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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 23·2 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 22·7 at 24th August, 1931, and 17·6 at 22nd September, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 21st September, 1931, was 24·3, and for females 20·4. At 24th August, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23·7 and 20·0.

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

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

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 21st September, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 433,697 men, 14,451 boys, 194,529 women and 12,078 girls, who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 654,755 was 7,074 less than a month before, but 57,982 more than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 21st September, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 109,885 men, 226 boys, 2,244 women and 23 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 112,378 was 1,180 less than a month before, but 12,735 more than a year before.

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

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

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

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September, exclusive of those affecting boot and shoe operatives (as to which see below), resulted in an estimated decrease of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 57,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £400 in those of 14,000 workpeople.

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

### COST OF LIVING.

During September there was very little change in the general level of working-class cost-of-living, and at 1st October the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was the same as at 1st September viz., 45 per cent. above that of July, 1914; the figure for food alone, 28 per cent. above pre-war, was also unchanged. The corresponding percentages a year ago were 56 and 43 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 September was 28. In addition, 12 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 13,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in September was about 101,000 working days

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



## THE NATIONAL ECONOMY ACT, 1931.

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

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

Among the measures which may be taken to effect such economies or improvements, the following are particularly specified:—

Alteration in the respective proportions in which expenditure in respect of any such service is to be defrayed out of any fund so established as aforesaid and out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Increasing the contributions to be made to the Unemployment Fund, and securing that, as from the date on which the Treasury cease to have power to make advances for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in that Fund, any such deficiency shall be met out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for that purpose.

The Act also provides that any Order in Council or regulations made under the Act shall, as from such date, not earlier than 1st October, 1931, as may be specified in the Order or regulations, have effect notwithstanding anything in any enactment.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

### REPORT OF ANOMALIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DRAFT REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1931 (page 254), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928, to June, 1931, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to September, 1931. The figures in col. 6 have been obtained by deducting from the total estimated numbers insured, the average numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, together with an allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured in respect of absences from work through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment other than "recognised" holidays.

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

—	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc. : (A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	
				A. (5)	B. (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1928.					
July-Sept. ...	11,694	1,317	10,377	9,968	9,966
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,750	1,351	10,399	9,987	9,985
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,786	1,333	10,453	10,040	10,032
Apr.-June ...	11,822	1,138	10,684	10,270	10,265
July-Sept. ...	11,870	1,156	10,714	10,299	10,297
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,923	1,269	10,654	10,236	10,233
1930.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,995	1,552	10,443	10,023	10,021
Apr.-June ...	12,115	1,784	10,331	9,907	9,868
July-Sept. ...	12,197	2,056	10,141	9,714	9,712
Oct.-Dec. ...	12,290	2,317	9,973	9,543	9,540
1931.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	12,380	2,595	9,785	9,352	9,308
Apr.-June ...	12,467	2,550	9,917	9,480	9,474
July-Sept. ...	12,550	2,758	9,792	9,353	9,342
July ...	12,525	2,732	9,793	9,354	9,333
August ...	12,550	2,738	9,812	9,373	9,365
September ...	12,575	2,804	9,771	9,331	9,326

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1928.					
July–Sept. ...	105.6	115.8	104.2	104.4	104.8
Oct.–Dec. ...	106.1	118.8	104.6	104.6	105.0
1929.					
Jan.–Mar. ...	106.5	117.2	105.2	105.2	105.4
Apr.–June ...	106.8	100.1	107.5	107.6	107.9
July–Sept. ...	107.2	101.7	107.8	107.9	108.2
Oct.–Dec. ...	107.7	111.6	107.2	107.2	107.6
1930.					
Jan.–March ...	108.3	136.5	105.1	105.0	105.3
Apr.–June ...	109.4	156.9	104.0	103.8	103.7
July–Sept. ...	110.2	180.8	102.1	101.7	102.1
Oct.–Dec. ...	111.0	203.8	100.4	99.9	100.3
1931.					
Jan.–Mar. ...	111.8	228.2	98.5	97.9	97.8
Apr.–June ...	112.6	224.3	99.8	99.3	99.6
July–Sept. ...	113.3	242.6	98.6	98.0	98.2
July ...	113.1	240.3	98.6	98.0	98.1
August ...	113.3	240.8	98.8	98.2	98.4
September ...	113.6	246.6	98.3	97.7	98.0

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PORT EMPLOYMENT.

