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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed, on the whole, a further decline.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was $23 \cdot 2$ at 21st September, 1931, as compared with $22 \cdot 7$ at 24th August, 1931, and 17.6 at 22nd September, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 21st September, 1931, was $24 \cdot 3$, and for females $20 \cdot 4$. At 24th August, 1931, the corresponding percentages were $23 \cdot 7$ and $20 \cdot 0$.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 21st September, 1931, there were approximately 9,326,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 39,000* less than a month before, and 353,000* less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st September, 1931, there were 2,044,482 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 86,087 more than a month before, and 631,240 more than a year before. The total on 21st September, 1931, included 1,502,133 men, 62,148 boys, 430,855 women and 49,346 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,363,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 571,070 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,110 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,855,512, included 270,605 men, 6,518 boys, 59,168 women and 3,550 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st September, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 433,697 men, 14,451 boys, 194,529 women and 12,078 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 654,755 was 7,074 less than a month before, but 57,982 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 21st September, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 109,885 men, 226 boys, 2,244 women and 23 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 112,378 was 1,180 less than a month before, but 12,735 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—The decline in employment continued in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick, tile, artificial stone and cement, glass, and iron and steel industries. Unemployment also increased in the engineering, paper, cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute trades;

* The figures for 24th August, 1931, and 22nd September, 1930, have been revised.

in textile bleaching and finishing, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in shipping, hotel, restaurant and boarding-house services.

There was a further improvement in coal mining, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in the pottery, motor vehicle, wool textile, carpet, hosiery, and leather trades, and in dock and harbour service.

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 September, exclusive of those affecting boot and shoe operatives (as to which see below), resulted in an estimated decrease of \pounds 7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 57,000 workpeople, and in an increase of \pounds 400 in those of 14,000 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced during the month included electrical cable makers, chain makers and hollow-ware makers (under Trade Board Orders), blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area and Scotland, woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire, lace curtain makers in the Nottingham district and Scotland, and hosiery workers at Hawick. The principal increase affected coal miners in Warwickshire. In addition to the foregoing, a large number of workpeople in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry were affected by adjustments in piece rates of wages, the effect of which cannot at present be estimated.

COST OF LIVING.

During September there was very little change in the general level of working-class cost-of-living, and at 1st 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 the same as at 1st September viz., 45 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 28 per cent. above prewar, was also unchanged. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 56 and 43 respectively. These statistics are designed to indicate the average

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September was 28. In addition, 12 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 13,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in September was about 101,000 working days

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ACT, 1931.

THE National Economy Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on 30th September.*

South September.* The Act provides that, during the period of one month after its commencement, His Majesty may, in respect of the services specified in the schedule to the Act[viz., unemployment insurance, education, national health insurance, police, and roads], and in respect of the remuneration (otherwise than by way of pension accrued before the commencement of the Act) of persons in His Majesty's Service make such Orders in Council as appear to him to be expremake such Orders in Council as appear to him to be expe-dient for the purposes of effecting economies in the expenditure fall ng to be defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, out of moneys provided by Parliament, or out of any fund established by the enactments relating to the said services, and of effecting improve-ments in the arrangements for meeting such expenditure.

Among the measures which may be taken to effect such economies

Among the measures which may be taken to enect such economics or improvements, the following are particularly specified :---Alteration in the respective proportions in which expenditure in respect of any such service is to be defrayed out of any fund so established as aforesaid and out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Increasing the contributions to be made to the Unemployment Fund, and securing that, as from the date on which the Treasury cease to have power to make advances for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in that Fund, any such deficiency shall be met out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for that purpose. The Act also provides that any Order in Council or regulations made under the Act shall, as from such date, not earlier than 1st

October, 1931, as may be specified in the Order or regulations, hav effect notwithstanding anything in any enactment.

Two Orders have been issued under this Act, the first dealing with the changes in the rates of unemployment insurance contri-bution and benefit, the second with "transitional" payments. The operative portion of the first Order is printed in full on pages 406–7 of this issue; the second Order (the text of which was received too late for inclusion in this issue) has been published in the series of Statutary Parks and Order the text of which was received too Statutory Rules and Orders. †

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

REPORT OF ANOMALIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRAFT REGULATIONS.

THE Advisory Committee appointed under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931,[‡] have presented their Report§ on draft Regulations submitted to them by the Minister of Labour.

Married Women.-The Report is mainly concerned with the regula tion affecting married women. The regulation submitted by the Minister proposed that a married woman who fails to satisfy certain contribution tests since marriage should not be entitled to benefit contribution tests since marriage should not be entitled to benefit unless (a) she is normally employed in insurable employment and will normally seek to obtain her livelihood by means of insurable employment, and unless (b), having regard to all the circumstances of her case, and particularly to her industrial experience and the industrial circumstances of the district in which she resides, she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district. The Committee discuss the question whether it should be the intention to deprive of benefit married women who, because of prevailing trade depression, have no reasonable expectation of obtaining insurable employment in the district where they reside, or whether the restric-tion should be confined to those married women who have no reason-able expectation of obtaining insurable employment in the district where they reside because it is not the industrial practice in that where they reside because it is not the industrial practice in that district to employ married women. The Report sets out the argu-ments on both sides of this point, and finally leaves it, without a definite recommendation, to the decision of the Minister.

Seasonal Workers .- The Committee suggest certain alterations in the regulation proposed for seasonal workers. The proposed regu-lation was to the effect that a seasonal worker, if he claims benefit during the "off-season," should have to prove that, during each of the three preceding years, he had had substantial insurable employment during the "off-season," and that he can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment for a substantial part of the "offseason." The Committee suggest that the requirement of employment during the "off-season" of the three preceding years is a higher test than necessary, and recommend the substitution of two years for three years. They also recommend an improved definition of the " off

Other Classes .-- With regard to the other two classes defined in the Act, namely, persons who normally work not more than two days a week, and persons who habitually work less than a full week, but, by the practice of the trade, receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal full week's earnings in the same

* 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1td, * 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (14d, post free). † The Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 853. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. (21d. post free). ‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1931, page 296, and for Septem-ber, page 335. § Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931: Report of the Advisory Committee on Draft Regulations. H.C. 150. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (21d. post free).

occupation in the district, the Committee take no exception to the regulations proposed by the Minister; but they point out that very few persons will be affected by the former of these two classes, and express doubt whether any persons will be found in the latter class.

The Minister, since receiving the Report, has made the regulations, incorporating the Committee's recommendations.* They are printed in full on page 407.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-31.

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931 (page 254), a state-ment was published giving for the period July, 1928, to June, 1931, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to September, 1931. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than

"recognised" holidays. The figures previously published, for July, 1930, to June, 1931, have been revised.

		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Estimated Employm Allowa Sickne (A) Includi directly in Trade D (B) Exclu Pers	nent after nce for ess, etc. : ng Persons volved in isputes; ding such
(1)	(Star)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
A REAL AND A REAL AND A		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands
1928. July-Sept.		11,694	1 317	10,377	9,968	9,966
OctDec.		11,750	1,317 1,351	10,399	9,987	9,985
1929.		and the second	ALC: STATEST	1 2692 H		
JanMar.		11,786	1,333	10,453	10,040	10,032
AprJune	•••	11,822	1,138 1,156	10,684 10,714	10,270 10,299	10,265 10,297
July-Sept. OctDec.		11,822 11,870 11,923	1,156 1,269	10,714 10,654	10,299 10,236	10,297 10,233
1930.		and the state of the	disection in	1. Accivition		Sector Co.
JanMar.		11,995	1,552	10,443	10,023	10,021
Apr -June		11,995 12,115 12,197	1,784	10,331 10,141	9,907 9,714	9,868 9,712
July-Sept.	••••	12,197	2,056	10,141	9,714	9,712
OctDec.		12,290	2,317	9,973	9,543	9,540
1931.		10 700	0.505	0.705	0.750	0.700
JanMar. AprJune	••••	12,380	2,595	9,785 9,917	9,352	9,308 9,474
July-Sept.	•••	12,467 12,550	2,550 2,758	9,917 9,792	9,480 9,353	9,414 9,342
July		12,525	2,732	9,793	9,354	9,333
August		12,550	2,738	9,812	9.373	9,365
September Setelum		12,575	2,804	9,771	9,331	9,326
aria, ta filita	In	idex Numb	ers. Aver	age 1924 =	= 100.	
1928.		-	1 territor	Madagan	To the	in
July-Sept.		105.6	115.8	104.2	104.4	104.8
OctDec.		106.1	118.8	104.6	104.6	105.0
1929.		CONTRACT OF		0.36.00	in AITOR	
JanMar.		106.5	117.2	105.2	105.2	105.4
AprJune		106.8	100.1	107.5	107.6	107.9
July-Sept. OctDec.	••••	107·2 107·7	101·7 111·6	107·8 107·2	107·9 107·2	108·2 107·6
	••••	101-1	III.0	101-2	101-2	101.0
1930. JanMarch		108.3	136.5	105.1	105.0	105.3
AprJune		108.3	156.9	103.1	103.0	103.3
July-Sept. OctDec.		110.2	180.8	102.1	101.7	102.1
OctDec.		111.0	203.8	100.4	99.9	100.3
1931.					and gradient	
JanMar.	••••	111.8	228.2	98.5	97.9	97·8 99·6
		112.6	224·3 242·6	99•8 98•6	99·3 98·0	99.0
AprJune		113.3				
AprJune July-Sept.		113·3 113·1	240.3	98.6	98.0	98.1
AprJune		$ \begin{array}{c} 113 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 1 \\ 113 \cdot 3 \\ 113 \cdot 6 \end{array} $				

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PORT EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Port Labour,[†] the National Joint Council for Dock Labour has appointed a Standing Advisory Committee on Port Employment, representative of the employers' and work-people's organisations, to encourage and assist in the development of measures calculated to regularise port employment. All communications should be addressed to Mr. L. G. Bullock,

Secretary of the Committee (Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W. 1).

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. (11d. post free). † Port Labour Inquiry Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

October, 1931.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

 O_N page 405 statistical Tables are given showing the number and membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1930. Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State or overseas, and the memberships of such Unions, are

Free states of overseas, and the memberships of such chiefs, are excluded from the statistics. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees —including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1930 * in comparison with 1929.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence t the end of 1930 was 1,098, as compared with 1,113 at the end of 929. The number of Unions dissolved in 1930, so far as reported, 1929. ras 7, with an aggregate membership of 1,000 at the end of 1929; 8 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 23,000 at the end of 1929, amalgamated with other Unions; while 20 new Unions, with a total membership of 10,000, were reported as formed during the year. Of the total of 1,098 Unions at the end of 1930, twenty had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Membership in 1930* in comparison with 1929.

The total membership at the end of 1930 was approximately 4,825,000, as compared with 4,839,000 at the end of 1929, a decrease of 14,000, or 0.3 per cent. The number of males was 4,034,000, a decrease of 8,000, or 0.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 791,000, a decrease of 6,000,

0.8 per cent. The total of 4,825,000 includes about 31,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and about 27,000 in oversea branches of certain Unions (compared with 30,000 in Irish Free State branches and with 28,000 in oversea branches in the previous year). It also A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of 270 in the number of Unions. The total reduction due includes a certain number of persons who are members of more than one Society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; to amalgamations during this period was 230, and that due to dissolutions was 326; while 286 new Unions were formed (other than but the amount of such duplication is believed to be so small that it may be regarded as negligible. The net membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 4,767,000 at the end of 1930, compared with about 4,781,000 at the end of 1929. Of this total by amalgamation of existing Unions). In the year 1930, as stated above, the net reduction was 15. The movement of the membership figures in the above Table is approximately 75,000 was the membership of Unions or branches of shown graphically below :--ions in Northern Ireland.

Distribution of Membership in 1930.

Distribution of Membership in 1950. The distribution of the male, female, and total membership of all Unions at the end of 1930 is given in detail in Tables on page 405. The manufacturing industries groups represented 40 per cent. of the total membership at the end of 1930; and of these the metal groups, with 601,000 members, and the textile groups, with 560,000 members, together accounted for 24 per cent. of the total membership of all Unions. Railway service (448,000 members), and other transport and general labour (851,000), accounted for 27 per cent., and mining and quarrying (612,000) for 13 per cent. Other groups with large membership were government (378,000), commerce, distribution and finance (248,000), and teaching (227,000). Of the female membership of all Unions, 58 per cent. was in the textile and teaching groups.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1929-1930.

Table I on page 405 shows that, of the 32 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 19 groups and an increase in 12 groups, one group showing no change. The largest changes in membership were a decrease of 31,000 in the textile groups and an increase of 29,000 n the railway service group.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 405 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1928, 1929 and 1930. In comparison with 1920, the year in which Trade Union membership reached its highest point, the *total* membership at the end of 1930 had fallen by 3,514,000, or 42 per cent. Compared with 1913, the total membership showed an increase of 690,000, or vith 1913, the total membership showed an increase of 690,000, or

14 per cent. The total female membership in 1930 had decreased by 41 per cent. as compared with 1920. It was, however, 83 per cent. greater than in 1913, notwithstanding that the group with the largest number of female members, viz., cotton, showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1930.

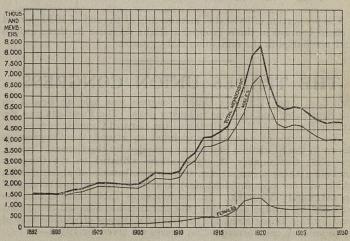
The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1930, and their aggregate membership

* The figures for 1930 are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership. of 1928. Since then there has been no important change either in * The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in *all* industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

2	to	the	nearest	thousand.	The	figures	of me	mbership inc	lude
	me	mber	s in Irish	Free State	and o	versea k	oranches	of such Union	ns.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at	Mer	mbership at e Year.	nd of	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on
nester el stol e	end of Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Membership of previous Year.
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1900 1900 1900 1900 1903 1904 1905 1904 1905 1904 1905 1904 1905 1907 1918 1914 1918 1919 1918 1919 1921 1922 1922 1924 1925 1924 1925 1927 1928 1927 1928 1927 1930	$1,233 \\ 1,279 \\ 1,314 \\ 1,358 \\ 1,353 \\ 1,325 \\ 1,323 \\ 1,322 \\ 1,297 \\ 1,285 \\ 1,244 \\ 1,282 \\ 1,244 \\ 1,282 \\ 1,260 \\ 1,26$	Thousands. Not available 1,466 1,584 1,608 1,761 1,868 1,873 1,838 1,802 1,817 1,999 2,263 2,230 2,214 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,287 2,280 4,026 3,702 3,708 3,868 4,018 4,621 5,324 6,600 6,998 5,620 4,745 4,663 4,398 4,115 4,001 4,042 4,034	Thousands. Not available $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 142\\ 147\\ 144\\ 150\\ 154\\ 152\\ 156\\ 156\\ 165\\ 165\\ 165\\ 255\\ 263\\ 278\\ 335\\ 390\\ 433\\ 437\\ 491\\ 626\\ 878\\ 1,209\\ 1,326\\ 1,341\\ 1,004\\ 871\\ 820\\ 812\\ 834\\ 811\\ 793\\ 791\\ 797\\ 791\\ \end{array} \right.$	Thousands. 1,576 1,559 1,550 1,504 1,608 1,731 1,752 2,022 2,025 2,013 1,991 2,210 2,513 2,485 2,477 2,565 3,139 3,416 4,135 4,145 4,359 4,6644 5,499 6,533 7,926 8,339 6,624 5,616 5,421 5,535 5,497 5,209 4,908 4,792 4,825	Per cent. $-1 \cdot 1$ $-1 \cdot 9$ $-1 \cdot 7 \cdot 0$ $+7 \cdot 6$ $+1 \cdot 2$ $+9 \cdot 1$ $+5 \cdot 8$ $+0 \cdot 1$ $-1 \cdot 0 \cdot 6$ $-1 \cdot 0 \cdot 6$ $-1 \cdot 0 \cdot 6$ $+10 \cdot 7$ $+13 \cdot 7$ $-1 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $+22 \cdot 4$ $+8 \cdot 8$ $+21 \cdot 0$ $+0 \cdot 3$ $+5 \cdot 2$ $-20 \cdot 6$ $-15 \cdot 2$ $-3 \cdot 5$ $+22 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $+5 \cdot 2$ $-3 \cdot 5$ $+22 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 7$ $-5 \cdot 8$ $-2 \cdot 3$ $+1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 1$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $+1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $+1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $+1 \cdot 0$ $-0 \cdot 3$ $-0 \cdot 3$ -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1930 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 3,263,000. orresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since

Year.	Number	Approximate Gross Total	Year.	Number	Approximate Gross Total
	Federations.	Membership.	1.0011	Federations.	Membership.
1913	125	4,370,000	1922	95	6,236,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1923	92	5,585,000
1915 1916	148	4,943,000 4,980,000	1924 1925	90 82	4,441,000* 4,193,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1926	82	3,901,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1927	79	3,438,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1928	75	3,327,000
1920	116	10,747,000	1929	77	3,267,000
1921	105	8,622,000	1930	75	3,263,000

From the above Table it will be seen that there was an almost continuous fall in the number of Federations from the end of 1917 and in the gross total membership from the end of 1920 up to the end

the total number or membership of Federations. The reduction in the number of Federations during 1918-28 was largely the result of amalgamations.

At the end of 1930 the largest Federations were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of 527,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which included 94 organisations in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 515,000. Other large Federations were the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade (representing the other textile industries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federa-tion end the National Enderties of Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions,

are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the be which the trade of the was attracted. The trade shows for the tearst thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions (000's omitted.)		affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.)		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Agriculture, Horticulture,						
etc Mining and Quarrying	35 625	35 612	578	567		
Metals, Machines, Convey-	C. PERSON					
ances, etc Textile	613 591	601 559	185 552	185	30	31
Clothing (including Boot	591	223	554	509	93	91
and Shoe)	159	159	19	18	12	11
Woodworking and Furni-			10	4.7		
ture Manufacture	65 184	64 187	48 175	47	73 95	73
Paper, Printing, etc Building	310	306	217	178 215	95 70	95 70
Railway Service	419	449	55	60	13	13
Other Transport and	1000					10
General Labour	862	851	104	118	12	14
Commerce, Finance, etc	239	248	46	46	19	19
National and Local Gov- ernment	367	378	121	121	77	70
man him	219	227	ASSO THE CORE	STATES AND	33	32
Miscellaneous	151	149	43	46	29	31
Totals	4,839	4,825	2,143	2,110	44	44

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1930 showed a slight increase in three groups, a slight decrease in three groups and no change in the remaining eight groups.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE 63rd Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bristol on 7th September and the four following days. The President was Mr Arthur Hayday, M.P., Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 589; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 82,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 169,* with a membership of approximately 3,719,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1930 :-

		19	30.		19	31.
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	1 8	4 128	30,000 629,025	18	4 117	30,000 628,541
etc	49 29*	78 105	507,640 460,222	49 28*	71 100	498,946 431,979
Clothing Woodworking and Furniture Paper, Printing, etc	8 8 12	29 11 29	154,881 58,376 140,925	8 8 14	30 10 30	149,206 58,886 150,898
Building, Public Works Con- tracting, etc	9	29	288,300	8	26	276,660
facturing Industries Railway Service Other Transport and General	14 3	14 23	43,573 411,505	14 3	14 25	48,200 427,698
Labour	6 8	117 26	764,531 187,358	6 8	123 26	755,8 71 195,532
Government, Nat'l and Local Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous	6 8	10 3	32,249 35,735	6 8	10 3	34,628 32,356
TOTALS	169*	606	3,744,320	169*	589	3,719,401

The figures of trade union membership represented at the Congress show little general change in comparison with those of the previous

Congress; the most considerable changes in the group figures are a decrease of 28,243 (or 6 per cent.) in the textile group, and an increase of 16,193 (or 4 per cent.) in the railway service group.

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The ordinary work of the Congress was overshadowed by the financial and political situation, to which the President's opening

financial and political situation, to which the Freshence's opening address was largely devoted. The principal ordinary business of the Congress was the considera-tion of the General Council's Report, a document of 240 pages, covering their work during the preceding twelve months; also of the agenda, containing resolutions, and amendments thereto, on various labour questions. The resolutions sent in by affiliated trade unions numbered 49, and the amendments twelve; but seven of the resolu numbered 49, and the amendments twelve; but seven of the resolu-tions were withdrawn, and seven others were merged in composite resolutions. The General Council themselves also put forward one resolution. The method by which the Congress deals with its ordinary business is to take the General Council's Report item by item, and to consider concurrently therewith any resolutions bearing on the

same subjects. The General Council also submitted a special supplementary Report on the financial situation of August, 1931. The Report deals with the financial and political situation, and with the negotiations which took place between the General Council and the late Government; it also sets out what the General Council believe to be the definite problems in the country's economic situation. These diffi-culties they believe to be due to the failure of industry to adapt itself to the new conditions, to the unsound monetary policy pursued by successive Governments, and to the reparations and war debts settlements. The remedies the Council suggest are the cessation of the deflation policy, the reconstruction of basic industries on modern lines as public utility services, and an international policy aiming at world peace and the revision of international debts and reparations. They further urge the raising of the world level of wholesale prices. They suggest that the weakness of the exchanges is due to the lack of balance between our imports and exports. They strenuously oppose wage reductions as a remedy for the situation, and advocate "devaluation." They pronounce no opinion upon the question of a "devaluation." They pronounce no opinion upon the question of a revenue tariff, but recommend that a full investigation should forth-with be made into the whole question of fiscal policy, and that a report should be submitted later to a special conference of trade mion executives.

The General Council's resolution (referred to above) advocated a policy of planned economic development. Its terms were as follows

"This Congress, being in accord with the traditional policy of the trade union movement, welcomes the present tendence towards a planned and regulated economy in our national life.

"Having regard to the seriousness of the economic situation, Congress expresses the view that only by a comprehensive planning of our economic development and regulated trading relations can the needs of the present day be met.

"Congress therefore instructs the General Council boldly to advance this policy both nationally and internationally, keeping in mind that, in order to maintain and improve the standard of living, the people as consumers must be protected from exploitation by public control and regulation."

This was carried on a card vote, after discussion, by 2,866,000 votes to 749.000.

A comprehensive resolution was submitted by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation calling attention to the national importance of the iron and steel industry, and declaring that, owing to the conflicting interests of private enterprise, it is necessary to bring the industry within the control of a public utility corporation. Some opposition was raised to one paragraph in the resolution, which read as follows: "The Central Board would act for the industry as a whole in formuating agreements with other countries in regard to inter-trading ns, and would have authority to regulate, restrict, or prohibit relatio imports if the nature of the competition and other circumstances justified that course, and to fix prices of iron and steel in the home market, with due regard to the necessity of stimulating the activities of important using trades." This was interpreted by some delegates as a plea for a tariff. The resolution was, however, carried by 1,794,000 votes to 1,434,000. An attempt was made to amend the resolution so as to make representation of trade unions having mem bership in the industry obligatory on any authorities set up; but this was defeated.

Another resolution, urging that transport should be organised under a national authority, was moved by Mr. Bromley, M.P., of the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Union. The resolution

of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union. The resolution was seconded, by Mr. Walkden, M.P., of the Railway Clerks' Association, and carried unanimously. A resolution was submitted by the Transport and General Workers' Union calling upon the Government to make provision that the workers, through their trade union representatives, should have adequate and direct share in the control and administration have adequate and direct share in the control and administration of industries and services transferred from private to public of industries and services transferred from private to public owner-ship or control. Some discussion arose on this, it being felt that, while the proposal should be accepted in principle, the General Council, rather than trade unions directly concerned, were more suited to decide upon the best type of representative. The resolution was accepted in principle, and its practical application was referred to the General Council. A resolution protesting against the institution of Training Centres for the unemployed, when the trades concerned are already suffering from unemployed and the trades concerned are already suffering

from unemployment, was carried.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

A resolution proposed by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain declared "that one of the first tasks of a majority Labour Govern-ment should be the introduction of a measure to secure the national-isation of mines and minerals and bye-products." This was carried. A resolution calling for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried.

A resolution declaring opposition to proposals to reduce unemployent benefit and increase contributions, and upholding the principle "work or maintenance," was carried. A composite resolution was passed calling for a normal working week limited to 40 hours, without any reduction in the weekly wage, and with no overtime except on work of *agreed* urgency; and calling upon the General Council to inaugurate a campaign to secure this. Another composite resolution was passed urging that all statutory and customary holidays, in addition to two weeks annual holiday, and customary hould be paid for.

A resolution complaining of the chaotic condition and unfairness of the present Workmen's Compensation legislation (especially in view of recent decisions in the Courts), and calling upon the Governcarried unanimously.

As compared with 1929 membership increased by 239,000, or ment to introduce at an early date a Workmen's Compensation Bill on the lines of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party draft Bill, was submitted by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and about 4 per cent.; while capital increased by £14,465,000, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The bulk of the membership is in the retail general distributive societies; and the continuous increase in membership of these societies; and the continuous increase in membership of these societies in the five years 1926–30, during which period there was an influx of no less than 1,506,000 new members, is generally attributed to intensive propaganda and to the extension of credit facilities, A resolution was carried calling for the amendment of the National Health Insurance Acts, so that sickness benefit would be paid for the hree waiting days. particularly by schemes such as the "mutuality" system introduced by the London society in 1923. From the Table below, which shows the disposition of membership of the retail general distributive Legislation was urged with a view to re-establish the agricultural National Wages Board, and calling upon the Government to give no further monetary assistance to the industry unless reasonable societies and the relative increases during the period, it will be seen that the societies in and around London show by far the largest expansion in membership, their membership having more than doubled in the course of only five years; while the expansion is age rates are maintained. A further resolution was carried calling or a National Rural Housing Board, to cope with the need for better sing in agricultural areas. Another resolution called for safeguards against the introduction least marked in societies in Scotland

of a seven-day working week in places of entertainment, and urged that the inquiry into conditions of labour of cinema employees hould be expedited.

A resolution calling for the ratification of the Geneva Convention gulating Hours of Work in Commerce and Offices, with omissions ctified, was carried.

In the election of the new General Council, Mr. R. Spence, general cretary of the National Union of Seamen, takes the place of Mr. fillett, who has retired.

DISPUTE IN THE LACE CURTAIN INDUSTRY.

IN October, 1930, the Nottingham and District Lace Curtain Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association gave notice to the British Lace Operatives' Federation of a general reduction in wages. Conferences were held, as a result of which the employers' proposals were modified; but the modified proposals were rejected by the unions.

On May 1st, 1931, notices of reductions were posted by the employers. The notices were to take effect as from 1st June, 1931, but were postponed pending negotiations. During the first week of June the employers' proposals were further modified, but were rejected by the operatives.

A stoppage began on 15th June; and, though several firms in Nottingham continued working on the existing rates, the dispute in other districts was general. At the invitation of the Provost of Newmilns (Ayrshire), the executives of the trade organisations met on 27th July, but no agreement was reached. On August 26th and 27th, in response to an invitation of the Ministry of Labour, the parties met in conference at Birmingham under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Labour's Chief Conciliation Officer for the Midlands area; the conference was adjourned until 2nd September to enable the representatives to consult their constituents.

At the conference on 2nd September a memorandum of proposals was drawn up for submission to the respective organisations. These proposals involved reductions in the rates for most classes of workpeople, and suggested the consideration by sub-committees of certain anomalies, including those in regard to coloured cotton and in regard to silk and artificial silk goods. These terms were acceptable in Nottingham, but the Scottish operatives desired that definite proposals should be put forward covering the additions for the coloured and silk goods.

Joint conferences under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Labour's Chief Conciliation Officer for Scotland were held at Kilmarnock on 8th and 10th September to deal with this and several other points. The meetings did not result in definite settlement, but revealed possible lines of accommodation. The Nottingham employers and operatives met a few days later; and, after separate discussion, arrived at a settlement. Later, the Nottingham arrange-ment was adopted by the two sides in Glasgow, following which the dispute was confined to the Irvine Valley, Ayrshire. Work was resumed in Nottingham on 15th September, and at Glasgow on 18th September.

On 22nd September the Ayrshire employers and operatives were brought together, and drafted terms which the representatives of both sides agreed to recommend to their constituents. This pro-* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,716,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale; but excluding goods invoiced by the joint tea, etc., society to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale. visional agreement, with slight modification, was endorsed by the two organisations, and work was resumed in Ayrshire on 28th September. † Including capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and pro-ductive societies. A summary of the final terms of settlement will be found on page 400 of this GAZETTE. In addition, bonus amounting to £191,000 was allotted to employees.
 § See note ‡ at foot of next column.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1930.

THE following particulars relating to industrial co-operative societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character. character.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 1,397 industrial co-operative societies in Great Britain in 1930, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was 6,404,000. Their sales during the year amounted to $\pounds 327,794,000,*$ and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of $\pounds 29,614,000$. The total share, loan, and reserve capital was $\pounds 3000 \pm$ reserve capital was £206,990,000.+

	Membership.					
Area.	At end	of year	Thomaso	Per		
		1925.	1930.	Increase.	cent.	
ENGLAND : Northern South Midlands Eastern London and Home Count South-Western WALES SCOTLAND	 ies	2,139,000 710,000 120,000 463,000 482,000 413,000 130,000 655,000	2,553,000 983,000 177,000 215,000 973,000 539,000 156,000 735,000	414,000 273,000 57,000 46,000 491,000 120,000 26,000 79,000	19 38 48 27 102 29 20 12	
Total		4,825,000	6,331,000	1,506,000	31	

society by £658,000, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., respectively. The sales of the joint tea, etc., department (excluding goods invoiced to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale) decreased by £236,000; it should be noted, however, that the accounts of the department covered a period of 53 weeks in 1929, and of 52 weeks in 1930. The sales of the consumers' productive societies decreased by £437,000; but here the decrease was attributable to the inclusion in 1930 of only 36 weeks' trading in respect of the United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited (the largest society in the group), owing to a change in its financial year, and of only nine months' trading in respect of the Derwent Co-operative Flour Mill Society, Limited, which was taken over by the English wholesale society in the latter part of 1930. Similarly, the decrease of £182,000 in sales of the workers' societies was largely attributable to the absorption of the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society, Limited, by the English wholesale society early in 1930.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies in 1930 was about 253,000, or 9,000 more than in 1929. The total amount paid in salaries and wages was $\pm 32,958,000,\pm$ or $\pm 1,151,000$ more than in 1929. These figures, and those given below under the heading of "Production," are exclusive of native labour employed by the joint department of the wholesale societies, and of particulars relating to the department's tea plantations in India and Ceylon.§

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

(a) Production.

In 1930 there were 1,074 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production. The number of persons employed in production by these societies was 94,000; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £12,251,000; and the value of pro-ductions (including materials), £82,947,000. The corresponding

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figures for 1929 were 1,100 societies; 93,000 employees; £12,122,000 salaries and wages; and £84,906,000 value of productions. The decrease in the number of societies engaged in production was due in part to amalgamations.

In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the year 1914, and for each of the years 1920-1930 :---

	Associa	ations of Consu				
Year.*	Departi Distri	uctive ments of butive etics.	Productive Societics.	Asso- ciations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.				
1914 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1920 1920	£ 15,705,339 38,376,634 38,123,374 29,980,520 27,982,498 29,661,169 32,626,933 32,950,547 37,907,153 38,645,066 39,072,790 40 078,860	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 12,790,390 \\ 48,072,892 \\ 37,925,115 \\ 27,619,886 \\ 28,264,425 \\ 32,242,225 \\ 35,134,054 \\ 34,012,676 \\ 35,930,416 \\ 35,927,177 \\ +38,484,175 \\ +36,138,456 \end{array}$	£ 2,326,994 3,538,300 3,218,201 2,537,214 2,449,756 2,787,817 3,134,110 3,052,505 3,470,155 3,615,588 3,832,709 3,382,992	£ 1,778,664 5,403,814 3,435,150 2,671,345 2,844,026 2,979,988 3,005,333 2,880,367 3,420,617 3,516,606 3,515,900 3,346,626	£ 32,601,387 95,391,640 82,701,840 62,808,965 61,540,705 67,671,199 73,900,430 72,896,095 80,728,341 81,704,437 *84,905,574 *82,946,934	

The productive work undertaken in 1930 is analysed by industry in the following Table :---

		Association	s of Consumer	
Groups of Industries.	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying Food and tobaccot Dothing Soap, candles and starch Fextiles Wining and quarrying Building and woodworking Papermaking, printing, etc. Metal, engineering, etc Miscellaneous, including pro- ductive transports	2,551 26,819 21,978 2,058 3,901 740 10,652 3,443 2,175 11,093	£ 272,000 3,940,000 2,444,000 379,000 81,000 1,788,000 492,000 354,000 1,218,000	£ 1,716,000 55,836,000 2,960,000 1,837,000 1,837,000 1,207,000 1,384,000 1,207,000 3,589,000	£ 1,220,000 43,265,000 3,387,000 1,346,000 1,333,000 12,000 2,168,000 616,000 717,000 2,242,000
Totals, 1930 ,, 1929	85,410 <i>83,793</i>	11,249,000 <i>11,116,000</i>	79,600,000 <i>81,390,000</i>	56,806,000 59,167,000
1000		11,116,000		59,167,000
1000		11,116,000	81,390,000	59,167,000
" 1929 Groups of Industries,	83,793 No. of Em-	11,116,000 Association Salaries	81,390,000 ns of Workers Value of Productions. including	59,167,000 Approx. Cost of Materials
" 1929 Groups of Industries.	83,793 No. of Em-	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £	81,390,000 ns of Workers Value of Productions, including Materials. £ 	59,167,000 Approx. Cost of Materials used. £
" 1929 Groups of Industries. arming and dairying ood and tobacco lothing	No. of Em- ployees.	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £	81,390,000 ns of Workers Value of Productions, including Materials, £	59,167,000 Approx. Cost of Materials used. £
groups of Industries.	83,793 No. of Em- ployees. 6,214 426	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £ 637,000 55,000	81,390,000 ns of Workers Value of Productions, including Materials. 2,312,000 295,000	59,167,000
groups of Industries. Groups of Industries. arming and dairying ood and tobacco lothing extiles	83,793 No. of Em- ployees.	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £ 637,000 55,000 20,000	81,390,000 ns of Workers Productions, including Materials. 2,312,000 295,000 31,000	59,167,000 Approx. Cost of Materials used. £ 1,348,000 196,000 5,000
groups of Industries. arming and dairying ood and tobacco lothing	83,793 No. of Em- ployees. 6,214 210 218 1,191	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £ 637,000 55,000 20,000 26,000 188,000	81,390,000 ns of Workers Productions, including Materials. 2,312,000 295,000 31,000 59,000 493,000	59,167,000 Approx. Cost of Materials used. £ 1,348,000 196,000 5,000 27,000 203,000
, 1929 Groups of Industries.	83,793 No. of Em- ployees. 6,214 426 210 218	11,116,000 Association Salaries and Wages. £ 637,000 55,000 20,000 26,000	81,390,000 ns of Workers Value of Productions, including Materials. £ 2,312,000 295,000 31,000 59,000	Approx. Cost of Materials used.

