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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline in a number of important industries, but this was offset to a large extent by an improvement in coal mining. The net decline, in industry as a whole, was therefore small.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 22·7 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 22·6 at 27th July, 1931, and 17·1 at 25th August, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 24th August, 1931, was 23·7, and for females 20·0. At 27th July, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·8 and 19·5.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 24th August, 1931, there were approximately 9,196,000 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 22,000 more than a month before, but 501,000 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th August, 1931, there were 1,958,395 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 80,852 more than a month before, and 624,545 more than a year before. The total on 24th August, 1931, included 1,434,779 men, 61,269 boys, 413,812 women and 48,535 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,310,690 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; 539,390 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 108,320 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,774,734, included 257,245 men, 6,191 boys, 56,448 women and 3,200 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th August, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 440,404 men, 14,376 boys, 194,728 women and 12,321 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 661,829 was 62,861 less than a month before, but 52,520 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th August, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 111,085 men, 263 boys, 2,189 women and 21 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 113,558 was 2,441 more than a month before, and 17,015 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— Employment declined in the brick and tile, glass, iron and steel, tinplate, and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in the textile trades (except linen, jute and hosiery), in the clothing and distributive trades, and in building and public works contracting.

There was some improvement, however, in coal mining, in jute manufacture, and in the boot and shoe industry.

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 August resulted in an estimated decrease of £24,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 284,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £2,050 in those of nearly 22,000.

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in rates of wages included coal miners in Scotland, Cumberland, and Warwickshire; shale miners, etc., in Scotland; blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire and Scotland; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; steel smelters, etc., in various districts in England and Scotland; steel workers at Sheffield; light castings makers; woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire; retail bespoke tailors in Scotland (under a Trade Board Order); and the employees of various local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

There were increases, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of electrical cable makers and chain makers, and in those of hosiery workers at Hawick.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September, 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 a month earlier, viz., 45 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 28 per cent. above pre-war, was also unchanged. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 57 and 44 respectively.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August was 36. In addition, 14 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 63,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in August was about 349,000 working days.

September, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PERSONS DISALLOWED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

SUBSEQUENT MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE.

Ar the request of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, an inquiry has been undertaken to ascertain the subsequent circumstances of unemployed persons whose claims for unemployment benefit are disallowed. In particular, it was desired to ascertain to what extent disallowed claimants apply for outdoor relief from the Public Assistance Committees; and, if they did not so apply, how they found means of support. The inquiry was certified out how they found means of support. The inquiry was carried out by independent investigators, whose Reports have now been pub-lished.* The Reports are summarised in a general Report by Mr. R. C. Davison, M.A.

The inquiry was made by way of sample, in eight districts—Clydeside, Tyneside, Hull, Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Southampton and London; and related only to those disqualified on the following five grounds: (i) failure to satisfy the qualifying contribution conditions for standard or for transitional benefit; (ii) failure to satisfy condition (b) for "transitional" benefit, that the claimant is normally condition (b) for "transitional" benefit, that the claimant is normally insurable, and will normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment; (iii) leaving employment voluntarily without just cause; (iv) discharge for misconduct; (v) failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment. These five causes usually include about four-fifths of the total number of disallowances. Of a total of 8,558 disallowances on these grounds between and February and Alst March 1931, the number covered between 2nd February and 31st March, 1931, the number covered by the sample was 2,354.

The following Table shows the proportions of the persons in the sample who were disallowed on each of the five grounds specified

| Ground of Disallowance. | Men. | Married Women. | Single Women and Widows. | Juveniles, 16-17. | Total, 16-64. |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| pr fact discourages | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Contributions conditions not satisfied | 4.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 21.6 | 3.9 |
| "Transitional" condition (b) not satisfied Leaving voluntarily Misconduct Failure or refusal to | 58·0 18·0 16·4 | 67·8 18·0 1·4 | 29·0 30·5 8·6 | 34·6 31·5 | 49·0 22·2 12·3 |
| apply for or to accept suitable employment | 3.5 | 12.0 | 30.9 | 12.3 | 12.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

It will be seen that most of the men and of the married women were disqualified on the ground of insufficiency of contributions, or some equivalent defect in their industrial record; while the three other grounds covered a great majority of the single women and widows, and of the juveniles.

as a class of those disqualified on the ground that they were "not normally insurable" must be below the average, not all of them were of specially low employment value. An unexpectedly large proportion were young and virile workers; while others were persons (of all ages) who had worked on their symmetric works. persons (of all ages) who had worked on their own account, or persons in excepted employment (cleaners, domestic servants, or gardeners).

The Report draws attention to certain special factors in the composition of the sample. Thus, there were nearly as many women as men in the sample, whereas on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges men usually outnumber women by at least three to one. Juveniles were also considerably in excess in the sample. It is suggested in the Report that women and young persons can afford to take risks, and follow their fancy, more freely than men, particularly men with dependants; and that they probably exhibit a more light-hearted attitude towards leaving or seeking employment.

Means of subsistence after disallowance.-It was found that, of those disqualified during the period covered by the inquiry-

(i) about one in three found jobs for a part or the whole of the

period of disallowance;
(ii) about one in six obtained public assistance from the Poor Law authorities;

(iii) about four out of five found other means of support, mainly in the form of help from relations. Nearly two-thirds of the married women had husbands in work, and one in five had husbands on benefit.

Employment.—The proportion who found employment was highest among juveniles (47.5 per cent.) and among single women and widows (43.9 per cent.); it was lowest among married women (18.7 per cent.) (18.7 per cent.). For men, it was 31.8 per cent. There were very great variations as between the different towns, the percentages being generally higher in the southern towns than in the northern. Thus among men, 38.0 per cent. in London found employment, but only 18.8 per cent. in Liverpool. Among married women, 40 per cent. in Hull found employment, but only 11.1 per cent. in Liverpool, and 7.1 per cent. in Sheffield.

Public Assistance.—Only 17 per cent. of the sample as a whole applied for and obtained poor relief, but the proportion was very

* Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part III: Reports of a Special Investigation in Eight Industrial Areas into the subsequent History of Persons with Disallowed Claims to Unemployment Benefit. H.M. Stationery Office; price 8s. net. (8s. 3d., post free).

much higher for men to whom a benefit scale of 26s. or over would be appropriate (i.e., generally speaking, married men, with or without dependent children). Of these men, 59·3 per cent. obtained poor relief; in three of the districts covered, the proportion of men in this class who were in receipt of relief exceeded 70 per cent.

Conclusions .- The general conclusion drawn in the Report is that a large number, even a majority, of those who fell through the meshes of the benefit net managed to find a living without recourse to any kind of public provision. Many a family carries on, as in the days before State insurance, by pooling its wages and savings, and even by sharing the incomes of friends and neighbours. Some men are also in receipt of fixed pensions or unearned income, and many individuals or families have savings for use in adversity. In London, nearly half of the disallowed persons were able to get some work between the date of disallowance and the date of visit, and in other areas the employment records were nearly as high. In some cases, the loss of both employment and benefit made little difference to the standard of comfort; where, for example, the family income was already £4 or £5 a week, as in thirteen cases reported from Sheffield, the out-of-work pay of one member was never a vital necessity. Married women, as a class, suffered little; the same may be said of single women and of young single men. It may, in fact, be said that the only class on whom the full brunt of poverty falls as the direct result of disallowance of benefit is that of the married men with families to maintain.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF DOMICILIARY POOR RELIEF.

ANALYSIS FOR FEBRUARY, 1931.

AT the request of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health Insurance, the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland obtained a special return from Poor Law Authorities in England and Wales and in Scotland, respectively, in respect of persons, ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, who were in receipt of domiciliary poor relief during the week which included 2nd February, 1931. A summary of these returns has now been published, as an appendix to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission.*

The total number of persons, ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, who were in receipt of out-door poor relief in the week ended 7th February, 1931, was 390,256; of whom 110,985 were heads of families (men, 99,818; women, 11,167), and 279,271 dependent wives and children.

These totals were subdivided in the returns to show the numbers to whom relief was given on account of unemployment and for all other reasons combined. It was found that this distinction could not always be clearly drawn. In a number of cases, for example, the *immediate* reason for granting relief to unemployed persons was sickness in the family. Those returned as relieved on account of unemployment numbered 207,215; of whom 57,041 were men,

4,592 women, and 145,582 dependent wives and children.

The totals for persons relieved on account of unemployment were analysed as follows:—

| The Annual Control of the Control of | Men. | Women. | Dependants. | Total. |
|--|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Persons insured under the U.I. Acts whose unemployment books | | 100 000 168276 | in the little | |
| were lodged at local offices of the Ministry of Labour | 39,052 | 1,554 | 109,498 | 150,104 |
| Uninsured persons registered at Employment Exchanges | 13,793 | 2,264 | 26,758 | 42,815 |
| All other persons ordinarily en- gaged in some regular occupation | 4,196 | 774 | 9,326 | 14,296 |
| Total | 57,041 | 4,592 | 145,582 | 207,215 |

The heads of families who were not insured, and not registered at Employment Exchanges, included a number of agricultural labourers living at a distance from Exchanges, and also independent

workers, such as hawkers, pedlars, canvassers, and also independent workers, such as hawkers, pedlars, canvassers, and newsvendors.

Period in receipt of Relief.—The following Table analyses the figures in the above Table (excluding the dependants) according to the length of time the persons concerned had been continuously, or practically continuously, † in receipt of relief:—

| Period of Chargeability. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Less than 1 year | 40,034 7,496 2,557 6,954 | 2,958 897 236 501 | 42,992 8,393 2,793 7,455 |
| Total | 57,041 | 4,592 | 61,633 |

The analysis shows considerable variations between the insured and the uninsured, and still more remarkable differences between the proportions in England and Wales and in Scotland, respectively In England and Wales, only 20 per cent. of the insured men had been in receipt of relief for a year or longer, but the corresponding proportion of uninsured men was 31 position was reversed, and in both classes the percentages were much higher than in England and Wales; they were 50.6 per cent. for insured men, and 39.5 per cent. for uninsured men.

* Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance: Part II. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7d., post free).

† i.e., with breaks amounting to not more than ten weeks in any one year.

Age-Distribution.—The following Table shows the age distribution of the persons, excluding dependants, relieved on account of unemployment during the week ended 7th February, 1931:—

| 10 714 | 103 VI | Me | n. | Won | nen. | Total. | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Age Group. | Inst | ıred. | Un- insured. | Insured. | Un- insured. | Insured. | Un- insured. | |
| 18-20 ,, 21-24 ,, 25-34 ,, 35-44 ,, 45-54 ,, | 2, 13, 10, 6, 4, | 262 415 733 932 851 257 462 140 | 473 446 1,182 4,123 3,776 3,388 3,378 1,223 | Num 59 98 205 497 373 222 98 2 | bers. 235 191 178 466 610 798 535 25 3,038 | 321 513 2,938 14,429 11,224 6,479 4,560 142 | 708 637 1,360 4,589 4,386 4,186 3,913 1,248 21,027 | |
| 18-20 ,, 21-24 ,, 25-34 ,, | 35 35 16 11 | 0.7 1.6 7.0 5.6 7.7 6.0 1.4 0.0 | 2.6 2.5 6.6 22.9 21.0 18.8 18.8 6.8 | Percer 3·8 6·3 13·2 32·0 24·0 14·3 6·3 0·1 | 1 tages. 7·7 6·3 5·9 15·3 20·1 26·3 17·6 0·8 | 0·8 1·3 7·2 35·5 27·6 16·0 11·2 0·4 | 3·3 3·0 6·5 21·8 20·9 19·9 18·6 6·0 | |

The Table shows considerable differences in the figures for insured and for uninsured persons. The uninsured in receipt of relief were ch older on the average than the insured, particularly in England and Wales. For Great Britain as a whole nearly 45 per cent. of the insured persons were under 35 years of age, and nearly 75 per cent. under 45 years; whereas, of the uninsured, less than 35 per ent. were under 35, and only 55 per cent. under 45.

The proportions in the various age-groups did not differ greatly, as between England and Wales, and Scotland, so far as insured ersons are concerned, but they showed wide variations in regard o uninsured persons. In Scotland, the uninsured included elatively higher proportions of young persons under 25, and of ld men over 65. Thus 17.5 per cent. of the uninsured men and over in Scotland, and 35 per cent. oys in Scotland, and 35 per cent. of the uninsured women and girls, were under 25 years of age; while the corresponding percentages or England and Wales were 11.5 and 14.0 respectively. Of the minsured men in Scotland 16.4 per cent. were 65 years of age or

over, as against 4.8 per cent. in England and Wales.

Concurrent Relief and Benefit.—The number of insured persons who received out-door relief (in money or kind) concurrently with unemployment benefit, in the week ended 7th February, 1931, was 14,155 (13,544 men, and 611 women, including insured wives was 14,155 (13,544 men, and 611 women, including insured wives receiving benefit as insured persons). These had 47,457 dependent wives and children under 16 years of age. The average amount of unemployment benefit (including dependants' benefit) received per family by these persons in that week was £1 7s. 1½d., and of out-door relief, 7s. 2d. The average amounts were slightly lower in Scotland than in England and Wales. The following Table shows, for persons "relieved on account of unemployment," the number of dependants to each head of family, distinguishing those in receipt of concurrent relief and benefit:—

| enent:— | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| England and Wales. | Scotland. |
| 3·3 2·4 | 3·5 2·2 |
| 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 1.8 | 1.3 |
| | 3·3 2·4 2·8 |

It is obvious that the larger size of the family has probably been a contributory cause, if not the sole cause, of the application for relief in the case of those in receipt of unemployment benefit.

ANOMALIES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE Minister of Labour, after consultation with the General Counci of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, and the Treasury, has appointed the following Advisory Committee under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931,* to consider and report upon Regulations to be made under that Act to deal with anomalies which have arisen in the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts in connection with certain classes of claimants:—The Right Hon. the Viscount Burnham, G.C.M.G., C.H. (Chairman); Mr. F. C. Allen; Sir Albert Ernest Bain, K.B.E.; Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B.; Miss Hilda Cashmore; Mr. W. Kean; Mr. W. A. Lee; Mr. A. Shaw, J.P.; Miss Julia Varley, O.B.E.; Mr. J. B. Forbes Watson, M.A., LL.B. The secretary of the Committee is Mr. H. H. Wiles, of the Ministry of Labour.

* 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 36. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post*free). A notice of this Act appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 296.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE ON UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

A MEMORANDUM has been issued dealing with the measures proposed to be taken by H.M. Government to secure reductions in national expenditure.* So far as regards the services covered by the Ministry of Labour, the measures proposed relate to the Unemployment Grants Committee and to unemployment insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

The last date for applications by Local Authorities to the Unemployment Grants Committee for grants towards schemes of work for the relief of unemployment was 30th June, 1931; though in exceptional circumstances applications after that date in respect of work to begin before 31st December, 1931, are being entertained, provided that good reason is shown why earlier application could not be made. There are at present approximately 1,000 applications outstanding, of an estimated value of about £14,000,000. The rates of grant are being reduced, and, except in regard to schemes for which a grant are being reduced, and, except in regard to schemes for which a grant has already been definitely promised, the revised rates will in no case exceed 25 per cent. of the cost of the scheme. It is anticipated on this basis that only schemes of the highest economic value will be proceeded with. No further grants will be recommended by the Committee for road or bridge improvement schemes.

The estimated saving to the Exchequer under this head, during the financial year 1932–33, is £500,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The measures proposed in respect of unemployment insurance are as follows :-

(i) Reduction in Rates of Benefit.—It is proposed to reduce the rates of weekly benefit (except that for dependent children) by 10 per cent., rounded off to the nearest 3d., as follows:—

| | | | Pres | ent | | Prope | osed | |
|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|-----|-----|-------|------|--|
| | | | Rat | es. | | Rat | es. | |
| | | | S. | d. | | 8. | d. | |
| Man | | | 17 | 0 | | 15 | 3 | |
| Woman | | | 15 | 0 | | 13 | 6 | |
| Adult dependant | | | 9 | 0 | | 8 | 0 | |
| Child ,, | | | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | |
| Young man | | | 14 | 0 | | 12 | 6 | |
| Young woman | | | 12 | 0 | | 10 | 9 | |
| Boy, aged 17 | | (| 9 | 0 | | 8 | 0 | |
| Girl " 17 | | 34000 | 7 | 6 | No. | 6 | 9 | |
| Boy " 16 | | | 6 | 0 | | 5 | 6 | |
| Girl " 16 | 38100000 | | 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

(ii) Increase in Contributions.—It is proposed to raise the rates of weekly contributions to 10d. each from employers, from the employed, and from the Exchequer in the case of men, with corresponding increases for the other classes, viz., to 9d. for women and for young men; 8d. for young women; 5d. for boys; and 4½d. for girls.

(iii) Limitation of period of Insurance Benefit.—It is proposed to limit the payment of insurance benefit—as distinguished from transitional payments—to 26 weeks in a benefit year; after which a fresh insurance qualification would be required. The effect of this would be to transfer claimants from insurance benefit to the transitional class (see below); not in itself to reduce the total payments made.

(iv) Needs Test for "Transitional" Payments .- It is proposed to apply a needs test to those whose insurance rights have expired, i.e., to persons now drawing transitional benefit, and to those coming on to transitional payments in future, including those who do so because they have reached the 26 weeks' limit of insurance benefit. They may, however, continue to receive assistance in cash up to the same rates as under the insurance scheme if they show that they are in need of it. The procedure contemplated is that, when unemployed persons come to the end of their insurance benefit and desire to claim further payment, they will attend at the Employment Exchange to prove unemployment, and satisfaction of other conditions, as at present. The Exchange will then request the Public Assistance Authority to assess their need and to determine the amount payable (not exceeding the rate for ordinary benefit), and such determ will be final. The amount so determined will be paid by the Employment Exchange, and the payment will be charged on the Exchequer.

(v) Cessation of Borrowing.—It has been decided that there shall be no borrowing for the Unemployment Fund beyond the statutory limit already authorised. Any sum necessary to balance the accounts of the Unemployment Fund is to be provided by means of a grant from the Exchequer out of current revenue.

Under these provisions it is estimated that, assuming an average live register of 3,000,000 during the financial year 1932–33, there would be a saving to the Exchequer during that year of £35,800,000, made up as follows: Reduction in rates of benefit, £12,800,000; increase in contributions from employers and employed persons, £10,000,000; needs test for transitional payments, £10,000,000; removal of anomalies, under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931,† £3,000,000.

The charge on the Exchequer for unemployment insurance, during the financial year 1932-33, on the same assumption, would be £79,000,000, made up as follows: Exchequer contribution on "equal thirds" basis, £19,300,000; transitional payments, £37,500,000; deficiency grant, being the sum required to balance the Unemployment Fund for the year, £22,200,000.

* Cmd. 3952. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free). † 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 36. A notice of this Act appeared in last month's ssue of this GAZETTE, page 296.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 7th March, 1931. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 8th March, 1930. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

Numbers employed.—The total number of persons employed \dagger in each of the past 11 years was as shown below :—

| March, 1921 | 735,870 | April, 1927 | 683,077 |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| ,, 1922 | 676,802 | March, 1928 | 677,148 |
| ,, 1923 | 681,778 | ,, 1929 | 642,137 |
| ,, 1924 | 700,573 | ,, 1930 | 656,530 |
| ,, 1925 | 702,062 | ,, 1931 | 615,592 |
| 7.000 | 689,264 | | |

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the

Of the total number of persons employed in March, 1931, there were 560,110 adult males, 32,793 junior males, 21,589 adult females, and 1,100 junior females. (The classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1931, were as follows:—

| Department. | | | Juniors. |
|---|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| Officers, clerical and supervising staff | | 92,260 | 863 |
| Traffic department | | 106,016 | 7,425 |
| Goods and cartage staff | | 53,588 | 7,035 |
| Permanent-way section (conciliation grades) | | 59,432 | 120 |
| Locomotive, carriage and wagon department | | 100,843 | 2,617 |
| Shop and artisan staff | | 103,242 | 11,646 |
| Other departments (excluding ancillary business | es) | 15,717 | 759 |
| Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refre | shment | 29,012 | 2,328 |
| | | STREET, SERVICE | AND THE PARTY |

The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 231,617; London and North Eastern, 180,163; Great Western, 107,970; and Southern, 68,436.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows: in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount:—

| | Week ended | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------------------|-----|
| | 7th March, 1931. | | 8th March, 1930. | |
| Staff entered at salaried rates:— Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding | s. | d. | 8. | d. |
| officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses) | 92 | 5 | 90 | 1 |
| Conciliation staff Shop and artisan staff | 65 68 | 10 5 | 65 69 | 5 9 |

The total salaries and wages paid by the railway companies in respect of the year 1930 amounted to £114,536,000, compared with £115,284,000 in 1929.

The average weekly wage, and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1931 and 1930, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale; and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work payments, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and

night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed; but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

At March, 1930, but not at March, 1931, agreements were in operation whereby 2½ per cent. was deducted from gross salaries and wages. This deduction is reflected in the average weekly payments, but not in the average weekly salary or wage, for that date.

| | | ended ch, 1931. | Week ended 8th March, 1930. | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Class. | Average weekly salary or wage. | Average weekly pay- ments. | Average weekly salary or wage.* | Average weekly pay- ments. | |
| Carriage cleaners | s. d. 44 4 50 8 54 6 50 10 88 6 69 7 64 11 51 11 41 9 49 11 65 0 59 3 58 0 | s. d. 53 1 57 9 59 7 55 2 102 11 80 4 74 1 59 2 0 50 10 46 4 71 6 65 8 71 6 68 7 65 11 | s. d. 46 1 50 8 47 8 88 0 68 4 64 11 53 3 47 7 43 2 50 0 55 0 55 0 59 3 58 1 0 | 8. d. 54 0 56 22 58 7 51 6 101 0 77 9 73 0 59 3 54 7 51 1 46 7 53 11 70 1 66 11 64 6 | |
| Mechanics and artisans:— Erectors, fitters and turners (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) | 63 7 | 80 8 | 63 4 | 81 1 | |
| Carriage and wagon builders and repairers | 59 7 | 77 5 | 59 8 | 79 7 | |
| (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) | 55 8 | 74 3 | 55 6 | 75 3 | |
| Smiths (loco, carriage and wagon dept.) Labourers (loco, carriage and | 64 8 | 80 1 | 64 5 | 81 3 | |
| wagon dept.) Labourers (civil engineering) | 46 1 46 6 | 56 7 51 11 | 46 1 46 3 | 57 T 0 | |

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1930.

THE Ministry of Transport have issued a Report† upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1930. It should be noted that, while all accidents to persons other than railway servants are included, only those accidents to railway servants which cause the servant injured to be absent from his

ordinary work for at least one whole day are required to be reported.

The figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only. Only four fatal and 88 non-fatal accidents

to contractors' servants only. Only four latal and 88 non-latal accidents to contractors' servants were reported during the year.

The returns distinguish train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by the movement of trains or of railway vehicles (shunting accidents, men killed or injured while working or standing on the line, etc.); and accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1930 were 4, 204, and 33, respectively; the numbers injured were 103,

2,874 and 15,108, respectively.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1930:—

| Class of Service. | "Train" and "Movement" Accidents. | | Accie | her dents. | To | otal. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|----------|----------|
| | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Inj red. |
| Engine drivers and | | | | | | |
| motor-men | 12 | 339 | 2 | 607 | 14 | F 946 |
| Firemen | 6 | 454 | 1 | 824 | 7 | 1,278 |
| Engine cleaners | 6 3 | 50 | - Total | 433 | 6 3 | 517 |
| Locomotive shedmen | 3 | 20 | | 491 | 3 | 311 |
| Capstanmen and cap- | | | | | | |
| stan-lads | 1 | 70 | - | 32 | 1 3 | 102 |
| Checkers | 2 | 18 | 1 | 646 | 3 | 664 |
| Guards (goods and | | | 1000000 | | | |
| mineral) and brakes- | | | | | | 836 |
| men | 13 | 502 | 1 | 334 791 | 14 | 814 |
| Loaders and sheeters | 1 7 | 23 115 | 4 | 2,176 | 11 | 2,291 |
| Porters (goods) | | 115 | | 2,110 | 11 | 2,202 |
| Shunters, yardsmen, etc | 14 | 636 | | 340 | 14 | 976 |
| euc | | 000 | | | B. Carlo | |
| Mechanics and artisans | 7 | 35 | 7 | 865 | 14 | 900 |
| Signal fitters and tele- | | | 105000 | | | |
| graph wiremen | 7 | 19 | 1 | 151 | 8 | 170 |
| | | | | | | |
| Carriage and wagon | | 7.0 | | 87 | 5 | 99 |
| examiners | 4 | 12 16 | 1 | 296 | 2 | 312 |
| Carriage cleaners | 1 1 | 10 | | 548 | ı | 549 |
| Carters and vanguards | 2 | 1 | 1 | 107 | 3 | 107 |
| Guards (passenger) | 4 | 65 | 100 NO. | 97 | 4 | 162 |
| Labourers | 7 | 46 | 3 | 804 | 10 | 850 |
| Permanent-way men | 70 | 158 | 3 5 | 3,300 | 75 | 3,458 |
| Porters (passenger) | 9 | 103 | _ | 1,002 | 9 | 1,105 |
| Signalmen and signal- | | | | | | 266 |
| box lads | 9 | 22 | - | 244 | 9 | 1,112 |
| All other classes | 22 | 256 | 1 | 856 | 23 | 1,114 |
| | | | P. C. C. C. C. | Classic Control | 2007 101 | |
| Total, railway | 208 | 2,960 | 29 | 15,037 | 237 | 17,997 |
| servants | 208 | 2,900 | 29 | 15,031 | 201 | |
| Contractors' servants | | 17 | 4 | 71 | 4 | 88 |
| Totals \$ 1930 | 208 | 2,977 | 33 | 15,108 | 241 | 18,085 |
| 10tals 1930 | 219 | 3,267 | 48 | 15,820 | 267 | 19,087 |

^{*} See paragraph immediately before the Table. † Cmd. 3939. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d., post free).

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1930. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS,

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, for the year 1930, together with the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same year, has been published.*

State of Trade.—In a survey of the coal mining industry it is stated that the activity which marked the coal trade during the greater part of 1929 was maintained in the early months of 1930, after which output declined to the level of 1928. The number of men employed continued to increase up to March, after which the number fell to a lower level than has previously been reached in the post-war period. In addition, employment was irregular.

In other coal-producing countries also there was a decline; in some of the principal countries indeed, the position was worse

some of the principal countries, indeed, the position was worse

OUTPUT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The total output of coal in Great Britain in 1930 was nearly 244 million tons, valued at £165½ millions; as compared with 258 million tons, valued at £173½ millions, in 1929, and with 237½ million tons, valued at £152½ millions, in 1928. The decline was relatively greatest in the principal exporting districts: Northumberland (decline of 9.7 per cent.), Durham (8.0 per cent.), Scotland (7.4 per cent.), and South Wales and Monmouthshire (6.3 per cent.). In the principal districts which are more closely associated with home trade, the decline was 3 or 4 per cent. In the remaining small districts collectively there was a small increase, principally owing to an increase of 143,000 tons, or 12.4 per cent.,

During the spell of activity which marked the first quarter the number of wage-earners on colliery books rose from 949,400 to 959,700 early in March, but it fell rapidly during the summer months. From August to December the number never exceeded 890,000 and, upon occasion, was less than 884,000. The previous lowest postwar record was about 894,000 in August, 1928. Employment was much less records that it 1000 and the second was about 894,000 in August, 1928. much less regular than in 1929, and on the average coal was wound on nearly thirteen fewer days, chiefly owing to want of trade or transport difficulties. As in 1929, short time on this account was most prevalent in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, where it amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ days per week. Elsewhere, less than half a day per week was lost through want of trade or transport difficulties.

WAGES AND HOURS, CASH EARNINGS, AND ALLOWANCES IN KIND.

Throughout 1930, as in 1929, wages remained, with few exceptions, at the minima provided for in the respective district agreements. The exceptions were Northumberland, where the percentages payable in March and April were 41.38 and 41.83, respectively, against a minimum percentage of 40; and Warwick, where the percentage ranged from 46 to 49, against a minimum of 43. In Shropshire and Kent there were no district agreements, individual arrangements being made at each colliery. In Northumberland, the payment of wages above the minimum was the result of an agreement whereby only half of any surplus was applied to the recoupment of deficiencies. In Warwick, the percentage was lower in the case of certain pits. In certain other districts the percentages shown by the ascertainments were above the minimum for a month or two during the year; but in none of these cases was the level of wages actually paid affected, as the surpluses were applied to the reduction of accumulated deficiencies. In Nottinghamshire, under the agreement, the existing deficiency was cancelled with the ascer-tainment governing June wages, and in Yorkshire the deficiency was cancelled with the ascertainment governing April wages; but in each case a new deficiency began to accumulate immediately. The provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, † reducing the maximum

The provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, 7 reducing the maximum daily hours of work, in general, to 7½, came into force on 1st December; and temporary fresh agreements were made, in most districts, regulating the rates of wages to be paid after that date. The average cash earnings per shift in 1930, for all districts taken together, were 9s. 3½d., as compared with 9s. 2¾d. in 1929, and with 9s. 3½d. in 1928. Owing to the decline in employment, however, the average cash earnings for the whole year, for all districts taken together, were only £113 18s. 2d. as compared with £118 6s. 4d. the average cash earnings for the whole year, for all districts taken together, were only £113 18s. 2d., as compared with £118 6s. 4d. in 1929. The average cash earnings for the year, however, varied very considerably from one district to another; as in 1929 they were highest in Scotland (£130 18s. 4d.) and lowest in Northumberland (£95 16s. 10d.). The value of allowances in kind, for all district taken together, was 4\frac{3}{4}d. per shift in 1930, or £1 4s. 4d. per quarter; but the value of these allowances varied from district to district even more than the cash earnings, being only \$d\$d. per shift in even more than the cash earnings, being only ½d. per shift in Scotland, and in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire; as against 1s. 1¼d. per shift in Northumberland and Durham.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.;

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mir

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 10d., post free).

† 20 and 21 Geo. 5, ch. 34. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1929, page 439, and for August, 1930, page 281.

‡ Except for metalliferous minerals, and a few others of special importance, the Report does not cover the output (chiefly clay, gravel and sand) of quarries less than 20 feet deep, nor the quantities of sand and gravel which are raised from river beds and foreshores.

or quarry of other minerals* produced in Great Britain during 1930, and the approximate total numbers of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals:-

| Minerals. | Total Net Selling Value of Output. | Approximate Number of Person employed. | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | £ | THE REPORT OF | |
| Iron ore and ironstone | 3,091,000 595,000 | 11,400 | |
| Non-ferrous ores Minerals (other than iron ore) used | 595,000 | 3,500 | |
| mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes Minerals used mainly for china, | 1,525,000 | [9,200 | |
| pottery, and glass manufacture Minerals used mainly for building, | 1,387,000 | 5,100 | |
| road making, lime, cement, con- | 13,070,000 | 67,500 | |
| crete, etc | 2,430,000 | 8,700 | |
| Other minerals | 2,700,000 | a decision of the second | |
| Total | 22,098,000 | 105,400 | |

The corresponding totals in 1929 were £23,267,000 and 112,800

ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.*

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries over 20 feet deep* in Great Britain (including brine salt wells and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) in 1930. The figures relate to 13th December:

| Coal. | Iron Ore or Iron- stone. | Other Minerals. | Total. |
|---|---|--|---|
| 24,207 82,839 612,314 | 98 466 6,144 | 549 2,895 51,170 | 24,854 86,200 669,628 |
| 719,360 | 6,708 | 54,614 | 780,682 |
| 12,050 21,567 134,878 239 1,009 | 71 262 1,782 — — | 768 3,356 28,385 3 11 77 | 12,889 25,185 165,045 242 1,020 2,019 |
| 171,682 | 2,118 | 32,600 | 206,400 |
| 891,042 | 8,826 | 87,214 | 987,082 |
| | 24,207 82,839 612,314 719,360 21,567 134,878 239 1,009 1,939 171,682 | Coal. Ore or Iron-stone. 24,207 98 82,839 466 612,314 6,144 719,360 6,708 121,567 262 134,878 1,782 239 — 1,009 — 1,939 3 171,682 2,118 | Coal. Ore or Ironstone. Minerals. 24,207 98 549 82,839 466 2,895 612,314 6,144 51,170 719,360 6,708 54,614 21,567 262 3,356 134,878 1,782 28,385 239 — 11 1,939 3 77 171,682 2,118 32,600 |

The figures in the Table relate, as stated, to 13th December. The average numbers of wage-earners employed in 1930 were:coal mines, 914,328; iron ore or ironstone, 11,070; other minerals, 90,155: total, 1,015,553. The corresponding figures for 1929 were: -coal, 939,367; iron ore or ironstone, 12,568; other minerals, 96,352: total, 1,048,287.

The average number of clerks and salaried persons employed in 1930 was 21,197, of whom 17,048 were employed at coal mines; as compared with 21,215 and 17,307, respectively, in 1929.

ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the number of persons killed and injured by accidents in 1929 and 1930. The 1930 accidents at mines are classified according to the place or cause of the accidents :-

| | No. o | f Persons l | dlled. | No. of | Persons in | jured.§ |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Place or Cause of Accident. | Coal Mines.* | Other Mines and Quarries. | Total. | Coal Mines.‡ | Other Mines and Quarries. | Total. |
| Mines. | | | | 99 70 /6 | | 70 801 |
| Explosions of fire- | | | | | | NO SECTION |
| damp or coal dust | 70 | ••• | 70 | 123 | 417 | 123 |
| Falls of ground | 513 | 8 3 | 521 | 57,822 | | 58,239 |
| Shaft accidents | 31 | 3 | 34 | 346 | 12 | 358 |
| Underground haul- | | | 047 | 40.000 | 770 | 47 770 |
| age accidents | 241 | *** | 241 | 40,999 | 319 | 41,318 |
| Miscellaneous under- | | | 84 | F4 700 | 868 | FF 077 |
| ground accidents | 80 | 4 | 04 | 54,369 | 000 | 55,237 |
| matel under | | | | | | 020000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| Total, under- ground | 935 | 15 | 950 | 153,659 | 1,616 | 155,275 |
| ground | 333 | 13 | | 100,000 | -,0-0 | 200,210 |
| On surface | 73 | 2 | 75 | 11,882 | 344 | 12,226 |
| Total under- | | STATE OF THE STATE | | | | RICE STATE |
| Total, under- ground and on | THE OSCIOLA | | | BELLEVI BER | | |
| surface | 1,008 | 17 | 1,025 | 165,541 | 1,960 | 167,501 |
| Bullaco | 2,000 | | | | | |
| Quarries. | | | | | | |
| Accidents at quarries | | | | | | |
| over 20 feet deep | | 70 | 70 | | 5,866 | 5,866 |
| when and have not the | | | Name and Associated | CONTRACTOR OF THE | NUMBER OF STREET | (C. 1000) 1000 100 |
| Total, 1930 | 1 008 | 87 | 1,095 | 165,541 | 7,826 | 173,367 |
| mines and 71929 | 1,008 1,065 | 99 | 1,164 | 174,971 | 8,854 | 183,825 |
| quarries J | | | | Made Marie | | KENNEY E |

† Including nine females employed inside quarries.

‡ Including shale and fireclay mines.

§ Only those are included whose disablement was for more than three days.

^{*} Railway Companies Staff. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 1d.

post free.
† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,327 in March, 1931.
‡ Including grades covered by the Conciliation scheme in operation before the war, i.e., mainly the traffic and goods staffs.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

The Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1930 has been published.*

At the end of the year there were 154,102 factories and 103,371 workshops on the register of the Factory Department; showing an increase of 1,649 factories, but a decrease of 4,952 workshops, as compared with 1929. ("Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.) This increase in factories and decrease in workshops has continued for many years.

The Report refers to the severe depression of last year, the worst sufferers being probably the textile, iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding industries. Even in the South of England, which had previously escaped the worst of the depression, there were many complaints of lack of orders.

Reference is again made to the development of industries in and around Greater London. These industries are of great variety (which partly accounts for the relative prosperity of this area), and are carried on in units of very varying size, ranging from large well-equipped factories employing hundreds of operatives,

to small workshops employing only one or two workers. The effect of the depression was very unevenly felt. Thus, even in the depressed industries, a few factories worked overtime or double shifts; and in artificial silk manufacture, while several factories closed down entirely, large sums were spent on the building and equipment of two new factories. Many of the trades which suffered least were those connected with luxuries-motor cars, motor bicycles, wireless apparatus, gramophones, tobacco,

chocolates, and beer. Many developments occurred, in spite of the depression, in the way of building better factories, modernising machinery, introducing new methods of manufacture, research work, etc.: notable instances of such changes were found in connection with iron and steel works, paper mills, cement works, and flour mills.