IN accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Port Labour,† the National Joint Council for Dock Labour has appointed a Standing Advisory Committee on Port Employment, representative of the employers' and workpeople's organisations, to encourage and assist in the development of measures calculated to regularise port employment.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. L. G. Bullock, Secretary of the Committee (Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, London, S.W. 1).

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. (1½d. post free).

† Port Labour Inquiry Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

\* 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† The Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 853. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. (2½d. post free).

‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1931, page 296, and for September, page 335.

§ Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931; Report of the Advisory Committee on Draft Regulations. H.C. 150. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free).



# MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

## TRADE UNIONS.

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

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

### Number of Unions in 1930 \* in comparison with 1929.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1930 was 1,098, as compared with 1,113 at the end of 1929. The number of Unions dissolved in 1930, so far as reported, was 7, with an aggregate membership of 1,000 at the end of 1929; 28 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 23,000 at the end of 1929, amalgamated with other Unions; while 20 new Unions, with a total membership of 10,000, were reported as formed during the year. Of the total of 1,098 Unions at the end of 1930, twenty had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

### Membership in 1930\* in comparison with 1929.

The total membership at the end of 1930 was approximately 4,825,000, as compared with 4,839,000 at the end of 1929, a decrease of 14,000, or 0.3 per cent. The number of males was 4,034,000, a decrease of 8,000, or 0.2 per cent., as compared with the previous year; and the number of females was 791,000, a decrease of 6,000, or 0.8 per cent.

The total of 4,825,000 includes about 31,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and about 27,000 in overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 30,000 in Irish Free State branches and with 28,000 in overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons who are members of more than one Society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures; but the amount of such duplication is believed to be so small that it may be regarded as negligible. The net membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was thus about 4,767,000 at the end of 1930, compared with about 4,781,000 at the end of 1929. Of this total approximately 75,000 was the membership of Unions or branches of Unions in Northern Ireland.

### Distribution of Membership in 1930.

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

### Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1929-1930.

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

### Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 405 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1928, 1929 and 1930. In comparison with 1920, the year in which Trade Union membership reached its highest point, the total membership at the end of 1930 had fallen by 3,514,000, or 42 per cent. Compared with 1913, the total membership showed an increase of 690,000, or 14 per cent.