From the above Tables it will be seen that, of the gross total of £82,947,000[‡] shown as the value of productions of all co-operative societies in 1930, the cost of materials as returned by societies aggregated £58,648,000. The net value created by co-operative production was therefore about £24,299,000, of which the retail societies were responsible for about $\pounds 12,006,000$, the wholesale societies for $\pounds 9,002,000$, the consumers' productive societies for $\pounds 1,786,000$, and the workers' societies for $\pounds 1,505,000$. In these figures the value for retail societies is probably overstated, as some societies show the values of their productions at retail instead of at wholesale prices.

The productions of the retail and of the wholesale societies differ in character, and the latter cover a wider field of operations than the former. In the retail societies the dominating productive operations are baking and slaughtering, which in 1930 together accounted for nearly two-thirds of the aggregate net value created. In the wholesale societies the value of productions in these departments in 1930 represented only a thirtieth of the aggregate net value created.

* In 1914 and 1920, the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland;

subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland. † These figures include produce (£1,387,000 in 1929, and a similar figure in 1930) of the English wholesale society's bacon factories, for which no com-parable figures have been furnished for previous years. ‡ Exclusive of productions of the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the joint department of the wholesale societics, as figures for cost of materials are not available. The gross value of the productions of these plantations for 1930 was returned at £371,000. § Laundering accounts for a substantial part of these figures. If The wholesale societies returned no productions under "slaughtering."

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base receive and the solution and it also receive from the receiver and receiver	Net Values, 1930. £	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1929.
Farming and dairying	408,000	+ 36,000
Food and tobacco	8,285,000	+575,000
Clothing	1.620.000	+ 5,000
Building and woodworking	1,117,000	+ 45,000
Metal and engineering Miscellaneous (including	167,000	+ 12,000
laundering)	409,000	— 3,000
Total	£12,006,000	+£670,000

The principal departmental increases were recorded in baking (£493,000) and milling (£37,000); slaughtering showed a decrease of £46,000. The increase in baking was most marked in the societies in London and the Home counties.

For some few years past the comparison of net values in the wholesale societies has been vitiated owing to changes in the financial years of the societies. In 1929 and 1930, however, the accounting periods both of the English and of the Scottish wholesale societies covered 52 weeks; those of the joint tea, etc., department covered 52 weeks in 1930 as against 53 weeks in 1929, but the disparity of one week's trading in that department—the productive operations of which are confined to coffee roasting and blending and cocoa and chocolate manufacture (included in the Table under "food and tobacco ")-does not materially affect the comparison.

The net values of the productive work of the wholesale societies showed a total net decrease of $\pm 52,000$; but the totals for the several industrial groups showed considerable divergences, as follows :—

	Net	Inc. (+)
	Values,	or Dec. $(-)$
	1930.	over 1929.
	£	£
Farming and dairying	88,000	- 39,000
Food and tobacco	3,298,000	-127,000
Clothing	1,615,000	+ 99,000
Textiles	504,000	- 73,000
Soap, candles and starch	1,113,000	+ 30,000
Mining and quarrying	160,000	+ 13,000
Building and woodworking	909,000	- 10,000
Papermaking, printing, etc.	589,000	+ 12,000
Metal and engineering	311,000	- 7,000
Miscellaneous	415,000	+ 50,000
	C. C	and the second second
Total	9,002,000	- 52,000

It may be mentioned that the major part of the decrease under "food and tobacco" was shown under the head of jam making and fruit preserving. As compared with 1929 the total net decrease was little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while the fall in wholesale prices generally, as indicated by the Board of Trade index number, was 12 per cent. It is probable therefore that there was an actual increase in the volume of productions of these societies; this is, indeed, definitely known as regards several products of the English wholesale society.

The consumers' productive societies returned an aggregate decrease in net values of £47,000; but this was wholly due to the inclusion of only 36 weeks' trading in the accounts for 1930 of the United Co-operative Baking Society. But for this the figures would prob-ably have shown an increase of about £160,000. In the papermaking and printing group an increase of £62,000 was attributable to the operations of the National Co-operative Publishing Company, Ltd., which produces a weekly newspaper and various other publications Other increases in the consumers' productive group were in brewing, which is undertaken by federations of clubs, and in laundry work, where the increase was mainly due to a large society in Lancashire formed specifically to undertake this work, the value of whose pro-ductions was returned at nearly £300,000, or £31,000 more than in 1929.

The net value of production in the workers' societies showed a decrease of £20,000. There was an increase of £34,000 in tailoring and other clothing, which was outweighed by decreases in other groups. The net decrease, however, was more than accounted for by the transfer of the productions of the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society from this group, to which it belonged in 1929, to the wholesale societies group, owing to its absorption by the English wholesale society in 1930.

When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for $\pm 216,000,000$ may be estimated approximately at about £170,000,000. Of this value about £24,000,000, or one seventh, represents the net value created within the movement.

The profits of the wholesale societies arising from productive operations in 1930 show a further decline. The English wholesale society recorded an aggregate profit on production of £682,000, as against £761,000 in 1929; while the Scottish wholesale society showed a profit on production in 1930 of £164,000, as compared with £196,000 in 1929. In the English society the decrease in 1930 was wholly attributable to the first half-year's working, profits on the second half-year being in excess of the corresponding period of 1929. In the Scottish society, on the other hand, the decrease was almost wholly in the second half-year, and was due to a loss of nearly £40,000

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vits clothing factories. The 146 consumers' and workers' productive In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that ieties in 1930 returned an aggregate profit of £536,000, or £77,000 most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking ess than in 1929. The reduction was in large measure due to the are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies anges already referred to in regard to two large societies. For for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £6,382,066 out of a total of £7,721,056 sold retail distributive societies no figure for profit on production is vailable. by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1930.

Farming.—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously Dividends on Sales.—For 1930 the retail societies distributed dividends aggregating $\pm 20,433,000$, or an average of 1s. 101d. in the \pm on sales, as compared with 1s. 10d. in the \pm for 1929. The dividends of 3d. and 6d. in the \pm distributed by the English and Scottish duced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments. one of the Welsh retail societies now undertakes farming; but a wholesale societies respectively for 1929 were maintained for 1930, of the retail societies in England and Scotland continue to do and aggregated £1,398,000. These numbered 118 in 1930, and returned a total acreage er farms of about 41,000, and a capital of £1,791,000 as invested farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc. Their sales transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled about £654,000, and ulted in a net loss of £73,000, as against a net loss of £74,000 in POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER, 1929. In addition to the loss on working, one society in 1930 in-curred a further loss of over $\pm 20,000$ on disposing of its farm land and buildings, etc. As in 1929, roughly one society in three showed 1931. ENGLAND AND WALES. surplus on farming operations, but the surpluses aggregated only According to a statement* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1931, was 966,930. This compares with 1,029,114 at the end of March, 1931, and with 927,821 in June, 1930. Apart from slight increases following the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, the numbers showed a steady decrease during the quarter. £9,000. The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies by our some 17,000 acres, as against 21,000 in 1929. Capital invested in farm land, buildings, etc., by the wholesale societies totalled about $\pounds 662,000$; their sales or transfer values of farm oduce, etc., in 1930 amounted to £277,000. Both the wholesale icties showed losses on their farming operations in 1930; the ses aggregated approximately $\pounds 22,000$, or some $\pounds 15,000$ less than decrease during the quarter. The totals given above include large numbers returned as persons 1929

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—There were 78 societies classified as associations of workers in 1930. Membership totalled 31,563; es, £3,637,000; share and loan capital and reserves, £2,115,000. y employed 9,156 persons, whose wages amounted to £1,045,000; they returned an aggregate net surplus on the year's working of £215,000, of which £40,000 was distributed by way of bonus to oyees. Fifty-three of these associations, with sales amounting £2,819,000, furnished returns indicating that their employees ared both in the provision of capital and in management. The turns showed that these fifty-three societies had a total membership of 15,946, of whom 5,527, or 35 per cent., were employees; 6,912, or 43 per cent., other individuals; and 3,507, or 22 per cent., other societies. Out of a total capital of \pounds 960,000 some \pounds 274,000, or 28 per cent., was held by the employees; \pounds 294,000, or 31 per cent., by other individuals; and \pounds 392,000, or 41 per cent., by other societies. ut of a total of 484 committeemen of these associations 281, or 58 per cent., were employees; 171, or 35 per cent., other individuals; nd 32, or 7 per cent., representatives of other societies. Returns le by twelve other societies, whose sales totalled £797,000, showed that their employees shared in the provision of capital but not in management; out of a total membership of 15,000 in these twelve societies the employees numbered 287, and held about £19,000 out of an aggregate capital of some £600,000.

(b) Distribution.

In 1930 there were 1,248 retail and three wholesale co-operative eieties engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish pint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (the joint tea, etc., epartment of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which registered as a separate society). The retail societies in 1930 had a embership of 6,353,000, and share, loan, and reserve capital of £142,246,000; they recorded an aggregate surplus on the year's working (before deducting £4,804,000 for share interest) of £26,715,000. working (before deducting £4,804,000 for share interest) of £26,715,000. The corresponding figures for 1929 were: membership, 6,114,000; capital, £133,963,000; surplus, £25,912,000. The three wholesale societies in 1930 had a membership of 1,934 (including 592 employees in the case of the Scottish society); share, loan, and reserve capital of £59,345,000; * and a surplus (before deducting £499,000 for share interest) of £2,363,000. The corresponding figures for 1929 rere :--membership, 1,956; capital, £53,415,000; surplus, £2,650,000. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholeassimution (including chose in the bitying departments of the whole subcode societies and those engaged in distributive transport and in sundry service departments) was 159,000; and their total salaries and wages bill amounted to $\pounds 20,707,000$. These figures compare with 151,000 and $\pounds 19,685,000$, respectively, in 1929 In the following Table the sales for the year 1914 and for each of the years 1920–1930 are shown separately for the retail and for

he wholesale societies :---

Year.†		Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society	
	100	Sec.	A Abrea	£	£	£
1914			1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1920		-	1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921			1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
922		10000	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
923			1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566	17,261,828
924			1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194
925		100000	1,344	182,643,583	76,585,764	17,714,967
926			1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948
927		1000	1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055
928		202	1,293	207,652,086	87,294,025	15,714,510
929			1,272	215,739,361	89,288,125	18,352,766
930			1,248	216,327,406	85,313,018	17,694,410

with accrued interest, to £4,236,000. † The figures for 1914 and 1920 include, while those for subsequent years exclude, societies registered in Ireland.

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

	England and Wales.			
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.		
 1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	31,580	8		
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but regis- tered at an Employment Exchange, and	85,480	21		
their dependants	35,444	9		
regular occupation, and their dependants	132,057	33		
4. Totals of above three classes :		The state of the state of the		
June, 1931	284,561	71		
March, 1931	316,735	80		
June, 1930	232,555	59		
5. All other persons :				
June, 1931	495,322	124		
March, 1931	503,434	127		
June, 1930	487,992	123		
6. Totals (all persons) :		College States		
June, 1931	779,883	195		
March, 1931	820,169	207		
June, 1930	720,547	182		
	an Anton perior	The Lost of the Lost		

SCOTLAND.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.§	First month.	Second month.	Third month.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the) Standard	-	The last
Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent children of above	11,608	12,026	11,888
Dersons	27,311	26,775	26,515
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges	3,491	3,499	3,463
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	3,364	3,380	3,445
3. (a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	1,478	1,628	1,610
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	2,400	2,761	2,640
4. Totals of above three classes :	49,652	50,069	49,561
First quarter, 1931 Second quarter, 1930	50,970 36,767	49,498 41,840	51,223 30,651
5. All other persons :	122,537	121,852	120,856
First quarter, 1931	120,485	121,526	124,209
<i>Second quarter, 1930</i> 6. Totals (all persons) :	108,037	107,048	106,226
Second quarter, 1931	172,189	171,921	170,417
First quarter, 1931	171,455	171,024	175,432
Second quarter, 1930	144,804	148,888	136,877

* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in June, 1931. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (4⁴/₂d., post-free). † Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 13,218 and 10,203, respectively, at the end of June, 1931. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums) are also excluded. ‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. § Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES. THE Twelfth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health* contains

a section relating to the operation during the year ended 31st March, 1931, of the Contributory Pensions Scheme. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.—The following Table gives

particulars of the year's work under the Act of 1925 in connection

with widows' and orphans' pensions during the year 1930-31 :--Widows' Orphans'

	ŀ	Pensions. Pensions.		
Claims received during year		83,137	2,268	
Awards during year		63,722†	1,891	
Beneficiaries on 31st March, 1931 :				
Widows		308 692	10	

... 259,078 14,307 Children

The amount paid in respect of widows' pensions (including children's allowances) during the year was approximately £10,656,800; and the cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme to 31st March, 1931, was approximately £41,353,300. The corresponding figures for orphans' pensions were £290,500 and £1,360,500. respectively

During the year under review, in accordance with the provisions of the amending Act of 1929[±], widows' pensions have been awarded to widows aged 55 and over whose husbands died or reached the age of 70 before the commencement of the main scheme on 4th January, 1926. Widows who attained the age of 60 before 1st January, 1931, became entitled to pensions on 1st July, 1930, or on attaining the age of 60, whichever was the later; widows who were between 55 and 60 on 1st January, 1931, became entitled to pensions on that date.

Up to 31st March, 1931, the number of claims received from widows in England and Wales, under this extension of the Acts, was 326,400; the number of widows' pensions awarded was 254,189; and the number of beneficiaries was 237,949. The total amount paid in pensions to widows under these provisions, up to 31st March, 1931, was estimated at £3,970,000.

Contributory Old Age Pensions between ages 65 and 70.-The number of claims received during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was 199,092, and the number of pensions awarded during the year was 168,074. The total number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in receipt of old age pensions under these provisions in England and Wales on 31st March, 1931, was 571,983. These figures include Wales on 31st March, 1931, was 571,985. These ngures include wives of men over 70 who became entitled to pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 under the Act of 1929. The number of such awards up to 31st March, 1931, was 26,144. The amount paid in respect of these claims during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was approximately £14,696,000. The cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme (2nd January, 1928) to

31st March, 1931, was approximately £42,862,000.

Old Age Pensions at age 70 payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts.—At 31st March, 1931, the number of Old Age Pensions in payment to persons over 70 years of age in England and Wales by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts was 479,631. These totals do not include pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts.

SCOTLAND.

The Second Annual Report of the Department of Health for Scotlands, relating to the year 1930, summarises the position of the Contributory Pensions scheme at 31st December, 1930, as follows :---

	Claims	received.	Claims allowed.		
Class of Pension.	During 1930.	Total to 31st Dec., 1930.	During 1930.	Total to 31st Dec., 1930.	
Widows' and Orphans' pen- sions† under Act of 1925	9,459	63,722	7,481	51,036	
Widows aged 60 and upwards under 1929 Act Widows aged 55 under 1929	29,567	29,567	25,278	25,278	
Act	8,914	8,914	7,287	7,287	
Old Age pensions between 65 and 70	24,713	127,612	21,442	105,846	
Over-70 pensions in right of insurance	1,239	76,457	655	60,694	

The numbers of pensions and allowances in payment on 31st December, 1930, were :--Widows' pensions under 1925 Act, 36,586; widows' pensions under 1929 Act, 23,082; children's allowances, 37,338; orphans' pensions 2,675; old age pensions at ages 65-70, 64,355. In addition there were 70,766 pensions payable to persons over 70 from moneys voted under the Old Age Pensions Acts where the pension was payable in respect of insurance, free from conditions as to means. The total of these pensions and allowances was 234,802, as compared with 189,404 on 31st December, 1929, the large increase being mainly due to the effect of the Act of 1929.

The payments under the Contributory Pensions Act to widows (including children's allowances) during the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1930, were estimated at £1,321,770; and the cumulative total (partly estimated) from 4th January, 1926, to 31st December, 1930, was £5,358,344. The corresponding figures for orphans' pensions were £42,162 and £245,528, respectively; for pensions at ages 65-70 they were £1,285,877 and £4,534,332, respectively.

- * Cmd. 3937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net. (5s. 5d. post free). † Including allowances for children. ‡ 20 Geo. 5, ch. 10. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 400 and 439-40), and for January, 1930 (rage 10). § Cmd. 3860. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net. (3s. 10d. post free).

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

IN January, 1931, the German Government appointed a Commission of independent experts, under the chairmanship of Dr. Brauns, a former Federal Minister of Labour, to study and report on the problem of unemployment.

The Commission have issued their Report in three parts. Part I deals with the relief of unemployment by means of a reduction of working hours and of restrictions on the exercise of secondary oc pations; Part II with the possibilities of creating additional oppor tunities of work; and Part III with the direct relief of unemploym under the unemployment insurance, emergency benefit, and poor relief systems.

A complete translation of the whole Report has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

GERMANY.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Second Order of the Federal President, dated 5th June, 1931, for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure,[†] the Executive Con mittee of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board (Federal Board) has decided to reduce the norm maximum period for the receipt of ordinary benefit from 26 to 2 weeks and for seasonal workers from 20 to 16 weeks. This measu which took effect as from 5th October, 1931, will, it is anticipate enable the Federal Board to preserve the necessary balance betwee current revenue and expenditure during the forthcoming winter, the basis of an estimated maximum figure of 61 million unemplo persons. On the other hand, under a recent Order of the Feder Minister of Labour, the maximum period for the receipt of emergency benefit (which is financed out of public funds) by persons under 40 years of age has been extended from 32 to 38 weeks.

IRISH FREE STATE.

An amending Act dated 23rd December, 1930, which came into operation on 5th January, 1931, reduced the rates of contribution payable to the Unemployment Fund by the employers and workers covered by the compulsory State scheme of insurance against un employment.

The following Table shows the old and new rates for employers and workers :

		Empl Contrib	oyers' outions.		kers' butions.
		Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Men Women Boys Girls	 	10d. 8d. 5d. 4½d.	7d. 6d. 3½d. 3d.	9d. 7d. 41d. 4d.	6d. 5d. 3d. 21d.

The State contribution, which is a prescribed fraction of the total value of the employer's and worker's contributions, has been increase to three-sevenths of the aggregate amount paid by the employe and worker, but the amount of the State contribution will actua be less than hitherto, owing to the reduction in the rates of contrib tion

No change has been made in the scale of benefits payable or in the conditions for the receipt of benefit.

QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).

An Order in Council dated 30th June, 1931, extends the provisions of the Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Act, 1930,[‡] for a period of one year from 1st July, 1931, to 30th June, 1932, and amends the Act in various minor respects.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Unemployment Amendment Act, 1931, to amend the Unemployment Act, 1930,§ was passed by the New Zealand legislature on 22nd July, 1931.

The Act empowers the Minister of Finance to make advances within specified limits from the Consolidated Fund in respect of the overnment subsidy to the Unemployment Fund, reconstitutes the Unemployment Board, and provides for the imposition of an un employment relief tax, consisting of a general unemployment le and an emergency unemployment charge, in substitution for the

unemployment levy payable under the original Act. The reconstituted Unemployment Board consists of the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act, a Commissioner of Unemployment, and three paid members appointed by the Governor-

* The Unemployment Problem in Germany; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post

- free). † See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1931, page 217. ‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1930, page 364. § See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445.

October, 1931.

General for a term of two years. The Board must appoint special ommittees to deal with the questions of land development and the assistance of women.

The general unemployment levy is payable quarterly, with effect from 1st August, 1931, at the rate of 20s. annually by all male persons, ordinarily resident in New Zealand, who on 1st August, 1931, were GERMANY. Coal-Mining Industry .- An award affecting the Ruhr coal-mining industry, issued under special *ad hoc* arbitration procedure, provided for (i) the extension of the existing hours agreement until 31st March, 1932; and (ii) a 7 per cent. reduction of wages to be operative until 31st January, 1932. of the age of 20 or over, subject to the exemption of the classes of persons who were exempted from payment of the Unemployment Levy under the original Act. The Governor-General is empowered, is under the original Act, to grant exemption, either wholly or in As regards working hours, the award, after its rejection by the workers and acceptance by the employers, was declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour in the normal exercise of his powers. part, to specified persons or classes of persons, on grounds of public policy, while personal exemptions from liability to pay instalments the levy may now be granted by the Unemployment Board in With regard to wages, the Federal Chancellor had, at an earlier ases of hardship

The emergency unemployment charge is payable at the rate of ne penny for every six shillings and eightpence, or part thereof,

(a) the income from salary or wages (other than wages re-

ceived by any woman or girl in respect of private domestic service, or wages received by any worker in respect of employ-ment on relief works where wages are paid from the Unemployment Fund) received by any person on or after 1st August, 1931 (b) two-thirds and one-third, respectively, of the amount of the income from sources other than salary or wages, derived by any person, not wholly exempt from liability to pay the general unemployment levy, for the years ended 31st March, 1931 and 1932:

(c) two-thirds and one-third, respectively, of the amount of the income from sources other than salary or wages derived for the years ended 31st March, 1931 and 1932, by any woman, ordinarily resident in New Zealand, whose total income received from all sources was not less than £250 during this year.

The amount of payments made in any year under the Act may be cted from the assessable income for the year concerned for the oses of income tax.

The provisions of the original Act regarding sustenance allowance unemployed persons remain unchanged.

For the Aix-la-Chapelle coal-mining industry, an award issued on 3rd October provides, as in the case of the Ruhr, for a wage cut of 7 per cent., with effect from 8th October until 30th November, 1931. In both the Ruhr and the Aix-la-Chapelle areas, WAGES IN DENMARK IN 1930. the exemption of underground miners and their employers from the Statistiske Efterretninger for 22nd May, 1931, the official journal the Danish Statistical Department, there are published the average arrly earnings of 111,142 workers employed by the members of the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions was made by Federal Government Order of 3rd October, 1931, with effect from lst October to 30th November, 1931. In Lower Silesia, some 19,500 workers are affected by the decision of the employers to hish Employers' Association in 1930.

The average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1930, compared th those of the corresponding quarter of 1929, increased from 43 to 1.47 kroner for male workers; from 0.86 to 0.87 krone for male workers; and, for all workers covered by the survey, from ·31 to 1.35 kroner.

The following Table shows for certain industries and occupations are average hourly earnings of workers in Copenhagen and the tovinces during the year 1930 :---

Industry and Class of Worker.	Ho	erage urly nings.	Industry and	Average Hourly Earnings.		
Class of Worker.	f Worker. Copen- Pro- hagen. Vinces.		Copen- hagen.	Pro- vinces		
	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.	
Textile Industry :			Metal and Engineer-			
Men	1.23	1.15	ing:	Sec.		
Women	0.86	0.77	Moulders	1.95	1.56	
Building : Bricklayers	2.46	1.53	Coppersmiths	1.97	1.68	
Total State Balance State State State State	2.40	1.38	Smiths and ma-	1	011111	
Dointona	1.95	1.30	chinists	1.71	1.43	
Woodworking :	1.93	1.41	Skilled workmen Labourers	$1.78 \\ 1.32$	1·37 1·20	
Wood turners	1.37	1.32	Women workers	0.91	0.75	
Machine joiners	1.51	1.21	Chemical Industry :	0.91	0.15	
Unskilled workmen	1.21	1.04	Oil milling-	L2 Secold		
Pottery :			Unskilled work-	Sol start		
Skilled workmen	1.71	1.37	men	1.41	1.39	
Unskilled workmen	1.32	1.09	Match Manufac-	Stars and		
Women workers	0.99	0.73	ture-			
Paper and Printing :			Unskilled work-	CONTRACT,		
Papermakers'	States and		men	1.39		
labourers	1.19	1.14	Women workers	0.82		
Printers	1.73	1.60	Soap Making-			
Bookbinders	1.83	1.35	Unskilled work-			
Women bookbind-	0.97	0.70	men	1.25	1.06	
ing workers	0.91	0.10	Women workers	0.83	0.64	

The average hourly earnings in each occupation were obtained lividing the total amounts paid in wages, both time and piecework, the aggregate number of hours worked, except in the printing reduction of 6 per cent. in time rates, subject to a minimum time rate of 1 krone an hour and a reduction of 8 per cent. in piece rates, try, in which hourly earnings were calculated from the weekly was also accepted by both parties. for the last week of each quarter. The figures in the above SWEDEN. relating to printers, in Copenhagen and in the provinces. Agreements Terminated in Various Industries.—On 30th September, xclude supplements for night work on newspaper printing and annot therefore be compared with the figures for the previous members of the Confederation of Swedish Employers' Associations gave three months' notice of termination of agreements affecting ear, which included such supplements. The data relate to wage 150,000 workers, in order, it is stated, to bring about a general mers of 18 years of age and over, and foremen and forewomen reduction in wages. The chief industries affected are iron and steel te excluded. The previous article, dealing with the average hourly (29,000 workers); engineering and machine making (63,000 workers); mings in Denmark in 1929, appeared in this GAZETTE for August, paper pulp industry (17,000 workers); paper manufacture (14,300 1930, page 288. workers); saw-milling (16,000 workers), and dock labour.

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WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

stage, expressed the opinion that, in view of the situation created by the recent currency developments in England, it was desirable for the time being that collective agreements fixing wage rates in Germany should be concluded only for short periods. Accordingly, an Emergency Order of the Federal President, dated 30th September, 1931, empowered the Federal Minister of Labour, when enforcing awards issued under the special arbitration procedure applied in the present case, to amend the period of validity of the award without the concurrence of the parties concerned. In the exercise of these extended powers, the Federal Minister of Labour thereupon limited the period of validity of the award limited the period of validity of the wage award in the Ruhr coal mining industry to 30th November, 1931.

At the same time the Order of 30th September, 1931, empowered the Federal Government, during the period from 1st October to 30th November, 1931, to relieve underground miners and their employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry of the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions, the loss to the unemployment insurance funds being made good by the Federal Exchequer. This concession may be extended beyond the period specified, and may be applied to other coal-mining areas. As the unemployment insurance contribution, which is fixed at 61 per cent. of the wage, is borne equally by the employer and the worker, the actual loss to the would be about 4 per cent., while the total savings of the employer in wages and unemployment insurance contributions in respect of underground miners would amount to about 10 per cent.

terminate the current wage agreement at 31st October next. Iron and Steel and Metal and Engineering Industry.—Negotiations regarding the conclusion of a fresh working hours agreement for the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry are at present proceeding. The original agreement was (as reported in this GAZETTE for August last, page 299) terminated by the trade unions on 1st October. In Bavaria, under a binding award recently issued, the wage agreement for foundry workers is to be extended without change. In the metal and engineering industry notice of termination of current wages agreements has been given by the employers in Berlin, Silesia, and the Hanover, Brunswick and Hagen-Schwelm

Textile Industry .-- A conciliation award recently issued for the Lausitz cloth industry provides that the wage rates in force under the agreement which expired on 31st August last shall be payable until 31st December next. Notice has been given by the employers in the Saxony-Thuringia weaving mills to terminate the current wage agreements.

BELGIUM.

Iron and Steel Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the iron and steel industry met on 16th September to discuss the employers' proposal for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. applicable in two cuts of 5 per cent. each on 1st October and 1st November. The workers' representatives rejected this proposal, and withdrew from the National Joint Commission. In certain undertakings a 5 per cent. wage cut was introduced from 1st October.

NORWAY.

Lock-outs in Various Industries .- As the balloting referred to in this GAZETTE for August (page 299) resulted in the rejection of the This GAZETTE for August (page 259) resided in the rejection of the Public Conciliator's proposals, further negotiations took place and another ballot was held in the first week of September. The result of this ballot was a majority in favour of acceptance of the proposals, with the minor amendments agreed on in the course of the negotiations. The resumption of work was delayed for a week by the employers' stipulation that the masons' union, a body outside the Federation of Trade Unions, must also accept the Conciliator's proposals; but work was generally resumed by 14th September. The separate proposal for the paper-making industry, involving a

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EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed, on the whole, a further decline. The decline continued in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick, tile, artificial stone and cement, glass, and iron and steel industries. Unemployment also increased in the engineering, paper, cotton, silk and artificial silk, and jute trades, in textile bleaching and finishing, in the tailoring and distributive trades, and in shipping, hotel, restaurant and boarding-house services.

There was a further improvement in coal-mining, and the numbers unemployed also decreased in the pottery, motor vehicle, wool textile, carpet, hosiery, and leather trades, and in dock and harbour service

The decline was experienced in all areas except the Midlands and North-Eastern Divisions. Employment remained moderate in London and the Southern areas and very bad in all other areas.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st September, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was $23 \cdot 2$, as compared with $22 \cdot 7$ at 24th August, 1931, and with $17 \cdot 6$ at 22nd September, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st September, 1931, was 17.9, as compared with 17.3 at 24th August, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $5 \cdot 3$, as compared with $5 \cdot 4$. For males alone the percentage at 21st September, 1931, was 24.3, and for females 20.4; at 24th August, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.7 and 20.0.

At 21st September, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 2,044,482 wholly unemployed, 654,755 temporarily stopped, and 112,378 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,811,615. This was 77,833 more than a month before, and 701,957 more than a year before. The total included 2,045,715 men, 76,825 boys, 627,628 women, and 61,447 girls.

The 2,044,482 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,363,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 571,070 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,110 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,855,512, included 270,605 men, 6,518 boys, 59,168 women and 3,550 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 21st September, 1931, was 2,885,268, and at 28th September, 1931, it was 2,896,989.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry continued to improve but was still bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th September, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931, and of 7.3 per cent. as compared with 27th September, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, was 4.63, an increase of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, but a decrease of 0.17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930

In the iron-mining industry employment showed little change and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it declined and was 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 was fair. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it was moderate. At chalk quarries it was very slack, and at tin mines and china clay quarries it was slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. Of 356 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of September was 62, as compared with 64 at the end of August, and 104 at the end of September, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment showed a decline and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was $46 \cdot 1$ at 21st September, 1931, as compared with $45 \cdot 2$ at 24th August, 1931, and $38 \cdot 1$ at 22nd September, 1930.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. It remained very bad also in steel sheet manufacture.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries .- In engineering employment remained bad, and showed a further decline on the whole. In marine, constructional and general engineering it was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. In textile engineering also it remained very bad. In the motor vehicle section it was still bad but showed a slight improvement; while in electrical

division and Scotland (the two principal districts) the percentages

of insured workpeople unemployed were $64 \cdot 0$ and $66 \cdot 4$ respectively, the former showing a slight improvement and the latter a decline.

In the other metal trades employment was still either slack or bad but showed a slight improvement in some sections. It was slack in the tube, brasswork, hollow-ware, metallic bedstead, needle and fishing tackle, nut and bolt, and stove and grate trades; and bad in the wire manufacturing, sheet metal, cutlery, file, edge tool, jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry employment continue very bad in all departments; holiday stoppages were extended by many firms. Towards the end of the month, however, there were signs of increased activity. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 44.6 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 42.8 at 24th August, 1931, and 43.7 at 22nd September, 1930.

In the wool textile industry employment, both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, was better at the end of September than in August. It was still bad, however, with much short time working in all the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 35.2 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36.6 at 24th August, 1931, and 26.4 at 22nd September, 1930. In the carpet trade employment showed some improvement, but continued very slack.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed an improvement but was still slack on the whole. In the lace trade it showed little change and continued bad. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment again declined and was very bad. In the jute trade it showed a slight decline and continued very bad; in the linen industry it showed little change and remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it remained very bad, with much short time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade remained very slack on the whole. In the dress making and millinery trades employment was moderate. In the shirt and collar trade it showed a slight decline and was very slack. In the corset trade it was fairly good. In the glove trade it remained slack. In fel hat manufacture it showed a slight decline and remained slack.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little chang and continued moderate, with much short-time working. percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 19.9 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 20.3 at 24th August, 1931, and 17.0 at 22nd September, 1930.

Leather Trades.-Employment showed a slight improvement but was still slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades, particularly in the painting and decorating section, employment showed a decline in all areas except Northern Ireland, and was very slack on th As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers and masons and was moderate to slack with these lasses; it also declined with carpenters, plasterers, tradesmen' labourers and plumbers, and was very slack with the three former classes and bad with the latter. With slaters it showed little change, and remained very slack, while with painters it showed a marked seasonal decline and was bad. In brick manufacture employmen showed a further slight decline and was slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; with coachbuilders it declined slightly, and continued very slack; and it also remained slack with millsawyers

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued moderate; there was again a considerable amount of short time working in a number of districts. With letterpress printers employment continued moderate on the whole; in London and a number of other centres it show a decline and was bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers em ployment remained fairly good on the whole. With lithographi printers it showed a decline and remained slack on the whole much short time was worked in many centres. With lithograph artists employment declined and was slack; and it was also slack with further decline, with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed an improvement but was still bad, on the whole; there was a considerable decrease in short-time working. At Worcester and at Bristol employment continued fair. In th stoneware section in Scotland it remained bad.

In the glass trades employment showed a further decline, and remained bad in all sections.