ACCIDENTS† IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of accidents in factories and workshops reported during the years 1929 and 1930. It should be noted that, owing to changes in the classification of industries, the comparison between the figures for the two years is not in all

| AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLU | All Ac | cidents. | Fatal A | ccidents. |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Industry. | _1929. | 1930. | 1929. | 1930. |
| Cotton | 8,443 2,758 2,631 | 5,851 2,566 2,079 | 24 18 13 | 17 22 12 |
| Clay, stone, lime and cement | 3,803 | 3,831 | 40 | 36 |
| Iron smelting Extraction and refining of other metals Conversion of iron into steel | 2,233 866 3,664 | } 2,545 | \$ 36 5 35 | } 32 |
| Iron and steel rolling mills Other conversion of metals (including metal tube making and wire | 9,629 | 14,256 | 25 | 66 |
| drawing) | 4,160 10,154 2,433 2,014 4,567 3,802 6,259 | 8,946 } 4,150 4,738 3,413 | \[\begin{array}{c} 7 \ 24 \ \{ 13 \ 13 \ 14 \ 7 \end{array} \] | 19 } 12 5 7 |
| Railway and tramway plant and vehicles. Shipbuilding Other engineering and machine making; vehicle (other than railway and tramway vehicle) making; manufacture of ordnance and | 4,990 11,150 | 10,431 | 13 95 | } 26 74 |
| munitions of war | 15,654 | 12,621 | 52 | 33 |
| Metal galvanising, tinning, plating and enamelling, etc Other metal trades | 2,058 7,499 | 1,445 7,202 | 6 26 | 3 27 |
| General woodwork | 5,090 4,934 4,870 7,853 | 4,809 4,341 4,784 8,157 | 34 47 22 48 | 28 58 23 46 |
| Gas works, electricity generating stations Other non-textile industries | 3,166 14,434 | 2,984 13,420 | 52 65 | 37 87 |
| Docks and warehouses, buildings and railways under sections 104-6 of the Factory Act, 1901 | 12,155 | 11,359 | 242 | 229 |
| TOTALS | 161,269 | 144,758 | 982 | 899 |

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK IN FACTORIES.

It is stated in the Report that, though no industry as a whole has adopted the five-day week, nearly every great industry in the country is represented by some firms; and in some cases the system has been adopted by small groups of works, or even by an entire trade in a localised industry, e.g., by the furniture trade at High Wycombe.

A Table printed in the Report gives particulars of 744 works, owned by 704 firms, and employing over 83,000 workpeople in 1930, where the system is known to be in operation. Of these works, 207, employing nearly 14,000 workpeople, were in the furniture trade; 198 works, employing 9,300 workpeople, were in the clothing trades; and 53 works, employing 12,400 workpeople,

In some cases the system has been adopted because the short day on Saturday makes it hardly worth while to work on that day; in the manufacture of stereotype and process blocks, for example, the four hours' work on Saturdays involved waste of time in heating lead pots, preparing acid baths, etc., and left little time for effective work.* In the wholesale dressmaking trade in the West End of London, many of the workers live at a long distance, and were unwilling to make the journey for a few hours' work on Saturday morning. It is stated in the Report that the system has now become general in that trade, and firms who previously worked six days are rapidly changing over to the five-day week, in order

The hours worked under the five-day week are generally 47 or 48, as in factories working six days a week; but in a quarter of the works the hours are in the neighbourhood of 45 hours a week, in 7 per cent. (mostly works employing men only, and working 56 hours a week), the hours exceed 48; and in the remainder (about 4 per cent.) the hours are less than 45. The hours which would otherwise have been worked on Saturday are sometimes equally distributed over the other days of the week; but more often the extra hours are added to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, which are recognised as the best days for output Very little alteration or adjustment of wages has been necessary.

It is stated in the Report that production has been maintained, and in many cases it appears actually to have increased, under the five-day system. Thus, in a brass casting shop, 45 pots of metal are melted in the week, as against 42 under the old system. In a match factory, where the hours were reduced from 47 to 40. the production on piecework is practically unchanged. In a furniture factory, where the hours were reduced to $47\frac{1}{2}$, and later to 45, the output is said to be the same as when 54 hours were worked. In a cycle works a definite increase of 19 per cent, is reported in the plating and enamelling departments.

There is a very general consensus of opinion that the system has been advantageous both to employers and to employed. It has reduced the employers' overhead charges, given more time for maintenance work and repairs, speeded up the delivery of orders, reduced absenteeism, and on the whole improved timekeeping. The workers also have benefited by the long week-end; they save the time and expense of travelling on one day of the week; they have more time for home duties; and there is evidence that the adoption of the five-day week has been beneficial to their health.

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1930.

A census of seamen who were employed on 31st March, 1930, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal for 30th July, 1931, to which reference should be made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day† on sea-trading vessels (i.e., sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of the crews recorded in each department at the census dates in 1929 and in 1930. The "deck" department includes navigating officers, able seamen, and all other persons whose duties relate directly to the navigation of the ship. Wireless operators are also included in the numbers in this group, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle and other animals as cargo, the men attending to such animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer officers, firemen, greasers, and all others employed in attendance on the main and auxiliary machinery. Refrigerating engineers and electricians are also included. The "stewards'" department includes stewards, cooks, and all others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. All clerical staff are included in this group, together with pursers,

| and temporal political for the | Emplo | yed in Sea | -Trading V | essels. |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A STATE OF THE STA | Deck. | Engine Room. | Stewards and Others. | All Depart- ments. |
| Employed at 31st March, 1929:— British | 52,604 4,756 16,736 | 42,368 8,302 22,409 | 38,634 3,325 14,426 | 133,606 16,383 53,571 |
| Total | 74,096 | 73,079 | 56,385 | 203,560 |
| Employed at 31st March, 1930 :— British Foreign Lascar | 49,094 4,556 17,251 | 40,068 6,673 21,736 | 38,356 3,204 13,695 | 127,518 14,433 52,682 |
| Total | 70,901 | 68,477 | 55,255 | 194,633 |

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE sixty-third annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bristol in the week beginning 7th September. A report of the proceedings at the Congress will appear in the October issue of this GAZETTE.

* The fact that the workers in this industry are exposed to lead poisoning seems also to have influenced the employers and the trade unions in adopting

the system.

† The number of vessels of 100 tons gross and over employed at some time during the year 1930, though not on 31st March, was 1,016; and the total number of the first crews of these vessels in 1930 was 42,671.

Only 1,116 persons were employed on vessels of less than 100 tons gross on 31st March. The number employed on vessels under 100 tons gross which had not a crew on 31st March has not been ascertained.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SPAIN: NEW LEGISLATION.

September, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

A NATIONAL Fund subsidised by the State to relieve involuntary unemployment was established in Spain by a Decree of 25th May, 1931. The Fund is to be organised and administered by the National Welfare Institute, the body responsible for the administration of old age and accident insurance, and provision is made for the ntation of employers and workers on the Council of the Fund. The National Fund is authorised to take any measures it may

consider advisable for the extension and encouragement of unemployment relief, and is charged with the issue of State subsidies to approved societies which pay their members benefit during unemployment. The Decree lays down the conditions to be fulfilled by societies in order to qualify for the State subsidy, and provides that the subsidy payable to societies of workers may also be granted in cases where employers and workers contribute jointly to an employment fund.

A special "Solidarity Fund" is to be set up for the purpose of relieving unemployment of temporary seriousness arising in special areas or industries. This Fund will be financed by contributions from unemployment societies and by a State grant.

All wage and salary earners between the ages of 16 and 65, with the exception of public employees and domestic servants, are eligible for benefit under the scheme, provided they do not earn more than 6,000 pesetas a year. Payment of benefit from the National Fund foreign workers is subject to the principle of reciprocity.

The rates of contributions payable by members of societies paying unemployment benefit will be governed by the rules of the vidual societies, and the amount of the State subsidy will be in portion to the amount of unemployment benefit paid by each ociety; but it is not to be less than 30 per cent. nor more than 100 per ent. of the amount expended by the societies in unemployment enefits. The amount of benefit, including the State subsidy paid y the National Fund, may not exceed 60 per cent. of the worker's normal wage, nor may it be paid for more than 60 days in twelve consecutive months. Persons claiming benefit must have been members of a subsidised unemployment society for at least six months preceding the date of unemployment, and they must omplete a minimum waiting period of six days of unemployment

The Decree provides that regulations for the application of ts provisions are to be issued within a period of three months. It ntains no clause repealing the previous Decrees relating to memployment insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

MEMORANDA prepared by the Ministry of Labour on unemployment insurance in oversea countries have been published as appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission Unemployment Insurance.*

An introductory note states that the practice of insuring against nemployment originated with the trade union movement. Certain trade unions, particularly in Great Britain, started paying allowmees to their out-of-work members about the middle of the nineeenth century. As time went on the number of these trade union memployment funds increased, and, in some cases, they received he assistance of the public authorities. At the present time, they are of considerable importance, not only in Great Britain, but also in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The first unemployment insurance institution organised by the ublic authorities was that established at Berne in 1893. The mple was followed by several other Swiss towns and cantons by certain German municipalities, including Cologne and zig. The next step was the evolution, through the co-operation the public authorities and the trade unions, of the system of vment insurance which became known as the "Ghent In 1901, the town of Ghent established an unemployment nd for the purpose of increasing the benefits paid to unemployed nbers of an unemployment society, or adding to the sums ithdrawn from savings banks by those who preferred to provide in themselves independently. This movement developed rapidly, nd in 1913 there were some 30 communal or inter-comm employment funds in Belgium, extending over nearly 100 nunes; while more than 25 similar institutions existed in Netherlands; about '20 in France; nearly 10 in Germany; Italy; and 2 in Switzerland.

Moreover, certain countries, for instance France in 1905, Norway 1906, and Denmark in 1907, introduced the Ghent system on State, instead of on a communal, basis; although in the course f these experiments the system was modified in several important

Particulars, especially in Denmark.

Great Britain was the first country to introduce, by the National nsurance Act of 1911, a system of compulsory contributory memployment insurance on a national basis. After the War, his example was followed, with considerable variations, by certain er countries: Italy, by a Decree of 19th October, 1919; Austria, by an Act of 24th March, 1920; Russia, by the Labour Code of

1922; Queensland, by an Act of 18th October, 1922; Poland, by an Act of 18th July, 1924; Bulgaria, by an Act of 12th April, 1925; Germany, after various experiments, by an Act of 16th July, 1927; while the compulsory system was maintained in the Irish Free State after its separation from the United Kingdom. All these countries have maintained the system, with various amendments, except Russia, where it was suspended, either permanently or temporarily, by an Order of 9th October, 1930. The Russian system was distinguished from all the other compulsory systems in that the total costs of insurance were borne by the employers, which in most cases meant the public authorities.

The movement for voluntary insurance, with the assistance of subsidies from public authorities, has also continued to develop. In addition to the communal action described above, the number of States which grant subsidies to unemployment funds has considerably increased. Before the War, Belgium, Denmark, France * and Norway were the only States granting such subsidies; but the list now includes, in order of date of introduction, the Netherlands, Finland, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

In Switzerland, a Federal Act of 17th October, 1924, which placed on a permanent basis the system of Federal subsidies to recognised unemployment funds, left it within the competence of the cantonal authorities to introduce compulsory insurance within their areas. Up to the present date, this has been done by the following eight cantons, in order of date of introduction: Glaris, Basle Town, Neuchâtel, Soleure, Zug, Uri, Schaffhausen and Basle Country.† Compulsory insurance takes the form of compulsory membership of a public unemployment insurance fund. In all the eight cantons, except Soleure, employers' contributions are compulsory. In the remaining cantons, with the exception of Upper and Lower Unterwalden, schemes of voluntary unemployment insurance subsidised by the cantons are in force.

In addition to assistance to unemployment funds to enable them to deal with what may be called normal unemployment, several countries, for example, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the Netherlands, have taken steps to deal with extraordinary unemployment arising in times of acute industrial depression.

Reference is also made to the method of relieving unemployment adopted by New South Wales, Queensland (in addition to compulsory insurance), Victoria and New Zealand.‡ This has taken the form of an unemployment relief tax, of varying amounts, levied on income in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, and on every male person of twenty years of age or over, with certain exceptions, in New Zealand.

The memoranda prepared by the Ministry of Labour give detailed information relating to (1) the voluntary systems of unemployment insurance in force in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland; (2) the compulsory systems in force in Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Queensland and Switzerland; and (3) the other methods of relieving unemployment adopted by New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand.

The German system of unemployment insurance is the subject of a special memorandum, which gives, illustrated by statistics, extensive details of the scheme, its finances, and the special methods of dealing with such classes of risk as short-time work, casual work, seasonal unemployment, etc. An addendum to this memorandum summarises the amendments to the scheme introduced by the German President's Order of 5th June, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Two Acts, the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1931, and the Unemployment Relief Tax Act, 1931, passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, were assented to on 3rd July, 1931. The Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1931, extends the operative period of the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930, as amended by the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, 1930, to 30th June, 1932. Unemployment Relief Tax is now payable at the rate of one shilling in the pound on-

(a) the net assessable income of every person, other than a company, whose income exceeds £100 a year during the income year ending 30th June, 1931;

(b) the net assessable income derived by every company during the income year ending 30th June, 1931; and

(c) the income from employment derived by every person, other than a company, during the income year commencing 1st July, 1931, who is paid at a rate of not less than two pounds a week, or the equivalent hourly or daily rate.

* In France, in addition to voluntary unemployment insurance, there are Communal and Departmental Unemployment Relief Funds (non-contributory).
† An Act introducing compulsory insurance has recently been adopted by the legislative authorities in the canton of Geneva. The entry into force of the Act, however, depends upon the result of a referendum. Information on this point is not yet available.

‡ Under two Acts, passed by the Tasmanian legislature in 1930, appropriations from public funds were made (1) to make advances by way of loan to persons engaged in primary industry who require them for the permanent improvement of their property, and who employ genuinely unemployed persons on the improvements; and (2) to assist unemployed persons by means of approved public works and by providing sustenance for such persons or their dependants.

§ See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 326, and April, 1931, page 136.

^{*} Cmd. 3927. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. (2s. 9d., post free).
† Particulars of industrial diseases in 1930 (cases and deaths) were given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931, page 255.

^{*} Appendices to the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part IV. Memoranda by the Ministry of Labour on Unemployment Insurance in Oversea Countries. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 7½d., post-free).

VOLUNTARY LABOUR SERVICE IN GERMANY.

THE Second Order of the Federal President for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure, dated 5th June, 1931, in the sections relating to unemployment insurance and relief (of which an account was given in this GAZETTE for June, 1931, pages 217–218) laid down the main principles of a system of voluntary labour service, to be promoted by the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board by means of funds from the unemployment insurance scheme. Detailed regulations for the practical administration of the system have now been issued jointly by the Federal Ministers of Labour and Finance in an Order dated 23rd July, 1931, which came into force on 3rd August, 1931.

The chief features of the new system are as follows:— Voluntary labour service schemes may be assisted by the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board out of the funds of unemployment insurance or emergency benefit in respect of the employment of workers eligible for either form of benefit, or from other funds specially provided by the Reich for this purpose, in respect of the employment of young unemployed

persons ineligible for benefit by reason of their age.

Assistance may be granted only to public utility works of a supplementary nature which could not be instituted, even in the form of relief works, without such assistance; the works contemplated comprise, in particular, land improvement, the preparation of land for settlement and allotments, the improvement of local communications, and works calculated to promote public health. Furthermore, the works must be instituted only by public bodies, philanthropic or public utility organisations or associations compris-ing groups of volunteer workers for the work schemes in question; assistance may not be granted to works promoted by private under-takings carried on for profit or organisations which may be suspected of exploiting voluntary labour service for political purposes or for ends hostile to the interests of the State. The workers may be recruited either directly by the authority instituting the work or indirectly indirectly through the employment exchanges. It is expressly emphasised that enlistment is to be entirely voluntary, and that the refusal to take up or to continue to perform voluntary labour service entails no penalties affecting the general position of the worker under the unemployment insurance scheme. Except in so far as it may be necessary or desirable to employ specially qualified workers at the full normal rates of pay, employment in voluntary labour service does not constitute an employment relationship within the meaning of labour law; the employment is, however, subject to the general legislative provisions regarding labour protection, and, in general, the worker continues to be protected under the social

In order to qualify for assistance a scheme must first be approved by the chairman of the State Employment Exchange, or, with his authority, by the chairman of the local employment exchange in the area of which the work is to be carried out. The assistance consists in the continued grant of benefit at the normal rates and up to the expiry of the normal maximum period to volunteer workers already entitled thereto, or, alternatively, in the grant of lump-sum payments assessed on the basis of 2 Reichsmarks a day for a maximum period of 20 weeks or for the period of the work, whichever is the lesser. These grants may be made not to the worker but to the authority responsible for the work, subject to guarantees that they will be applied in the interests of the workers; they may either be expended wholly or in part for the material needs of the workers or paid over to them in cash. In general, it is contemplated that some part at least of the money will be paid over to the workers in the form of pocket money. No grants may be made towards the material costs of the work. If necessary, the local authorities for the district in which the work is being performed may be required to provide the volunteer workers with board and lodging in return for suitable compensation to be agreed upon with the body responsible for the work.

Volunteer workers who have been employed for at least 12 weeks either on an individual scheme or several schemes of work which, besides being publicly useful, are of productive value from the point of view of the national economy, may, upon application, be granted a special allowance of 1.50 Reichsmarks a day (excluding Sundays) for the whole period of their employment on such works. The allowance is placed to their credit in the official records as a Federal liability, and at any time within 10 years may be applied, together with interest at 6 per cent., to the acquisition by the workers, through approved organisations, of rural holdings, or to the building of houses to be owned and occupied by the workers themselves.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN CANADA.

THE Dominion Parliament of Canada, at the session which closed on 3rd August, 1931, enacted an Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, conferring upon the Governor in Council emergency powers in respect to unemployment and farm relief, and the maintenance of

peace, order and good government in Canada.

The Act, which expires on 1st March, 1932, empowers the Governor in Council to pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such sums as he may deem expedient for relieving distress, providing employment, and maintaining peace and order. In particular, he may provide for the construction, extension or improvement of public works, including buildings, railways, highways and harbours, assist in defraying the cost of the production, sale and distribution of primary products, and extend financial assistance to local

authorities or other bodies, by loan or otherwise. He is further given full power to make such orders and regulations as are required for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

General Regulations issued under the Act provide that in works and undertakings carried out thereunder the normal maximum working day is to be eight hours; rates of wages are to be fixed locally, provided that they are fair and reasonable and not in excess of the rates required to be paid by the Federal Government for the character or class of work in the district; and, so far as practicable. only goods and materials of Canadian manufacture or production are to be used, while contracts will be let only to bona-fide Canadian

In a speech on the Bill, the Prime Minister, after reviewing what had been accomplished under the Act passed last autumn for the granting of Aid for the Relief of Unemployment,* stated that the deterioration in world conditions, combined with the partial failure of the Canadian harvest, appeared to constitute circumstances justifying the early expenditure of money which would normally have been spread over a period of years. He emphasised that the provision of direct relief would be strictly confined to cases where work could not be provided.

The administration of the Act is vested in the Minister of Labour, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

WAGES IN NETHERLANDS COAL MINES.†

As from 1st May, 1931, rates of wages in the coal mines in the Netherlands have been regulated by a collective agreement which fixes the average shift rate of hewers at 5.70 florins; and the average shift rates of other classes of labour at the percentages of this rate shown in the following Table:-

| Occupation. | Per- centage of Hewer's Rate. | Occupation. | Per- centage of Hewer's Rate. |
|---|--|---|---|
| Hewer chargemen Shot firers Hewers acting as timbermen Timbermen Apprentice hewers Junction men (trammers) Other trammers: Over 21 years 18 to 21 years | 110 105 95 85 90 80 70 60 | Mechanics First Signalmen Second Signalmen Engine drivers Pumpmen Stable boys Other workers: Over 21 years 18 to 21 years 17 years 16 years | 80 70 65 70 60 50 |

The hourly minimum rates of surface workers from 23 years of age are 0.44, 0.48 and 0.52 florin according to skill; and of surface workers of 20, 21 and 22 years, 0.34, 0.39 and 0.44 florin for skille workers and 0.30, 0.34 and 0.38 florin for unskilled worker respectively. Surface workers from 14 to 19 years of age hav hourly minimum rates ranging from 0.13 to 0.27 florin according

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Engineering Industry.—A special conciliation committee appoin by the Minister of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare foll the employers' demand for a 5 per cent. wage reduction, prop a wage reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to take effect on 1st September This proposal was accepted by the employers and by the majori of the National Committee of the Metal Workers' Union.

Dockers: Antwerp.—The minimum shift rates for dockers at Antwerp were reduced as from 1st August, 1931, by 2 francs§ for day shifts, by 3 francs for night shifts, and by 3.50 francs for Sunday and holiday shifts, in accordance with the terms of the collect agreement, whereby shift rates vary with the cost-of-living indenumber for Antwerp.

Coal-mining Industry.—The wage agreement for the Ruhr coal-mining industry, which, as reported in this GAZETTE for July last (page 259), was compulsorily extended until 30th September next, s to be terminated by the employers at that date. The employ in the combined coal-mining and heavy iron and steel industry Upper Silesia have also given notice to terminate at 30th Septemb next the wage agreement for the workers engaged in coal and iron-ore

Textile Industry.—Some 310,000 textile workers are affected b the decision of the employers to terminate the current wage agreements. The areas affected are West Saxony (171,000 workers) East Saxony (29,000 workers), Aix-la-Chapelle, and Sorau. In addition, negotiations, which have so far proved ineffective, are proceeding for the conclusion of fresh wage agreements for the textile industry in Würtemberg, the Rhine Palatinate and Lower Lausitz, the original agreements having already expired.

* See this GAZETTE for October, 1930, page 364.
† Maandschrift, the official journal of the Netherlands Central Statistical
Bureau, July, 1931.
‡ The exchange value of the florin (= 100 cents) at par is approximately
1s. 7\frac{3}{4}.
§ The exchange value of the Belgian franc at par is approximately
1.37
pence.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline in a number of important industries, but this was offset to a large extent by an improvement in coal mining. The net decline, in industry as a whole, was therefore small.

A decline occurred in the brick and tile, glass, iron and steel, tin-plate and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, in the textile trades except linen, jute and hosiery, in the clothing and distributive trades, and in building and public works contracting.

There was some improvement, however, in coal mining, in jute manufacture, and in the boot and shoe industry.

Employment showed little net change in any of the administrative divisions; it 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, sured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern eland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th August, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 22.7, as compared with 22.6 at 27th July, 1931, and with 17.1 at 25th August, 1930. The percentage wholly at 27th July, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped 5.4, as compared with 5.9. For males alone the percentage th August, 1931, was 23.7, and for females 20.0; at 27th July, , the corresponding percentages were 23.8 and 19.5.

At 24th August, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of ployment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,958,395 wholly ployed, 661,829 temporarily stopped, and 113,558 normally sual employment, making a total of 2,733,782. This was 32 more than a month before, and 694,080 more than a year The total included 1,986,268 men, 75,908 boys, 610,729 en, and 60,877 girls.

The 1,958,395 wholly unemployed included approximately \$10,690 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions ng the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full ntributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 9,390 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions g the preceding two years; and 108,320 uninsured persons. the wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,774,734, ded 257,245 men, 6,191 boys, 56,448 women and 3,200 girls, ho had been on the Register for less than one month.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th August, 1931, was 2,805,416, and at 31st August, 1931, it was 2,833,722.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry lowed an improvement but was still bad. There was a marked ine in the number of insured persons temporarily stopped in t districts. The total number of wage earners on the colliery oks at 22nd August, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as one at 22nd August, 1931, showed a decrease of 0 per cent. as enpared with 25th July, 1931, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared h 23rd August, 1930. The average number of days worked per cent in the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, was 4.59, an increase 0.67 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 51, but a decrease of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight nded 23rd August, 1930.

In the iron-mining industry employment declined and remained ad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was slack. In the limestone uarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad; in the Clitheroe rea it continued steady; while in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed little change and was very bad. In the East of Scotland whinstone rries it continued good. At chalk quarries it was very slack. t tin mines it was slack and at china clay quarries it was moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry apployment showed a further decline and remained very bad. of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August was 64, compared with 70 at the end of July, and 104 at the end of August,

At iron and steel works employment declined and remained very had. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including hose temporarily stopped, was 45·2 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 42·8 at 27th July, 1931, and 36·8 at 25th August, 1930.

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

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering ployment remained bad and showed some further decline in all ns. The heaviest decline again oc ion, in which employment was bad. In electrical engineering it ined slack; while in all other sections it was very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very ad and showed a further decline on the whole. The highest excentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed were again wn in the North-Eastern division and in Scotland, while only the wo southern divisions had less than 40 per cent. unemployed. In | Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

two divisions there was a slight improvement, but all the other divisions showed a decline.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment remained very bad and showed a further slight decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42·8 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 41·5 at 27th July, 1931, and with 45·7 at 25th August, 1930.

In the wool textile industry the depression continued; many firms extended the holiday stoppages, and the number of short time workers increased. There was little change in the woollen section, but in the worsted section there was a further marked decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.6 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 36.0 at 27th July, 1931, and with 26.4 at 25th August, 1930.

In the carpet section employment continued very slack.

Employment in the hosiery trade continued bad generally; holidays were extended at most centres, and much short time was worked. In the lace trade it continued bad, with extensive short-time working. In silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving employment declined and was very bad; in the artificial silk yarn industry short-time working increased, and employment was very slack. In the jute trade employment showed a considerable improvement on the position at 27th July, when most mills were closed for holidays, but it still remained very bad. In the linen industry employment showed little change and was bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it continued very bad, with much short-time

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a decline and was very slack, on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was moderate. In the shirt and collar trade employment was slack; in the corset trade it was fairly good; while in the glove trade it remained slack. In felt hat manufacture employment showed little change and remained slack, with much short-time working.

In the boot and shoe industry the customary holiday at the beginning of the month was extended by many firms. After the resumption of work employment was generally slack or quiet, but there was some improvement towards the end of the month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·3 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 23·5 at 27th July, 1931, and with 16·9 at 25th August, 1930.

Leather Trades.—Employment in all sections of the leather trade remained slack, with much short-time working.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a slight decline and was slack, on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons; very slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and tradesmen's labourers; and bad with blumbers. It declined during the month with masons and painters, but with plumbers there was some improvement; with other classes there was little change. In brick manufacture employment

showed a slight decline but was still moderate, on the whole Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders and millsawyers showed little change and remained very slack, on the

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.-In the papermaking industry employment was moderate, on the whole. With letterpress printers it showed a slight decline but remained moderate. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued fairly good generally, although it declined in London and at Manchester and Sheffield. With lithographic printers employment was slack on the whole, with much short-time working. It was also slack with lithographic artists; while with bookbinders it showed a slight decline but was still moderate.

Pottery and Glass. — In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change and continued bad generally, with much short-time working. At Derby employment continued slack; at Worcester and at Bristol it was fair; in the

stoneware section in Scotland it remained bad.

In the glass trades employment declined and continued bad in all

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed little change and remained slack, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers and seamen continued bad.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

UNEM-

PLOYED

23

22

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

| to deat all fire today | Workpeople included | Lipping of teacher | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| Industry. | in the Returns for August, 1931. | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,, | 822,270 5,433 1,742 | Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.59 3.76 5.92 | Days. + 0.67 - 1.03 + 0.29 | Days 0.21 - 1.57 - 0.08 | |
| Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet | · · · · | Furnaces in Blast. 64 Mills working. 413 Shifts Worked (one week). | Number 6 -19 Per cent. | Number40 -30 Per cent. | |
| Iron and Steel | 39,762 | 210,364 | - 6.6 | -16.4 | |

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

| price and this | | er of Work Employed | | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Industry. | Week ended | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended | nded Dec. (-) on | |
| | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | | | Year before. |
| Textiles: Cotton Woollen Worsted Garpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick | 61,981 47,849 67,491 9,211 59,767 9,475 10,713 | Per cent 2·1 - 0·5 - 5·0 + 2·6 + 1·1 - 1·5 + 1·3 | Per cent. + 0·7 -12·0 - 8·3 - 2·4 - 2·1 - 7·2 - 4·3 | £ 98,882 84,724 98,975 15,162 129,275 14,935 27,069 | Per cent 2·1 - 2·2* -11·6* + 3·7 + 0·7 - 4·7 - 0·7 | Per cent. + 7.6 -18.1* -21.2* - 3.6 - 4.2 -17.7* - 9.3 |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th August, 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, | | tage Unem at h August, | | Total Pe | e (+) or se (-) in ercentages mpared th a |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| | 1930. (Totals). | Males, | Females. | Total. | Month before. | Year before. |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes | 2,255,620 929,770 864,400 1,847,230 2,020,760 2,181,890 1,307,810 592,520 266,000 139,700 | 13.9 11.9 14.9 21.5 31.9 29.1 30.3 35.4 30.3 4.5 | 9·4 8·2 10·0 22·9 24·1 31·8 21·5 16·3 25·4 | 12·4 11·1 13·8 21·9 30·1 30·0 27·8 33·5 28·4 3·4 | + 0·3 + 0·5 + 0·3 - 0·4 - 0·5 + 0·5 - 0·4 + 0·7 + 0·5 + 0·5 + 0·1 | + 4·5 + 4·1 + 4·2 + 6·0 + 8·2 + 3·2 + 8·7 + 8·2 + 2·1 + 1·1 |
| Total | 12,405,700 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 22.7 | + 0.1 | + 5.6 |

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

| Percentages U | nemplo | yed amo | | and Fema | MADOTO. | and Un registered ployment | e (Insured hinsured) i at Em- Exchanges, tc. | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------------|--|--|--------|-------|---------|
| Date. | Males. | Males. | Males. | Males. | Fe- males. | Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals. | Tem- porarily stopped. | Total. | Date. | Number. |
| 1930. | | | | - | | 1930. | 0.100.000 | | | |
| 5 August | 17.3 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 17.1 | 25 Aug. 29 Sept. | 2,106,000 | | | |
| 2 September | 19.4 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 18.7 | 27 Oct. | 2,308,000 | | | |
| 4 November | 19.8 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 4.3 | 19.1 | 24 Nov. | 2,359,000 | | | |
| 2 December 1931. | 20.7 | 18.8 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 20.2 | 29 Dec. 1931. | 2,725,000 | | | |
| 6 January | 22 - 1 | 19.9 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 21.5 | 26 Jan. | 2,671,000 | | | |
| 3 February | 22.6 | 19.6 | 16.7 | 5.0 | 21.7 | 23 Feb. | 2,694,00 | | | |
| 3 March | 22.7 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 5.0 | 21.5 | 30 Mar. | 2,655,00 | | | |
| 7 April | 22.0 | 18.0 | 16-3 | 4.6 | 20.9 | 27 Apr. 1 June | 2,594,000 | | | |
| 8 May | 21.9 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 20.8 | 29 June | 2,736,000 | | | |
| 2 June | 23.8 | 19.5 | 16.7 | 5.9 | 22 6 | 27 July | 2,783,000 | | | |
| 4 August | 23.7 | 20.0 | 17.3 | 5.4 | 22.7 | 31 Aug. | 2,834,000 | | | |

[·] Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

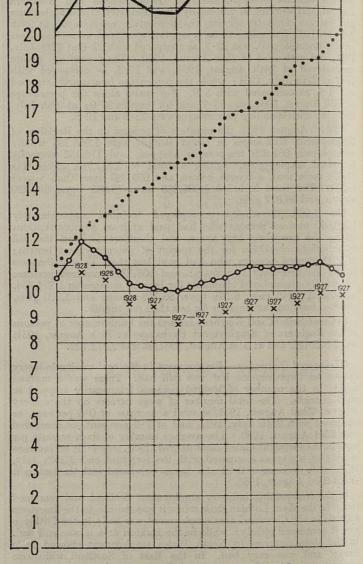
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - -Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930. Chain Curve - - - - - - - = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

× The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-30. The maximum percentages in February to December of those years occurred in 1930. In January the maximum percentage of 13.3 occurred in 1923.

JAN FEB MAR APL WAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DFC



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

| | | | | and a trans | | 7 | Cotal. |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Area. London South-Eastern South-Western | Paris Distriction | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Num- bers. | Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1930. |
| South-Eastern | | 1,141 987 754 2,833 836 793 916 439 | 4,244 2,153 1,819 2,331 3,782 3,488 2,623 1,354 | 1,650 916 784 540 836 732 707 401 | 4,018 1,598 1,264 1,418 2,457 3,279 2,201 529 | 11,053 5,654 4,621 7,122 7,911 8,292 6,447 2,723 | 0·49 0·61 0·53 0·39 0·39 0·38 0·49 0·46 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | | 8,699 | 21,794 | 6,566 | 16,764 | 53,823 | 0.45 |

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. There was a marked decline in the number of insured persons temporarily stopped in

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 30·9 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 36·4 at 27th July, 1931, and 23·7 at 25th August, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·7 from 18·7 to but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 6.2 from

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd August, 1931, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 25th July, 1931, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with 23rd August,

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, was 4.59, an increase of 0.67 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, but a decrease 21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd August,

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 22nd August, 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

| | Tota Wage Ea | Numberners on G Books. | | Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.* | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Districts. | 22nd (-) as compared | | | Fort- night ended | (-) as c | or Dec. ompared h a | |
| s a sub manis say | 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES: | | Per cent | Per cent | Days. | Days. | Days. | |
| Northumberland | 39.976 | - 4.7 | -12.3 | 4.68 | +0.13 | +0.23 | |
| Durham | 108,077 | - 0.3 | -12.7 | 4.37 | +0.03 | -0.54 | |
| Cumberland and West- | | 1000 | 100000 | | TO THE SAME | The same of | |
| morland | 7,320 | - 6.5 | $-23 \cdot 1$ | 1.81 | +1.53 | -3.32 | |
| South Yorkshire | 106,914 | - 2.1 | - 7.3 | 4.49 | +0.74 | -0.05 | |
| West Yorkshire | 49,467 | + 0.1 | - 0.8 | 4.08 | +0.77 | -0.02 | |
| Lancs, and Cheshire | 70,019 | + 0.2 | - 3.5 | 3.89 | +0.17 | +0.09 | |
| Derbyshire | 52,326 | + 1.7 | - 3.4 | 4.31 | +1.06 | +0.01 | |
| Notts. and Leicester | 60,062 | + 0.2 | - 2.7 | 4.46 | +1.07 | | |
| Warwick | 17,187 | + 0.1 | + 0.7 | 5.36 | +0.22 | -0.05 | |
| North Staffordshire | 21,847 | - 1.9 | -13.3 | 4.20 | +0.39 | -0.18 | |
| South Staffst, Worcs. | | | STREET, S | G. BOSSES | THE PARTY OF | VERSIEL COS | |
| and Salop | 29,572 | - 0.0 | - 0.7 | 4.59 | +0.70 | -0.07 | |
| Glos. and Somerset | 9,547 | - 0.5 | + 0.4 | 4.63 | +0.33 | -0.27 | |
| Kent | 5,770 | + 1.4 | +13.4 | 5.50 | | ••• | |
| North Wales | 13,703 | + 0.1 | - 3.6 | 4.97 | +0.46 | | |
| South Wales and Mon. | 150,375 | + 1.0 | - 9.5 | 5.38 | +0.49 | -0.25 | |
| England and Wales | 742,162 | - 0.4 | - 7.2 | 4.57 | +0.51 | -0.18 | |
| BOOTLAND: | (C-13) 13(C) | | 1.5.00 | 10000 | C year to take | 1020000 | |
| Mid. & East Lothians | 12,226 | - 1.0 | - 7.9 | 4.81 | +1.75 | -0.42 | |
| Fife and Clackmannan | 19,326 | + 0.7 | -14.3 | 5.11 | +3.43 | -0.03 | |
| Rest of Scotland | 48,556 | - 4.0 | -10.8 | 4.66 | +1.60 | -0.70 | |
| Scotland | 80,108 | - 2.5 | -11.2 | 4.80 | +2.06 | -0.49 | |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 822,270 | - 0.6 | - 7.6 | 4.59 | +0.67 | -0.21 | |

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, was $1\cdot 19$ days per week, of which 1.05 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.09 of a day to trade disputes. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th July, 1931, was 1.83 days per week, of which 1.45 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd August, 1930, were 0.99 of a day per week, and 0.94 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the August, 1931, period was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week, the same as for the August, 1930, period, as compared with about one-quarter of a day per week during the July, 1931, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd August, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 14,775,600 tons, as compared with 15,227,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th July, 1931, and 16,935,900 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd

* 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.

† Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 24th August, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 27th July, 1931, and 25th August, 1930, are shown in the following Table:—

| 8 80 0 8 800 T | | sured Pe | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Area. | Numl | oers. | Pe | ercentage | 8. | as compared with a | | |
| | Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals). | Tem- porary stop- pages. | Wholly Unem- ployed. | Tem- porary stop- pages. | Total. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Great Britain | 207,140 | 122,951 | 19.4 | 11.5 | 30-9 | - 5.5 | + 7.2 | |
| England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts | 175,493 31,647 | 114,053 8,898 | 18·5 26·0 | 12·0 7·4 | 30·5 33·4 | - 6·4 + 1·1 | + 7·0 + 8·0 | |
| in England and Wales:— Northumber- land Durham | 11,788 42,191 | 7,349 7,273 | 22·7 27·5 | 14·1 4·7 | 36·8 32·2 | - 5·5 - 8·7 | + 15·6 + 9·4 | |
| Cumberland and Westmor- land Yorkshire | 3,627 23,306 | 516 45,209 | 30·7 13·0 | 4·4 25·3 | 35·1 38·3 | - 1·3 - 7·0 | + 12·3 + 12·4 | |
| Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire | 16,088 5,689 | 12,782 6,418 | 17·7 9·0 | 14·1 10·2 | 31·8 19·2 | - 7·3 -12·9 | - 6·3 + 4·3 | |
| Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs Wor- | 6,592 793 | 3,498 65 | 9·9 6·5 | 5·3 0·5 | 15·2 7·0 | -16·5 + 0·6 | + 2.6 | |
| cester and Salop | 10,468 | 5,744 | 14.8 | 8.1 | 22.9 | - 3.1 | + 2.9 | |
| Somerset Kent | 1,662 261 | 1,397 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 25.8 | - 2·7 + 0·6 | + 4.9 | |
| Wales and Monmouth | 51,714 | 23,795 | 22.5 | 10.3 | 32.8 | - 1.5 | + 8.4 | |

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 4,849,609 tons in August, 1931, as compared with 4,972,200 tons in July, 1931, and with 5,726,100 tons in August, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during August and showed a decline compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 42·1 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 33·8 at 27th July, 1931, and 22·8 at 25th

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

| | peor Mir | mber of Wole employed les include he Return | ed at | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.* | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| Districts. | Fort- night ended | (+) or) as com- with a | Fort- night ended | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a | | | |
| | 22nd August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | 22nd Aug., 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Cleveland | 2,821 | Per cent. | Per cent. | Days. 2.53 | Days 1.86 | Days 2 · 27 | |
| Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts | 1,308 1,304 | - 12·0 - 0·8 | - 52·4 - 19·2 | 5·42 4·78 | - 0·40 + 0·30 | - 0·52 - 0·63 | |
| ALL DISTRICTS | 5,433 | - 4.4 | - 29.0 | 3.76 | - 1.03 | - 1.57 | |

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, by firms making returns was 1,742, showing a decrease of 30.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1931, and a decrease of 31.2 per cent. as compared with August, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.92 in August, 1931, as compared with 5.63 in July, 1931, and 6.00 in August, 1930.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a further decline, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.9 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 34.7 at 27th July, 1931, and with 30.7 at 25th August, 1930.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 64 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1931, as compared with 70 at the end of July, 1931, and 104 at the end of August, 1930. In the case of 68 firms, employing 9,542 workpeople at the end of August, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 12.8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with July, 1931, and a decrease of 33.0 per cent. compared with August 1930.

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

| Districts. | Total Number | | er of Fu in Blast. | | Inc. (Dec. (| +) or -) on a |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Districts. | of Furnaces. | Aug. 1931. | July, 1931. | Aug. 1930. | Month before. | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | THE PERSONS ASSESSED. | | | | | |
| Durham and Cleveland | 93 | 21 | 23 | 25 | - 2 | - 4 |
| Cumberland and W. Lancs | 43 | 3 | 6 | 10 | - 3 | - 7 |
| Parts of Lancs.and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales | 26 | 4 | 4 | 8 | | - 4 |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants | 53 | 21 | 21 | 25 11 | | - 4 |
| Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War- | 25 | 7 | 7 | 11 | | - 4 |
| wick | 44 | 6 | 6 | 10 | | - 4 |
| South Wales and Mon- mouthshire | 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - 1 | - 2 |
| England and Wales | 305 | 63 | 69 | 92 | - 6 | -29 |
| SCOTLAND | 89 | 1 | 1 | 12 | | -11 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 394 | 64 | 70 | 104 | - 6 | -40 |

The production of pig iron in August, 1931, amounted to 275,700 tons, compared with 317,000 tons in July, 1931, 416,700 tons in August, 1930 and 682,000 tons in August, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad generally. In the week ended 29th August, 1931, 340 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 356 in the week ended 25th July, 1931, and with 377 in the week ended 30th August, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.8 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 31.9 at 27th July, 1931, and at 25th August, 1930.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained very bad. In the week ended 29th August, 1931, 73 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 76 in the week ended 25th July, 1931, and with 66 in the week ended 30th August, 1930.

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

| Number of Works Open. | | | | Nu | Number of Mills in Operation. | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Works. | ended | | (+) or -) on a | Week | Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) on a | | | | |
| | 29th August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | 29th August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before | | | |
| Tinplate Steel Sheet | 60 | - 5 - 2 | - 7 + 1 | 340 73 | - 16 - 3 | - 37 + 7 | | | |
| TOTAL | 67 | - 7 | - 6 | 413 | - 19 | - 30 | | | |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1931, amounted to 52,480 tons, or 10,995 tons less than in July, 1931, and 6,501 tons less than in August, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a decline, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45·2 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 42·8 at 27th July, 1931, and 36·8 at 25th August, 1930.

At certain firms employing 39,762 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd August, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts*

during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 6.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 25th July, 1931, and by 16.4 per cent. as compared with August, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.3 in the week ended 22nd August, 1931, the same as in July, 1931, as compared with 5.2 in August, 1930.

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

| Service of the Contract of | empl | of Workpe oyed by F king retur | irms | Aggre | Aggregate number of Shifts. | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Page 1 | Week ended 22nd | Inc. (Dec. (comp | -) as | Week ended 22nd | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | | |
| | August 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | | |
| DEPARTMENTS. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | | |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers TOTAL | 3,438 776 15,154 874 5,835 5,768 7,917 39,762 | - 6·3 + 3·7 - 1·9 - 41·7 - '3·7 - 14·7 - 5·0 - 6·5 | -21·9 -26·3 - 8·8 -54·9 -19·7 -21·2 -19·4 | 19,643 3,234 73,000 4,279 32,166 32,741 45,301 210,364 | - 6.6 + 4.5 - 2.1 - 44.6 - 2.9 - 13.8 - 5.0 | - 21·1 - 28·6 - 3·2 - 58·6 - 18·8 - 20·7 - 18·5 - 16·4 | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | 10 A | | | | | | |
| Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- | 10,113 | - 3.4 | -12-1 | 55,144 | - 5.0 | - 7.8 | | |
| ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. | 14,071 | - 3·9 - 9·7 | $-16.0 \\ -33.0$ | 73,816 1,627 | $-3.8 \\ -2.7$ | - 15·4 - 32·9 | | |
| and Cheshire Staffordshire | 3,163 4,432 | $\begin{array}{c c} -26.7 \\ +3.7 \end{array}$ | $-38.2 \\ -7.8$ | 16,130 23,032 | -26.2 + 3.4 | $\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$ | | |
| Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon- | 2,971 | + 5.7 | + 0.1 | 15,867 | + 4.5 | - 1.0 | | |
| mouth Scotland | 4,659 | -16.9 | -30·8 † | 24,748 | + | - 28·9 † | | |
| TOTAL | 39,762 | - 6.5 | -17.9 | 210,364 | - 6.6 | - 16.4 | | |

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 357,300 tons in August, 1931, as compared with 428,700 tons in July, 1931, 451,300 tons in August, 1930 and 753,300 tons in August, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during August, and showed a further decline on the whole. As in the previous month, the highest percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed —over 60 per cent.—were shown in the two principal districts (the North-Eastern division and Scotland), while only the two Southern divisions had less than 40 per cent. unemployed. Two divisions showed a slight improvement compared with the previous month, but all the other divisions showed a decline.

Compared with a year ago there was a heavy decline in nearly every district.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th August, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 27th July, 1931, and 25th August, 1930:—

| Divisions. | Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th August, 1931. | Numbers I | se (+) or se (-) in Inemployed red with a | Percentage Unemployed at 24th August, 1931. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | Total Insured Unen 24th A | Month before, | Year before. | Pe Uner 24t | Month before. | Year before. |
| South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 4,565 1,544 5,926 139 40,188 14,876 36,186 4,375 6,383 | + 596 + 110 + 480 + 5 + 828 + 647 - 198 + 196 - 99 | + 2,212 + 873 + 1,468 - 18 + 16,519 + 4,211 + 15,747 - 516 + 3,255 | 47.5 20.6 27.9 42.1 65.8 51.6 64.2 59.3 51.4 | + 6·2 + 1·5 + 2·3 + 1·5 + 1·3 + 2·2 - 0·3 + 2·7 - 0·8 | +23·0 +11·6 +6·9 -5·5 +27·0 +14·6 +28·0 -7·0 +26·2 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRBLAND | 114,182 | + 2,565 | + 43,751 | 55•8 | + 1.3 | +21.4 |

* See footnote * in previous column.

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 25th July, 1931. For the week ended 22nd August, 1931, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 7,573 and the aggregate number of shifts 33,402 as compared with 11,229 workpeople and 57,997 shifts in August, 1930.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad, and showed some further decline in all sections. The heaviest decline occurred in constructional engineering and in the motor vehicle section, in which employment was bad. In electrical engineering it remained slack, while in all other sections it was very bad.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th August, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

| |] | Numbe | er of In | sured t 24th | Workpe August | ople Une t, 1931. | mployed | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| Division. | Engineers and Steel bunding. | i. Engineers on and Steel Founding. Electrical | | Constructional Engineering. | Motor Vehicles, Gycles, and Aircraft. | TOTAL. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a | | |
| | General Engine ing; Enginee Iron and Ste Founding. | Engi | Marine Engineering, etc. | Constr Engli | Wehicles and A | Things. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland | 9,436 7,899 4,852 21,286 40,107 50,673 29,413 2,126 2,179 | 1,579 1,108 235 4,437 1,459 3,834 609 87 104 | 11,863 296 | 497 116 159 1,692 1,922 858 2,000 213 14 | 5,948 4,081 4,541 35,282 2,459 5,004 2,121 547 335 | 17,707 13,482 10,762 62,843 57,810 60,665 44,060 3,020 5,395 | - 7 + 684 - 391 + 3,610 + 1,289 + 363 - 1,760 + 154 - 51 | + 7,582 + 6,059 + 5,785 + 17,993 + 19,626 + 16,867 + 21,849 + 991 + 3,220 | |
| REAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND | 167,971 | 13,452 | 26,532 | 7,471 | 60,318 | 275,744 | +3,891 | +99,972 | |
| | | Percen | tages T | Jnemp | oloyed a | t 24th Au | igust, 19 | 31. | |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland | 11.0 16.5 13.5 23.6 34.6 39.6 38.9 38.2 31.4 | 11·0 13·4 6·6 15·3 16·8 17·4 19·8 21·8 26·0 | 30·9 11·3 15·2 9·5 53·8 43·5 50·4 33·6 43·7 | 14·2 19·3 27·4 24·6 27·0 28·9 35·8 30·4 35·0 | 14.6 14.3 16.1 35.8 17.7 23.0 19.3 25.3 15.5 | 12·2 15·4 14·4 27·8 34·5 34·6 38·3 33·7 34·0 | + 0.8 - 0.5 + 1.6 + 0.8 + 0.2 - 1.6 + 1.7 - 0.3 | + 5·2 + 6·9 + 7·7 + 8·0 +11·7 + 9·6 +19·0 +11·1 +20·3 | |
| AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND | 28.4 | 15.0 | 44.2 | 26.7 | 24.4 | 27.1 | + 0.4 | + 9.8 | |
| Ditto, July, 1931 Ditto, Aug., 1930 | 28·3 18·3 | 14.7 | 43.7 | 25·4 18·8 | | 26·7 17·3 | ::: | ::: | |

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was a slight improvement in general engineering at some centres, but employment on the whole remained bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad or very bad in all sections; in textile engineering an improvement at some centres was offset by a decline at others.

offset by a decline at others.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section continued to decline and was very bad; it was also very bad in general engineering, holiday extensions being common during the earlier part of the month. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued slack. In London and the Southern Counties employment showed little change on the whole, and continued quiet; there was some improvement in motor vehicle manufacture in the South-Western division.

In Scotland employment remained very bad, particularly in marine engineering; there was a slight improvement, however, in general engineering. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad, and showed a further slight decline; in most districts, however, it was not quite so bad as in August, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42·8 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 41·5 at 27th July, 1931, and with 45·7 at 25th August, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad with spinners, and was worse than in July. At Glossop a slight improvement was reported but employment was still bad. At Stalybridge and Stockport there was no improvement; while at Hyde short time or temporary stoppages were prevalent. At Oldham employment continued very bad in the spinning section, and short time in various forms was general; the reductions in employment amounted altogether to about 58 per cent. of full capacity. It was reported that at least 3 per cent. of those engaged in the spinning section a year ago had ceased to be employed in the trade. In the manufacturing section also employment was very bad; a large amount of machinery was stopped, weavers being either indefinitely stopped, or "played off" for varying periods, or working with less than the normal number of looms. Under-employment was very prevalent with winders also. Employment generally at Oldham, however,

was not quite so bad as a year ago. At Shaw there was a further slight improvement in the Egyptian spinning section. At Royton there was a further decline. At Middleton employment was fairly good in the Egyptian section, but there was no improvement in the American section, in which short-time working continued. At Reddish full time was still worked by three of the largest mule spinning firms.

At Bolton employment showed a marked decline with spinners and card-room workers: it was very bad with spinners, and bad with card-room workers and with weavers; in the week ended 15th August, 47 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than half time, as compared with 37 per cent. in the week ended 1st August. At Leigh employment continued bad with spinners, and there was a decline in the weaving section. At Rochdale and at Bury little change was reported; employment continued depressed at both places.

At Chorley all the weaving sheds were working short time. At Blackburn unemployment increased with the end of the seasonal demand in the home trade; at the end of August 77 mills were closed down, out of a total of 130 in the district, and over 60 per cent. of the cotton operatives in the district were unemployed. At Accrington further reductions were reported in the number of weavers working. At Darwen there was a decline in the weaving department; at the end of August only 22 mills out of a total of 65 were working, and about 75 per cent. of the cotton operatives in the town were unemployed. At Great Harwood the general depression continued, and there was a further decline. At Burnley employment was bad, and was said to be getting gradually worse; mills were closing down for a week at a time, and few, if any, of those at work had all their looms running. At Padiham employment was very bad. Employment remained bad at Colne and at Nelson; very few firms at Nelson had all their looms running. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, with a large amount of short time and under-employment.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad at all the principal centres, and the holiday stoppages were extended by some firms; about two-thirds of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd August were on short time, losing nearly 12 hours each on the average.

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

| | | Number Vorkpeor | | Total all V | Wages pa Workpeo | aid to ple. | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| The state of | Week ended | Inc. (Dec. (| (+) or -) on a | Week ended 22nd | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| Total Control of the Control | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before, | |
| DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other | 10,347 19,386 24,862 7,386 | Per cent 0.7 - 0.5 - 3.4 - 3.6 | Per cent. + 2·2 - 2·0 + 1·5 + 3·5 | £ 15,373 28,036 39,190 16,283 | Per cent 1.7 - 1.4 - 2.3 - 3.6 | Per cent. + 6 + 3 + 11 + 16 | |
| TOTAL | 61,981 | - 2.1 | + 0.7 | 98,882 | - 2.1 | + 7. | |
| DISTRICTS. | 0.075 | 0.5 | 11.6 | | | | |
| Ashton Stockport, Glossop and | 2,835 | - 9.5 | -11.6 | 4,107 | - 9.5 | - 8.0 | |
| Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and | 4,645 8,704 11,619 | - 5.6 + 0.6 - 7.8 | $ \begin{array}{r} -28.7 \\ + 8.4 \\ - 1.6 \end{array} $ | 6,936 14,048 17,616 | $ \begin{array}{r} -6.2 \\ +1.3 \\ -10.7 \end{array} $ | -29· +10· + 5· | |
| Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington | 6,140 3,784 5,623 | +14·3 - 3·8 - 4·2 | - 0·2 + 4·2 +28·6 | 9,823 5,736 9,355 | +17.5 - 3.5 - 2.6 | + 1· +14· +42· | |
| and Darwen Burnley and Padiham Coine and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns | 5,781 3,114 2,565 1,839 2,516 | + 1.7 - 6.6 - 1.3 - 1.8 + 2.6 | +23·1 +11·3 - 4·0 + 0·1 -12·5 | 9,577 5,761 5,588 2,353 3,830 | - 1.8 - 7.2 + 1.6 - 0.8 + 5.5 | +33· +34· +10· + 8· - 5· | |
| Other Districts | 2,816 | $\begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$ | $\frac{-4.6}{+0.7}$ | 98,882 | $\begin{array}{c c} -0.3 \\ -2.1 \end{array}$ | + 7. | |

Returns from firms employing about 58,900 operatives in the week ended 22nd August showed that about 23 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 16½ 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 24th August, 1931:—

| | N | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th August, 1931. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Department. | Who | lly Unemp | oloyed. | Temp | | | | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Total | | | |
| Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- | 2,588 15,504 | 14,776 11,981 | 17,364 27,485 | 2,281 12,789 | 10,706 9,161 | 12,987 21,950 | 30,351 49,435 | | | |
| ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes | 2,994 12,821 1,963 | 14,377 44,861 538 | 17,371 57,682 2,501 | 2,866 6,306 578 | 14,337 16,109 440 | 17,203 22,415 1,018 | 34,574 80,097 3,519 | | | |
| Total | 35,870 | 86,533 | 122,403 | 24,820 | 50,753 | 75,573 | 197,976 | | | |

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

| | Who | lly Unem | ployed. | Temp | opped. | Total. | | |
|---|--------|----------|---------|------------------|--|---------|----------|--|
| Department. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | 10tal. | |
| Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing Weaving | | ext to d | | | + 1,228 + 610 + 1,504 + 1,016 | | | |
| Other Processes | | 1000 | + 13 | AND THE PARTY OF | POST NATIONAL | - 57 | _ 44 | |
| Total | + 1358 | + 2,579 | + 3,937 | + 3,338 | + 4,245 | + 7,583 | + 11,520 | |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 59,975,800 lbs. in August, 1931, compared with 49,342,700 lbs. in July, 1931, and with 42,871,600 lbs. in August,

The *exports* of cotton yarn were 11,195,900 lbs. in August, 1931, compared with 11,273,400 lbs. in July, 1931, and with 10,181,800 lbs.

The exports of cotton piece goods in August, 1931, were 143,805,900 square yards, compared with 177,319,300 square yards in the previous month, and 167,982,500 square yards in August, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The depression continued in this industry; many firms extended the holiday stoppages, and the number of short-time workers increased. There was little sign of the increased activity which is normally expected in some centres at this season of the year; on the contrary, there was a further marked decline in the worsted section, and little change in the woollen section. In the carpet section employment continued very slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 36.6 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 36.0 at 27th July, 1931, and with 26.4 at 25th August, 1930.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and showed a

further decline in all the principal departments and districts.

At Bradford and at Huddersfield employment continued depressed, and showed a further decline; much short time and unemployment were reported. At Sowerby Bridge there was some improvement with worsted workers. At Keighley all the mills were reported to be working short time, and there was a further decline during August. At Halifax and at Leeds short time was also prevalent, and employ ment was worse than in July, especially in the Leeds district. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 22nd August showed that over 50 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing about 15 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment continued bad; 25 per cent. of the trade union workpeople were reported to be on short time. In the combing department the activity of the machinery in all sections was less than during July, and all sections were working short time. About 52 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 13 hours in short time in the week ended

In the worsted spinning department there was a marked decline. About 55 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 22nd August, losing about 15 hours each on the average. In the worsted weaving department there was also a marked decline. About 43 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 22nd August, losing 14 hours each on an average.*

Woollen Section.—Employment continued bad, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd August showed that 48 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and nearly 50 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing 12 or 13 hours each on the average in each department. In the woollen section as a whole, 48 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 13 hours each in short time* in the week ended 22nd August; there was very little overtime except in the spinning department, in which 6 per cent, of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of about 10 hours each on the average.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district there was only a very small amount of night work and overtime, and employment generally was bad. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment showed no general improvement, and was poor generally, though some manufacturers of blankets, and of velours and tweeds and face-cloths were fairly well employed. In the rag and shoddy trade there was no improvement, and employment remained bad. In the blanket trade some full time working was reported at Hebden Bridge, but employment generally was slack or moderate. In the Stockport and Rochdale areas employment showed no improvement. At Saddleworth employment was bad;

about 85 per cent. of the trade union operatives were on short time at the end of August. Under-employment was reported at Shaw; the improvement reported last month was not maintained. There was however, a slight improvement at Littleborough and at Mossley

In the West of England short time working was still general, In Wales employment on the whole continued sla

In Scotland employment declined, and the depression was acute. At least 90 per cent. of the trade union operatives were reported to be on short time, either losing some hours in the day or some days in the week, or being suspended for a week or more at a time. At Galashiels a further decline was reported; the August holidays were extended by many firms, and the operatives placed on short time when the mills re-opened. At Alloa there was some improvement, a number of women spinners having resumed full time working.

Carpet Section.—Employment on the whole continued very slack. At Kidderminster all firms closed for a week in August, and most of them had not resumed their normal activity at the end of the month. In Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported with some firms. In Scotland employment at the principal centres continued slack except with some firms in the Axminster section, in which employment was reported as fairly steady.

In the carpet industry as a whole, 46 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd August, losing 11 hours each on an average; little or no

The following Table summarises the returns received from

| | | Number of Yorkpeople | | | Wages pa Workpeop | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| E SAME TO THE OWNER OF THE PERSON OF THE PER | Week ended 22nd August, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) | Week ended 22nd August, 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 | 9,437 32,479 15,255 8,744 1,576 | - 9.6 - 2.4 - 6.9 - 5.6 - 7.8 | 76.6 77.9 73.7 88.1 88.4 | 17,493 38,768 22,987 17,539 2,188 | - 9·1 - 12·9 - 12·3 - 9·2 - 16·5 | 56·7 59·2 53·9 66·3 49·0 |
| Total-Worsted | 67,491 | - 5.0 | 77.8 | 98,975 | - 11.6 | 58.5 |
| Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified | 856 11,201 19,611 14,429 1,752 | - 1.8 + 0.6 + 0.0 - 2.1 + 0.9 | 69.6 78.2 81.9 81.8 68.9 | 1,753 20,417 30,329 28,698 3,527 | - 6·0 + 0·8 - 1·9 - 4·4 - 1·5 | 66.8 72.8 72.1 74.4 73.1 |
| Total—Woollen | 47,849 | - 0.5 | 80.2 | 84,724 | - 2.2 | 72.8 |
| CARPET SECTION | 9,211 | + 2.6 | 101-2 | 15,162 | + 3.7 | 88.6 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 124,551 | - 2.8 | 80.0 | 198,861 | - 6.7 | 65.9 |
| Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) | 28,394 7,596 7,881 6,933 7,171 3,138 | - 5.7 - 5.5 - 3.0 - 9.7 - 1.6 | 74·0 83·7 76·0 79·0 82·7 | 42,938 11,206 10,830 9,497 10,227 | - 12·5 - 8·7 - 11·7 - 17·5 - 11·3 - 7·0 | 53·2 56·7 57·3 60·8 68·0 |
| Total, West | 61,113 | - 5.3 | 77-4 | 88,810 | - 12.1 | 57 · 1 |
| Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland | 4,368 295 1,715 | - 2·4 - 0·3 - 2·3 | 80·5 101·2 82·2 | 6,944 514 2,707 | - 6·9 - 3·2 - 4·1 | 66·4 89·8 105·1 |
| Total-Worsted | 67,491 | - 5.0 | 77.8 | 98,975 | - 11.6 | 58.5 |
| Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen | 10,327 | + 1.2 | 73.7 | 19,409 | + 2.9 | 60.9 |
| (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder | 9,393 6,519 | + 2.1 | 80·1 84·1 | 17,041 12,174 | - 4·2 - 1·3 | 81.6 78.4 |
| Vale Bradford | 1,939 886 | - 1·9 + 4·6 | 81·6 97·3 | 3,765 1,541 | - 0·9 - 5·9 | 67.2 |
| Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England | 29,064 4,407 | + 1:0 | 80·1 82·3 | 53,930 8,061 | + 2.2 | 72.7 |
| and Midlands Scotland Wales | 3,511 10,739 128 | - 1.8 - 3.9 + 3.2 | 85·9 77·6 100·0 | 5,907 16,656 170 | + 0.6 - 8.8 + 0.6 | 88.6 66.9 95.8 |
| Total-Woollen | 47,849 | - 0.5 | 80.2 | 84,724 | - 2.2 | 72.8 |
| CARPET SECTION | 9,211 | + 2.6 | 101-2 | 15,162 | + 3.7 | 88.6 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 124,551 | - 2.8 | 80.0 | 198,861 | - 6.7 | 65.9 |

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

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd August, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th July, 1931:—

| Les et la serpicules | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change."—without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.") | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| The second second | Wool Sorting and Comb- ing. | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts, (including not specified). | | | |
| WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley | - 10·7 - 0·7 - 18·6 - 0·9 | - 3·2 + 6·9 - 1·2 - 5·9 - 1·2 | - 4·1 - 9·9 - 7·3 - 17·3 - 2·3 | - 1.5 - 12.8 - 4.7 - 10.5 - 3.4 | - 5.7 - 5.5 - 3.0 - 9.7 - 1.6 | | | |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland | - 9·9 - 4·5 | - 3·7 - 2·3 - 4·0 - 3·2 | - 7·4 + 0·6 | $ \begin{array}{rrr} - & 1.7 \\ - & 6.5 \\ - & 2.2 \\ - & 2.0 \end{array} $ | - 4.5 - 5.3 - 2.4 - 0.3 - 2.3 | | | |
| TOTAL | - 9.6 | - 2.4 | - 6.9 | - 5.6 | - 5.0 | | | |

| | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (signifies "no change.") | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| en a la constante de la consta | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (including not specified). | | |
| Woollen Section: Huddersfield | | + 1.9 + 5.0 - 0.9 - 3.6 + 3.9 + 1.7 + 1.6 - 2.9 - 4.0 + 5.3 | + 0.5 + 0.2 - 1.0 - 0.4 + 9.1 + 0.3 - 2.3 - 3.0 - 7.5 | + 1·2 + 2·1 - 0·7 - 1·9 + 4·6 + 1·0 - 0·5 - 1·8 - 3·9 + 3·2 | | |
| TOTAL | + 0.6 | + 0.0 | - 2.1 | - 0.5 | | |

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th August, 1931:—

| had because reservoid | N | umbers (e | at 24th | Casua h Augu | ls) on the st, 1931. | Registe | Total. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Department. | Wholl | y Unemp | loyed. | Tempo | orarily Sto | pped. | Total | | | | | | | |
| TON CHARSDAINS | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting | 424 | 12 | 436 | 792 | 2 | 794 | 1,230 | | | | | | | |
| Wool Washing and | 845 | 1,056 | 1,901 | 877 | 501 | 1,378 | 3,279 | | | | | | | |
| Preparing | 530 | 775 | 1,305 | 1,370 | 849 | 2,219 | 3,524 | | | | | | | |
| Wool Carding | 763 | 267 | 1,030 | 1,285 | 177 | 1,462 | 2,492 | | | | | | | |
| Woollen Spinning | 626 | 403 | 1,029 | 770 | 480 | 1,250 | 2,279 | | | | | | | |
| Worsted Drawing and | ELL YES | La company | 100000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spinning | 1,018 | 5,316 | 6,334 | 964 | 5,838 | 6,802 | 13,136 | | | | | | | |
| Wool Winding and | | | 000 | 464 | 159 | 623 | 903 | | | | | | | |
| Warping | 202 | 78 | 280 | 404 | 159 | 023 | 30. | | | | | | | |
| Worsted Winding and | 254 | 966 | 1,220 | 533 | 1,671 | 2,204 | 3,424 | | | | | | | |
| Warping Woollen Weaving | 438 | 2,489 | 2,927 | 830 | 3,175 | 4,005 | 6,93 | | | | | | | |
| Worsted Weaving | 358 | 2,461 | 2,819 | 364 | 6,568 | 6,932 | 9,75 | | | | | | | |
| Other Processes | 1,596 | 278 | 1,874 | 1,700 | 354 | 2,054 | 3,92 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7,054 | 14,101 | 21,155 | 9,949 | 19,774 | 29,723 | 50,87 | | | | | | | |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th July, 1931:-

| | W | holl | y U | nemp | loy | ed. | Temperarily Stopped. | | | | | | Total. | | |
|------------------------------------|----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|----------------------|------|--------|-------|---|--|-------------|----------|--|
| Department. | Me | en. | Wo | men. | To | otal. | M | Ien. | W | omen. | T | otal. | 25 10 20 12 | | |
| Wool Sorting Wool Washing | + | 22 | + | 6 | + | 28 | + | 93 | - | 3 | + | 90 | + | 118 | |
| Wool Washing and Preparing | - | 29 | + | 52 | + | 23 | + | 113 | + | 2 | + | 115 | + | 138 | |
| Wool Combing | + | 72 | + | 13 | + | 85 | + | 374 | + | 112 | + | 486 | + | 57 | |
| Wool Carding | - | 29 | - | 4 | | 33 | + | 227 | - | 61 | + | 166 | + | 13. | |
| Woollen Spinning | | 17 | + | 39 | + | 56 | 1 | 24 | + | 10 | - | 14 | + | 4: | |
| Worsted Drawing and Spinning | _ | 37 | + | 23 | | 14 | _ | 1 | | 323 | _ | 324 | 128 | 33 | |
| Wood Winding | | 3, | | 23 | 1 | | 100 | | I BOOK | 010 | | NAME OF THE OWNER, OWNE | | 955 | |
| and Warping | + | 21 | - | 10 | + | 11 | - | 5 | - | 39 | - | 44 | - | 3. | |
| Worsted Winding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| and Warping | + | 50 | + | 41 | | 91 | + | 43 | + | 111 | + | 154 | + | 24 | |
| Woollen Weaving | + | | + | 72 | | 103 | 1- | 268 | - | 630 | + | 898 195 | + | 79 49 | |
| Worsted Weaving Other Processes | | 3 24 | + | 298 | | 301 | ++ | 93 | ++ | 24 | Ŧ | 117 | IT | 14 | |
| OTHER PROCESSES | + | 24 | | | | 41 | I | 33 | | 21 | 1 | | | - | |
| Total | + | 145 | + | 530 | + | 675 | + | 648 | - | 605 | + | 43 | + | 71 | |

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 5,528,400 lbs. in August, 1931, compared with 20,687,500 lbs. in the previous month and 19,730,500 lbs. in August, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,097,700 lbs. compared with 3,516,300 lbs. in July, 1931, and with 3,115,200 lbs. in August, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in August, 1931, were 7,910,600 square yards, compared with 8,719,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,999,100 square yards in August,

The exports of blankets were 27,162 pairs, 43,761 pairs, and 61,206 pairs in August, 1931, July, 1931, and August, 1930,

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The customary holiday at the beginning of August was extended by many firms. After the resumption of work employment was generally slack or quiet; by the end of the month, however, there was some improvement, and employment was moderate at most establishments, showing a slight general improvement on the previous

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20·3 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 23·5 at 27th July, 1931, and with 16·9 at 25th August,

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

| ater sast sas | NW | umber o | f le. | Total V | Vages par Vorkpeop | d to le. |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| 277 22 2 | Week | Inc. (Dec. (- | | Week | Inc. (- Dec. (- | +) or -) on a |
| 1 Spend to a long and the | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | 22nd August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales:— London Lelcester | 1,674 10,138 | Per cent. + 0.6 + 2.1 | Per cent 1.0 - 1.9 | £ 3,573 23,037 | Per cent. + 0·2 + 4·4 | Per cent 3.4 - 1.7 |
| Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton | 3,854 6,974 | + 1.3 + 2.2 | + 2.9 | 8,229 15,675 | + 0.6 | + 2.3 |
| Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District | 5,619 5,567 1,535 2,481 5,500 | + 1.6 + 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.9 - 1.0 | + 1.5 - 0.5 -11.4 - 0.7 - 4.6 | 13,140 13,679 3,224 4,986 10,780 | + 3·1 - 0·1 + 1·0 + 6·2 + 3·0 | $ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +0.7 \\ -16.8 \\ -4.4 \\ -2.4 \end{array} $ |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District | 2,071 1,649 | - 0.6 + 1.7 | - 2·4 - 5·7 | 4,160 3,352 | + 3.1 + 8.3 | + 0.8 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict | 5,7 05 | + 3.0 | + 1.7 | 10,145 | - 6·9 + 2·0 | - 12 · 3 |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 3,852 | + 1.1 | - 2.5 | 8,663 | - 0.8 | - 4.1 |
| England and Wales | 57,567 | + 1.2 | - 2.1 | 124,549 | + 0.9 | |
| Scotland | 2,200 | - 2.0 | - 1.2 | 4,726 | | - 4. |
| Great Britain | 59,767 | + 1.1 | - 2.1 | 129,275 | + 0.7 | - 4. |

Returns received from firms employing about 58,600 workpeople in the week ended 22nd August indicated that about 43 per cent, of those operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 94 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London continued slack or moderate at most establishments. At Leicester employment remained slack generally, though a few firms were busy; many firms extended the holiday stoppage, some to a full fortnight. At the end of the month there was some improvement; though a little more than half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd August were losing 11 hours each on the average, these figures compared with nearly two-thirds, and 12 hours, in the previous month. In the Leicester country district there was little change, and employment remained slack. At Northampton many firms extended the holiday stoppage; in the latter half of the month employment was slack on the whole. In the week ended 22nd August, a little over two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 83 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate; several firms worked full time, and an appreciable amount of overtime was reported. At Kettering employment continued moderate to fair; less short time was worked at this centre than at most of the other centres. There was a slight improvement at Wellingborough towards the end of the month, and employment was moderate with most firms; there is a considerable surplus of labour in the lasting and finishing departments at this centre. An improvement was reported at Wollaston, less short time being worked; employment remained moderate to fair at Raunds and at Finedon; it was bad generally at Irthlingborough, though some firms were well employed. At Stafford employment remained slack; more than two-thirds of the workpeople were on short time in the week ended 22nd August, though this was not an in the week ended 22nd August, though this was not quite so high a proportion as in July. At Norwich employment remained slack with most firms; many operatives were unemployed, and there was much short time working.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed a further slight improvement, chiefly in the light goods trade, in which it was moderate to fair; it remained quiet with most firms in the heavy trade. At Leeds employment continued bad; at the

^{*} 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.

end of the month it showed a slight improvement as compared with July, but was considerably worse than in August of last year, In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was little general change, and short time working still prevailed, though some firms were better employed than others; it remained bad at Rawtenstall and moderate at Bury; it remained good at Preston, and there was

a slight improvement at Bacup.
In Scotland there was a decline on the whole; although employment remained good, and showed a further improvement, at Maybole.

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 24th

| IRY. | Nur | nbers (exc | | Casuals ugust, | on the 1931. | Register | ters at | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------------|--------|-------------------|--------------|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Department. | Wholl | y Unemp | loyed. | Temp | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| to an arranged at | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women | Total. | 10001 | | | | | | | |
| Boot and Shoe Manu- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| facture: | | | | | | 15 march 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Preparing Depart- | 040 | 07 | 777 | 140 | 46 | 186 | 519 | | | | | | | |
| ment Rough Stuff De- | 242 | 91 | 333 | 140 | 40 | 100 | 31. | | | | | | | |
| Rough Stuff De- | 546 | 76 | 622 | 347 | 9 | 356 | 97 | | | | | | | |
| ClickingDepartment | | 25 | 1,202 | 1,250 | 13 | 1,263 | 2,46 | | | | | | | |
| Closing Department | 35 | 2,106 | 2,141 | 14 | 1,646 | 1,660 | 3,80 | | | | | | | |
| Making Department | 2,646 | 115 | 2,761 | 2,129 | 44 | 2,173 | 4,93 | | | | | | | |
| Finishing Depart- | 2,010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ment | 1,987 | 1,003 | 2,990 | 1,364 | 628 | 1,992 | 4,98 | | | | | | | |
| Slipper Making | 375 | 268 | 643 | 747 | 536 | 1,283 | 1,92 | | | | | | | |
| Clog Making | 26 | 8 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Repairing and Hand- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| sewn Work | 737 | 4 | 741 | 33 | 2 | 35 | 77 | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 7,771 | 3,696 | 11,467 | 6,026 | 2,925 | 8,951 | 20,41 | | | | | | | |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th July, 1931:-

| | Wholl | ly Unemp | loyed. | Tempo | orarily Sto | pped. | m-4-1 |
|--|-------|----------|------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| Department. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Total. |
| Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart- | | | | | STEERS STORY | | |
| ment Rough Stuff De- | + 37 | + 6 | + 43 | - 180 | + 14 | - 166 | - 123 |
| | + 30 | + 11 | + 41 | + 17 | | + 5 | |
| Clicking Department | | + 1 + 27 | -144 | - 344 | | - 341 | |
| Closing Department Making Department | | + 27 | + 29 + 114 | - 28 - 149 | | - 734 - 149 | |
| Finishing Department | 7110 | | T 114 | _ 143 | | | - 0. |
| ment | +154 | +106 | +260 | + 59 | | + 16 | + 276 |
| Slipper Making | + 16 | + 17 | + 33 | - 1 | + 37 | + 36 | + 69 |
| Clog Making | + 2 | + 1 | + 3 | - 1 | ••• | - 1 | + 2 |
| Repairing and Hand- sewn Work | - 7 | - 4 | - 11 | - 14 | + 1 | - 13 | - 24 |
| sewn Work | | | _ 11 | 14 | - | | - 21 |
| TOTAL | +207 | +161 | + 368 | - 641 | - 706 | -1,347 | - 979 |

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1931, amounted to 71,930 dozen pairs, or 8,278 dozen pairs less than in July, 1931, and 28,364 dozen pairs less than in August, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed a slight decline, but was still moderate on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.4 at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 16.4 at 27th July, 1931, and 12.9 at 25th August, 1930.

