in recent years, in the number of male workers under 21 years of age employed by farmers; not, apparently, owing to any reluctance on the part of farmers to engage such boys, but owing to the reluctance of boys to enter agricultural employment. Country boys appear to be attracted even more than formerly by the conditions of urban employment, and improved local transport has enormously extended their facilities and improved local transport has enormously extended their facilities for taking advantage of openings in neighbouring towns. The shortage of boys willing to undertake farm work is, of course, accentuated where there are prosperous competing industries providing openings on a large scale. In some areas many of the boys who do take up farm work on leaving school are said to regard it as a transitory occupation, and make every endeavour to obtain industrial employment on approaching manhood. It is also suggested that the absence of unemployment insurance for farm workers and that the absence of unemployment insurance for farm workers, and the difficulty of securing a cottage in the event of marriage, have an influence in the same direction.

POOR RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1931.

According to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women, and children) receipt of poor relief on the night of 1st January, 1931, was 1,014,93 as compared with 1,099,356 on 1st January, 1930, and 1,136,164 1st January, 1929. These numbers are exclusive, in each case, of rate-aided patients in mental hospitals. The reduction as compared with 1930 was 84,423, or 7·7 per cent. This reduction follows on substantial reductions in each of the three previous years.

In spite of the general reduction, the proportion per 10,000 remained exceptionally high on the North-East Coast, in South Wales, and in certain county boroughs in other districts, particularly seaports, and county boroughs largely engaged in the coal mining and iron and steel industries. The highest county rates on 1st January, 1931, were 591 per 10,000 in Glamorgan, 527 per 10,000 in Durhan and 418 per 10,000 in Monmouthshire. The highest rates for countries of the c boroughs were:—Lincoln (1,024 per 10,000); Merthyr Tydfil (784); Barnsley (564); Gateshead (556); Kingston-upon-Hull (544); Sheffield (528); Liverpool (517); Sunderland (498); and Newcastle (490). The rate for the Administrative County of London was 321 per 10,000; separate figures are not now published for the several districts of London, some of which showed high proportions in former years.

At the other end of the scale, many of the English and four of the

Welsh counties showed rates of less than 250 per 10,000; these were mostly counties with a predominantly rural or suburban population. Among the county boroughs, 48, out of a total of 83, had rates of less than 250 per 10,000; these included Birmingham, Bristol, and several other large industrial centres, particularly in Lancashire.

Comparison with 1st January, 1930, is possible only as regards the total figures (given above). A detailed comparison is not possible, owing to the transference, as from 1st April, 1930, of the poor law functions of Boards of Guardians to the councils of counties and

As in the two previous years, the reduction was almost entirely among those in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemploy ment, as will be seen from the following Table: the figures in all cases exclude rate-aided patients in mental hospitals:—

	1st January, 1931.	1st January, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1931 as compared with 1930.
Persons in receipt of			
domiciliary relief:— On account of un- employment Not on account of	155,658	250,098	-94,440
unemployment	635,580	616,968	+18,612
Persons in receipt of insti- tutional relief	223,695	232,290	- 8,595
Total	1,014,933	1,099,356	-84,423

The number of casuals included in the total for 1st January, 1931, was 11,576, as compared with 11,454 on 1st January, 1930. The following Table classifies the numbers in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1931 (excluding rate-aided patients in mental hospitals); according to the reported causes of relief:-

Causes of Relief.	Total on 1st January, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with 1st January, 1930.
Sickness, accident, or bodily infirmity Mental infirmity Ill-health of a dependant Unemployment (domiciliary relief) Other causes (including widowhood and orphanhood)	366,516 35,080 5,913 155,658 451,766	$ \begin{array}{r} -6,432 \\ +27 \\ +1,420 \\ -94,440 \end{array} $ $ +15,002$
Total	1.014,933	-84,423

* House of Commons Paper 137 of Session 1931. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (9½d. post free).

THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE SERVICE AS A LABOUR CLEARING HOUSE.

AN article in the International Labour Review for October, 1931,* describes the way in which the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain act as a clearing house for labour, and explains the working of the machinery that is set in motion throughout a series of gradually widening areas to find the worker or workers best suited for a particular vacancy which a local Exchange is unable to fill. Figures given in the article indicate the magnitude of the operations of the clearing-house system, and the increasing use of it by employers.

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

Second 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 June, 1931,‡ prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 51,595,921 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 47,532,035 tons were

disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £33,094,540, equivalent to 13s. 11·10d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £32,829,974, equivalent to 13s. 9·76d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £264,566 to 108. 9.76d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £264,566 or 1.34d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were credit balances in Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, ranging from 1.22d. to 8.87d. per ton. In other districts there were debit balances, ranging from 0.92d. per ton in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 7.34d. per ton in Scotland.

The number of workpeople employed was 818.718, and the number

The number of workpeople employed was 818,718, and the number of man-shifts worked was 48,140,285. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.44 cwt., and the average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.18d.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.55d. per shift.

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

Quarter ended	Propertion 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	s. d. -0 9·34 -1 5·02 -1 4·11 -0 2·87	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	Cwts. 21·24 20·98 21·13 21·80	s. d. 9 5·02 9 3·09 9 3·25 9 2·84
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 97 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	+0 9·15 -0 3·43 -0 0·22 +0 11·29	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22·13 21·45 21·40 21·78	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61 9 2.78
1930. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 96 96	64,749,447 55,850,573 54,249,688 57,061,222	+1 1·37 -0 1·94 -0 2·40 +0 6·20	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	96 96	56,723,277 51,595,921	+0 9·04 -0 1·34	838,696 818,718	21·78 21·44	9 2·45 9 2·18

HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES.

DRAFT CONVENTION ADOPTED AT FIFTEENTH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The issue of this GAZETTE for July last (page 256) contained an account of the proceedings at the fifteenth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, held at Geneva from 28th May to 18th June, 1931. A Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines was adopted by the Conference, which provided (in coal mines the adopted by the Conference, which provided (in general) for the limitation of the daily hours of underground workers to $7\frac{3}{4}$ "bank to bank," which is the equivalent of $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours in terms of legislation in the United Kingdom. Provision was, however, made for the working of overtime, within definite limits, in certain circumstances.

The provisional text of the Draft Convention was published in the same issue of the GAZETTE (pages 256-7); and the official text of the Convention has now been published as a Command Paper [Cmd. 3960. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free)].

* Published in the United Kingdom, for the International Labour Office, by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. (30, Museum Street, London, W.C.1); price 2s. 6d. post free.

† Cmd. 3955. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

‡ In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1931.

§ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

|| Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its fifty-fifth Session at Geneva from October 12th to 17th, 1931. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom was represented by Mr. F. W. Leggett, of the Ministry of Labour. Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy (substitute for Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson) represented British employers. Owing to the political engagements of Mr. Hayday, no representative of British workers was present at the session. The chief business of the session was as follows:-

Professor Ernest Mahaim (Belgium) was unanimously elected Chairman in place of the late M. Arthur Fontaine. It was decided that the Chairman should in future hold office for one year only, without being eligible for re-election, and should be chosen in turn from among the permanent European, the permanent oversea, and the elected States members.

It was also decided to appoint a Vice-Chairman from the Government group; and Sir Atul Chatterjee (India) was unanimously elected

The following subjects were placed upon the provisional list from which the agenda for the 1933 Conference will be finally selected next January :-

- (i) Organisation of work and systems of rest in automatic glass works;
- (ii) Unemployment insurance and unemployment relief; (iii) Paid holidays;

(iv) Underground work of women and young persons.

On the proposal of His Majesty's Government and the German Government, the Governing Body decided, in principle, to submit the Draft Convention concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading and Unloading Ships to the International Labour Conference, with a view to its revision in regard to certain specified points.

A proposal to set up an Advisory Committee for women's work to assist the International Labour Office is to be the subject of a report from the International Labour Office to the Governing Body

The session of the Governing Body was followed by a meeting of the Committee set up to advise regarding the proposed enquiry into conditions of work in the textile industry. After considering the views expressed by the various Governments upon the questionnaire originally proposed the Committee suggested a restricted and simplified set of questions, which will be considered by the Governing Body in January.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

In further exercise of the emergency powers granted by Article 48, paragraph 2, of the Federal Constitution, the President of the German Reich, on 6th October, 1931, signed the Third Order of the Federal President for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure. The Order is in eight parts, and Part 2, which deals with employment exchange work, unemployment insurance and emergency benefit, effects a number of amendments of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, which, in the main, are designed to remove hardships resulting from the unemployment insurance provisions of the second Presidential Order of 5th June, 1931 (see this GAZETTE for June, 1931,

Unemployment Benefit.—The rules governing the grant of benefit have been relaxed in the following respects:—

(a) Assignment to a wage class for the purposes of benefit is again

to be based on the average earnings during the last twenty-six (instead of thirteen) weeks of insurable employment preceding the first claim for benefit after completion of the qualifying period. Further, the assignment to a wage class for benefit purposes of a totally unemployed person who has been working short-time is again to be based on his normal earnings for full-time employment.

(b) Unemployed persons under twenty-one years of age, who had been declared ineligible for benefit if they had a legal right of family maintenance, may now receive benefit if their families are unable to support them. It is understood that this amendment merely brings the regulations into line with actual practice.

(c) Persons employed in seasonal trades* are again to receive benefit at the ordinary rates (instead of at the reduced rates of emergency benefit) during periods of unemployment falling outside the recognised period of seasonal unemployment. This amendment does not become effective until 28th March, 1932, the date which previous experience has shown to be the normal termination of seasonal unemployment.

Benefit in Kind.—The Executive Committee of the Federal Board may order the payment of benefit in kind, up to one-third of the amount of benefit. The authority given to the employment exchanges

* Persons employed in seasonal trades are, for the time being, those whoduring the last 52 (formerly 26) weeks preceding the first registration of unemployment following upon the completion of the qualifying period for benefit, have been employed for at least 26 (formerly 14) weeks in one of the occupations which were scheduled as seasonal during the period 29th June, 1930, to 28th June, 1931, under regulations dated 18th December, 1928, as amended by Orders dated 18th November, 1929, and 27th August, 1931.

^{*} H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 3d. post free).
† Minimum rates of 37s. 6d. and of 41s. were payable in the Northern and in the Eastern areas of Lancashire respectively; but it is understood that the majority of the regular workers in these areas are of the special classes (stockmen etc.)

to withhold a proportion of the benefit and pay it to the landlord of the unemployed person in respect of rent due has been withdrawn.

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Emergency Benefit.—(a) The provision respecting the obligation of unemployed persons to refund amounts received by them as principal emergency benefit (i.e., excluding dependants' allowances)

(b) The former regulations governing emergency benefit urged upon the employment exchange authorities and the communal authorities administering poor relief the necessity for close co-operation in the application of the means test. A specific obligation to co-operate is now imposed upon the communal authorities in all cases where the grant of benefit is conditional upon proof of need.

Alternating Employment.-Proposals to equalise the burden of unemployment in Germany by the temporary suspension, in regular rotation, of a proportion of the employed workers, and their replacement in the undertaking by workers recruited from the ranks of the unemployed, have hitherto proved impracticable by reason of the fact that persons temporarily suspended from employment were not deemed to be unemployed within the meaning of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act, and could not therefore receive unemployment benefit during the period of their suspension. The Presidents of the State Employment Exchanges* may now order, in cases where approved arrangements are concluded and subject to specific safeguards (including the previous agreement of the Works Council), that workers temporarily suspended in favour of unemployed workers for periods not exceeding one month may receive unemployment benefit, if the general conditions for the receipt of benefit are otherwise fulfilled. The serving of a waiting period may be dispensed with, but the amount of the benefit may not exceed one-half the normal rate of benefit payable in the

The foregoing are the chief amendments effected by the Presidential Order of 6th October, 1931. In general, they came into force, apart from transitional arrangements, on 12th October, 1931. A number of further amendments have, however, recently been made under Orders issued by various authorities.

Reduction of Benefit Period .- In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Presidential Order of 5th June, 1931, the Executive Committee of the Federal Board has reduced the normal maximum period for the receipt of ordinary benefit from 26 to 20 weeks, and for seasonal workers from 20 to 16 weeks. This measure, which took effect as from 5th October, 1931, will, it is anticipated, enable the Federal Board to preserve the necessary balance between current revenue and expenditure during the forthcoming winter, on the basis of an estimated maximum figure of 61 million unemployed

Extension of Emergency Benefit Period, † etc.—An Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, dated 23rd October, 1931, which came into force on 9th November, 1931, increases by six weeks the period during which emergency benefit may be paid, i.e., to 38 weeks in ordinary cases, and to 42 weeks in the case of seasonal workers. These limits may be extended by 13 weeks for persons over 40 years of age, when the state of the labour market justifies this extension Another Order of the same date amends in certain respects the general regulations governing emergency benefit, and brings the emergency benefit scheme into closer relationship with the poor relief system. The former Orders, dated 11th October, 1930, are

Short-Time Benefit.—By an Order of 27th August, 1931, with effect from 31st August, 1931, the Administrative Council of the Federal Board has amended the regulations governing the grant of unemployment benefit to persons employed on short-time. The revised regulations are designed to simplify the earlier procedure,; and, in accordance with the requirements of the Presidential Order of 5th June, 1931, to adapt the benefit rates to the reduced rates now prevailing for total unemployment. The principal amendments

(a) The waiting period is now served when the majority of the workers in an undertaking (or department thereof) have, in consecutive weeks, lost eight full working days, with at least two working days lost in each week. Formerly, the individual worker in respect of whom the claim was made had also to serve the waiting period.

(b) It is no longer a condition for the grant of short-time benefit that the worker should have qualified for ordinary unemployment benefit; as before, however, he must be compulsorily insurable against unemployment.

(c) Public holidays may now count as days lost, if, on those days, under the working schedule in force, no work would in any case have been performed by the short-time worker.

(d) The benefit, formerly computed as a multiple of the daily rate of ordinary benefit in the several wage classes, is to be paid in future at fixed rates varying according to wage class, the number of days (not less than three in a calendar week) lost by the worker and the number of his dependants (not exceeding four) entitled to allowances. Assignment to a wage class is based on the amount that would have been earned by the worker for full-time employment during the week in respect of which benefit is claimed. The amount of the benefit ranges, in the lowest wage class, from 1 Reichsmark

* The President of the State Employment Exchange may delegate his powers to the President of the local Employment Exchange, and the President of the Federal Board may issue administrative regulations for the carrying out

of this provision.

† This extension was prematurely reported in the German press, and noted in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 380.

‡ I Short-time benefit had formerly been regulated under the Order and Regulations governing Short-time Benefit, dated 30th October, 1928, the validity of which, with certain minor amendments, has been extended from time to time (cf. this GAZETTE for January, 1929, page 11).

a week for a person without dependants who loses three days in the week to 4.60 Reichsmarks for a person with four or more dependants who loses five days in the week, the corresponding limits in the highest wage class being 2.90 and 21.30 Reichsmarks a week respectively.

(e) The grant of short-time benefit is, subject to the general conditions, without limit of time. Weeks in which (i) two days only, or (ii) less than two days are lost, do not break the continuity of the claim, although no short-time benefit is paid. In the second case, however, continuity is broken after three weeks, or after a period of less than three weeks, if this period and other similar interruptions of short-time benefit during the preceding year amount altogether to over eight weeks. These continuity rules apply only to interruptions of the collective claim, and not to the individual worker. When continuity has been broken, a fresh waiting period

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal-mining Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the coal-mining industry has agreed to a reduction of wages by 5 per cent. as from the first Sunday in November.

Dockworkers: Antwerp.—The minimum shift rates for dockworkers at Antwerp were reduced as from 1st November, 1931, by 2 francs for day shifts, 3 francs for night shifts, and 3.50 francs for Sunday and holiday shifts.

GERMANY.

Textile Industry.-Wage agreements affecting all the German textile areas, with the exception of Silesia and North and South Bavaria, and covering approximately 600,000 of the total of 700,000 workers at present employed in the industry, have recently been terminated by the employers with a view to a general wage reduction. A conciliation award has been issued for West Saxony, affecting about 200,000 workers, under which wages are reduced by 5 per cent.

Iron and Steel and Metal and Engineering Industry.-With the support of the employers' vote, the conciliator in the dispute regarding working hours in the North West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry (see this GAZETTE for October, 1931, page 381), issued an award on 12th October, 1931, extending the original agreement beyond 30th September, 1931, until 30th November, 1931. The wage agreement set up by the binding award of 24th July, 1931 (see this GAZETTE for August, 1931, page 299), is to be terminated by the employers at 30th November next.

The employers in the metal and engineering industry have given notice to terminate wage agreements covering some 600,000 metal workers throughout Germany, with a view to the reduction of costs by the fixing of lower wage rates.

For the Hagen-Schwelm area a recent award provided for a wage reduction of 6 per cent., with effect from 7th October until 30th November, 1931. The wage agreement set up by this award is again to be terminated by the employers as from the latter date. Under an award for the Cologne area the standard wage rate is to be reduced from 85 to 80 pfennigs until 31st March, 1932. Another recent award reduced the collective agreement minimum rates for Württemberg by 5 pfennigs an hour, piece rates to be adjusted proportionately. By agreement between employers and workers in Lower Silesia, the standard wage of 79 pfennigs an hour was reduced by 4.5 pfennigs in the beginning of November. The agreement is to be in force until 14th January, 1932.

Shipbuilding Industry .- A conciliation award for the marine shipbuilding industry, issued on 27th October and subsequently declared binding, provides for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. The new minimum hourly rates for skilled workers are fixed at 85 pfennigs in Hamburg, 76 pfennigs in other North Sea shipyards, and 75 pfennigs in the Baltic shipyards.

Coal-mining Industry.—The new wage agreement recently set up by the binding award for the Ruhr coal-mining industry (see this GAZETTE for October, 1931, page 381) is to be terminated by the employers at 30th November, 1931. The agreement for the Aix-la-Chapelle area, on the other hand, is to be extended, by agreement between the parties, beyond 30th November until 31st December, 1931. The working hours agreement for this area has also been extended by free agreement, and is to remain in force until 30th April, 1932. In Upper Silesia the wages of coal miners have been reduced by 7 per cent. under a binding award with effect from 8th October until 30th November, 1931. A similar reduction affecting adult male workers has been effected by a binding award for the Waldenburg and Neurode areas in Lower Silesia. The award is valid from 1st November, 1931, to 31st December, 1931. In both Upper and Lower Silesia, under ground workers and their employers have been relieved of the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions under special Orders of the Federal Government similar to that noticed in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1931, (page 381) in connection with the wage reduction in the Ruhr and Aix-la-Chapelle coal-mining areas. This concession has also been granted in the case of the coal-mining

Dockworkers.—The award of a conciliation chamber, issued on 23rd October, 1931, reduced the wage rate of Hamburg dockworkers for the first shift from 8.80 to 8.30 Reichsmarks, as from 1st November, 1931. This award, which is valid up to the end of February, 1932, has been declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour. (In 1929, over 80 per cent. of the dockers' work was performed during the first or lowest paid shift, i.e., from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

November, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

WITHIN a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on 21st September there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout October.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was a marked improvement in employment in all the textile dustries and particularly in cotton and wool. Employment also improved in the mining and metal manufacturing industries, in eneral engineering, motor vehicle and metal goods manufacture,

and in the clothing, boot and shoe, glass, and paper trades.

The seasonal decline continued in building, public works contracting, hotel and boarding house service, and in the distributive and transport industries.

The improvement in employment occurred mainly in the Midlands and Northern divisions of England, and to a slighter degree in Wales and Scotland, but in all these areas employment was still very bad. It also remained very bad, though showing an improvement, in Jorthern Ireland. In London and the Southern areas employment howed a decline, mainly of a seasonal nature, but it was still moderate, and much better than in other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,770,000 nsured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern reland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 26th October, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.9, as compared with 22.6 * at 21st September, 1931, and with 18.5 at 27th October, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th October, 1931, was 18·1, as compared with 17·4* at 21st September, 1931; while the percentage emporarily stopped was 3.8, as compared with 5.2.* For males alone the percentage at 26th October, 1931, was 23.6, and for females 7.5; at 21st September, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 3.7 * and 19.7.

At 26th October, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,127,943 wholly memployed, 482,553 temporarily stopped, and 115,596 normally in easual employment, making a total of 2,726,092. This was 85,523 ess than a month before, but 488,591 more than a year before. The otal included 2,044,853 men, 70,634 boys, 557,150 women, and

The 2,127,943 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,412,880 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 604,550 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,510 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,932,085, ncluded 284,628 men, 7,084 boys, 56,140 women and 3,685 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 26th October, 1931, was

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry showed a further improvement but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th October, 1931, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 26th September, 1931. but a decrease of 6.2 per cent. as compared with 25th October, 1930 The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, was 4.69, an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, but a decrease of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

In the iron mining industry employment showed a slight improvement but remained very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it declined and was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe area it continued steady; while in the Buxton area it was very slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed an improvement and was fair. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was moderate. At chalk quarries it was very slack. At tin mines employment was very slack; and at china clay quarries it was moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed an improvement but was still very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October was 66, as compared with 62 at the end of September, and 96 at the end of

At iron and steel works employment showed some improvement but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 44·4 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 49·2* at 21st September, 1931, and 41.4 at 27th October, 1930.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a marked improve-ment but was still very slack on the whole. In steel sheet manufacture it remained bad, though showing some improvement.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained bad, but there was a slight improvement in textile and general engineering and in the manufacture of motor vehicles; in the motor vehicle section the improvement was mainly confined to the Midlands, other divisions showing a decline. In marine and in constructional engineering, employment was very bad and showed a slight further decline. In electrical engineering it remained slack, with little change.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad. In the North-Eastern Division and in Scotland (the two principal districts) the percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed were 70.6 and 68.8 respectively.

In the other metal trades employment showed a fairly general improvement, but was slack on the whole. It was moderate in the hollow-ware trade; slack in the tube, brasswork, nut and bolt, wire manufacturing, stove and grate, edge tool, cutlery, lock, latch and key, metallic bedstead, needle and fishing tackle, and jewellery and plated ware trades; and bad in the sheet metal, file, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a marked improvement in all the principal departments and in nearly all districts. In the spinning department, particularly in the section spinning American cotton, a number of closed mills were re-opened, and there was a large reduction in the number of operatives on short time. The improvement in the weaving department, though substantial, was not quite so marked as in the spinning department. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 34.4 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 45.8 at 21st September, 1931*, and

41.3 at 27th October, 1930. In the wool textile industry there was a marked increase of activity in all the principal departments and districts, both in the worsted and in the woollen sections. Unemployment and short time were much reduced, and there was a good deal of overtime. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 35.5 at 21st September, 1931*, and 24.9 at 27th

Employment in the hosiery trade showed an improvement and was moderate on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a considerable improvement at the principal centres but was still slack. There was an improvement also in the silk and artificial silk industries, but employment generally was still very slack. In the linen and jute industries it showed some improvement, but remained bad in the former and very bad in the latter. It remained very bad also, though improving slightly, in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc.,

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed an improvement in nearly all districts, which mainly took the form of a reduction in short-time working, but it was still only moderate on the whole. The improvement was partly seasonal. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16.0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 19.6 at 21st September, 1931, and 16.1 at 27th October, 1930.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a further improvement. In the tanning and currying section it was moderate, but in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section, and with saddlery and harness makers, it was still slack.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further general decline, and employment was very slack on the whole. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with each class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters and bricklayers. Employment was slack with bricklayers and masons, very slack with plasterers and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with painters, carpenters, slaters and plumbers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline and continued slack on the

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and remained slack; with millsawyers it declined slightly and continued slack; with coachbuilders it showed an improvement but was still

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding. In the papermaking industry employment showed some improvement at the majority of centres, and was fair on the whole. With letterpress printers employment showed a decline, and was generally only oderate; at some of the principal centres it was reported as bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers it remained fairly good on the whole. With lithographic printers employment again declined and was slack at most of the principal centres. With lithographic artists it was generally slack to moderate. With bookbinders it continued to decline and was slack.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement but was still bad on the whole. At Derby employment was slack, but at Worcester it was fair and showed a slight improvement. It was

In the glass trades employment continued bad in all sections, but improved slightly in the bottle making section.

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed some improvement but was slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers remained slack. With seamen it declined and was very slack on the whole. The number of engagements was substantially less than

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435.)

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

ENTAGE

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

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	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for October, 1931.	October, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	831,688 5,303 1,550	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·69 5·40 5·81	Days. + 0.06 + 0.17 - 0.07	Days. - 0.01 + 0.08 - 0.18	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	48.844	Furnaces in Blast. 66 Mills working. 426 Shifts Worked (one week). 254,551	Number. +4 +59 Per cent. + 9.1	Number. -30 +80 Per cent.	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th Oct., 1931.	Month Year before.		24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	68,972 52,309 75,119 9,981 59,567 10,071 10,266	Per cent. + 13·4 + 6·4 + 8·0 + 2·2 + 1·8 + 0·4 - 1·8	Per cent. +10·1 - 3·3 - 1·1 + 0·7 - 1·6 - 5·4 - 6·4	£ 114,914 103,146 129,219 18,373 131,098 16,760 26,330	Per cent. +20·2 +16·2* +22·5* +10·9 + 6·0 - 0·1 - 3·6	Per cent. +17.6 - 1.3* - 6.4* + 9.4 - 1.5* -15.6*	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

London South-Eastern South-Bestern North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,		tage Unem at October,		Total Pe	e (+) or se (-) in ercentages mpared th a
	1931. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.†	Year before.;
	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	15·5 14·4 17·4 20·4 29·5 28·7 29·9 35·0 29·2 4·7	9·1 9·7 11·7 18·5 18·8 27·3 19·6 19·3 20·8 1·2	13·4 13·3 16·1 19·8 27·0 28·2 27·0 33·3 26·0 3·6	+ 1.1 + 1.6 + 2.0 - 1.5 - 2.3 - 2.6 - 0.3 - 0.4 - 2.5 + 0.1	+ 4·2 + 4·4 + 4·0 + 3·6 + 2·8 + 5·6 + 3·0 - 1·3 + 1·1
Total	12,770,000	23.6	17.5	21.9	- 0.7	+ 3.4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am		and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1930. 27 October 24 November 22 December 1931. 26 January 23 February 23 March 27 April 18 May 22 June 27 July 24 August	19·2 19·6 20·4 21·7 22·2 22·2 21·5 21·4 22·5 23·2 23·1	16.6 17.0 18.5 19.5 19.2 17.9 17.5 17.4 17.8 18.9	13.8 14.6 14.7 16.2 16.4 16.2 16.0 15.9 16.0 16.2 16.8	4·7 4·3 5·2 4·9 4·9 4·4 4·4 5·2 5·2	18·5 18·9 19·9 21·1 21·3 21·0 20·4 20·3 21·2 22·0 22·0	1930, 27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec. 1931, 26 Jan. 23 Feb. 30 Mar. 27 Apr. 1 June 29 June 27 July 31 Aug.	2,308,000 2,359,000 2,725,000 2,671,000 2,694,000 2,594,000 2,702,000 2,736,000 2,734,000 2,734,000 2,734,000

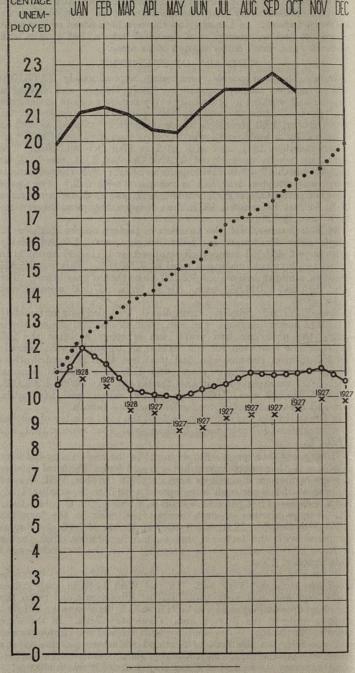
• Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages. † The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435). ‡ The percentages for October, 1930, to September, 1931, have been revised (see pages 417 and 435).

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve	None in		= 1931.
Dotted Curve			= 1930.
Chain Curve		- 000000	= { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-30. The maximum percentages in February to December of those years occurred in 1930. In January the maximum percentage of 13·3 occurred in 1923.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

		Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.		
Area.	Men.				Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1931	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,088 1,041 957 811 919 1,165 2,001 537	4,888 2,437 2,065 4,135 4,377 3,896 2,474 1,406	2,560 1,013 740 699 937 816 576 407	4,519 1,774 1,488 3,282 2,884 3,529 1,457 481	14,055 6,265 5,250 8,927 9,117 9,406 6,508 2,831	0.60 0.64 0.59 0.47 0.44 0.42 0.48	
GREAT BRITAIN	 9,519	25,678	7,748	19,414	62,359	0.50	

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29·0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 30·4* at 21st September, 1931, and 26·5 at 27th October, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·6 from 19·9* to 19·3, and the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0·8 from 10·5* to 9·7.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th October, 1931, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent. as compared with 26th September, 1931, but a decrease of 6·2 per cent. as compared with 25th October, 1930.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, was 4.69, an increase of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, but a decrease of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week† during the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included

	Wage Ea	rners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	24th October, Inc.(+) or De (-) as compar with a			Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West-	40,773 107,578	+ 5.6 + 2.3	$\begin{bmatrix} -8.2 \\ -11.7 \end{bmatrix}$	5.32	+0.59	+0.19	
morland South Yorkshire	7,928 108,094	+ 2.2 + 1.2	-13·8 - 6·1 - 1·1	5.17	-0·31 -0·15	-0.03 -0.13	
West Yorkshire Lancs, and Cheshire Derbyshire	49,493 69,299 52,947	+ 0.0 + 0.0 + 0.3	- 1·1 - 4·7 - 2·2	4·00 3·96 3·99	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.01 \\ +0.25 \\ -0.31 \end{array} $	-0.16 -0.14 -0.06	
Notts. and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	60,342 17,269 21,641	- 0·2 + 0·3 + 0·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.5 \\ +0.9 \\ -14.6 \end{array} $	4·13 4·99 4·33	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.13 \\ +0.28 \\ -0.28 \end{array} $	+0.05 +0.25 -0.05	
South Staffs‡, Worcs. and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	29,901 9,681 5,857	+ 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·4	+ 0·2 + 0·5 + 13·4	4·35 4·75 5·50	-0·04 -0·45	+0.08 -0.48 +0.08	
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	13,765 152,195	+ 0.4	- 3·2 - 7·0	4·89 5·22	$-0.24 \\ +0.09$	-0·16 +0·01	
England and Wales	; 746,763	+ 1.1	6.0	4.61	+0.06	-0.05	
SCOTLAND: Mid. & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,579 19,893 52,453	+ 0.6 + 2.1 + 3.1	- 6·2 -10·0 - 8·0	5·48 5·57 5·30	-0·02 +0·40	+0.62 +0.76 +0.13	
Scotland	84,925	+ 2.5	- 8.2	5.39	+0.09	+0.35	
GREAT BRITAIN	831,688	+ 1.2	- 6.2	4.69	+0.06	-0.01	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, was 1·10 days per week, of which 1.06 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, was 1.16 days per week, of which 1.10 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, were 1 08 and 1 06 days per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the October and September, 1931, periods, was between one-fifth and one-quarter

of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the October, 1930, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th October, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,635,600 tons, as compared with 16,917,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th September, 1931, and 18,771,100 tons in the four weeks ended 25th October, 1930.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 26th October, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st September, 1931, and 27th October, 1930, are shown in the following Table:-

* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).