Fishing .- Employment with fishermen showed a decline and remained bad, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- Employment with dock labourers showed a slight improvement but was still slack. With seamen it was bad on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE In ship-building and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and showed little change on the whole. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland (the two principal district) the Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

	Workpeople included in the	Sentember		r Dec. (–) red with a
Industry.	Returns for September, 1931.	September, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining Iron ,, shale ,,	821,588 4,732 1,656	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 63 5 · 23 5 · 88	Days. + 0.04 + 1.47 - 0.04	Days. - 0.17 - 0.17 - 0.11
Pig Iron		Furnaces in Blast. 62 Mills working.	Number.	Number. - 42
Tinplate and Steel Sheet		367 Shifts Worked (one week).	-41 Per cent.	- 9 Per cent

	Workpeople included		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for September, 1931.	September, 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron Shale	821,588 4,732 1,656	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 63 5 · 23 5 · 88	Days. + 0.04 + 1.47 - 0.04	Days. - 0.17 - 0.17 - 0.11	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 45.676	Furnaces in Blast. 62 Mills working. 367 Shifts Worked (one week). 233,398	Number. - 2 - 41 Per cent. - 3.7	Number. - 42 - 9 Per cent. - 20.7	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
{ Industry.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	61,012 49,174 68,598 9,636 58,582 9,856 10,468	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 8 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 9.0 \\ - & 6.5 \\ - & 0.5 \\ - & 3.1 \\ - & 7.2 \\ - & 5.9 \end{array}$	£ 96,861 88,552 103,766 16,420 123,962 16,953 27,350	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + \ 0.7 \\ + \ 4.1* \\ + \ 6.6* \\ + \ 5.2 \\ - \ 2.2* \\ + 11.8 \\ + \ 0.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3.6 \\ -13.94 \\ + 7.4 \\ - 6.04 \\ - 14.14 \\ - 6.1 \end{array}$	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July,	Percentage Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	1930. (Totals).	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Irelaud Special Schemes	2,255,620 929,770 864,400 1,847,230 2,020,760 2,181,890 1,307,810 592,520 266,000 139,700	$14.6 \\ 13.2 \\ 15.7 \\ 21.6 \\ 31.7 \\ 30.5 \\ 30.7 \\ 36.2 \\ 30.9 \\ 4.6 $	$9 \cdot 2 9 \cdot 2 10 \cdot 8 22 \cdot 2 24 \cdot 5 32 \cdot 9 22 \cdot 1 18 \cdot 5 26 \cdot 0 1 \cdot 1 9 \cdot 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2$	$12 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$+ \frac{4.6}{4.5} + \frac{4.5}{7.5} + \frac{7.5}{4.4} + \frac{4.4}{7.1} + \frac{1.1}{1.1}$
Total	12,405,700	24.3	20.4	23.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.6

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

and the second			Males	and Fema	and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number
1930. 2 September	18.0	16.8	12.7	4.9	17.6	1930. 29 Sept.	2,230,00
7 October 4 November 2 December	19·4 19·8 20·7	16.8 17.2 18.8	13.9 14.8 14.9	4.8 4.3 5.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec.	2,308,00 2,359,00 2,725,00
1931. January Jebruary	22·1 22·6	19·9 19·6	16·5 16·7	5·0 5·0	21.5	1931. 26 Jan. 23 Feb.	2,671,00 2,694,00
7 April	22.7 22.0 21.9	18·4 18·0 17·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	5·0 4·6 4·5	$21 \cdot 5$ 20 \cdot 9 20 \cdot 8	30 Mar. 27 Apr. 1 June	2,655,00 2,594,00 2,702,00
2 June 7 July 4 August 1 September	$23 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 8$ $23 \cdot 7$ $24 \cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$16 \cdot 4$ $16 \cdot 7$ $17 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 9$	5·4 5·9 5·4 5·3	$21 \cdot 8$ $22 \cdot 6$ $22 \cdot 7$ $23 \cdot 2$	29 June 27 July 31 Aug. 28 Sept.	2,736,00 2,783,00 2,834,00

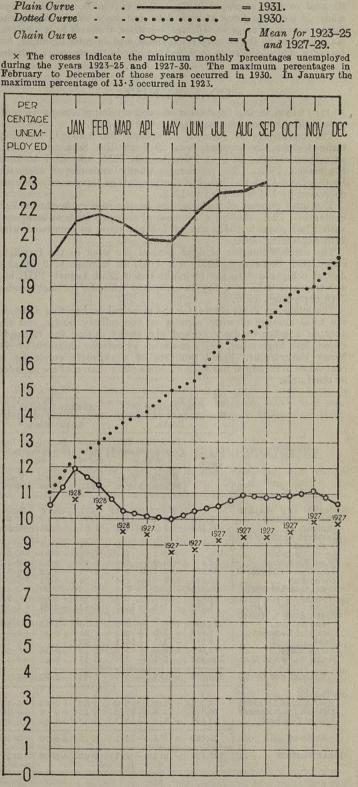
* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

						Total.		
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of numbers Insured at July, 1930.	
London		1,253	4,554	2,075	4,381	12,263	0.54	
South-Eastern		783	2,311	868	1,640	5,602	0.60	
South-Western		789	1,947	637	1,288	4,661	0.54	
Midlands		1,533	3,415	497	2,552	7,997	0.43	
North-Eastern		780	4,065	802	2,599	8,246	0.41	
North-Western		822	3,480	777	3,167	8,246	0.38	
Scotland		1,059	2,319	527	1,784	5,689	0.44	
Wales		431	1,468	365	537	2,801	0.47	
GREAT BRITAIN	•••	7,450	23,559	6,548	17,948	55,505	0.46	

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

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 September showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but was still bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $29 \cdot 7$ at 21st September, 1931, as compared with $30 \cdot 9$ at 24th August, 1931, and $23 \cdot 1$ at 22nd September, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by $0 \cdot 1$ from $19 \cdot 4$ to $19 \cdot 5$, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by $1 \cdot 3$ from $11 \cdot 5$ to $10 \cdot 2$.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th September, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 22nd August, 1931, and of 7.3 per cent. as compared with 27th September, 1930.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, was 4.63, an increase of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, but a decrease of 0.17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, 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 26th September, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

			Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
26th Sept.	(-) as c	ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
38,606 105,188	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent} \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	Per cent - 11 · 3 - 14 · 8	Days. 4.73 4.58	Days. +0.05 +0.21	Days. -0.05 -0.35	
7,757 106,789 49,474 69,276 52,793 60,438	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -17 \cdot 2 \\ -7 \cdot 4 \\ -0 \cdot 4 \\ -4 \cdot 6 \\ -2 \cdot 4 \\ -2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 48 \\ 4 \cdot 48 \\ 4 \cdot 01 \\ 3 \cdot 71 \\ 4 \cdot 30 \\ 4 \cdot 26$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 67 \\ - 0 \cdot 01 \\ - 0 07 \\ - 0 \cdot 18 \\ - 0 01 \\ - 0 \cdot 20 \\ \end{array} $	+0.38 -0.34 -0.09 -0.14 +0.09 -0.10	
21,576 29,850 9,643 5,832	-1.2 + 0.9 + 1.0 + 1.1	-15.5 + 0.2 + 0.8 + 16.8	4.61 4.39 5.20 5.50	+0.41 -0.20 +0.57	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.13 \\ +0.19 \\ -0.06 \\ +0.10 \\ +0.12 \\ -0.08 \end{array} $	
150,564	+ 0.0 + 0.1 - 0.5	- 7.4	5.13	-0.25	-0.08 - 0.39	
12,500 19,492 50,890	$+ 2 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 9 + 4 \cdot 8$	-6.0 -12.8 -10.1	5·50 5·17 5·30	+0.69 +0.06 +0.64	+0.43 + 0.26 + 0.08	
82,882 821,588	+ 3.5 - 0.1	$\frac{-10\cdot 1}{-7\cdot 3}$	5·30 4·63	$\frac{+0.50}{+0.04}$	$\frac{+0.18}{-0.17}$	
	Wage Ea 26th Sept., 1931. 38,606 105,188 7,757 106,789 49,474 69,2793 60,438 17,216 21,576 29,850 9,643 5,832 13,704 150,564 738,706 12,500 19,492 50,890 82,882	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, was 1.16 days per week, of which 1.10 days were due to want of trade and trans-port difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, was 1.19 days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties, the correspondence of the fortnight ended 200 and the fortnight ended 200 and 1.00 of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930, were 0.99 of a day per week, and 0.96 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was between onefifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th September, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,917,700 tons, as compared with 14,775,600 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1931, and 18,221,700 tons in the four weeks ended 27th September, 1930.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 21st September, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th August, 1931, and 1951, and

• 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.

			ersons Re at 21st Se			Inc. (Dec. (To	-) in tal
4.000	Numl	pers.	Pe	rcentage	percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
reat Britain Ingland and	208,468	109,291	19.5	10.2	29.7	- 1.2	+ 6.6
Wales otland incipal Districts in England and Wales :	177,074 31,394	105,790 3,501	18·7 25·8	11·1 2·9	29·8 28·7	- 0.7 - 4.7	+ 6.6 + 6.3
Northumber- land Durbam Cumberland and Westmor-	12,286 44,254	6,515 6,627	23.6 28.8	12.6 4.3	36·2 33·1	-0.6 +0.9	+ 7.3 + 9.0
land Forkshire	3,280 23,500	552 32,644	27·7 13·1	4.7 18.3	32·4 31·4	-2.7 -6.9	+ 8.9 + 12.7
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	16,410 5,441	18,488 4,623	18·1 8·6	20·3 7·4	38·4 16·0	$+ \frac{6 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 2}$	+ 4.7 + 0.7
Leicestershire Warwickshire staffs., Wor-	6,202 746	3,745 1,098	9·3 6·1	5·7 9·0	15.0 15.1	- 0.2 + 8.1	$+ 3.2 \\ - 5.5$
cester and Salop Hos. and	10,737	4,634	15.2	6.5	21.7	- 1.2	+ 2.2
Somerset	1,483 285	1,617	$12.5 \\ 5.3$	13.6	26·1 5·3	+ 0.3 + 0.4	+ 10.1 - 0.8
Wales and Monmouth	50,892	25,235	22.1	11.0	33.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.2

October, 1931.

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 5,197,500 tons in September, 1931, as compared with 4,849,600 tons in August, 1931, and with 6,579,300 tons in September, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during September, and was very EMPLOYMENT showed intile change during September, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 42.3 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 42.1 at 24th August, 1931, and 22.7 at 22nd September, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

	peop Min	mber of Wo ple employed nes included the Returns	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+ Dec. (-) pared w	as com-	
	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,045	Per cent. - 27.5	Per cent. - 39·1	Days. 5.37	Days. + 2.84	Days. + 0.47	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	1,405 1,282	$\begin{array}{c} + & 7 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	- 44.5 - 20.1	5·42 4·78		$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.58 \\ - & 0.71 \end{array}$	
ALL DISTRICTS	4,732	- 12.9	- 36.9	5.23	+ 1.47	- 0.17	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, by firms making returns was 1,656, showing a decrease of 4.9 per cent. as compared with August, 1931, and a decrease of 34.7 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* the period by the mines making returns was 5.88 in September, 193 as compared with 5.92 in August, 1931, and 5.99 in September, 1930

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued to decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40.4 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 39.9 at 24th August, 1931, and 30.1 at 22nd September, 1930.

· See footnote . in previous column.

October, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 62 furnaces were in operation at the The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufaeof Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 0.2 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1931, as compared with 64 at the end of August, 1931, and 104 at the end of September, 1930. In the case of 68 firms, employing 8,472 work people at the end of September, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 10.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1931, and a decrease of 41.3 per turers, amounted to 400,500 tons in September, 1931, as compared with 357,300 tons in August, 1931, and 580,600 tons in September, 1930. TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES. cent. compared with September, 1930. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of September, 1931, August, 1931 and September, 1930 :----

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	of Furnaces.	Sept., 1931.	Aug. 1931.	Sept. 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				a de la composition de la comp		
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	87	18	21	25	- 3	- 7
Lancs Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	36	5	3	10	+ 2	- 5
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	25	4	4	8		- 4
and Northants	43	21	21	24		- 3
Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-	23	6	7	11	- 1	- 5
wick	38	6	6	9		- 3
mouthshire	21	1	1	4		- 3
England and Wales	273	61	63	91	- 2	-30
SCOTLAND	83	1	1	13		-12
GREAT BRITAIN	356	62	64	104	- 2	-42

The production of pig iron in September, 1931, amounted to 248,200 tons, compared with 275,700 tons in August, 1931, and 425,000 tons in September, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a decline, and remained rery bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, neluding those temporarily stopped, was $46 \cdot 1$ at 21st September, 931, as compared with $45 \cdot 2$ at 24th August, 1931, and $38 \cdot 1$ at 22nd September, 1930.

At certain firms, employing 45,676 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th September, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during September, and showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland (the two principal districts) ring which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd August, 1931, the percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed were $64 \cdot 0$ and $66 \cdot 4$ respectively, the former showing a slight improvement and the latter a decline. The two Southern divisions, which showed and by 20.7 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. The verage number of shifts during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 1$ a slight improvement, were still the only divisions with less than In the week ended 26th September, 1931, as compared with $5 \cdot 3$ in August, 1931, and $5 \cdot 1$ in September, 1930. 40 per cent. unemployed. Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in practically The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---all districts. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured

	empl	of Workp loyed by l aking retu	Firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*		workpeople un 21st September 24th August, 19	, 1931, a	nd the inc	crease or de	ecrease as	ily stop s compar	ped, at ed with					
	Week ended 26th Sept.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 26th Sept.,	Dec. (com	(+) or (-) as pared th a) or) as red a		+) or -) as vared h a		8		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployee		age ved at pt.,	Decreas Perce	e (+) or e (-) in entage loyed as
a labor hourseling	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Divisions.	l Nui ed Wo mplo Sept	as compa	ared with a	Percentage Unemployed a 21st Sept., 1931.	com	pared th a				
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per . cent.	Per cent.		Total Number of InsuredWorkpeople Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Une 2.2	Month before.	Year before.				
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	3,814 907 17,510 1,107 6,135 6,451 9,752	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 9 \cdot 4 \\ - & 21 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 15 \cdot 8 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -32 \cdot 9 \\ -40 \cdot 1 \\ -16 \cdot 3 \\ -53 \cdot 0 \\ -14 \cdot 6 \\ -16 \cdot 2 \\ -22 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	21,738 3,367 78,800 5,489 33,701 36,926 53,377	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.2 \\ -18.7 \\ -7.3 \\ +20.0 \\ +1.9 \\ +4.1 \\ -4.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 32.5 \\ - 47.4 \\ - 13.9 \\ - 49.4 \\ - 14.7 \\ - 14.7 \\ - 24.5 \end{array} $	London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4,232 1,266 5,699 141 39,084 15,496 37,470 4,531 5,868	$\begin{array}{r} - & 333 \\ - & 278 \\ - & 227 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 1,104 \\ + & 620 \\ + & 1,284 \\ + & 156 \\ - & 515 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,060 \\ + & 508 \\ + & 1,478 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 11,637 \\ + & 3,135 \\ + & 15,428 \\ + & 355 \\ + & 2,932 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 64 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 8 \\ 66 \cdot 4 \\ 61 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.5 \\ - 3.7 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 0.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.2 \\ + 2.1 \\ - 4.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +21 \cdot 4 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \\ + 6 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 4 \\ +19 \cdot 0 \\ +10 \cdot 9 \\ +27 \cdot 3 \\ + 4 \cdot 8 \\ +23 \cdot 6 \end{array} $				
TOTAL	45,676	- 3.3	-21.2	233,398	- 3.7	- 20.7	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	113,787	- 395	+ 37,522	55.6	- 0.2	+18.3				
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	10,093 13,954 251 3,568 4,108 2,763 4,237 38,974 6,702	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.5 \\ - 0.8 \\ - 28.9 \\ + 14.7 \\ - 7.3 \\ - 7.0 \\ - 9.1 \\ \hline - 1.7 \\ - 11.5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -15 \cdot 7 \\ -13 \cdot 7 \\ -33 \cdot 4 \\ +15 \cdot 6 \\ -5 \cdot 3 \\ -15 \cdot 7 \\ -44 \cdot 6 \\ \hline -16 \cdot 8 \\ -39 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	53,639 71,932 1,219 18,210 21,745 14,150 22,834 203,729 29,669	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.8\\ -25.1\\ +19.8\\ -5.6\\ -10.8\\ -7.7\\ \hline -2.5\\ -11.2\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 15 \cdot 3 \\ - 13 \cdot 6 \\ - 31 \cdot 0 \\ + 19 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 18 \cdot 9 \\ - 39 \cdot 3 \\ \hline - 15 \cdot 4 \\ - 44 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	SHIPI According to the gross tonna Britain and Ire 417,385 tons, as and 1,116,746 t a decrease of 13 figures at the e compared with September, 1930 any quarter sin on which work The tonnage	30r Lloyd's ge of ma eland at compare ons at th 8,218 tor nd of Ju the ton 0. The fi ce Septe had been	H SEPTI Register erchant v the end of with 55 he end of hs in the ne, 1931, nage whi igure for mber, 186 h suspend	ressels und of Septem 5,603 tons a September work in ha and a dec ch was be the latest 37, and inc ed.	931. y Shipbu er constr ber, 1930 at the end r, 1930. nd as con trease of ing built quarter is ludes abo	ilding R uction in L, amoun I of June There w apared w 699,361 at the s lower t put 64,00	n Great nted to e, 1931, as thus rith the tons as end of han for 20 tons				
TOTAL	45,676	- 3.3	-21·2	233,398	- 3.7	- 20.7	38,675 tons, she	owing an	increase	of 15,316	tons as	compare	d with				

Wales and Mon-	4,103	- 1.0	-15.
mouth	4,237	- 9.1	-44.6
Total, England and Wales Scotland	38,974 6,702	$-1.7 \\ -11.5$	- 16 · 16 · 1
TOTAL	45,676	- 3.3	-21.2

* 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.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the week ended 26th September, 1931, 297 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 331* in the week ended 29th August, 1931, and with 299 in the week ended 27th September, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40.7 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36.8 at 24th August, 1931, and 40.1 at 22nd September, 1930.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained very bad. In the week ended 26th September, 1931, 70 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 77* in the week ended 29th August, 1931, and in the week ended 27th September, 1930.

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

Number of Works Open.					Number of Mills in Operation.				
Works.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a		
	26th Sept., 1931.	Mont		Yes befor		26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.*	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	53 9	-+	6 1	++++	13	297 70	- 34 - 7	= 2 7	
TOTAL	62	-	5	+	4	367	- 41	- 9	

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1931, amounted to 54,033 tons, or 1,553 tons more than in August, 1931, but 4,456 tons less than in September, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

the previous quarter. For the purpose stated that during the six months ended March, 1930, the monthl average of tonnage commenced was over 154,000 tons.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 80,340 tons, as compared with 170,100 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 89,760 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines either under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1931, amounted to 469,155 h.p., as compared with 559,797 h.p. in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained bad, and showed a further decline on the whole. In marine, constructional, and general engineering it was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. In textile engineering also it remained very bad. In the motor vehicle section it was still bad, but showed a slight improvement; while in electrical engineering it remained slack and showed a slight decline. Compared with a year before employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas, the greatest decline being in marine engin-

eering. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of

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

		Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.							
Division.	General Engineer- ing : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Maríne neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Alrcraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a	
and a star	General Engling ing ; Engling ing ing ing ing ing ing ing ing ing	Ele Engl	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engli	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotiand Wales Northern Ireland	10,301 8,230 5,254 22,494 42,296 50,717 29,766 2,029	1,609 1,070 240 4,653	234 331 921 182 12,151 333 10,028 53 3,021	154 138 1,983 2,097 992 2,256 253	6,278 4,395 3,741 32,840 2,863 5,974 2,225 546 351	18,936 14,180 10,294 62,152 60,883 62,079 44,850 2,960 5,999	$\begin{array}{r} +1,229\\ +698\\ -468\\ -691\\ +3,073\\ +1,414\\ +790\\ -60\\ +604\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 8,139 \\ + & 5,934 \\ + & 4,765 \\ + 20,306 \\ + 16,446 \\ + 16,727 \\ + 20,413 \\ + & 748 \\ + & 3,711 \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	173,593	13,863	27,254	8,410	59,213	282,333	+6,589	+ 97,189	

	and the second	and the second second	Transformer and	he down of the	and the second s			
- 61 . 10 R . 4	Pe	ercenta	ges Un	employ	ved at 2	1st Sept	ember, 1	931.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 39 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	29.3 13.4 14.4 11.8 55.1 49.0 51.0 37.9 47.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 29 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 57 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 0.3 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.7 \\ + & 3.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.6 \\ + 6.8 \\ + 9.0 \\ + 9.8 \\ + 9.6 \\ + 17.7 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 23.4 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	29.3	15.4	45.4	30.1	24.0	27 · 8	+ 0.7	+ 9.6
Ditto, Aug., 1931 Ditto, Sept., 1930	28 · 4 19 · 8	$\begin{array}{c}15\cdot 0\\9\cdot 3\end{array}$	44·2 22·4	26.7 19.2	$24 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 4$	$27 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2$		

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in general and marine engineering, and showed a decline in both sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was very bad and showed a decline, which was most marked in the motor vehicle section; in textile engineering much short time was worked.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed some improvement but was still very bad; it also remained very bad in general engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment showed little general change and remained slack. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained quiet in all sections; there was some decline in general engineering, but in the motor vehicle section in the South-Western division employment continued to improve.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, particularly in marine engineering. In Wales it remained very bad; and it was also very bad in Northern Ireland, where it showed a decline both in general and in marine engineering.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued very had in all departments in September; holiday stoppages were extended by many firms. Towards the end of the month, however, there were signs of increased activity.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44.6 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 42.8 at 24th August, 1931, and with 43.7at 22nd September, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment with spinners continued bad, but showed a slight improvement both in the American and in the Egyptian sections. At Glossop employment was extremely bad; five large mills in this area are closed. At Stalybridge and Stockport the depression continued; at Hyde, although employment was bad, most of the mills were working, and no extension of holiday stoppages was reported. At Oldham employment in the spinning sec continued very bad, and was worse than in August; many mills have been totally stopped for a long time; allowing for all forms

of unemployment and under-employment, production was only about 38 per cent. of full capacity. In the weaving section employ. ment continued very slack. In both sections there were signs of improvement at the end of the month.

October, 1931.

At Bolton employment remained very bad with spinners, and slack with card-room workers; extended stoppages at the local holidays were fairly general; with weavers and winders employment was reported as bad, with a considerable amount of under-employ. ment. At Leigh employment with spinners continued bad. At Bury a slight improvement was reported in the spinning section, but in the weaving section the position was said to be slightly worse; employment was very poor in both sections. At Rochdale the depression continued

At Preston, apart from temporary stoppages following the annual holidays, there was little change; employment generally was bad. At Chorley increased short-time was reported. At Blackburn there was no improvement; at the end of September 78 mills were closed down (out of a total of about 130 in the district), and about 64 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed. At Accrington there was a further decline in the employment of weavers. At Darwen employment with weavers showed a further decline; workers in the preparatory processes were working irregular short time, and there was much under-employment among weavers; over 40 mills were closed down. At Great Harwood there was no improvement; were closed down. At Great Harwood there was no improvement; 2,800 women weavers were totally unemployed at the end of September. At Burnley there was little change; few of the mills still working had their full complement of looms running, and the number of surplus weavers, winders and other workers was said to be gradually increasing. At Padiham and at Colne employ-ment continued very bad. At Nelson a number of firms extended the holiday stoppage; short-time working was prevalent, and most firms were running with weavers on half or three-quarters of the usual number of looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, with large numbers of workers unemployed or under-employed.

In Yorkshire employment continued very bad, with short time general; over half of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th September were on short time, losing about 11 hours each on the average.

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

		Number of Workpeople.			Wages pa Workpeop		
enness d id a med of emilies the state	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	26th Sept., 1931.			26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	10,530 19,466 23,910 7,106	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 15,567 28,485 37,197 15,612	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.7 \\ - & 0.8 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 5.9 + 6.4 + 1.8 + 1.0	
TOTAL	61,012	+ 1.8	- 0.5	96,861	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	4,219 6,035 8,581 10,605 6,466 3,525 5,411	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.7 \\ + 16.9 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 3.2 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 7 \\ -$	+ 6.6 -17.5 + 5.4 + 4.4 - 5.9 -11.5 +18.1	6,123 9,233 13,854 16,418 10,668 5,487 8,465	+ 6.3 +14.8 - 1.6 + 3.6 + 2.3 + 8.5 - 5.1	+ 6.8 -13.6 + 4.3 + 9.3 + 6.4 - 4.1 + 12.3 + 11.8	
and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Vorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,161 2,976 2,407 1,564 1,819 2,243	$ \begin{array}{r} -5 \cdot 3 \\ +10 \cdot 0 \\ -1 \cdot 6 \\ +13 \cdot 6 \\ -21 \cdot 9 \\ -3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 9.8 \\ + 0.9 \\ - 3.8 \\ + 22.3 \\ - 30.5 \\ - 0.6 \\ \end{array} $	8,753 4,955 5,028 1,775 2,946 3,156	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ +2.2 \\ -6.5 \\ -3.0 \\ -18.0 \\ -7.7 \end{array} $	+11 + 7 + 6 + 6 + 19 + -18 + -18 + -1 + -18 +	
TOTAL	61,012	+ 1.8	- 0.5	96,861	+ 0.7	+ 3.	

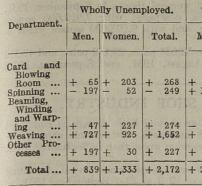
Returns from firms employing about 58,500 operatives in the week ended 26th September showed that about 23 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15 hours each on an average

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 21st September, 1931 :--

Department.	artment. Wholly Unemy			ployed. Temporarily Stop				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning	2,653 15,307	14,979 11,929	17,632 27,236	2,637 13,986	11,409 9,235	14,046 23,221	31,67 50,45	
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other, Processes	3,041 13,548 2,160	14,604 45,786 568	17,645 59,334 2,728	2,747 6,877 799	13,924 17,209 496	16,671 24,086 1,295	34,31 83,42 4,02	
Total	36,709	87,866	124,575	27,046	52,273	79,319	203,89	

October, 1931.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th August, 1931 :---



The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 40,055,000 lbs. in September, 1931, compared with 59,975,800 lbs. in August, 1931, and with 53,621,900 lbs. in

September, 1930. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 9,006,500 lbs. in September, 1931, compared with 11,195,900 lbs. in August, 1931, and with overtime was recorded The *exports* of cotton piece-goods in September, 1931, were 128,460,100 square yards, compared with 143,805,900 square yards in the previous month, and 142,716,700 square yards in September, 1930. 9,107,700 lbs. in September, 1930. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :--

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT, both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, was better at the end of September than in August; it was still bad, however, with much short time and unemployment in all the principal districts. In the carpet trade also employment showed some improve-ment, but continued very slack. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.2 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36.6 at 24th August, 1931, and with 26.4 at 22nd September, 1930.

Worsted Section .- At Bradford and at Huddersfield an improvement was reported towards the end of the month; there was also a slight improvement at most of the other principal centres, except Keighley, where employment was stated to be definitely worse. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 26th September showed that about 46 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 15 hours each on the average; less than 5 per cent. worked overtime.

With wool sorters employment continued bad; it was worse than in August, and worse also than a year ago; 25 per cent. of the trade union operatives were reported to be on short time. In the wool combing department a slight improvement was reported in the activity of all sections during the latter part of the month; but there was still a considerable amount of short time working. Over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 16 hours in short time in the week ended 26th September

In the worsted spinning department employment showed an improvement; slightly less short time working was reported at Halifax. About 42 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 26th September, losing about 13 hours each on the average. In the worsted weaving department there was also an improvement. About 44 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 26th September, losing 16 hours each on the average.*

Woollen Section .- Employment, though still bad, was better than in August. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th September showed that 40 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 47 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing between 13 and 14 hours each on the average in each department. In the woollen section as a whole, 42 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 14 hours each in short time* in the week ended 26th September; there was very little overtime except in the spinning department, in which 10 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of about 81 hours each on the average.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district an improvement was reported at the end of the month, with more overtime and night work. There was also a slight improvement in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.); but the general state of employment at Dewsbury was still very unsatisfactory. At Leeds employment was bad, and showed little change; at Morley there was a considerable decrease in the numbers on short time, but a further increase in the number wholly unemployed; at Stanningley there was an improvement in the low grade woollen trade, but most firms were working short time; much under-employment persisted at Wakeheld. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained extremely slack. In the blanket trade an improvement was reported in Yorkshire; full time working continued at Hebden Bridge. In the Stockport area there was little change; at Rochdale there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very poor, and worse than a year earlier.

* 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 MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Temp	Total.		
Men.	Women.	Total.	10081.
	i sede		li ensi
356 1,197	+ 703 + 74	+ 1,059 + 1,271	+ 1,327 + 1,022
	A 10	DEL.	
119 571	-413 + 1,100	- 532 + 1,671	-258 + 3,323
221	+ 56	+ 277	+ 504
2,226	+ 1,520	+ 3,746	+ 5,918
	The Contraction of the later	Constanting of the	

In the West of England some improvement was reported at Trowbridge, but there was a decline at Westbury. In Wales employment showed little change, and remained slack.

In Scotland the depression continued, but there was some im-provement at the end of the month. At Galashiels one or two of the mills resumed full time, but there was no marked general improvement. At Alloa there was a further improvement; a number of workpeople resumed work, and there was some night shift working.

Carpet Section .- The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the carpet industry, including those temporarily stopped, was 22.8 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 28.8 at 24th August, 1931, and with 20.9 at 22nd September, 1930.

At Kidderminster employment was bad, but showed a seasonal improvement; operatives in the Wilton section were on short time, but those in the Axminster and tapestry sections were mostly on full time. At Worcester employment in the horsehair carpet trade was fairly good. In Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still very quiet. In Scotland, an improvement was reported at Kilmarnock, but increased short time at Bridgeton (Glasgow) and at Ayr.

In the carpet industry as a whole, 41 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th September, losing 12 hours each on an average; little

EA		Number of orkpeople		Total all	Wages pa Workpeop	id to le.
(reduced) (reduced)	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 =100.)	Week ended 26th Sept., 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	10,019 32,868 15,254 8,756 1,701	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 8 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	78·4 79·5 79·6 89·6 95·4	17,369 42,110 24,135 17,792 2,360	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 5 \cdot 3 \\ + & 9 \cdot 7 \\ + & 13 \cdot 5 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	53.6 65.0 61.2 68.5 52.9
Total—Worsted	68,598	+ 3.5	80.5	103,766	+ 6.6	62.4
Woollen SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	942 11,522 20,031 14,868 1,811	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	72 · 2 79 · 3 83 · 7 84 · 4 67 · 9	1,887 21,460 31,691 30,025 3,489	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	68 · 4 75 · 8 75 · 6 77 · 8 68 · 5
Total—Woollen	49,174	+ 2.2	82.0	88,552	+ 4.1	75.8
CARPET SECTION	9,636	+ 1.1	102.3	16,420	+ 5.2	93.2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	127,408	+ 2.8	82.2	208,738	÷ 5·4	69.4
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Kelghley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	28,669 7,872 7,679 7,541 7,035 3,248	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 10 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 8 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	75.4 92.9 78.1 85.9 81.1 95.7	44,413 12,228 11,137 10,863 9,867 4,337	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 18 \cdot 1 \\ + & 9 \cdot 3 \\ + & 14 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	55.1 67.0 62.6 69.6 65.6 85.7
Total, West				.,		
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	62,044 4,489 297 1,768	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	80·2 82·8 101·8 84·8	92,845 7,492 578 2,851	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \\ + & 12 \cdot 5 \\ + & 5 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	60.7 71.7 101.0 110.7
Total—Worsted	68,598	+ 3.5	80.5	103,766	+ 6.6	62.4
WoolLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	10,256 9,472 6,908	- 0.7 + 0.6 + 3.1	73·2 80·6 86·8	20,315 17,892 12,687	+ 4.3	63·8 85·1 79·5
Halifax and Calder	2,226	$+ 2.5 \\ - 1.2$	83·7 96·1	4,434 1,423	+ 7.5	72·2 65·4
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	29,737 4,335	+ 0.8 + 3.8	80·8 85·5	56,751	+ 3.7	75·4 78·4
and Midlands Scotland Wales	3,598 11,362 142	+ 2.5 + 5.3 + 10.9	88.0 81.7 111.0	5,890 18,150 193	+ 8.6	88·4 72·6 108·7
Total—Woollen	49,174	+ 2.2	82.0	88,552	+ 4.1	75.8
CARPET SECTION	9,636	+ 1.1	102.3	16,420	+ 5.2	93.2
Tstal—Wool Textile Industry	127,408	+ 2.8	82.2	208,738	+ 5.4	69.4

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in

Comparison of earn ngs is a sected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.
 T Most of the districts are miticated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

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the week ended 26th September, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd August, 1931:—

Percentage Inc (+) or Dec (-) in n

	employed as compared with previous month. (-without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")								
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts (includ- ing not speci- fied).				
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews-	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ + & 21 \cdot 5 \\ - & 10 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 9 \\ + & 5 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 9 \\ - & 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ + & 21 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 18 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 10 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 8 \cdot 8 \\ - & 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $				
bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding	+ 1.7	+ 3.6 + 2.1	+ 8.8	+ 3.9 + 1.3	+ 4.7 + 3.5				
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$\begin{array}{r} + 22 \cdot 1 \\ + \overline{0} \cdot 9 \end{array}$	+ 0.8 + 0.8 + 4.8	- 1·9 	$+ \underbrace{4 \cdot 0}_{+ 0 \cdot 7}$	+ 2.8 + 0.7 + 3.1				
TOTAL	+ 2.3	+ 2.1	+ 8.0	+ 1.7	+ 35				

	Percentage Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ in numbers employed as compared with previous month.						
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).			
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Talifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Mid- lands Scotland Wales	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.6 \\ +0.4 \\ +6.2 \\ +2.0 \\ -6.5 \\ +0.4 \\ +8.0 \\ +1.8 \\ +2.8 \\ +11.5 \\ \end{array} $	$+ 1.6 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 2.1 \\ + 4.4 \\ + 20.0$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.6 \\ + \ 2.9 \\ + \ 3.1 \\ + \ 1.4 \\ - \ 0.7 \\ + \ 2.0 \\ - \ 0.6 \\ + \ 3.8 \\ + \ 7.4 \\ + \ 6.1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 3.1 \\ + & 2.5 \\ - & 1.2 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 3.8 \\ + & 2.5 \\ + & 5.3 \\ + & 10.9 \\ \end{array} $			
TOTAL	+ 1.5	+ 2.2	+ 3.2	+ 2.2			

The following Table shows the number of men and of women

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st September, 1931.								
Department.	Whol	ly Unemi	oloyed.	Temp					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Мев.	Women.	Total.	Total.		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	411	10	421	921	11	932	1,353		
Preparing	858	1,079	1.937	901	446	1,347	3,284		
Wool Combing	633	794	1,427	1,489	1,250	2,739	4,166		
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	869 627	269 400	1,138 1,027	1,115 686	214 410	1,329 1,096	2,467 2,123		
Spinning Wool Winding and	1,118	5,314	6,432	906	5,012	5,918	12,350		
Warping	319	90	409	447	158	6 05	1,014		
Warping	153	950	1,103	511	1,421	1,932	3,035		
Woollen Weaving	419 385	2,491 2,657	2,910 3,042	746 245	3,316 6,170	4,062 6,415	6,972		
Other Processes	1,622	294	1,916	1,708	287	1,995	9,457 3,911		
Total	7,414	14,348	21,762	9,675	18,695	28,370	50,132		

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th August, 1931 :--

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.				Temporarily Stopped.					ped.	10 AND		
Dopar ament.	Men.	Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	- 13	-	2	-	15	+	129	+	9	+	138	+	123
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding	+ 13 + 103 + 106	+	23 19 2	+1	36 122 108	++	24 119 170	-+++	55 401 37	- +	31 520 133	++	642 25
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+ 1 +100		3 2	-	2 98	-	84 58	-	70 826		154 884		150
Wool Winding and Warping Worsted Winding	+117	No. 12	12		129	-	17	-	1		18	+	111
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	-101 - 19 + 27 + 26	+	16 2 196 16	-+2	17 17 223 42	+	22 84 119 8	+	250 141 398 67	-+	272 57 517 59	+	389 40 294 17
Total	+360	+ :	247	+6	507	-	274	-1	1,079	-	1,353	-	746

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 25,646,800 lbs. in September, 1931, compared with 5,528,400 lbs. in the previous month, and 18,204,600 lbs. in September, 1930.