The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

| | | Number of Workpeople. Total Wages paid all Workpeople. | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Districts. | Week | | (+) or -) on a | Week | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| | 22nd Aug., 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | 22nd Aug., 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | | |
| Northern Countles, York- | 6000 6000 8000 | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | | |
| shire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 1,582 | + 4.9 | - 8.8 | 3,595 | - 4.9 | - 15.4 | | |
| Midlands and Eastern Countles | 6,992 | + 0.4 | - 4.8 | 18,753 | + 0.7 | - 8.1 | | |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland | 1,973 166 | + 1.8 + 2.5 | + 2·7 -14·0 | 4,374 347 | - 1·8 -12·4 | - 7·3 - 29·9 | | |
| | 10,713 | + 1.3 | - 4.3 | 27,069 | - 0.7 | - 9.3 | | |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,031 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were working on an average about 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd August, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change, and continued bad, generally; in many cases the August holidays were extended, and there was much short-time working. At Derby, employment continued slack; at Worcester and at Bristol it was fair; in the stoneware section in Scotland it remained bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $36\cdot 2$ at 24th August, 1931, as compared with $37\cdot 0$ at 27th July, 1931, and $26\cdot 9$ at 25th August, 1930.

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

| | | Number Torkpeor | | Total all V | Wages p Vorkpeo | aid to ple. | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| | Week ended | Inc. (Dec. (- | (+) or -) on a | Week ended | Inc. (Dec. (- | (+) or -) on a | |
| | 22nd August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | August, 1931. | Month before. | Year before. | |
| Branches. | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture | 1,380 6,396 | | -12·5 - 6·9 | 2,335 9,697 | - 9·7 - 2·5 | -17·9 -18·3 | |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) | 1,699 | - 4.4 | - 3.8 | 2,903 | - 7.6 | -15.8 | |
| TOTAL | 9,475 | - 1.5 | - 7.2 | 14,935 | - 4.7 | -17.7 | |
| DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts | 7, 296 2,179 | | - 5·8 -11·6 | 10,504 4,431 | - 5·6 - 2·6 | -15·4 -22·8 | |
| TOTAL | 9,475 | - 1.5 | - 7.2 | 14,935 | - 4.7 | -17.7 | |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that. of 8,373 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,338, or nearly 52 per cent., were working on an average about 14½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd August, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a slight decline during August, and employment was slack on the whole. It was reported as good at Hull and Oxford, however, and as fair or fairly good at a few other centres, including Preston, Lancaster and Southend-on-Sea. As compared with August, 1930, employment was worse in each administrative division, particularly in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons; very slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, painters and tradesmen's labourers; and bad with plumbers. During the month there was a decline with masons and painters and some improvement with plumbers; the level of employment with other classes showed little change. As compared with August, 1930, employment was considerably worse with each class 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 24th August, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with August, 1930 :-

| 212 <u>-0</u> 3 | Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work- | ployed | in Previous Column | Per- centage Unem- | Centage Unem- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | people at July, 1930. | at 24th August, 1931. | who were Temporarily Stopped. | ployed. | Month before. | Year before. | | | |
| OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters | 125,700 | 22,637 | 800 | 18.0 | + 0.4 | + 7.6 | | | |
| Bricklayers | 73,790 | 8,388 | 482 | 11.4 | + 0.2 | + 3.8 | | | |
| Masons | 21,180 | 2,875 1,142 | 326 | 13.6 | + 1.1 | + 5.7 | | | |
| Slaters | 6,020 | 1,142 | 97 | 19.0 | + 0.1 | + 5.0 | | | |
| Plasterers | 24,260 | 4,411 | 260 | 18.2 | + 0.1 | + 7.6 | | | |
| Painters | 105,660 | 24,633 | 964 | 23.3 | + 0.8 | + 8.2 | | | |
| Plumbers | 32,850 | 6,736 | 427 | 20.5 | - 0.8 | + 6.5 | | | |
| Labourers to | 240,660 | 46,618 | 1,440 | 19-4 | | + 3.8 | | | |
| All other occu- | 000 150 | 40.700 | 2077 | 00.0 | | | | | |
| pations | 202,150 | 46,186 | 1,633 | 22.8 | + 2.2 | + 4.7 | | | |
| Total | 832,270 | 163,626 | 6,429 | 19.7 | + 0.8 | + 5.5 | | | |
| DIVISIONS. | | 136 | (A) 和学》 | | | | | | |
| London | 177,960 | 30,885 | 59 | 17-4 | - 0.1 | + 7.8 | | | |
| South-Eastern | 134,170 | 16,778 | 114 | 12.5 | + 0.2 | + 5.1 | | | |
| South-Western | 102,830 | 15,985 | 194 | 15.5 | + 0.5 | + 4.9 | | | |
| Midlands | 101,130 | 18,310 | 1,342 | 18.1 | + 0.9 | + 5.2 | | | |
| North-Eastern | 95,710 | 22,634 | 1,863 | 23.6 | + 1.0 | + 1.8 | | | |
| North-Western | 103,210 | 26,209 | 1,563 | 25.4 | + 1.9 | + 3.5 | | | |
| Scotland | 75,250 | 17,071 | 946 | 22.7 | + 1.3 | + 5.5 | | | |
| Wales | 25,640 | 9,479 | 343 | 37.0 | + 2.9 | + 8.7 | | | |
| Northern Ireland | 16,370 | 6,275 | 5 | 38.3 | - 0.9 | +10.0 | | | |
| Freat Britain and Northern Ireland | 832,270 | 163,626 | 6,429 | 19.7 | + 0.8 | + 5.5 | | | |

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

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,042,000, show that in August, 1931, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,046,300, as compared with £7,556,400 in July, 1931, and £3,514,700 in August, 1930. Of the total for August, 1931, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,001,400; factories and workshops for £201,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £156,900; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £687,000.

September, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper making industry during August was moderate on the whole. Full time was again reported in many mills, but in others short time was still being worked.

In the letterpress printing trade employment remained moderate, though there was a slight decline generally, compared with July. Employment was reported as slack at Bristol, Newcastle and Glasgow, and as bad at Bradford, Liverpool, Birmingham and Cardiff. An improvement during the month, however, was noted at the two last-named centres and also at Bristol, Leeds and Norwich. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued fairly good generally; it was reported as worse than during July in London and at Manchester and Sheffield.

Employment with lithographic printers was slack on the whole; short time was reported from many centres, including Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool and Glasgow. With lithographic artists employment on the whole was slack to fair.

In the bookbinding trade employment continued moderate on the whole, though slightly worse than during July.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 15·3 at 24th August, compared with 15·8 at 27th July, and 8·4 at 25th August, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10·4 at 24th August, compared with 9·9 at 27th July, and 6·8 at 25th August, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 12.8 at 24th August, compared with 3.0 at 27th July, and 8.1 at 25th August, 1930.

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

No. of Members of Unions at end of Percentage Unemployed at end of August, July, August, Month Year 1931. 1930. before. before. August, 1931. Letterpress Printing:
London
Northern Counties,
Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.
Midlands and Eastern
Counties ... + 0.3 + 3.5 2.9 4.0 | - 0.1 | + 2.6 17,080 6.6 6.7 Counties ... 6.3 Other Districts 3.1 + 0.2 + 3.1 84,071 6.2 6.0 Total ...

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

11,611 19,027

Lithographic Printing Bookbinding ...

EMPLOYMENT during August remained bad. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 40·3 per cent. were unemployed at 24th August, 1931, as compared with 40·1 per cent. at 27th July, 1931, and with 35·7 at 25th August, 1930.

London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and

| | Average Da Docks at | ally Numb | er of La | bourers em arves in L | ers employed in es in London. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | In | Docks. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Period. | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By Ship- owners, etc. | Total. | At Wharves making Returns. | Total, Docks and Principal Wharves, | | | | | | | |
| Week ended— lst Aug., 1931 8th " 15th " 22nd " 29th " | 3,779 3,581 3,706 3,676 3,879 | 1,926 1,731 1,534 1,606 1,441 | 5,705 5,312 5,240 5,282 5,320 | 7,057 7,146 6,969 6,764 6,957 | 12,762 12,458 12,209 12,046 12,277 | | | | | | | |
| Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Aug., 1931 | } 3,729 | 1,645 | 5,374 | 6,973 | 12,347 | | | | | | | |
| Average for July, 1931 | 3,879 | 1,870 | 5,749 | 7,002 | 12,751 | | | | | | | |
| Average for Aug., 1930 | 4,033 | 1,595 | 5,628 | 6,994 | 12,622 | | | | | | | |

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 666, compared with 656 in July, 1931, and with 878 in August, 1930.

East Coast.—On the North-East coast employment remained bad on the whole. At Hull it continued to be moderate, and at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Ipswich it was fair.

Liverpool.—Employment showed a further slight decline and was

The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th August, 1931, was 10,332, compared with 10,399 in July, 1931, and with 12,184 in August, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,648 in the four weeks ended 28th August, 1931, compared with £22,992 in July, 1931, and with £28,263 in

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment remained slack at the South Wales ports, but there was a continued improvement at Bristol, Avonmouth and Gloucester, mainly due to increased timber imports. Employment was only moderate at Southampton and was somewhat below the level of the previous month. It remained slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports. At Manchester it continued poor.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Leith and better than in July. It continued bad at Glasgow and Dundee. At Belfast it continued fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING August employment remained bad. The supply of seamen

was more than adequate for requirements at most ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th August, 1931, was 35·1, compared with 35·2 at 27th July, 1931, and 23.6 at 25th August, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from slack to fair, and in the last week was moderate. On the Tyne it was slack apart from a slight increase in activity in the middle of the month; on the Tees it was quiet, with an improving tendency. At the Hartlepools it was dull, with slackness more marked in the second and last weeks of August; on the Wear and at Hull the demand was slack until the last week, when conditions improved. The demand at Southampton was fair throughout the month. At Bristol it was slack, except during the second week when some activity was noted; at Avonmouth it was moderate until the last week, when it slackened somewhat. The demand at Newport varied from quiet to moderate; at Cardiff it improved during the first half of the month from poor to fair and was moderate thereafter until the end of August; at Swansea it was good until the last week, when it became slack. On the Mersey the demand declined during the first three weeks, but improved substantially in the last week and at the end of August was good; at Manchester, apart from some slackness in the middle of the month, it was fair. On the Clyde the demand was very slack at the beginning of the month, it improved during the second week to fair, but declined thereafter and was poor at the end of August. At Leith it was variable, but showed an improving tendency towards the end of the month. At Belfast it was very slack.

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

| | | Nun | ber of | Sea | men* | shipped in | |
|---|---|-----|--|-------|--|---|--|
| Principal Ports. | | D | Inc. (- ec. (- | +) on | a | Eight l | Months |
| | August, 1931. | | nth ore. | | ear ore. | August, 1931. | August, 1930. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea | 10,772 631 7,260 9,490 1,687 317 291 754 953 411 2,089 662 | + 2 | 68 23 2,179 377 172 120 69 170 181 111 245 48 | = | 2,382 135 3,409 1,576 404 88 140 197 79 22 71 209 | 75,023 4,882 63,983 68,358 15,858 1,869 1,739 7,107 7,668 3,110 14,940 4,583 | 97,688 5,261 78,887 77,516 18,327 2,070 2,983 8,327 7,664 4,523 17,19 5,650 |
| COOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow | 306 261 2,329 | + - | 43 393 824 | | 27 131 1,368 | 1,989 3,063 21,446 | 2,14 3,58 27,68 |
| NORTHERN IRELAND: | 151 | + | 1 | - | 42 | 1,395 | 1,92 |
| TOTAL for above Ports | 38,364 | - | 2,998 | - | 9,946 | 297,013 | 361,41 |

^{*} 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 Poneth.

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 24th August, 1931, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

in 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 354 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 354.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th AUGUST, 1931.

| eng of monographics of the constant to | | | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| INDUSTRY. | | LY UNEMPI | | Темроі | RARY STOP | PPAGES. | | TOTAL. | 0 894 30 88 30 88 31 15 88 | TEMPO | LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL | PAGES. |
| lou combo fancioch at andre com Tibrto't fan alle antere emoden mod | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Fishing | 4,267 | 82 | 4,349 | 112 | 125 | 237 | 4,379 | 207 | 4,586 | 4,362 | 207 | 4,569 |
| Mining: | 4,201 | 02 | 4,549 | 112 | 125 | 201 | 4,515 | 201 | 4,000 | 1,002 | | 1,000 |
| Coal Mining | 205,921 4,152 3,070 5,452 1,259 | 1,278 6 13 17 2 | 207,199 4,158 3,083 5,469 1,261 | 122,445 2,075 79 1,710 2,011 | 506 — — 6 | 122,951 2,075 79 1,716 2,011 | 328,366 6,227 3,149 7,162 3,270 | 1,784 6 13 23 2 | 330,150 6,233 3,162 7,185 3,272 | 328,307 6,198 3,149 6,785 3,266 | 1,784 5 13 23 2 | 330,091 6,203 3,162 6,808 3,268 |
| specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 2,762 2,887 | 275 32 | 3,037 2,919 | 652 661 | 3 16 | 655 677 | 3,414 3,548 | 278 48 | 3,692 3,596 | 3,329 3,480 | 278 48 | 3,607 3,528 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— Coke Ovens and By-Froduct Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting | 2,945 3,513 2,436 | 39 186 156 | 2,984 3,699 2,592 | 1,192 580 403 | 5 56 8 | 1,197 636 411 | 4,137 4,093 2,839 | 44 242 164 | 4,181 4,335 3,003 | 4,137 4,049 2,814 | 44 242 164 | 4,181 4,291 2,978 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 9,681 | 1,725 | 11,406 | 2,987 | 330 | 3,317 | 12,668 | 2,055 | 14,723 | 12,346 | 2,055 | 14,401 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc | 5,411 | 8,852 | 14,263 | 5,728 | 8,443 | 14,171 | 11,139 | 17,295 | 28,434 | 11,120 | 17,293 | 28,413 |
| Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles | 3,785 3,198 | 1,150 346 | 4,935 3,544 | 2,031 1,588 | 273 112 | 2,304 1,700 | 5,816 4,786 | 1,423 458 | 7,239 5,244 | 5,796 4,786 | 1,423 458 | 7,219 5,244 |
| Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals | 14,405 1,268 | 2,094 895 | 16,499 2,163 | 1,733 509 | 358 112 | 2,091 621 | 16,138 1,777 | 2,452 1,007 | 18,590 2,784 | 15,976 1,777 | 2,449 1,007 | 18,425 2,784 |
| Leads | 1,508 | 502 | 2,010 | 192 | 23 | 215 | 1,700 | 525 | 2,225 | 1,690 | 525 | 2,215 |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc | 5,917 | 2,092 | 8,009 | 1,485 | 357 | 1,842 | 7,402 | 2,449 | 9,851 | 7,360 | 2,417 | 9,777 |
| Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and | 6,496 | 81 | 6,577 | 2,143 | 18 | 2,161 | 8,639 | 99 | 8,738 | 8,634 | 98 | 8,732 |
| Forging | 39,027 6,964 3,805 5,270 2,785 | 507 587 381 244 745 | 39,534 7,551 4,186 5,514 3,530 | 41,949 3,067 6,807 6,875 3,545 | 243 81 637 72 256 | 42,192 3,148 7,444 6,947 3,801 | 80,976 10,031 10,612 12,145 6,330 | 750 668 1,018 316 1,001 | 81,726 10,699 11,630 12,461 7,331 | 80,967 9,953 10,612 12,143 6,328 | 750 667 1,018 316 1,001 | 81,717 10,620 11,630 12,459 7,329 |
| Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering | 111,950 8,936 22,534 5,936 | 5,449 2,247 131 127 | 117,399 11,183 22,665 6,063 | 46,325 1,896 3,790 1,391 | 4,247 373 77 17 | 50,572 2,269 3,867 1,408 | 158,275 10,832 26,324 7,327 | 9,696 2,620 208 144 | 167,971 13,452 26,532 7,471 | 156,104 10,729 23,562 7,313 | 9,688 2,619 207 144 | 165,792 13,348 23,769 7,457 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc | 37,755 3,176 | 3,179 292 | 40,934 3,468 | 18,029 515 | 1,355 89 | 19,384 604 | 55,784 3,691 | 4,534 381 | 60,318 4,072 | 55,456 3,636 | 4,527 381 | 59,983 4,017 |
| Railway Carriages, Wagons and Traincars | 9,185 | 150 | 9,335 | 2,368 | 38 | 2,406 | 11,553 | 188 | 11,741 | 11,545 | 188 | 11,733 |
| | | BEE VELE | CHE DE LA | 1 2 1 | | | | | | | | |

| 12 | | | | | | | | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Carr | 1 197/2 | 1X17 2 | GREAT | BRITAIN | AND NOR | THERN I | RELAND. | 51500 | 132334 | GREAT | BRITAIN O | NLY. |
| INDUSTRY. | | Y UNEMP | | Темрог | ARY STO | PPAGES. | | TOTAL. | | TEMPO | LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL | PAGES. |
| 200410000000000000000000000000000000000 | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| building and Ship Repairing | 108,009 | 497 | 108,506 | 5,556 | 120 | 5,676 | 113,565 | 617 | 114,182 | 107,227 | 572 | 107,799 |
| al Trades:— tove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 14,435 | 1 570 | 15 074 | C EEO | 470 | 7 000 | 20.005 | 0.000 | 00.004 | | 0.000 | |
| lectrical Wiring and Contracting | 3,010 8,082 | 1,539 92 5,371 | 15,974 3,102 13,453 | 6,550 256 1,296 | 470 4 575 | 7,020 260 1,871 | 20,985 3,266 9,378 | 2,009 96 5,946 | 22,994 3,362 15,324 | 20,908 3,149 9,340 | 2,008 95 5,946 | 22,916 3,244 15,286 |
| and Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files olts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. rass and Allied Metal Wares | 5,812 2,552 3,247 | 2,668 3,081 2,289 | 8,480 5,633 | 4,863 2,596 1,159 | 1,010 1,728 492 | 5,873 4,324 1,651 | 10,675 5,148 | 3,678 4,809 | 15,324 14,353 9,957 | 10,667 5,148 | 3,678 | 14,345 9,957 |
| eating and Ventilating Apparatus atches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. etal Industries not separately | 3,247 1,201 3,352 | 36 3,513 | 5,536 1,237 6,865 | 152 1,460 | 1,032 | 157 2,492 | 4,406 1,353 4,812 | 2,781 41 4,545 | 7,187 1,394 9,357 | 4,404 1,343 4,787 | 2,781 41 4,544 | 7,185 1,384 9,331 |
| specified separately | 21,155 | 15,097 | 36,252 | 8,761 | 4,077 | 12,838 | 29,916 | 19,174 | 49,090 | 29,728 | 19,168 | 48,896 |
| ile Trades : | 45,804 | 103,068 | 148,872 | 31,659 | 60,682 | 92,341 | 77,463 | 163,750 | 241,213 | 77,446 | 163,671 | 241,117 |
| oollen and Worsted k Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving | 3,664 | 22,942 4,894 | 35,669 8,558 | 19,684 2,103 | 32,662 5,364 | 52,346 7,467 | 32,411 5,767 | 55,604 10,258 | 88,015 16,025 | 32,251 | 55,482 | 87,733 |
| tificial Silk Yarn | 3,115 5,998 | 2,539 11,578 | 5,654 17,576 | 988 1,991 | 1,049 5,186 | 2,037 7,177 | 4,103 7,989 | 3,588 16,764 | 7,691 24,753 | 5,763 4,054 1,166 | 10,255 3,579 4,039 | 16,018 7,633 5,205 |
| emp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc | 4,085 1,192 1,995 | 10,472 2,812 10,414 | 14,557 | 1,258 | 2,737 1,940 | 3,995 2,495 | 5,343 1,747 | 13,209 4,752 | 18,552 6,499 | 5,343 1,552 | 13,209 4,263 | 18,552 5,815 |
| ace | 706 742 | 1,247 1,605 | 12,409 1,953 2,347 | 2,179 734 1,998 | 9,542 1,437 3,157 | 11,721 2,171 5,155 | 4,174 1,440 2,740 | 19,956 2,684 4,762 | 24,130 4,124 7,502 | 4,152 1,440 2,739 | 19,831 2,684 4,691 | 23,983 4,124 7,430 |
| extiles not separately specified extile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 1,849 12,783 | 5,229 6,407 | 7,078 19,190 | 871 18,729 | 2,996 5,730 | 3,867 24,459 | 2,720 31,512 | 8,225 12,137 | 10,945 43,649 | 2,445 30,098 | 7,489 10,618 | 7,430 9,934 40,716 |
| ther and Leather Goods:— anning, Currying and Dressing | 4,015 | 1,289 | 5,304 | 1,808 | 476 | 2,284 | 5,823 | 1,765 | 7,588 | 5,818 | 1,765 | 7 507 |
| eather Goods | 1,965 | 2,128 | 4,093 | 606 | 591 | 1,197 | 2,571 | 2,719 | 5,290 | 2,538 | 2,704 | 7,583 5,242 |
| hing Trades:— ailoring press Making and Millinery | 10,690 | 11,469 | 22,159 | 2,596 | 15,413 | 18,009 | 13,286 | 26,882 | 40,168 | 12,639 | 26,023 | 38,662 |
| ats and Caps (including Straw Plait) hirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. | 1,159 1,309 924 | 6,125 2,271 8,669 | 7,284 3,580 9,593 | 101 857 94 | 3,069 1,477 5,359 | 3,170 2,334 5,453 | 1,260 2,166 1,018 | 9,194 3,748 14,028 | 10,454 5,914 15,046 | 1,229 2,166 820 | 8,744 3,738 8,168 | 9,973 5,904 8,988 |
| ress Industries not separately specified | 1,027 | 1,272 | 2,299 | 591 | 694 | 1,285 | 1,618 | 1,966 | 3,584 | 1,615 | 1,961 | 3,576 |
| , Drink and Tobacco: | 10,830 | 5,367 | 16,197 | 7,585 | 3,826 | 11,411 | 18,415 | 9,193 | 27,608 | 18,229 | 9,186 | 27,415 |
| read, Biscuits, Cakes, etc | 11,071 2,408 | 6,611 292 | 17,682 2,700 | 553 264 | 493 17 | 1,046 281 | 11,624 2,672 | 7,104 309 | 18,728 2,981 | 10,941 2,568 | 6,996 293 | 17,937 2,861 |
| coa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery | 3,468 | 5,995 | 9,463 | 418 | 1,266 | 1,684 | 3,886 | 7,261 | 11,147 | 3,865 | 7,228 | 11,093 |
| specified separately sink Industries | 8,286 9,669 | 11,717 4,362 | 20,003 14,031 | 683 673 | 1,297 395 | 1,980 1,068 | 8,969 10,342 | 13,014 4,757 | 21,983 15,099 | 8,877 9,929 | 12,883 4,725 | 21,760 |
| obacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff milling, Furniture and Woodwork:— | 1,272 | 3,716 | 4,988 | 77 | 382 | 459 | 1,349 | 4,098 | 5,447 | 1,211 | 3,962 | 14,654 5,173 |
| wmilling and Machined Woodwork ood Boxes and Packing Cases | 9,043 | 274 | 9,317 | 1,265 | 203 | 1,468 | 10,308 | 477 | 10,785 | 10,005 | 473 | 10,478 |
| oodworking not separately | 2,307 18,363 | 392 3,207 | 2,699 21,570 | 2,332 | 101 700 | 768 3,032 | 2,974 20,695 | 493 3,907 | 3,467 24,602 | 2,924 20,400 | 493 3,877 | 3,417 24,277 |
| Specified | 3,405 | 986 | 4,391 | 938 | 408 | 1,346 | 4,343 | 1,394 | 5,737 | 4,214 | 1,378 | 5,592 |
| aper and Paper Board ardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and | 2,847 | 1,447 | 4,294 | 2,712 | 1,548 | 4,260 | 5,559 | 2,995 | 8,554 | 5,532 | 2,989 | 8,521 |
| Stationery all Paper Making | 1,918 396 | 4,303 456 | 6,221 852 | 247 42 | 990 19 | 1,237 | 2,165 438 | 5,293 475 | 7,458 913 | 2,086 438 | 5,169 475 | 7,255 913 |
| cationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) | 337 | 410 | 747 | 23 | 58 | 81 | 360 | 468 | 828 | 357 | 467 | 824 |
| ding and Public Works Contract. | 16,333 | 9,495 | 25,828 | 1,063 | 1,307 | 2,370 | 17,396 | 10,802 | 28,198 | 17,116 | 10,584 | 27,700 |
| ing :— inflding | 156,762 | 435 | 157,197 | 6,400 | 29 | 6,429 | 163,162 | 464 | 163,626 | 156,900 | 451 | 157,351 |
| ablic Works Contracting, etc r Manufacturing Industries:— | 79,597 | 49 | 79,646 | 1,751 | 2 | 1,753 | 81,348 | 51 | 81,399 | 79,355 | 51 | 79,406 |
| abber | 6,268 | 4,389 | 10,657 | 1,520 | 1,326 | 2,846 | 7,788 | 5,715 | 13,503 | 7,772 | 5,712 | 13,484 |
| rushes and Brooms cientific and Photographic Instru | 1,455 1,193 | 294 623 | 1,749 1,816 | 575 428 | 74 297 | 649 725 | 2,030 1,621 | 368 920 | 2,398 2,541 | 2,027 1,532 | 356 918 | 2,383 2,450 |
| ments and Apparatus usical Instruments bys, Games and Sports Requisites | 1,600 4,106 | 640 871 | 2,240 4,977 | 479 663 | 340 130 | 819 793 | 2,079 4,769 | 980 1,001 | 3,059 5,770 | 2,073 4,756 | 978 1,001 | 3,051 5,757 |
| Water and Electricity Supply | 899 | 876 | 1,775 | 284 | 193 | 477 | 1,183 | 1,069 | 2,252 | 1,183 | 1,069 | 2,252 |
| sport and Communication: | 14,350 | 255 | 14,605 | 626 | 24 | 650 | 14,976 | 279 | 15,255 | 14,676 | 278 | 14,954 |
| allway Service | 14,120 6,881 | 440 747 | 14,560 7,628 | 795 324 | 26 19 | 821 343 | 14,915 7,205 | 466 766 | 15,381 7,971 | 14,743 6,988 | 462 761 | 15,205 7,749 |
| pad Transport not separately specified | 34,836 49,394 | 597 | 35,433 | 2,210 | 12 40 | 2,222 | 37,046 | 609 | 37,655 | 36,036 | 604 | 36,640 |
| Service Canal | 66,784 | 716 255 | 50,110 67,039 | 1,319 | 36 | 501 1,355 | 49,855 68,103 | 756 291 | 50,611 68,394 | 48,971 66,640 | 744 289 | 49,715 66,929 |
| ansport, Communication and Storage not separately specified | 3,066 | 197 | 3,263 | 106 | 41 | 147 | 3,172 | 238 | 3,410 | 3,138 | 238 | 3,376 |
| ibutive Trades merce, Banking, Insurance and | 137,618 | 65,337 | 202,955 | 6,930 | 5,435 | 12,365 | 144,548 | 70,772 | 215,320 | 139,513 | 69,192 | 208,705 |
| Finance | 10,739 | 2,145 | 12,884 | 147 | 31 | 178 | 10,886 | 2,176 | 13,062 | 10,743 | 2,155 | 12,898 |
| ellaneous Trades and Services:— ational Government | 10,818 | 1,183 | 12,001 | 334 | 53 | 387 | 11,152 | 1,236 | 12,388 | 10,758 | 1,194 | 11,952 |
| ofessional Services | 42,396 4,826 | 836 2,239 | 43,232 7,065 | 1,276 267 | 34 69 | 1,310 336 | 43,672 5,093 | 870 2,308 | 44,542 7,401 | 41,875 4,963 | 840 2,257 | 42,715 7,220 |
| ntertainments and Sports Otel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service | 12,472 | 5,675 | 18,147 | 296 | 163 | 459 | 12,768 | 5,838 | 18,606 | 12,318 | 5,750 | 18,068 |
| dustries and Services not separately | 22,106 3,056 | 36,212 9,800 | 58,318 12,856 | 213 139 | 1,145 2,007 | 1,358 2,146 | 22,319 3,195 | 37,357 11,807 | 59,676 15,002 | 21,752 3,102 | 36,915 11,554 | 58,667 14,656 |
| Specified | 39,301 | 3,649 | 42,950 | 1,464 | 1,023 | 2,487 | 40,765 | 4,672 | 45,437 | 39,264 | 4,639 | 43,903 |
| 101AL , | 1,660,856 | 481,965 | 2,142,821 | 457,473 | 212,869 | 670,342 | 2,118,329 | 694,834 | 2,813,163* | 2,069,454 | 668,183 | 2,737,637 |
| | | 47. | 31 330 | | AF 1 | 14 470 - | | 0071 | | | | |

* Including 116,643 Casuais (Males, 114,416; Females, 2,227).

September, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

| NUMI | BERS | INSUE | RED A | | | No. | | Section 2 | | | 1 | ED. | / | | 1 | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| ATTENTO OF THE PERSON OF THE P | | | | | REAT F | | | | | | UST, 193 | 31. / | INCE | EASE (- | +) OB | GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. |
| INDUSTRY. | INSURI | red Numb D Person ULY, 1930. | S AT | 1 | WHOLL EMPLOY including Casuals | TED ig | | MPORAL TOPPAGE | | 7 | COTAL. | | Tor | AL PER | CEN- | TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 24TH |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total | Males. | Fe- males. | Total | 27TH JULY, 1931. | 25TH AUG., 1930. | 26TH AUG., 1929. | AUGUST, 1931. |
| Flahing | 27,110 | 880 | 27,990 | 15.7 | 9.3 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 0-9 | 16-2 | 23.5 | 16-4 | + 0.7 | + 6.6 | + 8.4 | 16.4 |
| Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining | 1,063,350 14,770 5,310 42,980 10,480 | 6,130 20 40 480 10 | 1,069,480 14,790 5,350 43,460 10,490 | 19·4 28·1 57·8 12·7 12·0 | 20·8 30·0 32·5 3·5 20·0 | 19·4 28·1 57·6 12·6 12·0 | 11·5 14·1 1·5 4·0 19·2 | 8·3 — 1·3 — | 11·5 14·0 1·5 3·9 19·2 | 30·9 42·2 59·3 16·7 31·2 | 29·1 30·0 32·5 4·8 20·0 | 59-1 | - 0·3 + 2·3 | + 7·2 +19·3 +26·1 + 3·5 + 6·5 | $+14.7 \\ +37.2 \\ +42.2 \\ +8.1 \\ +21.6$ | 30·9 42·2 59·2 16·3 31·2 |
| Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Olay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 15,350 16,490 | 1,600 200 | 16,950 16,690 | 18·0 17·5 | 17·2 16·0 | 17·9 17·5 | 4·2 4·0 | 0·2 8·0 | 3·9 4·0 | 22·2 21·5 | 17·4 24·0 | 21·8 21·5 | + 3.7 + 1.4 | + 9·3 +10·5 | +13·2 +16·5 | 21·8 21·4 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Oement, Limekilns and Whiting | 11,720 16,280 18,230 | 100 1,420 860 | 11,820 17,700 19,090 | 25·1 21·6 13·4 | 39·0 13·1 18·1 | 25·2 20·9 13·6 | 10·2 3·5 2·2 | 5·0 3·9 1·0 | 10·2 3·6 2·1 | 35·3 25·1 15·6 | 44·0 17·0 19·1 | 35·4 24·5 15·7 | + 0.4 | + 5.2 + 4.9 | +25·8 +12·2 +10·3 | 35·4 24·4 15·9 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 77,250 35,750 | 7,430 42,830 | 84,680 78,580 | 12.5 | 23.2 | 13·5 18·2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 16-4 | 27.7 | 17·4 36·2 | + 1.0 | + 4.5 | + 9.1 | 17·2 36·2 |
| Glass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles | 22,390 14,990 | 6,220 2,240 | 28,610 17,230 | 16.9 | 18·5 15·4 | 17.2 | 9.1 | 4·4 5·0 | 8·1 9·8 | 26·0 31·9 | 22·9 20·4 | 25·3 30·4 | + 0·6 + 2·9 | +11·5 + 6·4 | +15·8 +12·0 | 25·3 30·5 |
| Chemicals, etc.:— Ohemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oll, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc | 79,610 13,060 14,340 55,290 | 4,810 | 103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390 | 18·1 9·7 10·5 10·7 | 8·7 15·7 10·4 9·9 | 15·9 11·5 10·5 10·5 | 2·2 3·9 1·4 2·7 | 1·5 2·0 0·5 1·7 | 2·0 3·3 1·1 2·4 | 20·3 13·6 11·9 13·4 | 10·2 17·7 10·9 11·6 | 17·9 14·8 11·6 12·9 | - 0·2 + 0·9 | + 5·3 + 5·5 + 4·8 + 3·5 | +11·7 + 9·9 + 7·4 + 6·6 | 17·9 14·8 11·6 12·9 |
| Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, | 21,720 | | 21,900 | 29.9 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 9.9 | 10-0 | 9-9 | 39.8 | 55.0 | 39.9 | | + 9.2 | +29.5 | 39.9 |
| Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes | 176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160 18,870 | 3,440 3,720 1,520 | 180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680 23,030 | 22·1 19·3 13·6 18·7 14·8 | 11.6 17.1 10.2 16.1 17.9 | 21·9 19·1 13·2 18·6 15·3 | 23·8 8·4 24·4 24·4 18·7 | 5·5 2·3 17·2 4·7 6·2 | 23·3 7·9 23·6 23·4 16·5 | 45·9 27·7 38·0 43·1 33·5 | 17·1 19·4 27·4 20·8 24·1 | 45·2 27·0 36·8 42·0 31·8 | + 0·4 + 4·9 - 2·3 | + 4.9 | +25·2 +18·1 +12·4 +32·5 +21·0 | 45·2 27·1 36·8 42·0 31·8 |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering | 542,540 69,680 59,050 26,860 | 20,180 1,020 | | 20·6 12·8 38·2 22·1 | 11·0 11·1 12·8 11·4 | 19·8 12·4 37·7 21·7 | 8·6 2·7 6·4 5·2 | 8·5 1·9 7·6 1·6 | 8·6 2·6 6·5 5·0 | 29·2 15·5 44·6 27·3 | 19·5 13·0 20·4 13·0 | 28·4 15·0 44·2 26·7 | + 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·5 + 1·3 | +10·1 + 6·5 +25·4 + 7·9 | +18·7 +11·0 +34·9 +16·0 | 44.2 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. | 221,620 16,630 | 25,520 | 247,140 19,090 | 17.0 | 12.5 | 16·6 18·2 | 8.2 | 5.3 | 7·8 3·1 | 25.2 | 17·8 15·5 | 24·4 21·3 | + 1·1 + 0·1 | + 6·9 + 6·5 | +15·4 +12·7 | 24·5 21·3 |
| Rallway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars | 02,020 | | 54,090 | | 9.6 | 17.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 22·0 56·3 | 12.0 | 10000 | + 0.1 | | 0 0000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 21.8 |
| Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 201,530 | 84.8 | 204,720 | | 15.6 | 53.0 | | | | | | | | | +16.7 | |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. | 62,090 24,180 14,080 17,550 8,580 22,450 | 1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660 | 90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820 | 17.6 13.0 24.0 18.1 18.5 14.0 | 24·2 25·2 21·0 5·5 | 24·1 21·4 19·5 13·4 | 18·5 6·6 1·8 | 0·3 1·4 9·2 14·2 4·5 0·7 | 7·7 1·4 1·8 16·7 16·5 5·8 1·7 5·8 | 19·0 15·1 44·1 36·6 25·1 15·8 | 23·1 7·1 14·7 33·4 39·4 25·5 6·2 22·3 | 18·2 14·9 40·8 37·9 25·3 15·1 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | + 7·9 +18·8 + 7·3 + 6·4 | +12·1 +10·4 +25·8 +27·8 +16·2 +10·3 | 17·8 14·9 40·8 37·9 25·3 15·0 |
| *Metal Industries not separately specified | | 78,380 | 202,070 | 17-1 | 19-3 | 17.9 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 6-4 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 24.3 | + 0.9 | + 6.2 | +16.1 | 24.3 |
| Cotton | 95,760 | | 564,090 240,460 | | | 26·4 14·3 | | 16·5 22·5 | 16·4 21·8 | | | 36-6 | + 0.6 | +10.2 | +21.6 | 36.7 |
| Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 17,750 15,340 25,450 12,820 6,750 23,520 6,230 10,000 13,780 | 13,300 55,980 28,470 13,170 84,430 10,530 16,090 31,880 | 49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090 45,660 116,900 | 20·3 23·6 31·9 17·7 8·5 11·3 7·4 | 20·7 36·8 21·4 12·3 11·8 10·0 16·4 | 19·7 21·6 35·2 20·1 11·5 11·7 9·0 15·5 | 6·4 7·8 9·8 8·2 9·2 11·8 20·0 6·3 | 7·9 9·2 9·6 14·7 11·3 13·7 19·6 9·4 | 7·2 8·8 9·7 12·5 10·9 12·9 19·8 | 26·7 31·4 41·7 25·9 17·7 23·1 27·4 19·7 | 27·0 29·9 46·4 36·1 23·6 25·5 29·6 25·8 | 26.9 30.4 44.9 32.6 22.4 5 24.6 28.8 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | + 4.6 +11.1 + 6.2 + 6.7 + 9.8 + 6.7 | +16·1 +33·1 +19·1 +16·2 +15·3 +22·0 +15·3 | 36·5 45·0 33·7 22·3 24·6 0 28·5 1 23·7 |
| Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods | 31,410 | 9,920 | 41,330 24,980 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 18.5 | 17-8 | | 4 + 0.1 | | | |
| Slothing Trades :- | 68,46 | 0 133,370 | 201,830 | 15.6 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 11.6 | 8-9 | 19.4 | 20.2 | 2 19- | 9 + 4. | + 4.5 | +10- | 19.6 |
| Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Shirts, Collars, Underciothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs | 8,31 | 0 21,830 76,680 0 18,860 | 35,100 84,990 27,550 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7 16·3 12·3 7 18·6 | 17·2 18·3 10·4 | 16· 17· 4 13· | 9 + 0·1 7 + 1·1 0 | + 6.3 | 5 +10· 5 +11· | 16·8 13·7 3 13·0 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Oakes, etc | 92,01 | 0 59,020 | 151,03 | 0 12.0 | 11.5 | 2 11. | 7 0.6 | 0.8 | 3 0- | 7 12-6 | 12.0 | 0 12- | 4 + 0. | 5 + 3. | | 3 12.3 |
| Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately | 24,66 | | | | | | | | | | | 1000 | 2 - 0. | 5 + 3. | 3 + 8. | 5 15.1 |
| specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Olgars, Olgarettes and Snuf | . 58,17 84,06 | 0 25,470 | 109,53 | 0 11. | 5 17- | 1 12. | 8 0.1 | 3 1.6 | 6 1. | 0 12.3 | 3 18. | 7 13- | 8 + 0. | 7 + 6· 5 + 3· 5 + 4· | 8 + 7. | 1 13.6 |
| Saw milling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood_Boxes and Packing Cases | | | | | | | | | 2 2. 5. | | | 0 18· 1 26· | 9 + 2: | 0 + 5. | 5 +10. | 9 18·7 7 27·0 |