† 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.

		sured Pe	Inc. (Dec. (To	-) in			
Area.	Numl	pers.	Pe	rcentage	percentages 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	201,886	102,093	19.3	9.7	29.0	- 1.4	+ 2.5
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England	172,039 29,847	98,030 4,063	18·6 24·7	10.6	29·2 28·1	- 1·3 - 0·8	+ 2·3 + 4·7
and Wales: Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	11,232 41,674	457 1,155	22·1 28·1	0.9	23.0	-14·0 - 5·4	+ 0·9 + 4·2
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	3,555 23,146	413 32,557	31·2 12·9	3·7 18·2	34·9 31·1	+ 1.2	+ 3.4
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	15,868 5,571	20,070 4,784	18·0 8·6	22·7 7·5	40·7 16·1	+ 1.2 + 0.5	+ 10.3
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	6,413 1,078	4,535 88	10.0	7·1 0·7	17·1 9·3	+ 1.6	- 0·8 + 1·7
cester and Salop Glos. and	10,709	5,106	15.4	7.4	22.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Somerset Kent	1,514 279	1,433	13·2 4·7	12.6	25·8 4·7	- 1·3 - 0·1	+ 8.8 + 0.3
Wales and Monmouth	49,489	27,428	22.6	12.5	35.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.9

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 5,880,400 tons in October, 1931, as compared with 5,197,500 tons in September, 1931, and with 6,573,300 tons in October, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during October, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 43·8 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 48·5* at 21st September, 1931, and 27·2 at 27th October, 1930.

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

100 July 100	peoj Mir	mber of W ple employed hes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	night Dec. (-		(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,031	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 5.38	Days. + 0.01	Days. + 0.69	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,923 1,349	+ 36·9 + 5·2	- 24·1 - 16·0	6·00 4·57	+ 0.58 - 0.21	- 0.92	
ALL DISTRICTS	5,303	+ 12.1	- 27.0	5.40	+ 0.17	+ 0.08	

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, by firms making returns was 1,550, showing a decrease of 6.4 per cent. as compared with September, 1931, and a decrease of 38.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1930. The average number of days worked per week† in the period by the mines making returns was 5.81 in October, 1931, as compared with 5.88 in September, 1931, and 5.99 in October, 1930.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed an improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41·5 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 45·4* at 21st September, 1931, and 34·6 at 27th October, 1930.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 66 furnaces were in operation at

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435). † See footnote † in previous column.

the end of October, 1931, as compared with 62 at the end of September, 1931, and 96 at the end of October, 1930. In the case of 68 firms employing 8,822 workpeople at the end of October, 1931, the returns showed an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with September, 1931, but a decrease of 32.7 per cent. compared with October, 1930.

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	of Furnaces.	Oct., 1931.	Sept., 1931.	Oct., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
READ DOOR TO						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	18	18	24		- 6
Cumberland and W.	36	5	5	9	\	- 4
Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	STREET, STREET,					
and North Wales	25	4	4	8		- 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts.	43	22	21	24	+ 1	- 2
Lincolnshire	23	6	6	10	•••	- 4
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-						
wick	38	6	6	9		- 3
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire	21	2	1	2	+ 1	
England and Wales	273	63	61	86	+ 2	-23
SCOTLAND	83	3	1	10	+ 2	- 7
GREAT BRITAIN	356	66	62	96	+ 4	-30

The production of pig iron in October, 1931, amounted to 284,200 tons, compared with 248,200 tons in September, 1931, and 415,000 tons in October, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44·4 at 26th October 1°31, as compared with 49·2* at 21st September, 1931, and 41·4 at 27th October, 1930.

At certain firms, employing 48,844 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 24th October, 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 9·1 per cent. as compared with the week ended 26th September, 1931, but decreased by 9·7 per cent. as compared with October, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·2 in the week ended 24th October, 1931, as compared with 5·1 in both September, 1931, and October, 1930.

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

	emple	of Workpe by ed by F king return	irms	Aggre	gate numl Shifts.†	per of	
	Week ended 24th	Inc. (- Dec. (- comp with	-) as ared	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	4,264 1,131 19,371 1,166 6,194 6,758	+ 11.8 + 24.7 + 10.6 + 5.3 + 1.0 + 4.8	-16·1 -34·7 -3·6 -38·7 -12·9 -3·6	24,540 4,639 93,358 5,493 33,749 37,987	+12.9 +37.8 +18.5 + 0.1 + 0.1 + 2.9	- 15·0 - 38·2 + 3·1 - 44·5 - 13·3 - 5·0	
Mechanics, Labourers	9,960	+ 2.1	-16:6	54,785	+ 2.6	- 17-2	
TOTAL	48,844	+ 6.9	-11.0	254,551	+ 9.1	- 9.7	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and					200 March 1980 March 1	ELICET ELICET	
Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	10,449	+ 3.5	- 4.5	57,784	+ 7.7	+ 1.2	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc.	14,622 259	+ 4.8 + 3.2	$-10.9 \\ -27.9$	76,719 1,207	+ 6.7	-10.7 -30.8	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire	4,262 4,446	+19·5 + 8·2	+17·0 + 7·9	21,671 23,765	+19·0 + 9·3	+ 19·0 + 10·5	
Other Midland Counties	2,917	+ 5.6	- 2.1	15,175	+ 7.2	- 4.5	
Wales and Mon- mouth	5,093	+20.2	-17.9	27,130	+18.8	- 12.0	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	42,048 6,796	+ 7·9 + 1·4	- 5·8 -33·5	223,451 31,100	+ 9·7 + 4·8	- 3·4 - 38·6	
TOTAL	48,844	+ 6.9	-11.0	254,551	+ 9.1	- 9.7	

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 457,400 tons in October, 1931, as compared with 400,500 tons in September, 1931, and 512,500 tons in October, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a marked improvement but was still very slack on the whole. In the week ended 24th October, 1931, 344 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 297 in the week ended 26th September, 1931, and with 280 in the week ended 25th October,

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33.4 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 42.3* at 21st September, 1931, and 40.4 at 27th October, 1930.

There was some improvement also in steel sheet manufacture, but employment was still bad. In the week ended 24th October, 1931, 82 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 70 in the week ended 26th September, 1931, and with 66 in the week ended 25th October, 1930.

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

minted of	Numbe	er of Works	Number of Mills in Operation.				
Works.	ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a		
	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
l'inplate	63	+ 10	+ 9 + 4	344 82	+ 47 + 12	+ 64 + 16	
TOTAL	72	+ 10	+ 13	426	+ 59	+ 80	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1931, amounted to 67,770 tons, or 13,737 tons more than in September, 1931, but 6,225 tons less than in October, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during October, and was slightly worse, on the whole, than during the previous month. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland (the two principal districts) the percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed were 70.6 and 68.8 respectively; the former showing a decline in employment and the latter a slight improvement. In Wales there was a decline. In the North-Western Division and in Northern Ireland there was a slight improvement. The South Eastern and South Western divisions, which showed a decline, were the only divisions with less than 35 per cent. unemployed.

than 35 per cent. unemployed.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th October, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st September, 1931, and 27th October, 1930:—

Divisions.	Number of dWorkpeople nployed at Oct., 1931.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or se (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 26th Oct., 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
2 (0 to 10 t	Total Nu InsuredW Unemple 26th Oc	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,127 1,406 6,235 119 40,047 15,433 37,332 4,793 5,811	- 105 + 140 + 536 - 22 + 963 - 63 - 138 + 262 - 57	+ 977 + 399 + 1,662 - 24 + 11,403 + 2,560 + 12,980 + 652 + 2,513	43·4 20·4 29·6 37·2 70·6 54·9 68·8 69·0 50·1	- 1·1 + 2·1 + 2·6 - 6·9 + 1·7 - 0·2 - 0·3 + 3·8 - 0·5	+10.6 + 7.0 + 8.1 - 6.1 +23.7 +10.2 +25.6 +12.9 +23.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	115,303	+ 1,516	+ 33,122	59.0	+ 0.8	+18.9

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained bad, but there was a slight improvement in textile and general engineering and in the manufacture of motor vehicles; in the motor vehicle section the improvement was mainly confined to the Midlands, other divisions showing a decline. In marine and in constructional engineering employment was very bad, and showed a slight further decline. In electrical engineering it remained slack, with little change.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas, the greatest decline being in marine

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 26th October, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

A 10 Miles	1	Numbe	r of In	sured t 26th	Workpe October	ople Une r, 1931.	mployed		
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a	
	General Ing; E Iron a Fou	Engl	Ma Enginee	Constr Engli	Vehicle and A		Month before.*	Year before.	
ondon South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	11,214 7,491 5,367 20,512 39,911	1,653 995 262 4,530 1,428 4,107	12,104	143 127 1,915 2,330 1,116 2,192 267	2,879 6,419 2,342 643	20,316 13,671 10,708 55,801 58,652 60,066 44,913 2,970 5,829	+ 1,380 - 509 + 414 -6,351 -2,231 -2,013 + 63 + 10 - 170	+ 4,491 +16,525 +12,393 + 9,220 +16,281 + 538	
REAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	166,555	13,803	27,454	8,758	56,356	272,926	-9,407	+75,772	
	F	ercent	ages U	nemp	loyed at	26th Oc	tober, 19	31.	
Condon South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	13·4 17·0 15·1 23·2 36·0 38·6 38·6 34·2 34·1	11·2 13·1 7·1 15·0 14·4 18·8 19·8 19·8	40·9 17·3 15·8 16·8 59·4 37·9 55·7 40·0 61·8	15·5 15·9 24·4 26·2 31·4 37·0 40·3 32·2 31·8	15·8 13·5 28·9 19·8 27·6 20·7 26·6	14·2 16·2 14·2 24·7 35·9 34·6 39·1 31·5 39·0	+ 1.0 - 0.6 + 0.6 - 2.8 - 1.4 - 1.1 + 0.1 - 1.1	+ 6·3 + 5·8 + 5·9 + 7·3 + 8·3 + 5·6 + 14·2 + 4·4 + 21·0	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	28.9	14.9	49.7	29.6	22.4	27.2	- 0.9	+ 7.8	
Ditto, Sept., 1931* Ditto, Oct., 1930	30 · 1 21 · 5	15.0	49.3	28 - 4		28·1 19·4			

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, especially in marine engineering. In Yorkshire it showed an improvement in the textile machinery section but was still bad, on the whole. In Lincolnshire it continued bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was an improvement in the textile section, but employment generally remained very bad.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a further improvement in the motor vehicle section and also some improvement in general engineering, but employment in both sections was still bad. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained slack. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained quiet in all sections, and showed a slight decline on the whole; it remained much better, however, than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, particularly in marine engineering. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a marked improvement in all the principal departments, and in nearly all districts. In the spinning department, particularly in the section spinning American cotton, a number of closed mills were re-opened, production showed a substantial increase, and there was a large reduction in the number of operatives on short time. Some firms engaged in cotton doubling worked overtime. Employment also showed a considerable improvement as compared with October of last year.

The improvement in the weaving department, though substantial, was not quite so marked as in the spinning department, and was very unevenly distributed; some firms, or even whole districts, showed little or no improvement, particularly those manufacturing for the Indian market.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.4 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 45.8* at 21st September, 1931, and with 41.3 at 27th October, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment with spinners showed a further improvement in both the American and Egyptian sections; several mills spinning American cotton re-opened during October; there was also a great improvement in the doubling section. At Glossop employment showed an improvement, but was still depressed. Some improvement was also reported at Stalybridge, Stockport and Hyde

At Oldham employment in the spinning section was better than in September, and better also than a year ago; many mills which had been closed for a considerable time re-opened during October: at the end of October production had reached 62 per cent. of normal capacity, as compared with 38 per cent. in September. In the manufacturing section employment, though still slack, improved considerably, and was better than a year ago; some firms in the heavy section were on full time or overtime. In velvet manufacturing, on the other hand, there was a decline. At Royton short time working had practically ceased; at Shaw there was less short time working than for eighteen months past; at Middleton there was an improvement in the American section, and full time continued in the Egyptian section.

At Bolton and at Leigh employment with spinners improved; the percentage of operative spinners at Bolton working less than half time was reduced from 47 per cent. on 26th September to 29 per cent. on 24th October. With weavers and winders at Bolton employment was described as fair, and better than in September, chough there was still considerable under-employment, particularly in the quilt manufacturing section. At Bury there was a reduction in short-time working, and one closed mill was re-opened. At Bochdale there was a marked improvement; two mills were respened, and many more spindles were running in other mills.

At Preston there was a slight improvement in the spinning section, but up to the end of October there had been little or no improvement in the weaving section; irregular short-time working and sectional stoppages continued. At Chorley there was some improvement. At Blackburn the general depression continued, owing to the small demand from India; three mills re-opened, but its mills remained closed at the end of the month. At Accrington and at Darwen some closed mills were re-opened, but there was little general change. At Great Harwood and at Clitheroe there was a slight improvement, but employment remained very poor; at Clitheroe about half the looms were still idle. At Burnley, on the other hand, there was a distinct improvement; some of the mills had all their looms running, and many firms were re-engaging workers. There was also an improvement at Nelson; more looms were running, and workpeople were being re-engaged. There was an improvement at Barnoldswick (in the Colne district), due, in part, to the increased demand from China, but no improvement at Colne itself. At Padiham there was a slight improvement. In the Rossendale Valley employment, though still bad, was slightly better than in September.

In Yorkshire there was a marked improvement; about 10 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 24th October were on short time, as compared with more than 50 per cent. at the end of September. A number of cotton doubling firms were working overtime. Full time was worked at Hebden Bridge and at Keighley, and employment was brisk at Brighouse. At Sowerby Bridge all the firms with one exception reverted to full time; at Dewsbury and at Todmorden there was considerable improvement, but some short time was still being worked.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Indian Indian de de la lación de lación de la lación de la lación de la lación de la lación de lación de la lación de la	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing	12,157	+20.2	+18.6	19,069	+28.9	+25.	
Spinning	22,421 26,420	+18.2	+13.6	35,390 42,660	+13.1	+10.	
Weaving Other	7,974	+ 9.6	+ 7.0	17,795	+12.8	+ 8.	
Other III III		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	AND PROPERTY.				
TOTAL	68,972	+13.4	+10.1	114,914	+20.2	+17.	
DISTRICTS.	1 3000000			Q 15 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		1	
Ashton	6,195	+29.1	+19.7	9,515	+37.3	+25.	
Stockport, Glossop and							
Hyde	5,568	+ 2.7	-19.7	9,049	+12.9	-12· +38·	
Oldham	10,259	+20.1	+26.9	17,408 20,355	+14.8	+24.	
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	14,100	T	T 11 3	20,000	1 -1 0		
wood, Walsden and					100	REAL	
Todmorden	6,049	+15.3	+ 4.1	10,536	+26.5	+ 9.	
Manchester	4,620	+18.4	+18.0	7,354	+20.5	+24.	
Preston and Chorley Blackburn. Accrington	5,175	- 4.4	7 5.2	0,201		T 2	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	5,060	+ 9.5	+20.2	8,665	+ 9.4	+28.	
Burnley and Padiham	3,713	+13.8	+14.0	7,297	+28.9	+20.	
Colne and Nelson	2,419	+ 4.8	- 5.9	5,248	+ 8.0	- 1.	
Other Lancashire Towns	1,846	+26.7	$+100 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 8$	2,407 5,573	+44.7	+113.	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,062	+ 0.2	T 7.0	3,246	+ 2.9	- 3.	
Other Districts	2,271						
TOTAL	68,972	+13.4	+10.1	114,914	+20.2	+17.	

Returns from firms employing about 67,700 operatives in the week ended 24th October showed that about 12 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

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

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th October, 1931.									
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,520 14,026	13,883 10,571	16,403 24,597	863 5,409	4,546 3,695	5,409 9,104	21,812 33,701			
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	3,146 13,683 2,108	13,581 45,652 596	16,727 59,335 2,704	1,507 3,509 360	6,695 9,418 269	8,202 12,927 629	24,929 72,262 3,333			
Total	35,483	84,283	119,766	11,648	24,623	36,271	156,037			

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised_(see page_435).

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st September, 1931:-

	Wholly Unemployed.				orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Beaming, Winding	- 133 -1,281	- 1,096 - 1,358	- 1,229 - 2,639	- 1,774 - 8,577	- 6,863 - 5,540	- 8,637 -14,117	- 9,866 - 16,756	
and Warping Weaving Other Processes					- 7,229 - 7,791 - 227			
	0.00	Contract of the Contract of th			- 27,650			

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 55,809,000 lbs. in October, 1931, compared with 40,055,000 lbs. in September, 1931, and with 100,475,100 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,817,400 lbs. in October, 1931, compared with 9,006,500 lbs. in September, 1931, and with 11,685,300 lbs. in October, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece goods in October, 1931, were 143,060,100 square yards, compared with 128,460,100 square yards in the previous month, and 150,340,000 square yards in October,

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

THERE was a marked increase of activity during October in all the principal departments and districts, in both the worsted and in the woollen sections. Unemployment and short time were much reduced, and there was a considerable amount of overtime. In the carpet trade there was a further improvement.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industry, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 35.5* at 21st September, 1931, and with 24.9 at 27th October, 1930.

Worsted Section.—At Bradford a further marked improvement took place during October, particularly with spinners and in the dress goods trade; all the leading firms were reported to be working full time, and some had started extra shifts at night. At Huddersfield, Halifax, and Leeds there was also a distinct improvement; at Halifax, some firms, particularly those spinning hosiery yarns, were working overtime and night shifts. In the Keighley district, where the improvement was particularly marked in the spinning section, over 2,000 women returned to full time employment, and overtime was prevalent. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 24th October showed that a little over 20 per cent. were on short time, † losing about 12 hours each on the average; about 23 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was fair; only 5 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time at the end of October, as compared with 25 per cent. at the end of September. In the wool combing department there was still much short time, but there was an improvement in machinery activity, particularly in the merino section. About 12½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 13 hours each in short time in the week ended 24th October; about 15 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 9 hours each on the average.

There was a very marked improvement in the worsted spinning department in all the principal districts, and overtime was worked in a large number of mills. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 24th October, losing about 11 hours each on the average; overtime was worked by 34 per cent., to the extent of 6 hours each.

There was also an improvement in the worsted weaving department; but it was not quite so marked as in the spinning department. About 39 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 24th October, losing 12 hours each on the average; while 8 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

Woollen Section.—This section also showed an improvement; but it was not quite so marked (taking each section as a whole) as in the worsted section. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th October showed that 22 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 29 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,† losing about 11 hours each, on the average, in both departments. Overtime was worked by 25 per cent. of the workers in the spinning section to the extent of 8½ hours each, and by 14 per cent. of those in the weaving section to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. In the woollen section as a whole, 26 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 11 hours each in short time; in the week ended 24th October, and 17 per cent. rked overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each on the

At Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley (particularly the latter) there was a distinct improvement; a fair amount of overtime was worked, and there was some night work. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was a further improvement; there was also an improvement at Leeds and at Morley. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade was still described as poor, but showed a slight improvement. In the blanket trade a further improvement was reported in Yorkshire.

There was an improvement in the Stockport area, and a marked improvement at Rochdale; but some firms were still not running at

In the West of England there was some improvement, especially in the Trowbridge district.

There was an improvement in Wales. Most of the larger woollen factories in South Cardiganshire were working; at Newtown, however, irregular short time was still being worked.

In Scotland the improvement previously reported continued; firms were engaging additional labour, and better time was worked.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a further improvement, but remained only moderately good generally. Some departments, however, were on full time in certain districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17·2 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 22·6* at 21st September, 1931, and with 18·2 at 27th October, 1930.

At Kidderminster employment was slightly better than a month earlier; irregular time was still worked in the Wilton section, but operatives in the Axminster and tapestry sections were mostly on full time; several firms were working overtime. In Yorkshire a further slight improvement was recorded. In Scotland a decided mprovement was reported.

In the carpet industry as a whole, 21 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th October, losing 14 hours each on an average; 11 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

		Number of Vorkpeople		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th Oct., 1931.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 24th Oct., 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	11,181 35,537 17,272 9,356 1,773	+ 12·2 + 8·8 + 7·1 + 3·4 + 4·2	87.9 86.4 85.3 92.7 99.4	24,741 51,358 29,580 20,531 3,009	+ 43·1 + 22·7 + 15·6 + 12·0 + 27·5	76·8 79·7 70·7 76·7 67·4	
Total—Worsted	75,119	+ 8.0	87.0	129,219	+ 22.5	76 · 4	
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	966 12,199 21,130 15,850 2,164	+ 0.7 + 6.3 + 6.6 + 5.7 + 12.4	72·7 84·4 89·1 89·3 76·3	2,099 25,435 37,176 34,049 4,387	+ 8.8 + 18.5 + 18.2 + 12.8 + 18.4	74·4 89·8 89·3 87·8 81·1	
Total—Woollen	52,309	+ 6.4	87.2	103,146	+ 16.2	88.1	
CARPET SECTION	9,981	+ 2.2	104-6	18,373	+ 10.9	103.3	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	137,409	+ 7.0	88-0	250,738	+ 19.0	82.6	
Districts: : WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	31,719 8,607 8,704 8,031 7,585	+ 10·1 + 4·2 + 7·1 + 6·5 + 8·5 + 5·9	83.0 96.8 83.7 91.5 88.0	57,428 15,255 13,533 13,039 12,271 5,224	+ 28·1 + 17·6 + 15·5 + 20·0 + 25·1 + 20·5	70 6 78 7 72 4 83 5 82 1	
Total, West Riding	68,085	+ 8.1	86.7	116,750	+ 23.5	75.0	
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,716 324 1,994	+ 5·1 + 9·1 + 12·8	86·9 111·1 95·6	8,462 615 3,392	+ 12·9 + 6·4 + 19·0	80·9 107·4 131·8	
Total-Worsted	75,119	+ 8.0	87.0	129,219	+ 22.5	76.4	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,101	+ 10.6	80.9	24,749	+ 24.2	79.2	
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,365 6,901	+ 10.5	89·1 92·8	21,077 14,027	+ 18.6	100.9	
Vale Bradford	2,360 1,215	+ 2.8 + 2.6	86·0 98·6	4,903 2,068	+ 7.0 + 10.5	77.3	
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	31,942 4,545	+ 8.8	87·9 85·4	66,824 8,809	+ 19.0 + 9.1	89·7 85·5	
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,618 12,035 169	+ 0.6 + 4.3 + 19.0	88.5 85.3 132.1	6,171 21,125 217	+ 4·8 + 14·5 + 12·4	92·6 83·1 122·2	
Total—Woollen	52,309	+ 6.4	87.2	103,146	+ 16.2	88.1	
CARPET SECTION	9,981	+ 2.2	104.6	18,373	+ 10.9	103.3	
Total—Wool Textile Industry	137,409	+ 7.0	88.0	250,738	+ 19.0	82.6	

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).
† 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,

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th October, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th September, 1931:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (-without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")						
al mary comment pools and comment of a	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts (including not specified).		
WOESTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{c} + 13.4 \\ + 7.7 \\ + 6.1 \\ + 11.9 \\ + 12.5 \\ + 9.6 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	+ 10·1 + 2·6 + 9·0 + 4·8 + 9·2 + 6·8 + 8·3 + 12·5 + 7·9 + 16·3	+ 8.9 + 5.0 + 4.3 + 8.2 + 9.1 - 7.6 - 1.7	+ 3.4 + 4.6 + 0.4 + 6.6 + 2.0 + 2.8 + 3.6 + 0.7 + 9.9	+ 10·1 + 4·2 + 7·1 + 6·5 + 8·5 + 5·9 + 8·1 + 5·1 + 9·1 + 12·8		
TOTAL	+ 12.2	+ 8.8	+ 7.1	+ 3.4	+ 8.0		

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
A TOWN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	+11.1 + 8.5	+10.5	+10.2	+10.6	
Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire	+ 4.8 + 3.6 + 9.5 + 8.3 - 3.0	+ 6·2 + 2·6 - 1·0 + 9·6 - 3·7	+ 6.7 + 2.9 + 3.0 + 7.7 + 4.1	+ 6.9 + 2.8 + 2.6 + 8.8 - 0.0	
West of England and Mid- lands Scotland Wales	+ 5·5 + 4·3 + 17·2	- 2.6 + 5.2 + 41.7	+ 1.4 + 3.0 + 1.9	+ 0.6 + 4.3 +19.0	
TOTAL	+ 6.3	+ 6.6	+ 5.7	+ 6.4	

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 26th October, 1931:-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th October, 1931.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Order.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	302	6	308	181	6	187	495			
Wool Washing and		0.00000		No. of the last						
Preparing	795	952	1,747	326	259	585	2,332			
Wool Combing	508	734	1,242	495	284	779	2,02			
Wool Carding	686	230 302	916	443 266	85	528 477	1,44			
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	409	304	111	200	211	411	1,24			
Spinning	1,010	4,099	5,109	368	1,445	1,813	6,92			
Wool Winding and	1,010	1,000	0,103	000	1,445	1,010	0,52			
Warping	150	60	210	348	70	418	62			
Worsted Winding and										
Warping	226	677	903	276	421	697	1,60			
Woollen Weaving	411	2,005	2,416	420	1,962	2,382	4,79			
Worsted Weaving	348	2,110	2,458	177	2,947	3,124	5,58			
Other Processes	1,565	257	1,822	1,181	129	1,310	3,13			
Total	6,470	11,432	17,902	4,481	7,819	12,300	30,20			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st September, 1931:-

Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Make I		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-109	- 4	-113	- 740	- 5	- 745	- 85
and Preparing	- 63	- 127	-190	- 575	- 187	- 762	- 95
Vool Combing	-125		-185	- 994	- 966	- 1,960	- 2,14
Wool Carding	$-183 \\ -158$		$-222 \\ -256$	- 672 - 420	- 129 - 199	- 801 - 619	- 1,02
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	- 130	_ 50	-430	- 420	- 199	- 619	- 87
and Spinning	-108	-1,215	-1323	- 538	- 3,567	- 4,105	- 5,42
Wool Winding					0,00.	1,200	,,,,
and Warping	-169	- 30	-199	- 99	- 88	- 187	- 38
Vorsted Winding							
and Warping	+ 73	- 273	-200	- 235	- 1,000	-1,235	-1,43
Voolien Weaving		- 486	-494	- 326	- 1,354	- 1,680	- 2,17
Vorsted Weaving Other Processes	- 57	- 547 - 37	-584 - 94	- 68 - 527	- 3,223 - 158	- 3,291 - 685	- 3,87 - 77
THEI Processes	- 51	- 31	- 34	341	156	- 665	
Total	-944	-2,916	-3860	-5.194	-10,876	-16.070	-19.9

5,850,800 lbs. in October, 1931, compared with 25,646,800 lbs. in

the previous month. In October, 1930, imports were 29,203,900 lbs. but re-exports amounted to 30,436,700 lbs.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1931 were 3,959,900 lbs. compared with 3,723,800 lbs. in September, 1931, and with 3,570,700 lbs. in October, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1931, were 6,669,800 square yards, compared with 6,798,100 square yards in the previous month, and with 8,711,400 square yards in October,

The exports of blankets were 38,545 pairs, 32,034 pairs, and 51,494 pairs in October, 1931, September, 1931, and October, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed an improvement in nearly all districts, which mainly took the form of a reduction in short time working; but it remained only moderate on the whole. The improvement was partly seasonal. There was little change as compared with October, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 19.6* at 21st September, 1931, and with 16.1 at 27th October, 1930.

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

dero en estamento de a		Number of Torkpeop			Wages pa Vorkpeop		
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
Angeles Shares	Oct., 1931.			Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales: London Lelcester Lelcester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England	1,627 9,918 3,972 6,596 5,085 5,589 1,531 2,394 5,766 2,034 1,682 6,154	Per cent. + 3·9 + 2·7 + 1·6 + 1·3 + 1·4 - 0·1 - 1·5 + 2·2 + 5·9 - 1·4 + 2·2	Per cent. + 0·2 - 1·4 + 6·5 + 0·8 + 0·1 - 10·9 - 3·8 + 3·1 + 3·3 - 6·5 - 1·0	£ 3,676 23,097 9,220 14,468 11,885 13,594 3,560 4,141 11,583 3,781 4,001 12,205 2,214 9,019	Per cent. + 6·2 + 7·0 + 8·6 - 0·1 + 12·5 + 5·4 + 4·3 + 9·5 + 2·5 - 4·8 + 10·3 + 14·9	Per cent 0·3 - 3·9 + 4·0 - 10·2 + 1·7 + 0·6 + 0·6 - 6·6 + 8·8 - 8·0 - 3·4 + 1·0 + 5·4 + 1·6	
and Wales England and Wales	3,912 57,381	+ 2.0	- 1.4	[126,444	+ 6.3	- 1.1	
Scotland	2,186	- 2.6	- 6.9	4,654	- 0.8	-11.0	
Great Britain	59,567	+ 1.8	- 1.6	131,098	+ 6.0	- 1.5	

Returns received from firms employing about 58,600 workpeople in the week ended 24th October indicated that about 35 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 91 hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 41 hours each on the

Employment in London showed some improvement, and was moderate. At Leicester employment showed an improvement, but was still only moderate generally, short time being still very prevalent: in the week ended 24th October, about 46 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average; about 10 per cent. worked a little overtime. There was also an improvement in the Leicester country district. At Northampton employment remained slack generally, although a few firms were busy and working overtime; in the week ended 24th October, about two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 9½ hours each on the average; employment was considerably below the level of October, 1930. In the Higham and Rushden district there was an improvement, and employment was fair, with more workers on overtime than on short time. At Kettering also employment was fair, and better than in September. It also improved at Wellingborough and in the smaller Northamptonshire centres. At Stafford employment, though showing an improvement, remained slack; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, to the extent of 15½ hours a week each on the average. At Norwich employment showed a slight improvement, and was considerably better than in October last year, but remained slack generally; there was still much unemployment and short time at this centre.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment declined; it was described as very quiet at Bristol, and as fair at Kingswood. At ved a decided improvement, but remain slack with most firms. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a further and marked improvement at all centres, which was largely seasonal; overtime was worked by a number of firms; employment was reported as very good at Bury.

In Scotland employment remained moderate on the whole, and was considerably below the level of October, 1930; at Maybole, however, it was again described as fair.

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).
† 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.