October, 1931

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,723,800 lbs. compared with 3,097,700 lbs. in August, 1931, and with 3,139,100 lbs. in September, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in September, 1931, were 6,798,100 square yards, compared with 7,910,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 9,593,600 square yards in September, 1930.

The exports of blankets were 32,034 pairs, 27,162 pairs, and 47,312 pairs in September, 1931, August, 1931, and September, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change as compared with August, and continued moderate, with much short time working; employment was somewhat worse than in September, 1930. at most centres.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.9 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 20.3 at 24th August, 1931, and with 17.0 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
1 <u></u>	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.*	Year before.*	
England and Wales :	1,515 8,901	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 3,336 19,611	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ -1\cdot 2\\ -3\cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent} \\ -5 \cdot 4 \\ -10 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Higham, Rushden and	3, 936 6,780	+ 4.4 - 6.6	+ 5.4 - 11.0	8,612 15,103	+ 7.7 - 7.0	+ 1.0 - 7.2	
District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	5,863 5,273 1,532 2,431 5,651	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.2 \\ - 2.0 \\ + 2.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 1 \cdot 0 \\ - \ 1 \cdot 9 \\ -12 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 3 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	12,847 12,322 3,414 3,783 11,296	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4.9 \\ - 6.3 \\ + 5.9 \\ - 24.1 \\ + 4.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ - & 6.0 \\ -10.6 \\ -24.4 \\ + & 6.3 \end{array} $	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,030 1,646	$\frac{-2.0}{+0.4}$	-3.1 -5.1	3,839 3,627	-7.7 + 8.9	$-\frac{8.0}{-2.9}$	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	5 ,810 1,137	+ 1.8 + 1.3	- 0.5 - 6.4	10,721 2,214	+ 5.4	-10.8 - 7.0	
Other parts of England and Wales	3,833	+ 1.3 - 0.5	- 2.4	8,545	- 1.4	- 3.8	
England and Wales	56,338	- 0.1	- 3.0	119,270	- 2.3	- 5.8	
Scotland	2,244	+ 2.0	- 4.3	4,692	- 0.7	-10.1	
Great Britain	58,582	- 0.0	- 3.1	123,962	- 2.2	- 6.0	

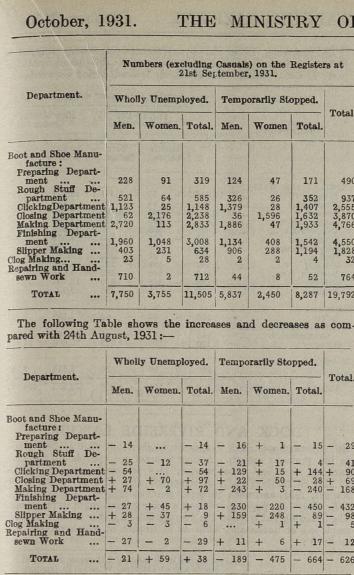
Returns received from firms employing about 57,500 workpeople in the week ended 26th September indicated that nearly 42 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 114 hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 9 per cent. Employment in London continued moderate generally; at some establishments it was slack. At Leicester employment remained slack generally, and was worse than in September, 1930: in the week ended 26th September, about three-fifths of the workpeople week ended 25th September, about three-inths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average. There was an improvement in the Leicester country district; but employment was still only slack to moderate. At Northampton employment was slack, and showed some decline; it was also below the level of September, 1930: in the week ended 26th September, about 55 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 12 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained moderate generally; some firms, however, were well employed, and a little overtime was worked. At Kettering, employment remained moderate to fair; some firms were fully occupied. There was a further slight improvement at Wellingborough, and employment was moderate. The improvement previously reported at Wollaston was maintained; employment remained moderate to fair at Finedon and at Raunds; it continued poor at Irthlingborough. At Stafford employment showed a sharp decline, and was very slack; five out of six of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th September were on short time, losing about 19 hours each on the average. At Norwich, employment remained slack with most firms; some firms, however, reported an improvement, and a little overtime was worked.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained moderate. At Leeds employment remained bad with most firms. In the slipper trade of Lancashire there was a slight improvement, particularly at Bacup, and employment remained fairly good at Preston; at Rawtenstall, on the other hand, it remained bad: short time was prevalent, and the position was worse than it has been for some time.

In Scotland employment showed little change, and remained moderate on the whole, though it was again reported as fair at Maybole; it was below the level of September, 1930.

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 21st September, 1931 :---

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



The *exports* of boots and shoes in September, 1931, amounted to 83,760 dozen pairs, or 11,830 dozen pairs more than in August, 1931, but 38,754 dozen pairs less than in September, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a further slight decline, and was slack on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $18 \cdot 3$ at 21st September, 1931, as compared with $17 \cdot 4$ at 24th August, 1931, and $14 \cdot 1$ at 22nd September, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Dec. $(-)$ on a		Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire	1,641	+ 1.9	- 7.7	3,999	+ 9.4	- 0.3	
Counties	6,699	- 4.2	- 6.8	18,512	- 1.3	- 7.9	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,967 161	-1.7 -1.2	-0.6 -10.6	4,454 385	- 0.1 + 13.2	-2.5 -10.5	
TOTAL	10,468	- 2.8	- 5.9	27,350	+ 0.5	- 6.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,747 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average nearly 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th September, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a decline in employment during September, which in the painting and decorating section of the trade. Employment was, in general, very slack, but was reported as fairly good at some centres, including Coventry, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham and Plymouth. As compared with September, 1930, employment was slightly worse in the North Eastern Counties of England and insiderably worse in each of the other administrative divisions. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers and masons and was moderate to slack with these

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Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st Sectember 1931

st September, 1951.											
yed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.									
Fotal.	Men.	Women	Total.								
319	124	47	171	490							
585 1,148 2,238 2,833	326 1,379 36 1,886	26 28 1,596 47	352 1,407 1,632 1,933	937 2,555 3,870 4,766							
634 28	1,134 906 2	408 288 2	1,542 1,194 4	4,550 1,828 32							
712	44	8	52	764							
1,505	5,837	2,450	8,287	19,792							

42)	20110	2 Startes	200000		1222	533	11000	15K	828
)y	red.	Te	ed.	(Teta)					
т	otal.	M	en.	Wo	omen.	т	Total.		otal.
Station of the					in a				
SAL LAN	14		16	+	1	100	15	-	. 29
-++	37 54 97 72	-++-	21 129 22 243	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	17 15 50 3	+	4 144 28 240	-++-	41 90 69 168
+	18 9 6	- +	230 159	+	220 248 1	+	450 89 1	111	432 98 5
-	29	+	11	+	6	+	17	-	12
F	38	-	189	-	475	-	664	-	626

classes; it also declined with carpenters, plasterers, tradesmen's labourers and plumbers, and was very slack with the three former classes and bad with the latter. There was little change with slaters, with whom employment remained very slack; with painters it showed a marked seasonal decline and was bad. As compared with September, 1930, employment was much worse with each class of worker.

of worker. 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 21st September, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with September, 1930 :--

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 21st	Numbers included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a		
	people at July, 1930.	Sept., 1931.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.	
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Plainters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occu- pations Total	125,700 73,790 21,180 6,020 24,260 105,660 32,850 240,660 202,150 832,270	24,736 9,206 3,122 1,168 4,745 30,718 7,170 50,250 49,228 180,343	918 496 305 84 261 1,060 367 1,513 1,747 6,751	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 21 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.7 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 5.8 \\ + 1.3 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 1.6 \\ + 2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 8.0 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 7.1 \\ + 8.4 \\ + 9.2 \\ + 7.9 \\ + 4.4 \\ + 5.7 \\ + 6.2 \end{array} $	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	177,960 134,170 102,830 101,130 95,710 103,210 75,250 25,640 16,370 832,270	36,897 19,722 17,370 19,753 23,627 28,206 18,608 9,938 6,222 180,343	64 133 195 1,460 1,905 1,658 992 334 10 6,751	$20 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ \hline \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ \hline$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ + 8 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 4 + 6 \cdot 6 + 15 \cdot 8 + 15 \cdot 8 + 6 \cdot 2 $	

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council Area) with a total population of 16,409,000, show that in September, 1931, with a total population of 16,409,000, show that in September, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,456,300, as compared with £3,143,000 in August, 1931, and £6,908,200 in September, 1930. Of the total for September, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,933,700; factories and workshops for £163,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £316,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,042,300. For figures for the quarter ended September, 1931, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1930 see page 406 1930, see page 406.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed an improvement, but was still bad on the whole; there was a considerable decrease in short-time working. At Worcester and at Bristol employment continued fair; in the stoneware section in Scotland it remained bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $32\cdot 8$ at 21st September, 1931, as compared with $36\cdot 2$ at 24th August, 1931, and $24\cdot 7$ at 22nd September, 1930. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :--

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
and the second s	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	26th Sept., 1931.	Month before.		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,531 6,588	+10.9 + 3.5	-16.1 - 6.7	2,840 11,332	$^{+21.6}_{+14.1}$	$-17.2 \\ -13.8$	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,737	+ 2.2		2,781	- 4.2	-12.2	
TOTAL	9,856	+ 4.3	- 7.2	16,953	+11.8	-14.1	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,659 2,197	+ 5.4 + 0.8	- 6.5 - 9.5	12,303 4,650	+14.6 + 4.9	-12.7 -17.8	
TOTAL	9,856	+ 4.3	- 7.2	16,953	+11.8	-14.1	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,189 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,616, or nearly 39¹/₂ per cent., were working on an average about 13¹/₂ hours less than full time in the week ended 26th September, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued moderate in the paper making industry during September. There was still much short time working in a number of districts, and in others mills were working irregu-larly. In some centres, however, full time was reported.

Employment in the letterpress printing trade was again moderate on the whole. It was reported as bad in London and at Bristol, Man-chester and Newcastle, and was worse than in August in all of these centres. It was described as slack at Leeds, Liverpool and Glasgow; though at Birmingham, and at many of the smaller centres, employ ment was fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employmen remained fairly good on the whole

remained fairly good on the whole. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued moderate on the whole, and declined somewhat during the month. Short time remained prevalent in many of the larger centres, which included Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Glasgow. Reports from some of the smaller towns described employment as fair. Employment with lithographic artists on the whole was slack to moderate, and showed a decline as compared with August.

Employment in the bookbinding trade declined during the month and was generally slack.

and was generally stack. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 17.8 at 21st September, compared with 15.3 at 24th August and 9.9 at 22nd September, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.7 at 21st September, compared with 10.4 at 24th August and 7.1 at 22nd September, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and relations with the percentage was 12.8 at 21st September. stationery industries the percentage was 12.8 at 21st September, the same percentage as at 24th August, compared with 8.5 at And September, 1930. The following Table summarises the returns received from certain 22nd Septe

trade unions who furnished information as to the extent of unemployment among their members :--

	No. of Members of Unions at end of September, 1931.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1931.
Letterpress Printing:- London	33,290	7 · 2
 Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties 	13,863 7,466	8·2 5·7
Scotland Other Districts	5,312 9,060	8.5 5.9
Total	68,991	7.2
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,674 8,489	$10 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 4$
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	25,637	4.7

The figures for letterpress printing and for bookbinding are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. In the case of certain members who are ordinarily engaged in estab-In the case of certain memoers who are ordinarily engaged in estab-lishments which cover bookbinding as well as printing, it is no longer possible to distinguish between these two branches. The figures for these workpeople are shown in the last line of the Table. For printing and bookbinding as a whole, however, it is possible to make an approximate comparison. This shows that the average percentage unemployed among the members of trade unions which rendered where the product of Soutombers 1071 was 7.5 as compared with returns at the end of September, 1931, was $7 \cdot 3$, as compared with $6 \cdot 8$ a month before and $3 \cdot 7$ a year before.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained bad on the whole. The supply of seamen was largely in excess of requirements at the jority of ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st September, 1931, was 36.4, compared with 35.1 at 24th August, 1931, and 24.2 at 22nd September, 1930. The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated somewhat, and at the end of the month was moderate. On the Tyne it declined

until the later stages of the month, when some improvement took place; on the Tees it was slack throughout the month. The demand at the Hartlepools was poor, with slackness more marked during the middle of the month; on the Wear, apart from some activity the middle of the month; on the wear, apart from some activity in the first and third weeks, the demand was dull. At Hull it improved from slack to moderate, but towards the end of the month some falling-off was noted. At Southampton employment improved to fair, but then again declined, and at the end of September was dull. At Bristol, apart from a slight increase in activity in the middle of the month, the demand was dull; at Avonmouth the demand varied and at the end of September was slack. Apart from some slackness in the third week, the demand at Newport was moderate, with an improving tendency towards the end of the month. At Cardiff it was good until the middle of the month and then became quieter; at Swansea it declined throughout the month, and at the end of September was very slack. On the Mersey it was moderate in the first fortnight, and improved somewhat thereafter, but slackened again towards the end of the month. At Manchester it declined, and at the end of September was very slack. On the Clyde and at Leith the demand was slack, but showed an improving tendency towards the end of the month. At Belfast it was quiet, with some falling-off at the end of the month.

- Shi ya Mu Tabaro 193		Number of	of Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	Sent		+) or -) on a	Nine M end	fonths led
	Sept., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1931.	Sept., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALFS: Liverpool [†] Manchester Southampton Suthampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol [‡] Newport, Mon Cardif [§] Swansea	10,845 565 8,962 9,335 2,370 283 257 656 1,142 551 1,854 622	$\begin{array}{r} + & 73 \\ - & 66 \\ + & 1,702 \\ - & 155 \\ + & 683 \\ - & 34 \\ - & 34 \\ - & 98 \\ + & 189 \\ + & 140 \\ - & 235 \\ - & 40 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} -1,476\\ -94\\ -1,670\\ -1,710\\ -35\\ +95\\ +313\\ +135\\ -313\\ +121\\ -150\\ -829\\ -194 \end{array}$	85.868 5,447 72,945 77,693 18,228 2,152 1,996 7,763 8,810 3,661 16,794 16,794 5,205	110,0095,92089,51920,7922,3443,1059,2968,6855,22419,8746,466
SCOTLAND: Leith	260	- 46	- 65	2,249	2,471
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	418 2,180	+ 157 - 149	+ 10 - 1,619	3,481 23,626	3,989 31,479
Northern Ireland: Belfast	220	+ 69	- 88	1, 615	2,22
TOTAL for above Ports	40,520	+ 2,156	- 8,028	337,533	409,96

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was slack during September, but slightly better than in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 39.4 per cent. were unemployed at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 40.3 per cent. at 24th August, 1931, and with 36.0 per cent. at 22nd September, 1930. London.—Employment showed a fairly general slight improvement. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :---

				bourers em harves in L	
	In	Docks.		to step	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended	3,660 3,707 4,097 4,738	1,586 1,564 1,502 2,069	5,246 5,271 5,599 6,807	7,001 7,251 7,104 7,338	12,247 12,522 12,703 14,145
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Sept., 1931	} 4,051	1,680	5,731	7,173	12,904
Average for Aug., 1931	3,729	1,645	5,374	6,973	12,347
Average for Sept., 1930	4,280	1,680	5,960	7,488	13,448

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during September was 820, compared with 666 in August, 1931, and with 798 in September, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East coast ports showed little change on the whole, and was generally slack. Timber imports were active at Hull, but otherwise work there was dull. Employment was slack at Ipswich, but continued fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn.

Lowestoft and Lynn. Liverpool.—Employment remained very bad. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th September, 1931, was 10,010, compared with 10,332 in August, 1931, and with 11,780 in September, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £20,703 in the four weeks ended September, 1931, compared with £22,648 in August, 1931, and with £26,939 in Septem-ber, 1930. ber, 1930.

ber, 1950. Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment was still slack, but there were some signs of improvement at the end of the month. Work was fairly plentiful at Avonmouth with timber and grain cargoes, and was good at Gloucester. At Southampton employment continued moderate. It was somewhat better at Plumouth than during August, but remained non at better at Plymouth than during August, but remained poor at Salford.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Leith was fair. At Glasgow it remained slack. At Dundee it was bad, but improving at the end of the month. It continued fair at Belfast.

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.

October, 1931.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

October, 1931.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 28th September, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area. ON page 392 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 21st September, 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

lodged, or, in other	er words, the	number of	insured	persons	recorded		Numbe	r of Pers	sons on R tember, 1	egister) Dec. (-) otal as
<u> </u>	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	ROLLING CONTRACTOR	,29th Sep
I. Claims admitted under considerat	tion 1.969.25	34,799	584,507	21,536	2,610,093	London Division	219,355	61,066	11,161	291,582		3 + 103,1
and claimants	ants dis-			11,000	2,010,000	South-Eastern Division Brighton	94,439 3,500	17,960 878	6,895 357	119,294 4,735	+ 16,38	5 + 43,2 2 + 1,5
qualified, but m taining registrat J. Uninsured persons	tion 52,73	2 10,533	19,899	8,246	91,410	Chatham Ipswich	4,374 3,571	847 508	719 330	5,940 4,409 7,142	+ 58	5 + 1,5 8 + 1,3
Register	23,73	2 31,493 1 4,352	23,222 41,325	31,665 4,034	110,112 97,162	Norwich Rest of Division South-Western	4,995 77,999	1,870 13,857	277 5,212	7,142 97,068	$^{+}_{+}$ 14,46	3 + 6 7 + 38,2
Unemployed—Spec Schemes Persons on Reg (lines 1—3)	4,36	4 24	456	13	4,857	South-Western Division Bristol	105,463 17,399	20,189 5,143	<i>6,935</i> 1,464	132,587 24,006	+ 11,66 + 96	4 + 3.7
Books Lodged (l	ines	112 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	627,628	61,447	2,811,615	Plymouth Portsmouth Reading	7,120 7,773 2,181	1,708 1,074 476	431 923	24,006 9,259 9,770 2,921		3 + 1,6 3 + 2,7
1, 2, 4 and 5)	2,073,79	49,708	646,187	33,829	2,803,522	Southampton Swindon	$ \begin{array}{r} 10,317 \\ 2,377 \end{array} $	1,053 312	547 234	11 017	1 1 61	8 + 4,0 5 + 1.7
UMBERS	ON 7	THE R	EGIS	STER	S OF	Rest of Division Midlands Division Birmingham	58,296 291,349 49 288	10,423 108,356 22,555	3,072 18,543 3,029	2,923 71,791 418,248 74,872 14,812	+ 6,80 + 3,72	0 + 24,9 9 + 126,7 7 + 23,2
	DYMEN			NGES		Coventry Cradley Heath	11,131 7,792	3,103 2,251	578 410	14,812 10,453	- 57 + 53	$0 + 4,1 \\ 6 + 3,5$
and an all	1	Great Brits	un.	Edda - Star in	Great	Derby Leicester	7,952 9,741	2,565 5,863	870	10,453 11,387 15,962	+ 61 - 1,99	5 + 4,5 + 2,5
Date.		and the second	1		Britain and Northern	Northampton Nottingham Smethwick	4,413 13,885 5,965	2.856	.390	15,962 7,093 20,775 9,211	+ 1,02 - 1,46 + 8	1 + 1, 3 + 5, 3 + 5, 3 + 5, 3 + 4, 6 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3, 3 + 5, 3,
and the second	Men. Bo	ys. Women.	Girls.	Total.	Ireland.	Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	20 521	13 659	7 442	11 133	- 1,14	0 + 9, 3 + 2, 3
st Aug., 1931	2,008,935 77,	293 614,626		California and an an	2,833,722	West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	7,900 5,125 12,288 135,348	2,575 1,640 3,019 39,784	468 769 8 487	7,233 16,076	+ 56 + 12	2 + 4,
h Sept., 1931 h " " …	2,019,747 76,	081 631.632	61,569 61,620	2,800,631 2,789,080 2,811,615 2,824,772	2,873,758 2,861,851	D1.222.82.02	C. C. State State	39,784 100,249 1,390	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	183,619 605,314	AN AN ARE	3 + 59, 2 + 132,
t,,,,,	2,045,715 76, 2,070,639 75,	825 627,628 909 617,600	61,447 60,624	2,811,615 2,824,772	2,885,268 2,896,989	Barnsley Bradford	21,182	13,024	463 1,249 477	10,846 35,455	- 1,01 - 33	9 - 4,
erage (4 weeks)	2,043,011 76,	584 625,614	61,315	2,806,524	2,879,466	Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster	5,373 2,526 7,695	1,815 768	477 489 711	6,386 4,830 9,174	- 26	
Analy	sis of figures	for 28th Seg	ptember,	1931.	a constant and the second	Gateshead Grimsby	10,829	612	345	13,861 4,853	+ 13 + 29	5 + 1, 1 + 1, 1
Land Start Sta	28th	September,	1931.		31st Aug., 1931.	Hartlepools	5,410 11,174	785	688	9,126	-44 + 40	1 + 2,
	ons normally i		ns			Huddersfield Hull Leeds	7,552 15,340 28,063	13 928	681 874 1,637	13,542 18,601 43,628	- 29 + 84 + 3,20	5 +1,
	ar Employmen	in Cas	lly ual I	otal.	Total.	Lincoln Middlesbrough	4,741 18,376	534	417	5,692	1+ 58	8 + 1.
Who	lly Tempor oyed. Stoppe	arily Emplo				Newcastle-on- Tyne Rotherham	22,005 11,664	4,507	1,748	28,260 13,073	Automatical States in a	0 + 6,
	Gr	eat Britain.				Sheffield South Shields	46,584 12,663	9,475 706	3.011	59.070	- 9	1 + 14.
en 1,530,6 978 62,1	188 13,50	110,78 03 110,78	18	75,909	2,008,935 77,293	Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wakefield	11,335 21,579	810 2,364	713	14,334 12,858 25,254	+ 35 + 34	2 + 3, 1 + 7,
bmen 438,1 ls 49,6	148 177,30 534 10,97	2,14 70		17,600 60,624	614,626 61,365	York Rest of Division	5,682 3,688 188,095	1,510 774 31,546	404 337 11,043	7,596 4,799 230,684	+ 20	0 + 5 + 52,
Total 2,080,6	630,94	7 113,1	166 2,8	24,772	2,762,219	North-Western Division	419,475	221,572	32,067	673.114	+ 3.67	8 + 69.
	Great Britain	and Northe	n Ireland	d.	<u> </u>	Accrington Ashton-under- Lyne	8,313 6,435		1	15,466 12,007	CREATS SAME?	a share
en 1,570,8 bys 63,3		6 113,94 1 22	5 2,1	16,935 77,196	2,055,119 78,537	Barrow Birkenhead	5,644 10,320	641 1,556	524 922	6,809 12,798	+ 20 + 52	4 + 1, 4 + 3, 4
omen 456,9 rls 50,4		0 2,15	57 64	41,209 61,649	78,537 637,705 62,361	Blackburn Blackpool Bolton	12,100	1,205	200	29,865 5,016 24,812	+ 64	5 +
Total 2,141,5	639,10	9 116,3	543 2,8	96,989	2,833,722	Burnley Bury	14,660 8,161 4,696	10,167	736	19,064	- 7	8 +
ACANOL	IS NOT	TETEP			TPD	Chorley Liverpool Manchester	4,277 78,188	2,805	293 6.033	7,375	- 19 + 3.24	6 - 2, 2 + 17, 3
ACANCIE	eat Britain a				LLED.	Nelson Oldham	45,473 3,876 19,692	4,112	278	70,701 8,266 34,426	- 13	9 -
acancies filled† 30t	h December,	Period 1st	and the second second		1931	Preston Rochdale	8,239 8,090	7,080	509 578	15,828	$- 1,84 \\ - 1,37$	3 - 2, 3 - 3 + 1, 3 -
1930, to 28th Sep	ot., 1931.				., 1991.	St. Helens Salford Stockport	9,071 18,486	1,235	521 1,018	10,827 28,051	-2 + 46	1 + 2, 8 + 4,
and the second	Increase (+)		Applica-	A REPORT OF A REAL	ies filled.†	Warrington Wigan Rest of Division	6,218 5,303 12,481	2,091 4,219	812 793	12,134 8,206 17,493	+ 96	5 + 1,
Number.	Decrease (-) as compared with year	Week ended	tions from Em-	n	Per cent.	Scotland Division	126,141 279,179	72,142	10,004	208,287 377,036	+ 3,60 + 4,44	8 + 25, 3 + 111, 3
	before.	100	ployers.	Number	r. of va- cancies	Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee	7,208 8,433	1,779	459 689	9,446	+ 35 + 43	9 + 5,
		The second	Contract of	-	notified.	Edinburgh Glasgow	13,702 17,716 96,357	4,679	1,194	28,823 23,589 125,126	+ 1.80	2 + 4, 102 + 37, 102 + 3
en 928,434 oys 117,084 omen 338,699	+ 156,801 - 5,593 + 39,378	7th Sept. 14th "	39,978 38,645 38,854	36,523	93.1	Greenock Motherwell	13,741	2,326	1,228	17,295	-13	2 + 8, 51 + 2,
omen 338,699 irls 111,665	+ 39,378 + 1,059	21st ,, 28th ,,	38,854 39,536	35,147 35,507		Paisley Rest of Division Wales Division	5,916	2,043 28,184	660	8,619 143,720	+1,88	33 + 40,
Total 1,495,882	+ 191,645	Total	157,013	143,166	91.2 1	Cardiff Llanelly	186,934 15,511 5,788	2,786	1,128	6,453	5 + 1,66 + 41	3 + 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
Of the 143,166 Sth September, 1	vacancies	filled durin	ng the	four wee	eks ended	Newport Swansea	9,635	693 952	605 911	10,933	5 + 54 - 78	1 + 2,0 1 + 2,0
0,054 for juvenile	8.					Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast	144,664	6,271 23,609	2.312	72,217	7 + 1,98 + 71 5 - 24	4 + 3,
* The term " Emp inistry of Labour 1	ployment Excl Employment E	hange," as us Exchanges and	ed in this i Branch	s connecti Employm	on, includes ent Offices.	Londonderry Lurgan	28,719 2,213 992	1,441	122	43,983	6 - 9	94 -
Inistry of Labour I d also Juvenile En uthorities which ar	nployment Bu e exercising po	owers under	the contro Sec. 107 o	of the Edu	Education Ication Act,	Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	1,149 1,185	671	63	1,883	3+	9+
thorities which ar 21, and Sec, 6 of th * "Vacancies fille acings) in which	ed " include ce	ent Insurancertain types	e Act, 192 of cases (described	as Class B	Rest of Northern Ireland	12,038		Service Stress	18,633	5 + 78	35 + 1,
ork in alternate we	DIOVER TOTMER 6	mployees, or	Diacing t	he same n	nen in relief	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,116,935	641,209	138,845	2,896,989	+ 63,26	87 + 666,
he average number	of such placin	or of man a	nd womer	N 1100 7 09	1 non mools		THE REAL PROPERTY.	Contraction of the local division of the		7 0		· · .

odged.	or, in othe ployed, is	obtained :	the num	iber of	insure	d persons	recorded	Area.	Numbe	r of Pers	sons on I tember,	Register	in) Dec. (- total as ared with
		Me	en. I	Boys.	Women	. Girls.	Total.	Alta.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	Real Provide Local Street, or other	s., 29th Sej 1930.
unde	admitted r considerat	tion 1.969	,251 3	4,799	584,507	7 21,536	2,610,093	London Division South-Eastern	219,355	61,066	11,161	291,582	+ 20,80	83 + 103,1
. Insure and	d non-claim claimants ified, but m	dis- ain-				in the second		Division Brighton	94,439 3,500	17,960 878	6,895 357	<i>119,294</i> 4,735	+ 16,30 + 50	35 + 43,2 52 + 1,5
tain Uninsi	ing registrat ured person	s on 52	19145.00 1919	0,533	19,899	and the states	91,410	Chatham Ipswich Norwich	4,374 3,571 4,995	847 508 1,870	719 330 277	5,940 4,409 7,142	+ 50 + 30	$ \begin{array}{r} 35 + 1,5 \\ 38 + 1,3 \\ 33 + 6 \end{array} $
. Two n	ister nonths' file ployed—Spe	23 41	,732 3 ,451 3	1,493 4,352	23,222 41,325	2 31,665 5 4,034	110,112 97,162	Rest of Division South-Western Division	77,999	13,857	5,212	97,068	+ 14,40	
Sche	omes on Reg 1-3)	ister	,364	24	456	Section Section	4,857	Bristol	105,463 17,399 7,120	20,189 5,143 1,708	1,464	24,006	+ 90	54 + 3,7
Books	Lodged (l	ines	2.50.20	6,825	627,628 646,18		2,811,615	Portsmouth Reading	7,773 2,181	1,074 476	923 264	9,259 9,770 2,921	1 30	33 + 1,6 43 + 2,7 44 + 6
1, 2, 4	and 5)	2,07	,190 4	19,108	040,18	7 33,829	2,803,522	Southampton Swindon Rest of Division	10,317 2,377	1,053	547 234	11,917	+ 1,6	18 + 4,0
NUN	IBERS	ON						Midlands Division Birmingham	58,296 291,349 49,288	108,356 22,555	18,543 3.029	71,791 418,248 74,872 14,812	+ 6,8 + 3,72 - 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 200 + 24,9 \\ 29 + 126,7 \\ 57 + 23,2 \end{array} $
1	EMPLO	OYME	NT	EX	CHA	NGES	*	Coventry Cradley Heath	11,131 7,792	3,103 2,251	578 410	14,812	- 5	70 + 4,1 36 + 3,5
150 1152.			Gre	at Brita	in.	tada ta a	Great Britain	Derby Leicester Northampton	7,952 9,741 4,413	2,565 5,863 2,328	358	14,812 10,453 11,387 15,962 7,093 20,775 9,211 35,622 11,132 7,233	+ 6 - 1,9 + 1.0	15 + 4,5 90 + 2,3 21 + 1,3
I	Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern	Smethwick	13,885 5,965	6,158 2,856	390	20,775 9,211	- 1,4 +	69 + 5,2 82 + 4.0
			10,00			10001.	Ireland.	Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	20,521 7,900 5,125	13,659 2,575 1,640	1,442 658 468	35,622 11,133 7,233	- 1,7 + 1	40 + 9,3 03 + 2,7 63 + 2,8
lst Aug				614,626		2,762,219		West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	12,288 135,348	3.019	769	16,076	$\frac{+}{+}$ 1	22 +4,0
7th Sept 4th "		2,019,747	76.081	625,597 631,632 627.628	61,569 61,620 61,447	2,789,080	2,873,758 2,861,851 2,885,268	Division	474,445	<i>100,249</i> 1,390	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	605,314	122 121 122	12 + 132,2
8th ,,	" ····	2,070,639		627,628 617,600		-		Bradford Darlington	21,182 5,373 2,526	13.024	1,249	35,455	-3 + 8	30 + 4,8 89 + 1,7
verage	(4 weeks)	1	6. 323 h	625,614	1	2,806,524	2,879,466	Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead	2,526 7,695 10,829	768	711	4,830 9,174	- 2 - 7.1	65 - 4 10 + 4,8
	Analy	sis of figu	res for 2	8th Seg	otember,	- 1	71at Ang	Grimsby	3,896 5,410	612	345	4,853	5 + 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 35 + 1,7 \\ 91 + 1,2 \\ 43 + 1,0 \end{array} $
	-	2	8th Septe	ember, 1	1931.		31st Aug., 1931.	Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull	11,174 7,552	785 5,309	688	12,647 13,542	+ 4 - 2	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
	Pers Regul	ons normal ar Employ	ly in ment.	Person				Leeds Lincoln	15,340 28,063 4,741	2,387 13,928 534	1,637	18,601 43,628 5,692	+ 1,2	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
	Who		oorarily	in Cast Emplo	ual y-	Total.	Total.	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	18,376	1,245	1,124	20,745	+ 1,3	46 + 2,9
	Unemp	loyed. Sto	Great Br	ment	·•			Tyne Rotherham Sheffield	22,005 11,664 46,584	4,507 692 9 475	717	13,073	3 + 3,0	90 + 6,4 45 + 4,9 91 + 14,5
len	1,530,0	589 42	and the second	110,78	30 2.	070,639	2,008,935	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	12,663 11,335 21,579	810	713	14.334	+ 3 + 3 + 3	52 + 3,5 52 + 3,5
Boys Vomen	62,	148 17	9,170 3,503 7,304	2]	8	617,600	2,008,935 77,293 614,626	Sunderland Wakefield York	5,682	1,510	404	7,596	0 - 8	41 + 7,4 90 + 6 05 + 6
irls Total	2,080,6		0,970	113,1	66 2.	60,624	61,365	Rest of Division North-Western	3,688 188,095	31,546	11,043	230,684	- 4,5	
		Great Brit	<u>ia</u> 1					Division Accrington Ashton-under-	<i>419,475</i> 8,313	221,572 6,479	32,067 674		+ 3,6 + 1,7	78 + 69,0 25 - 3
len	1,570,8		2,166		61 10		2,055,119	Lyne Barrow	6,435 5,644	4,864		12,007 6,809	+ 2	93 - 1,0 04 + 1,8
oys Vomen	63,3 456,9	594 13 002 182	,581 ,150	113,94 22 2,15	7	77,196 641,209	78,537 637,705	Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool	10,320 12,100	16,665	1,100	12,798	5+59	24 + 3,6 06 + 3
liris Total	2,141,5		,212	116,3	43 2	61,649 .896,989	62,361	Blackpool Bolton Burnley	3,611 14,660 8, 16 1	1,205 9,132 10,167	1,020	24,812	2 - 1,1	45 + 1,5 08 - 1,5 78 + 5
			.,					Bury Chorley Liverpool	4,696 4,277	4,281	317 293	9,294 7,375	+ 3 - 1	15 + 1,5 96 - 2,1
VAC	ANCIE						LED.	Manchester Nelson	78,188 45,473 3,876	21,879	6,033 3,349 278	101,223 70,701 8,266	+ 2,3	$\begin{array}{r} 42 + 17,8 \\ 57 + 13,8 \\ 39 - 8 \end{array}$
F .		eat Britai		Norther	n Irela	nd.)		Oldham Preston	19,692 8,239	13,517	1,217 509	34,426	- 7,3 - 1,8 - 1,8	$ \begin{array}{r} 05 - 2,6 \\ 43 - 2,2 \end{array} $
	to 28th Ser		r, Pe	riod 1st	Sept. to	28th Sept.	, 1931.	St. Helens Salford	8,090 9,071 18,486	1,235	521	10,827	7 - 1	73 + 1,6 21 + 2,8 68 + 4,6
		Increase (-	-)			Act References in the	les filled.†	Stockport Warrington	6,218 5,303	5,455 2,091	461 812	12,134	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{9}$	83 + 1,8
	Number.	Decrease (- as compare	-) ed Week	ended	Applica tions fro		Per	Wigan Rest of Division Scotland Division	12,481 126,141	72,142	10,004	208,28	7 + 3,6	92 + 2,4 08 + 25,6 43 + 111,3
		with year before.			Em- ployers	. Number	cent. of va- cancies	Aberdeen Clydebank	279,179 7,208 8,433	1,779	459	9,446	5 + 3	57 + 3,6 39 + 5,8
	1	1					notified.	Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	13,702 17,716	13,830	1,194	23,589	3 - 2 + 1,8	
fen Boys	928,434 117,084	+156,801 -5,593	14th		39,978 38,645	5 35,989	91·4 93·1	Greenock Motherwell	96,357 13,741 8,084	2,326	7,132 1,228 556	17,298	5 -	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Women Hirls	338,699 111,665	+ 39,378 + 1,059	21st	,,	38,854 39,536	35,147	90 · 5 89 · 8	Paisley Rest of Division	5,916 108,022	2,043	660	8,619	2 - 2 + 1,8	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Total	1,495,882	+ 191,645	To	otal	157,013	3 143,166	91.2 2	Wales Division Cardiff Llanelly	186,934 15,511	11,074	1,128	19,42	5 + 1,6	
Of the	ne 143,166	vacanci	es filled	durin	ng the	four wee	ks ended	Newport Swansea	5,788 9,635 11,336	693 952	605 911	10,93	3 + 5 = 7 = 7	41 + 2,0 81 + 2,0
5,054 f	ptember,] or juvenile	1931, 85,36 98.	o4 were	tor m	en, 32,'	(48 for wo	omen, and	Rest of Division Northern Ireland Belfast	144,664 46,296	6,271	6,652 2,312	157,58	7 + 1,97 + 7	14 + 3,
* The	term "Empof Labour	ployment H Employmen	t Exchange	," as us	ed in th Branch	is connection Employm	on, includes ent Offices.	Londonderry Lurgan	28,719 2,213 992	1,441	122	3,776	6 -	45 + 3,5 94 - 24 - 4
racmonth	of Labour J Juvenile En ies which an	e exercisina	DOWERS	under S	bec. 107	of the Edu	cation Act	Lisburn Newry	1,149 1,185	67J 243	63	1,88	3+	9+ 35-
macings)	d Sec, 6 of t icancies fille in which	the work (of the E	xchange	A WAS	imited . fo	r instance	Rest of Northern Ireland	12,038	the set that is not the	and a straight of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	85 + 1,
Dtaining	g for an em	ployer form	er emplo:	yees, or	placing	the same n 7th Septer	ien in relief	Great Britain and }	2,116,935	641,209	138,845	2,896,988	9 + 63,2	67 + 666,

lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured personal as unemployed, is obtained :	ons recorded				sons on I tember,		Inc. (+) Dec. (- in total as	
Men. Boys. Women. Gir.	s. Total.	Area.	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	compared with 31st Aug., 29th Se 1931. 1930.	pt.
1. Claims admitted or under consideration 1,969,251 34,799 584,507 21,5	36 2,610,093	London Division South-Eastern	219,355	61,066	11,161	291,582	+ 20,883 + 103,1	114
2. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main-		Division Brighton Chatham	94,439 3,500 4,374	17,960 878 847	6,895 357 719	119,294 4,735 5,940	+ 562 $+$ 1,5	2 <i>81</i> 507 521
3. Uninsured persons on Register 23,732 31,493 23,222 31,6	91,410 65 110,112	Ipswich Norwich	3,571 4,995	508 1,870	330 277	4,409 7,142	+ 308 + 1,3 + 463 + 6	334 699
4. Two months' file 47,451 4,352 41,325 4,0 5. Unemployed—Special	97,162	Rest of Division South-Western Division	77,999 105,463	13,857 20,189	5,212 6,935	97,068	+ 14,467 + 38,2	
Schemes 4,364 24 456 Persons on Register 2,045,715 76,825 627,628 61,4	13 4,857 447 2,811,615	Plymouth	17,399 7,120	5,143 1,708	1,464 431	24,006 9,259 9,770	+ 964 $+$ 3,7 + 233 $+$ 1,6	760 605
Books Lodged (lines 1, 2, 4 and 5) 2,073,798 49,708 646,187 33,8	Store States	Reading Southampton	7,773 2,181 10,317	1,074 476 1,053	923 264 547	2,921	+ 344 + 6 + 1618 + 40	785 624 022
NUMBERS ON THE REGISTE	RS OF	Swindon Rest of Division Midlands Division Birmingham	2,377 58,296 <i>291,349</i> 49,288	312 10,423 <i>108,356</i> 22,555	234 3,072 18,543	71,791 418,248	$\begin{array}{r} + & 65 + & 1,7 \\ + & 6,800 + & 24,9 \\ + & 3,729 + & 126,7 \end{array}$	/12 910 787
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE		Coventry Cradley Heath Derby	11,131 7,792 7,952	3,103 2,251 2,565	578 410	14,812	- 570 + 4,1	125 587
Great Britain.	Great Britain	Leicester Northampton Nottingham	9,741 4,413 13,885	5,863 2,328 6,158	358 352	15,962 7,093	$\begin{array}{r} + & 613 + & 4,3 \\ - & 1,990 + & 2,3 \\ + & 1,021 + & 1,3 \\ - & 1,469 + & 5,2 \end{array}$	533 373 376
Date. Men. Boys. Women. Girls. Tota	and Northern Ireland.	Stoke-on-Trent	5,965 20,521	2,856	390 1.442	9,211 35,622	+ 82 + 4.0	236 040 309
31st Aug., 1931 2,008,935 77,293 614,626 61,365 2,762,	219 2,833,722	Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Rest of Division North-Eastern	7,900 5,125 12,288	3,019	658 468 769	11,133 7,233 16,076	+ 563 + 2,8 + 122 + 4,0	724 821 059
7th Sept., 1931 2,035,943 77,522 625,597 61,569 2,800, 14th ,, , 2,019,747 76,081 631,632 61,620 2,789,	631 2,873,758 080 2,861,851	Rest of Division North-Eastern Division	135,348 474.445	Test States	1-22/2010/02/2	183,619	+ 6,623 + 59,3	356
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	615 2,885,268 772 2,896,989	Barnsley Bradford	474,445 8,993 21,182	13.024	1,249	10,846 35,455	- 1,019 $-$ 330 $+$ 4,8	239 840
Average (4 weeks) 2,043,011 76,584 625,614 61,315 2,806,	524 2,879,466	Dewsbury Doncaster	5,373 2,526 7,695	768	489	4,830 9,174	- 265 - 4 - 7,110 + 4,8	788 456 811
Analysis of figures for 28th September, 1931.		Gateshead Grimsby Halifax	10,829 3,896 5,410	2,044 612 3,488	345	13,861 4,853	+ 135 + 1,7 + 291 + 1,2	749 278 035
28th September, 1931.	31st Aug., 1931.	Hartlepools Huddersfield	11,174 7,552	785 5,309 2,387	688	12,647 13,542	+ 401 + 2,5 - 294 + 4,5	507 989
Persons normally in Regular Employment. Dersons normally	a constant stars a	Hull Leeds Lincoln	15,340 28,063 4,741	2,387 13,928 534	1,637	18,601 43,628 5,692	+ 1.207 $ +$ 9.5	905 551 612
Wholly Temporarily in Casual Total. Unemployed. Stopped. ment.	Total.	Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-	18,376 22,005	1,245 4,507	1,124	20,745	+ 1,346 $+$ 2,9	977 415
Great Britain.		Rotherham Sheffield	11,664 46,584	692 9,475	717	13,073	- 91+ 14.	978 535
Men 1,530,689 429,170 110,780 2,070,639 Boys 62,188 13,503 218 75,909 Women 438,148 177,304 2,148 617,600	2,008,935	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	12,663 11,335 21,579 5,682	706 810 2,364	713	12,858	$ \begin{array}{r} + 352 + 3,9 \\ + 352 + 3,9 \\ + 341 + 7,4 \end{array} $	589 905 403
Women 438,148 177,304 2,148 617,600 Girls 49,634 10,970 20 60,624	614,626 61,365	Wakefield York Rest of Division	5,682 3,688 188,095	1,510	404	7,596	- 890 + 6 + 205 +	694 67
Total 2,080,659 630,947 113,166 2,824,772	2,762,219	North-Western Division	419,475	221,572	32,067	673,114	+ 3,678 + 69,0	060
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		Ashton-under- Lyne	8,313 6,435	4,864	708	12.007	- 393 - 1.0	341 017
Men 1,570,824 432,166 113,945 2,116,935 Boys 63,394 13,581 221 77,196 Women 456,902 182,150 2,157 641,209	2,055,119 78,537 637,705	Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	5,644 10,320 12,100	641 1,556 16,665	922	12,798	+ 524 $ +$ 3,6	812 642 318
Girls 50,417 11,212 20 61,649	62,361	Blackpool Bolton Burnley	3,611 14,660	1,205	200	5,016 24,812	+ 645 + 1,108 - 1,	898 509
Total 2,141,537 639,109 116,343 2,896,989	2,833,722	Bury Chorley	8,161 4,696 4,277	10,167 4,281 2,805		9,294	+ 315 $+$ 1,	933 528 113
VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND F	ILLED.	Liverpool Manchester Nelson	78,188 45,473 3,876	17,002 21,879 4,112	3,349	101,223 70,701 8,266	+ 2,357 + 13,57	
(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)	<u>N</u>	Oldham Preston	19,692 8,239	13,517 7,080	1,217	34,426	-7,305 - 2,6 -1,843 - 2,5	645 281
Vacancies filled ⁺ 30th December, 1930, to 28th Sept., 1931. Period 1st Sept. to 28th S	ept., 1931.	St. Helens Salford	8,090 9,071 18,486	6,498 1,235 8,547	521	10.827	- 21 + 2,1	607 870 654
Increase (1)	ancies filled.†	Stockport Warrington Wigan	6,218 5,303	5,455 2,091	461 812	12,134 8,206	+ 183 + + 965 + 1,	517 573 415
	Per cent.	Rest of Division Scotland Division	12,481 126,141 279,179	4,219 72,142 77, <i>134</i> 1,779	10,004	208,287	+ 3,608 + 25, + 4,443 + 111,	667 240
before. ployers. Nun	ber. of va- cancies	Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee	7,208 8,433 13,702	1,943	459	9,446	+ 357 + 3,0 + 439 + 5,1	658 897 278
Men 928,434 + 156,801 7th Sept. 39,978 36,	notified.	Edinburgh Glasgow	17,716 96,357	4,679	1,194	23,589	+ 1,802 + 4, + 602 + 37.	827
Boys 117,084 - 5,593 14th ,, 38,645 35, Women 338,699 + 39,378 21st ,, 38,854 35,	523 91·4 989 93·1 147 90·5	Motherwell Paisley Rest of Division	13,741 8,084 5,916	2,326		9,353	$ \frac{131}{-}$ $\frac{2}{203}$ $+$ $\frac{2}{-}$	392 976 226
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	507 89.8	Rest of Division Wales Division Cardiff	108,022 186,934	28,184	7,514 9,589	143,720 207,597	+ 1,883 + 40, + 5,380 + 37,	919
Of the 143,166 vacancies filled during the four	weeks ended	Llanelly Newport Swansea	15,511 5,788 9,635	693	293 605	6,453	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 410 + & 1, \\ + & 541 + & 2, \end{array} $	276
28th September, 1931, 85,364 were for men, 32,748 for 25,054 for juveniles.	women, and	Rest of Division Northern Ireland	11,336 144,664 <i>46,296</i>	6,271	6,652 2,312	157,587	1 + 1,985 + 27, + 714 + 3,	605 853 768
* The term "Employment Exchange" as used in this conn.	ection, includes	Belfast Londonderry Lurgan	28,719 2,213 992	13,860		43,983	5 - 245 + 3,5 - 94 - 3,5	215 14 433
Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employ and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of L Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the 1921 and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Lypurpose Act 1023	Education Act,	Lisburn Newry Rest of Northern	1,149 1,185	1,400 671 243	63	1,883	5+ 9+	34 303
Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the J 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923,	for ingrance	Ireland	12,038	5,988	and a straight of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		269
obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the say work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 7th Se the average number of such placing of men and women weak	ne men in relief ptember, 1931.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,116,935	641,209	138,845	2,896,989	+ 63,267 + 666,	851

the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,081 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 28th September, 1931, was 625 per week.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st September, 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 exceptions, for the complexity insurance against dimension ment 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 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 autho-rities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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

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

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 391 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.

October, 1931.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 391.

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

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 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 21st SEPTEMBER, 1931.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.		28 A.C.	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOR	LARY STOP	PPAGES.		TOTAL.	10 Car	TEMPO	A UNEMPL RARY STOP D CASUALS	PAGES.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	5,566	58	5,624	106	26	132	5,672	84	5,756	5,649	84	5,733
Mining :	207,277 4,320 3,098 5,954 1,295	1,253 2 13 17 3	208,530 4,322 3,111 5,971 1,298	108,587 1,928 86 1,931 1,962	705 — 3 1	109,292 1,928 86 1,934 1,963	315,864 6,248 3,184 7,885 3,257	1,958 2 13 20 4	317,822 6,250 3,197 7,905 3,261	315,801 6,219 3,174 7,465 3,256	1,958 1 13 19 4	317,759 6,220 3,187 7,484 3,260
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	2,743 3,266	274 33	3,017 3,299	628 615	7 14	635 629	3,371 3,881	281 47	3,652 3,928	3,281 3,819	281 47	3,562 3,866
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	3,370 3,640 2,441	73 181 143	3,443 3,821 2,584	985 641 523	3 33 10	988 674 533	4,355 4,281 2,964	76 214 153	4,431 4,495 3,117	4,355 4,218 2,913	76 214 153	4,431 4,432 3,066
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	10,290	1,759	12,049	3,084	346	3,430	13,374	2,105	15,479	13,120	2,105	15,225
Pettery, Earthenware, etc	5,506	8,564	14,070	4,642	7,046	11,688	10,148	15,610	25,758	10,080	15,608	25,688
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	4,240 3,658	1,114 385	5,354 4,043	1,793 1,674	266 133	2,059 1,807	6,033 5,332	1,380 518	7,413 5,850	6,020 5,332	1,380 518	7,40(5,85(
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives Decide Verminian Red and White	14,507 1,278	2,060 852	16,567 2,130	1,770 403	253 114	2,023 517	16,277 1,681	2,313 966	18,590 2,647	16,086 1,680	2,306 966	18,392 2,646
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,602	494	2,096	120	43	163	1,722	537	2,259	1,718	537	2,25
etc	6,380	2,174	8,554	1,423	273	1,696	7,803	2,447	10,250	7,754	2,408	10,16
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and	6,891	39	6,930	1,897	17	1,914	8,788	56	8,844	8,783	56	8,83
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	40,876 7,441 4,718 5,520 2,923	538 566 521 248 774	41,414 8,007 5,239 5,768 3,697	41,715 3,637 6,981 8,299 3,647	229 90 647 79 267	41,944 3,727 7,628 8,378 3,914	82,591 11,078 11,699 13,819 6,570	767 656 1,168 327 1,041	83,358 11,734 12,867 14,146 7,611	82,581 10,997 11,699 13,818 6,567	767 656 1,168 327 1,041	83,34 11,65 12,86 14,14 7,60
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	115,042 9,088 23,011 6,337	5,603 2,290 140 150	120,645 11,378 23,151 6,487	48,690 2,069 4,030 1,882	416 73	52,948 2,485 4,103 1,923	163,732 11,157 27,041 8,219	9,861 2,706 213 191	173,593 13,863 27,254 8,410	161,240 11,061 24,022 8,196	9,847 2,704 211 191	171,08 13,76 24,23 8,38
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	38,956 3,311	3,372 303	42,328 3,614	15,765 541	1,120 77	16,885 618	54,721 3,852	4,492 380	59,213 4,232	54,373 3,797		58,86 4,17
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	9,845	147	9,992	1,940	23	1,963	11,785	170	11,955	11,778	170	11,94

October, 1931. T	'HE	MINIS	TRY	OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE			3	93
	1.196	ALL RE	GREAT]	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.	1			BRITAIN OF	
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPLO uding Casua		TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPLO RARY STOPE ND CASUALS	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	107,850	567	108,417	5,268	102	5,370	113,118	669	113,787	107,298	621	107,919
Metal Trades : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	14,872 3,093 8,085 5,690 2,500 3,271 1,145 3,253 21,409	1,502 86 4,824 2,559 3,034 2,402 40 3,404 14,697	16,374 3,179 12,909 8,249 5,534 5,673 1,185 6,657 36,106	6,830 336 1,555 4,924 2,105 1,240 158 1,435 8,892	492 7 640 945 991 436 11 980 4,031	7,322 343 2,195 5,869 3,096 1,676 169 2,415 12,923	21,702 3,429 9,640 10,614 4,605 4,511 1,303 4,688 30,301	1,994 93 5,464 3,504 4,025 2,838 51 4,384 18,728	23,696 3,522 15,104 14,118 8,630 7,349 1,354 9,072 49,029	21,619 3,369 9,594 10,609 4,604 4,503 1,295 4,664 30,101	1,994 91 5,464 3,502 4,025 2,838 51 4,384 18,718	23,613 3,460 15,058 14,111 8,629 7,341 1,346 9,048 48,819
Textile Trades :	46,569	103,871	150,440	35,984	65,418	101,402	82,553	169,289	251,842	82,540	169,267	251,807
Woollen and Worsted Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified	13,247 3,733 3,059 6,311 4,281 1,304 1,952 714 757 1,878	22,639 5,177 2,450 12,196 10,678 2,950 9,677 1,192 1,683 5,271	35,886 8,910 5,509 18,507 14,959 4,254 11,629 1,906 2,440 7,149	18,542 2,099 1,324 2,032 1,356 576 1,870 734 1,188 993	30,306 5,608 1,759 4,968 3,067 1,429 7,377 1,520 2,312 2,749 2,749	48,848 7,707 3,083 7,000 4,423 2,005 9,247 2,254 3,500 3,742	31,789 5,832 4,383 8,343 5,637 1,880 3,822 1,448 1,945 2,871	52,945 10,785 4,209 17,164 13,745 4,379 17,054 2,712 3,995 8,020 12,297	84,734 16,617 8,592 25,507 19,382 6,259 20,876 4,160 5,940 10,891 45,548	31,598 5,820 4,334 1,329 5,637 1,674 3,809 1,447 1,945 2,628 31,870	52,775 10,782 4,204 4,164 13,745 3,846 16,940 2,712 3,995 7,153 10,830	84,373 16,602 8,538 5,493 19,382 5,520 20,749 4,159 5,940 9,781 42,700
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Leather and Leather Goods :	4,007	6,174 1,217	19,487 5,224	19,938	6,123 394	26,061	33,251 5,728	1,611	7,339	5,719	1,611	7,330 4,970
Leather Goods Clothing Trades :	1,999	1,856	3,855	608	540	1,148	2,607	2,396		2,588	2,382	
Tailoring	10,338 1,070 1,339 922 1,027	12,533 6,353 2,154 8,759 1,288	22,871 7,423 3,493 9,681 2,315	2,779 104 1,144 150 544	16,308 2,835 1,604 6,477 642	19,087 2,939 2,748 6,627 1,186	13,117 1,174 2,483 1,072 1,571	28,841 9,188 3,758 15,236 1,930	41,958 10,362 6,241 16,308 3,501	12,299 1,137 2,481 828 1,568	27,882 8,683 3,751 9,370 1,929	40,181 9,820 6,232 10,198 3,497
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :	10,647	5,420	16,067	7,312	3,645	10,957	17,959	9,065	27,024	17,760	9,034	26,794
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Food Industries not separately	11,710 2,411 3,259	6,816 317 6,148	18,526 2,728 9,407	612 230 323	500 57 1,091	1,112 287 1,414	12,322 2,641 3,582	7,316 374 7,239	19,638 3,015 10,821	11,642 2,537 3,499	7,179 367 7,225	18,821 2,904 10,724
specified Drink Industries	9,187 9,891 1,288	12,740 4,852 3,679	21,927 14,743 4,967	481 622 57	1,009 587 344	1,490 1,209 401	9,668 10,513 1,345	13,749 5,439 4,023	23,417 15,952 5,368	9,547 10,070 1,265	13,690 5,397 3,879	23,237 15,467 5,144
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	9,098 2,375 17,975 3,371	278 395 3,010 959	9,376 2,770 20,985 4,330	1,373 667 2,101 969	176 91 467 324	1,549 758 2,568 1,293	10,471 3,042 20,076 4,340	States and the second	10,925 3,528 23,553 5,623	10,105 3,018 19,718 4,195	486 3,439	10,555 3,504 23,157 5,458
Printing and Paper Trades :	3,054	1,457	4,511	3,747	1,693	5,440	6,801	3,150	9,951	6,761	3,143	9,904
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	2,029	4,003 321	6,032 752 831	298 43 38	1,123 14 72	1,421 57 110	2,327 474 358	5,126 335	7,453 809 941	2,283 474 358	335	7,285 809 941
Printing, Publi hing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-	16,545		26,455	1,109		2,555	17,654		29,010	17,320		28,434
ing : Building Public Works Contracting, etc	173,139 82,053		173,592 82,112	6,719 1,664		6,751 1,668	179,858 83,717		180,343 83,780	173,642 81,770		174,121 81,833
Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber	6,525 1,475 1,255	302	11,204 1,777 1,886	1,759 486 487	66	3,385 552 752	8,284 1,961 1,742	368	14,589 2,329 2,638	8,270 1,959 1,702	368	14,572 2,327 2,593
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,649 3,936 998	797	2,315 4,733 1,873	543 498 348	106	917 604 558	2,192 4,434 1,346	903	3,232 5,337 2,431	2,180 4,427 1,346	903	3,218 5,330 2,431
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	14,958		15,263	601		644	15,559		15,907	15,290	347	15,637
Transport and Communication :	15,138 7,342		15,611 8,098	957 308		978 335	16,095 7,650	494 783	16,589 8,433			16,355 8,196
Road Transport not separately separately Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	36,009 51,087		36,677 51,925	2,118 512		2,135 558		685 884	38,812 52,483			37,803 51,608
Service	65,392 3,231	-	65,640 3,435	1,231	a charles and a second	1,269	66,623 3,352	E Service	66,909 3,609			65,358 3,580
Distributive Trades	146,583	1. 2. 1. 2	214,713	7,263				and the second second	227,830	E PERSONE.		221,07
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	10,957	2,220	13,177	178	36	214	11,13	5 2,256	13,391	10,99	4 2,233	13,22
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	11,564 45,296 5,240 13,092	966 2,281	12,723 46,262 7,521 19,089	385 1,645 287 384	45 85	1,690 372	46,94	1 1,011 7 2,366	13,184 47,952 7,893 19,616	45,08	0 984 2 2,318	12,738 46,064 7,700 19,109
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	24,653 3,106	41,734	66,387 13,524	328 136	1,034	1,362	24,98	42,768	67,749 15,743	24,35	2 42,201	66,55 15,37
Industries and Services not separately specified TOTAL	40,829		44,382	1,46	-	_	-		46,878 2,880,546	40,87 * 2,123,50		
	Frank	1	1	1		1	JI		1			1

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* Including 115,470 Casuals (Males, 113,189; Females, 2,281).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

October, 1931.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Chipological Control of Control o			en na	G	REAT]	BRITAT	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND				leren in	13	
	and approved		Suber	PEI	ROENTA	e Un	EMPLOY	TED AT	21ST	SEPTEM	BER, 1	931.		EASE (GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURT	TED NUMH ED PERSON ULY, 1930	TA AN	(WHOLI IEMPLO Includi Casuals	YED		MPORA TOPPAGI			COTAL.	- 1	TOT	REASE (AL PEE AGES A PARED	CEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 21ST
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	24TH AUG., 1931.	22ND SEPT., 1930.		SEPT., 1931.
Fishing	27,110	880	27,990	20.5	6.6	20.1	0:4	2.9	0.5	20.9	9.5	20.6	+ 4.2	+ 8.4	+11.4	20.6
Sining : 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 specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,063,350 14,770 5,310 42,980 10,480 15,350 16,490	6,130 20 40 480 10 1,600 200	1,069,480 14,790 5,350 43,460 10,490 16,950 16,690	19.5 29.2 58.3 13.9 12.4 17.9 19.8	$20.4 \\ 10.0 \\ 32.5 \\ 3.5 \\ 30.0 \\ 17.1 \\ 16.5$	19.5 29.2 58.1 13.7 12.4 17.8 19.8	10·2 13·1 1·7 4·4 18·7 4·1 3·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.5 \\ - \\ 0.7 \\ 10.0 \\ 0.5 \\ 7.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	29.7 42.3 60.0 18.3 31.1 22.0 23.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 31.9\\ 10.0\\ 32.5\\ 4.2\\ 40.0\\ 17.6\\ 23.5 \end{array} $	18·2 31·1 21·5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1\cdot2 \\ +0\cdot2 \\ +0\cdot7 \\ +1\cdot7 \\ -0\cdot1 \\ -0\cdot3 \\ +2\cdot0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.6 \\ + 19.6 \\ + 21.6 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 6.9 \\ + 9.1 \\ + 9.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +14.6 \\ +37.4 \\ +43.3 \\ +9.7 \\ +21.6 \\ +13.0 \\ +18.1 \end{array} $	29.7 42.3 59.7 17.9 31.1 21.5 23.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products : Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	28.8 22.4 13.4	73·0 12·7 16·6	29·1 21·6 13·5	8·4 3·9 2·9	3·0 2·4 1·2	8·4 3·8 2·8	37·2 25·3 16·3	76·0 15·1 17·8	25.4	+ 2.1 + 0.9 + 0.6	+ 4.9	$^{+27\cdot 6}_{+11\cdot 5}_{+10\cdot 0}$	37.5 25.2 16.4
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	77,250	7,430	84,680	13·3 15·4	23·7 20·0	14·2 17·9	4·0 13·0	4·6 16·4	4·1 14·9	17·3 28·4	28·3 36·4	18·3 32·8	+ 0.9 - 3.4	+ 4.2 + 8.1	+ 9.5 +20.5	18·2 32·7
Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass Trades :	35,750	42,830	78,580	19.4	20.0	11.2	10.0	10 1	1.0			120.1	9.36P	de la sel	land A	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles Chemicals, etc. :	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	18·9 24·4	17·9 17·2	18·7 23·5	8·0 11·2	4·3 5·9	7·2 10·5	26·9 35·6	22·2 23·1	25·9 34·0	+ 0.6 + 3.6	+11.3 + 9.6	$^{+16\cdot9}_{+15\cdot1}$	25·9 34·0
Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290	24,000 5,700 4,810 21,100	103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	18·2 9·8 11·2 11·5	8.6 14.9 10.3 10.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.0 \\ 11.4 \\ 10.9 \\ 11.2 \end{array} $	2·2 3·1 0·8 2·6	1.0 2.0 0.9 1.3	1.9 2.7 0.9 2.2	20·4 12·9 12·0 14·1	9.6 16.9 11.2 11.6	17·9 14·1 11·8 13·4	- 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.5	+ 3.7 + 3.1 + 4.3 + 4.1	+11.7 + 8.6 + 7.4 + 6.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.9 \\ 14.1 \\ 11.8 \\ 13.4 \end{array} $
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling,	21,720	180	21,900	31.7	21.7	31.6	8.8	9•4	8.8	40.5	31.1	40.4	+ 0.5	+10.3	+30.5	40.4
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging	176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160 18,870	4,380 3,440 3,720 1,520 4,160	180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680 23,030	$23 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$22 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 1$	23.610.025.029.519.3	5·2 -2·6 17·4 5·2 6·4	$23 \cdot 2$ 9 \cdot 4 $24 \cdot 1$ $28 \cdot 3$ $16 \cdot 9$	46.8 30.6 41.9 49.1 34.8	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	46 · 1 29 · 6 40 · 7 47 · 7 33 · 0	+ 0.9 + 2.6 + 3.9 + 5.7 + 1.2	+ 8.0 + 10.7 + 0.6 + 19.4 + 8.3	+27.1 +20.4 + 9.2 +37.9 +22.3	46·1 29·7 40·7 47·7 33·0
Esgineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	542,540 69,680 59,050 26,860	49,710 20,180 1,020 1,110	592,250 89,860 60,070 27,970	$21 \cdot 2$ $13 \cdot 0$ $39 \cdot 0$ $23 \cdot 6$	11.3 11.3 13.7 13.5	20·4 12·7 38·5 23·2	9·0 3·0 6·8 7·0	8.5 2.1 7.2 3.7	8·9 2·7 6·9 6·9	30·2 16·0 45·8 30·6	19·8 13·4 20·9 17·2	15·4 45·4	+ 0.9 + 0.4 + 1.2 + 3.4	+ 9.5 + 6.1 + 23.0 + 10.9	+19.3 +11.3 +35.8 +19.8	29·2 15·4 45·1 30·0
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	221,620 16,630	135.70-1	247,140 19,090	17·6 19·9 18·7	13·2 12·3 9·4	17·1 18·9 18·5	7•1 3·3, 3·7	4·4 3·1 1·4	6.9 3.3 3.6	24·7 23·2 22·4	17·6 15·4 10·8	-	-0.4 +0.9 +0.4	+ 7.6 + 6.7 + 7.1	+14.7 +12.9 +11.5	24.0 22.2 22.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,520 201,530		54,090 204,720	53.5	17.8	53.0	2.6	3.2	2.6	56.1	21.0	1000	- 0.2		+30.8	56.1
Metal Trades : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutiery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	17,550 8,580 22,450	1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660 20,370	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820 202,070	18·2 18·0 13·0 23·5 17·8 18·6 13·3 14·5 17·3	17·2 6·3 11·9 23·2 24·8 22·0 6·1 16·7 18·7	18.1 17.2 12.6 23.4 21.0 19.9 12.8 15.5 17.9	8·4 2·0 2·5 20·4 14·9 7·1 1·9 ·4 7·2	5.7 0.5 1.6 8.6 8.2 4.0 1.6 4.8 5.2	8.1 1.8 2.1 16.7 11.8 5.9 1.9 5.7 6.4	26.6 20.0 15.5 43.9 32.7 25.7 15.2 20.9 24.5	22.9 6.8 13.5 31.8 33.0 26.0 7.7 21.5 23.9	19·0 14·7 40·1 32·8	-5.1 + 0.5 - 0.4	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7.5 \\ + 8.8 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 9.2 \\ + 10.5 \\ + 8.0 \\ + 6.3 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 7.0 \\ \end{array} $	+12.9 +10.7 +23.8 +22.8 +16.8 +10.4 +15.1	26.2 19.0 14.7 40.1 32.8 25.8 14.6 21.2 24.3
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted	196,710		564,090 240,460	23·7 13·8	28·3 15·6	26·7 14·9	18·3 19·4	17·8 21·0	17·9 20·3	42·0 33·2	46·1 36·6	44·6 35·2		+ 0.9 + 8.8	+32.0 +20.5	44·7 35·3
Woohen and Wooked Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Oarpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	95,760 17,750 15,340 25,450 12,820 6,750 23,520 6,230 10,000 13,780 82,670	31,710 13,300 55,980 28,470 13,170 84,430 10,530 16,590 31,880	49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090 45,660 116,900	21.0 19.9 24.8 33.4 19.3 8.3 11.5 7.6 13.6 16.1	16.3 18.4 21.8 37.5 22.4 11.5 11.3 10.5 16.5 18.0	18.0 19.2 22.7 36.2 21.4 10.8 11.4 9.4 15.7 16.7	11.9 8.7 8.0 10.6 8.5 8.0 11.7 11.9 7.2 24.1	17.7 13.2 8.9 10.8 10.9 8.7 14.5 14.3 8.7 17.9	15.6 10.8 8.6 10.7 10.0 8.5 13.4 13.4 8.2 22.3	32·9 28·6 32·8 44·0 27·8 16·3 23·2 19·5 20·8 40·2	34.0 31.6 30.7 48.3 33.3 20.2 25.8 24.8 25.2 35.9	33.6 30.0 31.3 46.9 31.4 19.3 24.8 22.8 22.8 23.9	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 6 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	+ 1.9 + 6.0	+17.9 +34.6 +18.9 +13.3 +15.3 +16.7 +15.1	38.5 47.0 32.0 19.3 24.8 22.8 23.4
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,410 11,290	9,920	41,330 24,980	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	12·3 13·6	12·6 15·4	5·4 5·4	3.9 3.9	5·2 4·6	18·2 23·1	16·2 17·5				+7.9 +13.1	
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	8,310 8,690	90,920 21,830 76,680 18,860	201,830 101,890 35,100 84,990 27,550	9.8 10.1 11.1 11.8	9·4 7·0 9·9 11·4 6·8	11·4 8·4	1·8 6·3	12·2 3·1 7·3 8·5 3·4	9.5 2.9 7.8 7.8 4.3	18·7 12·9 18·1	21.6 10.1 17.2 19.9 10.2	10·2 17·8 19 2 12·7	-0.1 + 0.9 + 1.5 - 0.3	+ 3.3 + 5.3 + 3.9 + 4.0	+11.0 +13.2 + 8.1	9.8 17.8 15.6 12.7
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco :			135,840		10.3	11.8	8.8	6.9	8.1		17.2		a series	-	and the second	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocca, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	24,960	3,980	151,030 28,940 73,510	9.7	11.5 8.0 12.6	9.4	0.9	- Contraction	0.7 1.0 1.9	10.6	12·4 9·4 14·8	10·4 14·7		+ 0.4 + 3.6	+ 3.4 + 8.3	10·4 14·6
pecified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	58,170 84,060 16,060	25,470	109,530		19.0	13.5	0.7	2.4	1.1	12.5	21.4		+ 0.8 - 0.2	+ 4.5	5 + 8·2 + 7·8	14.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:	54,240 10,740									28.3		1 1.000	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 5.0) + 10.8 + 17.3	18.8

* For 23rd September, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

October, 1931.