| | (1) 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 |
|------------------|--|
| For 26th August, | 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available. |

| OF RESTRICTION | Tomu | TED NUM | DED ON | PI | ROENT | IGE U | NEMPLO | YED A | г 24тн | Augu | ST, 193 | 1. | INCR | EASE (+ | OR | GREAT BRITAIN |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| INDUSTRY. | INSUR | ED PERSO ULY, 1930 | NS AT | | WHOLL VEMPLO (includi Casuals | YED | | MPORAR OPPAGES | | TOTAL. | | | TOTA | L PERO | EN- | ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT |
| The second secon | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | Males | Fe- males. | Total | Males | Fe- males. | Total. | 27TH JULY, 1931. | 25TH AUG., 1930. | 26TH AUG., 1929. | 24TH AUGUST, 1931. |
| wmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified | 102,360 18,090 | 22,740 5,510 | 125,100 23,600 | 17·9 18·8 | 14·1 17·9 | 17·2 18·6 | 2·3 5·2 | 3·1 7·4 | 2·5 5·7 | 20·2 24·0 | 17·2 25·3 | 19·7 24·3 | + 0·3 + 1·7 | + 8·1 + 8·3 | +14·0 +13·6 | 19·6 24·1 |
| rinting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and | 40,630 | 15,430 | 56,060 | 7.0 | 9-4 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 13.7 | 19-4 | 15.3 | | + 6.9 | +10.4 | 15.3 |
| Stationery wall Paper Making | 19,660 4,450 | 38,680 1,850 | 58,340 6,300 | 9.8 | 11·1 24·7 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2:1 | 9.8 | 13·7 25·7 | 12·8 14·5 | -0.2 + 2.7 | + 4.7 | +11.0 | 12.6 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | 2,680 175,130 | 3,550 97,260 | 6,230 272,390 | 12·6 9·3 | 11·5 9·8 | 12·0 9·5 | 0.8 | 1·7 1·3 | 1.3 | 13·4 9·9 | 13·2 11·1 | 13·3 10·4 | - 1·8 + 0·5 | + 5·7 + 3·6 | + 9.9 | 13·2 10·3 |
| uilding and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc | 822,770 185,090 | 9,500 1,240 | 832,270 186,330 | 19·1 43·0 | 4·6 4·0 | 18·9 42·7 | 0·7 1·0 | 0·3 0·1 | 0.8 | 19·8 44·0 | 4·9 4·1 | 19·7 43·7 | + 0·8 + 2·0 | + 5·5 +18·0 | +10·5 +24·0 | 19·3 44·1 |
| Rubber | 39,850 11,780 6,320 | 27,620 2,050 4,770 | 67,470 13,830 11,090 | 15·7 12·4 18·9 | 15·9 14·3 13·1 | 15·8 12·6 16·4 | 3·8 4·8 6·7 | 4·8 3·7 6·2 | 4·2 4·7 6·5 | 19·5 17·2 25·6 | 20·7 18·0 19·3 | 20·0 17·3 22·9 | + 1·1 + 0·9 - 0·8 | + 4·1 + 5·7 + 5·0 | +13·0 +12·9 + 9·9 | 20·0 17·3 22·3 |
| Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus | 16,960 19,990 7,130 | 8,940 6,290 6,760 | 25,900 26,280 13,890 | 9·4 20·5 12·6 | 7·2 13·8 13·0 | 8·6 18·9 12·8 | 2·9 3·4 4·0 | 3·8 2·1 2·8 | 3·2 3·1 3·4 | 12·3 23·9 16·6 | 11·0 15·9 15·8 | 11·8 22·0 16·2 | - 0·3 - 1·4 + 0·7 | + 6·5 + 6·9 + 6·8 | + 9·3 +16·8 +10·8 | 11·8 22·0 16·2 |
| as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries | 159,800 | 6,050 | 165,850 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 8-8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 9.2 | + 0.1 | + 1.7 | + 3.7 | 9.1 |
| Railway Service | 130,710 156,370 | 7,120 6,710 | 137,830 163,080 | 10.8 | 6·2 11·1 | 10.6 | 0·6 0·2 | 0·3 0·3 | 0·6 0·2 | 11·4 4·6 | 6·5 11·4 | 11·2 4·9 | | + 2·5 + 1·2 | + 6·6 + 2·4 | 11·1 4·8 |
| specified Shipping Service | 180,610 137,470 | 8,200 6,770 | 188,810 144,240 | 19·3 35·9 | 7·3 10·6 | 18·8 34·7 | 1·2 0·4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 20·5 36·3 | 7·4 11·2 | 19·9 35·1 | + 0·7 - 0·1 | + 4.2 +11.5 | + 9.0 + 19.7 | 19·8 35·3 |
| Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and | 167,450 | 2,340 | 169,790 | 39.9 | 10-9 | 39.5 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 40.7 | 12.4 | 40.3 | + 0.2 | + 4.6 | +10.5 | 40.2 |
| Storage not separately specified | 14,870 | 2,410 | 17,280 | 20-6 | 8-2 | 18-9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 21.3 | 9.9 | 19.7 | TO SERVICE SER | + 3.8 | + 7.4 | 19.8 |
| stributive Trades ommerce, Banking, Insurance and | 1,063,620 | 700,770 | 1,764,390 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 13-6 | 10.1 | 12.2 | + 0.5 | + 3.4 | + 6.5 | 12-1 |
| Finance | 158,070 | 74,840 | 232,910 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | + 0.3 | | + 3.1 | 5.6 |
| National Government | 91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130 | 20,480 20,800 54,350 26,920 | 112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050 | 11·8 14·7 6·6 24·4 | 5·8 4·0 4·1 21·1 | 10·7 14·0 5·6 23·3 | 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·6 | 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·6 | 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·5 | 12·2 15·2 7·0 25·0 | 4.2 | 11·1 14·4 5·8 23·8 | | 1 | T 40 | 11·0 14·1 5·8 23·6 |
| Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning | 126,520 28,570 | 224,350 111,920 | 350,870 140,490 | | 16.1 | 16·6 9·2 | 0·1 0·5 | 0.6 | 0·4 1·5 | 17·6 11·2 | 16·7 10·5 | 17·0 10·7 | | + 5·7 + 3·3 | | 17·0 10·6 |
| Industries and Services not separately specified | 98,320 | 35,420 | 133,740 | 40.0 | 10.3 | 32.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 41.5 | 13.2 | | + 0.6 | | | - |
| TOTAL | 8,931,530 | 3,474,170 | 12,405,700 | 0 18.6 | 13-9 | 17-3 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5-4 | 23.7 | 20.0 | 22.7 | + 0.1 | + 5.6 | +12.8 | 22.6 |

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 24th August, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

| , 10,000 | | Mal | es. | | | Fem | ales. | |
|---------------------|--|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Industry Group. | Number Wholly Unem- ployed. | cent- | Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped. | Per- cent- age of Total | Number Wholly Unem- ployed. | Per- cent- age of Total. | Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped. | Per- cent- age of Total |
| Fishing | 4,267 | 0.3 | 112 | 0.0 | 82 | 0.0 | 125 | 0.1 |
| Mining | 225,503 | 13.6 | 129,633 | 28.3 | 1,623 | 0.3 | 531 | 0.2 |
| Non-Metalliferous | | 0.000 | | | | | | |
| Mining Products | 8,894 | 0.5 | 2,175 | 0.5 | 381 | 0.1 | 69 | 0.0 |
| Brick, Tile, etc | 9,681 | 0.6 | 2,987 | 0.6 | 1,725 | 0.4 | 330 | 0.2 |
| Pottery | 5,411 | 0.3 | 5,728 | 1.3 | 8,852 | 1.8 | 8,443 | 4.0 |
| Glass Trades | 6,983 | 0.4 | 3,619 | 0.8 | 1,496 | 0.3 | 385 | 0.2 |
| Chemicals, etc | 23,098 | 1.4 | 3,919 | 0.9 | 5,583 | 1.2 | 850 | 0.4 |
| Metal Manufacture | 64,347 | 3.9 | 64,386 | 14.1 | 2,545 | 0.5 | 1,307 | 0.6 |
| Engineering, etc. | 149,356 | 9.0 | 53,402 | 11.7 | 7,954 | 1.6 | 4,714 | 2.2 |
| Vehicles | 50,116 | 3.0 | 20,912 | 4.6 | 3,621 | 0.8 | 1,482 | 0.7 |
| Shipbuilding and | | 6255 | | | | | | |
| Ship Repairing | 108,009 | 6.5 | 5,556 | 1.2 | 497 | 0.1 | 120 | 0.1 |
| Metal Trades | 62,846 | 3.8 | 27,093 | 5.9 | | 7.0 | 9,393 | 4.4 |
| Textile Trades | 94,660 | 5.7 | 82,749 | 18.1 | | 38.0 | 132,482 | 62.2 |
| Leather | 5,980 | 0.4 | 2,414 | 0.5 | 3,417 | 0.7 | 1,067 | 0.5 |
| Boots, Shoes, Slip- | | | | 200000 | | | | |
| pers and Clogs | 10,830 | | 7,585 | 1.7 | | 1.1 | 3,826 | 1.8 |
| Clothing Trades | 15,109 | 0.9 | 4,239 | 0.9 | 29,806 | 6.2 | 26,012 | 12.2 |
| Food, Drink and | 100000000 | 100 | | | | | | 10000 |
| Tobacco | 36,174 | 2.2 | 2,668 | 0.6 | 32,693 | 6.8 | 3,850 | 1.8 |
| sawmilling, Furni- | | | | | | | | |
| ture and Wood- | | | | | | | | |
| work | 33,118 | | 5,202 | 1.1 | | 1.0 | | 0.7 |
| Printing and Paper | 21,831 | 1.3 | 4,087 | 0.9 | 16,111 | 3.3 | 3,922 | 1.8 |
| Building and Pub- | 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | TO SERVICE | | | | | | |
| lic Works Con- | | 100000 | 15 TO | | | | - | |
| tracting | 236,359 | 14.2 | 8,151 | 1.8 | 484 | 0.1 | 31 | 0.0 |
| Other Manufactur- | | E CONTRACT | | | | | | 100 |
| ing Industries | 15,521 | 0.9 | 3,949 | 0.9 | 7,693 | 1.6 | 2,360 | 1.1 |
| Gas, Water and | *** | | | 100 | | | | |
| Electricity Sup- | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | 0.55 | | 04 | 00 |
| ply Industries | 14,350 | 0.9 | 626 | 0.1 | 255 | 0.1 | 24 | 0.0 |
| Transport and | | | | 2000 | 0.050 | 0 0 | 3774 | 0.1 |
| Communication | 175,081 | | | | | | | |
| DistributiveTrades | 137,618 | 8-3 | 6,930 | 1.5 | 65,337 | 13.6 | 5,435 | 2.0 |
| Commerce, Bank- | D. Pales Ind. | 3 300 | BRA GER | | 0 745 | 0 4 | 31 | 0.0 |
| ing, etc | 10,739 | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 134,975 | 8.1 | 3,989 | 0.9 | 59,594 | 12.4 | 4,494 | 4.1 |
| Total | 1,660,856 | 100.0 | 457 477 | 100-0 | 481 965 | 100-0 | 212 869 | 100-0 |
| | 11,000,050 | 100.0 | 1751,413 | 100.0 | 701,000 | 200 | , 222,003 | 1200 |

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 24th August, 1931, differed from the figures for 27th July, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

| Industry. | N | Increase Tumbers to t 24th Au with | ecord | ed as Un | comp | oyed |
|--|--------|--|-------|---|-------|--|
| | 3 | lales. | Fem | ales. | T | otal. |
| Coal-Mining Jute Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs | | 58,972 3,604 2,226 | 111 | 60 8,800 2,042 | | 59,032 12,404 4,268 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining Hotel, etc., Service Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Sawmilling, etc. Carpets Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. | +++++ | 1,024 881 1,074 1,092 563 1,236 | +++++ | 2 228 58 70 631 | +++++ | 1,026 1,109 1,132 1,162 1,194 1,234 |
| Printing, Publishing, etc Woollen and Worsted Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Road Transport | -+++++ | 977 629 1,125 14 1,481 1,466 | +++++ | 310 731 240 1,381 2 87 | +++++ | 1,287 1,360 1,365 1,367 1,479 1,553 |
| Metal Industries not separately specified Silk Manufacture and Artificial | + | 1,453 | + | 291 | + | 1,744 |
| Silk Weaving | +++++ | 585 72 1,123 2,222 2,514 2,495 | +++++ | 1,369 2,059 1,055 112 51 361 | +++++ | 1,954 2,131 2,178 2,334 2,565 2,856 |
| Food Industries not separately specified | ++ | 802 3,795 | + | 2,370 | ++ | 3,172 3,789 |
| Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc | +++ | 4,296 6,039 2,044 | +++ | 46 22 5,233 | +++ | 4,342 6,061 7,277 |
| Tailoring Distributive Trades | ++ | 1,485 5,749 | ++ | 6,932 3,953 | ++ | 8,417 9,702 |
| Net Variation for above Industries | | 18,594 | + | 16,680 | - | 1,914 |
| Total Net Variation | - | 9,286 | + | 15,974 | + | 6,688 |

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 350 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 24th August, 1931, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 3 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 3) and including lines 4 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained: as unemployed, is obtained :-

| 18.98 | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Claims admitted or under consideration 2. Insured non-claimants | 1,912,074 | 33,805 | 570,368 | 21,497 | 2,537,744 |
| and claimants dis- qualified, but main- taining registration | 51,879 | 9,996 | 18,284 | 7,559 | 87,718 |
| 3. Uninsured persons on Register 4. Two months' file | 22,315 52,862 | 32,107 4,502 | 22,077 45,607 | 31,821 4,418 | 108,320 107,389 |
| 5. Unemployed—Special Schemes | 4,315 | 21 | 439 | 11 | 4,786 |
| Persons on Register (lines 1-3) | 1,986,268 | 75,908 | 610,729 | 60,877 | 2,733,782 |
| Books Lodged (lines 1, 2, 4 and 5) | 2,021,130 | 48,324 | 634,698 | 33,485 | 2,737,637 |

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

| | | Great Britain. | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Date. | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. | and Northern Ireland. | | |
| 27th July 1931 | 1,991,757 | 70,800 | 594,588 | 56,205 | 2,713,350 | 2,783,237 | | |
| 17th ,, ,, | 1,976,289 1,970,430 1,986,268 2,008,935 | No fig 72,168 75,222 75,908 77,293 | ures avai 607,450 613,388 610,729 614,626 | lable. 58,452 60,336 60,877 61,365 | 2,714,359 2,719,376 2,733,782 2,762,219 | 2,786,074 2,790,015 2,805,416 2,833,722 | | |
| Average (4 weeks) | 1,985,480 | 75,148 | 611,548 | 60,258 | 2,732,434 | 2,803,807 | | |

Analysis of figures for 31st August, 1931.

| | | 31st A | ugust, 1931. | | 1931. |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| _ | Persons no Regular En | | Persons normally in Casual | Total. | Total. |
| | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporarily Stopped. | Employ- ment. | 10081. | 10001. |
| | | Great B | ritain. | | |
| Men Boys Women Girls | 1,449,433 61,883 415,956 49,390 | 450,004 15,158 196,494 11,956 | 109,498 252 2,176 19 | 2,008,935 77,293 614,626 61,365 | 1,991,757 70,800 594,588 56,205 |
| Total | 1,976,662 | 673,612 | 111,945 | 2,762,219 | 2,713,350 |
| | Great | Britain and | Northern In | reland. | |
| W | 1 400 997 | 452 500 | 112 693 | 2 055 119 | 2.037.276 |

| Men | 1,489,827 | 452,599 | 112,693 | 2,055,119 | 2,037,276 |
|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Boys | 63,020 | 15,262 | 255 | 78,537 | 71,899 |
| Women | 434,155 | 201,363 | 2,187 | 637,705 | 617,071 |
| Girls | 50,152 | 12,190 | 19 | 62,361 | 56,991 |
| Total | 2,037,154 | 681,414 | 115,154 | 2,833,722 | 2,783,237 |

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

| Vacancies 1930, | s filled† 30t to 31st Aug | th December, gust, 1931. | Period 28tl | h July to 31 | st August | , 1931. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 701 | | Increase (+) | | THE COUNTY | Vacancies | filled.† |
| | Number. | Decrease (-) | Week ended | Applica- tions from Em- ployers. | Vacancies Number. 66,926 37,762 36,631 37,549 178,868 | Per cent. of va- cancies notified. |
| Men Boys Women Girls | 843,070 104,372 305,951 99,323 | + 147,053 - 5,983 + 37,337 + 358 | 3rd Aug. 10th "17th "24th "31st " | } 73,229 40,485 38,284 41,834 | 37,762 36,631 | 91·4 93·3 95·7 89·8 |
| Total | 1,352,716 | + 178,765 | Total | 193,832 | 178,868 | 92.3 |

Of the 178,868 vacancies filled during the five weeks ended 31st August, 109,276 were for men, 41,005 for women, and 28,587

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

' "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 3rd August, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,073 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 31st August, 1931, was 525 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 31st August, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area. Number of Persons on Register at 31st August, 1931. Inc. (+) Dec. (-)

| 1 | | at | t 31st Au | gust, 1931 | | compar | ed with |
|-----|--|------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|--|
| - | Area. | | Wo- | Juven- | m-4-1 | 27th July, | |
| 10 | | Men. | men. | iles. | Total. | 1931. | 1930. |
| - | THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T | 000.11 | | 11000 | 970 000 | 1 MO00 | 1 700 |
| | London Division | 200,144 | 58,900 | 11,655 | 270,699 | NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY. | + 100,561 |
| | South-Eastern Division | 81,593 | 15,272 | 6,044 | 102,909 | + 8,830 | + 38,683 |
| H | Brighton | 3,145 3,958 | 649 | | 4,173 5,355 | + 427 | + 1,654 + 1,507 |
| | Chatham Ipswich | 3,396 | 401 | 304 | 4,101 | + 164 | + 997 |
| 1 | Ipswich Norwich | 4,648 | 1,769 | 262 4,412 | 6,679 82,601 | + 7.781 | + 451 + 34,074 |
| | Rest of Division South-Western | 3847.727.930 | | | | \$2,000,500,007.40 | SECULIAR SECU |
| | Dinision | 95,863 16,353 | 18,359 5,101 | 6,698 | 120,920 | 1- 514 | 1 1 3 501 |
| | Bristol Plymouth Portsmouth | 7,05 | 1,558 | 409 | 9,026 | + 148 | 3,361 + 1,967 + 2,371 |
| | Portsmouth Reading | 6,61 | 794 | 716 | 2,577 | + 277 | 2 + 2,371 3 + 548 |
| | Southampton | 8,83 | 543 | 522 | 10,299 | + 55 + 46 + 55 | + 3,332 |
| | Swindon | 2,24 52,93 | 6 365 7 9,111 | 2,943 | 2,858 | + 55. | $\begin{array}{c} + & 1,681 \\ + & 23,498 \end{array}$ |
| | Rest of Division Midlands Division | 284.13 | 8 110.851 | 19,530 | 414,519 | 1+ 7,650 | 5 +124.309 |
| | Birmingham | 49,21 11,65 | 4 22,734 | 3,091 | 75,039 | + 3,57 - 1,16 | $9 + 21,807 \\ + 2,684$ |
| | Coventry Cradley Heath | 0 51 | 2 2,009 | 396 | 9,91 | + 59 | 3 + 3 431 |
| | Derby | 1000 | 6 2,548 5 7,443 | 768 | 10,772 | + 69 | 3 + 5,217 1 + 3,560 |
| | Leicester Northampton | 3.94 | 7 1.766 | 359 | 6,072 | + 24 + 2,55 | 8 + 1,510 |
| | Nottingham | | 5 6,492 | 927 | 22,24 | + 2,55 + 1,73 | 8 + 6,685 |
| | Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent | 20.94 | 3 14.75 | 1.664 | 37.362 | 2 - 2.02 | 1 + 7.443 |
| | Walsall | 7,39 | 9 2,76 | 871 | 11.030 | + 17 + 28 | 3 + 2.860 |
| | West Bromwich Wolverhampton | 12,11 | 1 1,52 | 740 | 15 95 | 1 + 67 | $5 + 2,222 \\ 0 + 3,575$ |
| 1 | Rest of Division | | 4 39,79 | 9 8,733 | 176,99 | + 13 | 2 + 59,245 |
| 1 | North-Eastern Division | 475.41 | 6 101,66 | 31,845 | 608,92 | 6 - 14,00 | 0 + 163,612 |
| 1 | Barnsley | 10,02 | 8 1.33 | 6 501 | 11.86 | 5 - 455 | 3 - 1496 |
| | Bradford Darlington | 4.53 | 51 | 6 449 | 5,49 | 11+ 5 | 9 + 1.305 |
| 1 | Dewsbury Doncaster | | 5 1,84 | 6 434 | 5.09 | 5 - 86 4 + 6,65 | 2 + 639 |
| | Doncaster Gateshead | 10.79 | 6 1 97 | 7 1.003 | 13.72 | 6 + 41 | 2 + 3 226 |
| 1 | Grimsby | 3,87 | 45 | 5 233 | 4.56 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 18 + 1,870 |
| | Halifax Hartlepools | 70,45 | 10 71 | 4 692 | 12.24 | 6 1 50 | 1211 3 197 |
| | Huddersfield | 7,29 | 5,74 | 8 791 | | 6 + 1 | 10 + 5.422 |
| | Hull Leeds | | 2,21 11 14,14 | 2 808 5 1,635 | 17,75 | 0 - | 10 + 2,545 $1 + 12,186$ |
| | Lincoln | 4.16 | 56 50 | 2 436 | 5,10 | 4 + | 1,366 |
| | Middlesbrough Newcastle-on- | 17,5 | 1,03 | 845 | 19,39 | 9 + 1,08 | 37 + 3,025 |
| | Tyne | 22,0 | 28 4,18 | 1,658 | 27,87 | | 59 + 7,234 |
| | Rotherham | 7,8 | 071 0 65 | 71 7 493 | 9,02 59,16 | | $\frac{35}{92} - \frac{3,451}{16,552}$ |
| | Sheffield South Shields | 12,4 | 08 81 73 | 938 | 13,98 | 2 + 42 | 29 + 3,162 |
| | Shemeld South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wakefield York | 11,0 | 81 73 | 694 1,412 | 12,50 | | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | Wakefield | 6,4 | 76 2,22 48 1,49 | 539 | 8,48 | 3 - 1,4 36 - 1,0 4 + 3 | 34 + 3,031 |
| | York Rest of Division | 3,5 | 54 80 | 239 55 11,707 | | | 50 + 1,023 $36 + 70,207$ |
| - | North-Western | | | | 1000 B 1000 | (A) 140 (S) | |
| | Division Accrington | 71 | 47 223,25 52 5,98 | 33,096 609 | | $\frac{36}{11} + \frac{26}{11} = \frac{6}{11}$ | $ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | Ashton-under- | | 8383 16000 50 | DE LOS DE | 13000013 | (0) | |
| | Lyne Barrow | FA | 14 4,87 | 77 709 33 470 | | | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 8 | Barrow Birkenhead | . 10,0 | 00 1,3 | 71 903 | 12,2 | 74 + 1,0 | 17 + 4,265 |
| | Blackburn Blackpool | 7.0 | 18 16,22 | 26 1,115 24 155 | | | 99 - 2,170 + 912 |
| | Bolton | . 14,6 | 56 10,18 | 89 1,075 | 25,9 | 20 + 3,7 | 53 + 1,086 |
| | Burnley Bury | 1 1 1 | 19 10,0 48 4,1 | 87 736 93 338 | 19,1 | | 76 - 1,550 $23 + 1,385$ |
| | Chorley | . 4,2 | 66 2,9 | 97 308 | 7,5 | 711 + 5 | 43 - 2,167 |
| | Liverpool | . 75,5 | 55 15,8 69 21,5 | 11 6,615 | 97,9 | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 52 + 20,982 $11 + 13,846$ |
| 130 | Manchester Nelson | . 3.9 | 94 4,1 | 26 285 | 8,4 | 05 + 1,2 | 39 - 10 |
| | Oldham | . 23,7 | 04 16,4 | 92 1,535 | | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $65 + 6,119 \\ 07 - 476$ |
| 200 | Rochdale | . 8,6 | 17 7,2 | 22 700 | 16,5 | 39 + | 7 + 2,981 |
| | St. Helens | 9.1 | 72 1.1 | 70 506 | 10,8 | 48 - 8 | 74 + 2,779 $74 + 5,318$ |
| | Stockport | 61 | 19 5,2 | 97 535 | 11.9 | 51 + 7 | 12 + 1.151 |
| | Warrington Wigan | . 5,1 | 99 1,3 | 46 696 | 7,2 | | $62 + 2,090 \\ + 1,003$ |
| | Rest of Division | 123,5 | 42 71,1 | 21 10,016 | 6 204,6 | 79 + 4,7 | 83 + 27,262 |
| | Scotland Division Aberdeen | 274,8 | 22 76.9 | 39 20,832 87 468 | 372,5 | $\begin{vmatrix} 93 \\ 89 \\ + \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1,3 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$ | $ \begin{array}{r} 85 + 122,923 \\ 81 + 2,774 \end{array} $ |
| | Clydebank | . 8.1 | 33 1.8 | 87 606 | 6 10,6 | 26 - 2 | 79 + 6,059 |
| | Dundee | 13,8 | 13,8 159 4,5 | 28 1,410 17 1,01 | 29,0 | $\begin{vmatrix} 87 - 9,4 \\ 87 + 1,1 \end{vmatrix}$ | $\frac{13}{70} + \frac{8,664}{4,202}$ |
| 100 | Glasgow | 95,4 | 87 21,8 | 99 7,13 | 8 124,5 | 24 + 7.4 | 21 + 39,536 |
| | Greenock . | | 737 2,2 179 7 | 73 1,32° 17 588 | 17,3 | 37 + 8 84 - 7 | 361 + 9,644 711 + 4,076 |
| | Paisley | . 5,9 | 973 2,1 | 43 700 | 6 8,8 | 22 + | 3.512 |
| 18 | Rest of Division | 106,3 | 371 27,8 | 88 7,578 | 8) 141 8 | 37 + 14 | $\frac{160}{357} + \frac{44,456}{50,291}$ |
| | OJim | 183,9 | $ \begin{array}{ccc} 9,3 \\ 881 \\ 2,3 \end{array} $ | 76 1,00 | 5 17,7 | 62 + | 571 + 2,995 |
| 20 | Llanelly . | . 5,4 | 115 3 | 57 27 | 1 6 1 | 43 + | $ \begin{array}{r} 177 + 929 \\ 765 + 1,003 \end{array} $ |
| 1 | Swansea . | 10,6 | 805 | 81 93 | 2 12 4 | 18 + | 200 + 2,509 |
| 7 | Rest of Division | 144,2 | 270 5,1 | 35 6,19 | 7 155,6 | 02 + 4.0 | 644 + 42,855 $616 + 5,324$ |
| | Northern Ireland . Belfast | 28.9 | 910 13.9 | | 4 44,2 | 28 + | 451 + 5,602 |
| 8 | Londonderry . | 2,4 | 115 1,3 | 47 10 | 8 3,8 | 70 + | 326 + 285 |
| i, | Tinharan | | | 324 7 24 5 | | | 131 1 254 |
| , | Newry | 1.0 | | | | 328 + | 47 - 1,432 |
| В | Rest of Norther Ireland | n 11,7 | 713 5.5 | 566 56 | 9 17. | 348 + | 766 + 1,147 |
| 1 | 200 322 0 100 | | | | | | |
| L. | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 2,055, | 119 637,7 | 05 140,89 | 8 2,833, | 722 + 50, | 485 + 727,841 |
| 200 | | 100000 | - | Carried States | The second second | | ~ 1 |

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH AUGUST, 1931.

| | | Boys. | | AL Kanna | Girls. | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Division. | Insured 16 and under 18. | Uninsured 14 and under 18. | Total. | Insured 16 and under 18. | Uninsured 14 and under 18, | Total. |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales | 3,355 1,404 1,552 6,290 11,509 9,684 6,534 3,473 | 3,563 1,689 1,978 3,749 6,925 7,659 4,311 2,233 | 6,918 3,093 3,530 10,039 18,434 17,343 10,845 5,706 | 2,147 1,175 1,121 5,574 5,542 8,243 4,517 737 | 2,811 1,647 1,907 3,529 7,601 7,499 4,702 2,125 | 4,958 2,822 3,028 9,103 13,143 15,742 9,219 2,862 |
| Great Britain | 43,801 | 32,107 | 75,908 | 29,056 | 31,821 | 60,877 |

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 3RD AUGUST, 1931.

| Division. | Num | ber of Vacancies Filled. | | Juveniles placed in fir situation since leaving School. | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Воув. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales | 4,830 1,003 1,050 1,748 1,614 806 408 | 4,166 742 1,039 1,929 1,560 972 366 | 8,996 1,745 2,089 3,677 3,174 1,778 | 1,534 282 250 551 572 274 112 | 1,469 157 246 715 601 387 103 | 3,003 439 496 1,266 1,173 661 215 |
| Great Britain | 11,459 | 10,774 | 22,233 | 3,575 | 3,678 | 7,253 |

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

| | | mated insured | | | tage U | | | t |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Division. | | y, 1930. | | Boys. | | | Girls. | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Wholly unemployed. | Tempo- rarily stopped | Total. | Wholly unem- | Tempo- rarily stopped | Total |
| London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes | 116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000 | 105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000 | 3·7 3·3 3·5 4·3 7·5 7·7 9·3 6·3 0·4 | 0·0 0·3 0·5 3·0 4·6 3·9 2·0 5·1 | 3.7 3.6 4.0 7.3 12.1 11.6 11.3 11.4 0.4 | 2·8 3·5 3·8 3·7 6·0 6·3 7·2 7·4 0·4 | 0·2 1·0 1·1 4·3 4·4 4·8 2·8 2·5 | 3·0 4·5 4·9 8·0 10·4 11·1 10·0 9·9 0·4 |

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 26TH AUGUST, 1931.

| ASSESSED OF THE PARTY OF THE PA | | Ave | rage D | aily | Attenda | ances. | | | Total N Separa | ate |
|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------|---|----------|
| | Juni | or Ins | truction | | itres an | d | Exist Edu tion | ca- | Individ who has attendant | led |
| Division. | Claim | ants. | Non | ints. | Tota | al. | Inst tion (Cla | im- | 1st Ap 1931 | |
| 200,000 | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | J.I. Centres and Classes. | Existing |
| London SEastern SWestern Midlands NEastern NWestern Scotland Wales | 623 233 163 1,204 3,147 2,949 1,936 431 | 192 100 626 712 2,224 943 | 2 40 789 207 172 | 10 2 16 22 191 19 78 | 1,244 3,936 3,156 2,108 | 202 102 642 734 2,415 962 | | | 5,969 2,063 2,109 6,823 15,426 20,209 11,267 6,596 | 31 |
| Gt. Britain | 10,686 | 5,021 | 1,718 | 338 | 12,404 | 5,359 | | | 70,462 | 1,00 |

There were 51 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 25 for girls, and 21 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 10 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 4 for girls, and 2 mixed classes. Thirty-seven centres and 11 classes were closed for holidays.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

14TH JULY TO 10TH AUGUST, 1931.

The following Table gives, for the period from 14th July to 10th August, 1931, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A .- Number of Claims.

| - | Men. | Women. | Juveniles. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Fresh and renewal claims made | 817,001 | 252,847 | 42,405 | 1,112,253 |
| Average number of claims current | 1,911,878 | 561,769 | 55,780 | 2,529,42 |

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Benefit

| Ground on which referred. | Benefit Allowed. | Dis- allowed. | Total. |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| First Statutory Condition (applies to juvenil only) | es 10 | 278 | 288 |
| Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years and less than 30 contribu- tions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), Women | 47 38 | 216 66 | 263 104 |
| U.I. Act 1927) J | 85 | 282 | 367 |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Men Women | 2,834 2,549 | 5,258 6,355 | 8,092 8,904 |
| Total | 5,383 | 11,613 | 16,996 |
| Employment left voluntarily without $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} 	ext{Men} & 	ext{Women} \\ 	ext{just cause} & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{array} \right\}$ | 1,954 1,287 190 | 3,122 2,693 613 | 5,076 3,980 803 |
| Total | 3,431 | 6,428 | 9,859 |
| $\operatorname{Employment}$ lost through misconduct $\left\{egin{array}{l} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juvenil} \end{array} ight.$ | | 2,517 792 531 | 4,122 1,465 736 |
| Total | 2,483 | 3,840 | 6,323 |
| Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Juveni | | 1,069 3,287 325 | 1,517 4,067 363 |
| Total | 1,266 | 4,681 | 5,947 |
| Not unemployed Men Women Juveni | | 2,290 729 147 | 2,824 828 160 |
| Total | 646 | 3,166 | 3,812 |
| Not capable of work, or not available \{ \begin{aligned} \text{Men} \\ \text{Women} \\ \text{for work} & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots | 244 470 les 11 | 522 1,505 38 | 766 1,975 49 |
| Total | 725 | 2,065 | 2,790 |
| Other grounds Men Women | 417 n 115 les 27 | 2,496 770 182 | 2,913 885 209 |
| Total | 559 | 3,448 | 4,007 |
| Total $\left\{egin{array}{lll} \operatorname{Men} \\ \operatorname{Women} \\ \operatorname{Juven} \end{array}\right\}$ | | 17,490 16,197 2,114 | 25,573 22,208 2,608 |
| Grand Total | 14,588 | 35,801 | 50,389 |

C .- Trade Dispute* Cases.

| | Benefit Allowed. | Benefit Dis- allowed. | Total. |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers | 171 | 1,907 | 2,078 |
| Appeals against disallowances by Men Insurance Officers dealt with by Women Courts of Referees Juveniles | 43 | 86 9 1 | 129 9 3 |
| Total Appeals | 45 | 96 | 141 |

* 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.