^{*} The percentages for Sel tember have been revised (see page 435).
† 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 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 26th

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th October, 1931.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempe	Total.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	10031			
Boot and Shoe Manu-										
facture:										
Preparing Depart-			705	00	0.0	116	421			
ment	244	61	305	88	28	110	721			
Rough Stuff De-		40	F177	150	4	154	671			
partment	469	48	517 955	1,075	41	1,116	2,071			
ClickingDepartment	921	34		1,075	1,059	1,074	2,904			
Closing Department		1,794	1,830 2,543	1,277	33	1,310	3,853			
Making Department	2,478	65	2,545	1,211	00	1,010	0,000			
Finishing Depart-	1,846	909	2,755	728	246	974	3,729			
ment Slipper Making	385	216	601	336	305	641	1,242			
m 37 11-	20	3	23	_			23			
Repairing and Hand-	20					5000				
sawn Work	809	4	813	29	-	29	842			
BUHL HOLK										
TOTAL	7,208	3,134	10,342	3,698	1,716	5,414	15,756			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st September, 1931:-

	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	rarily Sto	pped.	Total	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart-								
ment	+ 16	- 30	- 14	- 36	- 19	- 55	- 69	
Rough Stuff De-		10	- 68	176	- 22	- 198	_ 266	
partment Clicking Department	202	- 16 + 9	-193		+ 13			
Closing Department	- 26	-382	-408		- 537		- 966	
Making Department		- 48	-290	- 609	- 14	- 623	- 91	
Finishing Depart-			057	400	100	ECO	00	
ment	-114	-139 - 15	-253 -33	- 406 - 570		- 553		
Slipper Making	- 18 - 3	- 15 - 2	- 5	- 2	T 2	- 4		
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-						Colonia in		
sewn Work	+ 99	+ 2	+101	- 15	- 8	- 23	+ 7	
				0.170	774	0.077	4.07	
TOTAL	-542	- 621	-1,163	-2,139	- 734	-2,873	-4,03	

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1931, amounted to 88,565 dozen pairs, or 4,805 dozen pairs more than in September, 1931, but 26,300 dozen pairs less than in October, 1930.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement, but was still bad on the whole. At Derby employment was slack, but at Worcester and at Bristol it continued fair, and a slight improvement was reported at the former centre.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30·5 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 32·7* at 21st September, 1931, and 22·5 at 27th October, 1930.

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

Table Out of Articles		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
felt i mel n <u>it seri</u> je koje i 1901. gada ali se lak koje i	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.†		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,598 6,797	+ 4.4 + 0.5	$-12.9 \\ -3.2$	2,949 11,000	+ 3.8	-15·3 -15·9		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,676	- 3.5	- 6.2	2,811	+ 1.1	-14.5		
Тотац	10,071	+ 0.4	- 5.4	16,760	- 0.1	-15.6		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,887 2,184	+ 0.7	- 3·9 -10·3	12,124 4,636	+ 0.0	-15·0 -17·0		
TOTAL	10,071	+ 0.4	- 5.4	16,760	- 0.1	-15.6		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,448 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,799, or about 40 per cent., were working on an average about 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th October, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further decline, and continued

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19·0 at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 17·7* at 21st September, 1931, and 15·6 at 27th October, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

		Number of		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+)			Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th Oct., 1931.	Month before.		Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York-	12/2	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,645	+ 1.0	- 3.3	4,017	+ 1.3	- 4.2	
Counties South and South-West	6,520	- 2.7	- 8.6	17,502	- 5.5	- 14.0	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,930 171	- 1·9 + 4·3	- 0·9 - 8·6	4,394 417	- 1·3 + 6·4	- 7·5 - 13·1	
TOTAL	10,266	- 1.8	- 6.4	26,330	- 3.6	- 11.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,584 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working on an average 10½ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th October, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a further general decline during October, and employment was very slack on the whole, although it was reported as fair or fairly good at some centres, including Lancaster, Southend-on-Sea, Preston, Hull and Reading. Weather conditions were generally favourable for outside work. As compared with October, 1930, employment was slightly worse in the North Eastern Counties of England and considerably worse in each of the other administrative

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with each class of operative, the decline being most marked with painters and bricklayers. Employment was slack with bricklayers and masons, very slack with plasterers and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with painters, carpenters, slaters, and plumbers. As compared with October, 1930, employment was much worse with each class of

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

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	ated mbers Numbers included in Previous ployed at 26th who were		Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
	people at July, 1931.	at 26th Oct., 1931.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.*	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasteers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	131,060 79,010 21,620 6,370 26,500 111,220 35,500 245,110 201,780	29,078 13,178 3,776 1,366 5,514 38,524 7,699 58,810 53,620 211,565	1,142 744 344 149 281 1,346 421 1,829 1,780 8,036	22·2 16·7 17·5 21·4 20·8 34·6 21·7 24·0 26·6	+ 3·3 + 5·0 + 3·1 + 3·1 + 2·9 + 7·0 + 1·5 + 3·5 + 2·2	+ 8·7 + 5·9 + 7·4 + 8·1 + 7·4 + 6·9 + 6·1 + 5·8 + 7·0		
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	182,790 137,690 105,180 104,260 101,780 103,410 78,430 26,780 17,850	47,123 25,126 21,356 22,103 26,633 31,456 20,771 10,651 6,346	94 243 248 1,570 2,241 2,147 1,188 291 14	25·8 18·2 20·3 21·2 26·2 30·4 26·5 39·8 35·6	+ 5·6 + 3·9 + 3·8 + 2·3 + 3·0 + 3·1 + 2·8 + 2·7 + 0·7	+10·1 + 7·9 + 7·3 + 6·6 + 1·3 + 5·0 + 5·7 + 7·7 + 11·4		

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 16,086,000, show that in October, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,717,100, as compared with £5,391,200 in September, 1931, and £7,882,700 in October, 1930. Of the total for October, 1931, dwelling-houses

accounted for £2,739,200; factories and workshops for £117,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £912,200; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £947,800.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper making industry during October was fair on the whole, and showed some improvement at the majority

In the letterpress printing industry employment was generally only moderate, and showed a decline on the previous month. In London and at Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol it was reported as bad, whilst at Leeds and Glasgow it was slack; in a number of the smaller centres, however, it was described as fair. Electrotypers and stereotypers on the whole continued fairly well employed.

With lithographic printers employment again declined, and was slack at most of the principal centres; some improvement, however, on the previous month was reported at Manchester and Birmingham. Employment with lithographic artists was generally slack to

In the bookbinding industry employment continued to decline and was slack.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 11·9 at 26th October, compared with 17·4* at 21st September, and 10·2 at 27th October, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 11·2 at 26th October, compared with 10·4* at 21st September, and 7·9 at 27th October, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 11·0 at 26th October, compared with 12·1* at 21st September and 8·1 at 27th October, 1930.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions who furnished information as to the extent of unemployment among their members :-

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentage loyed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
Maria de la companya della companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya	at end of October, 1931.	Oct., 1931.	Sept., 1931.	Oct., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	32,945	8-8	7.2	4.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.4	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	13,991	8.2	8.2	5.8		+ 2.4	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	7,574 5,528 8,781	6·7 9·9 7·1	5·7 8·5 5·9	4·2 4·6 3·6	+ 1·0 + 1·4 + 1·2	+ 2.5 + 5.3 + 3.5	
Total	68,819	8.3	7.2	4.6	+ 1.1	+ 3.7	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding Printing and Book-	11,642 8,222	10·8 15 3	10 0 12 · 4	5·4 7·1	+ 0.8 + 2.9	+ 5·4 + 8·2	
binding (branches not distinguished)	25,245	5.8	4.7	2.8	+ 1.1	+ 3.0	

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during October declined, and was very slack on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was substantially less than in September, 1931, and October, 1930. The supply of seamen was considerably in excess of requirements at all ports

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage unemployed at 26th October, 1931, was 35·3, compared with 32·5* at 21st September, 1931, and 29·0 at 27th October, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet to moderate, but became slacker in the last week. On the Tyne it improved slightly in the first three weeks but was quieter in the concluding week; on the Tees it was quiet until the last week, when conditions became rather better. At the Hartlepools the demand was slack, especially in the closing stages of the month; on the Wear it was moderate. At Hull the demand was fair up to the middle of October but dull thereafter. At Southampton it was slack on the whole. At Bristol the demand fluctuated and at the end of October was moderate; at Avonmouth apart from some slackness early in the month, it was fair. At Newport the demand declined throughout the month and at the end of October was very slack; at Cardiff it improved during the first three weeks but declined thereafter; at Swansea it was quiet. The demand on the Mersey was fair in the first week but slack subsequently.

At Manchester it was moderate to fair until the last week. slackened. On the Clyde it was moderate generally, with a slight decline in the last week. At Leith the demand was slack and showed little variation. At Belfast it was very slack in the first half of the month was rather more active thereafter.

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 October :-

NA THEMS		Number o	of Seamen*	shipped in	-	
Principal Ports.	Oct	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Ten Months ended		
•	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1931.	Oct., 1930.	
England and Wales: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	7,246 912 8,505 6,358 2,806 309 279 1,055 1,184 2,333 454	- 3,599 + 347 - 457 - 2,977 - 2,977 + 26 + 22 + 399 + 42 - 234 + 479 - 168	- 4,301 + 194 - 1,335 - 3,046 + 1,058 + 186 + 58 - 16 + 242 - 1 + 657 - 545	93,114 6,359 81,450 84,051 21,034 2,461 2,275 8,818 9,994 3,978 19,127 5,659	121,556 6,638 99,359 97,965 22,540 2,467 3,326 10,367 9,627 5,542 21,550 7,465	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	287 310 2,986	+ 27 - 108 + 806	+ 51 - 65 - 414	2,536 3,791 26,612	2,707 4,364 34,879	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	181	- 39	+ 60	1,796	2,350	
TOTAL for above Ports	35,522	- 4,998	- 7,217	373,055	452,702	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack during October. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 39.4 per cent. were unemployed at 26th October, 1931, as compared with 38.7 per cent. at 21st September, 1931, and with 37.3 per cent. at 27th October, 1930.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ally Numb	er of La	bourers em	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			Barrier .
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	of London Authority or through		At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended—	4,655 4,293 3,950 4,003 3,995	1,465 1,118 1,499 1,800 1,700	6,120 5,411 5,449 5,803 5,695	7,879 7,985 7,549 7,998 8,110	13,999 13,396 12,998 13,801 13,805
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st October, 1931	} 4,179	1,516	5,695	7,904	13,599
Average for Sept., 1931	4,051	1,680	5,731	7,173	12,904
Average for Oct., 1930	4,510	1,716	6,226	7,847	14,073

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 729, compared with 820 in September, 1931, and with 820 in October, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment remained slack at most of the North-East Coast ports, but there was a slight improvement at Middlesbrough, and increased coal shipments from Sunderland provided more employment. Employment continued moderate at Hull. It improved at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and was described as good. At Lynn it remained fair and at Ipswich slack.

Liverpool.—Employment, though still slack, was somewhat better than in September, fruit cargoes providing more work.

The average weekly numbers of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th October, 1931, was 10,982, compared with 10,010 in September, 1931, and with 12,724 in October, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,252 in the five weeks ended 30th October, 1931, compared with £20,703 in September, 1931, and with £29,721 in October, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment was, on the whole, slack, but a little better than in September. It continued to be good at Avonmouth, but was slack and worse than in the previous month at Southampton. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports it remained slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment showed an improvement at several Scottish ports; it was fair at Dundee and at Grangemouth, and moderate at Glasgow. At Leith, on the other hand, it was reported to have declined. At Belfast it remained fair.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

Including Barry and Penarth.

| The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435).
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435)

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435.)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th October, 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 exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances,

also be excepted.

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

in an insured trade is resumed.

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 434 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.

Ship

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 434.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th OCTOBER, 1931.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			348	TOTAL.	7.00	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
ishing	5,056	71	5,127	99	15	114	5,155	86	5,241	5,133	85	5,218		
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	200,715 4,763 3,118 6,653 1,239	1,213 3 10 24 5	201,928 4,766 3,128 6,677 1,244	101,409 870 69 2,349 30	684	102,093 870 69 2,350 30	302,124 5,633 3,187 9,002 1,269	1,897 3 10 25 5	304,021 5,636 3,197 9,027 1,274	302,082 5,602 3,185 8,532 1,269	1,897 3 10 23 5	303,979 5,605 3,195 8,555 1,274		
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	2,918 3,334	273 34	3,191 3,368	531 624	20 5	551 629	3,449 3,958	293 39	3,742 3,997	3,345 3,882	292 39	3,637 3,921		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	3,463 3,751 2,709	40 182 171	3,503 3,933 2,880	519 666 535	10 30 10	529 696 545	3,982 4,417 3,244	50 212 181	4,032 4,629 3,425	3,982 4,338 3,197	50 212 181	4,032 4,550 3,378		
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	11,921	1,756	13,677	2,675	316	2,991	14,596	2,072	16,668	14,307	2,071	16,378		
ottery, Earthenware, etc	5,630	7,843	13,473	4,164	6,366	10,530	9,794	14,209	24,003	9,712	14,207	23,919		
Class (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	4,275 3,473	1,093 410	5,368 3,883	1,368 1,220	249 48	1,617 1,268	5,643 4,693	1,342 458	6,985 5,151	5,629 4,691	1,342 458	6,977 5,149		
hemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives	14,875 1,390	2,077 874	16,952 2,264	1,360 418	170 90	1,530 508	16,235 1,808	2,247 964	18,482 2,772	16,094 1,808	2,244 964	18,338 2,772		
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	1,587	555	2,142	187	49	236	1,774	604	2,378	1,770	604	2,37		
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	6,566	2,084	8,650	1,159	289	1,448	7,725	2,373	10,098	7,678	2,340	10,018		
Actal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	6,844	43	6,887	1,191	12	1,203	8,035	55	8,090	8,030	55	8,08		
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	40,218 7,462 5,207 5,553 2,848	523 569 485 253 701	40,741 8,031 5,692 5,806 3,549	34,269 2,968 4,108 7,817 2,060	149 46 363 57 129	34,418 3,014 4,471 7,874 2,189	74,487 10,430 9,315 13,370 4,908	672 615 848 310 830	75,159 11,045 10,163 13,680 5,738	74,476 10,356 9,315 13,369 4,907	613	75,148 10,969 10,163 13,679 5,737		
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering.	117,415 9,150 23,422 6,400	5,768 2,279 139 79	123,183 11,429 23,561 6,479	41,002 1,978 3,827 2,249	2,370 396 66 30	43,372 2,374 3,833 2,279	158,417 11,128 27,249 8,649	8,138 2,675 205 109	166,555 13,803 27,454 8,758	156,102 11,058 24,237 8,595	8,125 2,674 202 109	164,227 13,732 24,439 8,704		
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles :-	40,509 3,063	3,404 287	43,913 3,350	11,768 529	675 56	12,443 585	52,277 3,592	4,079	56,356 3,935	51,925 3,538	4,070 343	55,995 3 881		
Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	10,204	165	10,369	2,044	17	2,061	12,248	182	12,430	12,241	182	12,423		

	95.7939		GREAT I	BRITAIN .	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN O	NLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPLO		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPL RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
The forest transport of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
pbullding and Ship Repairing	109,779	569	110,348	4,854	101	4,955	114,633	670	115,303	108,865	627	109,492
tal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	15.140	1.501	10 707	E 040	289	5,531	20,388	1 950	22 220	00 707	1 950	22,153
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	15,146 3,183 8,196	1,561 82 4,712	16,707 3,265 12,908	5,242 190 1,199	6 466	196	3,373 9,395	1,850 88 5,178	22,238 3,461 14,573	20,303 3,319 9,355	1,850 87 5,178	3,406 14,533
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	6,041 2,492 3,123	2,433 2,868 2,087	8,474 5,360 5,210	4,247 1,800 1,037	593 873 301	4,840 2,673 1,338	10,288 4,292 4,160	3,026 3,741 2,388	13,314 8,033 6,548	10,283 4,292 4,150	3,025 3,741 2,388	13,308 8,033 6,538
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	1,297 3,102	70 2,983	1,367 6,085	189 1,271	751	192 2,022	1,486 4,373	73 3,734	1,559 8,107	1,476 4,354	73 3,733	1,549 8,087
specified separately	21,982	14,062	35,044	6,668	2,654	9,322	28,650	16,716	45,366	28,461	16,706	45,167
cotton	44,467 11,742	99,239 19,030	143,706 30,772	15,723 8,688	29,672 12,972	45,395 21,660	60,190 20,430	128,911 32,002	189,101 52,432	60,180 20,268	128,903 31,878	189,083 52,146
Woollen and Worsted Bilk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	3,393	4,749 2,713	8,142	1,518	2,981 864	4,499 1,669	4,911 3,801	7,730 3,577	12,641 7,378	4,904 3,747	7,728 3,566	12,632 7,313
Weaving	2,996 6,002 4,160	10,482 10,152	5,709 16,484 14,312	805 1,430 453	2,621 735	4,051 1,188	7,432 4,613	13,103 10,887	20,535 15,500	1,200 4,613	3,689	4,889 15,500
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	1,269 1,753 654	2,619 8,166 1,027	3,888 9,919 1,681	381 1,188 503	901 4,100 789	1,282 5,288 1,292	1,650 2,941 1,157	3,520 12,266 1,816 2,866	5,170 15,207 2,973	1,456 2,914 1,157	3,088 12,188 1,815	4,544 15,102 2,972
Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	731 1,911 13,410	1,616 4,892 6,142	2,347 6,803 19,552	934 943 14,814	1,250 1,939 4,345	2,184 2,882 19,159	1,665 2,854 28,224	2,866 6,831 10,487	4,531 9,685 38,711	1,665 2,652 27,049	2,866 6,233 9,349	4,531 8,885 36,398
ather and Leather Goods:—	15,410	0,172	10,002	14,014	4,545						100	DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	4,037 1,863	1,171 1,607	5,208 3,470	1,084 425	238 394	1,322 819	5,121 2,288	1,409 2,001	6,530 4,289	5,115 2,273		6,524 4,260
othing Trades :	10,217	12,389	22,606	2,482	12,839	15,321	12,699	25,228	37,927	11,912		36,461
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,041 1,377 974	7,009 2,488 8,055	8,050 3,865 9,029	116 1,038 89	2,233 1,530 4,019	2,349 2,568 4,108	1,157 2,415 1,063	9,242 4,018 12,074	10,399 6,433 13,137	1,136 2,413 837	3,989	10,076 6,402 8,235
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,008	1,443 4,768	2,451 14,934	574 4,775	603 2,301	1,177 7,076	1,582 14,941	2,046	3,628 22,010	1,578 14,710	2,039	3,617 21,766
ed, Drink and Tobacco:—	10,166	4,700	14,554	4,715	2,501		12,021			and the second	7,030	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	12,769 2,501	7,146 306	19,915 2,807	623 212	515 31	1,138 243	13,392 2,713		21,053 3,050	12,722 2,631		20,267 2,958
fectionery Food Industries not separately	3,525	5,981	9,506 18,931	602		2,294 1,722	4,127 8,927	44 700	11,800 20,653			11,694
specified	8,222 10,440 1,388	5,025	15,465 4,951	705 709 59	723	1,432	11,149 1,447	5,748	16,897 5,250	10,73	5,692	16,423 5,026
wmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :-	HE COMPANY STREET, 19	290	10,279	1,068	57	1,125	11,05	347	11,404	10,69	9 342	11,041
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	9,989 2,316 17,652	367	2,683 20,526	541	45	586 2,386	2,85 19,57	412	3,269 22,912	2,83	9 412	3,251
Woodworking not separately Specified separately	3,306	892	4,198	671	238	909	3,97	7 1,130	5,107	3,83	0 1,114	4,944
rinting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board	2,992	1,385	4,377	1,501	903	2,404	4,49	2,288	6,78	4,47	2 2,281	6,753
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	1,955 533		5,884 849	212 60					6,773			
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding			657 28,779	23 1,114					71: 31,31:			
uilding and Public Works Contract-	STATE OF THE PARTY	25,200		.,	2,							
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	202,969		203,529 89,311	8,005 1,852					211,56 91,16	204,63		
ther Manufacturing Industries :									enggerier A		77 F 940	77.010
Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	6,540 1,451 1,255	343	11,092 1,794 1,829	1,450 496 334	48	544	1,94	7 391	2,33	7,97 8 1,94 3 1,55	7 390	2,337
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments	1,610	732	2,342 4,755	564 464		493	4,49	9 749	5,24	8 4,49	749	5,242
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites as, Water and Electricity Supply	1,085	745	1,830	366	130	496	1,45	875	2,32	6 1,45	50 875	2,325
Industries	15,945	380	16,325	599	9 20	619	16,54	400	16,94	4 16,28	396	16,679
Rallway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	17,654		18,294 10,106	1,090						1 18,52 7 9,34		
Road Transport not separately specified separately	39,80	7 757	40,564 56,430	2,014	4 16	2,030	41,82	1 773		4 40,93		
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	66,64		66,913	1,28								
Storage not separately specified	3,24		3,424	9								The Design
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and				6,88								
Finance	11,63	2,587	14,217	19	5 4:	2 23	11,82	25 2,629	14,45	11,60	2,60	14,210
National Government	52,07	9 1,460	53,539	33 1,70	1 6	1,76	53,78	(1)	55.30	51,8	42 1,49	0 53,332
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant	14,50	6,529	21,035		8 17	0 468	14,8	04 6,699	21,50		74 6,64	8 21,022
Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separatel	28,94							54 13,73	17,28	3,4	54 13,41	0 16,864
specified	44,25						STATE OF THE PARTY.		(C)	57 44,2 79* 2,119,2		
TOTAL	1,805,92	9 499,459	2,305,388	361,74	7 125,84	4 487,59	2,167,6	10 025,30	2,132,31	2,113,2	- 000,00	- Charlett

Including 117,866 Casuals (Males, 115,673; Females, 2,193).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

NOME TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	EKU	INSUK						NORTHE	RN IR	ELAND.	2			7817)		
Janet Assessed Labor	Lacinio	34 2.00		PEI	ROENTAG	e Un	EMPLOY	TED AT	26тн	Остов	ER, 193	51.		EASE (+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	INSURE	TED NUMB D PERSON ULY, 1931.	S AT	UNI (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY neluding Casuals)	ED g		MPORAR OPPAGES		T	OTAL.	-	TOTA	L PERCAGES AS	EN-	PER- ENTAGES AT 26TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Malaa	T/a	Fotal.	Males	Fe- males.	Cotal	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	21ST SEPT., 1931.*	27TH OOT., 1930.	21st OCT., 1929.	OCT., 1931.
Fishing	29,800	950	30,750	17.0	7.5	16.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	17.3	9.1	17.0	- 1.7	+ 4.9	+ 7.7	17.1
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	1,041,120 12,860 4,830	5,750 20 40	1,046,870 12,880 4,870	19·3 37·0 64·6	21·1 15·0 25·0	19·3 37·0 64·2	9·7 6·8 1·4	11.9	9·7 6·8 1·4	29·0 43·8 66·0	33·0 15·0 25·0	29·0 43·8 65·6	- 4.7	+ 2·5 +16·6 + 8·9	+39.0 +47.1	29·0 43·7 65·7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	46,020 10,340	410	46,430 10,350	14.5	5.9 50.0	14.4	5·1 0·3 3·8	1.3	5·0 0·3 3·5	19·6 12·3	6·1 50·0 17·8	12.3	-19-2	- 8.5	$+10.0 \\ -2.7 \\ +14.5$	19·2 12·3
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	14,220 16,770	1,650 250	15,870 17,020	20.5	16.5	20.1	3.7	2.0	3.7	23.6	15.6			+ 9.8 + 9.8	+17.0	23.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,410 18,070 17,050	120 1,560 870	11,530 19,630 17,920	30·3 20·8 15·9	33·3 11·7 19·7	30·4 20·0 16·1	4·6 3·6 3·1	8·4 1·9 1·1	4·6 3·6 3·0	34·9 24·4 19·0	41·7 13·6 20·8		+ 0.7	+ 3.0 + 5.9	+24·8 + 9·5 +11·1	35·0 23·3 19·3
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pettery, Earthenware, etc	80,220 35,310	7,400 43,400	87,620 78,710	14·9 15·9	23·7 18·1	15·6 17·1	3·3 11·8	4.3	3·4 13·4	18·2 27·7	28·0 32·7			+ 3.4 + 8.0	+ 8·8 +19·5	18·9 30·4
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien-	21,000	6,470	27,470	20.4	16.9	19.5	6.5	3.8	5.9	26.9	20.7	25.4	- 1.6	+11:0	+17·6 +10·9	25·4 27·2
Glass Bottles	73,510	2,260	18,940 98,940	20.8	8.2	20.5	7.3	0.6	6.7	28.1	20.3	18.7	- 0.1	+ 3.8	+12.1	18.6
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	11,320 15,310 54,760	5,430 5,200 22,910	16,750 20,510 77,670	12·3 10·4 12·0	16·1 10·7 9·1	13·5 10·4 11·1	3·7 1·2 2·1	1·7 0·9 1·3	3·1 1·2 1·9	16·0 11·6 14·1	17·8 11·6 10·4	16·6 11·6 13·0	+ 0.8	+ 5·0 + 2·5 + 3·1	+11·0 + 7·1 + 6·9	16·6 11·6 13·0
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	19,330	150	19,480	35·4	28.7	35.4	6.2	8.0	6.1	41.6	36.7	41.5			+31.2	41.5
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	165,080 34,720 26,950	4,270 3,470 3,440	169,350 38,190 30,390	24·4 21·5 19·3	12·2 16·4 14·1	24·1 21·0 18·7	20·7 8·5 15·3	3·5 1·3 10·6 3·2	20·3 7·9 14·7 26·4	45·1 30·0 34·6 47·7	15·7 17·7 24·7 17·5	28·9 33·4 45·9	- 1·8 - 8·9	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.0 \\ + 7.6 \\ - 7.0 \\ + 13.2 \end{array} $	+24.4 +20.3 +6.1 +34.2	44·4 28·9 33·4 45·9
Fron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	28,050 18,710	1,770 4,060	29,820 22,770	19·8 15·2	14·3 17·3	19·5 15·6	27.9	3.1	9.6	26.2	20.4		- 8.2	- 1.3	+13.9	25.2
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	22·2 12·7 43·2 22·6	12·2 11·1 13·1 6·2	21·4 12·4 42·7 21·9	7·8 2·8 7·1 8·0	4·9 1·9 6·2 2·4	7·5 2·5 7·0 7·7	30·0 15·5 50·3 30·6	17·1 13·0 19·3 8·6	28·9 14·9 49·7 29·6		+ 7·4 + 4·8 +23·5 + 8·6	+19·0 +10·8 +39·6 +18·5	28· 15·0 48·5 29·6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and	225,710 15,850	25,610 2,480	251,320 18,330	17·9 19·3	13.3	17·5 18·3	5·3 3·4	2·6 2·2	4·9 3·2	23·2 22·7	15·9 13·8	22·4 21·5		+ 6.7 + 5.4	+14.4	22·5 21·6
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramears Shipbuilding and Salp Repairing	49,990 192,400	1,560 2,990	51,550 195,390	20·4 57·1	10.6	20·1 56·5	4.1	1·1 3·4	4·0 2·5	24·5 59·6	11·7 22·4		+ 0.8	+ 7.9	+33.8	24·2 59·6
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	83,200	9,240	92,440	18-2	16.9	18.1	6.3	3.1	6.0		20.0	24.1			+15.2	24.0
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutiery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Bivets, Nalis, etc.	20,780 64,910 23,500	1,680 43,430 11,080	22,460 108,340 34,580	15·3 12·6 25·7	4·9 10·8 22·0	14·5 11·9 24·5	0·9 1·9 18·1 12·5	0·3 1·1 5·3 7·4	0.9 1.6 14.0 10.2		5·2 11·9 27·3 31·6	15·4 13·5 38·5 30·6	- 0·4 - 2·3	+ 5·5 + 3·8 + 9·1 + 4·9	+ 9·1 + 9·5 +22·6 +20·7	15·4 13·4 38·5 30·6
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Olocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	14,420 16,930 8,470 22,390	11,830 10,670 700 19,710	26,250 27,600 9,170 42,100	17·3 18·4 15·3 13·9	24·2 19·6 10·0 15·1	20·4 18·9 14·9 14·5	6.2 2.2 5.6	2·8 0·4 3·8	4·8 2·1 4·8	24.6	22·4 10·4 18·9	23·7 17·0	-2.9 + 2.2	+ 5·1 + 6·7 + 6·5	+15·4 +12·6 +14·0	23·7 17·1 19·3
Metal Industries not separately specified not separately	127,800	78,530	206,330	17.2	17.9	17.5	5.2	3.4	4.5	22.4	21.3		- 1.8			22.0
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk	190,640 95,570	359,470 143,300	550,110 238,870	23·3 12·3	27·6 13·3	26·1 12·9	8·3 9·1	8·3 9·0	8·3 9·1 10·0	31·6 21·4 31·1	35·9 22·3 26·5	22.0	-13.5	- 6·9 - 2·9 +5·4	+ 6-4	34·4 21·9
Artificial Silk Yarn	15,800 14,330 24,070 12,380	29,220 13,160 54,140 27,770	45,020 27,490 78,210 40,150	21·5 20·9 24·9 33·6	16·3 20·6 19·4 36·6	18·1 20·8 21·1 35·6	9·6 5·6 6·0 3·7	10·2 6·6 4·8 2·6	6·0 5·2 3·0	26·5 30·9 37·3	27·2 24·2 39·2	26·8 26·3 38·6	- 4·5 - 6·3 - 9·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.9 \\ -12.3 \\ -5.1 \end{array} $	+13·5 +23·9	26·7 34·4 38·6 26·5
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Oarpets	6,820 23,730 6,300 10,030	13,020 88,510 10,900 16,260	19,840 112,240 17,200 26,290	18·6 7·4 10·4 7·3	20·1 9·2 9·4 9·9	19.6 8.8 9.8 8.9	5·6 5·0 8·0 9·3	6·9 4·7 7·3 7·7	6·5 4·7 7·5 8·3	12.4	27·0 13·9 16·7 17·6	13 · 5 17 · 3 17 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} $	- 0·4 - 1·3 - 1·0	+ 8.5	13·5 17·3 17·2
Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods:—	14,130	33,050 33,780	47,180 115,000	13.5	14·8 18·2	14.4	6·7 18·3	5·9 12·8	6.1	20.2	20·7 31·0	20-	- 2.6	+ 1.9	+12.1	20.3
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leatner Goods	31,510 10,950	10,120 13,870	41,630 24,820	12·8 17·0	11.6	12·5 14·0	3·5 3·9	2·3 2·8	3.2	16·3 20·9	13.9	15.	$\begin{bmatrix} -1.9 \\ -2.9 \end{bmatrix}$	+ 2.2	+ 5.8	15·7 17·3
Clething Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	69,580 10,590 13,790	92,930	213,020 103,520 36,130	14·7 9·8 10·0	8·6 7·5 11·1	10·6 7·8 10·7	3·6 1·1 7·5	9·0 2·4 6·9	7·2 2·2 7·1	10.9		10.	0 8 + 0·5	+ 2·6 + 4·0 + 1·4	+ 5.6	9.9
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,240 8,170 84,260	80,080	88,320 27,430 137,840	11·8 12·3 12·1	7.5	8·9 10·8	1·1 7·1 5·6	5.0	4.3	12.9	15.1	14.	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 & -3.6 \\ 2 & +0.4 \end{array}$	+ 1.0	+ 8.8	13.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	94,100	61,660	155,760	13.6	11.6	12.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	7 14.2	12.	4 13	12 Service	+ 2-	4 + 5.8	13.5
Grain Milling	23,630	A LONG	28,320 71,290		8·3 12·5	9.9	2.6		7	3 17.5	16-	1 16-	6 + 1	+ 3.	7 + 9.4	16.4
Specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Olgars, Olgarettes and Snuif	58,730	26,140	119,220 112,470 47,590	12.1	17·7 19·2 11·1	13.8	0.8	2.8	1.	2 12.9	22.	0 15	0 + 0.	8 + 4.	9 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 7	14.8
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Oases			57,120 12,770						2.		1 12.	2 20 7 25	+ 0· - 2·	9 + 5.	1 +11.	19·6 25·8