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

### Totals for 1892-1930.

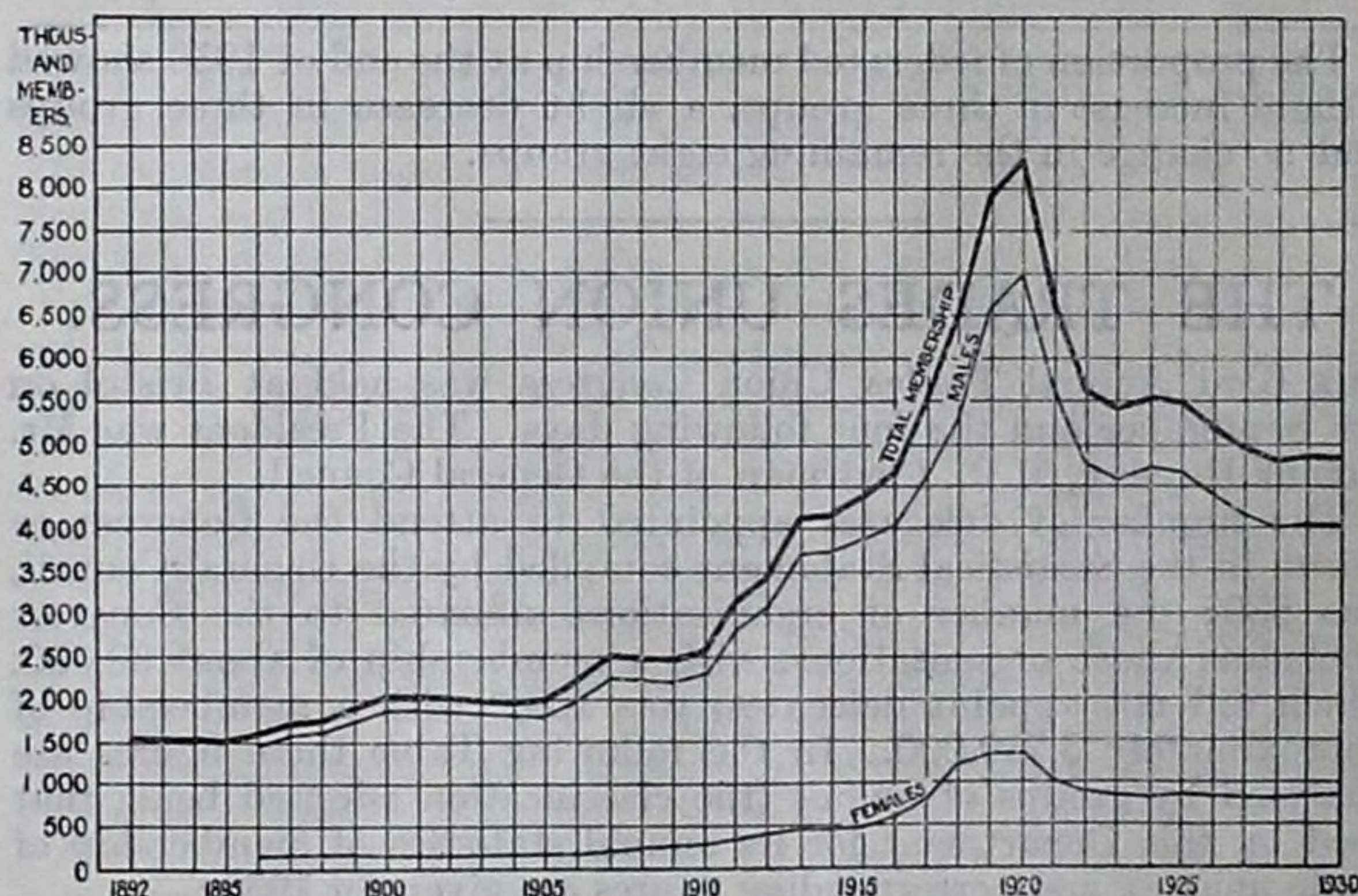
The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1930, and their aggregate membership

to the nearest thousand. The figures of membership include members in Irish Free State and overseas branches of such Unions.

Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per cent.
1892...	1,233	Not available	Not available	1,576	—
1893...	1,279			1,559	- 1.1
1894...	1,314			1,530	- 1.9
1895...	1,340			1,504	- 1.7
1896...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+ 7.0
1897...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 7.6
1898...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+ 1.2
1899...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+ 9.1
1900...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+ 5.8
1901...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+ 0.1
1902...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	- 0.6
1903...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	- 1.0
1904...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	- 1.3
1905...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+ 1.6
1906...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+ 10.7
1907...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 13.7
1908...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	- 1.1
1909...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	- 0.3
1910...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+ 3.5
1911...	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+ 22.4
1912...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 8.8
1913...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21.0
1914...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0.3
1915...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5.2
1916...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6.5
1917...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18.4
1918...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 18.8
1919...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+ 21.3
1920...	1,368	6,998	1,341	8,339	+ 5.2
1921...	1,258	5,620	1,004	6,624	- 20.6
1922...	1,213	4,745	871	5,616	- 15.2
1923...	1,173	4,601	820	5,421	- 3.5
1924...	1,173	4,723	812	5,535	+ 2.1
1925...	1,156	4,663	834	5,497	- 0.7
1926...	1,143	4,398	811	5,209	- 5.2
1927...	1,137	4,115	793	4,908	- 5.8
1928...	1,123	4,001	791	4,792	- 2.3
1929...	1,113	4,042	797	4,839	+ 1.0
1930...	1,098	4,034	791	4,825	- 0.3

A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of 270 in the number of Unions. The total reduction due to amalgamations during this period was 230, and that due to dissolutions was 326; while 286 new Unions were formed (other than by amalgamation of existing Unions). In the year 1930, as stated above, the net reduction was 15.