^{*} Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.
† Closed for holidays.

Appeals by Insurance Officers

Appeals by Associations ...

Decisions of Courts of Referees. First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles

only) ...

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

Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...

Employment left voluntarily without just

cause ...
Employment lost through misconduct ...
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions

Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work

Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...

Decisions by Umpire.

1 week.

...

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT

CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

The following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit, who were out of a situation and were on the

ployment benefit, who were out of a situation and were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 24th August, 1931, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended

Men: 21-64 ... 69,285 62,558 56,404 44,700 232,947 1,024,816 1,257,763 Young men: 18-20 6,722 6,642 6,647 4,287 24,298 85,707 110,005 Boys: 16-17 ... 2,108 1,706 1,450 927 6,191 13,318 19,509 Young women: 1,21-64 ... Young women: 21-64 ... 2,967 3,051 2,960 2,637

Men: 21-64 ... 5.5 5.0 4.5 3.5 18.6 81.5 100.0 Young men: 18-20 6.1 6.0 6.1 3.9 22.1 77.9 100.0 Boys: 16-17 ... 10.8 8.7 7.4 4.8 31.7 68.3 100.0 Women: 21-64... 3.3 3.8 4.0 2.8 13.9 86.1 100.0

Number who had been on the Register

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

Total, 4 weeks 4 weeks.

More than 4 weeks.

2,967 3,051 2,999 2,021 11,038 40,112 51,150 496 3,200 6,144 9,344

... 93,132 87.062 81,263 61,627 323,084 1,451,650 1,774,734

Percentages.

5·8 6·0 5·9 3·9 21·6 78·4 100·0 12·1 8·9 7·9 5·3 34·2 65·8 100·0

Appeals by Insurance Officers ...
Appeals by Associations ...
Appeals by Claimants

period.

Girls: 16-17

Girls: 16-17 ...

Appeals by Claimants

356

D .- Decisions by Umpire.*

Total

Total ...

Total ..

Grand Total 462 1,351

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 10TH MARCH TO 10TH AUGUST, 1931.

Benefit Allowed.

Benefit Disallowed.

199

96 17

113

105 42 3

150

329 129 4

84

571

35,200

4,259 4,271 3,557

567

497

2,533

242 187 10

439

177 83 1

261

434 208

651

853 478 20

Benefit Dis-allowed.

1,605

1,978

33,632 20,960

25,817 18,054 11,623 20,371

87,334 206,063 293,39

8,586

1,395

2,384 1,699 3,639

72,023 107,223

Total.

638

374

250

801

1,182 607 24

1,813

Total

2,54

9,15

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. September, 1931.

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 24th August, 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. 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. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Numbers. | | |
| Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 977,178 356,814 | 17,988 | 271,467 94,639 | 8,501 | 1,275,134 451,453 |
| Total | 1,333,992 | 17,988 | 366,106 | 8,501 | 1,726,587 |
| Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 402,414 8,604 | 13,038 | 179,659 6,155 | 10,935 | 606,046 14,759 |
| Total | 411,018 | 13,038 | 185,814 | 10,935 | 620,805 |
| Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 101,051 8,812 | 250 | 1,940 206 | 19 | 103,260 9,018 |
| Total | 109,863 | 250 | 2,146 | 19 | 112,278 |
| Insured non-claimants* | 45,101 | 9,848 | 14,086 | 7,427 | 76,462 |
| Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 1,480,643 419,331 | 31,276 9,848 | 453,066 115,086 | 19,455 7,427 | 1,984,440 551,692 |
| Total | 1,899,974 | 41,124 | 568,152 | 26,882 | 2,536,132 |
| | | | Percentages | • | |
| Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 73·3 26·7 | 100.0 | 74·1 25·9 | 100-0 | 73·9 26·1 |
| Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 97·9 2·1 | 100.0 | 96·7 3·3 | 100.0 | 97·6 2·4 |
| Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 92·0 8·0 | 100.0 | 90·4 9·6 | 100.0 | 92·0 8·0 |
| Total (including non- claimants): Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 77·9 22·1 | 76·1 23·9 | 79·7 20·3 | 72·4 27·6 | 78·2 21·8 |

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

| A ATALO | Five weeks ended 29th August, 1931. | Four weeks ended 25th July, 1931. | Five weeks ended 30th August, 1930. |
|---|--|--|--|
| 10.00 | £ | £ | £ |
| Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional | 1,490,000 1,270,000 | 1,375,000 1,190,000 | 1,480,000 1,270,000 |
| Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930) | 3,805,000 | 3,035,000 | 3,110,000 |
| Total | 6,565,000 | 5,600,000 | 5,860,000 |
| Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury | 11,565,000 585,000 | 8,970,000 505,000 | 8,220,000 615,000 |
| Advances Other Items | 425,000 40,000 | 325,000 10,000 | 210,000 20,000 |
| Total | 12,615,000 | 9,810,000 | 9,065,000 |
| Treasury Advances outstanding | 97,550,000 | 91,920,000 | 47,230,000 |
| Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits | 1,840,000 | 1,420,000 | 980,000 |

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

INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

| Position with regard to First Statutory Condition. | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | | Numbers. | | |
| Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 977,178 356,814 | 17,988 | 271,467 94,639 | 8,501 | 1,275,134 451,453 |
| Total | 1,333,992 | 17,988 | 366,106 | 8,501 | 1,726,587 |
| Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 402,414 8,604 | 13,038 | 179,659 6,155 | 10,935 | 606,046 14,759 |
| Total | 411,018 | 13,038 | 185,814 | 10,935 | 620,805 |
| Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 101,051 8,812 | 250 | 1,940 206 | 19 | 103,260 9,018 |
| Total | 109,863 | 250 | 2,146 | 19 | 112,278 |
| Insured non-claimants* | 45,101 | 9,848 | 14,086 | 7,427 | 76,462 |
| Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 1,480,643 419,331 | 31,276 9,848 | 453,066 115,086 | 19,455 7,427 | 1,984,440 551,692 |
| Total | 1,899,974 | 41,124 | 568,152 | 26,882 | 2,536,132 |
| | | | Percentages | • | |
| Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 73·3 26·7 | 100.0 | 74·1 25·9 | 100-0 | 73·9 26·1 |
| Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 97·9 2·1 | 100.0 | 96·7 3·3 | 100-0 | 97·6 2·4 |
| Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 92·0 8·0 | 100.0 | 90·4 9·6 | 100.0 | 92·0 8·0 |
| Total (including non- claimants): Condition satisfied Not satisfied | 77·9 22·1 | 76·1 23·9 | 79·7 20·3 | 72·4 27·6 | 78·2 21·8 |

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

| to all the second | Five weeks ended 29th August, 1931. | Four weeks ended 25th July, 1931. | Five weeks ended 30th August, 1930. |
|---|--|--|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional | 1,490,000 1,270,000 | 1,375,000 1,190,000 | 1,480,000 1,270,000 |
| Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930) | 3,805,000 | 3,035,000 | 3,110,000 |
| Total | 6,565,000 | 5,600,000 | 5,860,000 |
| Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration | 11,565,000 585,000 | 8,970,000 505,000 | 8,220,000 615,000 |
| Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items | 425,000 40,000 | 325,000 10,000 | 210,000 20,000 |
| Total | 12,615,000 | 9,810,000 | 9,065,000 |
| Treasury Advances outstanding | 97,550,000 | 91,920,000 | 47,230,000 |
| Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits | 1,840,000 | 1,420,000 | 980,000 |

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. 350-351 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries. details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

UNEMPLOYMENT showed an increase during July.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of July, 1931, was 4,111,204, as compared with 4,082,596 at the end of June, 1931, and with 2,819,699 at the end of July, 1930. On 31st August, 1931,

the total was 4,324,560 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,989,686 at the end of July, 1931, 3,953,946 at the end of Juny, 1931, and 2,765,258 at the end of July,

3,955,946 at the end of June, 1931, and 2,765,258 at the end of July, 1930. On 31st August, 1931, the provisional total was 4,195,000. On the last day of July, 1931, 1,204,880 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,026,633 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,231,513, as compared with 2,353,657 at the end of June, 1931, and with 1,900,961 at the end of July, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st August, 1931, was 2,376,014 (provisional figure).

Among 4,197,100 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 31:0 per cent, were unemployed at 25th July, 1931.

are available, 31.0 per cent. were unemployed at 25th July, 1931, as compared with 29.7 per cent. at 27th June, 1931, and 20.5 per cent. at the end of July, 1930. In addition 19.1 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 17.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1931, and 13.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions

| | | Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month. | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Groups of Trade Unions. | Membership reported on at end of | Wholly Unemployed. | | On Short Time. | | |
| | July, 1931. | July, 1931. | June, 1931. | July, 1931. | June, 1931. | |
| Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :— | 140,700 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 27.3 | 26.2 | |
| Workers subject to seasonal influences Other workers Engineering and metal Chemical | 132,100 90,100 937,600 109,600 330,500 | 47.9 35.8 30.6 22.9 20.6 | 44·8 35·0 28·7 21·7 20·6 | 7·7 21·0 26·9] 22·4 38·9 | 6·8 18·4 25·7 20·8 35·3 | |
| Paper | 112,600 54,300 287,100 279,400 146,700 | 23·4 36·0 48·5 19·3 36·2 | 22·7 35·0 46·9 18·1 33·0 | 26·0 31·3 11·7 21·9 33·0 | 22.6 23.6 10.9 15.4 33.8 0.4 | |
| Building Printing Hairdressing Miscellaneous | 633,600 151,000 3,800 788,000 | 57·9 26·1 19·8 13·7 | 56.6 23.5 19.3 13.4 | 0·5 10·0 24·5 15·5 | 7·6 24·3 14·9 | |
| All Unions making Returns | 4,197,100 | 31.0 | 29.7 | 19-1 | 17 - 7 | |

FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed a further increase during August. The total

Unemployment showed a further increase during August. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of August was 53,232 (39,700 men and 13,532 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 50,292, and at the end of August, 1930, 12,031.

At the beginning of August the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation; showed a decline of 8.42 per cent. as compared with August, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e. working less than 48 hours per week) was 33.29 at the beginning of August, 1931, as compared with 3.23 at the beginning of August, 1930.

SWITZERLAND.§

Returns from 187 unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 353,034 members 3.6 per cent. were totally unemployed, and 9.7 per cent. partially so, at the end of June, 1931. At the end of March, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 5.7 and 12.6 and at the end of June, 1930, 1.7 and 5.7.

AUSTRIA.

Unemployment increased during July. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 194,364 (including 88,611 in Vienna), as compared with 191,150 (85,250 in Vienna) at the end of June, 1931, and 153,188 (73,178 in Vienna) at the end of July, 1930.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th August, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th September, 1931. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 28th August, and 4th September, 1931.

Paris.

† See the March issue of this GAZETTE, page 111.

§ La Vie Economique, August, 1931. Berne.

|| Statistische Nachrichten, 27th August, 1931. Vienna.

During July there was an increase in the number unemployed. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 637,531 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 573,593 at the end of June, and 342,061 at the end of July, 1930. In addition, 25,821 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 24,206 at the end of June and 24,209 at the end of July, 1930.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark during July; but in Sweden it showed little change.

Denmark.†—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that, out of 294,419 workpeople, 12·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of July, 1931, as compared with 11·3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 9.3 per cent. at the end of July,

Sweden.‡—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st July, 1931, was $12\cdot0$ as compared with $11\cdot7$ at 30th June, and $7\cdot5$ at 31st July, 1930.

POLAND.§

Unemployment showed a slight decrease in August. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges at 29th August, 1931, was 251,600, as compared with 261,100 at the end of July, and 176,810 at the end of August, 1930. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 68,700, 72,600 and 71,839 respectively.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Unemployment decreased in June. The total number of unem ployed registered at Employment Exchanges in June, 1931, was 220, 038, as compared with 249,686 in May, and 73,464 in June, 1930.

JAPAN.||

Unemployment increased in March. The total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in that month was 396,828, as compared with 387,460 in February and 351,589 in March, 1930.

UNITED STATES.¶

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 46,058 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,491,521 workpeople in July, 1931, showing a decrease of 2.0 per cent. as compared with the total employed in these establishments in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 4.8 per cent.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1931, is 70.4, as compared with 72.2 for June, and with 81.6 for July, 1930.

Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 26.0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in August, 1931, as compared with 26.0 per cent. in July, 1931, and 22.0 per cent. in August, 1930.

NEW ZEALAND.**

Unemployment increased in June. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 29th June, 1931, was 45,264, as compared with 40,507 at 25th May. These totals include respectively 34,049 and 24,329 men receiving partial employment under the Unemployment Board's schemes for relief.

CANADA.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further improvement. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms with an aggregate of 956,238 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st August, 1931, as compared with 943,419 on 1st July, an increase of 1.4 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for August, 1931, is 105.2, as compared with 103.8 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 118.8 on 1st August, 1930.†† At the end of July, 1931, 16.2 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 16.3 per cent. at the end of June, and 9.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1930.‡‡

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

† Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th August, 1931. Copenhagen.
† Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs. Stockholm.
§ Wiadomosei Statytsyczne, 5th September, 1931. Warsaw.
|| International Labour Review, August-September, 1931. Geneva.
|| Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, July, 1931, and American Federationist, September, 1931. Washington.
*** Monthly Abstract of Statistics, July, 1931. Wellington, N.Z.
† The August Employment Situation, 1930. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Ottawa.

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

* 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.

Total ... 5.2 4.9 4.6 3.5 18.2 81.8 100.0

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

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

24,150

2,050

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £24,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 284,000 workpeople and in an increase of £2,050 in those of nearly 22,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

21,750

| Group of Industries. | Approx Number of affect | ximate Workpeople ed by | of Cha | d Amount ange in Wages. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cloup of Industrial | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases |
| Mining and Quarrying Metal Other | 18,000 | 125,000 119,000 40,000 | £ 1,550 500 | £ 12,300 6,600 5,250 |

284,000

The principal body of workpeople in the mining and quarrying group affected by decreases consisted of coal miners in Scotland, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by an amount equivalent to about 4\frac{3}{4} per cent. on current rates. Coal miners in Cumberland sustained a reduction equivalent to about 5\frac{3}{4} per cent. on current rates, and there was a small reduction (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were reduced in August included shale miners and oil workers in Scotland, cast stone makers, and ironstone miners in Lincolnshire.

Workpeople in the metal group whose wages were reduced included Workpeople in the metal group whose wages were reduced included various classes of iron and steel workers, among whom those employed in steel-melting shops and in steel-rolling mills in a number of districts in England and Scotland sustained a reduction of 1½ per cent. on their standard basis rates (generally equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates); iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands a reduction equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates; and steel workers at Sheffield a reduction amounting for the higher-paid men to 2s. 6d. per week, or 5d. per shift. Workpeople rates; and steel workers at Sheffield a reduction amounting for the higher-paid men to 2s. 6d. per week, or 5d. per shift. Workpeople employed in the light castings industry had their wages reduced by 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week in the case of adult timeworkers, and by 2s. 6d. per week in that of pieceworkers. Other bodies of workpeople in this group who sustained reductions included keg and drum makers (under a Trade Board order), lower-paid men at timplate works, malleable ironfounders at Walsall, and nut and bolt makers in the Midlands. Under cost of living sliding scales there were in the Midlands. Under cost-of-living sliding scales there were increases in the wages of electrical cable-makers and of chain makers.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced included retail bespoke tailors in Scotland (under a Trade Board order), woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire, shoe and slipper makers in the Rossendale district, and the employees of various Local Authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There was an increase in wages for hosiery workers at Hawick, due to a cost-of-living sliding scale.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported during August affected coal miners in Scotland, whose hours were slightly increased on average in the case of underground workers, and reduced in that of surface workers

Of the total decrease of £24,150 per week, about £12,300 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including £600 under cost-of-living sliding scales agreed upon by such bodies; other cost-of-living sliding scales accounted for £1,400, while sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel) or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) accounted for £3,200. Of the remainder, nearly £350 was due to arbitration or mediation, and the balance the result of direct negotiation between the parties, or of independent action on the direct negotiation between the parties, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £1,700.

Nearly the whole of the total increase of £2,050 per week was due

to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1931.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1931, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes:—

| Group of Industries. | Approxima of Worl affected | te Number repeople† by Net | Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Group of Industries. | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. | |
| Coal Mining | 2,500 | 350,000 | £ 20 | £ 40,400 | |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 30.00.0 A | 27,000 | *** | 2,350 | |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc Iron and Steel | 1,000 3,350 | 122,500 66,000 | 30 275 | 18,400 9,100 65,600 | |
| Engineering‡ Other Metal Textile Clothing | 100 3,500 350 | 342,000 146,000 361,000 25,750 | 30 130 90 95 | 21,800 48,500 3,750 2,050 | |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc | 1,250 250 | 11,750 44,500 5,500 | 25 | 8,700 750 | |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc | 1,100 | 498,000 | 110 | 43,500 | |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Transport: | 1,100 12,500 | 31,500 438,000 | 210 1,925 | 3,200 51,500 | |
| Public Administration Services Other | 3,400 150 | 63,500 56,000 | 430 30 | 5, 350 9, 800 | |
| Total | 30,550 | 2,589,000 | 3,400 | 334,750 | |

In the corresponding eight months of 1930 there were net increases of £57,300 in the weekly wages of 756,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £111,400 in those of 1,031,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Agriculture | Shropshire | 9 Aug. | Male workers | Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 6d. or 1s. per week for those 15 years of age and over, the rate for those under 15 remaining unchanged leaving minimum rates for a week of 54 hours: 10s. at 14, increasing each year to 24s. at 18 and 31s. 6d. at 21 and over. |
| | Cumberland | 17-24 Aug. | | Minimum percentage addition payable on basis rates reduced from 30 to 22½, subject to total wages not falling below 6s. 10d. per shift for adult day wage men, 6s. 6d. per shift for youths 18 to 21 years of age, and 3s. 8d. per shift for women. |
| Coal Mining | Warwickshire Scotland | l Aug. Beginning of 1st pay period | Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Decrease of 1 per cent. on oldstrates of 1511, extended extended experience. cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, and from 38 to 40 at certain other collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced by \(\frac{1}{4}\). per day (to \(\frac{7}{8}\). \(\frac{1}{4}\). at the majority of the collieries).\(\frac{1}{1}\) Minimum percentage addition to 1888 basis rates reduced from 110 to 100; also subsistence allowances previously paid to day-wage surface workers reduced from a maximum of 1s. to 11\(\frac{1}{4}\). per surface \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and over from \(\frac{1}{4}\). The first of \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and over from \(\frac{1}{4}\). The first of \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and over from \(\frac{1}{4}\). The first of \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and over \(\frac{1}{4}\). The first of \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and over \(\frac{1}{4}\). The first of \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage and \(\frac{1}{4}\). The percentage are described as \(\frac{1}{4}\). |
| Coke, etc. Manufacture. | Cumberland | after 7 Aug. 15 Aug. | Cokemen and by-product workers. | shift for made workers under 18, from 8d. to 7\fmathfrak{1}d. per shift for female workers 18 and over, and from 4d. to 5\fmathfrak{1}d. per shift for female workers under 18.\fmathfrak{n} = Minimum percentage addition payable on standard base rates reduced from 30 to 22\fmathfrak{1}d, subject to the total wages of lower-paid men and youths not falling below the limits shown above for coal miners in Cumberland. |

* 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 showever, 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 70,000 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 minimum total wages quoted are the subsistence wages which have been operative since 1927. In the case of youths the "make-up" is not to exceed 6d. per shift.

| The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s 3d per day.

exceed 6d. per shift.

|| The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

|| See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." The subsistence allowance varies inversely with the gross daily wage, being now calculated to ensure total earnings of at least 6s. 8d. per shift for men with a gross daily wage of 5s. 8d. or over, 3s. 4d. per shift for youths with 2s. 10½d. or over, 4s. 9d. per shift for women with 4s. 1½d. or over, 2s. 4½d. per shift for girls with 2s. 0½d. or over, workers with a gross daily wage of less than the above amounts receiving the maximum allowance, and those with a gross daily wage equal to or exceeding 6s. 8d., 3s. 4d., 4s. 9d., and 2s. 4½d., per shift in the case of men, youths, women and girls respectively, receiving no allowance. The previous limits of payment exceeded these four amounts by 4d., 2d., 2d., 2d., and 1½d. respectively.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Coke, etc. Manufacture (continued). | South Wales and Monmouthshire. | 27 June | Cokemen and by-product workers. | Percentages payable on standard base rates reduced by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at those works where the previous percentages were 30, $32\frac{1}{2}$ and 35, and by 7 per cent. at works where the previous percentage was $40.*$ |
| (| North Lincolnshire | 2 Aug. | Ironstone miners and quarrymen | Decrease of 1% per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20% per cent. above the standard, subject to previous additions and bonuses. |
| Other Mining and | Newcastle - on - Tyne and Gateshead dis- | 1 July | Freestone quarry workers (certain classes). | Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rate after change for quarrymen, stone planing, machine men, and grindstone turners, 1s. 6d. per |
| Quarrying. | scotland | 5 Aug. | Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works (except apprentices). | Decrease of 5 per cent. on tonnage and shift rates ruling at 18th October, 1927. |
| Artificial Stone Manufacture | Various districts in Great Britain.§ | Pay day in week ending 29 Aug. | Workpeople employed in the cast stone industry. | Decrease of \$\frac{4}{d}\$. per hour in the minimum rate for adult timeworkers (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\$\frac{1}{d}\$.), and of 5\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. for pieceworkers; boys to have their wages reduced by half the amount applicable to adult timeworkers.\$ |
| Firebrick Manufacture. | Stourbridge, Dudley, Brierley Hill, Kingswinford, Lye and Rowley Regis. | 1st pay day after { 17 Aug. | Male workers Female workers | Decrease of 2s. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for those 18 and under 21, and of 9d. per week for those winder 18. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers include: labourers, 44s.; brickmakers, 57s. 6d.; boys and youths, 12s. 9d. at 14, increasing each year to 35s. 6d. at 20. (See Decision 1517 of the Industrial Court on page 368). Decrease of 1s. 3d. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and pieceworkers 18 years of age and over, and for pieceworkers under 18 working in setting, drawing and loading gangs, etc., and of 9d. per week for dayworkers under 18. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers 18 and over, 27s. 3d. (See Decision 1517 of the Industrial Court on page 368). |
| Pig Iron Manufacture. | North Lincolnshire | 2 Aug. | Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. | Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 20½ per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 11d. to 1d. per shift for day-wage men on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10½d. per skift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 20½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift. Decrease of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 6 per cent. |
| | West of Scotland | 2 Aug. | Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces. | above the standard.¶ |
| A GOLD TO SEE THE SEE | Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lan- cashire. | 3 Aug. | Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges. | and from 30 to 212 for workpeople on ouse rates over 36. 186. Por shift.** |
| | Various districts in England†† and West of Scotland. | t 2 Aug. { | Men employed in steel-melting shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and | Decrease of 11 per cent. on the standard, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard (basic process) and at the standard (acid process). |
| | North-east Coast | 2 Aug. | labourers. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at pudding furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s. per shift); also youths and boys | cent. above the standard. Decrease† of $\frac{1}{12}$ of the total advance in wages given between August 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1st May, 1921, of $\frac{1}{182}$ of such advance. |
| | North-east Coast Area (except certain men employed | NO SOLETED SE | under 21 years of age. Men employed on direct production in steel-rolling mills. | o large thank and |
| Iron and | at Gateshead). Workington | 2 Aug. | Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers). Workpeople employed at steel works:— | cent. above the standard. |
| Steel Manufacture. | Barrow-in-Furness | 2 Aug < | Rail millmen Merchant millmen, enginemen cranemen, etc. Wire and hoop millmen | cent. above the standard. Decrease† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard. Percentage payable on basis rates reduced† from 35 to 32½ for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift and from 30 to 27½ for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift was perfectly the pe |
| | Scunthorpe West of Scotland | The street of | Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers. Millmen, gas producermen, engine men, eranemen, firemen and mil labourers, semi-skilled worker and general labourers employee | cent. above the standard. Decrease† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard. |
| | The state of the s | 1st full | in steel rolling mills. Men employed in open hearth an electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shop with ancillary men and service men. | Consolidated shift war bonus of 17s. 6d. per week of 6 shifts reduce to 15s., subject to plain time datal workers on base rates und 5s. 9d. per shift having their base rates increased as follow: base rates under 5s. 9d. per shift and down to 5s. 5d., ½d. p. shift; under 5s. 5d. to 5s. 1d., 1d. per shift; under 5s. 1d. 4s. 9d., 1½d. per shift; under 4s. 9d. to 4s. 5d., 2d. per shift under 4s. 5d. to 4s. 1d., 2½d. per shift; under 4s. 1d. to 3s. 9d. 3d. per shift †† |
| | Sheffield | pay period following 29 Aug.‡‡ | Men employed in crucible steemelting departments. | Consolidated shift war bonus reduced by 5d. per shift, leaving latt 1s. 4d. per shift, plus 17½ per cent. on datal rate and tonna earnings for productive workers, and 2s. 6d. per shift for day workers, subject to plain time datal workers on basis rates und 5s. 9d. per shift receiving the same increases as above.‡‡ |
| | Access on a second | 1 10 75 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Youths 18 to 21 years of age en ployed in steel trades generally. | |

These reductions were made as the result of an Award issued 10th August, by an Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. (See Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

The reductions described are in accordance with an agreement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cast Stone Industry.

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The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st August—in most cases this was 2nd August.

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**In addition to the above percentages on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. for other men on the same rates.

**In addition to the above percentages on base rates, which vary inversely in amount with the base rates, range from ½d. and 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d., and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. for other men on the same rates.

†* Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

†* Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

†* This reduction is the second installment of a general reduction operating in two stages, the first installment—involving reductions of similar amounts—the same rates are supported by the first full pay period following 27th June. The effect of the increases in base rates was to modify the full reduction of 5s. per having operated from the first full pay period following 27th June. The effect of the increases in base rates was to modify the full

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Keg and Drum Manufacture. | Great Britain | 31 Aug. | Workpeople employed in the manufacture of kegs and drums. | New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts resulting in decreases varying for male workers from \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, to \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, per hour in the general minimum time-rates, and for female workers from \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, to \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, per hour in both time and piece-rates. General minimum time-rates after change: male workers: \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, per hour for workers under 15 years of age, increasing to \$1\frac{1}{4}d\$, per hour at 21 years of age and over; female workers: \$2\frac{3}{4}d\$, per hour for workers under 15 years of age, increasing to \$6\frac{3}{4}d\$, per hour at 18 years of age and over. (See Notice of Order on page 368.) |
| Tinplate Manufacture. | South Wales and Monmouthshire. | 2 Aug. | Lower-paid workers | Ex-gratia bonus of 7½ per cent. previously paid to workers in receipt of basis rates of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift reduced to 5 per cent.* Total rate after change for labourers, 44s. 5d. per week (i.e., 5s. 6d. per day, plus 25 per cent., plus 7.625 per cent. on total). |
| Electrical Cable Manufacture. | Great Britain | Pay preceding 3rd pay day in Aug. | Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.). | Increase of 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. or 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 5½d. or 6d. per week for youths and girls 14 to 17 years, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over; pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly increased. Rates after change for lowest grades: men 21 years and over, 45s. 6d. or 50s. 11d. (according to district); women 18 years and over, 26s. 6d. |
| File Manufacture | Sheffield | 1st full pay period following 1 Aug. | Datal workers (except grinders and hand cutters). Pieceworkers (except grinders and hand cutters). File grinders (men and youths) | Decreases in bonus for male workers of 1s. 3d. per week of 47 hours for those in receipt of under 45s. per week (provided that no man shall be reduced to less than 40s. per week of 47 hours), 2s. 6d. per week on earnings from 45s. and under 47s. 6d., 3s. 9d. per week on earnings from 47s. 6d. and under 50s., and 5s. per week for those in receipt of 50s. and over, leaving a bonus of 12s. per week for the latter: female workers 18 years and up to 21 years to have their bonus reduced by 2s. per week (8s. to 6s.). Deduction of 7½ per cent. from piecework price lists, leaving such lists subject to a deduction of 17½ per cent. for men 21 years and over, and girls under 18, and 10 per cent. for women 18 and over. Deduction of 7½ per cent. from datal rates and piecework prices, leaving such rates and prices subject to a deduction of 17½ per cent. |
| | Great Britain | 1 Aug. | Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ¼ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾ in. up to and including ¼ in. | Increase† of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under the 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, 5½dd. per hour. Increase† of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1½d. per hour. |
| Chain, etc., Manufacture. | Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty- pridd. | lst full pay day in Aug. | 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 | Increase† of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Increase† of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Increase† of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Increase† of 3d. per cwt. |
| Farriery | Manchester, Hanley, and Stoke - on - Trent. Larger towns in Lancashire and Cheshire (except Manchester, Liverpool and Birkenhead).‡ Other towns in Lancashire and Cheshires, with | 31 Aug. | Farriers | Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}d\). Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 5d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\). Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 62s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d\). Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 62s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d\). per week; doormen, 59s. 6\(\frac{1}{2}d\). |
| Light Castings Manufacture. | Kendal and High Peak District. England and Scot- land. | 31 Aug. { | Men 21 years of age and over Youths and boys under 21 years of age. | Decreases in bonus of 1s. per week (20s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.) for time-workers earning less than 50s. per week, 1s. 6d. per week (20s. to 18s. 6d.) for timeworkers earning 50s. and over per week, and 2s. 6d. per week (12s. to 9s. 6d.) for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers include: England—labourers, 42s. per week; Scotland—moulders, 64s. 14d.; labourers, 43s. 6d. Decreases in bonus varying from 4d. to 1s. per week for timeworkers, and amounting to 1s. 7d. per week for pieceworkers 18 and under 21 years of age, and 7d. per week for pieceworkers under 18. |
| Malleable Ironfounding. | Walsall | Week ending 15 Aug. | Workpeople employed in the malleable ironfounding trade. | Decrease of 5 per cent. on time rates and also in percentage payable on piece prices. Percentage addition after change to piece price lists: cupola men, 30 per cent.; crucible work or tub men, 35 per cent.; buckle men, 40 per cent. |
| Tube Manufacture. | Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts. | 10 Aug. | Fitting and socket makers employed in the welded tube trade. | Decrease of 10 per cent. on gross piecework prices—war bonus not to enter into calculations, nor to be altered. |
| Safe Making | Birmingham, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton | 1 Aug. | Steel safe engineers | Decrease of 5 per cent. on time and piece rates. Minimum time rate after change, 56s. 9d. per week. |
| Bolt and Nut Manufacture. | Districts. Birmingham and Darlaston District. | Pay preceding 28 Aug. | Pieceworkers employed in the machine bolt and nut trade. | Percentage addition to base piece rates reduced from 50 to 40, —in cases where the bonus is incorporated, the reduction to be 6½ per cent. on net prices. |
| Electric Welding. | Various districts in Scotland. | 27 Aug. | Electric welders | Decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (2s. to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.). |

* In addition to this percentage the workpeople mentioned receive the sliding-scale percentage addition of 2.625, making a total percentage of 7.625 payable on basis rates. The wages of workpeople in receipt of basis rates over 6s. 10½d. per shift remain unaltered at 2.625 per cent. above basis rates.

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

‡ Including Accrington, Altrincham, Ashton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Lancaster, Leigh, Middleton Nelson and District, Oldham (where the reduction operated from October, 1930), Ormskirk, Preston, Rochdale, Rossendale, Southport, Stockport, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes and Wigan.

§ Including Alsager, Bentham, Cheadle, Chester, Congleton, Crewe, Furness District, Garstang, Kirkham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, and Tarporley.

|| Under an Agreement between the Scottish Welding Employers' Association and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Woollen and Worsted Industry. | West Riding of York- shire (various firms).* | Aug. (various dates). | 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 pieceworkers and juveniles.* |
| Flannel Manufacture. | Rochdale and District | 15 Aug.† | Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of flannel. | Adjustment of basis rates of wages resulting in increases for some workers and reductions for others.† |
| Hosiery Manufacture. | Hawick | 1st full pay day in Aug. | Men and women Apprentices | Flat rate bonuses of 3s. 3d. per week for men and 2s. 6d. per week for women increased to 6s. 6d. and 5s. respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged. Flat rate bonus of 1s. 1 d. per week increased to 2s. 3d. per week, the bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged. |
| Elastic Web Weaving. | Leicester | 1st pay day after 21 Aug. | Male workers | Bonus reduced‡ from 11s, to 10s, 6d, in the £. |
| Machine Calico Printing. | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. | lst pay day in Sept.§ | Machine calico printers | Supplementary cost-of-living wage reducedt from 32.90 per cent, to 31.50 per cent, on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 17s, per week for journeymen and 11s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged. |
| Silk Dyeing and Finishing. | Macclesfield | Pay day in week ending 15 Aug. | Male workers Female workers 18 and over | Decreasest of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 13s. 9d. at 14 increasing each half-year to 27s. 1d. at 18 and to 45s. 11d. at 21 and over. Decreaset of 5d. per week (27s. 4d. to 26s. 11d.). |
| Hosiery Finishing, etc. | Nottingham | 1 Aug. { | Timeworkers:— Trimmers Auxiliary workers | Decrease; of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5d.). Decreases; for male workers of ¼d. or ½d. per hour (except for those 15, 16, 18 and 20 for whom there was no change), for female auxiliary workers of ¼d. per hour, and for menders of ¼d. or ½d. per hour. Rates after change for those 21 and over: men, 1s.; women—menders, 9¼d.; other workers, 7¼d. |
| | C. TO CHARLES TO COME OF SECURITY OF SEC | | Trimmers (other than web trimmers). Web trimmers | Bonus of 40 per cent. on list prices reduced; to 35 per cent. Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices reduced; to 20 per cent. |
| Shoe and Slipper Manufacture. | Rossendale district (including Bacup, Stacksteads, Raw- tenstall and | 12 or 14 Aug.§ | Shoe and slipper operatives | Decrease [‡] of 3½ per cent. on basis wages of 1920, leaving wages 30 per cent. below basis wages. |
| | Waterfoot). | | Workers on piecework time statement. Other male workers (with not less | Piecework time statement revised and extended; time rates to te applied to the statement to be 1d. per "log" hour less than previously for male workers in all Areas and ½d. or 1d. per "log" hour less for female workers in all Areas except Area 5 (where the rate remains unchanged). Minimum rates after change male workers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per "log" hour (according to area); female workers, 11d. to 1s. 2d. per "log" hour. (So Notice of Order on page 328 of August GAZETTE.) Decreases in the minimum time rates of ½d. or 1d. per hour for |
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring. | Scotland | 17 Aug{ | than five years' employment). | Grade I and II workers in all Areas and for Grade III workers in all Areas except Area 5 (where the rate remains unchanged), and of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) or $1d.$ per hour in the piecework basis time rates in all Areas definition of Grade III workers revised to include all who have completed five years' employment after the age of 14 (unless covered by Grade I or II), resulting in the case of workers newly brought within the definitions of Grade III in an increase of \(\frac{1}{2}d \) per hour in Area 4 and 1d. per hour in Area 5. Minimum time rates after change: Grade II workers, 1s., 1s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}d. \), or 1s. 2d. (according to area); Grade II, 11\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) or 1s. 1d.; Grade III, 11d or 1s.; piecework basis time rates. 1s. 1d., 1s. 14d. or 1s. 4d. |
| | | | Other female workers | or 1s.; piecework basis time rates, 1s. 1d., 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 4d. (See Notice of Order on page 328 of August GAZETTE.) Decreases in minimum rates for Grade I workers of ½d. or 1d. per hour in time rates and ½d. per hour in piecework basis time rate, the rates for other workers remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates: Grade I workers, 8d., 8½d. or 8¾d. (according to area); other workers after 4 years' employment after 14, 7d. or 7½d. (See Notice of Order on page 328 of August GAZETTE.) |
| Baking and Confectionery | Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey | 24 Aug. | Bakers and confectioners | Decreaset of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovensmen, 64s.; tablehands, 58s.; juniors—18 years, 23s.; 19, 28s.; 20, 38s. |
| Mill-Sawing | Leicester | 8 Aug. | Woodcutting machinists and saw- yers. | Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.). |
| | Birmingham and District. | 7 or 8 Aug.§ | Timeworkers | adult female workers and of proportionate amounts for juniors. Rates after change: skilled adult male workers, 1s. 5½d.; women |
| | DIS01100. | Pay day | Journeymen | Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced from 671 to 65. |
| Furniture Manufacture. | High Wycombe | for week ending 5 Sept. | Apprentices Cabinet makers, carvers, chair- | processes, 1s. 4½d.: windsor, cane and cheap rush bottom chair- makers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 4d. Decreasest of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Decreaset of ½d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate |
| | Nottingham | 1 Aug. | makers, french polishers, machin- ists, upholsterers, sanders by hand or machine and packers. Upholstresses and female polishers | amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change sanders (single band) and packers, 1s. 2½d.; other workers, 1s. 5½d |
| Building { | Leicester Inverness | 1 Aug. 1 Aug. | Plasterers Masons, joiners, slaters, plumbers | polishers, $9\frac{1}{2}d$. Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.) |
| Railway Service | Liverpool | 24 Aug. | and plasterers. Clerical, supervisory, and conciliation staffs employed by Overhead Railway Company. | |

^{*} 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 effected in most cases by withdrawing the special addition of 5 per cent. payable on basis rates and reducing the cost-of-living wage from 64 per cent. (paid on basis rates plus 5 per cent.) to 52 per cent. (paid on net basis rates), subject to a maximum of 15s. 7d. per week for adult timeworkers, and from 56·32 per cent. to 45·76 per cent. for pieceworkers. In some cases the reductions did not apply to certain ancillary classes, such as enginemen, firemen, mechanics, etc. The districts principally affected included Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, and Dewsbury. Reductions of similar amount had been made by various other firms in July (see page 319 of August GAZETTE).