IB REGISTERS IN		TED NUM		1000		1.	EMPLO	TED AT	26тн	Остов	ER, 19	31.	DECR	EASE (- LEASE (-	-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		ED PERSO ULY, 1931		Un (i	WHOLL EMPLOY including Casuals	TED ag		MPORAT PPAGE			TOTAL		T	AGES A	8	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
reserved a located mission of the contract of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	21ST SEPT., 1931.*	27TH OCT., 1930.	21st Oct., 1929.	26TH OCT., 1931,
wmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	108,530 18,270	23,490 5,790	132,020 24,060	16·3 18·1	12·2 15·4	15·5 17·4	1.7	2·0 4·1	1.9	18·0 21·8	14·2 19·5	17·4 21·2	- 0·4 - 2·2	+ 5.4	+12·4 +12·5	17·3 21·0
nting and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board	41,380	15,710	57,090	7.2	8.8	7.7	3.7	5.8	4.2	10.9	14.6	11.9	- 5.5	+ 1.7	+ 7.1	11.9
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	20,870	40,960	61,830	9.4	9·6 14·8	9·5 13·1	1.0	1.6	1.5	10·4 13·6	11·2 15·9	11·0 14·3	- 1·1 + 1·9	+ 2.9	+ 7·3 +11·1	10.8
Wall Paper Making	2,740 181,440	2,130 3,710 97,530	6,500 6,450 278,970	10·4 10·2	10·0 10·5	10·2 10·3	0.9	0.9	0.8	11.3	10·9 11·9	11.0	- 3·6 + 0·8	+ 3.4	+ 7.5	11·0 11·2
ilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Build ng Public Works Contracting, etc	848,250 269,330	9,920 1,300	858,170 270,630	23·9 33·1	5·6 5·0	23·7 33·0	1.0	0.4		24·9 33·8	6·0 5·4	24·7 33·7	+ 3·7 + 2·7	+ 7.0		24·4 33·8
her Manufacturing Industries:— Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	39,190 11,580 6,470	28,140 2,170 4,990	67,330 13,750 11,460	16·7 12·5 19·4	16·2 15·8 11·5	16·5 13·0 16·0	3·7 4·3 5·2	4·6 2·2 2·6	4.0	20·4 16·8 24·6	20·8 18·0 14·1	17.0	+ 0.1	- 8.5	+11.6 +12.6 + 8.4	17.0
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	16,600 17,500 7,070	9,430 7,240	26,030 24,740 14,060	9·7 23·1 15·3	7·8 9·9 10·7	9·0 19·2 13·0	3·4 2·6 5·2	3·3 0·4 1·8	2.0		11·1 10·3 12·5	21.2	- 0.4		9·8 5 +17·7 8 +11·5	21.2
s, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	166,290	7,580	173,870	9.6	5.0	9.4	0.3	0.3	3 0-3	9.9	5.3	9-7	+ 0.6	6 + 1.	5 + 3.9	9.7
ansport and Communication :— Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	132,560 166,370		140,020 173,860	13·3 5·5	8.6	13·1 5·8	0.8							+ 2:	3 + 8.4	13.8
specified	195,960 154,860		205,390 161,430	20.3	8.0	19·7 35·0	1.0								7 + 8.	
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	170,740		173,090	The second	11.3			2.	1 0.7	39.8	13.4	39.	+ 0.	7 + 2.	1 +11.	39-6
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,290		18,330	19-9	9.0	18-7	0.6	1.	1 0.6	20.5	10-1	19:	3 - 0.	4 + 2.	5 + 8.	19.4
stributive Trades	1 170 570		1,874,780	13.9	10.2	12.4	0.6	0.	6 0.7	14.5	10.	3 13	1 + 0.	9 + 2	9 + 6.	7 12.9
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	100 400	75,170	235,650	7.2	3.4	6.0	0.2	0.	1 0.1	7.4	3	5 6.	1 + 0.	4 + 1.	9 + 3.	4 6.1
scellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government	00.000		121,400	11.8	6.2									3 + 1	3 + 3.	8 11·1 9 16·4
Local Government Professional Services	310,410 76,180	21,510 56,970	331,920 133,150	16.8	4.3	6.2	0.4	0.	2 0.3	8.1	1 4.	5 6.	5 + 0.	6 + 1.	5 + 3.	2 6.4
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	135,81	248,480	92,610 384,290 148,980	21.3	21.9	21.7	0.3	0.	5 0.4	21.0	6 22.	4 22	1 + 4.	5 + 4	1 +11	6 22.0
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	100 04		143,030					1.	8 1.4	4 43-	0 11.	8 34	9 + 2	1 + 6	-5 +15	7 34.5
TOTAL		3,583,000				18.	1 3.9	3.	6 3.	8 23	6 17	5 21	9 - 0	7 + 3	4 +11	6 21.8

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

		Male	98.	R		Fema	ales.	
Industry Group.	Unem-	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Tem- porarily Stop-	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing	5,056	0.3	99	0.0	71	0.0	15	0.0
Mining	222,740	12.3	105,882	29.3	1,562	0.3	710	0.0
Non-Metalliferous		0 -	7 700	0.5	393	0.1	50	0.0
Mining Products	9,923	0.5	1,720	0.7		0.3	316	0.3
Brick, Tile, etc	11,921	0.3	2,675 4,164	1.1		1.6	6,366	5.1
Pottery	5,630 7,748	0.4	2,588	0.7	1,503	0.3	297	0.2
Glass Trades	24,418	1.4	3,124	0.9		1.1	598	0.5
Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture	68,132	3.8	52,413	14.5		0.5	756	0.6
Engineering, etc.	156,387	8.7	49,056	13.6		1.7	2,862	2.3
Vehicles	53,776	3.0	14,341	4.0	3,856	0.8	748	0.6
Shipbullding and			1000				SHARREL	
Ship Repairing	109,779	6.1	4,854	1.3		0.1	101	0.1
Metal Trades	64,562	3.6	21,843	6.0		6.2	5,936	4.7
Textile Trades	92,488	5.1	47,380		170,827	34.2	63,169	50.2
Leather	5,900	0.3	1,509	0.4	2,778	0.6	632	0.5
Boots, Shoes, Slip-			4 000	, ,	A 700	1.0	2,301	1.8
ners and Clogs	10,166	0.6						16.9
Clothing Trades	14,617	0.8	4,299		31,304	0.3	41,44	10 0
Food, Drink and	70.045	2.2	2,910	0.8	32,730	6.5	4,218	3.4
Tobacco	38,845	2.2	4,510		32,100		,,,,,,	
Sawmilling, Furni-	- STEP IF	1		200				
ture and Wood-	33,263	1.8	4,206	1.	4,423	0.9	800	0.6
Work Popol								2.4
Printing and Paper	24,550						Con Sivery	5500050
Building and Pub- lic Works Con-	-						500.5	
tracting	292,215	16.2	9,85	7 2.	7 62	0.1	36	0.0
Other Manufactur				1			The State of	
ing Industries	15,976	0.9	3,67	1 1.	7,66	1 1 . 5	1,949	1.6
Gas, Water and					No.			
Electricity Sup-					7.0	0	00	0.0
ply Industries	15,945	0.9	59	9 0.	2 38	0 0.3	1 20	0.0
Transport and					. 700	9 0.	8 237	0-2
Communication	191,922	10.			5 3,80			A SECURITY AND ASSESSMENT
DistributiveTrade	s 157,78	8.	6,88	0 1.	9 74,95	4 15-	3,000	-
Commerce, Bank-		0.	6 19	5 0.	1 2,58	7 0.	5 42	0.0
ing, etc	11,630							
Miscellaneous	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY							
Total	1,805,929	700	0 707 74	7 100	0 400 45	9 100-	0 125 844	1 100 .0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS

UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 26th October, 1931, differed from the

Industry.	N	umbers r	ecord	r Decreas ed as Une 931, as co Sept., 19	ompa	oyed
ESTREE PLONE SHALL	M	ales.	Fen	nales.	T	otal.
Cotton	-	22,363	-	40,378		62,741
Woollen and Worsted	_	11,359	_	20,943	_	32,302 13,801
Coal Mining Steel Melting, Iron and Steel						
Rolling, etc	-	8,104	-	95	-	8,199
deneral Engineering, Engineers'		5,315		1,723		7,038
Iron and Steel Founding extile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing	-	5,027	-	1.810	_	6,837
ogiery	-	881	-	4,788	=	5,669 5,014
oots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	=	3,018	_	1,996		4,972
nen	-	418	-	3,613	-	4,031
ilk Manufacture and Artificial Silk		007		7.055		3,976
Weaving		921	_	3,055 2,858		3,882
letal Industries not separately				NO PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY		
enecified	-	1,651	-	2,012	-	3,663 3,171
hirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	-	2,308	_	3,162 862	=	3,170
Paper and Paper Board	=	2,444		413	_	2,857
fotor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ood Industries not separately				0000000		
specified	-	741	-	2,023		2,764 2,704
Fin Plates	_	2,384		340		2,104
Tramway and Omnibus Service	+	1,948	+	136	+	2,084
Printing, Publishing and Book-		0.070		273	+	2,303
binding	++	2,030 2,649	1+	163	1+	2,812
Railway Service Road Transport, not separately						
specified	+	3,694	+	88	1 +	3,782 4,521
Shipping Service	+	4,228 6,839	1+	293 509	++	7,348
ocal Government ublic Works Contracting, etc	++	7,381	17	7	+	7,388
Distributive Trades	+	10,829	+	6,046	+	16,875
Hotel, etc., Service	+	4,287		12,774	1+	17,061 31,222
Building	+	31,116	+	106	+	31,444
Net Variation for above Industries	-	7,617	-	73,778	_	81,395
Total Net Variation for all Insured	1		1			05 505
Industries	1 -	5,626	1 -	81,941	-	87,567

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised (see page 435). † For 21st October, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 430 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 26th October, 1931, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 3 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 3) and including lines 4 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Claims admitted or under consideration Insured non-claimants	1,961,460	30,805	508,319	15,845	2,516,429
and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration 3. Uninsured persons on	57,536	10,519	23,178	7,919	99,152
Register 4. Two months' file 5. Unemployed—Special	25,857 49,821	29,310 4,569	25,653 43,580	29,691 4,341	110,511 102,311
Schemes Persons on Register	4,475	30	500	14	5,019
(lines 1—3) Books Lodged (lines	2,044,853	70,634	557,150	53,455	2,726,092
1, 2, 4 and 5)	2,073,292	45,923	575,577	28,119	2,722,911

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

			Gı	eat Britai	n.		Great Britain
. D	ate.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.
28th Sept.	1931	 2,070,639	75,909	617,600	60,624	2,824,772	2,896,989
5th Oct., 12th ,, 19th ,, 6th ,,	1931	 2,058,634 2,052,810 2,043,428 2,044,853	74,894 73,056 70,569 70,634	599,743 584,739 569,875 557,150	58,249 56,141 54,006 53,455	2,791,520 2,766,746 2,737,878 2,726,092	2,863,498 2,836,287 2,807,253 2,792,320
Average (4	weeks)	 2,049,931	72,288	577,877	55,463	2,755,559	2,824,840

	Analysis	of figures for	26th Octob	er, 1931.	
		26th Oct	ober, 1931.		28th Sept., 1931.
_	Persons n Regular Er	ormally in uployment.	Persons		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
		Great B	ritain.		
Men Boys Women Girls	1,582,194 60,271 438,612 46,866	349,407 10,146 116,423 6,577	113,252 217 2,115 12	2,044,853 70,634 557,150 53,455	2,070,639 75,909 617,600 60,624
Total	2,127,943	482,553	115,596	2,726,092	2,824,772
	Great	Britain and	Northern I	reland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,622,686 61,389 454,743 47,461	351,764 10,192 119,246 6,657	115,831 219 2,120 12	2,090,281 71,800 576,109 54,130	2,116,935 77,196 641,209 61,649
Total	2,186,279	487,859	118,182	2,792,320	2,896,989

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Vacancie 1930	s filled† 30, to 26th O	th December, ct., 1931.	Period 29	th Sept. to	26th Oct.,	1931.
		Increase (+)		Amplica	Vacancie	s filled.†
_	Number.	Decrease (—) as compared with year before.	Week ended	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	Number.	Per cent. of va- cancies notified.
Men Boys Women Girls	1,019,748 130,421 374,078 125,260	+ 160,639 - 5,775 + 42,486 + 2,392	5th Oct. 12th " 19th " 26th "	43,176 41,662 41,459 41,685	39,706 38,243 37,537 38,139	92·0 91·8 90·5 91·5
Total	1,649,507	+ 199,742	Total	167,982	153,625	91.5

Of the 153,625 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 26th October, 1931, 91,314 were for men, 35,379 for women, and 26,932 for juveniles.

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

' "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 5th October, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,894 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th October, 1931, was 475 per week.

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 26th October, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

			ons on I		in to	Dec. (-) tal as ed with
Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	28th Sept., 1931.	Phonocological
London Division South-Eastern	234,519	62,253	11,689	308,461	+ 16,879	+ 106,726
Division Brighton	101,767 4,046	19,488 1,234	384		+ 929	+ 1,895
Chatham Ipswich	4,869 3,480	896 503	766 297	6,531 4,280	- 129	+ 1,062
Norwich Rest of Division	4,763 84,609	1,606 15,249	188 5,373			
South-Western Division	117,152	22,177	7,221 1,211	146,550	+ 13,963	+ 41,519
Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth	17,993 7,502 8,687	5,765 1,824 1,454	473	9,799	+ 540	+ 1,886
Reading Southampton	2,543 12,410	475 1,213	302	3,320	+ 399	+ 955
Swindon Rest of Division	2,423 65,594	302 11,144	220	2,945	+ 22 + 8,079	+ 1,788 + 25,567
Midlands Division Birmingham	262,205 47,214	93,652 20,212	2,216	369,932 69,642	-48,316 $-5,230$	+ 17,452
Coventry Cradley Heath	9,844 6,919	2,885 1,821	305	9,045	- 1,408	+ 1,554
Leicester Northampton	7,680 8,260 4,215	3.855	84	12,199	- 3,763	+ 233
Nottingham Smethwick	13,221 5,201	4,489 1,974	493	18,203	- 2,572	+ 2,844
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	20,185 7,296	12,788 2,245	1 161	34,134	- 1,488	+ 7,780
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	4,615 12,137	1,408 3,027	311 657	6,334 15,821	- 899 - 255	+ 1,892 + 3,854
Rest of Division North-Eastern	115,418	Elizabeth Control	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Teles in the lates	CONTRACTOR OF	
Barnsley Bradford	458,505 7,684 17,583	1,339	412	9,435	- 1,411	- 2,783
Darlington Dewsbury	5,594 2,889	474	431	6,499	+ 113	+ 1,719
Doncaster Gateshead	11,439	793	704	12,936	+ 3,762	- 622
Grimsby Halifax	4,435	723	375	5,533	+ 680 $-$ 1,470	- 210
Hartlepools Huddersfield	10,858	825 3,514	699 615	10,803	- 2,739	+ 1,995
Hull Leeds Lincoln	16,200 26,860	10,596	1,076	38,532	- 5,096	+ 4,893
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	4,364 17,997					
Tyne Rotherham	22,798 8,870	789	571		+ 1,113 - 2,843	+ 6,922 + 1,700
Sheffield South Shields	45,146 12,653	8,787 747	2,384	56,317 14,268	- 2,753 - 66	+ 12,980
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	11,158 21,489	901 2,400	1,201	12,717 25,090	- 141 - 164	+ 6,555
Wakefield York Rest of Division	6,248 3,894 177,712	793		4,981	+ 182	+ 736
North-Western Division	406,172				- 42.881	+ 29,924
Ashton-under-	6,986	5,612	561	13,159	- 2,307	- 1,338
Barrow Birkenhead	5,583 5,157 10,538	4,038 747 1,580	530	6,434	- 375	+ 1,097
Blackburn Blackpool	11,446	15,497	913		- 2,009 - 2,970	- 809 + 1.165
Bolton Burnley	4,985 12,810 7,340 3,757	2,684 7,107 8,767		20,550	- 4,262 - 2,284	- 5,490 - 1,045
Chorley	4,126	2,298	258	6,682	- 693	- 1,881
Manchester Nelson	79,336 45,810	17,065 20,066	2,502	68,378	-2,323	+ 10,934
Oldham Preston	3,373 17,141	3,535 10,017 6,437	248 781 657	7,156 27,939 15,482	- 6,487	- 7,151
Rochdale St. Helens	8,388 6,778 10,179	4,848 1,298	287	11,913	- 3,253	- 2,170
Salford Stockport	17,852	7,279 4,042	833 362	25,964 10,193	- 2,087 - 1,941	+ 2,269 - 762
Warrington Wigan	4,859 11,563	1,222 3,283	547 664		- 1,983	+ 1,284
Rest of Division Scotland Division Aberdeen	122,376 280,225	64,481 70,630	9,224 18,911	369,766	- 7,270	+ 90,157
Clydebank Dundee	7,491 8,518 12,565	1,711 1,982 10,842	475 625 839		+ 60	+ 5,373
Edinburgh Glasgow	18,165 98,563	4,632 21,882	1,0 6 1 6,966	23,858 127,411	+ 269	+ 3,943 $+$ 31,231
Greenock Motherwell	13,737 8.134	2,441 795	1,102 601	17,280 9,530	- + 177	+ 7,402 + 2,940
Rest of Division Wales Division	5,927 107,125	1,861 24,484	579 6,663	8,367 138,272	- 252 - 5,448	+ 31,862
Cardiff	184,308 15,174	11,766 2,834	1,046	205,462 19,054 4,908	- 2,135 - 371	+ 3,380
Newport Swansea	4,441 9,259 11,429	252 771 1,018	215 581 879	10,611 13,326	- 322	+ 1,259
Rest of Division Northern Ireland	144,005 45,428	6,891 18,959	6,667 1,841	157,563 66,228	- 24	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 15,924 \\ - & 4,090 \end{array}$
Belfast Londonderry	28,235 2,158	11,244	1,181 108	40,660 3,584	- 3,323 $-$ 192	- 1,308 - 90
Lurgan Lisburn Newry	985 1,172	961 538	68 53	2,014 1,763	- 465 - 120	- 154
Rest of Northern Ireland	1,193	203	28 403	1,424		
Great Britain and \ Northern Ireland \}	2,090,281	4,695 576,109	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			THE RESERVED
[Percentage rates	The second second	NO. OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		The state of the s	Contract of the Contract of th	The second second

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

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1931.

The Table on pages 432 and 433 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1931. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1931, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively:-

	То	TAL I	PERCE	ENTA	GR U	NEMP	LOYE	D.		To	TAL P	ERCE	TAGI	E UNI	EMPLO	YED	1
	GRI	EAT J	BRITA	IN.		EAT D NO IRE		ERN		GR	EAT	BRITA	IN.		EAT I	RTHE	RN
Industry.	22nd June, 1931.	27th July, 1931.	24th Aug., 1931.	21st Sept., 1931.	22nd June, 1931.	27th July, 1931.	24th Aug.,	21st Sept., 1931.	Industry.	22nd June, 1931.	27th July, 1931.	24th Aug., 1931.	21st Sept., 1931.	22nd June, 1931.	27th July, 1931.	24th Aug., 1931.	21st Sept., 1931.
Fishing	14.9	14.3	15.0	18 • 8	14.9	9 14.	3 14.	9 18.7	Clothing Trades :— Tailoring	10.9	14.7	18.6	19.3	10.9	14.9	18.9	19.7
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	43.1	38 - 8	48 - 4	48 - 5	64.	1 38.	8 48 · 2 64 ·	5 30 · 4 4 48 · 5 9 65 · 6 5 17 · 6 6 31 · 5	Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	12.6	13.0	16·3 12·9 13·1 20·0	12.8	12.6	13.0	13.1	12 - 8
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	18.1	19.3	23.4	23.	118.	1 19.	3 23· 7 21·	3 23 . (Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	11.8	11.4	11.9	12·5 10·6	11·9 11·3	11·5 10·9	12·0 10·5	12.6
Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	18-6	16.6	1 22 · (17.	7 22 · 5 18 ·	6 22· 4 16·	3 16	3 38 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	15.3	3 15 - 7	15.6 718.4 813.2 911.4	19.7	15.4	15.8	18·4 13·4	19.6
	A BOTTON	10 1000000	of the lates		B 1000000		20 1000		Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	17.	4 16 - 6	6 18 - 6	18-8	17.7	16.8	18.9	19.
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	24 - 25 - 4	3 25 - 1	7 26 - 27 -	3 27 · 7 30 ·	0 24 · 9 25 ·	3 25 4 25	7 26 0 27	4 27 . 7 30 .	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades:—	16.	9 18 - 4	4 18.6	17·8 23·1	16·9 21·2	18·4 22·2	18.6	17.
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	170.1	0 9.	9110.	8 11 .	0110.	0 10	0.10	8 18 · 6 15 · 8 11 · 7 13 ·	Stationery and Typewriting Requisite	12· 13· 14·	1 12	6 15 · 0 1 11 · 9 4 14 · 0 6 12 · 8 6 10 · 1	12·0 12·4	12 · 3 13 · 6	12·2 11·4 14·6	12·1 14·0	1 12 · 0 12 · 8 14 ·
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	48.	2 45.	748.	3 49.	248.	2 45	7 48	9 45.	Building and Public Works Con- tracting:— Building—	17.	718.	0 18 - 7	20.7	18.1	18-4	19.	121.
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	29· 38· 42· 29·	0 27· 7 33· 2 44· 9 29·	6 28 · 2 38 · 0 41 · 9 32 ·	0 30 · 3 42 · 8 47 · 2 33 ·	8 29 3 38 4 42 4 29	1 27 7 33 2 44 9 29	6 28 2 38 1 41 9 32	· 0 30 · · 3 42 · · 8 47 · · 2 33 ·	Plasterers	11.	0 9· 7 12· 8 17·	9 10 · 2 2 13 · 3 8 17 · 8	11.3	10.5	10.4	13.	3 14 · 9 18 · 6 17 ·
Marine Engineering, etc	14.	3 14 .	2 14.	5 15.	014	3 14	3 14	·130· ·515· ·049· ·328·	Plumbers	18.	2 18.	3 22 · 0 4 18 · 1 7 18 · 1 1 22 · 1 0 18 · 1	20.2	22.3	20.7	22.	9 24
Constructional Engineering Sonstruction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	21.	3 23.	0 24.	1 23	621	2 22	. 9 24	-023-	Public Works Contracting, etc	21.	7 28 -	7 30-	31.	121.9	28.7	30.	1 31
Carriages, Carts, etc. Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	17.	6 22 ·	2 22.	3 23	217	- 5 22	1 22	· 2 23 · · 8 23 ·	Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber	00	5 18.	9 20 - 6 17 - 6	121.	719.	5 18 - 9	20.	1 21
	56.	3 57.	2 58.	7 58	7 56	6 57	-1 58	-4 58	Scientific and Photographic Institu	23.	9 22.	6 21.	6 22.	9 24 - (0 22 - 9	22.	2 23
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps	14.	4 16 . 2 14 .	8 14.	7 15 1 13	· 6 14 · 9 14	· 6 17	· 3 15	· 9 25 · 0 15 · 1 13	Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisite Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	23.	9 24 - 7 15 -	8 23.	3 21.	6.23· 3.14·	9 24 - 8	3 16	3 21 0 17
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	30-	7 29	6 37 -	9 32	9 30	. 7 29	. 6 37	· 5 40 · 9 32	Railway Service	. 10	7 10	9 10 .	9 11.	810.	8 11 . (0 11.	0 11
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	25· 16·	1 16.	1 15.	2 14	816	0 16	1 15	· 0 26 · 2 14	8 Road Transport not separated specified	1 17	2 17	4 18.	2 18.	717.	4 17.	6 18.	3 18
etc Metal Industries not separately specified	22.							· 2 21 · 8 23	Dock, Harbour, River and Cana Service	39		. 4 39 .					
Textile Trades :-	40	6 42	5 43	8 45	840	. 4 42	. 5 43	8 45	Storage not separately specified	18	100 B330	· 8 18 · · 8 11 ·	12 March	83 NO.	S 1567	A 7000	FS (E)
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving	30	5 31	2 35	6 36	. 9 30	- 5 31	- 3 3	5 6 36	Gommerce, Banking, Insurance and	d	22 822	-2 5-	12 (2013)	DE 1000000	10000	5 645	BB 53
Artificial Silk Yarn	29	6 77	1 46	2 48 9 32	· 3 50 · 2 29	6 77	1 46	3·0 31 1·7 32 3·2 48 2·8 31 1·5 18 4·0 24 8·5 22	National Government	. 11 . 5 . 20	8 12	· 8 10 · · 5 13 · · 6 · 5 · · 3 19 ·	1 14.	2112	1 12.	7 13 7 5	. 4 14
Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	20	4 21	9 22	7 22	• 4 2]	. 4 22	2 9 2	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Vice Profiles	. 15 g 9		2 15:		200	CO PRINCE	(C)	223
Leather and Leather Goods :- Tanning, Currying and Dressing	18	9 18	1 18	2 17	· 6 18	9 13	3 · 1 1	8 · 2 17 1 · 3 20	specified	. 31		· 7 31 · 9 21			COLUMN TO SERVICE		COLUMN TO SERVICE

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1931, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1930, TO JUNE, 1931, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1930.

[See Special Article on pages 414 to 417.]

No. Patient		rat.	To			IALES.		e on pages			MAI		
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	of Insured July, 193 as a Pecers July, 193	Wastage	Entrants July, 1930, to June,	Number Insured, July,	Insured at July,1931, as a Per- centage of July,1930,	effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and	Entrants July, 1930, to June,	Number Insured	Insured at July, 1931, as a Per- centage of July, 1930,	effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and	Entrants July, 1930, to June,	Number Insured, July,	INDUSTRY.
Coal Mining and Quarrying, etc. 104,000 2-9 -5 0 97:9 5,750 9:1 -15.3 95:8 104,780 3.3 100,000	BOX BUILDING SANS	out. 12.	11.	10.			7.	6.			3.	2.	1.
Coke Ovens and By-Product Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc	nt. Per cen	Per cent - 5.0 - 4.4	2.9	1,046,750	93.8	-15.3	9.1	5,750	97.9	- 5.0	2.9	102,490	Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.
Pottery, Earthenware, etc 35,190 5-8 -7-1 98-7 43,570 6-4 -5-1 101-3 78,660 6-1 -6 Glass Trades 37,620 4-0 -3-2 100-8 8,720 8-7 -5-5 103-2 46,140 4-9 -3 Chemicals, Paints, Olis, etc 154,230 2-6 -7-1 95-5 8,660 8-6 -2-6 106-0 212,890 4-1 -6 Metal Mauracture:		- 3·5 - 1·5										11,410	Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete,
Glass Trades		- 1.9	5.4	86,500	99.6	- 7.8	7 · 4						
## Store Crate, Plee ct., and Marting and Store Construction and Repair of Construction Constr		- 6.0										77.000	
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron		-3.6 -5.9											
General Engineering: Engineers Tron and Steel Founding \$12.22.20 \$4.0 \$-6.5 \$97.5 \$47,280 \$7.4 \$-11.9 \$95.5 \$569,560 \$4.2 \$-6.5 \$97.5 \$103.8 \$20,480 \$7.6 \$-6.4 \$101.5 \$91,740 \$5.6 \$-3.5 \$10.00 \$1.00 \$	7 93·2 2 96·1 2 98·4	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -8.7 \\ & -8.2 \\ & -4.2 \end{array} $	4.3	30,390	92.5	-16.8	9.3	3,440	96.6	- 7.1		184,380 26,950	Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, etc
Vehicles Corporation Cor	1 102.5	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & - & 6 \cdot 9 \\ & - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 8 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	5·6 1·9	91,740 50,360	101·5 104·0	- 6·1 - 1·1	7·6 5·1	20,450 1,050	102·8 93·5	$\begin{array}{c c} -2 \cdot 2 \\ -8 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	5·0 1·8	71,290 49,310	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing 180,990 2.4 -6.8 95.6 2,800 5.3 -11.7 93.6 183,790 2.4 -6.8 Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Bilectrical Wiring, Silber and Lamps 82,960 4.2 -2.3 101.9 9,230 8.9 -2.8 106.1 92,190 4.7 106.1	3 101·6 95·4	- 3·3 - 8·0				- 6·4 - 6·2				- 2·9 - 8·1			Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft
Stove Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Honor Stove Grate, Pipe, etc., and General General Honor Grate General G		- 6.8	2.4	183,790	93.6	-11.7	5.3	2,800	95.6	- 6.8	2.4	180,990	
Textile Trades: 190,290	108.0	- 2·5 - 1·5	9.5	130,370	107.7	- 3.5	11.2	45,070	108-1	- 0.4	8.5	85,300 22,190	Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring, Electrical Cables and Lamps Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc
Cotton 190,590 3.2 -6.3 96.9 359,330 3.7 -5.9 97.8 549,920 3.5 -6 Silk (including Artificial Silk) 30,070 2.4 -11.2 91.2 42,360 6.5 -11.7 94.2 72,430 4.4 -11 Hoslery 1.5		- 5.8					8.7	112,740	101.6	- 3.8	5.4	190,290	
Leather and Leather Goods 42,350 5·0 - 5·5 99·5 23,920 8·7 - 7·0 101·7 66,270 6·3 - 6 Clothing Trades:— Tailoring 67,850 5·7 - 4·1 101·6 140,230 8·8 - 1·5 107·3 208,080 7·8 - 2 Other Dress Industries 39,450 5·8 - 6·5 99·3 195,950 9·7 - 6·0 103·7 235,400 9·0 - 6 Broad, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs 83,340 5·2 - 4·1 101·1 53,440 6·0 - 4·0 102·0 136,780 5·5 - 4 Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. 89,440 6·0 - 3·7 102·3 60,690 10·4 - 5·8 104·6 150,137 7·8 - 4 Other Food Industries 105,250 3·8 - 4·6 99·2 111,280 10·4 - 8·4 102·0 216,530 7·1 - 6 Drink, Tobacco, etc 99,680 2·8 - 1·0 101·8 56,440 7·0 - 4·8 102·2 156,120 4·3 - 2 Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc 00 Other Woodworking 81,800 5·8 - 5·6 100·2 10,640 10·3 - 7·6 102·7 92,440 6·3 - 5 Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Station ery, etc	99.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.0 \\ -4.5 \\ -11.5 \\ -3.1 \\ -5.3 \end{array} $	3·9 4·4 7·0	237,750 72,430 111,700	99·0 94·2 104·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} -5.3 \\ -11.7 \\ -2.3 \end{array} $	4·3 5·9 7·1 6·4	142,800 42,360 88,100 106,300	99·8 91·2 100·7 100·5	$ \begin{array}{c c} -3.5 \\ -11.2 \\ -5.8 \\ -5.0 \end{array} $	3·3 2·4 6·5 5·5	94,950 30,070 23,600 52,370	Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk (including Artificial Silk) Hosiery Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-
Clothing Trades:— Tailoring	To all the state of	- 4.8				1					30		
Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc 89,440 Other Food Industries 105,250	105.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -6.0 \\ -2.4 \\ -6.0 \\ -4.1 \end{array} $	7·8 9·0	208,080 235,400	107·3 103·7	- 1·5 - 6·0	8.8	140,230 195,950	101·6 99·3	- 4·1 - 6·5	5·7 5·8	67,850 39,450	Clothing Trades:— Tailoring Other Dress Industries
Work:— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc Other Woodworking Other Woodworking Printing and Paper Trades:— Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contracting;— Building Public Works Contracting, etc Public Works Contracting, etc Public Works Contracting Industries:— Tage 1.6 107,150 7.5 -1.6 105.9 105.9 106.40 10.1 10.1 10.2 10.6 10.1 10.3 10.4 10.3 -7.6 102.7 103.4 102.7 102.7 102.7 103.4 102.7 102.7 105.2 130,480 7.1 -3 130,410 8.0 -2 102.7 92,440 6.3 -5 102.7 105.2 130,480 7.1 -3 104.5 106.5 106.5 107.5 106.5 107.5 107.5 108.6 109.7 109.	103.2	- 4·6 - 6·5 - 2·3	7.1	150,131 216,530	102.0	- 8.4	10.4	111,280	99-2		3.8	105,250	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Other Food Industries
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, Cardboard Boxes, C	5 105·4 100·4	- 2·6 - 5·9								- 1:6 - 5:6	7·5 5·8		work:— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Other Woodworking
Building 830,540 3.8 -0.8 103.0 9,780 8.7 -4.2 104.5 840,320 3.8 -0. Public Works Contracting, etc 262,250 6.2 +40.5 146.7 1,280 8.6 -3.7 104.9 263,530 6.2 +40. Public Works Contracting Industries :—		- 3·2 - 4·8											Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Station- ery, etc
25,400 20,100 01,100 0.3 - 5.	146.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.8 \\ +40.2 \\ -5.5 \end{array} $				- 3·7 - 6·1	8.6	1,280 28,090	146·7 98·3	+40·5 - 5·1	6·2 3·4	262,250 39,090	Building Public Works Contracting, etc Public Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber
Musical Instruments Other Manufacturing Industries $41,510$ 5.7 -6.8 98.9 $23,510$ 9.2 -4.6 104.6 $65,020$ 6.9 -6.9 Shipping Service and Fishing Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	94·2 100·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 9 \cdot 9 \\ - 6 \cdot 0 \\ + 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	4·1 6·9	24,700 65,020	104.6	- 4.6	9·2 6·1	7,420	98.9	- 6·8 + 7·8	5·7 4·6	41,510	Other Manufacturing Industries Fransport and Communication:—Shipping Service and Fishing Dock, Harbour, River and Canal
and Storage 371,570 3.6 + 4.0 107.6 18,790 8.6 + 1.1 109.7 390,360 3.9 + 3.	107.7	+ 0·6 + 3·8 - 4·8	3.9	390,360	109.7	+ 1.1	8.6	18,790	107.6	+ 4.0	3.6	371,570	Other Transport, Communication and Storage Distributive Trades
Finance	101.9	- 2·5 + 0·5 + 3·1	8.1	118,210	108.5	- 5.6	14.1	21,620	108.6	2000 See 1		96,590	Finance Aiscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Hotel, Public House, Restaurant
Boarding House, Club, etc., Service 133,610 6.4 + 0.9 107.3 245,230 21.3 -10.5 110.8 378,840 15.9 - 6.	I been tach	- 6·4 - 4·5	-: 2000						109.8			30,830	Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning
Other Industries and Services 238 310 6.9 + 2.7 100.6 107 070 10 10 1 145,750 10 10 1 - 4		- 4·5 - 1·4		362,280	107.5	- 8.9	16.4	123,970	109.6	- 660	6.9	238,310	Other Industries and Services