The movement of the membership figures in the above Table is shown graphically below:—



## FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

At the end of 1930 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as shown by returns furnished to the Ministry of Labour, was about 3,263,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913	125	4,370,000	1922	95	6,236,000
1914	137	4,730,000	1923	92	5,585,000
1915	148	4,943,000	1924	90	4,441,000*
1916	163	4,980,000	1925	82	4,193,000
1917	182	6,481,000	1926	82	3,901,000
1918	152	8,631,000	1927	79	3,438,000
1919	134	9,896,000	1928	75	3,327,000
1920	116	10,747,000	1929	77	3,267,000
1921	105	8,622,000	1930	75	3,263,000

From the above Table it will be seen that there was an almost continuous fall in the number of Federations from the end of 1917 and in the gross total membership from the end of 1920 up to the end of 1928. Since then there has been no important change either in

\* The figures for 1930 are provisional and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The subdivision of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.



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

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

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1929 and 1930: (a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

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

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

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

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

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

Group of Organisations.	1930.			1931.		
	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture ...	1	4	30,000	1	4	30,000
Mining and Quarrying ...	8	128	629,025	8	117	628,541
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	49	78	507,640	49	71	498,946
Textile ...	29*	105	460,222	28*	100	431,979
Clothing ...	8	29	154,881	8	30	149,206
Woodworking and Furniture ...	8	11	58,376	8	10	58,886
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	12	29	140,925	14	30	150,898
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	9	29	288,300	8	26	276,660
Food, Pottery and Other Manufacturing Industries ...	14	14	43,573	14	14	48,200
Railway Service ...	3	23	411,505	3	25	427,698
Other Transport and General Labour ...	6	117	764,531	6	123	755,871
Commerce, Distrib'n, Finance ...	8	26	187,358	8	26	195,532
Government, Nat'l and Local ...	6	10	32,249	6	10	34,628
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous ...	8	3	35,735	8	3	32,356
TOTALS ...	169*	606	3,744,320	169*	589	3,719,401

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This was carried on a card vote, after discussion, by 2,866,000 votes to 749,000.

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

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

A resolution was submitted by the Transport and General Workers' Union calling upon the Government to make provision that the workers, through their trade union representatives, should have adequate and direct share in the control and administration of industries and services transferred from private to public ownership or control. Some discussion arose on this, it being felt that, while the proposal should be accepted in principle, the General Council, rather than trade unions directly concerned, were more suited to decide upon the best type of representative. The resolution was accepted in principle, and its practical application was referred to the General Council.

A resolution protesting against the institution of Training Centres for the unemployed, when the trades concerned are already suffering from unemployment, was carried.

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



A resolution proposed by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain declared "that one of the first tasks of a majority Labour Government should be the introduction of a measure to secure the nationalisation of mines and minerals and bye-products." This was carried.

A resolution calling for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried.

A resolution declaring opposition to proposals to reduce unemployment benefit and increase contributions, and upholding the principle of "work or maintenance," was carried.

A composite resolution was passed calling for a normal working week limited to 40 hours, without any reduction in the weekly wage, and with no overtime except on work of *agreed* urgency; and calling upon the General Council to inaugurate a campaign to secure this. Another composite resolution was passed urging that all statutory and customary holidays, in addition to two weeks annual holiday, should be paid for.

A resolution complaining of the chaotic condition and unfairness of the present Workmen's Compensation legislation (especially in view of recent decisions in the Courts), and calling upon the Government to introduce at an early date a Workmen's Compensation Bill on the lines of the Trades Union Congress and Labour Party draft Bill, was submitted by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and carried unanimously.