† The change took effect as a result of an agreement arrived at by a Joint Committee representing the Rochdale and District Flannel Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions appointed to prepare a schedule of rates of wages based on the rates prevailing for similar work in the West Riding. The schedule came into operation on 15th August, but increases or decreases in wages were to be credited or debited to the workers from earlier dates.

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

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

| The reductions described are in accordance with the terms of a notice posted by members of the Birmingham and District Furniture Manufacturers and Allied Trades Association. The reduction was not formally accepted by the trade unions concerned.

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

| Industry. | District. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Galics.) |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Various Authorities in West Riding of Yorkshire.* | 1st full pay week in Aug. | Manual workers | Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour for Grade A, B and C areas, the rates in other areas to remain unchanged leaving minimum hourly rates for labourers as follows:—Grade A areas, 1s., Grade B, 11\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) Grade C, 11d., Grade D, 11d., Grade E, 10\(\frac{1}{2}d. \), Grade G, 9\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) |
| Local Govern- ment (Non- | (| 22 July | Carters employed in the works department. | Decrease of 1s. per week (54s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.). |
| Trading Services). | Dundee | 23 July | Cleansing department:— Carters, motormen and mates | Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: carters, 56s. 6d., motormen, 67s., mates, 56s. 6d. |
| | Dundee | 20 Aug. | Road scavengers, refuse collectors, depot men and stablemen. | Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: stablemen, 58s. 6d. other classes, 54s. |
| Skip and Basket Making. | Lancashire and Cheshire. | 2 Aug. | Skip and basket makers | Increase† of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, making wages 74½ per cent. and 64½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. |
| Retail Co-operative Societies. | Various districts in Yorkshire.‡ | lst pay day in week beginning 3 Aug. | Distributive employees (other than transport workers):— All workers (except branch managers and milk distributive workers). Branch managers Milk distributive workers | Decrease of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on minimum rates for those 21 and over and of 5 per cent, for those under 21. Minimum rates after change: juniors in all departments (except dressmakers and milliners): males—11s. 9d. at 14, increasing each year to 40s. at 20; females—10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. 3d. at 20; adult assistants: males—53s. 6d. at 21 to 62s. 6d. at 23; jemales—34s. 9d.; dressmakers and milliners, 10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. 9d. at 21; clerks: males—53s. 6d. at 21 to 66s. 6d. at 23; females—35s. 9d. at 21; olerks: males—53s. 6d. at 21 to 66s. 6d. at 23; females—35s. 9d. at 21; 39s. 6d. at 22; charge clerks: males—68s. 3d.; females, 5s. over rate for age; branch munageresses, 42s. 6d. (if buyers, 48s. 3d.); head warehousemen, 69s. 3d.; warehousemen—53s. 6d. at 21, 58s. 6d. at 22; porters, caretakers, etc., 53s. 9d.‡ Revised scale of wages adopted based on weekly sales involving the introduction of lower rates for sales below £80 in grocery branches and £50 in butchery branches, the rates for higher sales in these departments and for all other departments remaining unchanged.‡ Scales of minimum weekly rates adopted which include the following: foremen, 70s. or 72s. 6d.; male sterllisers, 16s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 56s. at 21 and over; roundswomen, 24s. at 14, increasing to 56s. at 21 and over; roundswomen, 24s. at under 18, increasing to 44s. at 21 and over; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 54s. at 21 and over; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 54s. at 21 and over; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 54s. at 21 and over; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 55s. 6d. at 21 and over; other female workers, 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing to 55s. 6d. at 21 and over; other female |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST, 1931.

| | ULANGED IN | TOOTE | 0 01 1111 | |
|-----------------------|--|--------|--------------|---|
| Agriculture | Berkshire | 2 Aug. | Male workers | Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable fixed at 52½ instead of 50 as previously. |
| Mining and Quarrying. | Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Districts. | | Coar miners | Adoption of a 7½ hour shift (Monday to Saturday) for under ground workers, in lieu of eleven 8-hour shifts per fortnight previously worked; surface workers' hours to be reduced by 1 hour per week (49 to 48).§ Decrease of 2 hours per week (46 to 44).§ |

* The reductions described are in accordance with a recommendation made by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services. The new rates are to remain in operation until 31st July, 1932. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the scheduled rates showly above. The Authorities affected include:—Grade A.—Batley (no change for scavengers), Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Leeds, Wakefield, above. The Authorities affected include:—Grade A.—Batley (no change for scavengers), Pontefract, Todorden, Gueensbury, Saddleworth, Slaithwaite, Stanley, Yeadon. Grade B.—Ardsley, East and West, Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Marsden, Meltham, Queensbury, Saddleworth, Slaithwaite, Stanley, Yeadon. Grade B.—Brighouse, Keighley (no change for scavengers and refuse collectors), Pontefract, Todmorden, Goole, Luddendenfoot, Rawmarsh, Spenborough, Whitwood, Grade C.—Ossett, Barnoldswick, Horsforth, Mirfield, Selby, Skipton.

† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

† The changes described took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes described took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes described took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes described took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes described took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes are conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The changes are conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and applied to the Airedale, Calderdale, The

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

| | Price accord Audi | ing to last | Dec. (-) of last Audit* on | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Product and District. | Period covered by last Audit. | Average selling price per ton. | Previous Audit. | A year ago. | | |
| Pig Iron: | 1931. Apr.—June | s. d. 55 2 | s. d. - 1 1½ | _ s. d. _ 10 8 | | |
| Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.) | May-June | 65 61/2 | - 0 10½ | - 9 104 | | |
| Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire | AprJune AprJune AprJune | 61 7½ 57 10 62 3 51 4 71 8 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | |
| West of Scotland Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars.) | AprJune May-June | 188 112 | TO TAKEN AT ALL | + 6 62 | | |
| West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.) | May-June | 208 111 | + 1 83 | - 1 101 | | |
| Steel: South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.) | AprJune | 94 51 | - 2 10% | - 28 1 2 | | |

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron resulted in a decrease in July of 14 per cent. on the standard 318 of the August GAZETTE and page 359 of the present issue.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments | rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. As a result of the Cumberland ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces sustained a reduction in July of 1½ per cent. on their standard rates. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in a decrease in August of 1¾ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in July of 11 per cent. on the standard rates for blastfurnacemen in that area, and for ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, but this was not enforced. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in an increase in July of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard rates for blastfurnacemen on tonnage rates in that area. In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction at the end of July of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in August of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen (with the exception of the lower-paid day-wage men).

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainment for North of England resulted in an increase in July of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in that area; whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment also resulted in an increase in July of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertained price remained below the standard, and in consequence did not warrant a change in wages.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 36, as compared with 38 in the previous month, and 35 in August, 1930. these new disputes about 21,200 workpeople were directly involved, and 24,800 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 17,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 50, involving about 63,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, of about 349,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in August 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 luring the month in all disputes in progress:-

| | | er of Disp ress in Mo | Number of Work- | Aggregate Duration in Working | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Industry Group. | Started before beginning of Month. Started in Month. Total | | Total. | people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month. | Days of all Disputes in progress in Month. |
| Mining and Quarrying | 3 | 9 | 12 | 51,200 | 207,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Lextile | 3 3 | 8 | 11 3 | 4,400 2,300 | 25,000 56,000 |
| Voodworking, Furniture, etc. | ••• | 5 | 5 | 3,800 | 46,000 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other | 2 3 | 6 8 | 8 11 | 1,200 1,000 | 10,000 5,000 |
| Total, August, 1931 | 14 | 36 | 50 | 63,900 | 349,000 |
| Total, July, 1931 | 13 | 38 | 51 | 36,800 | 356,000† |
| Total, August, 1930 | 10 | 35 | 45 | 8,200 | 49,000 |

Causes.—Of the 36 disputes beginning in August, 13, directly involving 15,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 14, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly involving 2,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 100 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 17,200 workpeople, and 10 old disputes, directly involving 19,100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 25,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 10,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Eight Months of 1930 and 1931.;

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

| | Janua | ry to Augu | st, 1930. | January to August, 1931. | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Industry Group. | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | No. of Disputes beginning in period. | Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. | |
| Coal Mining Other Mining and | 104 | 42,600 | 130,000 | 109 | 262,800 | 2,782,000 | |
| Quarrying | 5 | 400 | 5,000 | 5 | 200 | 4,000 | |
| Brick, Pottery, | | | | | | | |
| Glass, etc | 5 | 500 | 5,000 | 10 | 1,000 | 19,000 | |
| hemical | 3 9 | 400 700 | 3,000 5,000 | 5 | 500 | 2,000 9,000 | |
| Ingineering hipbuilding | 17 | 3,200 | 10,000 | 7 | 500 | 10,000 | |
| other Metal | 27 | 2,800 | 17,000 | 31 | 7,800 | 47,000 | |
| extile | 32 | 125,400 | 3,318,000+ | 22 | 159,100 | 3,641,000 | |
| lothing | 14 | 1,100 | 4,000 | 13 | 1,000 | 4,000 | |
| ood, Drink and | | | 0.000 | 0 | 700 | 500 | |
| Tobacco Voodworking. | 1 | 500 | 2,000 | 2 | 100 | 500 | |
| Furniture, etc. | 20 | 3,200 | 86,000 | 10 | 5,200 | 72,000 | |
| Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public | 3 | 600 | 6,000 | 4 | 400 | 1,000 | |
| Works Con- tracting, etc | 33 | 2,900 | 39,000 | 42 | 10,300 | 137,000 | |
| ransport commerce, Dis- tribution and | 17 | 4,900 | 24,000 | 15 | 5,000 | 13,000 | |
| Finance | 4 8 | 3,500 700 | 51,000 5,000 | 4 13 | 200 1,100 | 500 12,000 | |
| Total | 302 | 193,400 | 3,710,000† | 298 | 456,000 | 6,754,000 | |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1931.

| Occupations and Locality. | Approximate Number of Work- people involved. | | Date when Dispute | | Cause or Object.§ | Result.\$ | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| e o ayen ones youngers to care - one as memory a some or as no | Directly. | rectly. Indirectly. Began. | | Ended. | relatio swimpings a study | | |
| COAL MINING:- | | 2013 25 93 | 1931. | 1931. | | 265 Carrio (CC) 16 conference 23 | |
| Colliery workpeople—Cumberland | 8,000 | 1,300 | 24 June | 15-22 Aug. | Against enforcement of reduction in wages recommended by Coal Mines National Industrial Board. | Reduction accepted; certain con- cessions granted by employers. (See also page 358.) | |
| Colliery workpeople—Fifeshire and other districts in Scotland (certain collieries only). | SAT 11 | ,000 | 9 July | 1 Aug. | Refusal of workpeople to continue the existing temporary arrange- ment of working hours (a fort- nightly "spread-over") pending agreement as to wages payable for the 7½ hours day. | Work resumed on existing temporary basis at some collieries; at others men remained out until general agreement was arrived at as to wages payable for the 7½ hours day. (See also page 358.) | |
| Colliery workpeople — Scotland (various districts) (certain collieres only). | 30, | 000¶ | 7 Aug.** | 27 Aug.** | Dissatisfaction of surface workers and others with wages payable for the 7½ hours day under general agreement. | Work resumed on terms of the general agreement. | |
| Putters and other colliery workpeople —South Shields. | 153 | 1,797 | 12 Aug. | 13 Aug. | Refusal to perform certain extra duties without additional pay- ment. | Amicable settlement effected. | |
| BOLT AND NUT INDUSTRY : | | | | | and the same of th | The state of the s | |
| Bolt and nut makers—Darlaston | 3, | 300 | 19 Aug. | 22 Aug. | Against proposed reduction in wages | Proposed reduction accepted. (See also page 360.) | |
| LACE INDUSTRY: | | | 9174A 3 3 44 | | | The same of the sa | |
| Lace curtain workers—Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire. | 2, | 200 | 15 June | 数 | Against proposed reduction in wages | the the transfer of the transf | |
| FURNITURE MANUFACTURE : | 13 19 | | 1982 SE | 100 100 100 | | 7000 | |
| Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, french polishers, etc.—London. | 3, | 000 | 14 Aug. | | Against proposed reduction in wages | No settlement reported. | |

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

* Revised figures.

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

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

|| Except in Fifeshire the stoppage in most cases lasted one or two days only.

¶ Estimated total number of workpeople directly or indirectly involved for one or more days during the period.

** Stoppages began and ended on various dates, mainly between 10th August and 17th August, and lasted about 3 days on the average.

†† In Nottinghamshire a settlement was effected on 14th Sept.; in Ayrshire and Glasgow no settlement has been reported.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

| All Items | included | | 45% |
|-----------|----------|------|-----|
| Food only | | | 28% |

Ar 1st September the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed practically no change as compared with 1st August, a reduction in the average price of potatoes being largely offset by small advances in the average prices of eggs, bacon

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 September and 1st August, 1931, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st September, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st August and 1st

| Article. | other | Price (per rwise indica the nearest | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1931 as compared with | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|--|
| Arucio. | July, 1914. | 1st Aug., 1931. | 1st Sept., 1931. | July, 1914. | 1st Aug., 1931. | |
| Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank | 8. d. 0 10 0 61 | 8. d. 1 3 ² / ₂ 0 8 ¹ / ₂ | 8. d. 1 34 0 81 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | s. d. | |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank | 0 71 0 41 | 0 9½ 0 5 | 0 93 0 5 | $\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$ | +0.01 | |
| Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen— | 0 10½ 0 6½ | 1 51 0 9 | 1 51 0 9 | $\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | | |
| Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* | 0 6½ 0 4 0 11½ | 0 10½ 0 4½ 0 11 | 0 10¼ 0 4½ 0 11½ | $\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | + 0 01 | |
| Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Fea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart | 0 10½ 0 5½ 1 6½ 0 2 0 3½ | 0 11 0 6 1 1 9 1 0 2 1 0 5 2 | 0 10 ³ / ₄ 0 6 ³ / ₄ 1 9 0 2 ¹ / ₂ 0 5 ³ / ₄ | + 0 01 + 0 1 + 0 23 + 0 01 + 0 21 + 0 21 | - 0 01 - 0 01 | |
| Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb. | 1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½ | 1 4½ 1 3 0 10 0 7 0 1½ 0 9½ | 1 42 1 31 0 10 0 7 0 12 0 72 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | + 0 01 + 0 01 - 0 11 | |

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

| | Average last Sept | Corre- sponding General | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Article. | Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | Average for 1st Aug., 1931. | |
| Beef, British— | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs | 59 | 58 | 59 | 59 |
| Thin Flank | 28 | 31 | 29 | 30 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | (F) (S) (S) | | THE RESERVE TO SERVE | 70 |
| Ribs | 32 | 36 | 34 | 32 |
| Thin Flank | ,1 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Mutton, British— | | | | STATE OF THE PARTY |
| Legs | 63 | 66 | 65 | 65 |
| Breast | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| futton, Frozen— | | | | |
| Legs | 55 | 48 | 51 | 50 |
| Breast | 4 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| Bacon (streaky)* | 3 | 4 | 4 | -2 |
| Fish | 114 | 91 | 103 | 101 |
| L ISM | MACHINE STATE | | | |
| Flour | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Bread | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| rea | 8 | 22 | 15 | 16 |
| (Lestelement) | 25 | 18 | 21 | 22 |
| A POST | 59 | 65 | 62 | 61 |
| Butter— | 33 | | | |
| Thereb | 12 | 19 | 15 | 13 |
| 0-14 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| COL. | 16 | 17 | 17 | 16 |
| | 10 | -4 | -2 | -2 |
| Margarine | 47 | 43 | 45 | 33 |
| Eggs (fresh) | 71 | 56 | 63 | 97 |
| Potatoes | 11 | 30 | 03 | 31 |
| All above articles of Food \ (Weighted Percentage > | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 |

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 90 and 95 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 September averaged between 80 and 85 per cent.

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 September, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st September, 1931, is approximately 45 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st August, 1931, and 67 per cent. at 1st September, 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 far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1931.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914-All Items.

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

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" has been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the 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 statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I -FOOD

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

| | P | ercentage | Increase July, 1 | as comp 1914.* | pared wi | th |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| Country. | July, | July, | July. | July, | | figures lable. |
| | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | Rise. | Date. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | 1931. 1 Sept |
| Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Frinland France (Paris)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States | 53 47 965 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 | 53 44 1,016 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 | 49 40 979 522 503** 56 458 57 77 73 51 55 55 | 30 37 32 837 503 514** 467 407 51 80 72 40 52 41 | 17 19 23 718 505‡ 507‡ 26 342 38 89 77 29 40 | July July Apl. July Aug. May Aug. July June Aug. June June Aug. July July |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada | 52 49 | 52 47 | 60 50 | 47 49 | 25 12 | July Aug. |
| India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa | 54 66 44 19 | 43 66 46 16 | 45 66 46 16 | 36 56 43 9 | 0 39 18‡ 4 | Aug. May July July |

II.—ALL ITEMS

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

| | Items on |] | Percenta | ige Inc. | ease as y, 1914 | comp | ared |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Country. | which Computa- tion is | July, | July, | July, | July, | | st figures allable. |
| | based. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | Rise. | Date. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | A,B,O,D,E | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | 1931. 1 Sept. |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia | A,O,D,E | 690 | 711 | 771 | 769 | 689 | July |
| (Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo) Finland | A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E A,B,C,D,E | 76 51 1,081 | 76 51 1,113 | 73 50 1,101 | 9 65 48 1,008 | 4 54 40 904 | July July Apl. July |
| France (Paris) Germany Holland (Amsterdam) | A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | 407¶ 50 67§ | 419¶ 53 70§ | 455¶ 54 69§ | 492¶ 49 62§ | 489 35 54 | 2nd Qr. Aug. |
| Italy (Milan) , (Rome) Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States | A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | 448 403 103 15 69 60 73§ | 426 387 93 23 73 61 70§ | 442 407 80 23 69 61 70\$ | 431 400 75 19 64 59 67§ | 388 348 66 5 58 50 50 | June June Aug. July July July July June |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada | A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E | 46¶ 55 | 47¶ 55 | 50¶ | 56 | 35 38 | 4th Qr.'30 |
| India (Bombay): Native families Irish 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 | 56 71 61 32 | 47 73 62 31 | 48 74 60 31 | 40 68 58 28 | 8 56 45‡ 22 | Aug. May July July |

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

New series.

Figure for June.

| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

| Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Figure for August.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 122, as compared with 158 in the previous month and with 174* in August, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1931, numbered 29, as compared with 21 in the previous month and 39 in August, 1930.

| RAILWAY SERVICE. | | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS |
|--|-----|--|
| Brakesmen and Goods | | (continued). |
| Guards | 1 | |
| Engine Drivers and Motor- | | Other Metal Trades |
| men | 1 | Shipbuilding 2 |
| Firemen | | Wood 1 |
| Guards (Passenger) | | Gas |
| Permanent Way Men | ï | Electric Generating Stations 1 |
| D | 4 | Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3 |
| CI . | ĭ | Chemicals, etc 2 |
| 10-1 | i | Food and Drink 3 |
| | 2 | Paper, Printing, etc 2 |
| Labourers | | Tanning, Currying, etc |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | Rubber Trades |
| Contractors' Servants | ••• | Other Non-Textile Industries 3 |
| | - | Other Hon-Textue Industries |
| TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE | 17 | PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, |
| | - | FACTORY ACT, 1901. |
| MINES. | | IN THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF T |
| Underground | 51 | Docks, Wharves, etc 2 |
| Surface | 4 | Buildings 8 |
| | _ | Warehouses and Railway |
| TOTAL, MINES | 55 | Sidings |
| THE PROPERTY OF PARTY OF THE PA | | _ |
| QUARRIES over 20 feet deep | 2 | TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 46 |
| | | _ |
| FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS | | |
| Cotton | | CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR |
| Wool, Worsted and Shoddy | 5 | of Railway† 1 |
| Other Textiles | ĭ | |
| Textile Bleaching and | - | USE OR WORKING OF Tram- |
| Desire Bleaching and | | road 1 |
| Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re- | *** | |
| metal Extracting and Re- | 0 | Total (excluding Seamen) 122 |
| fining | 2 | The work of the second of the |
| Metal Conversion, including | | SEAMEN. |
| Rolling Mills and Tube | | |
| Making | 4 | Trading Vessels, Sailing 2 |
| Metal Founding | 2 | Fishing Vessels, Sailing 24 |
| Engineering and Machine | | Fishing Vessels, Sailing |
| Making | 2 | " " Steam 3 |
| Boiler Making and Construc- | | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE |
| tional Engineering | 1 | TOTAL, SEAMEN 29 |
| Locomotives, Railway and | | |
| Tramway Carriages, | | Total (including Seamen) 151 |
| Motors, Aircraft | 2 | _ |
| moods, moratum | | The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section sec |
| | | |

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases‡ of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act,

was 42; the total number of deaths; reported was 2.

In addition, one case of lead poisoning among soning among plumbers not

| mployed in factories ca | me | to th | e knowledge of the Home Offi such cases is not obligatory. | се |
|--|-------|-------|--|-----|
| I. Cases. | | | I. Cases (continued). | |
| (a) LEAD POISONING. | | | (d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCE | R- |
| mong Operatives engag | ed i | n— | ATION (SKIN CANCER). | |
| Smelting of metals | | 2 | Pitch | 8 5 |
| Plumbing and Solderin | | | Tar | 5 |
| Shipbreaking | ••• | | Paraffin | |
| Printing | | | Oil | 5 |
| Tinning of Metals Other Contact with Mol | | | TOTAL, MITTHEMOMITTOUS | - |
| Lead | | 2 | ULCERATION | 18 |
| Pottery§ | | ī | The state of the s | |
| Vitreous Enamelling | | 2 | (e) CUROME ULCERATION. | |
| Paint and Colour Work | 8 | 2 | Dyeing and Finishing | 1 |
| Painting of Buildings | | 7 | Chromium Plating | 4 |
| | | _ | Omomium Tiwing | |
| OTAL, LEAD POISONING | | 15 | TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION | 5 |
| (1) O D | | | | |
| (b) OTHER POISONING. | | | II. Deaths. | |
| Carbon Bisulphide | | 1 | | |
| Aniline | | 2 | LEAD POISONING. | |
| OMAL OWNERD DOING | | 3 | Pottery§ | 1 |
| OTAL, OTHER POISONING | *** | 3 | EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERA- | |
| (c) ANTHRAX. | | | TION (SKIN CANCER). | |
| Wool | | 1 | Oil | 1 |
| | 10000 | NO. | | |

- * The figure previously published for August, 1930, has been revised.
- † Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under Railway Service."
 ‡ Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously
- **Railway Service.**

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

 § In each case the person affected was a woman.

^{*} 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.

POOR RELIEF IN AUGUST.

(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 August, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 561,587, or 2.0 per cent. more than in the previous month and 10.6 per cent. more than in August, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 337, 330 and 306 per 10,000 of

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in August, 1931, was 463,092, an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with July, 1931, and of 8.0 per cent. as compared with August, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 98,495, an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 24.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in August numbered 101,908, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 10.9 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 459,679, or 2.6 per cent. more than in the previous month and 16.8 per cent. more than a year ago.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-six showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in August, as compared with July, while ten showed small decreases. In one area there was no change. Compared with August, 1930 thirty-nine areas showed increases, while eight showed decreases.

| Indoor. Outdoor. Total. | | | ber of Per or Relief Augu | ly† in | Increase Decrease in rate 10,00 Populat | se (-) e per 0 of tion as | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
| ENGLAND AND WALES. County of London 38,477 84,226 122,703 279 + 3 -2 | means as g | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. | Estimated | Month | Year |
| Wales County of London 38,477 84,226 122,703 279 + 3 - 2 | | | | | | ago. | agu, |
| Birkenhead 848 4,393 15,241 344 + 15 + 7 Birmingham 5,300 12,424 17,724 178 + 5 - 7 Blackburn 793 2,363 3,156 253 - 15 + 1 Botton 901 2,416 3,317 184 + 3 - 7 Bradford 1,229 8,067 9,296 312 + 41 + 5 Brighton 1,052 1,770 2,822 193 - 2 - 7 Bristol 2,229 6,244 8,513 215 + 9 + 2 Burnley 506 1,599 2,105 211 - 4 - 7 Burnley 5506 1,599 2,105 211 - 4 - 7 Burnley 4,538 7,015 8,553 382 8 8 + 2 Coventry 4,558 1,496 1,951 118 + 3 + 7 Coventry 4,558 1,496 1,951 118 + 3 + 7 Coventry 4,655 1,496 1,951 118 + 3 + 7 Coventry 601 5,784 6,385 449 - 1 + 5 Bast Ham 640 2,554 3,204 221 + 3 + 3 Batt Ham 640 2,554 3,204 221 + 3 + 3 Batt Ham 640 2,554 3,704 571 + 7 + 6 Huddersfield 498 1,468 1,966 173 8 148 Kingston-upon-Hull 1,614 15,093 16,707 536 + 14 + 4 Liverpool 7,270 41,344 48,614 462 Newcastle-on-Tyne 970 12,935 13,905 489 + 4 + 6 Nottingham 1,800 8,317 10,117 376 + 7 + 2 Hymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 - 1 + 1 Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 - 1 Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 - 1 Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 - 1 Preston 664 7,66 1,440 117 6 + 4 Bottham 1,356 2,499 38,357 548 + 13 + 1 Bottham 1,356 2,499 38,357 548 + 13 + 1 Bottham 1,356 2,499 38,357 548 + 13 + 1 Bottham 1,356 2,499 38,357 548 + 13 + 1 Bottham 1,356 2,499 38,357 548 + 13 + 1 Botthampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 4 Botthampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 4 Botthampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 4 Botthampton 553 3,325 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,33 3,33 3,33 3,34 56 + 1 Botthampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 4 Botthampton 553 3,325 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,33 3,34 3,34 3,34 3,34 4 4 Botthampton 553 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,34 4 6 + 4 Botthampton 553 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,34 4 6 + 4 Botthampton 553 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,34 4 6 + 4 Botthampton 503 3,325 3,337 3,34 3,34 4 6 + 4 Botthampton 503 3,325 3,337 3,33 3,34 4 6 + 4 Bottha | | | | | | | |
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| Blackburn | | | 4,393 | 5,241 | | | + 75 |
| Botton | | 793 | 2,363 | 3,150 | 253 | - 15 | |
| Brighton 1,052 | Bolton | 901 | 2,416 | | | + 3 | + 6 + 50 |
| Bristol | | 1,229 | 1,770 | | | 0 | - 5 |
| Burnley | | 2,229 | 6.284 | 8,513 | | + 9 | + 20 |
| Derby | Burnley | 506 | 1,599 | 2,105 | | | - 9 + 22 |
| Derby | | | 1,015 | 1,951 | | + 3 | + 8 |
| Derby | | | | 2,733 | 120 | + 1 | + 5 |
| Leeds | Derby | 601 | 5,784 | 6,385 | | - 1 - 7 | |
| Leeds | East Ham | | | 3,204 | | + 7 | + 36 + 64 |
| Leicester | | | 1,468 | 1,966 | | + 8 | + 10 |
| Leicester | Kingston-upon-Hull | 1,614 | 15,093 | 16,707 | | + 14 | |
| Reference 1. | Leeds | | | 13,810 | | | |
| Manchester 3,825 30,379 34,204 447 + 14 + 12 Middlesbrough 552 3,246 3,798 278 - 2 + 14 + 12 Newcastle-on-Tyne 970 12,935 13,905 489 + 4 + 6 Norwich 896 4,926 5,822 461 + 8 + 6 Nottingham 934 1,276 2,210 155 + 7 + 3 Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 - 1 + 1 Portsmouth 1,356 2,190 3,546 140 3 + 2 Preston 664 776 1,440 117 + 6 + 3 Preston 1,669 4,477 6,146 267 + 6 + 3 Salford 1,858 26,499 28,357 548 + 13 + 1 Southampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 5 Stokekport | | | | | | + 13 | +128 |
| Middlesbrough 552 3,246 3,198 218 2 4 6 Newcastle-on-Tyne 896 4,926 5,822 461 + 8 + 4 Northigham 1,800 8,317 10,117 376 + 7 + 7 Nottingham 934 1,276 2,210 155 + 3 + 1 Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 1 + 1 Preston 664 776 1,440 117 + 6 + 3 Preston 664 776 1,440 117 + 6 + 3 Salford 1,659 4,477 6,146 267 + 6 Sheffield 1,858 26,499 28,357 548 + 13 + 1 Southampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 8 Southampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + 8 Southshields 724 2,914 3,638 312 + 6 - Stoke-on-Trent 1,743 5,197 6,940 248 + 2 + 2 Sunderland 906 7,763 8,669 466 + 4 - Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 - 1 + 2 Wallasey 259 1,112 1,371 139 + 7 + Walsall 205 10,928 3,133 466 + 15 + Wolverhampton 578 1,770 2,348 175 + 5 + Total of the abovenamed County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Total of the abovenamed County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Scotland 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 1 | Manchester | | 30,379 | 34,204 | 447 | + 14 | +124 |
| Norwich 896 | Middlesbrough | 552 | 3,246 | | | - Z | - 17 + 63 |
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| Plymouth 535 5,324 5,859 280 -1 + 7 | | | 8,317 | 10,117 | 376 | + 7 | + 32 |
| Portsmouth 1,356 2,190 3,546 140 + 3 + Preston 664 776 1,440 117 + 6 + 3 | Oldham | 934 | 1,276 | 2,210 | | + 3 | + 19 + 14 |
| 8t. Helens 503 3,325 3,828 352 <td>Dantamanth</td> <td>535</td> <td>2 190</td> <td>3 546</td> <td></td> <td>+ 3</td> <td></td> | Dantamanth | 535 | 2 190 | 3 546 | | + 3 | |
| St. Helens 503 3,325 3,828 352 8alford 1,669 4,477 6,146 267 + 6 + 6 + 1 | | 664 | 776 | 1,440 | | + 6 | + 34 |
| Salford 1,669 4,417 5,146 201 7 4 1 <td></td> <td>503</td> <td>3,325</td> <td>3,828</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>- 39</td> | | 503 | 3,325 | 3,828 | | | - 39 |
| Southampton 1,357 2,408 3,765 216 + 1 + Southend-on-Sea 252 1,138 1,390 119 - 4 + South Shields 724 2,914 3,638 312 + 6 - Stockport 581 1,342 1,923 151 + 20 + Stoke-on-Trent 1,743 5,197 6,940 248 + 2 + Sunderland 906 7,763 8,669 466 + 4 - Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 - 1 + Wallasey 259 1,112 1,371 139 + 7 + Walsall 606 3,297 3,903 379 + 1 + West Ham 2,205 10,928 13,133 436 + 15 + Wolverhampton 578 1,770 2,348 175 + 5 + Total of the above- named County Boroughs 56,359 284,030 340,389 327 + 7 + Scotland. Scotland. 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Scotland. 687 + 15 + Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + Edinburgh 4,768 70,045 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 6,29 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | Salford | | 96,499 | 0,146 | | | + 113 |
| Southend-on-Sea 252 1,138 1,390 119 - 4 + 8 South Shields 724 2,914 3,638 312 + 6 - 9 + 6 - 7 - 8 1,342 1,923 151 + 20 + 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 24 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 - 1 + 20 + 20 + 20 - 1 + 20 + 20 - 20 | | 1,000 | 2,408 | 3,765 | | + 1 | + 12 |
| Sunderland 906 7,763 8,669 466 + 4 - 8 Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 - 1 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 8 + 15 + 1 | | 252 | 1,138 | 1,390 | | - 4 | + 16 |
| Sunderland 906 7,763 8,669 466 + 4 - 8 Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 - 1 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 8 + 15 + 1 | | | 2,914 | | | + 20 | - 3 + 16 |
| Sunderland 906 7,763 8,669 466 + 4 - 8 Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 - 1 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 8 + 15 + 1 | | | 5.197 | 6.940 | | + 2 | + 20 |
| Swansea 720 5,109 5,829 355 -1 + Wallasey 259 1,112 1,371 139 + 7 + Walsall 606 3,297 3,903 379 + 1 + West Ham 2,205 10,928 13,133 436 + 15 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 7 + 5 + 7 + 5 + 7 + 5 + 7 + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Condeniand | | 1,100 | 8,669 | 466 | + 4 | - 2 |
| Walsall 606 3,297 3,903 379 + 1 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 15 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 15 + 1 <td>Swansea</td> <td></td> <td>5,109</td> <td>5,829</td> <td></td> <td>The state of the</td> <td>+ 21 + 28</td> | Swansea | | 5,109 | 5,829 | | The state of the | + 21 + 28 |
| Total of the above- named County Boroughs 56,359 284,030 340,389 327 + 7 + Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + SCOTLAND. Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | Walsell | | | | | T i | + 22 |
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| named County Boroughs 56,359 284,030 340,389 327 + 7 + Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Scotland. 8 Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 15 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | TIT - In h a mand and | | 1,770 | 2,348 | 175 | + 5 | + 21 |
| named County Boroughs 56,359 284,030 340,389 327 + 7 + Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Scotland. 8 Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 + 15 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | Total of the shove- | | | | | | |
| Boroughs 56,359 284,030 340,389 327 + 7 + 7 Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + Scotland. Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | | | | | 37 15 10 10 | | |
| London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + SCOTLAND. Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 1,294 3,305 3,934 2,24 - 2 + | Boroughs | 56,359 | 284,030 | 340,389 | 327 | + 7 | + 42 |
| London and Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + SCOTLAND. Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | Total County of | | | | | 1 | 90.5 |
| Selected County Boroughs 94,836 368,256 463,092 313 + 6 + SCOTLAND. Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundee 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | | area parties | | | | Of area | 1000 |
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| Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | Boroughs | 94,836 | 368,256 | 465,092 | 313 | T 0 | 1 20 |
| Glasgow 4,768 70,045 74,813 687 + 15 +1 Edinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + Dundes 629 3,305 3,934 224 - 2 + | SCOULT AND | | 82.50 | | | | |
| Hedinburgh 1,294 15,496 16,790 382 + 9 + 1 | | 4 700 | 70.045 | 74 017 | 607 | + 15 | +135 |
| Dundee 3305 3934 224 - 2 + | | 1 294 | 15,496 | 16,790 | 382 | | + 45 |
| Dunder 025 0,000 0,001 | Dundee | 629 | 3,305 | 3,934 | 224 | - 2 | + 44 |
| Aberdeen 381 2,577 2,958 177 + 1 + | Alaman | | 2,577 | 2,958 | 177 | + 1 | + 13 |
| Total for the above | Total for the shows | | | | | | |
| Scottish Burghs 7,072 91,423 98,495 527 + 12 + | | | 91,423 | 98,495 | 527 | + 12 | + 93 |
| ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL for above 47 areas in | | | | 119 | | | |
| August, 1931 101,908 459,679 561,587 337 + 7 + | | 101,908 | 459,679 | 561,587 | 337 | + 7 | + 31 |

* 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.

† 15th August in London, 29th August in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th August in Scotland.

† The rate per 10,000 for August, 1931, and July, 1931 are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the areas at mid-1930, and for August, 1930 on the populations at mid-1929.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE following statistics relate to assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act. The figures include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted. Approvals subsequently cancelled have been excluded. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

| | Applica- tions Appro- | Applies Appro | ations | Depar- tures | Tot Depar | al tures. |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Destination. | ved in Aug., 1931. | 1922 to 1930. | Jan Aug., 1931. | in Aug., 1931. | 1922 to 1930. | Jan Aug., 1931. |
| Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other | 23 38 50 | 172,620 131,357 45,246 | 184 1,879 358 | 12 57 40 | 171,938 126,426 44,198 | 162 1,263 348 |
| parts of Empire | 3 | 1,159 | 29 | 3 | 978 | 37 |
| Total | 114 | 350,382 | 2,450 | 112 | 343,540 | 1,810 |

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer and another person were prosecuted for conspiring together to do an act tending to the public mischief by obstructing officers of the Ministries of Labour and of Agriculture and Fisheries, and for conspiring together to infringe the provisions of Section 15 (2) of the Trade Boards Act of 1909 by causing false information to be given. The defendants pleaded guilty, the employer being fined £25, or six months in the second division, and the accomplice £10, or one month in the second division. The employer was also ordered to pay costs of £22 1s. 11d.—Rex v. Harold Dean and Vincent Talbot ones. Bolton Quarter Sessions. 30th July, 1931.