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1931, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 414 to 417].

Industry.	Insured	Number of Persons and over.	I	mated Numbers of the state of t	ns		Ind		nbers. note at			100.	
industry.	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.
(A)	INDUST	RIES IN	WHICH	INCREA	SES HAV	7 E OC	CURF	RED.					
Public Works Contracting, etc Silk and Artificial Silk Electrical Wiring and Contracting Artificial Stone and Concrete Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Tramway and Omnibus Service	127,940 37,300 11,900 10,540 5,640 108,240	169,300 55,070 14,810 17,050 7,640 134,520	162,410 53,580 14,310 16,390 7,350 130,960	186,330 78,100 18,510 17,700 9,240 163,080	270,630 72,510 22,460 19,630 9,170 173,860	104·5 111·2 107·7 111·8 101·2 109·6	106 · 8 129 · 1 133 · 2	136 · 2 117 · 6 155 · 4	147.6 124.4 161.8 135.5	193.6 135.0 164.4 147.5	203·4 144·4 172·1 161·1	215·1 160·9 174·8 170·3	199·8 195·2 193·9 169·0
Entertainments and Sports Paints, Varnish, Red and White Leads Electrical Engineering Scientific and Photographic Instruments	60,050 13,570 60,960	67,810 18,720 79,300	66,560 18,090 77,800	78,050 19,150 89,860	92,610 20,510 92,470	109·0 121·3 117·0	121.8	110·4 126·7 125·4	138.0	142-1	144.2	146 . 0	156.4
and Apparatus Distributive Trades Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Stone Quarrying and Mining	17,550 1,253,980 72,120 31,930	24,240 1,581,070 84,510 43,060	23,550 1,552,730 83,730 41,230	25,900 1,764,390 102,620 43,460	26,030 1,874,780 108,340 46,430	112·2 108·1 103·9 112·5	116·8 112·9	121.3	126·1 117·2	131·0 120·6	136 · 4	143.7	152·4- 151·8
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc., Service Brick, Tile, etc., Making	258,960 61,200	312,590 87,160	306,590 82,580	350,870 84,680	384,290 87,620	108·0 114·7		134.9	142-4	140.0	141.4	146.0	151.1
Local Government Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc Wall Paper Making Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Road Transport not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	241,760 94,090 4,680 106,780 148,900 12,610	263,880 114,480 5,340 126,650 172,460 15,370	244,850 110,020 5,180 124,250 168,080 14,730	308,390 125,100 6,300 140,490 188,810 16,690	331,920 132,020 6,500 148,980 205,390 17,020	100·3 103·7 120·1 106·0 101·6 107·3	108·4 104·5 110·2 106·7	114·8 114·1 114·8 109·5	121·7 114·1 118·6 115·8	127 · 7 125 · 3 123 · 6 121 · 5	133 · 1 135 · 9 128 · 9 125 · 8	138 · 4 9 138 · 8 9 134 · 1 8 130 · 1	146·1 143·2 142·2 141·5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Slate Quarrying and Mining	4,720 7,890	5,770 11,160	5,640 10,700	6,230 10,490	6,450 10,350	96·8 130·4						135.0	
Industries and Services not separately specified	107,660 66,610 8,830 191,830 19,600 23,230	123,800 74,910 10,600 232,860 24,750 27,460	122,120 74,500 10,310 230,130 23,920 26,790	133,740 84,990 11,090 247,140 26,280 27,970	143,030 88,320 11,460 251,320 24,740 29,580	103.6 108.9 111.6 106.1 101.9 103.2	111·1 116·2 111·6 110·6	109·2 121·4 116·6 124·6	112 · 5 120 · 0 121 · 4 126 · 3	116 · 3 126 · 2 123 · 9 138 · 3	121.6 118.2 129.5 149.9	128·4 2 129·6 5 130·4 9 138·8	133·5 133·3 132·6 130·6
Shipping Service	127,240 24,760 164,760 89,880 96,800 716,020 227,920 108,590 24,820 57,080 16,290	142,270 28,460 187,020 101,190 111,240 847,860 256,690 116,710 28,120 59,920 18,340	140,190 27,550 182,890 99,510 108,560 807,210 250,380 114,560 27,450 58,430 17,680	144,240 27,990 202,070 107,950 114,960 832,270 272,390 127,000 29,680 67,470 17,230	161,430 30,750 206,330 112,240 119,220 858,170 278,970 133,150 29,820 67,330 18,940	99·3 106·3 107·0 104·6 111·1 101·4 105·5 101·5 109·1 102·5 111·6	110.6 109.2 108.5 117.7 106.0 106.9 105.1 111.2	113.2 112.5 108.3 118.0 112.4 109.9 107.5 113.1	115.0 113.5 112.6 114.5 118.4 118.4 112.6 117.5 117.5 117.5	116.6 113.8 116.6 114.6 114.6 114.6 114.6 114.6 114.6 114.6 114.6	115.6 118.1 119.1 117.6 117.6 117.6 114.5 114.5 114.5 117.6 117.6 117.6	5 116 · 125 · 122 · 122 · 122 · 122 · 122 · 119 · 1122 · 14 122 · 14 121 · 121	9 128·4 5 128·1 2 127·0 7 126·2 2 126·0 4 125·4 2 125·0 5 123·1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Tailoring Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron	12,120 29,990 12,070 186,460	11,750 35,090 14,260 200,970	11,460 34,220 13,750 197,980	13,890 35,190 13,830 201,830	14,060 34,580 13,750 213,020	91 · 8 105 · 2 117 · 4 102 · 3	112 - 6	116.8	3 117.0	2 111.	1 114.	7 120 -	6 119·0 3 118·3 8 118·1 0 116·1
Founding Drink Industries		89,370 111,750 19,600 72,530	84,840 109,100 18,810 69,900	90,440 109,530 19,090 78,580	92,440 112,470 17,920 78,710	96 · 6 108 · 2 97 · 3 102 · 2	112.1	105.9 110.2 115.0 101.7	111.4	109	8 123	8 111.	6 115·1 8 114·8 3 113·9 2 113·4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	42,910	56,380 44,020	55,980 43,290	58,340 45,660	61,830 47,180	100.7	105.2	103.6	5 102.0	6 105.	7 107.	8 108.	
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Paper and Paper Board Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Tin Plates Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars Gas, Water and Electricity Supply In-	34.320	43,380 54,960 33,480 32,230 56,120	42,790 52,810 32,940 30,770 54,150	47,460 56,060 35,100 31,620 54,090	47,590 57,090 36,130 30,390 51,550	99·6 99·8 99·8 97·8 102·7	98.2	99.8	98.9	9 100· 5 100· 8 112·	1 103.	5 103.	0 108·3 0 106·9 9 106·9 8 106·5 6 105·4
dustries	25,380 114,950 77,510	171,190 24,780 120,960 80,080	163,170 24,380 115,330 76,620	165,850 26,090 116,900 76,390	173,870 26,290 115,000 77,670	99·0 107·0 105·0 102·9	102.7	102.	97· 7 105· 9 103·	2 106· 3 102·	5 106· 8 101·		0 104.9
Finance Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	226,660 57,720 12,710 28,960 69,490 19,930 41,190	222,820 59,190 13,200 31,230 78,450 19,530 41,680 39,900	221,550 56,330 12,750 29,360 77,470 19,020 41,360 38,400	232,910 57,050 12,870 28,940 73,510 19,920 41,330 41,290	235,650 57,120 12,770 28,320 71,290 19,840 41,630 40,150	99.8 100.5 99.7 108.7 106.6 104.5 100.6	98.7 7 107.4 7 107.3 0 110.4 3 106.3	102. 108. 110. 3 99. 2 98.	4 103. 6 107. 0 112. 8 98. 0 101.	8 101. 8 105. 9 108. 0 96. 2 102.	8 103. 8 108. 9 105. 7 98. 4 101.	5 106 · 6 107 · 0 102 · 2 101 ·	3 104·5 9 104·0 8 104·0 3 104·0 2 104·0 7 102·3 1 101·8 6 101·8
Glass)	27,580	25,370 7,608,430	24,950 7,396,970	28,610 8,121,270	27,470 8,560,550	The second second			92· 9 115·		SECTION AND ADDRESS.		5 101·3 1 134·0
THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	1 1000	9 - 97,51	All restricts and		10000				00000	0.000		Rational	A Vagastas

NOTE.

For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1931 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1926, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis. As, however, figures are not available showing the number of persons aged 65 or over who retired from each industry on obtaining old age pensions, it should not be assumed that the index numbers given necessarily represent the changes in the total number of workers, insured and uninsured, attached to any industry.

Industry.	of Insure	d Number d Persons and over.	I	mated Num nsured Pers 16 to 64 inc	ons		In	dex Nu	mbers.	July	1923 =	100.	
	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July.	July,	July,	July,
	1923.	1927.	1927.	1930.	1931.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1931.

(B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	LICIES III	WHICH	DECIVE	iono imi	H OU	COLOIC	ED.					
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. Linen Cotton Chemicals Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Explosives Woollen and Worsted Woodworking not separately specified Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	141,890 24,160 5,120 159,890 81,770 567,650 104,010 190,870 42,020 18,790 269,420 27,410 29,720	141,740 22,900 5,710 147,060 85,130 570,110 95,420 180,760 40,610 18,960 249,180 24,300 25,910	138,010 21,770 5,480 144,750 82,860 562,130 92,600 170,570 38,940 18,350 239,800 23,520 25,340	135,840 23,030 5,350 151,030 81,430 564,090 103,610 169,790 39,610 18,760 240,460 23,600 26,290	137,840 22,770 4,870 155,760 78,210 550,110 98,940 173,090 38,190 16,750 238,870 24,060 26,250	101·0 101·4 97·7 91·4 101·7 100·9 94·4 102·2 95·3 101·5 97·1 97·3 92·8	101.7 102.2 104.9 89.0 105.8 101.0 92.7 99.6 97.7 95.1 93.3 91.8	103·9 91·3 109·5	99·9 94·8 111·5 92·0 104·1 100·4 91·7 96·6 100·9 92·5 88·6 87·2	97.4 100.6 114.6 91.8 102.0 99.0 99.3 94.9 93.2 110.2 93.6 87.0 87.1	97.9 97.1 111.3 92.0 100.0 99.1 104.9 95.1 100.5 101.1 92.2 87.5 87.3	98.3 100.3 108.9 96.0 102.4 100.8 102.6 94.3 98.2 103.2 92.7 88.9 90.5	99.8 99.2 99.1 99.0 98.4 98.3 98.0 96.1 92.1 90.6 90.4
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	666,950 117,160 32,460 49,380 29,170 1,243,580 65,540 32,770 21,220 210,960 15,000	600,390 105,740 29,630 44,970 26,630 1,193,990 57,130 27,550 18,170 194,520 11,800	577,920 104,960 28,760 43,820 26,080 1,164,380 55,970 26,990 17,310 187,990 11,300	592,250 101,890 28,460 42,820 24,980 1,069,480 60,070 27,550 16,760 180,800 11,820	576,380 103,520 27,600 42,100 24,820 1,046,870 55,240 27,430 17,200 169,350 11,530	94·2 92·0 92·9 97·0 96·1 101·3 100·6 91·5 95·9 98·0 90·7	93.5 90.9 93.5 91.4 91.5 99.2 93.4 86.8 91.9	91.8 91.6 95.5 92.0 91.7 98.6 88.6 89.0 91.2 77.7	90·0 90·3 91·3 91·1 91·3 96·5 87·2 84·1 85·6	90·7 90·6 88·0 89·1 88·5 92·5 85·8 84·1 84·7	91·4 88·9 89·1 86·7 91·0 89·1 91·1 85·5 83·7	92·3 87·6 90·4 89·1 87·5 88·7 93·6 85·8 82·9	89·8 89·0 87·7 87·6 86·9 86·8 86·1 85·4 85·1 83·1 80·3
Railway Service (Non-permanent Workers Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	190,210 269,970 26,340 28,900	148,660 216,030 18,970 24,920	144,280 208,480 18,200 23,360	137,830 204,720 17,280 21,900	140,020 195,390 18,330 19,480	90·8 94·2 88·5 104·2	88.0 89.0 87.5 88.3	84·1 82·6 80·9 84·2	78·2 80·0 72·0 86·2	76.0 77.7 71.5 81.8	75·0 78·5 73·0 81·4	78·6 68·4	75·9 75·0 72·6 71·9
National Government Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc Carriages, Carts, etc Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	181,170 19,460 28,100 26,300	136,490 14,870 20,870 18,450	130,870 14,250 20,270 17,720	112,100 14,790 19,090 16,950	121,400 12,880 18,330 15,870	88·5 87·5 89·1 83·8	87·1 82·6 88·3 79·2	83·8 78·6 78·0 74·1		72·2 78·2 71·6	68·4 80·3 69·1	64·5 79·3 69·9 67·0	69·8 69·1 67·1
Total of above Industries	4,917,360	4,522,570	4,387,030	4,284,430	4,209,450	97.3	95-4	94 - 1	92.0	90.4	89.6	89-8	88.3
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	11,485,800	12,131,000	11,784,000	12,405,700	12,770,000	101.6	103.5	104.8	105.6	106.5	108 · 4	111-2	114.5

* See note at foot of page 437.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 26TH OCTOBER, 1931.

		Boys.			Girls.	
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	3,721 2,075 2,102 5,126 9,716 8,632 6,426 3,526	3,138 1,559 1,784 2,896 6,269 7,055 4,230 2,379	6,859 3,634 3,886 8,022 15,985 15,687 10,656 5,905	1,889 1,500 1,481 3,334 4,502 6,145 3,983 930	2,941 1,874 1,854 2,719 6,797 6,681 4,272 2,553	4,830 3,374 3,335 6,053 11,299 12,826 8,255 3,483
Great Britain	41,324	29,310	70,634	23,764	29,691	53,455

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

		mated				Unemployed at cober, 1931.					
Division.		r insured y, 1931.		Boys.			Girls.				
		9 9 9	n-in-	ly ly		ng ed.	ly ly				
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo rarily stopped	Total.			
London	110,260	98,150	4.3	0.0	4.3	2.6	0.1	2.7			
South-Eastern	48,790	32,960 29,640	4·7 5·1	0.3	5.0	4·9 5·4	0.6	5.5			
Midlands	88,610	73,940	3.9	2.3	6.2	2.9	2.2	5.1			
North-Eastern North-Western	99,650	60,060 78,960	8.0	2.9	10.6	6 9 5 9	2.1	9.0			
Scotland	64,260	51,570	9.6	1.6	11.2	7.4	1.7	9.1			
Wales Special Schemes	32,500	9,720 3,000	6.9	4.7	11.6	10.3	1.6	11.9			
Great Britain	579,000	438,000	6.2	1.7	7.9	4.9	1.5	6.4			

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

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 5TH OCTOBER, 1931.

Division.	Num	Number of Vacancies Filled. Juveniles situation				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,002 1,467 1,567 1,934 787	4,989 899 1,558 1,745 2,433 938 299	10,416 1,901 3,025 3,312 4,367 1,725 673	1,202 289 462 499 718 219 130	1,159 286 540 577 837 297 150	2,361 575 1,002 1,076 1,555 516 280
Great Britain	. 12,558	12,861	25,419	3,519	3,846	7,365

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 28TH, 1931.

		Participants	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, Name of Street, or other Designation, Name of Street,	SELECTION OF SELECTION	haff) dayler (a)	Control of the last	Carlotte Carlotte	lengter Barrio		No. of London
		Av	erage 1	Daily	Attend	lance.			Total N Separ	ate
	Junio	or Inst	cructio		itres an	d	Edu	ting ica- nal	Individual who hatteners since	ave ded
Division.	Claim	ants.	Nor Claim		Tot	al.	(Cla	ns	1st A ₁	1.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Existing Educational Institutions.
ondonEasternWestern lidlands [Eastern	607 411 417 1,298 3,719	130 193 546 712	6 40 44 880	 8 35 23 42	1,342 4,599	569 754	185 54 477 263	29 309 284	8,363 2,784 2,999 9,255 20,368	703 158 1,623 881
rWestern cotland Vales	2,937 2,805 1,209	1,174	433	197 134 252	3,203 3,238 2,270	1,764 1,308 337			26,831 16,305 8,817	
t. Britain	13,403	4,527	2,730	691	16,133	5,218	1,506	1,106	95,722	4,877

There were 76 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 29 for girls, and 30 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 15 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 7 for girls, and 5 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 100 for boys, 86 for girls, 198 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

15тн Ѕертемвек то 12тн Остовек, 1931.

The following Table gives, for the period from 15th September to 12th October, 1931, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .- Number of Claims.

- 15 16 16 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made	809,818	227,544	40,516	1,077,878
Average number of claims current	1,986,122	567,201	53,811	2,607,134

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Allowed.	allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	25	1,035	1,060
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), Women	50 48	291 113	341 161
U.I. Act 1927) Total	98	404	502
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Momen	4,668 3,341	9,164 9,150	13,832 12,491
Total	8,009	18,314	26,323
Employment left voluntarily without $\begin{cases} \text{Men} & \dots \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{cases}$	2,045 1,434 263	3,184 3,187 629	5,229 4,621 892
Total	3,742	7,000	10,742
${\bf Employment\ lost\ through\ misconduct} \left\{ \begin{matrix} {\bf Men} & \dots \\ {\bf Women} \\ {\bf Juveniles} \end{matrix} \right.$	1,659 714 208	2,624 1,070 655	4,283 1,784 863
Total	2,581	4,349	6,930
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Juveniles	321 676 37	848 2,926 328	1,169 3,602 365
Total	1,034	4,102	5,136
Not unemployed $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \dots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array} \right\}$	704 118 7	2,566 863 177	3,270 981 184
Total	829	3,606	4,435
Not capable of work, or not available \{ \begin{aligned} \text{Men \\ \text{Women } \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{aligned}	292 514 17	716 1,916 64	1,008 2,430 81
Total	823	2,696	3,519
Other grounds $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & $	441 131 56	2,691 855 379	3,132 986 435
Total	628	3,925	4,553
Total $$ $\left\{egin{array}{ll} \operatorname{Men} & \ldots \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juveniles} \end{array}\right\}$	6,976	22,084 20,080 3,267	32,264 27,056 3,880
Grand Total	. 17,769	45,431	63,200

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	106	690	796
Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees	90 4	195 22 1	285 26 1
Total Appeals	94	218	312

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

D.—De	ecisions by Um		Benefit	
Transmission and ros		Benefit Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	\begin{cases} \text{Men} \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{Juveniles} \end{cases}	76 46 1	222 119 2	298 165 3
	Total	123	343	466
Appeals by Associations	\{ \frac{\text{Men}}{\text{Women}} \\ \text{Juveniles} \]	73 19 	214 82 2	287 101 2
	Total	92	298	390
Appeals by Claimants	$$ ${Men Women Juveniles}$	50 24 1	343 121 3	393 145 4
	Total	75	467	542
Total	$$ ${f Men \ \ Women \ Juveniles}$	199 89 2	779 322 7	978 411 9
Grand Tot	al	290	1,108	1,398

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 10TH MARCH T	ro 12TH C	OTOBER, 1	931.
	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	20700		
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	141	3,872	4,013
and less than 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	790	2,904	3,694
mally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	50,679	107,986	158,665
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	26,969 19,511	49,364 30,492	76,333 50,003
auitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	9,306 6,070 6,037 5,068	35,354 27,063 17,413 30,104	44,666 33,13 23,45 35,17
Total	124,571	304,552	429,12
Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	936	10,735	11,67
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	757	1,937	2,69
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officers Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	1,550 702 942	3,213 2,322 4,697	4,76 3,02 5,63

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

Total 3,194 10,232 13,426

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE REGISTER.

The following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit, who were out of a situation and were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 26th October, 1931, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period. over an extended period.

	Nu	mber wl	no had b	een on th	ne Regist	er			
20 0.150 CS	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.		
The second second				Numbers					
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	77,174 6,740 2,093 11,753 3,385 1,178 102,323	66,237 6,242 1,849 10,930 3,043 929 89,230	59,080 5,813 1,552 10,195 2,836 808 80,284	57,690 5,652 1,590 10,978 3,020 770 79,700	260,181 24,447 7,084 43,856 12,284 3,685 351,537	1,128,126 94,023 13,612 295,400 43,643 5,744 1,580,548	1,388,307 118,470 20,696 339,256 55,927 9,429 1,932,088		
	Percentages.								
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17	5.6 5.7 10.1 3.5 6.1 12.5	4·8 5·2 8·9 3·2 5·4 9·8	4·2 4·9 ·7·5 3·0 5·1 8·6	4·1 4·8 7·7 3·2 5·4 8·2	18·7 20·6 34·2 12·9 22·0 39·1	81·3 79·4 65·8 87·1 78·0 60·9	100-0 100-0 100-0 100-0		
Total	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	18.2	81.8	100-0		

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 26th October, 1931, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition was not satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, might until 11th November, 1931, receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended

by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

As from 12th November, 1931, under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, and the Regulations made thereunder, important changes have been made in these provisions. (See page 449 of this issue).

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.		
	Numbers.						
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,066,841 402,132	19,348	278,747 102,615	8,599	1,373,535 504,747		
Total	1,468,973	19,348	381,362	8,599	1,878,282		
Condition satisfied Not satisfied	325,439 7,830	9,488	108,562 4,244	6,089	449,578 12,074		
Total	333,269	9,488	112,806	6,089	461,652		
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	102,590 9,333	214	1,881	11	104,696 9,529		
Total	111,923	214	2,077	11	114,225		
Insured non-claimants*	49,658	10,308	18,060	7,773	85,799		
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,494,870 468,953	29,050 10,308	389,190 125,115	14,699 7,773	1,927,809 612,149		
Total	1,963,823	39,358	514,305	22,472	2,539,958		
	-	I	Percentages				
Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	72·6 27·4	100.0	73·1 26·9	100.0	73·1 26·9		
Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·7 2·3	100.0	96·2 3·8	100.0	97·4 2·6		
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	91·7 8·3	100-0	90·6 9·4	100.0	91·7 8·3		
Total (including non- claimants): Condition satisfied Not satisfied	76·1 23·9	73·8 26·2	75·7 24·3	65·4 34·6	75·9 24·1		

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Five weeks	Four weeks	Four weeks
	ended 31st	ended 26th	ended 25th
	October,	September,	October,
	1931.	1931.	1930.
Contributions received from: Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in	£	£	£
	1,655,000	1,375,000	1,210,000
	1,580,000	1,005,000	1,040,000
respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)) Total	4,500,000	3,195,000	3,070,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	11,225,000	9,435,000	7,120,000
	675,000	460,000	570,000
	475,000	360,000	190,000
	10,000	10,000	5,000
Total	12,385,000	10,265,000	7,885,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	108,110,000 620,000	101,910,000	53,220,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (See House of Commons Paper No. 25 of 1931 for the period ended

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER.

(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 October, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 589,075, or 5.6 per cent. more than in the previous month and 12.3 per cent. more than in October, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 354, 335 and 316 per 10,000

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in October, 1931, was 489,108, an increase of 6.4 per cent. as compared with a month earlier and an increase of 10.9 per cent. as compared with October 1930. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 99,967, or 2.2 per cent. more than in the previous month and 19.6 per cent. more than a year ago

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October numbered 101,918, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 12.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 487,157, or 6.8 per cent. more than in the previous month and 19.2 per cent. more than in October, 1930.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-five showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October as compared with September, while nine showed decreases. In three areas there was no change, Compared with October, 1930, thirty-nine areas showed increases including Sheffield (324 per 10,000), Manchester (149 per 10,000), Liverpool (134 per 10,000), Norwich (130 per 10,000), and Glasgow (109 per 10,000); while seven showed decreases. In one area there was no change.

Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in

Increase (+) or Decrease (-)

		Octo	10,000 of Population as			
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of	comp	ared h a
					Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	38,107	84,794	122,901	280	+ 9	- 27
Birxenhead Birmingham Blackburn Blackburn Bolton Bradford Brighton Bristol Burnley Cardiff Coventry Croydon Derby East Ham Gateshead Huddersfield Kingston-upon-Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Salford Sheffield Southampton Southampton Stoke-on-Trent Sunderland Swansea Wallasey Walsall West Ham Wolverhampton	898 5,346 795 899 1,261 1,066 2,115 525 1,593 455 1,080 754 513 1,709 2,837 822 7,225 3,856 1,856 923 5,257 1,379 688 499 1,602 1,341 241 716 583 1,789 933 683 272 596 2,250	4,602 12,549 2,528 2,382 6,871 1,830 7,579 1,615 7,228 1,495 2,090 6,530 2,788 6,530 4,788 6,334 1,326 16,036 11,133 43,649 34,653 3,420 13,754 5,589 9,418 1,349 5,529 2,291 3,241 5,423 37,775 2,505 1,806 2,877 1,176 5,249 7,594 5,138 1,087 3,350 11,087	5,500 17,895 3,323 3,281 8,152 2,694 2,140 3,170 3,170 3,170 4,915 50,874 3,587 4,915 50,874 3,678 11,274 2,272 2,272 6,054 3,670 1,463 3,593 1,759 7,025 3,846 2,047 7,025 3,846 2,047 7,025 3,857 1,759 7,038 8,527 5,537 1,759 7,038 1,537 1,	372 179 271 185 273 196 244 218 394 117 136 501 243 579 162 269 206 595 503 288 519 419 162 291 147 123 350 314 774 218 170 317 140 243 354 350 317 147 123 350 317 147 123 350 317 147 123 350 317 147 147 123 350 317 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 1	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 11 \\ +\ 5 \\ -\ 6 \\ -\ 4 \\ +\ 28 \\ -\ 1 \\ -\ 26 \\ +\ 63 \\ +\ 10 \\ -\ 31 \\ -\ 22 \\ +\ 45 \\ +\ 11 \\ -\ 38 \\ +\ 42 \\ +\ 38 \\ +\ 42 \\ -\ 45 \\ +\ 11 \\ -\ 68 \\ +\ 224 \\ +\ 36 \\ +\ 75 \\ -\ 63 \\ -\ 15 \\ +\ 4 \\ +\ 5 \end{array}$	+ 93 - 24 + 4 + 36 + 37 + 17 + 98 + 517 + 96 + 517 + 54 + 54 + 54 + 54 + 54 + 54 + 55 + 55
Total of the above- named County	50.070	700 500	766 007	354	+ 25	+ 59
Boroughs Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	94,785	394,323	489,108	331	+ 19	+ 33
Scotland. Giasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,948 1,114 659 412	70,397 16,092 3,398 2,947	75,345 17,206 4,057 3,359	692 392 231 201	+ 9 + 22 - 5 + 16	+109 + 38 + 41 + 36
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,133	92,834	99,967	534	+ 11	+ 77
TOTAL for above 47 areas in October, 1931	101,918	487,157	589,075	354	+ 19	+ 38

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

† 17th October in London, 31st October in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the 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. 421–422 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

GERMANY.*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a further increase during September. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work, at the end of September, 1931, was 4,460,263, as compared with 4,325,283 at the end of August, 1931, and 3,067,185 at the end of September, 1930. At 31st October, 1931, the total was 4,721,130 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,354,983 at the end of September, 1931, 4,214,765 at the end of August, 1931, and 3,004,275 at the end of September, 1930. At 31st October, 1931, the provisional total

On the last day of September, 1931, 1,344,772 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 1,139,512 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,484,284, as compared with 2,376,589 at the end of August, 1931, and 1,965,348 at the end of September, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st October, 1931, was 2,534,710.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 35.0 per cent. were unemployed at 26th September, 1931, as compared with 33.6 per cent. at 29th August, 1931, and 22.5 per cent. at 27th September, 1930. In addition 22.1 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 21.4 per cent. at the end of August, 1931, and 15.1 at the end of September, 1930.†

FRANCE.