Industry Group.

Fishing Mining Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.... Pottery Glass Trades ... Chemicals, etc. ... Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. Vehicles Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades ... Textile Trades ... Leather ...

Textile Trades ... Leather Boots, Shoes, Slip-pers and Clogs Clothing Trades... Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Sawnilling, Furni-ture and Wood-work Printing and Paper Building and Pub-lic Works Con-tracting ... Other Manufactur-ing Industries... Gas, Water and Electricity Sup-ply Industries... Transport and Communication DistributiveTrades Commerce, Bank-ing, etc. Miscellaneous ...

Total

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OF CLAIMS TO	201	TED NUM	PPP OF	PER	CENTAG	E UNI	MPLOY	ED AT	21ST 8	Septem	BER, 1	931.		EASE (- LEASE (-		GREAT BRITAN
INI)USTR Y .	INSUR	ED PERSO ULY, 1930	ONS AT	UI	WHOLI NEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED		MPORAI OPPAGE		iner-	TOTAL	iae e	TOT.	AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN- S	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGI AT
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24тн Алд., 1931.	22ND SEPT., 1930.	SEPT.,	21st SEPT., 1931.
swmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	17·6 18·6	13·2 17·4	16·8 18·3	2·0 5·4	2·1 5·9	2·0 5·5	19·6 24·0	15·3 23·3	18·8 23·8		+ 7.0 + 7.3	+13.6 +13.4	18·7 23·5
Printing and Paper Trades :	40,630	15,430	56,060	7.5	9-4	8.0	9.2	11.0	9.8	16.7	20.4	17.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.9	+13.1	17.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	19,660	38,680	58,340	10·3 9·7	10·3 17·4	10·3 11·9	1.5	3.0	2.5	11·8 10·7	13·3 18·1	12·8 12·8	- 1.7	+ 4.3 + 5.7	+ 8.7	12·7 12·8
Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680	1,850 3,550 97,260	6,300 6,230 272,390	11.9 9.4	14·4 10·2	13·3 9·7	1·5 0·7	2·0 1·5	1.8 1.0	13·4 10·1	16·4 11·7	15-1	+ 1.8 + 0.3	+ 7.2	+11.1	15·1 10·6
Building and Public Works Contract- ing :	822,770 185,090	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	21·0 44·3	4·8 4·8		0.9	0.3	0·8 0·9	21·9 45·2	5·1 5·1	21·7 45·0	+ 2.0 + 1.3	+ 6.2 + 18.9	+11.1 +24.5	21·3 45·5
Other Manufacturing Industries : Rubber	39,850	27,620 2,050 4,770	67,470 13,830 11,090	16·4 12·5 19·9	16·9 14·7 13·2	12.8	4·4 4·1 7·7	5·9 3·3 5·6	5·0 4·0 6·8	20·8 16·6 27·6	22·8 18·0 18·8	16.8	+ 1.6 - 0.5 + 0.9	+ 4.1	+11.9	16.9
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus	16,960 19,990 7,130	8,940 6,290	25,900 26,280 13,890	9.7 19.7	7·4 12·7 12·9	18.0	3·2 2·5 4·9	4.2 1.7 3.2		12·9 22·2 18·9	11.6 14.4 16.1	12·5 20·3 17·5	$+ 0.7 \\ - 1.7 \\ + 1.3$	+ 7.0 + 7.2 + 7.3	+ 9.9 +16.2 +12.2	20.3
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	159,800	6,050	165,850	9.4	5.0	9.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	9.7	5.8	9.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 4.0	9.6
Transport and Communication :	156,370		137,830 163,080		6·6 11·3		0·7 0·2	0·3 0·4	0·7 0·2	12·3 4·9	6·9 11·7	12·0 5·2	1.1 . 18 .	$+ 1 \cdot 2$	+ 7.2 + 2.5	
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	100 010		188,810 144,240		8·1 12·4		1·2 0·3	0·3 0·7	1·2 0·4	21·1 37·5	8·4 13·1	20·6 36·4	+ 0.7 + 1.3	+ 4.3 +12.2	+ 9.2 + 20.6	
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	167,450		169,790	adia	10.6	38.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	39.8	12.2	39.4	- 0.9	+ 3.4	+10.7	39-3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified		2,410	17,280	21.7	8.5	19.9	0-8	2.2	1.0	22.5	10.7	01000.3	+ 1.2	NAME OF T	and the second	100 25
Distributive Trades	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	13.8	9.7	12.2	0-7	0.9	0.7	14.5	10.6	12.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.5	+ 6.9	12.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	150 070	74,840	-232,910	6.9	3.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.0	Barry House	C. BORGERS	Chesner 1	+ 3.2	A Street Street
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	287,590 72,650 51,130	20,800 54,350	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050	15.8	4·6 4·2	15·0 5·9	0.4	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·5	0.5	13·0 16·3 7·8 26·4	4.9	15.5	+ 1.1 + 0.4	+ 3.8 + 1.8	$+ 4 \cdot 9$ + 6 \cdot 9 + 3 · 1 + 15 · .	
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	126,520		350,870				0·2 0·4	0.5		19·7 11·3		19·3 11·2	+ 2.3 + 0.5	5 + 6.2	+11.0 + 6.9	5 19· 11·
Industries and Services not separately specified	7 00 700	The second second	133,740			33.2	1.5	2.9	1.9	43.0	12.9	-	+ 1.1		_	
TOTAL	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,70	0 19.3	14.2	17.9	5.0	6.2	5.3	24.3	20.4	23.2	2 + 0.5	5 + 5.6	5 +13.	3 23.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st September, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups :--

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	Mal	e s.			Fema	ales.	
Vumber Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent-	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
5,566 227.953	0·3 13·2	106 115,737	0·0 25·7	58 1,595	0.0	26 730	0·0 0·3
9,451 10,290 5,506 7,898 23,767 68,369 153,478 52,112	0.6 0.3 0.5 1.4 4.0 8.9 3.0	2,149 3,084 4,642 3,467 3,716 66,176 56,671 18,246	0.5 0.7 1.0 0.8 0.8 14.7 12.6 4.1	397 1,759 8,564 1,499 5,580 2,686 8,183 3,822	0·1 0·4 1·7 0·3 1·1 0·5 1·7 0·8	46 346 7,046 399 683 1,329 4,788 1,220	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 3.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 2.3 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.6 \\ \end{array} $
107,850 63,318 97,118 6,006	6·3 3·7 5·6 0·4	5,268 27,475 86,636 2,329	1.2 6.1 19.2 0.5	567 32,548 183,958	0·1 6·6 37·2 0·6	102 8,533 132,636 934	$0 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 0$ $62 \cdot 4$ $0 \cdot 4$
10,647 14,696	0.6 0.9	7,312 4,721	1.6 1.1		1·1 6·3	3,645 27,866	$1 \cdot 7$ $13 \cdot 1$
37,746	2.2	2,325	0.5	34,552	7.0	3,588	1.7
32,819 22,379	1·9 1·3	5,110 5,235			0·9 3·3	1,058 4,348	0·5 2·1
255,192	14.8	8,383	1.9	512	0.1	36	0 .0
15,838	0.9	4,121	0.8	7,950	1.6	2,647	1.3
14,958	0.9	601	0.1	305	0.1	43	0.0
178,199 146,583		and the second se				202 5,856	0·1 2·8
10,957 143,780	0.6						
,722,476	100.0	450,826	100 (494,604	100-0	212,640	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 21st September, 1931, differed from the figures for 24th August, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more :--

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931, as compared

395

43

Industry.		with	h 24th	n Aug., 19	931.	
and and a second se	I	lales.	Fen	nales.	T	otal.
A result new	112.0	10 500	1	174	1	12,328
Coal Mining	-	12,502 622	+	2,659	=	3,281
Woollen and Worsted	020	352	1032	2,902	_	3,254
Hosiery Pottery, Earthenware, etc	_	991		1,685	-	2,676
	_	795	-	767	-	1,562
Carpets Dock, Harbour, River and Canal					a la calla de	State State
service	_	1,480	-	5	-	1,485
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc	-	543	-	784		1,327
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	-	1,063		42	-	1,105
Furniture Making, etc	-	619	-	430		1,049
		and the second	100		1.1000	1 010
Entertainments and Sports	+	708	+	302	+	1,010
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	+	1,047	-	12 590	+	1,035 1.086
Rubber	+	496	+	590	++++	1,157
Road Transport	+	1,081 1,293	+	123		1,170
Fishing	++	1,180	+	28	T T	1,208
Railway Service	+	1,087	I T	150	+	1,237
Tinplates Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	+	54	+	1,208	+	1,262
Paper and Paper Board	+	1,242	+	155	+	1,397
Food Industries not separately		-,	- Charles		1000	
specified	+	699	+	735	+	1,434
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel	19032		The second		19123	
Rolling, etc	+	1,615	+	17	+	1,632
Iron and Steel Tubes	+	1,674	+	11	+	1,685
Tailoring	-	169	+	1,959	+	1,790
Shipping Service	+	1,744	+	128	+	1,872
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing	+	1,739	+	160	+	1,899
Public Works Contracting, etc	+	2,369	+	12 141	+++++	2,381 3,410
Local Government	+	3,269	+	141	T	3,410
General Engineering, Engineers'	1	5,457	+	165	+	5,622
Iron and Steel Founding	+++	2,662	+	5,411		8,073
Hotel, etc., Service	II	5,090	1+	5,539	+	10,629
Distributive Trades		9,296	+	3,214	++	12,510
Building	+	16,696	+	21	+	16,717
Building						11 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Net Variations for above Industries	+	41,362	+	10,787	+	52,149
Total Net Variations for all Insured	0220	54.077		10 410	100	67 797 -
Industries	+	54,973	+	12,410	+	67,383

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST SEPTEMBER, 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 Sectland Wales	3,456 1,697 1,744 5,811 11,990 10,015 6, 839 3, 780	3,109 1,684 1,913 3,633 6,743 7,408 4,479 2,524	6,565 3,381 3,657 9,444 18,733 17,423 11,318 6,304	1,849 1,417 1,325 5,195 5,848 8,683 4,618 847	2,664 1,823 1,901 3,364 7,458 7,253 4,827 2,375	4,513 3,240 3,226 8,559 13,306 15,936 9,445 3,222				
Great Britain	45,332	31,493	76,825	29,782	31,665	61,447				

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

Division.	Num	ber of Va Filled.				leaving
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 6,462 1,439 1,759 1,955 2,234 1,131 394	5,862 1,149 1,687 1,873 2,377 1,322 432	12,324 2,588 3,446 3,828 4,611 2,453 826	943	516 982	4,465 1,082 1,925 1,436 1,970 853 346
Great Britain	 15,374	14,702	30,076	6,139	5,938	12,077

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

		mated		Percentage Un 21st Septer			nemployed at mber, 1931.			
Division.		r insured y, 1930.		Boys.	Line At		Girls.			
Division.			A-b	y.		A-p	- A	and the		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholl; unem	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.		
Londop	116,770	105,050	3.7	0.1	3.8	2.5	0.1	2.6		
South-Eastern	47,710	32,560	3.9	0.3	4.2	4.1	1.1	5.2		
South-Western	44,940 91,380	29,960 76,550	4.0	0·5 2·7	4·5 6·8	4.1	1.3	5.4		
Midlands	102,190	60,770	7.8	4.7	12.5	6.5	4.3	10.8		
North-Western	90,280	80,510	7.9	4.0	11.9	6.4	5.1	11.5		
Scotland	64,260	51,450	9.7	2.0	11.7	7.5	2.6	10.1		
Wales	32,470	9,150	6.8	5.5	12.3	9.1	2.3	11.4		
Special Schemes	5,000	3,000	0.5	•••	0 5	0.4	•••	0.4		
Great Britain	595,000	449,000	5.9	2.5	8.4	4.8	2.7	7.5		

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1931.

		Average Daily Attendance.								lo. of ate
	Juni	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. Educa- tional Institu-				Individ who h attend sind lst A	ave ded			
Division.	Claim	ants.	Non Claima		Tot	al.	tic (Cla	ons	193	1.
	Boys.	Girla.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J. L. Centres and Classes.	Educational Institutions.
London SEastern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales	557 299 309 1,515 3,886 3,205 2,822 1,283			14 19 33 37 192 82 235	4,779 3,492 3,221	2,353	21 15 43 103 22 183	15 9 63 113 22 87 	7,058 2,350 2,530 8,096 17,734 23,115 14,058 7,906	355 72 356 480 44
Gt. Britain	13,876	5,677	2,749	612	16,625	6,289	387	309	82,847	1,710

There were 73 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 28 for girls, and 31 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 15 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 5 for girls, and 4 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 38 for boys, 22 for girls, 38 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

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

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

October, 1931.

11TH AUGUST TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 11th August to 14th September, 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.

ANu	mber of	Claims.
-----	---------	---------

-	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made	982,920		54,551	1,352,9
Average number of claims current	1,936,760		56,427	2,576,0

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to only)	juveniles	32	1,232	1,264
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2),	Men Women	62 59	350 172	412 231
U.I. Act 1927)	Total	121	522	643
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment		4,169 3,301	8,206 9,443	12,375 12,744
	Total	7,470	17,649	25,119
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men Women Juveniles	2,561 1,719 304	4,177 3,744 811	6,738 5,463 1,115
	Total	4,584	8,732	13,316
Employment lost through misconduct-	Men Women Juveniles	2,036 757 272	3,223 1,251 709	5,259 2,008 981
	Total	3,065	5,183	8,248
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions	Men Women Juveniles	449 902 37	1,223 3,853 359	1,672 4,755 396
	Total	1,388	5,435	6,823
Not unemployed	Men Women Juveniles	832 133 17	4,277 985 141	5,109 1,118 158
	Total	982	5 403	6,385
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men Women Juveniles	328 596 19	830 2,199 65	1,158 2,795 84
	Total	943	3,094	4,037
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	709 148 26	4,333 1,254 221	5,042 1,402 247
	Total	883	5,808	6,691
Total	Men Women Juveniles	11,146 7,615 707	26,619 22,901 3,538	37,765 30,516 4,245
Grand Total		19,468	53,058	72,526
C.—Trade 1	Dispute* C	ases.		
		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	···· ···	263	1,459	1,722
Appeals against disaliowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	{Men Women Juveniles	150 7 9	295 22 7	445 29 16

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

Total Appeals ...

324

490

166

		1	Benefit	
and the state of the second second		Benefit Allowed.	Dis- allowed.	Total.
	n omen zeniles	118 43 3	307 170 9	425 213 12
Tot	tal	164	486	650
	n omen zeniles	82 29 	223 102	305 131
Tot	al	111	325	436
	n omen veniles	64 31 1	408 180 3	472 211 4
Tot	al	96	591	687
Total $\dots \qquad \dots \qquad \prod_{\substack{w \\ J_{1}w}} Me_{j}$	n omen eniles	264 103 4	938 452 12	1,202 555 16
Grand Total		371	1,402	1,773
CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 10TH MARC	нто	14th See	TEMBER,	1931.
		llowed	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			and a	
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveni only). Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 yes and less than 30 contributions paid at a	ars	116	2,837	2,953
time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)		692	2,500	3,192

Not normally insurable mally seek to obtai of insurable employ Employment left vol cause Employment lost throu Failure or refusal to suitable employmen out written direction Not unemployed Not capable of work, o Other grounds ...

Total ... Trade Dis

Cases dealt with by I Appeals against disal Officers dealt with h

Decision Appeals by Insurance Appeals by Associatio Appeals by Claimants

Total ...

over an extended period.

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

Young women: 18-20 Girls: 16-17 Total ... 10

Men: 21-64 ... Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 ... Women: 21-64...
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 Total ... 5.6 4.8 4.2 3.7 18.3 81.7 100.0

October, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
ourts of Referees.		- and -	
ion (applies to juveniles ons paid in past 2 years	116	2,837	2,953
ntributions paid at any I. Act, 1927) e and/or will not nor-	692	2,500	3,192
in livelihood by means ment luntarily without just	42,670	89,672	132,342
ugh misconduct o apply for or accept	23,227 16,930	42,364 26,143	65,591 43,073
nt, or failure to carry	8,272 5,241 5,214 4,440	31,252 23,457 14,717 26,179	39,524 28,698 19,931 30,619
 pute* Cases.	106,802	259,121	365,923
nsurance Officers	830	10,045	10,875
owances by Insurance by Courts of Referees	663	1,719	2,382
by Umpire.*			
Officers ns	1,427 610 867	2,870 2,024 4,230	4,297 2,634 5,097
	2,904	9,124	12,028

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unem-ployment benefit, who were out of a situation and were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st September, 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

Nu	mber wl	no had b	een on tl	ne Regis	ter	
Not nore han 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.		More than 4 weeks.	Total.
]	Numbers	he strage	and a constitution	
,556 ,397 ,232 ,508 ,792 ,213	63,770 6,335 1,710 12,163 3,324 948 88,250	56,695 5,659 1,360 11,123 2,982 764 78,583	49,273 4,920 1,216 9,740 2,536 625 68,310	246,294 24,311 6,518 46,534 12,634 3,550 339,841	1,072,527 90,023 13,964 291,428 41,630 6,099 1,515,671	1,318,821 114,334 20,482 337,962 54,264 9,649 1,855,512
	1.000	Pe	rcentage	8.		
5·8 6·5 0·9 4·0	4.8 5.5 8.4 3.6	4·3 5·0 6·6 3·3	3.8 4.3 5.9 2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	81·3 78·7 68·2 86·2	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

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 21st September, 1931, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied, adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Giris.	Total.
	an anna a		Numbers.		
Wholly unemployed : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,018,524 377,217	18,851	277,877 100,796	8,699	1,323,951 478,013
Total	1,395,741	18,851	378,673	8,699	1,801,964
Temporarily stopped : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	400,842 8,683	12,935	179,588 5,920	10,779	604,144 14,603
Total	409,525	12,935	185,508	10,779	618,747
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	99,545 9,160	219	1,961 208	21	101,746 9,368
Total	108,705	219	2,169	21	111,114
Insured non-claimants*	45,444	10,339	15,499	7,990	79,272
Total : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,518,911 440,504	32,005 10,339	459,426 122,423	19,499 7,990	2,029,841 581,256
Total	1,959,415	42,344	581,849	27,489	2,611,097
and the second second	CONTRACT IN	1	Percentages		
Wholly unemployed : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	73 · 0 27 · 0	100.0	73•4 26•6	100·0 	73·5 26·5
Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·9 2·1	100·0	96 • 8 3 • 2	100·0	97·6- 2·4
Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	91·6 8·4	100·0	90·4 9·6	100·0	91·6 8·4
Total (including non- claimants) : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	77 • 5 22 • 5	75·6 24·4	79·0 21·0	70·9 29·1	77 · 7 22 · 3

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 26th September, 1931.	Five weeks ended 29th August, 1931.	Four weeks ended 27th September, 1930.
and the second from the	£	£	£
Contributions received from : Employers Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in	1,375,000 1,005,000	1,490,000 1,270,000	1,185,000 1,025,000
respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930))	3,195,000	3,805,000	2,505,000
Total	5,575,000	6,565,000	4,715,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury	9,435,000 460,000	11,565,000 585,000	6,820,000 490,000
Advances Other Items	360,000 10,000	425,000 40,000	185,000 15,000
Total	10,265,000	12,615,000	7,510,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	101,910,000	97,550,000	49,870,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	2,170,000	1,840,000	1,135,000

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

* 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.

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. 382–383 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 August. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of August, 1931, was 4,325,283, as compared with 4,111,204 at the end of July, 1931, and with 2,938,274 at the end of August, 1930. At 30th September, 1931, the total was 4,459,621 (provisional figure).

1931, the total was 4,453,621 (provisional ngure).
The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,214,765 at the end of August, 1931, 3,989,686 at the end of July, 1931, and 2,845,000 at the end of August, 1930. At 30th September, 1931, the provisional total was 4,355,000. On the last day of August, 1931, 1,281,981 persons were in receipt of the last day of August, 1931, 1,281,981 persons were in receipt of the section of the

standard unemployment benefit and 1,094,608 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,376,589, as compared with 2,231,513 at the end of July, 1931, and with 1,947,811 at the end of August,

at the end of July 1931, and with 1,94,611 at the end of August, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 30th September, 1931, was 2,483,851 (provisional figure). Among 4,164,700 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 33.6 per cent. were unemployed at 29th August, 1931, as compared with 31.0 per cent. at 25th July, 1931, and 21.7 per cent. at 30th August, 1930. In addition, 21.4 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 19.1 per cent. at the end of July 1021, and 14.8 per cent at the and of August 1950. The of July, 1931, and 14.8 per cent. at the end of August, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included :

		Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Ti at end of month.				
Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1931.	Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.		
	August, 1991.	Aug., 1931.	July, 1931.	Aug., 1931.	July, 1931.	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :	161,400	13.6	13.3	33.0	27.3	
seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical Textile Paper	$131,000 \\ 85,600 \\ 926,400 \\ 110,700 \\ 323,400 \\ 113,400 \\ 54,000 \\ $	$53 \cdot 7$ $38 \cdot 4$ $32 \cdot 4$ $24 \cdot 0$ $23 \cdot 1$ $25 \cdot 6$ $38 \cdot 2$	$\begin{array}{r} 47 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	9.0 24.0 27.9 28.7 44.4 31.9 28.7	7.7 21.0 26.9 22.4 38.9 26.0 31.3	
Leather Wood Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing	285,200 276,400 147,900 622,600 151,000	49·4 22·4 36·6 64·6 29·2	48.5 19.3 36.2 57.9 26.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 5 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	11.7 21.9 33.0 0.5 10.0	
Hairdressing Miscellaneous All Unions making Returns	3,700 772,000 4,164,700	18.9 15.4 33.6	$\frac{19 \cdot 8}{13 \cdot 7}$		24.5 15.5 19.1	

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during September. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of September was 56,080 (42,293 men and 13,787 women). At the end of August, the corresponding total was 53,232, and at the end of September, 1930, 12,70

At the beginning of September the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation[†] showed a decline of 8.91 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (*i.e.* working less than 48 hours per week) was $35 \cdot 51$ at the beginning of September, 1931, as compared with $4 \cdot 35$ at the beginning of September, 1930.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed little change during August. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 445,296 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th August, 1931, 10.5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4.3 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were the same and in the last week of August, 1930, $5 \cdot 5$ and $2 \cdot 4$ respectively. At the end of August, 1931, 139,200 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 115,400 were actually unemployed.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th September, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th October, 1931. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th September and 2nd October, 1931.

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f. See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.
§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th September, 1931. The Hague.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed little change during July. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 175 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 713, 780, show that 9.1 per cent. of these were totally membership of 713, 760, show that 9.1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 9.0 and in July, 1930, 2.4. In addition, 16.3 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In July, 1931, 12.9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11.2 and in July, 1930, 4.23.

ITALY.†

There was a further increase in the number unemployed during August. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 693,273 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 637,531 at the end of July, and 375,548 at the end of August, 1930. In addition, 30,636 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 25,821 at the end of July and 24,056 at the end of August, 1930.

POLAND.[‡]

Unemployment showed practically no change during September. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at 26th September, 1931, was 251,400, as compared with 251,600 at the end of August and 173,200 at the end of September, 1930. At these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 67,400, 68,700 and 64,700 respectively.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

Unemployment showed an increase during September. The total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 228,383, as compared with 214,520 in August and 104,534 in September, 1930.

SWITZERLAND.

Apart from some increase due to seasonal causes, unemployment showed little change during August. At the end of the month 18,506 applications for employment (14.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 17,975 at the end of July and 10,351 at the end of August, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,207, 2,499 and 2,610 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment showed a further increase during August in both Denmark and Sweden.

Denmark.¶—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 295,902 workpeople, $12\cdot2$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1931, as against $11\cdot8$ per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and $9\cdot0$ per cent. at the end of August, 1930.

Sweden.**—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st August was $12\cdot3$, as compared with $12\cdot0$ at the end of July and $8\cdot1$ at the end of August, 1930.

UNITED STATES. ††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 46,917 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,583,275 workpeople in August, 1931, showing a decrease of 0.3 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by $1 \cdot 1$ per cent.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for August, 1931, is 70.0, as compared with 70.4 for July, and 79.9 for August, 1930.

CANADA.

Employment showed a further increase at the beginning of September, largely due to increase at the beginning of September, largely due to increased highway construction work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,798 firms with an aggregate of 972,537 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st September, 1931, as compared with 955,991 on 1st August. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for September, 1931, is 107.1 as compared with 105.2 at the horizonta of the presented is 107.1, as compared with 105.2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 116.6 on 1st September, 1930.11 At the end of August, 1931, 15.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with $16\cdot 2$ per cent. at the end of July and $9\cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of August, 1930.§§

Revue du Travail, August, 1931. Brussels.
Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, September, 1931. Rome.
Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 5th October, 1931. Warsaw.
Prayer Tapblatt, 13th October, 1931. Prague.
La Vie Revenue Sectomber 2021 Prayer.

- La Vie Economique, September, 1931. Prague.
 ¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 19th September, 1931. Copenhagen.
 ** Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
 †† Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, August, 1931, Washington.
 ‡‡ The September Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of
 Statistics, Ottawa.

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER. Hull and Bristol. In addition to these changes, a new National Rates of Wages.

Agreement for the boot and shoe industry, which is summarised on page 400, resulted in various changes in rates of pay, the effect of In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an which cannot yet be estimated (see note †). aggregate decrease of about £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 57,000 workpeople and in an increase of £400 in those of 14,000 Of the total decrease of £7,000 per week, † nearly £2,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,350 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or Trade Boards; other workpeople.†

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.	
a line 2005 redectors ?	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal Textile Other	 14,000	29,500 22,500 5,000	£ 400	£ 2,400 4,000 600
Total†	14,000	57,000	400	7,000

The workpeople in the metal group affected by reductions during September included those employed in electrical cable manufacture, who sustained decreases under a cost-of-living sliding scale, amounting, in the case of adult workers, to 1s. 11¹/₂d., or 2s. per week amounting, in the case of adult workers, to 1s. 112d., bit 2s. per work for men and 1s. per week for women. There were also reductions in the Trade Board minimum rates for workpeople employed in the hollow-ware and chain trades; in the former the minimum time rates of men and women were reduced by §d. and ½d. per hour respectively, and in the latter by 5 per cent. on the basis rates. The percentage addition payable on the basis rates of blastfurnacemen in Cumber-land was reduced by a amount conjustent to nearly 2k per cent. land was reduced by an amount equivalent to nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates; and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area and the West of Scotland sustained reductions of about 4 per cent. and 13 per cent. on current rates in the two districts espectively.

In the textile group there were reductions, varying usually from 10 to 11.7 per cent. on current rates, in the wages of workpeople emloyed by a number of firms in the woollen and worsted industry in orkshire, following the reductions of similar amounts already made by various other firms during July and August. Other workpeople affected by reductions in September included lace curtain makers in the Nottingham district and in Scotland, who sustained decreases varying from about 2½ to 6½ per cent. on current rates; and hosiery makers at Hawick, where men's wages were reduced by 3s. 3d. per week, and women's wages by 2s. 6d. per week. Among the changes in the other industrial groups which are

covered by the figures in the above Table, the principal increase concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by the equivalent of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates. Workpeople affected by reductions included mill-sawyers in South Wales and furniture makers at

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, and from 40 to 42 per cent. at certain other collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by $\frac{1}{2}$, per day (to 7s. 1 ⁴ / ₂ d. per day at the majority of the collieries).
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	lst week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease¶ of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 39s. 3d.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease** of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous additions for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift (varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s, 10d. per shift, plus 14 per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
Iron and Steel	North-East Coast Area.	28 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 19½ and 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
Manufacture.	West of Scotland	28 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen. Male workers	Decrease** of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving a minimum percentage addition of 37½ on standard rates. New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ½d. to ½d. per hour in the general minimum time-rates, and from ½d. to 1d. per hour in the piece-work basis time-rates. General minimum time-rates after change : male learners under 15 years of age, 3d. per hour, increasing to 83d. per hour at 20 and under 21 years of age; other
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	30 Sept. {	Female workers	male workers, 10fd. per hour. New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decrease varying from 4d. to 4d. per hour in the general minimum time-rates, and from 4d. to 4d. per hour in the piece-work basis time-rates. General minimum time-rates after change : female learners under 15 years of age, 24d. per hour, increasing to 5d. per hour at 17 and under 18 years of age; other female workers, 64d. per hour.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on 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 September in the wages of boot and shoe operatives under a National Agreement (see page 400). As the revisions in piece prices due under the Agreement have not in all cases been completed, it is not yet practicable to estimate the effect of the changes involved

decreases arranged by these bodies (which were not the result of sliding-scale arrangements) accounted for a further £550; nearly £500 was the result of arbitration or mediation, and about the same amount took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel). The remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £450. The greater part of the increase of £400 per week† took effect

under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining), the remainder being the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

Group of Industries.		te Number speople‡ by Net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	2,500	350,000	£ 20	£ 40,000	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,		27,000		2,350	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel	1,000 900	122,500 71,250	30 150	18,400 9,450	
Engineering§ Other Metal Textile	 100 3,500	342,000 150,000 390,000	 30 130	65,650 23,700 53,500	
Clothing	350 1,250	26,250 12,000	90 100	3,800 2,100	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc	400 	46,000 5,500	70 	8,850 750	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	1,100	498,000	110	43,500	
Gas, Water and Electri- city Supply Transport§ Public Administration	1,100 12,750	32,000 442,000	210 2,000	3,250 51,600	
Services Other	3,400 150	64,500 58,000	430 30	5,500 10,100	
Total†	28,500	2,637,000	3,400	342,500	

In the corresponding nine months of 1930 there were net increases of £57,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 754,000 workpeople, and net decreases of nearly £113,000 in those of 1,040,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in September.

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

¹ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 65,000 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.
[§] The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.
[¶] Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	I.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the elec- trical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decreases* of 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. or 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. or 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 5 ³ / ₂ d. or 6d. per week for girls; piece-workers' wages to be reduced in pro- portion.	Mi Cra
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st full pay after 1 Sept.	Scythe grinders	Bonus addition to piecework earnings reduced from 55 per cent. to $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
Chain, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Sept.	 Workpeople(mainly female workers) employed in making hand-ham- mered chain from iron up to and including #1 in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including #2 in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron \$\frac{1}{2}\$, in. up to and including \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. 	 Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5·3d. per hour. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piece work rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1d. per hour. 	Fu Manı Tı Unda
	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	lst full pay day in Sept.	diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	 Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 20 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease* of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4¹/₂d. per cut. Decrease* of 3d. per cwt. 	L Gove (Non- Ser Sk Baske
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of York- shire (certain firms).† West of England district (certain firms).‡	Sept. (various dates). June.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry. Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Decreases amounting usually to 11.7 per cent. on current total rates for adult timeworkers, with corresponding reductions for piece- workers and juveniles. [†] Decrease in minimum time rates of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for men in Classes A, B and C, respectively, and of 6d. per week for women in Classes A and B, with corresponding reductions for pieceworkers, and a decrease of 7 [‡] per cent. for juveniles, the rates for men in Class D and for women in Class C remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates (where decreases took effect); men 21 and over—Class A, 26s.; B, 46s.; C, 41s. 6d.; D, 40s.; women 18 and over—Class A, 26s.; B, 24s. 6d.; C. 24s. [‡]	
Lace Curtain Manufacture.	Certain districts in England and Scot- land.	Sept.§	Twisthands or weavers : Timeworkers Pieceworkers Auxillary workers : Timeworkers	 Decrease of 5 per cent. on rates of 1920, leaving wages 17½ per cent. below such rates. Decrease of 3½ per cent., 6 per cent. or 8½ per cent. on list prices; of 1920, leaving wages 16, 18½ or 21 per cent. below list prices; percentage additions payable on piece prices in respect of goods made of coloured cotton and of plain and coloured silk or artificial silk reduced by 25 per cent.: time rate when changing from cotton to silk or vice versa reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d. per hour and guaranteed minimum when on silk goods reduced from 72s. to 68s. per week (1s. 5d. per hour). Decrease on current rates of 2½ per cent. for those earning from 25s. to 40s. per week and of 5 per cent. for those earning over 40s., 	Entert * T proport † T
Hosiery	Hinckley and district	Pay day in week beginning 10 Aug.	Pieceworkers Hosiery countermen and menders	 the rates for those earning up to 25s. per week remaining unchanged, and minimum time rates adopted in Ayrshire of 8.66d. per hour for winders of solk goods. Nottingham and district!! and Glasgow.—Decrease on current rates of 31 per cent. for those earning up to 40s. per week and of 64 per cent. for those earning over 40s. Ayrshire.—Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings; above hourly ra'es for winders and menders to apply as guaranteed minimum rates. Decrease of 7½ per cent. on piece prices (pending the settlement of a new price list). 	THE n and No previou
Manufacture.	Hawick	lst full pay day in Sept	Men and women Apprentices	Flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. per week for men and 5s. per week for women reduced* to 3s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged. Flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week reduced* to 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per week, the bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.	to sear with 29 Fireme
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain¶	lst pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture : Pieceworkers Male dayworkers over 17 and under 22 years of age. Female dayworkers over 17 and under 20 years of age.	 Piece price lists revised and amended where necessary so as to give an average worker an earning capacity of 25 per cent. above the minimum wage rates, subject to differentiation in the case of operations which require exceptional skillor length of training. I Bevised schedule of minimum weekly rates adopted, on the basis of half-yearly instead of yearly increments, repeating the previous rates for each level year (e.g., 21s. at 17 years, 40s. at 20 years, 56s. at 22 years), those at 17½, 18½ etc., years involving increases varying from 3s. to 5s. per week (e.g., 24s. at 17¼ years, 45s. at 20¼ years). Revised schedule of minimum weekly rates adopted, on the basis of half-yearly instead of yearly increments, repeating the previous rates for each level year (e.g., 20s. at 17 years, 24s. 3d. at 18, 34s. at 20, those at 17½, 18½, etc., years involving increases varying from 2s. to 2s. 9d. per week (e.g., 22s. at 17½, 27s. at 18½, 32s. at 19½). 	Permar Porters Shunter Mechan Labourd Miscella TOTAI Undergr Surface

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 * The above decreases were the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were the reductions the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were the reductions did not apply to certain firms are reported to have made an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. in lieu of the foregoing. In some cases the reductions did not apply to certain firms are reported to have made an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. in lieu of the foregoing. In some cases the reductions did not apply to certain firms are reported to have made an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. in lieu of the foregoing. In some cases the reductions described are in accordance with the terms of a recommendation of the West of England Wool Textile Employers' Association. No trade minor was a party to the arrangement. A previous reduction in the minimum rates took effect by agreement in November, 1930 (see page 655 of December at present paying the trade which became due in November, 1930, having in some cases potponed the November reduction util June or later in the current year. If the sptember in disting to involving stoppage of work, the above changes took effect from 15th September at Nottingham, Southwell, Beeston and Draycott, average worker carnings of *not* less than 25 per cent. above the minimum way the specements had laid it down that piecework prices should ensure an or of Submit and Present data the coverent present in November, 1930, down and the terms of a recommendation of the West of England Wool Textile Employers' Association. No trade minon was a party to the arrangement. A previous reduction in the minimum rates took effect November reduction until June or later in th

9 in the previous mo

RAILWAY SERVICE. nent Way Men ••• ••• nics ers aneous

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, RAILWAY SERVICE

MINES. ound

TOTAL, MINES

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep

FACTORIES AND WORKSHO Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Textile Bleaching and Dyeing

Metal Conversion including Rolling Mills and Tube Making Metal Founding Engineering and Machine

Making ... Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... Locomotives, Railway and

Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft... ... 1

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. October, 1931.