A resolution was carried calling for the amendment of the National Health Insurance Acts, so that sickness benefit would be paid for the three waiting days.

Legislation was urged with a view to re-establish the agricultural National Wages Board, and calling upon the Government to give no further monetary assistance to the industry unless reasonable wage rates are maintained. A further resolution was carried calling for a National Rural Housing Board, to cope with the need for better housing in agricultural areas.

Another resolution called for safeguards against the introduction of a seven-day working week in places of entertainment, and urged that the inquiry into conditions of labour of cinema employees should be expedited.

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

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

## DISPUTE IN THE LACE CURTAIN INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

On 22nd September the Ayrshire employers and operatives were brought together, and drafted terms which the representatives of both sides agreed to recommend to their constituents. This provisional agreement, with slight modification, was endorsed by the two organisations, and work was resumed in Ayrshire on 28th September. A summary of the final terms of settlement will be found on page 400 of this GAZETTE.

## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1930.

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

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

As compared with 1929 membership increased by 239,000, or about 4 per cent.; while capital increased by £14,465,000, or 7½ per cent. The bulk of the membership is in the retail general distributive societies; and the continuous increase in membership of these societies in the five years 1926-30, during which period there was an influx of no less than 1,506,000 new members, is generally attributed to intensive propaganda and to the extension of credit facilities, particularly by schemes such as the "mutuality" system introduced by the London society in 1923. From the Table below, which shows the disposition of membership of the retail general distributive societies and the relative increases during the period, it will be seen that the societies in and around London show by far the largest expansion in membership, their membership having more than doubled in the course of only five years; while the expansion is least marked in societies in Scotland.

Area.	Membership.			
	At end of year		Increase.	Per cent.
	1925.	1930.		
ENGLAND :—				
Northern ... ..	2,139,000	2,553,000	414,000	19
North Midlands ... ..	710,000	983,000	273,000	38
South Midlands ... ..	120,000	177,000	57,000	48
Eastern ... ..	169,000	215,000	46,000	27
London and Home Counties	482,000	973,000	491,000	102
South-Western ... ..	419,000	539,000	120,000	29
WALES ... ..	130,000	156,000	26,000	20
SCOTLAND ... ..	656,000	735,000	79,000	12
Total ... ..	4,825,000	6,331,000	1,506,000	31

Sales by all industrial societies in 1930 showed an aggregate decrease of £4,900,000, or about 1½ per cent., as compared with 1929. The decrease is largely attributable to the fall in the prices of commodities, and is chiefly evident in the case of the wholesale societies. The sales of the retail societies, despite the fall in prices, actually show an increase of £588,000. The sales of the English wholesale society decreased by £3,975,000, and those of the Scottish wholesale society by £658,000, or about 4½ per cent. and 3½ per cent., respectively. The sales of the joint tea, etc., department (excluding goods invoiced to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale) decreased by £236,000; it should be noted, however, that the accounts of the department covered a period of 53 weeks in 1929, and of 52 weeks in 1930. The sales of the consumers' productive societies decreased by £437,000; but here the decrease was attributable to the inclusion in 1930 of only 36 weeks' trading in respect of the United Co-operative Baking Society, Limited (the largest society in the group), owing to a change in its financial year, and of only nine months' trading in respect of the Derwent Co-operative Flour Mill Society, Limited, which was taken over by the English wholesale society in the latter part of 1930. Similarly, the decrease of £182,000 in sales of the workers' societies was largely attributable to the absorption of the Co-operative Sundries Manufacturing Society, Limited, by the English wholesale society early in 1930.

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

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

### (a) Production.

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

\* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,716,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale; but excluding goods invoiced by the joint tea, etc., society to the two parent wholesale societies for re-sale.

† Including capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and productive societies.

‡ In addition, bonus amounting to £191,000 was allotted to employees.

§ See note ‡ at foot of next column.