Unemployment showed a further increase during October. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of October was 79,688 (61,000 men and 18,688 women). At the end of September, the corresponding total was 56,080, and at the end of October, 1930, 14,963.

At the beginning of October the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigations showed a decline of 9.50 per cent. as compared with October, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e., working less than 48 hours per week) was 37.55 at the beginning of October, 1931, as compared with 4.93 at the beginning of October, 1930.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment continued to increase during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 202,130 (80,876 in Vienna), as compared with 196,321 (86,241 in Vienna) at the end of August, 1931, and 163,894 (70,221 in Vienna) at the end of September, 1930.

BELGIUM.¶

Unemployment showed little change during August. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 175 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 717,757, show that 9.9 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 9.0 and in August, 1930, 3.0. In addition, 16.8 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In August, 1931, 12·3 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 12·9 and in August, 1930, 5·17.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment continued to increase during September in both

Denmark.**—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions, and by the Central Employment Exchange, show that, out of 297,124 workpeople, 12·5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1931, as compared with 11·8 per cent. at the end of August and 9·0 per cent. at the end of September,

Sweden.††—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 30th September, 1931, was 13·3, as compared with 12·3 at the end of August, and 9·5 at the end of

* Reichsarbeitsblatt (Statistische Beilage), 5th November, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 10th November, 1931. Berlin.
† The Table giving particulars of unemployment and short time among various groups of trade unions which is regularly reproduced here is not evallable.

Bulletin du Marché du Trarail, 23rd October, 1931, and 6th November,

7 Buttern at Interface of this GAZETTE, page 111.
§ See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.
§ Seatistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1931. Vienna.
¶ Revue du Travail, September, 1931. Brussels.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th October, 1931. Copenhagen.
†† Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm

There was a further increase in the number unemployed during September. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 747,764 workpeople were recorded as unem ployed at the end of the month, as compared with 693,273 at the end of August and 394,630 at the end of September, 1930. In addition 29,822 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 30,636 at the end of August, and 22,734 at the end of September, 1930.

POLAND.†

Unemployment showed little change during October. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at 24th October, 1931, was 251,300, as compared with 251,400 at the end of September and 164,600 at the end of October, 1930. At these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 70,000, 67,400 and 65,700 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.

Unemployment increased during September, partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 19,789 applications for employment (15·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 18,506 at the end of August, and 11,613 at the end of September, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,284, 2,207 and 2,652 respectively.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment increased slightly during September. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 450,984 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th September, 1931, 11·2 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4·2 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 10·5 and 4·3, and in the last week of September, 1930, 6·5 and 2·5 respectively. At the end of September, 1931, 152,300 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges of whom 128,500 were actually unemployed.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 47,521 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,707,018 workpeople in September, 1931, showing an increase of 0.8 per cent., as compared with the total ampleyed in the preceding month. During the same with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 2.8 per cent. This decrease in earnings from August to September is partly due to the wide observance of the Labour Day holiday, which, falling in the pay period reported by many companies, materially affected the earnings of the employees in the reporting establishments.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manu

facturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1931, is 69.6, as compared with 70.0 for August, and 79.7 for September, 1930.

Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 26·0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in September, 1931, as compared with the same percentage in August, and with 21·0 per cent. in September, 1930.

Employment showed a decline at the beginning of October, Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,862 firms with an aggregate of 945,842 workpeople on their pay rolls on 1st October, 1931, as compared with 974,331 on 1st September. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for October, 1931, is 103.9, as compared with 107.1 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 116·2 at 1st October, 1930.¶
At the end of September, 1931, 18·1 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 15.8 per cent. at the end of August, and 9.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1930.**

Unemployment increased during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 31st August, 1931, was 50,033 as compared with 47,772 at 27th July. These totals include respectively 36,097 and 35,135 men receiving partial employment under the Unemployment Board's schemes for relief.

IRISH FREE STATE.

Unemployment decreased during July. The number of insured workpeople registered as unemployed in July, 1931, was 21,427, as compared with 23,016 in June, and 19,146 in July, 1930.

* Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1931. Rome.

La Vie Economique, October, 1931. Berne.

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1931. The Hague.

¶ Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, September, 1931, and American Federationist, October, 1931. Washington.

¶ The October Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics Ottows.

** Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

** Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

†† Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1931. Wellington, N.Z.

†† Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (League of Nations), September, 1931.

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

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

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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £12,800 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 170,000 workpeople and in an increase of £380 in those of

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople* ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Textile	50	88,000	£ 5	3,400
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other	6,350	37,000 44,000	375	3,700 5,700
Total†	6,400	169,000	380	12,800

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the textile group of industries were those employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, whose wages were reduced under the operation of cost-ofliving sliding scales; in Yorkshire the reductions generally amounted to rather over 1 per cent. on current rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland they were 8d. and 5d. per week for men and women respectively. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were reduced in October included woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire, and engravers employed by calico printers, etc.

The principal changes in the building and allied group affected men employed by civil engineering contractors in Great Britain generally, and those employed by public works contractors in London, a reduction of ½d. per hour applying in both cases.

In the other industrial groups, workpeople affected by reductions taken into account in the statistics on this page included ironstone

miners and blastfurnacemen in Northamptonshire, blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district, most timeworkers employed in the lock, latch and key manufacturing trade, and road transport workers employed by various firms at Bradford; also, as the result of reductions in the minimum Trade Board rates, workpeople employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trade in Northern Ireland, and those in the retail bespoke tailoring trade at Belfast and Londonderry. Among those whose wages were increased were carters employed at certain towns in Scotland, and (under a Trade Board Order) female workers in the cerement making trade. Reductions which occurred during October in the wages of various classes of workpeople employed in federated shipyards are not included in the statistics,

owing to the necessary information regarding the effect of the changes being as yet incomplete.

Of the total decrease of £12,800 per week, nearly £6,700 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £2,250 took effect by the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales; nearly £40, and aliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and £40 and aliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and £40 and £60 are selling prices (iron or steel); and £40 are sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and £40 are sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and £40 are sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and £60 are selling prices (iro under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel); and the remaining sum as the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £120 of the total.

Of the total increase of £380, about £250 was due to mediation; while the remainder (except for a small sum which resulted from arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople) was the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1931.

Group of Industries.		te Number kpeople‡ l by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Coal Mining	2,500	351,000	20	40,100	
Quarrying Class	•••	27,500		2,600	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	1,000	124,500	30	18,700	
Iron and Steel	900	73,000	150	9,950	
Engineering§		343,000		65,800	
Other Metal	150	155,000	10	24,500	
Textile	3,500	399,000	145	57,150	
Clothing	9,000	73,000	1,125	13,200	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,250	12,500	95	2,150	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	400	52,500	70	10 105	
Paper, Printing, etc	400	5,500	ACCUPATION NAMED IN	10,125	
Building, Public Works		0,000	ERE TO SE	130	
Contracting, etc	1,100	498,000	110	47,150	
Gas, Water and Electri-					
_ city Supply	1,100	32,000	210	3,250	
Transport§	14,500	448,000	2,900	52,700	
Public Administration Services	3,400	64,500	430	5 550	
Other	200	58,000	30	5,550 10,125	
other	200	00,000	00	20,120	
Total†	39,000	2,717,000	5,325	363,800	

In the corresponding ten months of 1930 there were net increases of £55,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 745,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £112,400 in those of 1,036,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October, apart from those affecting agricultural labourers in certain counties in England, where there were increases or decreases in the hours in respect of which the statutory minimum wages apply.

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

	Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
,	Coal Mining	North Staffordshire	1 July	Enginemen, firemen, mechanics, etc., under 21 years of age.	Revised scale of basis rates adopted, with provision for half yearly in lieu of yearly increments, increasing the previous rate by ½d. per shift in certain cases, the new intermediate rate (for 14½, 15½, 16½, etc. years of age) resulting in increase varying from 1d. to 3d. per shift. Basis rates after change 1s. 8d. per shift at 14 years, increasing each half-year to 3s. a 18 and 4s. at 20½ years of age (plus 52 per cent, in each case).	
	(Northamptonshire and Banbury and	1st pay day in	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Decrease¶ of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard.	
	Other Mining and Quarrying.	District. East of Scotland	Nov. 9 Oct.	Roadstone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per hour for cutters, of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for luggers and labourers, of 5 per cent. on the weekly wage for steammen, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: cutters, 1s. 5d.; luggers, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); labourers, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour; steammen, 65s. to 70s. per week less 5 per cent.	
	Brickmaking	North-East Kent and South-East Essex (certain firms).	1 Oct.	Stock brickmakers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on current rates.	
	(Cleveland and Dur-	4 Oct. {	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease¶ of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages at the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus).	
	Pig Iron Manufacture.	Tees-side North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers J Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift. Decrease** of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 34½ per cent. above the standard.	
		Northamptonshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease¶ of 4 per cent. on standard rates of 1930, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: general labourers, 5s. 4d. per shift (average); by-turn labourers, 5s. 5d.	
	Steel Manufacture and Engineering.	Sheffield District	in Nov. 1st full pay period after 30 Sept.	Building trade operatives employed in steel and engineering works.	per shift (average); plus, in each case, 12½ per cent. Decrease of 4s. per week (71s. to 67s.) for craftsmen, of 4s. per week (52s. to 48s.) for craftsmen's labourers and scaffolders and of 1s. per week (46s. to 45s.) for navvies††; payment for nightshift to be at the rate of time and a sixth (in lieu of time and a third).‡‡	

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

† The totals are exclusive of the changes taking effect in October in the wages of workpeople employed in shippards (see page 443), full particulars of which are not yet available.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 66,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 66,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

§ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included under Engineering.

|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

** It was agreed that the full reduction of 9 per cent. due under the selling-price sliding scale should not be enforced, but that, without prejudice to future negotiations, the percentage payable on standard rates for the current quarter should be 34½.

†† Men working on chimney and stack work over 40 feet high are to be paid 4s. per week, and over 90 feet, 8s. per week above the rates stated. Navvies called upon to do timbering in trenches, pits, etc., are to be paid an "all-in" rate of 48s. for the time so employed.

‡‡ This change took effect under an Agreement made between the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives (Sheffield Branch).

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

pal districts in at Britain. ngham, Wolhampton, Wilhall and Walsall tricts; also London, Bolton and gan.	Oct. Ist full pay period after 5 Oct.	Workpeople employed in shipyards Timeworkers:— Men Boys and youths Women and girls	New scale of rates adopted, ranging from 53s. to 65s. for Class A, 52s. to 61s. for Class B, 51s. to 58s. for Class C, and from 50s. to 56s. for Class D. The new rates resulted in most cases in reductions, varying from 1s. 6d. or less up to about 3s. 6d. per week.† Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scalesty previously in operation for apprentices and for workers not apprenticed), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 25s. at 18 years, and to 36s. at 20 years!—the new rates resulting in increases in some cases and reductions in others.† Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scalesty previously in operation for particular occupations), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age, and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 21s. at 18 years, and to 25s. at 20 years. Women of 20 years of age and over engaged on power-pressing, varnishing, emery-wheeling and polishing to receive 27s. per week. The new rates resulted
hampton, Wil- hall and Walsall tricts; also Lon- n, Bolton and	pay period after	Men Boys and youths	52s. to 61s. for Class B, 51s. to 58s. for Class C, and from 50s. to 56s. for Class D. The new rates resulted in most cases in reductions, varying from 1s. 6d. or less up to about 3s. 6d. per week.† Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scale previously in operation for apprentices and for workers not apprenticed), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 25s. at 18 years, and to 36s. at 20 years‡—the new rates resulting in increases in some cases and reductions in others.† Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scale previously in operation for particular occupations), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age, and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 21s. at 18 years, and to 25s. at 20 years. Women of 20 years of age and over engaged on power-pressing, varnishing, emery-wheeling and polishing to receive 21s. per week. The new rates resulted
hampton, Wil- hall and Walsall tricts; also Lon- n, Bolton and	pay period after	AND THE STREET STREET,	Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scales previously in operation for apprentices and for workers not apprenticed), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 25s. at 18 years, and to 36s. at 20 years?—the new rates resulting in increases in some cases and reductions in others.? Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scales to 10s. at 14 years of age, and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 21s. at 18 years, and to 25s. at 20 years. Women of 20 years of age and over engaged on power-pressing, varnishing, emery-wheeling and polishing to receive 21s. per week. The new rates resulted
, Bolton and		Women and girls	Uniform scale of rates adopted (in lieu of the separate scale previously in operation for particular occupations), starting at 10s. at 14 years of age, and increasing to 16s. at 16 years, 21s. at 18 years, and to 25s. at 20 years. Women of 20 years of age and over engaged on power-pressing, varnishing, emery-wheeling and polishing to receive 21s. per week. The new rates resulted
			in most cases in reductions, varying from 1s. or less up to about 4s
		Pieceworkers	per week.† Piecework prices arranged so as to enable a worker of average skill and ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the plain day rate (in lieu of the plain day rate as previously fixed).†
rkshire (various ns).§	(various dates).	and worsted industries.	Decreases amounting usually to 11.7 per cent. on current total rates for adult timeworkers, with corresponding reductions for pieceworkers and juveniles. § Cost-of-living wage reduced from 64 per cent. to 52 per cent. of
	in week ending 17 Oct.	worsted spinning industry.	pre-veur basis rate. Standard rate after change: 30s. per week plus 52 per cent., plus 5s. (50s. 6d.).
firms) and cer- n firms in Lan-	lst pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced** from 47 per cent. to 45 per cent. o basic rates for timeworkers, from 37½ per cent. to 36 per cen for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 28½ per cent. to 27 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 2 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent. plus 45 per cent. otolal; Other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus
d Derbyshire lajority of firms) d certain firms Yorkshire‡‡; also	lst pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	per week for men 21 and over and from 8s. 6d. per week to 8s. 1. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire at Derbyshire, and 21 and over in Scotland, and by correspondir amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after chan for timeworkers†: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., pl. 13s. 7d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 8s. 1d.; Scotlandmen 21 and over, 25s., plus 13s. 7d., women 21 and over, 15s.
lleton	1st pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers	plus 8s. 1d. Cost-of-living wage reduced** from 14s. 3½d. to 13s. 8½d. per we for men, and from 8s. 9½d. to 8s. 5½d. per week for women, ar by corresponding amounts for juveniles.††
erbyshire and otland.	lst pay day in Nov.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced** from 24s. 1d. per week to 23s. 6d. p week for engravers and from 14s. 3d. per week to 13s. 7d. p week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
cashire, Cheshire, erbyshire, Scot- nd and Belfast. t Riding of	Nov.	Engravers employed in engraving works. Mechanics employed in dyeworks.	Cost-of-living wage reduced** from 248. 10. per week to 238. 60. It week for men, and from 14s. 9d. per week to 14s. 5d. per we for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths under 21. Uniform rate of 58s. per week adopted.
thern Ireland		Female pieceworkers employed in the linen and cotton handkerchies and household goods and liner piece goods trade.	f (Northern Ireland), 1923, revised in respect of certain operation
	13, 14, 27	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade :—	stitching of handkerchiefs. (See Notice of Order on page 45 Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boan Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of the following amounts for classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 451):—
	A. S	Male timeworkers with not less than 5 years' experience.	Decrease of lid. per hour (18. 3id. to 18. 1id.).
		Other male timeworkers Male pieceworkers	Decreases of from 1s. to 5s. per week. Minimum rates of change: 10s. at under 15, increasing each year to 45s. 6d. at 22. Decrease in piecework basis time rate of 1½d. per hour (1s. 4½d.
elfast and Lon-		Female workers 20 and ove employed on certain opera tions.	- 8\darkarrow\da
onderry,	1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1 (1	Female workers 19 and ove employed as button-holers of finishers	piecework basis time, 83d.
		Female machinists Other female workers	 Decreases of from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Minimum time and piecework batime rate after change: 5\(\frac{7}{2}\)d.
	rkshire (various ns). Riding of rkshire. Shire (majority firms) and cern firms in Lanshire. The cashire, Cheshire dayority of firms) destrain firms yorkshire; also otland. Cashire, Cheshire, cheshire. The Riding of orkshire. The riding of orkshire. The riding of orkshire. The riding of orkshire. The riding of orkshire.	rkshire (various alter). Riding of rkshire. Riding of rkshire. shire (majority firms) and cern firms in Lanshire. Ist pay day in week ending 17 Oct. Ist pay day in Nov. Ist pay day in	rkshire (various na.). § Riding of rkshire. Riding of rkshire. Riding of rkshire. Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry. Roller coverers employed in the worsted spinning industry. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Roller coverers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant). Timeworkers Timeworkers Timeworkers Engravers employed in engraving works. Machanics employed in dyeworks. Machanics employed in dyeworks. Female pieceworkers employed in the dyeing and finishing trades (except waste engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in calico print works. Nov. 1st pay day in Nov. 1st p

Reductions in rates of wages of certain classes of workers in federated shipyards occurred during October. Full particulars are not yet available but details will be published in the December issue of this GAZETTE.

† These changes were agreed to by the Joint Industrial Council for the Lock, Latch and Key Industry. The arrangement whereby wages were regulated by a cost-of-living sliding-scale has now been abandoned.

‡ An increase of one-third of the difference between the rate at 20 years and the grade rate is to be paid to youths 20½ years of age, and a similar increase each six months subsequently, until the grade rate is reached.

§ The above decreases were the results of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates and reducing the cost-of-living wage from decreases were effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates and reducing the cost-of-living wage from 56·32 per cent. to 45·76 per cent. for pieceworkers. Certain firms are reported to have made deductions of smaller amounts. In some cases the reductions did not apply to certain ancillary classes, such as enginemen, firemen, mechanics, etc. The principal districts affected included Huddersfield, Halifax, Calder Vale, Bradford and Leeds. Reductions of similar amount had been made by various other firms in July, August and September (see Azzette for August, page 319; September, page 371; and October, page 400).

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of Yorkshire Master Dyers' Committee (which includes, amongst others, the The change applied to workers employed by finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, and the West Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Asso

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

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

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

†† The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Time the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 40 per cent. 39 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 36 per cent. to 35 per cent. to 39 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 36 per cent. to 35 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

§§ The above rate took effect under an agreement made between The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

§§ The above rate took effect under an agreement made between The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

§§ The above rate took effect under an agreement made between the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. and the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

§§ The above rate took effect under an agreement made between the garment is made throughout by one worker.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Linen and Cotton Embroidery.	Northern Ireland	16 Oct.	Female workers employed in the linen and cotton embroidery trade.	Decreases in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour (except for top sewing), and general minimum piece rates reduced by varying amounts, usually from about 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. (except for thread drawing of sheets and for top sewing of ordinary corners on handkerchiefs; piece rates also fixed for household linens (thread drawing), and for hand hemstitching of handkerchiefs (drawn thread work). Minimum rates after change vary from 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour, (See Notice of Order on page 451.
Baking and	Various towns in Northumberland and Durham, with Middlesbrough and Carlisle.	1 Oct. {	Bakers and confectioners (other than those employed by Cooperative Societies):— Adult male allied workers Women and apprentices Bakers and confectioners employed by Co-operative Societies:— Adult male workers	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change for daywork include: secondhands, singlehands, dough and oven men, 64s.; tablehands, 62s. Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for women; skilled, 36s. 6d.; unskilled, 29s. Revised schedule of rates adopted, resulting in increases for
Baking and Confectionery.	Various towns in North Stafford- shire and Cheshire.*	1st pay day in week com- mencing 5 Oct.	Adult male workers Female workers Male juniors	regular workers in most cases, varying up to 2s. 6d. per week. Rute for jobbers reduced by 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.) and addition for night work reduced from 12s. to 10s. per week Rates after change for daywork: firsthands, 64s.; machine- men, ovenmen and mixers, 62s. 6d.; other adult hands, 60s. New scale of rates adopted resulting in increases varying up to 7½d. per week. New rates start at 10s. at 14 and increase each year to 35s. at 21. New scale of rates adopted resulting in small increases at certain ages and decreases at other ages. New rates start at 17s. at 16 years and increase each year to 52s. at 21.
	London (certain firms).†	†	Furniture trade operatives	Decreases of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. or \(1d\). per hour in minimum rates for men and women on time rates, and of 5 per cent. on prices and wages in force up to \(14th\) August for pieceworkers, learners and improvers Minimum hourly rates after change: four-cutter and spiridle hands, \(1s\), \(9d\).; male polishers, japanners and chair shapers, \(1s\). \(1\frac{1}{4}d\).; other craftsmen, \(1s\). \(8d\).; carpet and blind sections \(1s\). \(7d\).; packers and porters in wholesale establishments, \(1s\). \(4\frac{1}{4}d\), and \(1s\). \(3d\) respectively: hand sand-vaperers. \(1s\). \(4\frac{1}{4}d\). if male
Furniture Manufacture.	Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Hudders- field, Keighley, Shipley, Brighouse, Dewsbury, York and Scarborough. Ripon Birmingham and Dis- trict (certain firms).;	1 Oct. { 1 Oct. 9 or 10 Oct.§	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers. Female workers Cabinet makers, upholsterers and french polishers. Furniture trade operatives	polishers, 1s. 2½d. female camers, 11½d.; upnotistesses, 10;t Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: carvers and spindle hands who are all-round machinists, 1s. 7½d.; other classes, 1s. 6½d. Decrease of ¼d. per hour. Rate after change: skilled upholstresses, 9¾d. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 5½d. Decrease in the minimum rates for timeworkers of ¼d. per hour for adult male workers and of ¼d. per hour for adult female workers, with proportionate reductions for juniors; and the percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced by 2½ (65 per cent.
	Nottingham	1 Oct. {	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair makers, french polishers, machinists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine, and packers. Upholstresses and female polishers	to 62½) for pieceworkers. Minimum hourly rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 5d.; women, 8½d. per hour.‡ Decrease of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 2d.; other workers, 1s. 5d. Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: upholstresses, 7½d. polishers, 9½d.
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain	1st pay in Oct.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2d.; Class I districts 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d\).; Class I (A), 1s. 1d.; Class II, 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d\).; Class III 11\(\frac{1}{2}d\).; Class IV., 10\(\frac{1}{2}d\).; Class V, 9\(\frac{1}{2}d\).
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).¶	1st full pay in Oct.	Men employed by public works contractors.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: City and County of London—granite masons and kerb fixers, 1s. 7½d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 6½d.; steam roller drivers, 1s. 6d.; scaffolders, 1s. 5d.; platelayers and pipe jointers, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; petrol locomotive, roller or air compressor plant drivers, 1s. 4d.; blacksmiths' mates or strikers, duct or earthenware drainlayers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, tarpot men, timbermen and wood block layers, 1s. 3d.; concrete levellers and labourers, 1s. 2d.; Acton, Croydon, East Ham, Ilford, Leyton, West Ham, Walthamstow, Wimbledon, Barking Town, Dagenham, Edmonton, Mitcham, Tottenham and Willesden—½d. per hour less; Rest of District—1d. per hour less.
Omnibus Undertaking.	Tunbridge Wells	7 Oct.	Drivers and conductors	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week to drivers (65s. to 67s. 6d.) and of 3s. per week to conductors (50s. to 53s.).
Motor Coach Services.	London and District**	7 Oct.	Drivers	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (75s. to 77s. 6d.).**
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Mersey	1 Oct.	Navvies and labourers on new works employed by Docks and Harbour Board.	Decrease of 1s. 10d. per week (51s. 4d. to 49s. 6d.).

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

† The changes described were embodied in notices issued to its members by the London Furniture Trades Federation during the course of a trade dispute lasting from the middle of August to the middle of October, and have not formally been accepted by the Trade Unions concerned.

‡ The changes described were embodied in a notice issued to its members by the Birmingham and District Furniture Manufacturers' and Allied Trades Association, and have not formally been accepted by the Trade Unions concerned.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

| The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed on the following classifications of districts: Class I—Acton, Barking Town, Croydon, Dagenham, Bast Ham, Edmonton, Hiford, Leyton, Mitcham, Tottenham, West Ham, Willesden, Wimbledon, and an area beyond the boundary of the Metropolitan Police Area for a width of 3 miles on the south side of the River Thames to Gravesend inclusive and for a width of 2 miles on the north side of the river to Tilbury inclusive, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hartlepools, Sunderland, Bradford, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Birmingham, Coventry, Derby, Leicester, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Northingham, Smethwick, Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Longton and Tunstall, West Bromwich, Wolverhampton, Bristol, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydill, Newport (Mon.), Swansea; Class IV.—Hadlelpho (Suffolk), Forest of Dean.

¶ The change took effec

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Merchant Shipping Service.	United Kingdom*	1 Oct.	Engineer officers on motor ships (cargo liners and general traders).	Revised scales of pay adopted resulting in decreases varying from 5s. per month for junior fourth engineers to 110s. per month for chief engineers on ships exceeding 3,000 tons gross, and from 10s. per month for fourth engineers to 70s. per month for chief
	Isle of Man	1st pay day in	Carters and general labourers	engineers on ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons gross.* Decrease† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Northern, Southern and Western Areas: 38s.; Eastern Area: 40s. per week.
Road Transport.	Bradford‡	Oct. Oct.	Road transport workers	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: one-horse drivers, 47s. 6d.; two-horse drivers, 52s. 6d.; motor vehicle drivers: up to and including two tons, 50s. 6d.; over two tons, 57s. 6d.; steam wagon drivers, 60s. 6d.; steam wagon steerers, 49s. 6d.; mates and truitermen, 47s. 6d. per week.‡
	Various towns in Scotland (exclud- ing those in Angus).§	1st pay day in Oct.	Horse carters (excluding those employed by railway contractors).	Increase to a minimum rate of 50s. per week for towns outside the Glasgow District.§
	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in His Majesty's Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments:— Men in receipt of standard bonus of 14s, per week. Other workmen (excluding tradesmen and others whose wages are regulated by those paid in their own industries):—	Bonus reduced to 12s. per week.
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	221 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7	On a 7-day basis Yardcraftmen Other men in London Area Certain classes on consolidated rates (night watch-	Bonus reduced from 16s. 4d. per week to 14s. Bonus reduced from 15s. 9d. per week in London and 14s. 7d. per week elsewhere to a uniform 12s. 3d. Bonus reduced from 16s. or 15s. per week to a uniform 12s. Decrease of 2s. per week.
National Government.			men, ship-keepers, care-takers, etc.). Workpeople employed in War Department Establishments (including those at Naval Dockyard Stations):—	
	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Men paid on an engineering trade (or similar) basis. Crews of War Department	Bonuses reduced by amounts varying from 3s. to 6s. per week in London area and from 2s. to 4s. per week elsewhere, leaving the bonuses generally at 12s. per week for timeworkers and 10s. per week for pieceworkers. Bonus reduced from 14s. 7d. per week to 12s. 3d.
MARIE IN THE SAME	Great Britain	1 Oct.	Vessels. Workpeople employed in Air Ministry Establishments who are paid on an engineering trade basis. Engineering staff of Office of	- Toward and 20
	London Provincial districts in Great Britain	1 Oct. }	Works:— Engineering fitters and lift attendants. Engineering fitters, attendants, labourers, lift attendants, stokers, etc.	Bonus reduced from 14s. per week to 12s.
}	Hampshire	1 July	Road workers employed by County Council.	Decrease of 120th of basic rates. Rate after change for roa labourers, 35s. 8d. Decrease of 2d. per hour. Rates after change include: gener
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Erith Dumfries-shire	1 Oct. 30 Oct.	Manual workers Road workers employed by County Council.	yard labourers, 1s. 1d.; road scavengers and sweepers, 1s. 0½d Uniform schedule of minimum and maximum rates adopted applicable to all districts, resulting in most cases in decrease varying from about 2s. to 3s. per week, some increases als resulting, varying from 1s. to 2s. Rates after change include roller drivers, 46s. to 50s.; quarrymen, 40s. to 45s.; roa surfacemen, 36s. to 38s.
Made-up Leather Goods Manufacture.	London (certain firms).	10 July	Workpeople employed in the fancy and solid leather goods trade.	
			Male timeworkers:— Cutters, framemakers, repairers and finishers.	Decreases of from \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour. Minimum rates after change \(\frac{2}{2}\)d. during \(\frac{1}{2}\)st year increasing each year to \(\frac{1}{2}\)s. \(\frac{3}{2}\)d. after seve
Umbrella and Sunshade Manufacture.	Manchester and District.	Pay day nearest 30 Oct.	Packers and porters Female timeworkers	change: 3½d. at 14, increasing each year to 18. at 21. Decreases of ½d. or ½d. per hour in time rates (except for machinis and finishers in first six months' employment) and of 1d. per hou in piecework basis time rate. Minimum time rate after change after four years' experience, 7d. per hour.
Cerement Making.	Great Britain	[1 Oct.	Pieceworkers Female workers	Thomas in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1931.

	Berkshire	31 Oct.	Male agricultural workers	 Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are
Manager Especial	Northamptonshire and Soke of Peter- borough.	25 Oct.	Male agricultural workers	 payable fixed at 50, instead of 52½ as fixed in August. Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable fixed at 54 in summer and 50 in winter, instead of
Agriculture	Nottinghamshire	4 Oct.	Male agricultural workers	 50 in summer and 48 in winter as previously. Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable fixed at 52½ in summer and 50 in winter, instead of
All the state of t	Warwickshire	28 Oct.	Male agricultural workers	 50 all the year round as previously. Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable fixed at 52 in summer and 48 in winter, instead of 50 in summer and 48 in winter as previously.
The state of the state of				Will to in the state of the sta

* The revised scales took effect as the result of a decision made by the National Maritime Board. There was no change in the rates for fifth engineers.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ The above reduction is in accordance with an arrangement made by the Bradford and District Commercial Vehicle Owners' Federation. No trade

The above reduction is in accordance with an arrangement made by the Trade Union was a party to the arrangement.