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

401

District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
rdiff, Barry, New- port and Swansea.	12 June	Sawyers and woodcutting machin- ists 21 and over.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Minimum rate after change : 1s. 6d.
oke-on-Trent and District.	19 Sept.	Crate makers	Rates adopted for machine shops of 6s. 3d. in the pound on selling prices and for "all-through shops" of 8s. 6d. in the pound, the rate for oddwork to be 1s. per hour.*
ull	14 Sept.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, up- holsterers, french polishers, skilled carpet planners, and lino- layers (wholesale and retail trade).	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change : lino-layers, 1s. 5½d.; other classes, 1s. 6½d.
ristol, Bath, Barn- staple, and Gloucester.	2nd pay day in Sept.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, car- vers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rate after change for skilled men, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$.
verpool	7 July	Workpeople employed by Corpora- tion tramway undertaking.	Decreases varying from 3d. to 11d. per week for drivers, from 2d. to 5d. per week for conductors, and of 11d. per week for car cleaners. Rates after change : drivers, 60s. 6d. rising to 63s. 6d., † conductors, 56s. 6d. rising to 61s., † car cleaners, day 56s., night, 62s.
alvern	18 July	Manual workers	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard labourers, 10 ¹ / ₄ d. per hour; roadmen, 11 ^s / ₄ d.; road sweepers and refuse collectors for for any data and sweepers and
estminster	lst pay day in Sept.	Permanent employees of Corpora- tion.	refuse collectors, 6s. 6d. per day; carters, 7s. 8d. per day. Decrease of 3 per cent. on rates as consolidated in January, 1930. Weekly rates after change (excluding stripe pay of 1s. 6d. per week) include: road sweepers, 56s. 9d.; road labourers, dustmen, and yard labourers, 59s. 3d.; female bath and lavatory attendants, 43s. 2d. and 45s. 8d., respectively.
ncashire and Cheshire.	7 Sept.	Skip and basket makers	Decrease [‡] of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages ^{72¹} / ₂ per cent. and 62 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively.
ndon (West End)§	14 Sept.	Operative staffs employed in theatres.	Decrease of not more than 10 per cent. for heads of deportments (provided that the rate for those at present employed is not reduced below 110s. per week), of 2s., 3s., or 3s. 6d. per week for weekly rated employees, of 4d. per hour for women cleaners, and of 1d. per hour for other workers on hourly rates (except firemen and hallkeepers), with reductions also in performance rates for part-time employees. Minimum rates after change include: stage daymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; programme sellers and cloakroom attendants, 2s. 9d. per performance; checktakers, male ushers, etc. 3s. 4d. per performance; women cleaners, 9d. per hour, with
asgow and West of cotland District.	4 May	Cinematograph operators	minimum of 228. 6d. per week or 3s. 9d. per day.§ Minimum weekly rates adopted as follows: operators, Class A halls, 60s.; Class B and C, 50s.; Chief operators, Class A halls, 85s., Class B, 70s. Class C, 60s. Where talking installations are installed rates for operators to be 63s. in Class A halls and 55s. in Class B; and for chief operators, 90s. Class A and 75s. Class B.
1		Apprentices	Scale of weekly rates adopted starting at 10s. during first year increasing to 35s. during fifth year.

The workpeople concerned are mainly pieceworkers whose wages are regulated by the selling price of the crates made, the workman obtaining a fixed tion of the value of the total output. Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. The changes described took effect under an agreement made between the Society of West End Theatre Managers and the National Association of Theatrical vers

ATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelioorthern Ireland, reported during September, 1931, as killed in

onth ar	nd with 27 in September, 1930.	In addition, two cases of lead poi	goning among plumbars not
. 2	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	employed in factories came to the kn during September, but notification of s	owledge of the Home Office
· 9	Other Metal Trades 1		d) Epitheliomatous Ulcer- ation (Skin Cancer).
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array} $	Shipbuilding 3 Wood 4 Gas 2	Smelting of metals 2 7	Pitch 2 Car 1
. 4	Electric Generating Stations 1 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 2	Shipbreaking (Paraffin Dil 7
e 21	Chemicals, etc 5 Food and Drink 1		AL, EPITHELIOMATOUS — ILCERATION 10
63	Paper, Printing, etc 7 Tanning, Currying, etc 1 Other Non-Textile Industries 4	Lead 2 Pottery† 1 (6	e) Chrome Ulceration.
70	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,	Coach and Car Failting 4	Oyeing and Finishing Phromium Plating
- 6	FACTORY ACT, 1901.		other Industries 6
PS.	Docks, Wharves, etc 5 Buildings 5	(b) OTHER POISONING 14 TOT	AL, CHROME ULCERATION 6
2	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 58	Carbon Bisulphide 2 Aniline 4	II. Deaths.
1	Total (excluding Seamen) 155		D POISONING.
		TOTAL, OTHER POISONING 6 P	ainting of Buildings 1
63	SEAMEN.		THRAX.
3	Trading Vessels, Steam 23		Vool 1
2	Fishing Vessels, Steam 2	Handling of Horsehair <u>1</u> Epr	THELIOMATOUS ULCERA-
2		TOTAL, ANTHRAX 2	TION (SKIN CANCER).
		- 0	il 3

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. † The person affected in the pottery industry was a woman.

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

Total (including Seamen) 180

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop urse of their employment was 155, as compared with 122 in the use month and with 192* in September, 1930. Fatal accidents men reported in September, 1931, numbered 25, as compared was 38; the total number of *deaths** reported was 5.

October, 1931.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration .- The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 28, as compared with 36 in the previous month, and 18 in September, 1930. In these new disputes about 6,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the involved, and 1,300 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 5,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 40, involving about 13,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, of about 101,000 working days.

12 To 1 the

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in September 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 :-

	Numb prog	er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	1	10	11	7,400	21,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	4 2	5 3	9 5	900 2,600	11,000 43,000	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc Other	1	2 8	3 12	1,100 1,300	$21,000 \\ 5,000$	
Total, Sept., 1931	12	28	40	13,300	101,000	
Total, August, 1931	14	36	50	63,900	349,000	
Total, Sept. 1930	20	18	38	6,300	41,000	

Causes .- Of the 28 disputes beginning in September, 7, directly Causes.—Of the 28 disputes beginning in September, 7, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other wage ques-tions; one, directly involving 200 workpeople, on a question as to working hours; 5, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 4,300 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 2,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending penditations. negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1930 AND 1931.+ The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first nine months of 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930 :—

	Janua	ary to Sept	t., 1930.	January to Sept., 1931.			
Industry Group.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggre- gate Durstion in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
oal Mining	110	46,400	150,000	119	269,000	2,803,000	
ther Mining and Quarrying	5	400	6,000	6	300	4,000	
rick, Pottery, Glass, etc hemical	63	500 400	5,000	11	1,000	19,000	
ngineering	10	800	7,000	7	700	2,000	
hipbuilding ther Metal	19 27	3,700	12,000 19,000	8 34	500 8,100	16,000 51,000	
extile	33	3,000 125,700	3,325,000	25	159,400	3,683,000	
othing	17	1,300	6,000	15	900	4,000	
ood, Drink and Tobacco oodworking,	1	500	2,000	2	100	3,000	
Furniture, etc.	20	3,200	87,000	12	5,300	73,000	
etc uilding, Public Works Con-	4	600	6,000	4	400	1,000	
tracting, etc	36 17	3,300 4,900	41,000 25,000	44 18	10,400 5,300	136,000	
tribution and		1,000	10,000		0,000	21,000	
Finance ther	5 8	3,500 700	51,000 6,000	6 14	600 1,400	2,000	
Total	321	198,900	3,751,000	330	464,300	6,833,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER, 1931.

Occupations and Locality.:	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object. [‡]	Result ‡	
	Directly.	In- directly.‡	Began.	Ended.	Strange and a set of the set of t	A CONTRACT OF A	
COAL MINING :		ener Tres cology	1931.	1931.	1	and the second s	
Colliery workpeople-Whitehaven	2,3	59	8 Sept.	10 Sept.	Alleged victimisation of a workmen's delegate.	Amicable settlement effected.	
Colliery workpeople — Barnsley (near).	1,7	707	11 Sept.	11 Sept.	Dispute as to contract rates of certain conveyor men.	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
LACE INDUSTRY :— Lace curtain workers—Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire.	2,2	:00	15 June	$\left. \begin{matrix} 14\$\\17 \\24 \P \end{matrix} \right\} \operatorname{Sept}.$	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reductions accepted. (See article on page 377.)	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE : Cabinet makers, chairmakers, ma- chinists, french polishers, etc London.	3,0	000**	14 Aug.	tt	Against proposed reduction in wages.	tt :	
FILM PRODUCTION :				1		had an and the state of	
Electricians (film studios), artists, etc.—Elstree, Herts.	100	200‡‡	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations in respect of wages, holidays and other working con- ditions.	Workpeopie's demands granted.	

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 tailcs 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.
§ Nottinghamshire. If Glasgow. ¶ Avrshire.
** Bestimated number involved at 14th August; number subsequently considerably reduced.
†* At the time of going to press it was reported that work was being generally resumed, but full particulars were not available.
‡ Estimated number.

October, 1931.

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

Summary: A	verage Increase
All Items	included .
Food only	

FOOD.

Ar 1st October the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was about the same as at 1st September. Eggs and butter were dearer at the later date and potatoes and meat were cheaper, on the average.

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 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 28 per cent. at both 1st October and 1st September, 1931, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1930. but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st 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 were advanced in a number of towns and at 1st October averaged approximately 85 per cent, shows the level of July 1914. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st September and 1st October, 1931 :--

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Oct., 1931, as compared with		
ATORIC.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1931.	lst Oct., 1931.	July, 1914.	lst Sept., 1931.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6]	8. d. 1 3 ³ 0 8 ¹ / ₂	8. d. $1 3\frac{1}{2}$ $0 8\frac{1}{2}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 2 \end{array} $	- 0. 01
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	0 7 1 0 4 2	0 9 <u>3</u> 0 5	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 9^{\frac{3}{4}} \\ 0 & 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	
Mutton, British- Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 5 1 0 9	1 4 ³ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 6 \\ + & 0 & 2 \\ \pm & 0 & 2 \\ \end{array}$	$-0,0\frac{1}{2},$
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	0 101 0 41 0 111	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + \ 0 \ 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \dots \end{array}$	 - 0 04
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 0 \frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2 \frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2 \frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	- 0 04
Butter	1 2 ¹ / ₁ 1 2 ¹ / ₁ 0 7 1 ¹ / ₁ 0 1 ¹ / ₁ 0 4 ² / ₁	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 0 0 + 0 + 0 0 +

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

	Average Percentage Increase at						ns in			ira oi	t nvii	ig, as	tov	vnich	trus	itwoi	runy
	1st Oct	Percentage I ., 1931, as co th July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding General	statistics	are :	not a	vailat	ole.								
Article,	Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). Small Towns and Villages. Avera				The f	ollowi d wi	th Ju	able a 11y,]	shows 1914,	the for	avera all t	age p he it	ercen	inclu	incr ided	oase in	, as the
Beef British-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	statistics	s, at t	he be	ginnir	ng of e	each 1	monti	n, 192	10 to	1931	1-		
Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen-	56 26	57 29	56 28	59 29	A		Perce (Food								Item	18.	
Ribs	31	35	33	34	Month	1	1	1	1		1	1.5.2.1.2.1		1	1		
Thin Flank Mutton, British-		10	5	6	(begin-	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Legs	59	63	61	65	ning of).		1 Carles	10.88		<u> </u>				12			
Breast Mutton, Frozen	37	37	37	40	Jan	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67	66	53
Legs	54	- 49	51	51	Feb	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65	64	52
Breast	6	13	10	94	Mar April	130 132	141 133	86 82	76 74	78 73	79 75	72 68	71 65	64 64	66 62	61 57	50 47
Bacon (streaky)* Fish	109	88	99	103	May June	141 150	128 119	81 80	70	71 69	73	67 68	64 63	64 65	61 60	55 54	47 45
Flour	1	3	2	3	A STATISTICS	1. States	1000					70		CE	c1	55	47
Bread	16	16 21	16 13	17 15	July Aug	152 155	119 122	84 81	69 71	70 71	73	70 70	66 64	65 65	61 63	55	45
Sugar (granulated)	23	15	19	21	Sept	161	120	7.9	73	72	74	72	65	65	64	57	45
Milk	60	68	64	62	Oct Nov	164	110 103	78 80	75 75	76 80	76 76	74 79	67 69	66 67	65 67	56 57	45
Fresh	15	20	17	15	Dec	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	67	55	
Salt	10	12	11	7		1.7.5	1. The second		1	1.000	1.	1 22 3	1	1			
Cheeset	17	19 -5	18	17	- Section Su					STEEL.							
Eggs (fresh)	60	55	58	45	A CARDON SCORE					NOT	TE.						
Potatoes	66	49	58	63	A det	ailed	accou	nt of	the n	nethod	l of c	ompi	lation	of t	hese	stati	stics
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage	27	28	28	28	"The C been pu	ost of blished	Livin d. and	ig In I may	dex N be p	lumbe urcha	er: 1 used,	Metho price	d of 3d. n	Com	pilati	ion" oost f	has free),
Increase)	10			12 Alerta	from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on th						the						

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative. † The description of cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative. * If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.

s since July, 1914. ... 45% 28% ...

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approxi-mately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. in these statistics.

per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas. oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, as com pared 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 preare combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st October, 1931, is approximately 45 per cent.* over the level of label 1014 general work to be a source of the label of 1021 July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st September, 1931, and 56 per cent. at 1st October, 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 as in 1914) is to show the uterage 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 here affected in many families readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any

cover of this GAZETTE.

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. 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.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*									
Country.	July.	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.					
	1928.			1931.	Rise.	Date.				
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 30	Per cent. 28	1931. 1 Oct.				
Foreign Countries. Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany traly Norway Spain (Madrid)† generation (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 50	49 40 979 522 503** 458 57 77 77 73 51 55 55	30 37 32 837 503 514** 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	17 19 517 502** 30 342 38 93 77 30 40 17	13 19 19 741 502 25 338 36 93 77 30 39 17	Aug. July May. Aug. Sept. Aug. Sept. July July Sept. Aug. Aug.				
BEITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 47 43 66 46 16	60 50 45 66 46 16	47 49 36 56 43 9	25 10 0 43** 18‡ 4	24 9 0 43 16‡	Aug. Sept. Sept. Aug. Sept. Aug.				

IL-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	n Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*									
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figure available.					
	based.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Rise.	Date.				
GBEAT BRITAIN AND NORTHEBN IBRLAND	A,B,O,D,E	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 55	Per cent. 47	Per cent. 45	1931. 1 Oct.				
FORBIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	687	Aug.				
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	76		9 65	4 54	2 54 35	Aug. July June				
Egypt (Cairo) Finland France (Parls) Germany	A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	51 1,113 419¶ 53	50 1,101 455¶ 54	48 1,008 492¶ 49	904 37	917 489 34	Aug. 2nd Qr. Sept.				
Holland (Am- sterdam) Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	70§ 426	69§	62§ 431	54 § 386	54 386	June July				
Norway Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D,E	387 93 23	407 80 23	400 75 19	67 5	348 65 4	June Sept. Sept.				
Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D A,B,O,D,E	73 61 70§	69 61 70§	64 59 67§	58 50 50 §	58 49 50	Oct. Aug. June				
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							I and				
Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,O,D,E A,B,O,D,E	47¶ 55	50¶ 56	 56	37	35 36	4th Qr.'30 Sept.				
Native families Itish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	47 73 62 31	48 74 60 31	40 68 58 28	8 57** 451 22	8 57 42‡ 22	Sept. Aug. Sept. Aug.				

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), Conada, 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.

New series.

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

POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER.

(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 September, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 557,640, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 8.6 per cent. more than in September, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 335, 338 and 309 per 10,000 of the population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number In the forty-three selected areas in England and wales, the number of persons relieved in September, 1931, was 459,819, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with August, 1931, but an increase of 6.2 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 97,821, a decrease of 0.7 per in Scotland, the number relieved was 97,821, a decrease of 21.4 m cent. as compared with a month ago, but an incre se of 21.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September numbered 101,414, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and $12 \cdot 1$ per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 456,226, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 14.6 per cent. more than a year ago.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-six showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September, as compared with August, while nineteen showed decreases. In two areas there was no change, Compared with September, 1930, thirty-eight areas showed increases, while seven showed small decreases. In two areas there was no change.

		ber of Per or Relief Septen		yt in	Increase Decrea in rat 10,00 Popula comp	se (-) e per 00 of tion as
	Induor.	Outdoor.	Total.	‡Rate per 10,000 of Population.	wit	
			and points	r opulation.	Ago.	1 car 820.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Ster by				
County of London	38,242	80,865	119,107	271	- 8	- 31
Birkenhead	861	4,481	5,342	361 174	+ 7 - 3	+ 87
Birmingham Blackburn	5,271 806	12,174 2,539	17,445 3,345	273	+ 16	-6 + 29
Bolton	902	2,481	3,383	191	+ 4	+ 7
Bradford	1,245 1,029	6,896 1,795	8,141 2,824	273 192	-39 + 1	+ 36
Brighton Bristol	2,106	6,476	8,582	216	+ 2	+ 13
Burnley	509	1,630	2,139	218	+ 4	- 6
Cardiff	1,562	7,270 1,543	8,832 1,995	395 119	+ 13 + 2	+ 25 + 12
Coventry Croydon	1,022	1,775	2,797	120	+ 3	+ 3
Derby	614	5,625	6,239	438	- 10	+ 43
East Ham	636 750	2,681 6,187	3,317 6,937	233 567	+ 8 - 9	+ 46 + 24
Gateshead Huddersfield	497	1,416	1,913	169	- 4	+ 19
Kingston-upon-Hull	1 653	15,110	16,763	535	+ 2	+ 18
Leeds	2,770	11,048	13,818	286	- 6	+ 18 + 13
Leicester	822 7,066	4,146 41,932	4,968 48,998	208 573	+ 5	+123
Manchester	3,822	31,247	35,069	458	+ 12	+117
Middlesbrough	548	3,249	3,797	274		- 19
Newcastle-on-Tyne	931 873	13,264 5,112	14,195 5,985	501 474	+ 10 + 13	+ 59 + 124
Norwich Nottingham	1,793	8,343	10,136	377	+ 1	+ 3
Oldham	936	1,334	2,270	162	+ 4	+ 34
Plymouth	528 1,377	5,291 2,233	5,819 3,610	280 145	-1 + 3	+ "
Portsmouth Preston	669	781	1,450	122	+ 1	+ 3
St. Helens	515	3,285	3,800	356	- 2	- 22
Salford	1,639	4,523	6,162 28,155	276 550	+ 1 - 4	+ 11
Sheffield Southampton	1,826	26,329 2,419	3,789	215	+ i	+ 1
Southend-on-Sea	285	1.325	1,610	134	+ 18	+ 2
South Shields	714	2,815	3,529	311 133	-10 - 20	+
Stockport Stoke-on-Trent	584	1,084 5,139	1,668	249	- 2	+ 2
Sunderland	918	7,664	8,582	462	- 4	- 2
Swansea	705	5,015	5,720	347	- 7	+ 1 + 2 + 2
Wallasey	260 558	1,120 3,234	1,380 3,792	142 368	+ 1 - 11	+2 + 2 + 2
West Ham	2,170	11,041	13,211	449	+ 2	+ 9
Wolverhampton	577	1,744	2,321	174	- 2	+ 2
Total of the above-				Contraction (State	The second	1
named County	125 31 30	1				
Boroughs	55,916	284,796	340,712	329		+ 4
Total, County of	ATA YEAR	Contraction of				
London and				The second	ASTA SALA	all and
Selected County		305 003	450.010	710	0	+ 1
Boroughs	94,158	365,661	459,819	312	- 2	T
George 1973.	12. 12.			I Cale States	to altering	1.55
SCOTLAND.		1200				+ 12
Gillsgow	4,878 1,214	69,490 15,012	74,368 16,226	683 370	- 4	+ 2
Edinburgh Dundee	770	3,366	4,136	236	+ 12	1 + 5
Aberdeen	394	2,697	3,091	185	+ 8	+ 1
Total for the above	The second	C. S. C. S. C.			1000	
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,256	90,565	97,821	523	- 4	+ 8
TOTAL for above		and a line	King alla		10.256	
47 areas in Sep- tember, 1931	101,414	456,226	557,640	335	- 3	+ 2
		A STATE OF STATE	12000	a series they	An Test State	

* 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.

and mental defectives, are also excluded. † 19th September in London, 26th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September in Scotland. ‡ The rate per 10,000 for September, 1931, and August, 1931, are calculated on the basis of the preliminary Report of the Population Census, 1931, and for September, 1930, on the estimated populations at mid-1929.

October, 1931.

NOTE.—The figures given for 1930 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished: the totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected. A review of the figures appears on pages 375-6.]

I.—NUMBER MEMBERSHIP (M COMPARED WITH

Group of U



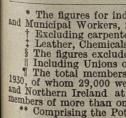
Commerce and Distril Banking, Insurance, e tional and Local Gov tertainments and Spo ellaneous TOTALS

Group

Agriculture, Horticultur Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conve otton leaching, Dyeing, Fi ther Textile dworking and Furnit er, Printing, etc. ding, Public Works er Manufacturing In ort and General

Railway Service ... Water Transport Other Transport (Road Labour merce, Distribution onal and Local Gove

hing ertainments, Sport a TOTALS¶



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MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

OF	UNIONS II	A GRE	AT BRIT	AIN	AND	NORTHE	RN	IRELANI	DA	T THE	END	OF	1930,	WITH
IALE,	FEMALE	AND	TOTAL),	AND	PER	CENTAGE	INC	REASE	OR	DECREA	ASE	IN I	MEMBE	RSHIP
H 102	0													

	NO	o. of	Lapart o mary		Membership	at end of-			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership					
Jnions.	Tr Un at	Trade Unions 1930. at end			1929.		at end of	1930 comp end of 1929.	ared with					
	of]	1930.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
re, etc.*		3 119 18	34,702 609,051 15,323	441 2,500 10,925	35,143 611,551 26,248	34,256 622,087 15,004	538 2,504 9,913	34,794 624,591 24,917	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix} $	-18.0 -0.2 +10.2	$+ 1.0 \\ - 2.1 \\ + 5.3$			
etc., Manufact nding, Shipbi	ture uild-	6	64,736	943	65,679	71,348	1,040	72,388	- 9.3	- 9.3	- 9.3			
orking and Vel		100	530,069	4,907	534,976	534,738	5,609	540,347	- 0.9	-12.5	- 1.0			
hoddy inishing, etc.		171 27 21 6 30 28	138,335 39,387 7,714 5,503 52,227 9,804	218,280 29,159 20,478 12,698 15,738 10,698	356,615 68,546 28,192 18,201 67,965 20,502	142,127 45,008 8,906 6,109 56,578 10,161	221,319 35,177 20,965 13,870 17,196 13,915	363,446 80,185 29,871 19,979 73,774 24,076	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 12 \cdot 5 \\ - 13 \cdot 4 \\ - 9 \cdot 9 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 4 \\ -17 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 3 \\ -8 \cdot 4 \\ -8 \cdot 5 \\ -23 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 14 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 6 \\ - 8 \cdot 9 \\ - 7 \cdot 9 \\ - 14 \cdot 8 \end{array} $			
Nothing co urniture Manu	 ufac-	8 19 7	62,119 26,910 24,513	28,160 42,137 5,359	90,279 69,047 29,872	61,039 28,105 24,418	28,299 42,036 5,241	89,338 70,141 29,659	$+ 1 \cdot 8 - 4 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 4$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 2.3 \end{array} $	+ 1.1 - 1.6 + 0.7			
Contracting of		8 25 27	27,546 30,951 147,276	3,444 1,993 40,273	30,990 32,944 187,549	28,177 31,571 144,204	3,597 1,766 39,424	31,774 33,337 183,628	$ \begin{array}{c} -2.2 \\ -2.0 \\ +2.1 \end{array} $	-4.3 + 12.9 + 2.2	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $			
Contracting, et ns rs ors dustries‡		4 1 7 18 29	60,828 116,417 47,039 34,733 46,835 13,966	 6,460	60,828 116,417 47,039 34,733 46,835 20,426	62,480 117,283 47,026 36,534 46,493 14,604	 6,424	62,480 117,283 47,026 36,534 46,493 21,028	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 4.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 4.4 \end{array} $	 + 0.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.6 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 0.0 \\ - 4.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 2.9 \end{array} $			
Labour—		8 15	443,898 101,783	4,464 162	448,362 101,945	415,635 103,281	3,562 163	419,197 103,444	+ 6.8 - 1.4	$^{+25\cdot 3}_{-0\cdot 6}$	+ 7.0 - 1.4			
d, Dock, etc.)		16	706,186	42,523	748,709	714,486	44,657	759,143	- 1.2	- 4.8	- 1.4			
and Finance- bution erc ercnment§		15 20 274 17 8 36	123,188 70,498 308;400 73.144 21,959 38,825	47,607 6,778 69,978 153,637 4,391 6,629	170,795 77,276 378,378 226,781 26,350 45,454	117,837 69,223 299,922 69,939 24,500 38,876	45,911 5,978 66,831 149,380 4,978 6,578	163,748 75,201 366,753 219,319 29,478 45,454	$ \begin{array}{r} + 4.5 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.8 \\ + 4.6 \\ - 10.4 \\ - 0.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.7 \\ + 13.4 \\ + 4.7 \\ + 2.8 \\ - 11.8 \\ + 0.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 4 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 4 \\ - & 10 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $			
···· ···	1,0	098	4,033,865	790,762	4,824,627	4,041,955	796,871	4,838,826	- 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.3			

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1928, 1929 AND 1930.

f Unions.			Males.		1.40	Females.				Totals.					
i Unions.	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.
e, etc.*	000's. 20 919 559	000's. 207 1,150 1,154	000's. 35 612 601	000's. 34 622 606	000's. 35 609 595	000's. 1 1 1	000's. 3 8 17	000's. 1 2 6	000's. 1 3 7	000's. 6	000's. 21 920 560	000's. 210 1,158 1,171	000's. 36 614 607	000's. 35 625 613	000's. 35 612 601
nishing, etc iture Manufacture† Contracting, etc.* dustries**	158 58 48 83 45 84 243 53	166 86 81 110 81 155 563 93	139 56 72 89 58 141 309 54	142 57 70 89 60 144 310 54	139 52 62 89 58 147 306 54	214 9 -36 25 1 7 	295 32 174 126 6 72 47	222 17 85 70 5 40 22	221 17 84 70 5 40 22	218 16 73 70 6 40 23	372 67 84 108 46 91 243 57	461 118 255 236 87 227 563 140	361 73 157 159 63 181 309 76	363 74 154 159 65 184 310 76	357 68 135 159 64 187 306 77
Labour— 	327 146	606 193	408 106	416 103	444 102		12 1	4	3 	4 	327 146	618 194	412 106	419 103	448 102
and Finance ernments nd Miscellaneous	542 100 211 49 57	1,512 279 370 63 129	721 180 289 67 64	715 187 300 70 63	706 194 308 73 61	24 20 23 64 3	173 121 95 135 24	48 49 63 145 12	44 52 67 149 12	43 54 70 154 11	566 120 234 113 60	1,685 400 465 198 153	769 229 352 212 76	759 239 367 219 75	749 248 378 227 72
	3,702	6,998	4,001	4,042	4,034	433	1,341	791	797	791	4,135	8,339	4,792	4,839	4,825

* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General d Municipal Workers, for which see "Transport and General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page.
* Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom see under "Building."
* Leather, Chemicals, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.
§ The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers' and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."
¶ Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
¶ The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other oversea branches, numbering nearly 58,000 in 30, of whom 29,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 11,000 were railway servants. The number of trade union members in Great Britain d Northern Ireland at the end of 1930 was about 4,767,000, compared with about 4,781,000 at the end of 1929. A certain number of persons are subsers of more than one Union, but the duplication thus involved is believed to be negligible.
** Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. THIRD QUARTER OF 1931.

RETURNS have been received from 145 Local Authorities in Great Britain, giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1931. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1930.

	Estin approve	ated Cost ed in the 1	of Buildin 45 Towns been rec	from whi	nich plans ich returns	were have
District and Aggre- tate Population (at Census of 1921) of Cowns from which eturns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.		Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.
Constant of	(a)]	CHIRD QUA	ARTER OF	1931.	Stree Mr.	demotr-
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	276,300	600	5,700	99,000	63,800	445,400
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,650,000	44,100	141,500	236,100	189,400	2,261,100
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	1,666,800	29,700	126,300	537,400	141,000	2,501,200
Midland Counties (2,910,000) South-Midland and	1,795,600	151,900	127,400	260,500	360,200	2,695,600
Eastern Counties (616,000) Outer London*	346,600	33,800	73,400	55,400	57,200	566,400
(2,142,000) South - Eastern Counties	3,686,500	150,800	404,900	112,900	326,000	4,681,100
(1,041,000) South - Western	937,500	59,700	75,400	165,200	AND TRANSPORT	1,456,800
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	253,000	15,500	15,900	40,700	52,400	377,500
mouthshire (834,000)	221,900	2,800	20,400	31,900		
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	441,500		all and the second			
Total (16,409,000)	11,275,700	570,600	1,086,500	1,665,800	1,614,800	16,213,400

	(b) THI	RD QUAR	TER OF 1	.930.	a series a	and me
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	311,500	15,400	192,400	116,400	85,200	720,900
Yorkshire (2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,276,000	62,900	109,600	201,300	189,100	1,838,900
Cheshire (3,035,000)	982,100	76,300	253,000	275,800	238,900	1,826,100
North and West- Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,352,200	284,100	174,600	394,100	538,300	2,743,300
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	530,700	42,400	31,700	16,300	85,100	706,200
Outer London* (2,142,000) South - Eastern	4,784,600	306,300	261,900	224,400	348,500	5,925,700
Counties (1,041,000)	905,300	31,500	79,000	98,000	185,600	1,299,400
South - Western Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	177,900	19,500	37,900	115,700	88,400	439,400
mouthshire (834,000)	68,300	10,200	42,100	99,700	60,900	281,200
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	490,800	57,500	111,200	322,600	381,500	1,363,600
Total (16,409,000)	10,879,400	906,100	1,293,400	1,864,300	2,201,500	17,144,700

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

TOTAL INCAPACITY : ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION HAVING REGARD TO PAYMENT FROM SUPERANNUATION FUND.

An application was made by the Salford Corporation to reduce the amount of compensation payable to one of their workers. This worker had been permanently incapacitated by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and had been in receipt of compensation of 30s. weekly. Subsequently, he had become entitled to receive a superannuation allowance under the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and was in receipt of superannuation payment of £1 16s. 6d. a week. Section 9 (1) (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, is as

follows :-

In fixing the amount of the weekly payment regard shall be had to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the workman may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity.

It was argued for the Corporation that, since they paid two-thirds of the contribution to the superannuation fund, they were entitled to ask for a reduction of the amount paid as compensation to the extent of two-thirds of the sum paid as superannuation, making the amount payable as compensation 6s. weekly.

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

His Honour, Judge Crosthwaite, said that he did not propose to lay down any rule on the subject. The words of the subsection were very broad. It did not say that the amount of the superannuation or any definite proportion of it should be deducted from the com. pensation payable; it did not indicate, as it might have done, any precise method of calculation. The words were that "regard must be had " to the amount of superannuation paid. He proposed therefore to "have regard " broadly and in relation to all the circum. stances known to him. In this case he would deduct half the super-annuation pay, 18s. 3d. a week, from the amount of compensation hitherto paid, 30s. a week, thus assessing the amount of compensation payable by the Corporation at 11s. 9d. a week.—Corporation of Salford v. Rigby. Salford County Court. 15th September, 1931.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

AFRATED WATERS TRADE.

A company and its agent were charged with underpaying three male workers. A fine of fl was imposed on each summons, and arrears of wages amounting to ± 39 ls. 5d. were ordered to be paid. Rex v. Charles Oldham and Son (Wisbech), Ltd, and Charles Oldham. Wisbech Borough Police Court. 3rd September, 1931.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A company was charged with underpaying one male worker and with failing to keep adequate records, and was fined $\pounds 10$ and $\pounds 1$, respectively, with $\pounds 10$ los. costs. Arrears of wages were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Elmhurst Farming and Trading Company. Croydon County Police Court. 19th September and 2nd October, 1931.

An employer was charged with (a) underpaying two male workers, (b) failing to keep adequate records, (c) failing to post Trade Board notice, and (d) producing a false record. He was fined £5 on one charge of underpayment, £2 on charge (b), and £1 on charge (c)The second charge of underpayment and charge (d) were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. Costs of £7 7s. were awarded and arrears of wages amounting to £32 were ordered to be paid .-Rex v. J. R. Scott. North London Police Court. 25th September and 2nd October, 1931.

An employer was charged with underpaying four male workers and failing to keep adequate records. He was fined £5 on each under payment charge and $\pounds 1$ is on the charge relating to records, with 15s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to $\pounds 44$ 18s. 9d. were paid prior to the hearing.—Rex v. William Alfred Hall. Aldershot Police Court. 1st October, 1931.

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND). Criminal proceedings were brought against a firm in the tailorin trade in Northern Ireland for failure to keep such records of tim worked as were necessary to show that the provisions of the Act were being complied with in respect of three workers.