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

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

Year.*	Value of Productions (including materials).				
	Associations of Consumers.			Asso- ciations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.		
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.			
	£	£	£	£	£
1914 ...	15,705,339	12,790,390	2,326,994	1,778,664	32,601,387
1920 ...	38,376,634	48,072,892	3,538,300	5,403,814	95,391,640
1921 ...	38,123,374	37,925,115	3,218,201	3,435,150	82,701,840
1922 ...	29,980,520	27,619,886	2,537,214	2,671,345	62,808,965
1923 ...	27,982,498	28,264,425	2,449,756	2,844,026	61,540,705
1924 ...	29,661,169	32,242,225	2,787,817	2,979,988	67,671,199
1925 ...	32,626,933	35,134,054	3,134,110	3,005,333	73,900,430
1926 ...	32,950,547	34,012,676	3,052,505	2,880,367	72,896,095
1927 ...	37,907,153	35,930,416	3,470,155	3,420,617	80,728,341
1928 ...	38,645,066	35,927,177	3,615,588	3,516,606	81,704,437
1929 ...	39,072,790	38,484,175	3,832,709	3,515,900	84,905,574
1930 ...	40,078,860	36,138,456	3,382,992	3,346,626	82,946,934

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

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
		£	£	£
Farming and dairying ...	2,551	272,000	1,716,000	1,220,000
Food and tobacco† ...	26,819	3,940,000	55,836,000	43,265,000
Clothing ...	21,978	2,444,000	6,624,000	3,387,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	2,058	281,000	2,960,000	1,846,000
Textiles ...	3,901	379,000	1,837,000	1,333,000
Mining and quarrying ...	740	81,000	172,000	12,000
Building and woodworking ...	10,652	1,788,000	4,275,000	2,168,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	3,443	492,000	1,384,000	616,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	2,175	354,000	1,207,000	717,000
Miscellaneous, including pro- ductive transport§ ...	11,093	1,218,000	3,589,000	2,242,000
Totals, 1930 ...	85,410	11,249,000	79,600,000	56,806,000
„ 1929 ...	83,793	11,116,000	81,390,000	59,167,000

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Workers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
		£	£	£
Farming and dairying ...	...	...	...	...
Food and tobacco ...	...	...	...	...
Clothing ...	6,214	637,000	2,312,000	1,348,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	...	...	...	...
Textiles ...	426	55,000	295,000	196,000
Mining and quarrying ...	210	20,000	31,000	5,000
Building and woodworking ...	218	26,000	59,000	27,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	1,191	188,000	493,000	203,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	430	50,000	108,000	44,000
Miscellaneous, including pro- ductive transport ...	218	26,000	49,000	19,000
Totals, 1930 ...	8,907	1,002,000	3,347,000	1,842,000
„ 1929 ...	9,045	1,006,000	3,516,000	1,991,000

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

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

\* In 1914 and 1920, the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

† These figures include produce (£1,387,000 in 1929, and a similar figure in 1930) of the English wholesale society's bacon factories, for which no comparable figures have been furnished for previous years.

‡ Exclusive of productions of the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the joint department of the wholesale societies, as figures for cost of materials are not available. The gross value of the productions of these plantations for 1930 was returned at £371,000.

§ Laundering accounts for a substantial part of these figures.

|| The wholesale societies returned no productions under "slaughtering."

The following Table shows, for the retail societies, the aggregate net values of the various industrial groups in 1930, and the net increases or decreases as compared with 1929 :—

	Net Values, 1930. £	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1929. £
Farming and dairying ...	408,000	+ 36,000
Food and tobacco ...	8,285,000	+ 575,000
Clothing ...	1,620,000	+ 5,000
Building and woodworking ...	1,117,000	+ 45,000
Metal and engineering ...	167,000	+ 12,000
Miscellaneous (including laundering) ...	409,000	- 3,000
Total ...	£12,006,000	+ £670,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



by its clothing factories. The 146 consumers' and workers' productive societies in 1930 returned an aggregate profit of £536,000, or £77,000 less than in 1929. The reduction was in large measure due to the changes already referred to in regard to two large societies. For retail distributive societies no figure for profit on production is available.