§ The increase described is the result of an Agreement between the Scottish Horse and Motor Contractors' Federation and the Scottish Horse and § The increase described is the result of an Agreement between the Scottish Horse and Motor Contractors' Federation and the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association, which fixed a minimum rate of 50s. per week (as already operative) for the Glasgow district, and for other districts 49s. as from Motormen's Association, which fixed a minimum rate of 50s. per week (as already operative) for the Glasgow district, and for other districts 49s. as from Motormen's Association, which fixed a minimum rate of 50s. in October. The minimum of 50s. is to remain in operation until 31st March, 1932.

4th April, 1931, with the proviso that this should be increased to 50s. in October. The minimum of 50s. is to remain in operation until 31st March, 1932.

He decreases described are in accordance with the terms of a decision made by the London Branch of the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association. They have not formally been accepted by the Trade Union concerned.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 28, as compared with 28 in the previous month, and 26 in October, 1930. In these new disputes about 9,600 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,100 workpeople were involved, either indirectly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 36, involving about 13,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, of about

55,000 working days.

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

		er of Disp cress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	1	7	8	2,900	9,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Food, Drink and	2 2	4 2	6	1,800 1,100	16,000 5,000	
Tobacco	1	1	2	5,100	9,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Building, Public Works	1	1	2	1,000	8,000	
Contracting, etc Other	ï	8 5	8 6	1,500 200	7,000 1,000	
Total, Oct., 1931	8	28	36	13,600	55,000	
Total, Sept., 1931	12	28	40	13,300	101,000	
Total, Oct., 1930	12	26	38	5,900	41,000	

Causes.—Of the 28 disputes beginning in October, 8, directly involving 5,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 9, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes. and 5, directly involving 500 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 9,500 workpeople, and 5 old disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 8,600 work. people, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1930 AND 1931.†

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

	Janu	ary to Oct	., 1930.	January to Oct., 1931,				
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Coal Mining Other Mining and	120	50,000	171,000	130	272,400	2,809,000		
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	7	500	7,000	6	300	7,000		
Glass, etc Chemical Engineering	7 3 10	800 400 800	6,000 3,000 7,000	11 5 7	1,000 900 700	19,000 2,000 11,000		
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing	20 29 37 18	3,800 3,200 126,600 1,300	13,000 20,000 3,339,000 7,000	12 34 28 17	2,000 8,200 160,400 900	32,000 52,000 3,689,000 5,000		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	500	2,000	3	5,100	11,000		
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	21	3,300	87,000	13	5,800	82,000		
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con-	5	600	7,000	4	400	1,000		
tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	42 19	3,500 5,000	42,000 25,000	52 18	11,900 5,400	143,000 13,000		
tribution and Finance Other	5 8	3,500 700	51,000 6,000	7 16	600 1,400	2,000 12,000		
Total	352	204,500	3,793,000	363	477,400	6,890,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1931.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Number	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		en Dispute	Cause or Object.;	Result.‡
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING INDUSTRY:—	1200 24 B	79137, 300	1931.	1931.		
Platers, rivetters, caulkers, holders- up, platers' helpers and rivet warmers—Bristol Channel.	1,30	0§	1 Oct.	8-10 Oct.	Against reduction in wages, in alleged disregard of customary procedure involving local negotiations.	Work resumed at the reduced rates of wages.
FISH CURING INDUSTRY:-						
Herring curers (females), foremen, carters, labourers, etc.—Great Yarmouth.	3,500	1,500	13 Oct.	14 Oct.	Against reduction in "subsistence money" below the rate paid in previous season.	Modified reduction accepted.
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:-						
Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, french polishers, etc.—London.	3,0	ooll	14 Aug.	10 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed without general settlement being effected. (See also entry in "Changes in Rates of Wages" Table on page 444.)
Woodcutting machinists, cabinet makers, french polishers, up- holsterers, etc., piano workers and apprentices—Birmingham.	367	124	8 Oct.	13 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Old rates of wages to be continued until the end of 1931.

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

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

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

§ Estimated number.

Estimated number involved at 14th August; number subsequently considerably reduced.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914. All Items included ... 30% Food only

FOOD.

During October there was a slight advance in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food. Eggs showed a further seasonal advance in price, and potatoes, cheese and butter were also dearer at the end of the month. On the other hand, bacon

were also dearer at the end of the month. On the other hand, bacon and meat were somewhat cheaper, on the average.

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 30 per cent. at 31st October, 1931, as compared with 28 per cent. at 1st October, 1931, and 44 per cent. at 1st November, 1930.

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

All Carlos	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Oct., 1931, as compared with			
Article.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1931.	31st Oct., 1931.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 3½ 0 8½	8. d. 1 3½ 0 8½	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & &$	s. d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 71 0 41	0 9 1 0 5	0 9½ 0 5	+ 0 21 + 0 01	- 0 0	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	1 43 0 9	1 4½ 0 8¾	+ 0 6 + 0 2½	$\begin{bmatrix} -0 & 01 \\ -0 & 01 \end{bmatrix}$	
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 6½ 0 4 0 11½	0 10½ 0 4½ 0 11¼	0 101 0 41 0 11	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{3} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	- o o o a	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½	0 1 0 3 0 6 8 1 8 3 0 2 3 0 5 3	0 10 ⁸ / ₄ 0 6 ⁸ / ₄ 1 8 ⁸ / ₄ 0 2 ¹ / ₃ 0 5 ² / ₄	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$		
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 5 1 3 ³ / ₂ 0 10 ¹ / ₄ 0 7 0 2 0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 51 1 4 0 102 0 7 0 21 0 72	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 0 + 0 0 + 0 0 + 0 0 + 0 0	

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

		31st Oct	Percentage In t., 1931, as co th July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding General	
Article,	Towns (Popula- Towns)		Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st Oct., 1931.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 55 26	Per cent. 56 28	Per cent. 56 27	Per cent. 56 28	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank		30	34 8	32 5	33 5	
Mutton, British— Legs Breast		57 36	61 35	59 36	61 37	
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†		51 6 -3 108	47 11 -2 88	49 8 -3 98	51 10 1 99	
Flour Bread		1 16	4 15 21	3 16 13	2 16 13	
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	:::	5 25 60	18 70	22 65	19 64	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese		16 11 24	23 13 23	19 12 24	17 11 18	
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		92 74	-3 92 54	-1 92 64	-2 58 58	
All above articles of (Weighted Percer Increase)		30	30	30	28	

* As 1st November fell on a Sunday, the statistics relate to 31st October, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

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

and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 31st October 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.

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class famil ___iture, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st October, 1931, is approximately 46 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st October, 1931, and 57 per cent. at 1st November, 1930.

and 57 per cent. at 1st November, 1930.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1931.

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

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

Month (begin- ning of).	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Jan Feb Mar April May June July Sept Oct Nov Dec	125 130 130 132 141 150 152 155 161 164 176 169	165 151 141 133 128 119 119 122 120 110 103 99	92 88 86 82 81 80 84 81 79 78 80 80	78 77 76 74 70 69 69 71 73 75 75	77 79 78 73 71 69 70 71 72 76 80 81	80 79 79 75 73 72 73 74 76 76 77	75 73 72 68 67 68 70 70 72 74 79	75 72 71 65 64 63 66 64 65 67 69	68 66 64 64 65 65 65 65 66 67 68	67 65 66 62 61 60 61 63 64 65 67 67	66 64 61 57 55 54 55 57 57 56 57 55	53 52 50 47 47 45 45 45 46

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 (3\frac{1}{2}d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

^{*} See note * in previous column.
† If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on
the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of 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.*

	Pe	ercentage	Increase July,		pared w	ith	
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
niverse stances in the start	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent,	Per cent.	Per cent.	1931. 31 Oct	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Ozechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Parls)† ("" (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† " (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 57	49 40 979 522‡ 503** 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55	30 37 32 837 503‡ 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	17 19 718 517‡ 502** 30 342 38 93 77 30 40 17	12 19 16 717 4772 502 25 338 36 95 79 29 39 17	Sept. Oct. Aug. Sept. Oct. Aug. Sept. Oct. Aug. Oct. Aug. Oct. Aug. Oct. Sept. Sept. Sept.	
B ITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay): Native familles Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43	25 10 0 43** 18‡	24 7 0 43 16‡	Sept. Oct. Aug. Sept. Sept.	

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-

	Items on]	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,			July,	Latest figures available.				
	based.	1928. 1929		1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.			
BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per				
AND NORTHERN ISELAND	ADGDE	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1931.			
ISBLAND	A,B,O,D,E	65	61	55	47	46	31 Oct.			
FOREIGN	421 3434		20 30 30							
COUNTRIES.										
Belgium Ozechoslovakia	A,O,D,E	711	771	769	689	686	Sept.			
(Dun ourse)	A,B,O,D,E			9	4	2	Sept.			
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54	Oct.			
Egypt (Cairo)	A.B.C.E	51	50	48		35	Aug.			
Finland	A,B,O,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	897	Sept.			
France (Paris) Germany	A,B,C,D,E	4199	455¶	492¶	4659	465	3rd Qr.			
Holland (Am-	A,B,O,D,E	53	54	49	37	34	Sept.			
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	70\$	69§	628	54 §	51	Sept.			
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	381	Aug.			
(Rome)	A.B.C.D.E	387	407	400		352	July			
Norway	A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D,E	93	80	75	67	50‡	Oct.			
Poland (Warsaw) Sweden	A,B,U,D,E	23 73	23 69	19	5 58	2 58	Oct.			
Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	61	61	64 59	50	49	Oct. Sept.			
United States	A,B,O,D,E	703	703	678	50 §	50	June			
				3	2 2 7 7 1	733	1			
BRITISH DOWNTOWN &G		138				1000				
Dominions, &c.	A,B,C,D,E	479	50¶			75	4th Qr.'3			
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	35 35	Oct.			
India (Bombay):	22,2,0,0,10	00	30	30		33	000.			
Native families	A,B,C,D	47	48	40	8	8	Oct.			
Irish Free State	A,B,O,D,E	73	74	68	57**	57	Aug.			
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,O,D,E	62	60	58	451	421	Sept.			
bouth Airica	A,B,O,D,E	31	31	28	22	22	Sept.			

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

† New series.

† Fuel and light are also like.

† New series.

§ Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

• Figure for August.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 162, as compared with 155 in the previous month and with 179* in October, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1931, numbered 20, as compared with 25 in the previous month and with 30 in October, 1930.

	1 41	d with 50 m October, 1950.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHO	PS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).	
Guards Engine Drivers and Motor-		Locomotives, Railway and	
mon	7	Tramway Carriages,	
men Firemen	3	Motors Aircraft	4
Cuarda (Passanaan)	2	Motors, Aircraft Other Metal Trades	4
Guards (Passenger)			
Permanent Way Men	4	Wood	4
Porters	3		5
Shunters		Electric Generating Stations	
Mechanics		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc	3
Labourers	2	Chemicals, etc.	2
Other Grades	6	Food and Drink	1
TO BE DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	-	Paper, Printing, etc	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	Tanning, Currying, etc	
Associate as Astraction as	1000	Rubber Trades	
MINES.	FC	Other Non-Textile Industries	4
Underground	56	Conc. Iton-102tho industries	7
Surface	6	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-10	6
moment arms	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.	0,
TOTAL, MINES	62		
OH (PRING ON - 00 fort 1	-	Docks, Wharves, etc	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	Buildings	17
Commission of the state of the	1	Warehouses and Railway	
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		Sidings	3
Cotton	5	TELEPHONE OF THE PROPERTY OF	-
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	5	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	76
Textile Bleaching and			_
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-	3	Total (excluding Seamen)	162
Metal Extracting and Re-			-
fining			
Metal Conversion, including		SEAMEN.	
Rolling Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels, Steam	16
Making	3	Fishing Vessels, Steam	
Metal Founding	2		-
Engineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN	20
Making	1		_
Boiler Making and Construc-		Total (including Seamen)	182
tional Engineering	1		-

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 33; the total number of deaths† reported was 7.

In addition, two cases of lead poisoning (including 1 death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of such cases is not

I. Cases.	I Come (continued)
	I. Cases (continued). (c) ANTHRAX.
(a) LEAD POISONING.	
mong Operatives engaged in—	Handling of Horsehair 1
Smelting of metals 5	A STATE OF THE STA
Plumbing and Soldering	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-
Shipbreaking	ATION (SKIN CANCER).
Printing	Pitch 4
Tinning of Metals	Tar
Other Contact with Molten	Paratin
Lead	Oil 3
White and Red Lead	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Works	ULCERATION 7
Pottowy	等 经
Vitreous Enamelling	(e) CHROME ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator	Dyeing and Finishing 2
Works 1	Chromium Plating 2
Paint and Colour Works 1	-
Indiarubber Works	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4
Coach and Car Painting 1	
Shipbuilding 1	II. Deaths.
Paint used in Other	LEAD POISONING.
Industries	Painting of Buildings 2
Other Industries 2	
Painting of Buildings 6	ANTHRAX.
	Handling of Horsehair 1
OTAL, LEAD POISONING 17	EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA-
(b) OTHER POISONING.	TION (SKIN CANCER). Pitch 1
Aniline 3	Oil 3
Toxic Jaundice 1	
	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
OTAL, OTHER POISONING 4	ULCERATION 4
The State of the S	The state of the s
* mt 0	- October 1970 has been revised

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

article seconds	Price accord Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit. Average selling price per ton.		Previous A yea ago.				
Pig Iron: Cleveland Cumberland	1931. July-Sept.	s. d. 53 0½		s. d. - 9 3			
(Hematite mixed }	July-Aug.	63 3	- 2 34	- 8 5			
North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire	July-Sept. July-Sept. July-Sept.	54 81 55 11 47 71	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars.) West of Scotland	July-Aug.	181 84	- 7 3	- 1 3			
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	July-Aug.	205 81	- 3 23	- 4 9			

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron warranted a decrease of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but the employers agreed to make a reduction of 1 per cent. only. As a result of the Cumberland ascertainment, blastfurnacemen sustained a reduction of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on standard rates. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire warranted a reduction of 9 per cent., but the employers agreed that the reduction (which applied to tonnagemen only) should be 3½ per cent. In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction of 4 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for the North of

England resulted in a decrease of 5 per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen, whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 2½ per cent.

Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 399

of the October GAZETTE, and page 442 of the present issue

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NATIONAL ECONOMY) (No. 2) ORDER, 1931.†

THE following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931,† dated 7th October, 1931, which has been issued under the National Economy Act, 1931: :-

Article 1 of the Order terminates, as from and after 12th November, 1931, the payment of unemployment benefit under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Act of 1927. [This sub-section provided that, within a certain period—which has since been several times extended -of the commencement of the Act, an insured contributor of the age of 18 or over who had ceased to satisfy the first statutory condition (30 contributions in past two years) might nevertheless receive benefit on satisfying a less exacting contributions condition (eight contributions in past two years, or 30 contributions at any time), together with certain other additional conditions.] It also terminates, as from and after the same date, the benefit of any person who has become entitled to benefit in respect of 156 days in a benefit year, during the remainder of that benefit year, and until ten contributions have been paid in respect of him since the hundred and

For the payment of unemployment benefit in such cases the Order substitutes, as from and after the same date, what are called 'transitional payments," as follows :-

"As from and after the 12th day of November, 1931, where a person who has attained the age of eighteen years proves that he fulfils the following conditions, namely-

(a) that he is normally employed in, and will normally seek to obtain his livelihood by means of, insurable employ-

(b) that he would, but for the operation of the preceding paragraph of this Article, have been entitled to benefit, and also proves that his circumstances are such that whilst

unemployed he is in need of assistance by way of transitional payments, such payments shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be made to him out of the Unemployment Fund so long as he continues to fulfil the said conditions.'

Any question as to the needs of an applicant for transitional payments are to be remitted to the council of the county or county borough in which he is resident, and are to stand referred to such committee or sub-committee of the council as may be prescribed. The committee or sub-committee will deal with the case as though it were that of an unemployed able-bodied person who had applied

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931: No. 853. H.M. Stationery Office;
price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

‡ 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. A notice of this Act appeared in last month's

issue of this GAZETTE, page 374.

for public assistance, and will indicate what amount (if any) of transitional payments should be made to him: with the proviso, however, that the amount must not exceed the amount of unemployment benefit to which he would have been entitled but for the operation of the Order. Any other question arising in connection with the application will be dealt with as though it were a claim for unemployment benefit.

Article 2 of the Order provides that interim payments, covering not more than six days of unemployment, may be made to an applicant for transitional payments, pending a determination with

respect to his needs.

Article 3 gives the Minister of Labour power to make regulations* covering a number of points not specified in the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1920. These include:—prescribing the committee or sub-committee to whom questions of "need" are to be referred; authorising the appointment of additional members of such committees, and the appointment of special sub-committees to deal with cases of urgency; laying down the procedure of such committees, the information to be furnished, etc.; regulations with respect to the making of interim determinations by officers of the council, pending full enquiries and consideration, etc., etc.

Article 4 makes certain minor consequential changes in various

Article 5 contains transitory provisions and has effect only during a period of two months commencing on 12th November, 1931, or during such longer period, not exceeding four months, commencing on that date as the Minister may, as respects any particular area, direct. It provides that, in the case of a person who is affected by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of this Order, transitional payments equal to the payments to which, if he had made an application for benefit, he would, but for the operation of that paragraph, have been entitled as benefit may, pending the making and determination of an application for transitional payments, be made to him out of the Unemployment Fund.

Article 6 authorises the refunding, subject to the consent of the

Treasury, of any additional expenses incurred by a council in onsequence of the Order, if the council apply for such refund.

Article 7 authorises the Minister of Labour to appoint a person or persons to carry out the duties imposed on a council or committee by the Order, if the council or committee do not carry them out themselves, or do not carry them out efficiently.

Article 8 contains various provisions as to the accounts of, and as to deficiencies in, the Unemployment Fund. Article 9 is an interpretation clause. By Articles 10 and 11 the Order is made to apply with certain modifications) to Scotland; but it does not extend to Northern Ireland.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS) REGULATIONS, 1931.†

REGULATIONS† applying the provisions of the Order summarised above were made on 16th October, 1931, by the Minister of Labour under Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. An explanatory Memorandum has also been issued, addressed to County Councils and County Borough Councils, explaining the duties and functions of Local Authorities under the Order and Regulations.

The Regulations prescribe the manner in which applications for transitional payments shall be made. Applicants must apply in a form as directed, and attend at such places or offices as may be required; provided, however, that they will not be required to attend at a Poor Law institution, except in areas where the Minister of Labour expressly approves such attendance.

Regulation 4 provides that "transitional payment" cases shall be referred to the Public Assistance Committee (or sub-committee) of the County or County Borough Council, or, in cases of urgency, to a special sub-committee. The determinations of committees or subcommittees are to be forwarded to the Minister, if practicable, within

Under Regulation 5, determinations may be reviewed in the same manner as decisions on applications for public assistance. A determination may be reviewed either because the applicant's circumstances have changed, or for any other reason for which at present a committee may review a decision regarding a grant of public assistance. Unless and until a fresh determination is made, the authority's decision is final.

Under Regulation 6, determinations are in general to have effect for four weeks, unless altered meanwhile by the Authority. The amount of transitional payments must not exceed in any case the amount which the applicant would have been entitled to draw by way of unemployment benefit (including dependants' benefit): this amount will be notified to the Authority on the application form. Transitional payments can be made only in respect of the days on which the applicant was unemployed within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. Directions may be given by the Authority as to the sum (not being less than one-sixth of the weekly rate of payment) by which the weekly amount should be reduced for each day on which the applicant is not unemployed.

Regulation 7 provides that the Public Assistance Officer, or other authorised officer of the County or County Borough Council, shall have power to make interim determinations if this is necessary to enable a determination to be given within the time (seven days)

normally allowed.

Regulation 8 provides for the appointment of additional members to Public Assistance Committees (or sub-committees), to facilitate the discharge of the duties imposed by the Order.

Regulation 9 provides for the appointment of special subcommittees to deal with cases of urgency.

* Regulations have now been issued under this order: see summary below. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 875. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).

Regulation 10 provides that an inspector of the Ministry of Health may attend any meeting of a committee or sub-committee, and may also require the production of documents relating to duties imposed by the Order.

Regulation 11 prescribes a period of ten weeks during which the rate laid down in an earlier determination would hold good for the purpose of interim payments made under Article 2 of the Order. Regulation 15 applies the Regulations to Scotland, subject to

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The remaining Regulations deal with minor and formal matters, including the application to transitional payments of Regulations made under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

The scheme as set out in the Order in Council and the Regulations comes into force on 12th November. In order to give Authorities a reasonable period in which to conduct their enquiries and to make their determinations for the initial accumulation of cases, transitional payments at the appropriate rate of benefit may be made by the Employment Exchanges for a period of two months from 12th November, with power to the Minister to extend the period for any area for a further two months. The power to make these payments, which is limited to the initial period from 12th November, is permissive, and will only be exercised to the extent to which this proves to be necessary in each area, having regard to the volume of applications to be disposed of. The Minister has expressed the hope that Authorities, in co-operation with the Employment Exchanges, will in general find it practicable to bring the scheme into full working by the end of the period of two months.

The explanatory memorandum issued to Local Authorities with the Order and the Regulations points out that persons affected by the scheme will continue to prove unemployment and to receive the payments that may be determined in their case at the Employ ment Exchanges as before; they will continue to be considered for submission to suitable employment in the same way as claimants to ordinary benefit, and to have the same opportunities of training at the Ministry of Labour training centres. For all purposes other than the determination of the amount of transitional payments to be made to them, the Employment Exchanges will continue to deal with them as they deal with all persons within the insurance field. It is also pointed out that the applications made under the scheme will represent all the degrees of industrial skill and experience that are to be found in the whole body of contributors under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and that large numbers of the applicants, up to the beginning of the present depression, have been employed regularly. Although many of these may have suffered the de privations inseparable from long unemployment, they have in general been kept from the necessity of having recourse to public assistance by the receipt of unemployment benefit. These facts are brought to the notice of Local Authorities so that regard may be had to them in determining the amount of transitional payments of which an applicant may be in need while unemployed.

In a covering letter, addressed to County Councils and County Borough Councils, it is pointed out that the proper administration of the scheme will depend upon close personal co-operation between the Local Authorities and the local organisation of the Ministry of Labour. The Minister states that he is confident that this will be secured, and that the duties placed jointly upon the Authorities and upon the officers of the Ministry will be executed so as to insure due regard for economy, and equally for avoiding hardship to

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM) REGULATIONS, 1931.*

These Regulations, dated 1st October, 1931, which have been made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1930, provide that, where a person in the employment of a person resident, or having his principal place of business, in Great Britain is engaged outside the United Kingdom for the purpose of the execution of some particular work, in employment which, if it were employment in Great Britain, would make him an employed person within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, he shall, if he was, immediately before leaving Great Britain, an insured contributor, be deemed for the purposes of those Acts to be an employed person and insurable thereunder.

It is provided, however, that these Regulations shall not apply:-(a) unless the engagement for employment outside the United Kingdom was made before the insured contributor left Great Britain, or, if having left Great Britain to take up insurable employment in Northern Ireland, before he left Northern Ireland, or unless it followed, or was one of a consecutive series of engagements in insurable employment (whether under the same employer or different employers) that followed, immediately upon the termination of an engagement so made as aforesaid; (b) to so much of any continuous period of employment outside the United Kingdom as is in excess of ten years from the date of the commencement of the first engagement; (c) to employment within paragraph (b) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, (i.e., to employment as a member of a crew of a British

These Regulations came into force on 2nd November, 1931. A leaflet containing further particulars may be obtained from any Employment Exchange.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:-

Case No. 20626/31. (23.10.31).

SECTION 8 (2) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—MISCONDUCT—APPLICANTS DIS-MISSED FOR BREACH OF EMPLOYERS' REGULATION, OF WHICH THEY WERE AWARE-ALLEGED THAT OTHER EMPLOYEES HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN GUILTY OF SUCH BREACHES BUT WERE NOT DISCHARGED-DISALLOWED THREE WEEKS.

The claimants, an omnibus driver and a conductor, were discharged from their employment on the ground that they had been guilty of a breach of the employers' regulations. It appeared that the claimants left their 'bus unattended, and went to discuss with another driver and conductor the subject of the issue of a new time-table of the Company's service. When requested by the inspector to stand by their 'bus the claimants refused to do so, owing to the alleged objectionable manner in which they had been addressed.

The Court of Referees decided that the claims should be disallowed for six weeks from 26th July, 1931. The Court was of opinion that, having regard to the employers' regulations that employees were not to leave their 'buses while on duty, the conduct of the claimants amounted to misconduct within the meaning of Section 8 (2) of the

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for three weeks from 26th July.

"In a case of this nature the only two questions which the statutory authority can determine are: (i) did the claimants lose their employment; (ii) if they did, was it through their misconduct? If these questions are answered in the affirmative, the statutory authority is required by the Unemployment Insurance Act to hold that the claimants are disqualified for receiving unemployment

"The claimants have admitted that they lost their employment because they were guilty of a breach of their employers' regulations, of which they were aware. This disqualifies them for receiving benefit (see Decision 1997/20+).

"It is said that other employees have been guilty of similar breaches of regulations and have not been discharged therefor. This is not a material consideration (see Decisions 1997/20, 2336/20,‡ 4589/20, 6067/20|| and 7728/20¶), except in so far as the period of disqualification is concerned.

"In the decisions last referred to the period of disqualification was reduced, except in the two last named, which were cases of

"In this case I think the appropriate period of disqualification

Case No. 20842/31. (26/10/31.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— APPLICANT REFUSED SITUATION, AT A PLACE WHERE THERE WAS NO TRADE DISPUTE, MADE VACANT BY AN EMPLOYEE LEAVING TO TAKE UP A SITUATION WHERE THERE WAS A STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO A TRADE DISPUTE-HELD TO BE A SUITABLE

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

The claimant, who was a motor omnibus driver, together with the conductor of the omnibus which he drove, was discharged from his employment for a breach of his employers' regulations. On losing their employment these two men made claims for unemployment benefit, and the Court of Referees decided that they were disqualified for receiving benefit, as they had lost their employment through their misconduct. This decision was upheld (except with regard to the period of the disqualification) by Umpire's Decision 20626/31 [printed above].

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1930 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for September, 1931.

† See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 440.

‡ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 4).

§ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 22), and U.I. Code 8.

Code 8.

|| See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 32), and U.I. Code 8.

|| See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 43), and U.I. Code 8.

"Arising out of the dismissal of these two men, a strike of drivers and conductors employed by the claimant's employers took place.

'The date on which the claimant lost his employment was 25th July, 1931. He made his claim for unemployment benefit two days later, and he registered for the occupation of a motor

On 21st August the claimant was notified of a vacancy for a driver of a motor omnibus belonging to another company, at whose premises there was no trade dispute in existence, and he refused to apply for the vacant situation.

The Court of Referees (by a majority) has decided that the claimant had good cause for refusing to apply for the vacant situation, and so no disqualification for receiving benefit was incurred by the refusal.

The circumstances in which the vacancy occurred were these: A driver of the company which had the vacancy had left that company to take the place of a driver who had left the employ of the claimant's late employers when the strike took place; and it was the vacancy so caused which was notified to the claimant, and for which he refused to apply.

"It was suggested at the hearing of this appeal that the employ-

ment notified to the claimant was not suitable employment by virtue of Section 4 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which re-enacts Section 7 (1) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance

"Section 4 (2) reads: 'For the purposes of this section employment shall not be deemed to be suitable employment in relation to any claimant if it is . . . (a) employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.'
"In my opinion the circumstances of this case do not bring it

within the words which I have quoted. The situation notified to the claimant was not 'vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute,' as there was no trade dispute or stoppage of work at the premises at which the vacancy existed.

'What Section 4 (2) (a) was intended to prevent was disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit being imposed on a person who had refused to fill a vacancy caused by another person being on strike or locked out owing to a trade dispute. That was not such

a vacancy as was notified to the claimant.

'Employment may be unsuitable employment in the case of a claimant although it does not offend against the provisions of Section 4 (2) (a), (b) or (c) of the Act of 1930. For example, it has been held that employment which necessitated a married woman who had a family being absent from her home on Sundays was not suitable employment (Decision 5578/20*). So also was employment which would entail a claimant leaving an invalid mother who had no one but the claimant to look after her (Decision 7108/20†), and employment which a claimant was not capable of undertaking because of his nervous condition (Decision 602/201). None of the employments offended against the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

"It must, therefore, be considered apart from the provisions of Section 4 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, whether there was anything in the employment notified to the claimant which

rendered it 'unsuitable in his case.'

'It was the employment for which the claimant had registered at the Employment Exchange, and there is no suggestion that there was anything in the rate of wage offered or in the conditions of the employment which rendered it unsuitable for the claimant. The fact that the claimant resented the action of the man whose place he was offered, and so he was disinclined to fill the vacancy which the man's action had created, does not, in my view, render the employment unsuitable in his case.

'Although the employment was suitable in the claimant's case he is not disqualified for receiving benefit if he had good cause for

refusing to apply for the vacant situation.

"I do not think that the claimant's resentment and disinclination, to which I have previously referred, constituted good cause for his refusal to apply for the situation in the employment which I have held was suitable. They may have been natural, but they do not justify him in becoming a participant in the Unemployment Insurance Fund rather than accept the employment.

'I must, therefore, hold that the claimant is disqualified under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, for receiving benefit; but the period of disqualification may be reduced to three weeks, which means that the claimant will in all suffer disqualification for six weeks; three weeks for losing his employment through his misconduct (Decision 20626/31), and three weeks for his refusal without good cause to apply for the vacant situation.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.E. (22), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 28th September, 1931, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece-rates and the variation of rates, and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers in the linen and cotton embroidery trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 16th October, 1931, as the date from which the said rates and variations of rates become effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.T.R.B. (31), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 20th October, 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 employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in the county boroughs of the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and specifying 26th October, 1931, as the date from which such minimum

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

Order N.I.H.H.G. (43 and 46), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 20th October, 1931, confirming the fixation of certain additional general minimum piece-rates and the variation of certain other general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece-goods trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 30th October, 1931, as the date from which such rates and variation of rates become effective. Certain other minimum rates for male and female workers incorporated in the Order are effective as provided by previous Orders of the Ministry of

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Q. (37), dated 14th October, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Objection period expires 13th December, 1931.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 30), dated 20th October, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general vertime rates for male and female workers employed in Northern Ireland, excluding the county boroughs of the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and to vary the general minimum piece-rates in operation in the same area, with the further exclusion of the urban district of Lisburn.

Objection period expired on 3rd November, 1931.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B.B. (N. 39), dated 31st October, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and general overtime rates for male and

Objection period expired on 13th November, 1931.

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

[There are no cases for insertion under this heading.]

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1930. Vol. XIX. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Contains a table of numbers of workers employed on agricultural

holdings above one acre in extent in each county.