The defendants' solicitor pleaded guilty, and the Court imposed a fine of 1s. in respect of each summons, and in addition allowed costs amounting to £2 2s.—J. H. Craig v. W. J. Johnston & Co. Omagi Petty Sessions. 21st September, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920–31.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(NATIONAL ECONOMY) (No. 1) ORDER, 1931. AN Order-in-Council, issued under the National Economy Act, 1931 and dated 1st October, 1931, provides, after the preamble, a follows :--

1. As from and after the 5th day of October, 1931, until the expin tion of the extended period, the contributions payable under the Ac by employed persons and their employers shall be at the respecti rates set out in the First Schedule to this Order, and accordingly paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section four of the Act of 192 reference to that Schedule shall be substituted for the reference to First Schedule to the Act of 1925, and the last-mentioned Sched and section two of the Act of 1927, (except in so far as it relates the meaning of the expression "young men and young women" and the First Schedule to that Act shall be repealed.

2. The following provisions shall have effect as from and after the 8th day of October, 1931, with respect to the rates of benefit under the Acts :

(a) Subsection (1) of section four of the Act of 1927 shall have effect as if the Second Schedule to this Order was substituted for the Third Schedule to that Act, and the last-mentioned Schedu and subsection (1) of section two of the Act of 1930 and the First Schedule to that Act shall be repealed:

(b) In subsection (2) of section two of the Act of 1930, (which relates to the increase in the weekly rate of benefit in respect dependants), for the words "nine shillings," wherever those words occur, there shall be substituted the words "eight shillings.

3.-(1) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings "The Acts" means the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 192

to 1931: "The Act of 1925," "the Act of 1927" and "the Act

1930" mean respectively the Unemployment Insurance Ad

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 814. H.M. Stationery Office price 1d. net (14d. post free). + 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. A notice of this Act appears on page 374 of thi

October, 1931.

1925, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930:

received earnings or similar payments as aforesaid for a period of less than four consecutive weeks, or who since the last occasion on "Benefit" means unemployment benefit: which they so worked and received such earnings or similar payments have ceased for a period of four consecutive weeks or longer so to "Extended period" has the same meaning as in subsection (1) of section four of the Act of 1925: work and receive such earnings or similar payments.

Young men " and " young women " have the same meanings

2.--(i) A member of the class of persons whose normal employment as in the Act of 1927. is employment for a part or parts of the year only in an occupation (2) This Order and the Acts shall be construed together, and any or occupations of a seasonal nature shall be entitled to receive benefit nce in any Act or other document to the Unemployment in respect of any days during the "off-season" only if, in addition to rance Acts, 1920 to 1931, or to the enactments relating to unemsatisfying the other requirements of the Acts for the receipt of benefit, ment insurance, shall be deemed to include a reference to this he also proves-

4.-(1) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance National Economy) (No. 1) Order, 1931. (2) This Order shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

RATE OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYERS.

Ordinary Rates

from the employed person for each week-In the case of men

- In the case of women
- om the employer for each week-

In the case of employed persons being n In the case of employed persons being Rates in respect of young men and om the employed person for each week-

- n the case of young men ... In the case of young women
- m the employer for each week-
- In the case of employed persons being y In the case of employed persons being y
- Rates in case of persons und
- om the employed person for each week-
- In the case of boys
- In the case of girls ... m the employer for each week-
 - In the case of employed persons being I In the case of employed persons being g

SECOND SCHEDU

WEEKLY RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

- of persons to whom rate applies-Persons of the age of 21 years and u
- Men ...
- Women ... Persons who have attained the age of under the age of 21 years-
- Young men Young women
- Persons who have attained the age under the age of 18 years-Boys
- Girls ... 4. Persons who are under the age of 17 Boys Girls

If the total amount payable to any person includes a fraction of penny, that fraction may be treated as a complete penny.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ANOMALIES) **REGULATIONS**, 1931.

he Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) Regulations, 1931,* dated October 2, 1931, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931 (21 & 22 Geo. 5. c. 36).

HEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter called "the Minister") s submitted a draft of these Regulations to the Advisory Committee instituted under Section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) , 1931.+

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred by tion 1 of the said Act and of all other powers in that behalf hereby kes the following Regulations :--

1.-(i) In the case of the class of persons who habitually work for respect of which benefit is commonly computed in his case in each than a full week and by the practice of the trade in which they are calendar week; loyed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an the expression " benefit quarter " has the same meaning as in int greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927. wing the same occupation in the same district, the amount of fit otherwise payable to persons of the said class in respect of any (ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of fit week shall be reduced by the amount by which the aggregate these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the earnings or similar payments received by them in that benefit Parliament. and of the benefit aforesaid exceeds the normal earnings for Il week of persons following the same occupation in the same 6. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insu strict

October, 1931.

(ii) The provisions of sub-paragraph (i) hereof shall not apply to se portions of the said class who have worked as aforesaid and

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; e ld. net ($1\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free). The Report of the Advisory Committee on the draft Regulations has a published. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free). A se of the Report will be found on page 374 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

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(a) that he has within each year of the period of two years immediately preceding the date of his application for benefit been employed in insurable employment during the off-season to a substantial extent; and

(b) that, having regard to all the circumstances of his case, and particularly to his industrial experience and to the industrial circumstances of the district in which he is residing, he can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district during a substantial period of the off-season.

(ii) In this paragraph the expression " off-season " means :---

(a) in relation to that portion of the said class whose normal employment is in an occupation followed by them in one district only, that part or those parts of the year during which persons are not normally employed in that occupation in that district; and

(b) in relation to that portion of the said class whose normal employment is in an occupation followed by them in two or more districts, that part or those parts of the year during which persons are not normally employed in that occupation in those districts: and

(c) in relation to that portion of the said class whose normal employment is in an occupation at a holiday or health resort in which employment is to a substantial extent dependent on the presence of visitors thereat during holiday seasons, that part or those parts of the year other than holiday seasons.

(iii) This regulation shall apply only to those portions of the said class which in any district are engaged in occupations in which during a substantial part of the year no substantial amount of employment is normally available in that district, or which are engaged in occupations at a holiday or health resort in which employment is to a substantial extent dependent on the presence of visitors thereat during holiday seasons

3. A member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week, or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week, shall not be entitled to receive benefit in respect of any days other than those days in the week which constitute his norma employment.

4. A married woman (other than a married woman whose husband is incapacitated from work or is unemployed and not in receipt of benefit) who since marriage has had less than fifteen contributions paid in respect of her, or who, if more than six months have elapsed since her marriage, has had less than eight contributions paid in respect of her during the period of three months preceding the beginning of her benefit quarter, shall be entitled to benefit only if, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Acts for the receipt of benefit, she also proves-

(i) That she is normally employed in insurable employment and will normally seek to obtain her livelihood by means of insurable employment, and

(ii) that having regard to all the circumstances of her case, and particularly to her industrial experience and the industrial circumstances of the district in which she resides, she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in that district.

5.-(i) In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears :--

the expression "the Acts" means the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931;

the expression "benefit" means unemployment benefit;

the expression "insurable employment" in relation to an insured contributor means such employment as would make him an employed person within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920;

the expression "benefit week" means in relation to any person the period of seven days ending with the latest day in

(Anomalies) Regulations, 1931, and shall come into force on the third day of October, 1931.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this second day of

T. W. PHILLIPS,

Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest :--

Cases Nos. 7816/30 (15.7.30) and 18565/31 (22.9.31).

SECTION 8 (3) OF PRINCIPAL ACT .--- INMATE OF A PUBLIC INSTITUTION-CLAIMANTS ADMITTED TO WORKHOUSE CASUAL WARDS.

The circumstances of these cases are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire :---

Decision (in first case).—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of 6th and 8th March.

'The claimants went into a workhouse at 6 p.m. on 5th March and remained there until 8 a.m. on 6th March. They again entered the workhouse on 7th March at 6 p.m. and left on 8th March at 9 a.m. On the occasion of each visit the claimants received sleeping accommodation and meals for which no payment was made in cash or labour. They were therefore inmates of a workhouse, and whilst they were such inmates they are disqualified for receiving unemploy ment benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (3) of the Unemploy ment Insurance Act, 1920.

'The sole question for determination is for what period the claimants should be disqualified. "The Court of Referees has decided that the disqualification

operates from 5th to 8th March, inclusive. The Insurance Officer suggests that disqualification for the 6th and 8th March is adequate.

I agree with the Insurance Officer that the disqualification should only operate for two days, and applying the principle of the Night Work Regulations, 1924 (S.R. & O., 1924, No. 1601) I think that the Insurance Officer has selected the appropriate two days."

Decision (in second case).—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of any day on which the claimant was an inmate of a workhous

The claimant, between 31st January and 1st April of this year, was on many (if not all) nights an inmate of a casual ward in different workhouses, and the question arises whether in respect of any day, the night of which was spent in a casual ward, the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. "In Decision 7816/30 I decided that where a man entered the

casual ward of a workhouse on the evening of one day and left on the morning of the following day that he should not be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of both of those days, but that the principle of the Night Work Regulations, 1924 (S.R. & O., 1924, No. 1601) should be applied to determine which was the appropriate day for disallowance of benefit.

The claimant contends that a man who spends a night only in a workhouse cannot be an 'inmate' of a workhouse. I do not agree with that contention (cf. R. v. Mead, 59 J.P. 150).

What, I think, was intended by Section 8 (3) of the Act of 1920 was, that a person who was receiving board and lodging at the public expense was not at the same time to be in receipt of unemployment benefit, and this is what an inmate of the casual ward in fact receives.

"For these reasons I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees, but as it is not clear that the claimant was an inmate of a casual ward on each day between 31st January and 1st April of this year, I have limited the disqualification to those days on which the claimant was such an inmate.

Case No. 18178/31. (15/9/31.)

SECTION 14 (2) (b) OF 1927 ACT.—NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT-NEW ENTRANT TO INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT WHO HAD BEEN EMPLOYED ABROAD FOR 7 YEARS AND OBTAINED

13 WEEKS INSURABLE WORK SINCE RETURN.

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

Decision .--- " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on and from the date of the claim which was questioned by the Insurance Officer.

"The claimant, whose age is 23, is a new entrant to insurable employment. His industrial record consists of employment in Spain for 7 years to October, 1929, and insurable employment in this country for 13 weeks to 3rd January, 1931. He did not register for employment between October, 1929, and October, 1930.

The claim of a new entrant to insurable employment, whose industrial record before he entered insurable employment consisted exclusively of uninsurable employment (*i.e.*, employment which would be uninsurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, whether in force at the time or not), employment abroad, or in

* 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. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained as and when issued on payment of an ennual subscription the be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for August, 1931.

business on his own account, should be considered under Rule 3 of Decision 2203/28,* and he must give 'evidence of a substantia period of insurable employment previous to his application for benefit.' It is not desirable to define precisely the period which should be required in the case of a claimant whose record is entirel uninsurable, since the period may be affected by the nature of the employment and other circumstances. In the present case a period of 26 weeks would in my view be sufficient.

October, 1931.

'The claim of an entrant to insurable employment, whose industrial record consists mainly, but not entirely, of uninsurable employment, employment abroad, or in business on his own account is also considered under Rule 3 of Decision 2203/28, but a shorte period of insurable employment is required to satisfy the rule j his case than in the case of a new entrant whose earlier record j entirely uninsurable. The fact that the claimant's employmen was 'excepted' only on the ground that his salary exceeded £250 year, is also a reason for reducing the period.

"If the claimant is a new entrant to insurable employment and has no previous record of uninsurable employment, employment abroad, or in business on his own account, a shorter period o insurable employment is required in his case than would be necessar to satisfy Rule 3 of Decision 2203/28. Such claimants are as a ru young people. "The case of a claimant whose industrial record consists mainly

of insurable employment falls under Rule 4 of Decision 2203/28.

The present claim falls within the first of the categories which I have mentioned, and the claimant's insurable employment is not in my view, sufficient to satisfy the rule."

Case No. 18901/31. (30.9.31.)

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED). TRADE DISPUTE-"12 DAYS' RULE " AS APPLIED TO SHIP-REPAIRERS HABITUALLY EMPLOYED AT FIRMS AT WHICH A STOPPAGE OF WORK HAD TAKEN PLACE-CODIFYING DECISION.

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

Decision .-. " On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

These claimants are members of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society. Three of them are rivetters, and the other four are respectively two boilermakers, a plater, and a holder-up

"In the Port of London there are nineteen firms engaged on sh repairing. At the premises of six of these nineteen firms a tra dispute occurred in connection with the terms of employment which resulted in a stoppage of work on the 15th July, 1931, as the member of the claimants' association decided not to accept work on th reduced rate of wages insisted upon by the six firms in question.

"Work continued at the premises of the other thirteen firms, who did not require their employees to submit to any reduction of wages. "The claims of these claimants for unemployment benefit during

the stoppage of work were disallowed by the Insurance Office apparently on the ground that they must be held to have lost employ ment by reason of the stoppage, as they were employed by one of the aforesaid six firms within twelve working days of the stoppage of work.

'To determine whether, and if so how far, what is known as the 'Twelve Days' Rule' can be applied to cases like the present it is necessary to trace the history of the application of that Rule cases relating to a trade dispute, and to see how Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, has been applied in the cases of intermittent workers, as are these claimants.

"An insured contributor is disqualified under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1920 for receiving unemployment benefit during a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the premise at which he is employed if he has lost employment by reason of that

"It was held, before the passing of the Act of 1920, that employment might be so lost although the claimant was not actually employment at the date of the stoppage of work if, had there bee no stoppage, he would have been employed at the place where the stoppage was taking place during its occurrence (Decision 2898, O.W.D.†).

'The application of this principle to intermittent workers was considered by my predecessor in Decision 5819/20,1 and the test which he applied was : did the claimants habitually seek work at the premises at which the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute was taking place ?

"In Decision 5819/20 the claimants had last been employed at the premises at which there was a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute three weeks before the commencement of the stoppage. In Decisions 5976/20§ and 7478/20|| a period of four weeks had elapsed between the termination of the last spell of employment and the commencement of the stoppage of work. In each of these three last mentioned cases benefit was disallowed during the stoppage because as the then Umpire explained in Decision 7712/20,¶ 'I though having regard to the extreme irregularity of their work, that dock labourers might not be regarded as having finally lost employment

intil they had failed to get work for a month." "In Decision 7712/20 the 'Twelve Days' Rule ' is explained, and it is pointed out that the principle of the Rule was established and well recognised before the passing of the Unemployment Insurance

* See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 152 (Pamphlet No. 8/1928) and U.I. Code 8a. † See Vol. III (U.I. 440b) Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 219. ‡ See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 30), and U.I.

and S. § See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 31). § See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 41). ¶ See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 43), and U.I.

Act, 1920. In that decision the Umpire said that he was prepared to consider the application of the Rule to trade dispute cases. "The 'Twelve Days' Rule' was first applied to a trade dispute case in Decision 7357/29,* which related to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the cotton industry in Lancashire. Another case in which it was applied, which also related to a stoppage of work in the cotton industry, was Case 13315/31.†

"In the two last mentioned cases no question of habitually seeking work at the premises at which the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute was taking place arose, as the claimants for some time before

Order H. (22), dated 25th September, 1931, confirming the variation e stoppage had been working short time in a cotton mill. "If the 'Twelve Days' Rule' can be applied to cases like the esent it will have the result of materially shortening the period of of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 30th September, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become ur weeks, which was the test applied by my predecessor in Cases effective. 5819/20, 5976/20 and 7478/20.

As the 'Twelve Days' Rule ' has for many years been applied II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. as a test for determining whether a person may be said to have definitely been discharged (as opposed to suspended until work Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain). again became available because there was no immediate work Proposal M.T. (11), dated 16th September, 1931, to vary general vailable for him) before a period of recognised holiday, I see no minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates gical reason why it should not equally be applied as a test for for male and female workers. ermining whether a person has definitely been discharged before Objection period expires 15th November, 1931. stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

"The cases in which the Rule has been applied to ship-repairers respect of holiday periods were reviewed in Decision 16930/31.‡ "In applying the Rule it must be borne in mind that a presumption Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal E. (11), dated 29th September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates nly is raised, which presumption may be rebutted by definite vidence both in the case of a recognised holiday (Decision 7712/20) for female workers. Objection period expires 25th November, 1931. and in the case of a trade dispute (Decision 7357/29). "In a case like the present, where only at the premises of six of e nineteen ship-repairing firms in the Port of London a stoppage Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland). f work is taking place, it is vitally necessary, when applying the Twelve Days Rule,' that it should be shown that the claimant Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 45), dated 1st September, 1931, to fix certain additional general minimum piece-rates and to vary certain bitually sought work at the premises at which the stoppage of other general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for ork was taking place (Decision 5819/20). female workers.

"Were this not done a person who was habitually employed at me of the thirteen firms with whom there was no trade dispute, Objection period expired 30th September, 1931. Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland). might be disallowed benefit during the stoppage of work at the premises of the six firms with whom there was a dispute because within twelve working days he had been employed for one day by Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 29), dated 9th September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for male and within twelve working days he had been employed for one day by one of the six firms. In such circumstances it could not reasonably be said that employment had been lost by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, because, had there been no stoppage, the probability is that the workman would not have been employed female workers employed in the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry. Objection period expired 23rd September, 1931. at the premises at which the stoppage was taking place. **III.**—REGULATIONS. In my opinion the evidence indicates that these claimants habitually seek work at the yard of one of the aforesaid six firms, at Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain). which yard they were employed within twelve working days of the stoppage of work, and that they would have been employed during Regulations dated 6th October, 1931, issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, stoppage of work at the premises at which they habitually 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

ught work had there been no stoppage. "In these circumstances the claimants are disqualified under the ovisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for receiving unemployment benefit during the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

PATTERN-MAKERS, ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS .- Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side v. Official Side. Difference.—Claim for basic rate of pay to be increased by 2d. per hour. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 16th September, 1931. (1518.) OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. [NOTE.-The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]

LABOURERS, NAVAL STORE, VICTUALLING AND NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENTS.—Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments : Trade Union Side v. Official Side. AGRICULTURAL WAGES.—Report of proceedings under the Agricul-tural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the two years ending 30th September, 1930. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. ifference.-Claim for increase of allowances for loading and unloading ressels. Decision .- The Court decided against the claim. Award publication; price 2s.) issued 30th September, 1931. (1520.)

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

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY : SOUTH WALES .- Ebbw Vale Steel. missioner for the year ended 31st December, 1930. (H.C. 133; Iron and Coal Company, Limited v. Iron and Steel Trades Con-federation. Difference.—As to what piece work rates shall be paid to wagon builders and wagon painters employed by the Company. Mr. Lindsay M. Jopling appointed Arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, with Mr. George Pate, O.B.E., and Mr. R. Dennison, J.P., as assessors for the employers and workpeople price 2s.) MINING.-(i) Coal-mining industry. Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1931. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3955; price 1d.) (ii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended June 30th, 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) respectively. Award.—For the period 1st September, 1931, to 31st December, 1931, the present wages payable to the workmen concerned to be reduced by 10 per cent., the reduced wages to UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.-(i) Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) nclude compensation for loss of supply of cheap coal. The refer-401, 1931. ort of th neg Ministry of Labour. (H.C. 150; price 2d.) (See page 374.) ence to the Arbitrator having been made under the provisions of (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions an Agreement of 1st December, 1919, which terminates on 31st given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of July December, 1931, no award was made in respect of any period after and August, 1931. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets 7-8/1931. Ministry of the latter date. Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

• See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 280 (Pamphlet No. 10/1929) and U.I. Code 8a. † See page 149 (Pamphlet No. 7/1931), Umpire's Selected Decisions. ‡ Not published

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

LACE CURTAIN INDUSTRY.—Nottingham and District Lace Curtain Manufacturers' Association and Scottish Lace Manufacturers' Association v. British Lace Operatives' Federation : see page 377.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. I.-CONFIRMING ORDER.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Building (Amendment) Regulations : Cranes and other Hoisting and Lifting Appliances.

The Home Secretary, on 30th September, 1931, made Regulations* under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, amending the Building Regulations, 1926, in respect of cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances used in certain building operations. The Regulations, which are in accordance with the revised draft issued on 4th September, 1931,[†] may be cited as the Building (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(i) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1930. Part 1. General. (H.C. 132; price 9d.) (ii) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1931. Part 5. Building Societies. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE. — Report of the Industrial Assurance Com-

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931; No. 819. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3¹/₄d. post free). † See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1931 (page 368).

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Yard Abroad : Steelwork: Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Blocks. Malleable Cast Iron: Ansell, Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fellows Bros, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Boats, Motor: The Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Bottles, Air: Vickers-Armstrongs, Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Bottles, Air: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Brackets, Cast Steel Shaft: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury.—Capstan, Air Driven: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Castings, Steel, and Shaft Tubes: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. —Castings, Stern: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Coolers for Main Motors: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Crane, Steam Travelling: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead--Crane, Steam Travelling: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.-Drill, Brown: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Barley, Burnley; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Drums for Steel Wire Rope: West Moor Engine Works Co., Ltd., Sunderland.-Dynamo-meter: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.-Flour: J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.-Generator Sets, Motor: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.-Generator Sets, Steam Driven: Matthew Paul & Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.-Glass, Table: Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Man-chester; Edinburgh & Leith Flint Glass Works, Edinburgh; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Stourbridge: Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.-Gloves. Stourbridge; Thos. Webb & Corbett, Ltd., Stourbridge.—Gloves, Leather, Various: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; M. Templeman, Leatner, Various: E. & W. C. French, Edu, Fauthon, M. Fauthon, M. Fumptenhai, London, S.E.; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Helmets, Sun: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Hides and Leather: G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Wiggins, Thomas & Rudd, Ltd., London, E.—Hoists, Telemotor-operated: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness; MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. -Jam, Plum: J. Stephens, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.-Jams, and Apricot: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall .-Plum and Apricot: Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.— Lanterns, Signalling, Portable: Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—Lathe: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Launch, Motor: Hugh McLean & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Linen, Table, Damask: Broadway Damask Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Ltd., Bessbrook; The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machine, Boring, Milling: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Machine, Milling: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Milling: Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Milling: Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Planing, Gear: John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Screw, Patent Automatic: A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—Milk, Condensed: Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Somerset; Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. Ashbourne.—Oil, Compound: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.-Ashbourne.—Oil, Compound: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.— Plate, Electro: Elkington & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Fenton Bros., Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Projectors: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Propellers: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pumps, Feed: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Fire and Bilge: J. P. Hall & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.—Pumps, Oil Fuel: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Resistances, Welding: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Sailcloth, Canvas: The Boase Spinning Co. (1990). Ltd. Dundee: The Courack Ronework Co., Ltd., Port west & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—Sailcion, Ganvas: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; The Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Sausages, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Shafting, Intermediate and Propeller: Wm. Jessop & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Skins, Chamois Leather: Brewer & Hardy, Ltd., Nettigehem: Intermeting I Score Inverter. Ltd. (Cresswell Bres Nottingham; International Sponge Importers, Ltd. (Cresswell Bros. Branch), London, W.C.; The North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Steel, Bar: Colvilles, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Steel, Bar: Colvines, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester; Scottish Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Switchgear, E.H.T.: Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Ingot: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Kinlochleven.-Asbestos Cement Slates, etc.: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., Manchester.—Bags, Kit: E.H.P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh. —Blankets, White: T. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.— Bodies, Ambulance: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Bodies Bodies, Ambulance: Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich.—Bodies for 6-wheeled Vehicles: J. Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill; Wey-bridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Bodies, Search-light: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Boxes, Ammuni-tion: Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Brass Tubing: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Cases, Cordite: Boulton and Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Casks, Vat: Oldham Bros., Burton-on-Trent.— Chassis, 6-wheeled: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, Blue: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Olathing, Made up (Jackter, Trouverse Coats Pantalons) Leeds.—Clothing, Made-up (Jackets, Trousers, Coats, Pantaloons, etc.): J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; F. Fryer & Co. etc.): J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; F. Fryer & Co., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., New. castle, Staffs.-Covers, Waterproof: Gowen & Co., West Mersea.

-Curtains, Mosquito: Donald & Co., Nottingham. - Engines, Petrol: Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames. - Generating Set, Crude Oil Engine: W. H. Allen Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford. - Glazing Bars, Steel: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. - Grates and Mantels: Carron Co., Falkirk. - Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester. -- Iron, Pig: United Steel Companies, Ltd., Workington. - Lathes: A. Butterworth & Co., Bochdale Lead Pir: H. Gerdner & Co. Ltd. Lorder D. Rochdale.—Lead, Pig: H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Lubricant, Cutting: A. Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Manhole Covers and Frames: Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—Metal Rod: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Meters, Flectric: Reason Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Brighton, Manufacturing, Co. Ltd. Ltd., Oldham.—Milling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birghton; ham; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Coventry Gauge and Tool C (1928), Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Launch: Rowhedge Ironworks Co (1928), Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Launch: Rowhedge Ironworks Co., Ltd., Rowhedge.—Plates, Bullet-proof: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield. —Puttees: Astrachans, Ltd., Bradford.—Receivers, Headgear: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Sheets, Cotton: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde.—Sheets, Ground: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; G. MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Round: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Toil, Wirth Steed, Control C High Speed: Jonas and Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, 1001, Discharged Soldiers': J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon. —Switches, Motor, Directing: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Becken-ham.—Targets: J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.—Telescopes: Cooke, Troughton & Simms, Ltd., York.—Tin Ingot: Wilbraham & Smith, London, E.C.—Zinc Ingot: British Metal Corporation Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Works -Worke Services: Building Works and Services: Hipswell, Artificers' Work: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Scotton, Artificers' Work: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, Co. Durham. Edinburgh District, Artificers' Work : Pirie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Dover and Canterbury Tarspraying and Repairs to Roads : Smith, Wright & Co. (Asfordby Ltd., London, S.W. Shorncliffe, Improvements to Married Soldier Quarters: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Blackdow. Officers' Mess and Quarters; Blackdown and Deepcut, Barrack Blocks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Strensall, Artificers' Work: F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. South Aldershot, Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. North Aldershot, Periodical Services: F. Holds-Ltd., Bradford. North Aldershot, Periodical Services: F. Hol worth, Ltd., Shipley. Shorncliffe, Risborough Barracks, Equipm Store, etc.: Jenner & Son, Folkestone. Warley, Artificers' Wor A. E. Andrews, Clacton-on-Sea. Gosport, Dining Rooms, et John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Bulford, New Drainage System: J. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Woolwich, Rep-to Slated Roofs: A. W. Allard & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. So Aldershet Artificers' Wicher E. L. Lorgen London, W. Bool Woolwich, Repai Aldershot, Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, S.W. Sondon Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Bordon Artificers' Work: W. Laughton, Bedford. Catterick Camp R.A.O.D. Workshops Extension, Provision of Electric Light and Power: W. Sykes & Son, Darlington. Catterick Camp, R.A.O.D Workshops Extension, Travelling Cranes: Holts and Willetts Manchester. York, Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Son Manchester. York, Periodical Services: A. A. Interpendice & Ka. Ltd., Bradford. Canterbury, Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co. Ltd., Matlock. Maidstone, Improvements to Married Quarters H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Aldershot, Pinehurst Barracks, Brectio of Offices; Buller and Gibraltar Barracks, Re-topping and Pointin Chimnevs: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Mill Hill Barrack Chimneys: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Mill Hill Barracks Repairs to Slated Roofs: E. Matthews & Co., London, W.C Hounslow Barracks, Repairs to Slated Roofs; Brighton, Presto Barracks, Repairs to Slated Roofs: E. J. Logan, London, W. Hounslow, Cavalry Barracks, Repairs and Re-conditioning Regimental Institute and Keep: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe Ltd., London, W. Woolwich, Royal Herbert Hospital, Painting Hounslow, Army Vocational Training Centre, Painting: A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Milita Repository Area, etc., Painting: R. J. Butler, Newton Abbot Warley, Depot Barracks, Miniature Rifle Range : J. S. Cripps Brentwood. Trowbridge, Alterations to Buildings : F. H. Biddi combe, Trowbridge. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot and Vauxhall Cam Repairs to Roads and Tarspraying : Smith, Wright & Co. (Asfordby Ltd., London, S.W. Larkhill, Alterations to Road Depot : Jam & Crockerell, Durrington. Exeter, Town Barracks, Renewal portion of Roof : Woodman & Son, Exeter. Plymouth, Devonpo and Bodmin, Painting: Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. Netherave Warrant Officer's Quarter : Hoskings & Pond, Newbury. Stirlin Stirlin Painting: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Inverness, Artificers Work: W. Mackenzie & Sons, Inverness. Chatham District, Painting: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford.

October, 1931

AIR MINISTRY.

Acetylene Welding Apparatus : British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Londor N.—Aircraft : Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucelecote.—Aircraft, Modifications : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Reconditioning and Repairs: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Repair: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.— Aircraft Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Westland Aircra Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft Wing: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., We Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft wing: Vickers (Aviation), Ibd., bud., bridge.—Airscrews: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.— Airscrew Cases: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Ammeters: Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Aviation Fuel Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bombs: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bomb Gear: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham, Humber Engineering Co. Ltd. Kington on Phagmas Brackets London, S.W.—Bomb Gear: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham; Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Brackets; Flare: British Anzani Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—

October, 1931.

Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Mount Batten): J. F. Stanbury, Plymouth. Artificers' Work (Norton Barracks, Worcester): J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Builders' Work to Shed (Gosport) and External Services (Hendon): J. Laing & Ltd., London, N.W. Extension to Shed (Aldergrove) : H. & J. Martin, Ltd., Belfast. Petrol Installation (Peterborough) : Simmons Martin, Ltd., Belfast. Petrol Installation (Peterborough): Simmons & Hawker, London, E.C. Spinning Tower (Farnborough): Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton, Middlesex.—Engines, Aircraft and spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Conversion: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Jigs and Tools: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.— Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos: North & Son, Ltd., Watford.— Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Superchargers: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Tests: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Marine: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Film Developing Apparatus: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.— Apparatus : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), I.td., London, S.E.— Lathes : Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lubricating Oil : Barrett, Tagant & Gotts, Ltd., London, S.W.; Sternol, Ltd., London, E.C.—Magnetos : Simms Motor Units, Ltd., London, W.— Morris Ambulances, Morris 6-wheeler Chassis, Morris Spares : Morris Morris Ambulances, Morris b-Wheeler Chassis, Morris Spares : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Morris Saloon Cars : Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Mountings, Aluminium : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pumps : Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.— Pumps and Spares : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Radiators, Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rags, Linen: W. C. Jones, Ltd. Radiators, Ltd., Birmingnam.—Rags, Linen : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Suits, Combination : Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Thermometers, Oil Temperature : Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—Trojan Spares and Vehicles : Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.— Tyres and Shields, Aero. : Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, W.C.— Voltmeters : Everett Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wheels and Tyres, Aircraft : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Amoa Agent: Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bandages: buthall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boilers: Carron , Falkirk; Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—Bollers: Carrot ulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: Cement Marketing , Ltd., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., ockton-on-Tees.—Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.— Chupplies: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.-Coal: Cory Bros & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Maris Export & Trading Co., Ltd ondon, E.C.—**Cranes:** Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd. ossend; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Hydrants:** Guest Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—Iron Bends : John Spencer, Ltd., Jednesbury.—Lint: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lymph: Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Marazion.—"Maxweld" Fabric: Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil Engines: Ruston & Hornsby, Itd., Lincoln.—Paper: Albert E. Reed & Co., Itd., London, E.C.— Rice Mill: Lewis C. Grant, Kirkcaldy.—Road Tar: Lancashire Tar Ale Mill: Lewis C. Grant, Kirkealdy.—Road Tar: Langame Tan Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Safety Fuse: Nobels Explosives Co., td., London, S.W.—Sanitary Fittings: W. Maefarlane & Co., Ltd., Hasgow.—Serge: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buck. astleigh.—Spindles for Buoys: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd. Steel Fastenings: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Steelwork: Seveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tolephone Repeaters: Seneral Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Tiles: Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Transporter:** Paterson Hughes Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tubes:** Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Water Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Wire:** R. John-son & Nephew, Manchester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper: Alders Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Caldwells Paper fill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Sitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., td., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Ryburn- Luda, London, S.E.; London Faper Mills Co., Ltd., Darbord; Ryburn-dale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 340 (1931). Bookwork and Jobwork Printing; Group 344 (1931). Emergency Printing—Bookwork; Group 346 (1931).
 Bookwork Printing; Group 347 (1931). Printing Post Office Guide; p 620 (1931). Emergency Printing—Jobwork : H.M. Stationer Press, London, S.W. Group 628 (1931). Jobwork Printing roup 620 (1931). The Fress, London, S.W. Group 628 (1951). Jobwork Printing; Froup 631 (1931). Jobwork Printing; Group 632 (1931). Jobwork rinting. Group 633 (1931). Jobwork Printing: John Corah & on, Ltd., Loughborough. Group 634 (1931)—Northern Area. obwork Printing: T. Shackleton & Co., Manchester. 28,675 copies f each of 27 Plates for Manual of Seamanship, Volume I, 1931: Javid Allen Printing Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., ., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Allectric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; B. W. Johnson Nailsworth; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Londor Nausworth; Friendrix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Tele-phones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Arms, Wood:** British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Purfleet; Neil Small & Sons, Ayr.—**Beeswax:**

Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton.-Boxes, Cardboard: Wikins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—Boxes, Cardboard: Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.— Cable, Reconditioning: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas: James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow—Calls Leclanche: Atlas Carbon & Battary Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cells, Leclanche: Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cells, Secondary: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.—Chassis: Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Cloths, Mutton: I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N. -Coils, Loading: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, N. Condensers: Condenser & Electric Co., Romford.—Cords, Telephone: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., London, N.W.—Jacks, Pole: Chas. Willetts, Junr., Electrical Co., London, N.W.-Jacks, Pole: Chas. Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Lamps, Side: P. & H., Ltd., Birmingham.— Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Milliampere-meters: Ernest Turner, High Wycombe.—Motor Cycles and Com-binations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Panels, Charging: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Plugs, Wall: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Poles, Telegraph, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Teleprinters: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Tools, Instrument: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tools, Instrument: Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Troughing, Wood: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.— Wire, Switchboard: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E. Conduits, Laying: Greenford-Perivale (Ealing, W.); Croydon, etc.; Tandem-Kensington; Tottenham-Waltham Cross; Richmond, etc.: Hodge Brothers (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Radstock (Somerset); Littlewick Green and Theale (Berks); Oakley (Bedford-shire); Ilfracombe: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham.

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Fish : R. Pearson, Grimsby.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Bingham Estate: General repairs and erection of new cowhouse: William A. Walker, Bingham.—Regent's Park, London: Cumberland Market Area, Housing Block N: A. Monk, London, N.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Hire of a Motor Launch: Clyde Marine Motoring Company, Greenock.

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