An employer was charged with failing to keep adequate records, and was fined £2, with £1 1s. costs.—Rex v. Edward Walter Turner. Hastings Police Court. 27th August, 1931.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE (ENGLAND, AND WALES).

An employer was prosecuted on charges of (a) underpaying two workers; (b) failing to keep records; and (c) failing to post notices. He was fined £3 on charge (a) and £1 on each of charges (b) and (c), with £2 2s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £2 17s. 9d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Bowman. Marlborough Street Police Court. 25th August, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following decisions are of general interest:-

Case No. 16848/31. (24.8.31).

SECTION 4 (1) (NO. 2) ACT, 1924 (AS AMENDED)—TRADE DISPUTE-APPLICANTS NOT INTERESTED IN DISPUTE LOST EMPLOYMENT WHEN OTHER MEN CEASED WORK-UNION TOOK UP MEN'S CASE SUBSEQUENT TO DATE OF STOPPAGE-APPLICANTS RECEIVED UNEMPLOYMENT PAY FROM UNION ON DAY FOLLOWING TERMINA-TION OF STOPPAGE-HELD TO BE "FINANCING" DISPUTE AS FROM DATE UNION TOOK ACTION.

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

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

"The claimants, who are colliery workers of different grades, are

* 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 annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for June, 1931.

members of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association, and they lost employment on 12th May, 1931, in the following circumstances.
"At the New Sharlston Colliery at which they were employed the

September, 1931. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

heckweigher was a man of 65 years of age, and the persons entitled Section 13 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, as extended Section 2 (1) of the Coal Mines (Weighing of Minerals) Act, 1905, cided to appoint an assistant checkweigher to assist him in his work. This they did, and when the assistant checkweigher presented himself at the colliery the employers refused to afford him facilities for acting as a checkweigher. The persons by whom he had been appointed interviewed the employers, and endeavoured unsuccessfully persuade them to allow the assistant checkweigher to act, and the employers' refusal to do so they withdrew their labour on 12th May, 1931.

By this withdrawal of their labour on the part of the men who were paid on tonnage rate, the other workmen, who were not interested in the appointment of the additional checkweigher, lost employment

Work was resumed on 3rd June.

"It is contended that as the employers acted illegally in refusing to allow the assistant checkweigher to perform any duties as such, and as the stoppage of work resulted from such alleged illegality, there should be no disqualification for receiving benefit, on the analogy of such cases as 2358/20*, 6926/20†, 306/29‡, 7303/29§ and

'I have not been referred to any statute of which it is alleged the employers' action constitutes a breach.

"The appointment of a checkweigher and the facilities to be afforded to him appear to be regulated by Section 13 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, the Coal Mines (Checkweigher) Act, 1894 and the Coal Mines (Weighing of Minerals) Act, 1905. Each of those Acts of Parliament provides for the appointment of one checkweigher in a mine, and by the last-mentioned Act, Section 1 (1), a second checkweigher can only be appointed to act as a deputy in the absence of the checkweigher for reasonable cause, and 'the expression "checkweigher" when used in the Principal Act and in this Act shall include any such deputy checkweigher during such absence as aforesaid. See also Thorpe v. Davies (1908)

"In these circumstances I see no ground for saying that there is any evidence of any breach of statute on the part of the employers which would entitle me to hold that this case is analogous to the Umpire's Decisions to which I have referred.

With regard to the claimant, Hall, therefore, disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit must operate during the stoppage of work, as such stoppage, by which he lost employment, was due to a trade dispute at the premises at which he was employed to the date of the stoppage: (Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance

The other claimants are likewise disqualified unless they are afforded relief by Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, as amended by Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

"It is not disputed that these claimants were neither participating in nor were directly interested in the trade dispute, nor s it suggested that they were members of a grade or class any of which were so participating or interested.

"The Court of Referees (fully constituted) by a majority has decided that the claimants were financing the trade dispute. The Insured Contributors' Representative 'dissented on principle,' as he did in the case of the claimant, Hall.

"The evidence in relation to 'financing' is as follows:-

"On 1st June the Council of the Yorkshire Mine Workers' Association passed a resolution in these terms: 'That this Council meeting nstructs the officials to take this case up, with power to act.' On 4th June, the day after that on which work was resumed, each financial member of the Association received a grant of money equivalent in amount to three weeks' unemployment benefit. On 15th June the Executive Committee of the Yorkshire Mine Workers Association passed this resolution: 'That this Executive Committee recommends the Council Meeting to endorse the action of the Officials in paying Financial Members a Grant equal to Three Weeks'

"In each case in which the question of 'financing a trade dispute' arises, the date from which the disqualification operates by reason of such financing must depend upon the particular circumstances

"On the peculiar facts of this case I do not think that disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit on the ground of financing the trade dispute (see Decision 13/25)|| should operate until 1st June. That appears to be the date on which these claimants' Association 'took up the case,' that is, recognised the action of its members. It was apparently on the authority of the resolution passed on that day that the payments were made after work had

With regard, therefore, to the claimants (other than the claimant Hall) disqualification for receiving benefit will operate only in respect of the 1st and 2nd June.'

* See Vol. II (Pamphlet No. 9), Umpire's Selected Decisions, and U.I. † See Vol. III (Pamphlet No. 37), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I. Code 8.

† See page 12, Vol. VIII (Pamphlet No. 1/1929), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I. Code 8a.
§ Not published.

See page 1, Vol. IV (Pamphlet No. 1/1925), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I. Code 8.

Case No. 16914/31. (24.8.31).

SECTION 8 (1) OF PRINCIPAL ACT (AS AMENDED) AND SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—TRADE DISPUTE AND OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT .- MINERS ACCUSTOMED TO RECEIVING COUNTY RATE WORKED ON LOWER RATE—SUSPENDED FOR ECONOMIC CAUSES-REFUSED TO RE-ENGAGE EXCEPT AT COUNTY RATE-HELD NO STOPPAGE DUE TO TRADE DISPUTE-OFFER OF EMPLOYMENT HELD TO BE UNSUITABLE UNDER SECTION 4 (2) (b).

The claimants, who were miners, were employed at the colliery in question to 25th April, 1931, when the colliery was closed down for an indefinite period owing to bad trade. The claimants had been working on a day-to-day basis, and on terms which had been arranged between the owners and themselves. The owners, having had an offer of a contract, decided to reopen the colliery on 25th May, 1931, and offered re-employment to their old employees on the old terms. The claimants, however, refused to accept the offer except on the terms of the General County Agreement, which terms they had obtained when working for other employers.

The Court of Referees found that there was no stoppage of work due to a trade dispute and, further, having regard to the claimants' experience they were entitled to consider the conditions of the offer less favourable than those prevailing in the county generally. They accordingly decided that the claim should be allowed.

The additional circumstances are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire.

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

"In this case I have derived considerable assistance from the detailed report of the evidence given to the Court of Referees and from the careful findings of fact which the Court has made: assistance which the Umpire does not invariably receive.

'I agree with the decision of the Court of Referees on the question whether the claimant is disqualified under the provisions of Section 8(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for receiving benefit, and with the grounds on which the decision is based.

"The Insurance Officer's appeal on that part of the case is based on the subsistence of a contract of employment between the employer and his employees during the month when the colliery was closed for economic reasons, and that when an offer of employment was made by the employer to reopen his colliery and resume work on 26th May, the employees, by refusing to resume work, were guilty of a breach of contract.

'I am unable to accept that contention, which involves a finding that if any of these employees had accepted employment elsewhere during the period for which the colliery was closed, they would have been guilty of a breach of contract if they were, by reason of such acceptance, not in a position to resume work at the colliery in question

on 26th May.

"Having decided that no disqualification for receiving benefit should be imposed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, the Court of Referees, following Decision 16825/30,* then considered whether the claimant should be disqualified for receiving benefit under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930; and the Court decided the question in the claimant's favour.

'With that decision I also agree.

"The Insurance Officer has appealed against that decision on the ground that the employment offered on 26th May cannot be held to be not suitable employment, as it was employment under the same terms and conditions as those which the men more than a year before had specifically agreed to work under.

"Section 4 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, which defines 'unsuitable employment' repeats Section 7 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by Section 3 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and Section 5 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927; and if the employment offered is as defined in Section 4 (2) (b) of the 1930 Act it 'shall not be deemed to be suitable employment in relation to any claimant.' The words 'continued to be so employed' in that subsection do not mean 'continued to be employed by the same employer or by an employer paying the same rate,' but mean 'continued to be employed in his usual employment in the same district' (Decision 8038/20).† See also Decision 1271/25‡, in which the Umpire said 'I am bound to have regard to the usual conditions of employment in the district and not merely to the practice of the colliery at which the applicants were last employed.

"The colliery in question opened in August, 1929, and at that date, according to the evidence given on the hearing of this appeal, the employees accepted employment on the terms prevailing to the date of the closing of the colliery in April last, and which were those offered and refused in May; but such acceptance was conditional on the rate of wage being later raised to that prevailing generally throughout the county of Durham. All the employees, previously to August, 1929, had been employed as colliers in other mines, and

had then obtained the agreed county rate.
"On this evidence I agree with the Court of Referees that it has not been proved that the claimants refused to accept an offer of suitable employment as defined by Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and the reason for the unsuitability of the employment, in my view, is that the employment offered was at a rate of wages lower than that which the claimants might reasonably have expected to obtain in their usual occupation in that district or would have obtained had they continued to be so employed."

* See page 201 (Pamphlet No. 12/1930), Umpire's Selected Decisions.
† See Vol. III (Pamphlet No. 45), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I.
Code 8.
‡ See page 145, Vol. IV (Pamphlet No. 9/1925), Umpire's Selected Decisions and U.I. Code 8.

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

Recent Proceedings. (A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

FIREBRICK WORKERS, STOURBRIDGE DISTRICT.-Wages and Conciliation Board for Stourbridge Firebrick District, Employers' Side v. Trade Union Side. Difference.—Claim for reduction in wages. Decision: The Court awarded the following reductions as from the beginning of the first pay period following 17th August, 1931:— Men workers of 21 years of age and over, a reduction of 2s. per full ordinary week. Men piece-workers, a reduction of 2s. per full week. Men workers 18 years and under 21, a reduction of 1s. 6d. per full week. Women time workers 18 years of age and over, a reduction of 1s. 3d. per full week. Women piece-workers 18 years of age and over, a reduction of 1s. 3d. per full week. Boys and girls (day workers) under 18 years of age, a reduction of 9d. per full week. Girl piece-workers under 18 years, working in setting, drawing and loading gangs, or otherwise employed as piece-workers, a reduction of 1s. 3d. per full week. Award issued 13th August,

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

COKE OVENS: SOUTH WALES .- Monmouthshire and South Wales Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Association v. South Wales Miners' Federation and National Union of Cokemen and By-Product Workers. Difference.—Claim that the percentages on standard base rates at eight works be reduced by 20 points. Mr. Lindsay M. Jopling appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator, with Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E., and Mr. David Evans, J.P., as assessors for the employers and operatives respectively. Award.—Percentages on standard base rates reduced as from 27th June, 1931, by 6½ points in the case of seven works and by 7 points in the case

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D. (6), dated 26th August, 1931, confirming variations of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 31st August, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal M.D. (15), dated 17th August, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 14th October, 1931.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (N) 5, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Cumberland, Durham and North-umberland, and the county borough of Middlesbrough, the municipal borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, the urban district of Eston and the rural district of Middlesbrough, in the county of Yorkshire. Proposal R.B. (Y) 7, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general

minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers, in the area comprising the county of Yorkshire (except the county borough of Middlesbrough the municipal borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby, Eston, and Skipton and the rural district of

Proposal R.B. (E.L.) 7, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers, in the area comprising the counties of Lancashire (eastern part) and Westmorland, and the urban districts of Barnoldswick, Earby, and Skipton in the county of Yorkshire.

Proposal R.B. (W.L.) 8, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers, in the area comprising the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire (western

Proposal R.B. (N.M.) 7, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers. in the area comprising the counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Rutlandshire.

Proposal R.B. (C.M.) 8, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers, in the

area comprising the counties of Gloucestershire (except the county borough of the city and county of Bristol, the urban district of Kingswood and the civil parishes of Hanham Abbots and Mangotsfield Rural in the rural district of Warmley), Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire

Proposal R.B. (S.M.) 6, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and piece-work basis time-rates and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan

Police District), and Oxfordshire.
Proposal R.B. (E) 6, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers, in the area comprising the counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan

Police District), Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.
Proposal R.B. (S.E.) 8, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Kent and Surrey (excluding in each case the Metropolitan Police District), and Sussex.

Proposal R.B. (L) 8, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police

Proposal R.B. (S.W.) 6, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Cornwall, Devonshire and Somersetshire, the county borough of the city and county of Bristol, the urban district of Kingswood, and the civil parishes of Hanham Abbots and Mangotsfield Rural in the rural district of Warmley in the county of Gloucester.

Proposal R.B. (C.S.) 5, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Dorsetshire, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), and Wiltshire.

Proposal R.B. (N.Wa.) 6, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire.
Proposal R.B. (S.Wa.) 7, dated 1st September, 1931, to vary

general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of male workers in the area comprising the counties of Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire.

The objection periods in respect of the above Notices of Proposal issued by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales) expire on 28th October, 1931.

Linen and Cotton Embroidery Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.E. (N. 21), dated 12th August, 1931, to fix certain additional general minimum piece-rates and to vary certain other general minimum piece-rates, general minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for female workers. Objection period expires on 11th September, 1931.

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st September, 1931, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 45 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 6.

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

The Home Secretary issued, on 1st July, 1930, a draft code of Regulations dealing with cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances used in connection with the building industry. Various objections were received to these draft Regulations, and, after negotiations with the chief employers' associations and trade unions connected with the building industry, revised draft Regulations were issued on 31st March, 1931.*

Further objections were received to the revised draft; and the Home Secretary has now issued a further notice, dated 4th September, 1931, stating that, in pursuance of Section 80 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in consultation with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation, and other representative bodies, he has revised

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1931, page 164.

he draft Regulations of 31st March, 1931, and that he proposes make Regulations in accordance with the revised draft.

Copies of the proposed Regulations may be obtained on application the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office (Whitehall, London, to the chief map objection to them, by or on behalf of any persons affected thereby, must be sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office within 21 days from the date of the notice.

Proposed Regulations for the Asbestos Industry.

In a Report published last year,* it was shown that the principal afeguard against the ill-effects of asbestos dust on the lungs of workers is to be found in improved exhaust ventilation and in

Following on the publication of this Report, the asbestos textile nanufacturers were invited to a conference at the Home Office. omplete agreement was expressed that everything possible must be done to suppress dust, and those present undertook to render very possible assistance. As a first step it was decided to set ap a Committee, consisting of three representatives of the industry and two of the Engineering Inspectors of Factories; and the Report of this Committee has now been published.

A series of Agreements, covering all the processes reviewed, has been reached, in most cases embodying specific recommendations or securing the suppression of dust by exhaust ventilation. The Agreements also deal with such matters as ventilation, heating, and the settling of dust extracted from the workrooms. The greements, twenty-five in number, are appended to the Report.

The Report is illustrated by a number of diagrams in the text, and by eleven plates.

The Home Secretary has decided to give effect to the recommendations contained in these two Reports. He has therefore, as required by Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, certified as dangerous the manipulation of asbestos and the manufacture or repair of articles composed wholly or partly of asbestos and processes incidental thereto; and he issued, on 15th September, draft Regulations in accordance with the procedure laid down by Section 80 of the Act.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office (Whitehall, London, S.W.1). Any objection with respect to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of any person affected thereby must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 30 days from the date of the

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Sugar Factories.

THE Home Secretary, on 7th August, 1931, made an Ordert under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions)
Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in all factories or parts thereof in which the manufacture or refining of

sugar is carried on.

The Order, which may be cited as the Sugar Factories Welfare Order, 1931, will come into force on 1st October, 1931.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

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

EXAMINATIONS for first and second class certificates of competency Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 25th nd 26th November, 1931, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, effield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification s Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on 26th

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early spossible, and not later than 12th October, 1931. In order that appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates hould state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank,

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[Note.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural Statistics, 1930. Vol. LXV. Part I. Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

Contains statistics of numbers of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre on 4th June, 1929 and 1930.

* Report on Effects of Asbestos Dust on the Lungs, and Dust Suppression
n the Asbestos Industry. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 5d.

post free).

† Report on Conferences between Employers and Inspectors concerning Methods for Suppressing Dust in Asbestos Textile Factories. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 2d. post free).

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931; No. 684. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30, 1931. Home Office. (Cmd. 3877. I; price 1d.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom, 1924. Final Report. The iron and steel trades, the engineering trades, and the non-ferrous metals trades. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 7s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1929. Part 2. Friendly Societies. Report for 1930. Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section II. Directory and summary tables. (S.O. publications; price 3s. and 7s.,

Health, Poor Law, Housing, etc.—Twelfth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1930-1931. (Cmd. 3937; price 5s.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Reports of Bootle, Dundee, Great Marlborough Street, Jarrow, Rhondda, and Walsall Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment for the year 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 3d. each); also of Bristol (price 6d.)

Mining.—(i) Tenth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended December 31, 1930, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (see page 337.) (ii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended March 31, 1931. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (iii) Safety in Mines Research Board. Ninth Annual Report, 1930, including a Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

POOR RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1931, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication;

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's Report, for period up to July, 1931. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3943;

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1930. Ministry of Transport. (Cmd. 3939; price 9d.) (See page 336.)

Salesmanship.—Final Report of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship. Board of Education. (S.O. publication;

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims for benefit. Vol. IX. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1930 (together with index). U.I. 440 and U.I. Code 8B. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.). (ii) Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, 35th and 36th, 37th, 38th and 39th days. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 5s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 3d., respectively). (iii) Appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part II. Special returns Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part II. Special returns from poor law authorities in respect of unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor relief during the week ended 7th February, 1931 (See page 334.) Part III. Reports of a special investigation in eight industrial areas into the subsequent history of persons with disallowed claims to unemployment benefit. (See page 334.) Part IV. Memoranda by the Ministry of Labour on unemployment insurance in oversea countries. (See page 339). Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 2s. 6d, 8s., and 3s. 6d. respectively.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1931. ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Railway Materials: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., London S.W.—Haslar: Heating and Hot Water Installation: Haywards Ltd., London, S.E.—Greenock: Steelwork: W. Bain & Co., Ltd.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Anchors: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill. Batteries, Dry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Belts, Swimming: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E. -Bindings for Blocks : Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine. - Boiler, Vertical Multi-tubular: Cochrane & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—Boxes, Cartridge: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Projectile: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Speer & Son, London, E.; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.—Cable, Electric: Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.—Camshafts and Cams: William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir.—Caps, Blue Cloth and White Duck: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Capstan Gear: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Castings, Stems, Shaft Brackets, etc.: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Head Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Clutches and Operating Gear: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.

—Compressors, Air: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Condensers W/T: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—Cooking Equipment: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Doors and Waterways, Cast Steel Condenser: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Drills, High Speed: B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield.—Electrodes: Quasi-Arc Ltd., London, S.W.-Engines and Reverse Gears for Motor Boats: The Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; The Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Generators, Motor: Mawdsleys, Ltd., Dursley, Glos.—Hides, Upholstery: Bryant & Co., London, S.E.; George Brooke & Co., London, E.C.—Hoists, Ammunition: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Lathe, Auto: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathe, Hexagon Turret: H. W. Word & Co. Ltd. Rimpinkers.—Lethes Canatan: Alfred Herbert. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes, Capstan: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Brown & Ward (Lathes) Ltd., Birmingham; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes, Heavy Duty Engine: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Life Belts and Jackets: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Machine, Bending, Hydraulic Pipe: Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Cutting Out and Facing: Campbells & Hunter, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Grinding Procedure, Plade: Charles Churchill & Co. —Machine, Grinding, Propeller Blade: Charles Churchill & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Machines, Milling: Cunliffe & Croom, Ltd., Manchester; William Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Drilling and Tapping: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax.—Margarine: Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.—Meat and Vegetable Rations: C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd., Calne.—Nests for Mines: Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness.—Nozzle Plates: Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Oil, Mineral, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricating Ltd. Lyne.—Dil. Mineral, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricating Ltd. Lyne.—Dil. Mineral, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricating Ltd. Lyne.—Dil. Mineral, Lubricating Silvertown Lubricating Ltd. Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Oil, Mineral, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Plywood: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumping Sets, Motor-driven: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumps, Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Switchgear, E.H.T.: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.—Testing Equipments: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Turbine Wheels, L.P. and Units: The Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Varnishes: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Gross Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Indestructible Paint & Standard Varnish, Ltd., London, N.W.; London, Varnish & Engmel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes. Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Nobel Chemical Finishes Ltd., Slough; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen; L. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Vessels, Explosion: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham; Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Birmingham; Dixon Corbitt, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetone: Barter Trade Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—Acetylene Gas: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.—Barge: J. Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., Faversham.—Bodies for 6-wheeled Vehicles: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury.—Boilers, Steel, Vertical: J. Thomson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Boring and Serverwitting Machines. H. W. Komme & Co. Ltd. Manchagetar. Screwcutting Machines: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

—Boring and Turning Mill: G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

—Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cable,

Electric: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chassis, 6-wheeled: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Gloth, D.M., W.P.: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Conductors, Copper: E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End.—Cooking Apparatus, Spares: Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Copper Ingot: Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.—Cord, Bedford Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.—Cord, Bedford:
S. Cordingley, Ltd., Pudsey.—Drain Pipes: Stoneware (1928),
Ltd., Dosthill.—Drawers, Brown, Cotton: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Drawers, Cellular, Short: E. H. P. (Hadleigh), Ltd., Hadleigh.—Extinguishers, Fire: Valor Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Filtration and Chlorination Plant: Candy Filter
Co., Ltd., London, W.—Generating Set and Spares: Petters, Ltd.,
Yeovil.—Hides, Backs, Collar: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Jerseys, Pullover: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—
Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; G. & A.
Harvey, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; A. Butterworth
& Co., Rochdale.—Limousines: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Milling Machines: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milrow.—Paint, Service
Colour: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Bullet-proof:
Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Presses, Stamping: Taylor Brandeis. Colour: Burrell & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plates, Bullet-proter Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Presses, Stamping: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—Puttees: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington.—Rags, Old: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts, Angola, Drab: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth.—Steel, Round: Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—T.N.T.: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ardeer.—White Spirit: H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Industries, Ltd., Ardeer.—White Spirit: H. E. Hanson, Ltd., Ltd. Hull.—Woven Wire Fencing: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Blackdown, Drill Hall, etc.: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich. Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Sanitary Annexes: E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Sanitary Annexes: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Shorncliffe, alteration to Hospital Isolation Block: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Colchester, Repairs to Roads: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, Felt Work: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal and Enfield, Glazing

work: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Paragon Glazin Co., London, S.W. Tidworth, Periodical Services: S. Lupton Sons, London, S.W. Derby, Term Contract: Orton & Dal Hugglescote. Halifax Term Contract: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill Durham. Pontefract, Term Contract: Barber & Heseltine, Ponte Durham. Pontefract, Term Contract: Barber & Heseltine, Pontefract. Sandhurst, Camberley and Arborfield Cross, Painting Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Aldershot, Waterloo Barracks and Cambridge Hospital, Pointing Brickwork: T. H. Jones, Sons and Cambridge Hospital, Pointing Brickwork: T. H. Jones, Sons to Regimental Institute: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. Aldershot, Regimental Institute: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. Aldershot, Beaumont Barracks, Grocery Shop and Messing Store: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Aldershot, Salamanca Barracks, Vehicle Shed: Braithwaite & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.W. Colchester, Mobilization Stores: A. E. Flory & Co., Colchester, Shorneliffe and Hythe, Tar Spraying and Benairs, to Colchester. Shorncliffe and Hythe, Tar Spraying and Repairs Roads: Smith, Wright & Co., London, S.W. Lydd, Periodic Painting: C. J. Else, Matlock. Dover (West), Periodical Painting G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich, Repairs to Road etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleate), Ltd., London, Aldershot, Wellington Lines, Badajos Barracks, Provide W.C's.: Aldershot, Wellington Lines, Badajos Barracks, Provide W.C's.: Lee Bros. (Aldershot), Ltd., Aldershot. Blackdown, Deepcut and Woking, Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Longmoor, Resurfacing Road and Parade Ground: Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Aberdeen, New Depot Barracks, Cricket and Football Ground: Maxwell M. Hart, Glasgow. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Tar-spraying, etc.: H. V. Smith & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, Woolwich, Repair and renewal of frames, sashes and doors: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Hounslow, Repairs to roads and parades: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Woolwich, Military College of Science, etc., Painting: Oates Brothers, Bradford. Tidworth, Treatment of buildings with Stone Liquid: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot, Widening and resurfacing road: W. F. Rees, Ltd., Cheltenham. Fort Monekton, Conversion of 2 Barrack Rooms: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Fort Smethwick, Alterations and additions: Cresdee & Tilbury, Southsea. Smethwick Alterations and additions: Cresdee & Tilbury, Southse Catterick, Bedding Store: G. R. Wade & Son, Richm York, Cavalry Barracks M.T. Depot, Provide and fix roller shutters: Haskin & Co., Ltd., London, E. York, Infantry Barracks, Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd.,

AIR MINISTRY.

ACCUMULATORS: Peto & Radford, London, S.W.; Oldham & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Acetylene, Dissolved: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work: Short Bros. (R. & B.) Ltd., Rochester; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Modifications: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers) Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Aviation Works (Vickers) Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Test: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—Bombs: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Bomb Carriers, Modifications: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Bombing Target Repairs: John Deheer, Ltd., Hull—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Halton): Hull.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Halton)
F. Wood, Wendover. Artificers' Work (Kidbrook and Uxbridge)
E. J. Logan, London, W. Artificers' Work (Gosport and Lee-or Solent): J. Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Artificers' Work (Croydon) Kenley, Hawkinge and Lympne): Pearce Bros., Bromle Artificers' Work (Upavon, Larkhill, Old Sarum and Netheravon Artificers' Work (Upavon, Larkhill, Old Sarum and Netheravon).

Wort & Way, Salisbury. Artificers' Work (Eastchurch and Leysdown): G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Artificers' Work (Felixstowe and Martlesham Heath): W. F. Cross, Ltd., Felixstowe. Artificers' Work (Leuchars and Turnhouse): R. Durie, Jnr., Inverkeithing. Artificers' Work (Farnborough, Odiham and Andover): H. J. Goodall & Sons, Basingstoke. Artificers' Work (Manston): W. W. Martin, Ramsgate. Artificers' Work (Grantham Antificers) Work (Grantham Antificers'). and Harston): Rudd & Son, Grantham. Artificers' Wo (Cranwell, Digby and Waddington): F. Hossack & Son, Sleafor Artificers' Work (Wittering): E. S. Ireson, Stamford. Artificers Work (Aldergrove): J. Miskimmen & Sons, Belfast. Artificers Work (Hucknall): R. Hustwayte, Sherwood. Artificers' Work (Bircham Newton): Fisher & Sons, Fakenham. Artificers' Work (Andover): H. J. Goodall & Sons, Basingstoke. Artificers Work (Henlow): Wilmott & Sons, Hitchin. Artificers' Worl Work (Henlow): Wilmott & Sons, Hitchin. Artificers Work (Tangmere): West Sussex General Builders, Chichester. Artificers Work (Hawkinge and Lympne): Pearce Bros., Bromley. Artificers Work (Upper Heyford and Bicester): B. Jackson, Bicester. Artificers Work (Catterick): J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, Co. Durham. Artificers' Work (Hornchurch): S. Cronin & Sons, Brentwood Builders' Work (Northolt): Halse & Sons, Ltd., London, W Equipment to Test Tank (Farnborough): Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Heating Installations (Abingdon and Henlow): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Jointless Flooring (Farnborough): Athena Composition Flooring Co., London, W. L. T. Switchboard (Abingdon): Ferguson Pailin

Sons, Manchester. Maintenance of Weighbridges (All Stations): k Sons, Manchester. Maintenance of Weighbridges (All Stations):
kshworth, Son & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—Controllers: Engineering
Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Detonators: Imperial
hemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Vickers-Armstrongs,
td., London, S.W.—Drogue Release Gear: Saunders-Roe, Ltd.,
condon, W.C.—Duralumin: James Booth & Co. (1915) Ltd.,
firmingham.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors,
td., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce,
td., Derby. Engines, Aircraft, Conversion; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Ltd., Derby. Engines, Aircraft, Conversion; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Hubs: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W. Engines, Aircraft, Overhauls: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Ransomes & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Tests: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Enlargers, Camera: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W. W.—Aviation Fuel (Flight to M.E.): Asiatic Petroleum Co. —Aviation Fuel (Flight to M.E.): Asiatic Petroleum Co., London, E.C.—Hack Saw, Blades: Sheffield & Hallamshire London, E.C.—Hack Saw, Blades: Sheffield & Hallamshire & Saw Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Leyland, M.T. Spares: Leyland ors, Ltd., Leyland.—Lubricating Oil: Silvertown Lubricants, L., London, E.—Morris Spares: Morris Commerical Cars, Ltd., mingham.—Photographic Plates: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Puttees: Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—Radiators, Aircraft: n Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Radiators, Aircraft: Serck in Marston, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheets, Barrack: J. Hoyle & S., Ltd., Manchester.—Thermometers, Air Temperature: S. & A. derara, London, E.—Tin Tetrachloride: Wm. Blythe & Co., Church, Lanes.—Transmitters: Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, C.—Transmitter-Receiver: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Lurn Indicators: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames. Turn Indicators: Reid & Signist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.

Wheels, Aero: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.—Wheels and
Tyres, Aero: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Band Instruments: Boosey & Hawkes, London, W.-Boiler Acssories: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Boiler Tubes: niversal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable Boxes: Siemens rersal Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable Boxes: Siemens ., & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ganvas: Waterproofing Co., London, S.W.—Cement: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Ebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—Clothing: Impton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Coal: Watts, Watts o., Ltd., London, E.C.—Electrical Equipment: T. Smith & (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—Electrical Materials: Chloride Elec. age Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Defonators: Nobels osives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Electric Generator: Bellis Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.—Excavator: Priestman Bros., Hull.—Fire Engine: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London. Hull.—Fire Engine: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London,-Locomotive Boilers: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Novarsenobillon: May & Baker, Ltd., London,

—Paper: E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Quinine:

urds & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Steel Bars: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel shelving: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Steel Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birningham.—Tanks: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Iar: Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—Telephone Materials: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Train Lighting Material: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Transit Shed:
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.—Tyres: J. ker & Bessemer, Ltd., Rotherham; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel , Ltd., Leeds; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Sheffield.—Varnish: Kearsley & Co., Ripon.—Waterworks Material: Scottish Tube Ltd., Glasgow.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn.—Cloth, Tracing: Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Paper: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Alex Cowan & Sons, Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; East Lancs. Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Inverness.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 622—Jobwork Printing: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.; Annual Motor Licences, 1932: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden. British Industries Fair Brochures: T. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., London, E.C. Group 623, Group 624, Group 625—Jobwork Printing: W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 627—Jobwork Printing: Charles Sever, Ltd., Manchester. Group 626—Jobwork Printing: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot. Group 629, Group 630—Jobwork Printing: Waterlow Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn. Prescot. Group 629, Group 630—Jobwork Printing: Waterlow ons, Ltd., Dunstable. Army Forms C.2128, etc.: C. Tinling & Ltd., Prescot. Frieze (Empire Communications): Waterlow ons, Ltd., Watford. National Mark Leaflets 22B: Waterlow & ons, Ltd., London, E.C. Telephone Kiosk Folders: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Mail Bag Exchanging: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd. ondon, S.E.—Apparatus, Telephonic: General Electric Co., Ltd., oventry; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; iemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Manufacturing

Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Blocks, Terminal: Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, N.W.—Blocks, Ierminal: Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—Blocks, Wood: East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Bodies for Motor Vehicles: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Wm. & Thos. Robson, Ltd., London, E.C.: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge; F. Willis & Son, London, N.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Cabinets, Telephone: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich & Signong Pres. & Co. Ltd., London, S.E. Coble, Paritich Norwich; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Submarine: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cartage of Cable: Fisher Renwick Manchester-London Steamers, Ltd., Manchester.—Cells, Secondary: Accumulators of Woking (1928), Ltd., Woking; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Manchester.—Chassis: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clips, Earth: Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clips, Earth: Edwin Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Coils, Loading: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cords, Telephone: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Wembley; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—Fittings, Electric Light: Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds.—Insulators: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Hanley.—Lamps, Electric: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., London, N.; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Cryselco, Ltd., Bedford; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lancs; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Lamps, Electric, for Postmen: Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N Materials for P.O. Clothing: Buttons, Ltd., Birmingham; W. Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Motors, Electric: Creed & Co. Ltd., Croydon.—Motor Vans: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; Bromford Tube Co., British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—Plates, Earth: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Rectifiers: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Saddles, G.I.: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Stamps, I.R. and Accessories: E. H. Hamlet, London, E.C.—Swivels, Stay: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Tape, Insulating: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Lipton.—Tape, Insulating: Act of the Weight? Ltd., London, E.—Thread, String, etc.: Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Conduit Laying, etc.: Camberley (Surrey); Merrylee (Glasgow); Derby-Leeds (Sections I, III & VI); Plympton (Devon); Albert Dock (London): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Finchley (Regents Park Road); Tandem-Wembley— Byron-Harrow; Merton Abbey, S.W. (Scheme II); Exchange Area (W); New Southgate (High Road): Hammersmith etc.; Bowes Park, N.; Bexleyheath-Erith: O. C. Summers, London, N. Braintree (Essex); Cambridge-Peterborough (Sec. IV); W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Battersea-Tooting, S.W.; Northampton: Hendon (East): Howard Farrow, Ltd., London N.W. Newbury (Berks): C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Oxford-Witney and Kingham; Bleadon (Somerset): James F. Hodge, Birmingham. Derby-Leeds (Section V); Salisbury-Amesbury-Upavon-Tidworth (Section III): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), bury-Upavon-Tidworth (Section III): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Honley (Huddersfield); Derby-Leeds (Section II); Aston-Newtown (Cheshire), Maer, etc., (Staffs.); Cambridge-Peterborough (Section II): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Bexleyheath-Sideup and Eltham-Bexleyheath; Sloane Street and Knightsbridge (S.W.); Battersea, etc.; Kensington Automatic Exchange Area: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Cambridge-Peterborough (Section I): Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Hounslow-Isleworth; Hounslow (High Street): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Salisbury-Ower; Salisbury-Amesbury-Upavon-Tidworth (Sections I and II): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Cambridge-Peterborough (Section III): Harvey Collingridge, London, W.C. Manchester (Hanging Ditch); Newcastle (Kenton Lane), Benton (Croft Park) and Jesmond; Dungannon (Co. Tyrone): Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Leeds (The Headrow, (Kenton Lane), Benton (Crott Park) and Jesmond; Dungannon (Co. Tyrone): Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Leeds (The Headrow, South Side): E. W. Moulson, Bradford. Electric Goods Lift: Hastings (Railway Station) Post Office Sorting Office: Evans Lifts, Ltd., Leicester.—Electric Lighting: Money Order Office Extension (Holloway): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Experimental Packet Clearing Apparatus—Alterations: Mount Pleasant Sorting Office (London, E.C.): A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Rectifiers and Transformers: Money Order Office (Holloway): Hewittic Electric Co., Ltd., Walton-on-Thames.-Telephone Exchange Equipment: Southend-on-Sea Borough Electricity Dept.: The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Messrs. A. Lee & Sons (Sheffield); Amherst (London, E.); Primrose (London, N.W.); Bishopsgate (London, E.); Monument (London, E.C.); Metropolitan and National (London E.C.); Hendon (London, N.W.); Metropolitan and National (London E.C.); Hendon (London, N.); Hillside (London, N.); Portsmouth; Southport Multi Office Area; Holborn (London, W.C.); Preston (Torquay Automatic Area); Bishopsgate Tandem (London Director Area): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Bishopsgate Tandem: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Pollards (London, S.W.); Livingstone (London, S.E.); Mitcham; Gulliver (London, N.W.); Addiscombe; Beckenham; Whitehall; Ilford; Western (London, W.); Sutton Coldfield (Birmingham); Four Oaks (Birmingham); Maida Vale (London, W.); Brighton Central (Brighton MultiExchange Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Subcontractors for Brighton Central: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries. Broadwell (Birmingham Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Broadwell: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Hampstead (London, N.W.); Gladstone (London, N.W.); Shepherds Bush (London, W.C. Subford (Birmingham Area); Priory (Birmingham Area); Tipton (Birmingham Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Subcontractors for Tipton: Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries; The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines. Preston, Fulwood, Leyland and Ashton-on-Ribble (Preston Observation Area); Watford; Archway (London, N.); Reliance (London, S.E.); Leytonstone (London, E.); Fairfield (Croydon); Flaxman (London, S.W.); Macaulay (London, S.W.); Edgware; Park, Dundee (Dundee Multi-Exchange Area); Epsom: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Park and Epsom: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine and Ringing Machines.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Metropolitan Telephone Exchange (London, E.C.): Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Supply of Macintoshes*: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Supply of Uniform Clothing; Wathen Gardiner & Co., Bristol.

* July, 1931 contract.

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