Census of Production.—Final Report on the Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom (1924). The chemical and allied trades; the leather, rubber and canvas goods trades; the paper, printing

and allied trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

HEALTH INSURANCE.—Memoranda of decisions as to liability or
title to insurance under the National Health Insurance Acts given from 1912 to 31st March, 1931. Memo. 151. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

Hours of Work in Coal Mines.—League of Nations. International Labour Conference. Draft Convention adopted by the Conference at its fifteenth session, 28th May to 18th June, 1931. (Cmd. 3960; price 4d.) (See page 419.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Report on the Work of Local Committees

for Juvenile Employment during the year 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

POLICE PENSIONS .- Police pensions. Report by the Government Actuary, dated 31st December, 1930. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

POOR RELIEF.—Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on 1st January, 1931. Ministry

of Health. (H.C. 137; price 9d.) (See page 418.)

TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.—Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931. Transitional payments. Explanatory memorandum. 17th October, 1931. L.A.I. (Part 2). Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (See pages 449-450.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1931. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 9/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Welfare.—Cloakrooms, washing facilities, drinking water and sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops. Welfare Pamphlet No. 8. (2nd edition.) Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

World Depression.—The course and phases of the world economic depression. League of Nations. (Geneva, 1931; price 6s.)

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931; No. 820. H.M. Stationery Office; price ld. net (12d. post free).

^{*} See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 29), and U.I. Code 8.

† See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 39).

‡ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 206, and U.I. Code 8.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1931. ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Portland Cement: Thames Portland Cement Co... Ltd., London, E.C. Chatham: Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Yards Abroad: Steelwork: Rees & Kirkby, Ltd., Morriston; Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Air Bottles, H.P.: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne-Breakers, Ring Main: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brisling: Norseland Canning Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, Drab, for Hammocks: Boase Spg. Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Capstans: Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, Blue: Wm. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Eccleshill; W. E. Yates, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds.—Coils, Inductance: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Dials, Slow Motion: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—Drill, Satin: Langworthy Brothers & Co., Ltd., Salford: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd. Summerseat.—Drume. Stept. (Contract and Purchase Department.) Ltd., Croydon.—Drill, Satin: Langworthy Brothers & Co., Salford; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Drums, Steel; G. T. Johnson & Co., Liverpool.—Engines, Diesel, Marine for Launches: J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—Engines, Forced Draught Fan: Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—Engines, Petrol, Marine for Launches: Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Engines, Reciprocating, and Boilers for Tugs: J. S. White & Co., Ltd. Fast Cowes.—Fiannel: Wm. Clear. Engines, Reciprocating, and Boilers for Tugs: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—Flannel: Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Jas. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Furnace, Fittings for: Muir, Murray & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Gearing and Electrical Equipment for Drainage Pump: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Generating Set, Portable Searchlight: The Liquidators, Arrol, Johnston & Aster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—Hammer, Drop, 8-cwt.: Brett's Patent Lifter Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Heaters, Feed Water: John Kirkealdy, Ltd., Colchester.—Ingots, Bronze, Manganese: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ingots, Tin: Vivian Younger & Bond Ltd. London. Ltd., Colchester.—Ingots, Bronze, manganese: J. Stone & Co., Ltd. London, S.E.—Ingots, Tin: Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London E.C.—Lamps, Electric, Self-contained: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Lathes, Precision, 4½-in. Holbrook & Sons, London, E.—Launch, Motor Towing: Hugh Holbrook & Sons, London, E.—Launch, Motor Towing: Hunder McLean & Sons, Govan.—Machine, Bending, Plate: Sedgwicks, Ltd., London, E.C.—Machine, Grinding: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Universal: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Milling: Campbells & Hunter, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Punching and Shearing: Scriven & Co., Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Butler, Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Butler, Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Shaping: Butler, Machine, State, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Shaping: Butler, Machine, State, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Shaping: Butler, Machine, State, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, State, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Shaping: Butler, Machine, State, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Ltd., Hunslet.—Machin Ltd., Hunslet.—Machine, Punching and Shearing: Scriven & Co., Leeds.—Machine, Shaping: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.
—Mackintoshes, Blue: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Overcoats and Watchcoats: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pickles (Unsweetened): J. Stephens, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol.—Pickles (Sweetened): Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol.—Pickles (Sweetened): Southall.—Propeller: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps: Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.—Pumps, Portable Submersible: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Scuttles, Side, etc.: John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; J. & J. Woods, Ltd., Liverpool.—Serge, Blue: Reuben, Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Sheets, Aluminium: Aluminium Corporation, Ltd., London, S.W.—Shirting, Cotton: John Wilkinson (Manchester and Nelson), Ltd., Nelson; W. A. Rothwell, Walkden.—Shorts and Vests, Cellular and Cotton Fabric: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Ltd., Hadleigh, Suffolk; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Soap, Hard: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; T. H. Harris & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Palmer & Co. Ltd., London, E.; Hills & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Watson & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—Socks and Stockings: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; Arthur Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Sileby.—Starters, Automatic and Resistances: Watford Electric & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Watford.—Switchgear, E.H.T. Protective Apparatus for: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Switches, Fuse Release, etc.: Bertram Thomas, Manchester; Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Switches, Service, Change-over: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd. Manchester; Bertram Thomas, Manchester; General Electric Co. Ltd., Birmingham.—Transmitters, Wireless: Gambrell Bros., Ltd. London, S.W.; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Traveller Electric, 5-ton: J. Adamson & Co., Hyde.—Turbine Blading Material Monel-Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Co. Ltd., Wallsend; J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes; Brunton (Musselburgh), Ltd., Musselburgh.—Valves, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Vests, Summer and Winter: Atkins Bros., Hinckley; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Weighbridge: Ashworth, Son & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.— Zinc Cake and Antimony: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cookson Lead & Antimony Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Zinc Slabs, etc.: London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Braby & Co.,

WAR OFFICE.

Bearings, Ball and Roller: Rudge Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boring Rig and Equipment: English Drilling Equipment Co., Gainsborough.—Calico: Eccles Spinning & Manutacturing Co., Ltd., Manchester; United Turkey Red Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Canvas, Flax: Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Canvas, W.P.: J. Stott, Ltd., Oldham.—Chassis, Six-wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland —Gioth Rius. J. Hainsworth & Son Jacobs. Leyland.—Cioth, Blue: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.— Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Cloth, Blue-Grey: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Cloth, D.M., W.P.: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Son, Leeds; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Son, Leeds; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Gloth, Scarlet: T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; J. Halliday & Co., Leeds.—Conduits and Fittings: Barton & Sons (1930), Ltd., Walsall.—Cord, Bedford: J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Pilley & Sons, Ltd., Eccleshill.—Drawing Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Drill (Brown, Drab and Khaki): J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Cord. Bothers. Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—
Drilling Machine: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow.—Duck, Cotton, Black: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; Oswald & Duncan, Ltd., Rochdale.—Fire Engine Gear: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich.—Flannelette: J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden—Gabardine, Drab, W.P.: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.— Butterworth & Co., Rochdale; Graham & Normanton, Halifax.-A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale; Graham & Normanton, Halifax.—Linen: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Linoleum, Brown: Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Nickel: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—Pipes and Fittings: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen; Mucklow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates, Bullet-proof: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Road Roller: Wallis & Stewarts Ltd. Basingstoke—Sawing Machine: Clifton & Baird Bullet-proof: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Road Roller: Wallis & Steevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.—Sawing Machine: Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone.—Serge, Blue: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—Serge, S.D.: P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; J. Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Longwood; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Longwood; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Luddendenfoot; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Serge, White Lining: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—Shirting, Angola, Drab: W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirting, Angola, Blue: J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirtis, Angola, Blue: Kelsall & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Soda (Crystals, Caustic and Ash): Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Spares for 6-Wheeler Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Bars: T. Firth & J. Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.— Steel, Medium Tensile: Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd. Langley Forge Co., Langley, Birmingham.—Steel, Mild, Sheets:
Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Steel, Nickel Chrome: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—Surgical Dressings: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—Tartan, Highland: Dressings: T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—Trailers: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich; Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick; Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—Wireless Telegraph Sets and Parts: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Hounslow Area, Artificers' Work: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Catterick, Officers' and Sergeants' Mess, etc.: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot, Deposition of Shede: A. H. Banfield, Swanger, Colebester, and H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot, Re-roofing of Sheds: A. H. Banfield, Swansea. Colchester and Harwich, Painting Work: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Bovington and Lulworth, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Bordon and Longmoor, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Son, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Reconstruction of Tod Brown Hall and Barrington Foote Institute etc.: E. H. Burgess, Ltd., London, S.W. Woolwich, Institute, etc.: E. H. Burgess, Itd., London, S.W. Woolwich, The Common, Additions to Quarters: W. Harris, Itd., London, E. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, etc., Painting: W. R. Payne, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Provision of Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, etc., Failing: W. Iv. Faylic, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Provision of Baths and General Improvement to Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. McGlashan & Son, Glasgow. Colchester, Royal Artillery Barracks, Provision of Baths to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Ventris & King, Southend-on-Sea. Colchester, Periodical Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Aldershot, Waterloo Barracks (East), Provision f Baths to Married Soldiers' Quarters: H. W. Fisk, Godalming. Aldershot, Cavalry Barracks, Provision of W.C.'s and Urinals in Ablution Rooms: W. M. Jones, Farnborough, Hants. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Provision of Bathrooms at Provost Married Quarters: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Deepeut, North Minden Barracks, Alterations to Regimental Institute: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.

AIR MINISTRY.

ACcumulators: C.A.V.-Bosch, Ltd., London, W.—Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft and Spares: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Airscrew Tests: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Cockpit Heating Test: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Engine Installation: Boulton & Paul,

Ltd., Norwich; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Auto Slot, Fuel and Wheel Brake Fittings: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Gas Starter Incorporation: Westland Aircraft Works: Yeovil.—Aircraft, Interceptor Slots: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Aircraft, Modifications: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Reconditioning: Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Work on: Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester & Bedford), Rochest chester.—Airscrews and Reconditioning: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Ro-Hayes, Middlesex.—Aviation Suits: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., Lon-don, S.W.—Balloons: Rubber Novelties Ltd., Manchester.—Bodies and Cabs for Crossley Chassis: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury and Cabs for Crossley Chassis: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, Wakefield.—Bomb Carriers: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham.—Bomb Gear: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombing Targets, Work on: John Deheer, Ltd., Hull.—Bombs, Repairs, etc.: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boots, Flying: Clark Son & Morland, Ltd., Glastonbury; G. T. Hawkins, Ltd., Northampton.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Works (Norton Barracks, Worcester): J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Artificers' Work (Boscombe Down): James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Artificers' Work (Milton): J. E. Harper & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Electric Crane (Leuchars): J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. Heating Installations (Uxbridge): Clark, Hunt & Co., Ltd., London, E. Hutting Accommodation (Usworth): Ashford Builders Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Improvements to Landing Ground (Donibristle): Pirie & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Edinburgh Kite Balloon Shed (Larkhill): Pearson & Knowles Engineering Co., Kite Balloon Shed (Larkhill): Pearson & Knowles Engineering Co., Ltd., Warrington. Married Quarters (Boscombe Down): Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth. Married Quarters (Cranwell): W. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Lincoln. Officers' Married Quarters (Abingdon): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Re-roofing Aircraft Sheds (Leuchars): W. & R. Brownlee, Ltd., Dundee. Aircraft Sheds (Leuchars): W. & R. Brownlee, Ltd., Dundee. Sergeants' Mess (Duxford): Negus & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge. Tensile Testing Machine (Cranwell): W. & T. Avery, Ltd., London, E.C. Turntable and Trolley (Felixstowe): Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., London, S.W.—Carden Lloyd Machine Gun Carrier: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Castor Oil: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—Chamois Leathers: Edward Cope & Son, Nuneaton.—Condensers: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—Conversion Sets for Leylands: Hands & Co., Letchworth.—Drilling Machines: Vidal Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; White, Jacoby & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft Repairs: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bengines, Aircraft, Work on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Glycerine: Haller & Phillips, London, E.C.; Scottish Corporation Engines, Aircraft, Work on: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—
Glycerine: Haller & Phillips, London, E.C.; Scottish Corporation
Wholesale Society, Grangemouth.—Jackets: J. Hammond & Co.
(1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.; J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd.,
London, E.—Machine Guns and Spares: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Mahogany: James Latham & Son, Ltd., London, E.;
Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; B. G. Elliott, London, Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; B. G. Elliott, London, N.W.; R. M. Turner & Hunters, Ltd., London, E.—Morris Spares: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Ram Tubes: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Steel Sheets: Baldwins, Ltd., Stourport.—Steel Wire Rope: Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull.—Tents, M.T.: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, S.W.—Thermometers, Repair: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Universal Grinder: A. A. Jones & Shipman, Ltd., Leicester.—Wavemeters: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Lender, W.G.

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UPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1931.

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

经工工等 1 月 1 年 1 年			OTME	***					
10 10 10 10	-	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·9 98·6 99·3 102·4	101·4 95·8 93·9 92·0	88·6 87·3 90·2 90·4	85·7 84·9 85·3 84·9	84·6 86·1 83·8 83·1	83·6 82·2 82·1 80·7	76·9 73·4 70·7 67·0	64·0 62·8 60·4
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living (Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,.	177·3 170·5 172·0 179·7	178·5 173·0 173·8 176·2	172·2 168·0 171·3 177·5	171.0 164.2 165.2 168.5	165·3 164·5 165·2 167·2	165·2 160·8 163·3 166·5	162·2 155·0 156·5 155·5	150·7 146·3 145·3
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924, average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 97·5 98·3 102·7	102·1 98·9 99·4 100·7	98·5 96·1 97·9 101·5	97·8 93·9 94·5 96·3	94·5 94·1 94·5 95·6	94·5 91·9 93·4 95·2	92·7 88·6 89·5 88·9	86·2 83·6 83·1
Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd , 3rd ,, 4th ,,	148 · 2 153 · 2 159 · 2 158 · 4	165·7 147·0 149·9 154·0	152·7 122·8 135·2 128·7	134·3 136·7 141·3 151·6	147·2 139·4 144·6 147·7	145·1 138·9 146·2 143·5	128·4 110·3 104·8 96·3	78·4 72·0 70·7
Value at 1924 Prices, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	149·6 154·5 156·9 157·8	168·4 144·5 152·3 162·9	166·4 130·3 146·5 139·8	155·7 155·5 161·1 173·8	169·2 161·5 165·4 171·6	170·6 165·4 170·5 169·9	155·7 135·3 128·6 122·6	103·7 98·3 100·5
index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	99·1 99·1 101·4 100·3	98·4 101·7 98·4 94·5	91·7 94·2 92·3 92·1	86·3 87·9 87·7 87·2	87·0 86·3 87·4 86·1	85·1 84·0 85·7 84·5	82·4 81·5 81·5 78·6	75·6 73·2 70·4
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·3 101·6 94·0 98·6	95·5 82·4 77·6 87·3	78·6 77·8 97·7 138·0	103.6 95.1 86.9 92.5	84·2 82·4 85·6 96·2	93·6 85·1 83·4 75·0	63·6 61·7 66·2 66·8	67·0 66·8 62·4
estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	110·0 110·5 110·9 111·5	112.0 112.5 113.0 113.4	113·7 114·1 114·4 114·7	114·9 115·2 115·4 115·7	115·9 116·1 116·9 117·5	117·9 118·2 118·7 119·2	119·9 121·1 122·0 122·9	123·8 124·7 125·5
stimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employ- ment in Great Britain (excluding persons unem- ployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93.6 96.2 95.3 95.5	95·6 96·1 95·1 97·1	98·0 88·9 84·6 90·5	98·4 100·8 100·6 100·3	100·1 100·5 99·7 99·9	100·3 102·7 103·0 102 3	100 2 98 · 7 97 · 1 95 · 4	93·1 94·7 93·4
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. Total	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	11 · 8 10 · 3 11 · 1 12 · 0	12·4 12·2 12·9 12·0	11·4 13·9 15·8 14·9	12·6 10·3 10·5 11·1	11·5 11·2 12·9 13·6	13·5 11·3 11·5 12·8	15·4 17·6 20·4 23·0	26·2 25·7 27·3
Males	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	9·1 8·0 8·8 9·5	9·8 9·9 10·5 10·0	9·3 10·8 12·3 12·0	10·3 8·6 8·7 9·2	9·6 9·3 10·5 11·0	11·0 9·2 9·2 10·2	11·7 13·0 15·0 17·2	19·7 19·5 20·7
Females	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2·7 2·3 2·4 2·5	2·6 2·4 2·5 2·0	2·1 3·1 3·5 2·9	2·3 1·7 1·8 1·9	1·9 1·9 2·4 2·5	2·5 2·2 2·3 2·6	3·7 4·6 5·4 5·8	6·5 6·2 6·6
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figure avail	s not	9·3 9·0 9·6 10·1	9·6 7·5 7·4 8·3	8·8 8·4 9·2 10·3	10·8 8·8 8·7 10·1	11·8 12·6 14·1 17·3	19·9 19·6 20·6
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	Figur avail		2·2 4·9 6·3 4·8	2·9 2·8 3·1 2·8	2·7 2·8 3·7 3·2	2·7 2·5 2·8 2·7	3·6 5·0 6·3 5·7	6·3 6·1 6·7
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100)	lst Qr. 2nd ", 3rd ", 4th ",	99 100 100½ 101	102 102± 102 102	101½ 101½ 101½ 101½	102 101 101 100	100 100 100 100	100 100 99½ 99	99 99 99 99	98½ 98 97
ndustrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	} 100		res not ilable.	106.8	109·3 103·6 100·2 108·4	110·6 112·0 110·7 114·0	111·0 103·1 99·5 99·0	95·0 92·1
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	2,039 1,989 1,962 2,055	2,022 1,884 1,892 2,016	2,058 1,456 1,222 1,737	2,127 2,058 2,181 2,052	2,034 1,866 1,879 1,955	2,018 1,963 1,955 2,016	2,002 1,809 1,748 1,856	1,744 1,645 1,607
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·4 98·9 97·6 102·2	100·5 93·7 94·1 100·2	102·3 72·4 60·8 86·4	105·8 102·3 108·4 102·0	101·1 92·8 93·4 97·2	100·3 97·6 97·2 100·2	99.6 90.0 86.9 92.3	86·7 81·8 79·9
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,285 1,756 2,306 1,517	1,333 1,716 2,249 1,486	1,347 1,381 1,984 1,383	1,274 1,594 2,204 1,394	1,258 1,553 2,008 1,356	1,257 1,505 1,963 1,355	1,205 1,504 1,841 1,295	1,126 1,391 1,713
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	74·9 102·3 134·4 88·4	77·7 100·0 131·1 86·6	78·5 80·5 115·6 80·6	74·2 92·9 128·4 81·2	73·3 90·5 117·0 79·0	73·3 87·7 114·3 79·0	70·2 87·6 107·3 75·5	65·6 81·1 99·8
Ostal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	106·9 112·4 113·0 126·2	113·0 115·4 116·1 131·1	118·4 108·2 114·2 133·7	119·4 122·0 121·7 139·0	125·7 124·9 125·4 146·3	124·3 128·6 127·8 149·3	129·0 130·8 129·0 148·5	129·7 129·9 127·0
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	93·3 98·1 98·6 110·1	98.6 100.7 101.3 114.3	103·3 94·4 99·7 116·6	104·2 106·5 106·1 121·3	109·7 108·9 109·4 127·7	108·4 112·2 111·5 130·3	112·5 114·2 112·5 129·6	113·2 113·3 110·8
Pritish Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	194·7 196·5 201·9 207·8	208·7 184·0 186·6 194·1	189·6 148·6 157·7 157·1	170·5 171·9 176·2 190·6	181·9 173·3 179·7 188·6	181·2 177·6 184·7 185·9	164·1 140·7 136·3 129·4	103·3 95·8 93·2
Value at 1924 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	195·7 197·5 200·5 207·2	211·2 183·4 192·2 208·4	207·8 159·6 172·1 172·5	196·1 198·2 203·5 221·5	210·5 201·2 206·9 219·7	213·7 213·3 218·5 222·1	200·1 174·9 170·1 165·6	138·3 131·8 131·5
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd , 3rd , 4th ,	97·7 98·6 100·1 103·5	105·5 91·6 96·0 104·1	103·8 79·7 85·9 86·1	98·0 99·0 101·6 110·6	105·1 100·5 103·3 109·7	106·7 106·5 109·1 110·9	99·9 87·4 85·0 82·7	69·1 65·8 65·7
Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	\[\langle \text{1st Qr.} \\ \langle \text{2nd } \', \\ \langle \text{3rd } \', \\ \langle \text{4th } \', \end{array}	262·3 261·8 282·3 331·0	312·0 288·1 252·5 314·1	284·4 251·6 276·6 303·2	289·5 261·5 258·1 286·3	276·5 261·3 256·7 280·8	275-9 268-3 268-6 298-3	259·0 233·5 225·0 240·3	192·5 189·7 190·9
Value at 1924 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	264·9 265·0 284·0 323·6	310·0 295·5 253·7 323·1	309·3 280·5 307·1 338·5	344.5 309.8 291.9 320.6	316·0 304·9 284·3 321·9	322·6 312·2 311·3 351·6	320·9 306·1 296·3 345·1	301·9 309·7 311·8
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,,	93·2 93·2 99·9 113·8	109·0 103·9 89·2 113·6	108·8 98·6 108·0 119·0	121·1 108·9 102·6 112·8	111·1 107·2 100·0 113·2	113·5 109·8 109·5 123 6	112·8 107·6 104·2 121·4	106·2 108·9 109·6
- Translation of Total average , iii	(4th ,,								14 May 2

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	70	HIT W	1 0104	R SIN	T ENIT	W. SECV	1 201	PATTA	T.
AGES, BUTTANCE AND	-8	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A	4 4 4 4 4	41 48 41 44	4 to	41 31 41 41 41	5 51 51 51 51	3 to 2 to	2 18 2 1 3 15 3 15
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	15·4 15·6 15·0 16·1	16·1 15·6 14·6 15·6	15·2 14·0 13·4 14·8	15·3 15·3 14·7 15·7	15·6 15·6 14·6 15·5	15·7 15·2 14·7 15·4	15·0 14·3 13·2 13·6	13·5 12·9 12·2
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4tb ,,	99·2 100·3 96·8 103·7	103·4 100·5 94·3 100·2	98·1 90·1 86·6 95·1	98·3 98·8 94·6 101·4	100·6 100·5 94·3 100·1	100 · 9 98 · 0 94 · 4 99 · 4	96·7 92·4 85·2 87·7	86·7 82·9 78·4
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	23.8 21.9 21.3 22.0	21·9 19·3 18·7 21·2	22·3 7·3 1·2 11·1	22·0 20·5 20·3 20·9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22·6 19·3 18·8 20·5	19·2 17·9 17·1
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·7 98·5 95·7 98·9	98·6 86·5 84·0 95·0	100·0 32·7 5·4 49·9	98·8 92·3 91·4 93·7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8 84·4 92·1	86·1 80·4 76·6
Coal Mining—Coal Exported. Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·2 5·1 5·2 5·0	4·4 4·2 3·9 4·5	1·9 0·5	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4·0 4·2 4·1 4·3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5 4·4 4·4	3·5 3·6 3·4
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101·9 100·1 101·6 96·4	85·0 82·7 75·4 86·6	85·6 37·5 0·1 10·5	84·9 85·8 82·2 78·9	78·0 81·5 80·7 84·6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97·4 87·8 85·8 85·1	67·6 70·5 67·1
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	4th ,,	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	10·1 17·5 20·4 15·6	9·7 8·9 8·8 9·2	16·4 18·0 20·3 18·2	17·9 21·6 26·1 23·2	15·9 17·6 16·7 14·8	13·5 20·8 24·9 22·4	23·1 29·8 33·0
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd 3rd 4th	759·6 724·2 621·9 634·6	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7	709·4 247·1 60·0 170·3	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728·0 701·9 677·9 733·9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	791·2 662·7 551·1 427·8	462·9 420·5 395·5
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	111·2 106·0 91·0 92·9	94·7 89·5 83·3 93·3	103·8 36·2 8·8 24·9	122·3 121·1 102·8 97·7	106·5 102·7 99·2 107·4	117·0 121·1 117·4 115·4	115·8 97·0 80·6 62·6	67·7 61·5 57·9
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda \text{lst Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,,} \end{cases}	625·7 591·2 583·4	574·8 551·6 462·0 490·4	534·7 223·2 14·7 41·3	559·2 683·8 611·1 577·1	568·0 572·8 503·9 542·8	558·0 641·3 672·8 654·4	640 · 9 599 · 1 442 · 6 383 · 0	337·5 331·2 280·3
Percentage of 1924 average	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,,} \end{cases}	102·8 97·1 95·8	94·4 90·6 75·9 80·5	87·8 36·7 2·4 6·8	91.8 112.3 100.3 94.8	93·3 94·1 85·4 89·1	91.6 105.3 110.5 107.5	105·3 98·4 72·7 62·9	55·4 54·4 46·0
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	18·2 17·7 22·3 23·9	22·8 24·3 26·5 24·0	20·8 45·3 57·3 47·0	17·5 16·5 17·6 20·7	19·5 20·0 23·2 21·2	18·8 17·8 18·6 20·5	22·9 29·1 35·5 44·4	44·1 45·0 47·2
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda \text{lst Qr.} \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	17·6 14·9 14·8 14·5	13·3 12·4 12·4 11·8	12·1 15·5 17·7 17·5	12·7 9·9 9·4 9·7	9·7 9·6 10·0 9·9	10·0 9·1 9·5 10·1	12·7 15·1 18·4 22·8	25·8 27·4 29·4
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	lst Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	103·4 110·4 96·0 90·1	85·2 68·7 78·9 86·9	88·0 92·5 86·6 101·3	113·6 124·8 131·1 109·0	92·5 84·4 84·1 98·1	104·1 105·4 107·6 111·1	116·4 109·0 109·4 97·5	84·1 82·0 75·7
Electrical Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda \text{lst Qr.} \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	5·4 5·0 5·3	5·6 5·6 5·5 5·5	6·6 9·6 8·0 6·7	6·5 5·2 4·7 4·4	4·7 4·8 5·1 5·0	5·1 4·6 4·0 4·2	5·7 7·2 9·1 10·9	14·5 14·6 14·6
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,,} \end{cases}	1 · 47 1 · 52 1 · 47 1 · 30	1·17 1·09 1·01 0·89	0·84 0·84 0·77 0·76	1·22 1·39 1·54 1·58	1·44 1·20 1·09 1·24	1·36 1·45 1·45 1·56	1·61 1·39 1·12 0·91	0·69 0·56 0·42
Percentage of 1924 average	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ 2nd \\\ 3rd \\\ 4th \\\ \end{cases}	105·4 102·0 90·1	81·0 76·0 70·1 61·5	58·6 58·5 53·8 52·8	84.6 96.6 106.8 109.8	100·1 83·6 75·7 86·4	94·3 101·0 100·7 108·4	112·2 96·7 77·6 63·2	48·2 38·6 29·0
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	\begin{cases} \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th ,} \end{cases}	375·2 252·7 194·6	202·4 189·3 260·6 161·0	193·1 168·5 68·3 152·4	579 • 8 437 • 1 370 • 1 377 • 5	341·8 279·0 244·6 431·8	362·4 428·4 360·1 499·0	426.6 230.5 160.7 132.0	32·7 23·4 38·7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,. 3rd ,, 4th ,,	86·7 142·9 96·3 74·1	77·1 72·3 99·2 61·3	73·5 64·2 26·0 58·0	220·8 166·5 140·9 143·8	130·2 106·2 93·1 164·4	138·0 163·1 137·1 190·0	162·5 87·8 61·2 50·3	12·4 8·9 14·7
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering —Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28·1 25·1 25·9 28·3	29·3 29·2 33·1 35·3	34·3 35·3 40·4 41·9	30·1 22·0 20·1 19·0	18·4 21·5 24·1 28·8	23·5 20·1 20·5 21·0	22 4 26·1 31·9 43·1	49·7 54·4 58·2
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, million lbs	\[\begin{aligned} \langle \text{1st Qr.} \\ 2nd \ \ \ 3rd \ \ \ 4th \ \ \ \ \end{aligned} \]		155 · 8 134 · 7 113 · 0 152 · 9	147·8 106·2 94·1 129·1	160·2 134·5 121·8 124·9	137·7 124·6 105·6 133·4	134·6 129·7 98·3 135•5	118·7 90·8 65·1 90·8	85·1 85·4 85·2
Percentage of 1924 average	\[\langle \text{1st Qr.} \\ 2nd \tag{3rd \tag{7}} \\ 4th \tag{4th \tag{7}}		132 114 96 129	125 90 80 109	136 114 103 106	117 105 89 113	114 110 83 113	101 77 55 77	72 72 72
Cotton - Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	filst Qr.		6·6 7·7 11·6 6·8	9·1 20·6 25·4 17·4	8·6 6·9 9·6 11·1	9·2 10·9 15·4 12·3	11.6 13.8 14.0 13.3	23 8 37·3 45·5 43·0	40·6 38·8 44·0
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	Sand		Figures not available.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 92 \cdot 0 \\ 86 \cdot 8 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 89 \cdot 2 \end{array} \right. $	91.6 95.6 94.9 96.7	96·2 95·0 88·0 91·6	88·8 93·3 88·5 90·6	83.9 73.8 75.7 76.7	70.6 72.0 62.8
Wool Textile Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	Slat Qr.	7·1 5·1 7·5 8·5	13·1 17·9 17·7 9·7	10·8 18·6 20·7 13·9	10·6 9·2 9·0 7·1	7·7 9·3 15·6 14·3	13·1 12·0 15·2 15·1	21·2 22·8 26·5 25 ·9	29·5 28·6 36·3
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 1464 towns, million £.	flst Qr.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	16·0 17·9 16·0 16·6	20·1 16·9 15·9 14·8	16·6 17·2 14·7 15·8	15·9 17·2 17·1 17·2	15·7 22·1 16·4 18·9	18·8 20·2 17·2 18·4	16·3 16·9 16·3
Percentage of 1924 average	\ \begin{cases} \text{1st Qr.} \\ \text{2nd ,,} \\ \text{3rd ,,} \\ \text{4th .,} \end{cases}	. 108·9 103·4 93·2	109·6 122·6 109·6 113·7	137·7 115·8 108·9 101·4	113·7 117·8 100·7 108·2	108·9 117·8 117·1 117·8	107·5 151·4 112·3 129·5	128 · 8 138 · 4 117 · 8 126 · 0	111.6 115.8 111.6
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	flst Qr.	12.5	11·1 7·4 7·7 11·0	11·3 8·4 9·3 12·4	12·1 6·8 7·6 13·4	14·5 9·7 10·6 14·2	19·1 9·0 9·3 15·2	17·5 12·9 14·5 20·4	24·9 18·2 19·1
Public Works Contracting—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem-	flst Qr.	18·4 16·2 16·5	18·9 16·1 15·0 17·9	18·8 18·1 18·8 21·7	20·1 15·1 15·1 19·0	21·1 17·8 19·2 23·2	26·9 19·5 19·8 23·8	26·9 26·0 28·5 29·8	32·9 27·8 30·0
	C 401 ,,	100	1		1	1			

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

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

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