**Farming.**—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments. None of the Welsh retail societies now undertakes farming; but a few of the retail societies in England and Scotland continue to do so. These numbered 118 in 1930, and returned a total acreage under farms of about 41,000, and a capital of £1,791,000 as invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled about £654,000, and resulted in a net loss of £73,000, as against a net loss of £74,000 in 1929. In addition to the loss on working, one society in 1930 incurred a further loss of over £20,000 on disposing of its farm land and buildings, etc. As in 1929, roughly one society in three showed a surplus on farming operations, but the surpluses aggregated only £9,000. The farms owned by the two principal wholesale societies covered some 17,000 acres, as against 21,000 in 1929. Capital invested in farm land, buildings, etc., by the wholesale societies totalled about £662,000; their sales or transfer values of farm produce, etc., in 1930 amounted to £277,000. Both the wholesale societies showed losses on their farming operations in 1930; the losses aggregated approximately £22,000, or some £15,000 less than in 1929.

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

(b) *Distribution.*

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

In the following Table the sales for the year 1914 and for each of the years 1920–1930 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:—

Year.†	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
1914 ...	1,385	£ 87,979,898	£ 34,910,813	£ 9,425,384
1920 ...	1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921 ...	1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
1922 ...	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
1923 ...	1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566	17,261,828
1924 ...	1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194
1925 ...	1,344	182,643,583	76,585,764	17,714,967
1926 ...	1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948
1927 ...	1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055
1928 ...	1,293	207,652,086	87,294,025	15,714,510
1929 ...	1,272	215,739,361	89,288,125	18,352,766
1930 ...	1,248	216,327,406	85,313,018	17,694,410

\* This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc., undertaking, amounting, with accrued interest, to £4,236,000.

† The figures for 1914 and 1920 include, while those for subsequent years exclude, societies registered in Ireland.

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £6,382,066 out of a total of £7,721,056 sold by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1930.

**Dividends on Sales.**—For 1930 the retail societies distributed dividends aggregating £20,433,000, or an average of 1s. 10½d. in the £ on sales, as compared with 1s. 10d. in the £ for 1929. The dividends of 3d. and 6d. in the £ distributed by the English and Scottish wholesale societies respectively for 1929 were maintained for 1930, and aggregated £1,398,000.

## POOR RELIEF: SECOND QUARTER, 1931.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a statement\* issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1931, was 966,930. This compares with 1,029,114 at the end of March, 1931, and with 927,821 in June, 1930. Apart from slight increases following the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, the numbers showed a steady decrease during the quarter.

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

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

### SCOTLAND.

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

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

\* Statement showing the Number of Persons in receipt of Poor Relief in England and Wales in the Quarter ending in June, 1931. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (4½d., post-free).

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 13,218 and 10,203, respectively, at the end of June, 1931. Rate-aided patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums) are also excluded.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

§ Excluding lunatics, mental defectives, persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals.



## WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS.

### ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE Twelfth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health\* contains a section relating to the operation during the year ended 31st March, 1931, of the Contributory Pensions Scheme.

*Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.*—The following Table gives particulars of the year's work under the Act of 1925 in connection with widows' and orphans' pensions during the year 1930–31:—

	Widows' Pensions.	Orphans' Pensions.
Claims received during year...	83,137	2,268
Awards during year...	63,722†	1,891
Beneficiaries on 31st March, 1931:—		
Widows ...	308,692	—
Children ...	259,078	14,307

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

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

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

*Contributory Old Age Pensions between ages 65 and 70.*—The number of claims received during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was 199,092, and the number of pensions awarded during the year was 168,074. The total number of persons between the ages of 65 and 70 in receipt of old age pensions under these provisions in England and Wales on 31st March, 1931, was 571,983. These figures include wives of men over 70 who became entitled to pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 under the Act of 1929. The number of such awards up to 31st March, 1931, was 26,144.

The amount paid in respect of these claims during the year ended 31st March, 1931, was approximately £14,696,000. The cumulative figure from the commencement of the scheme (2nd January, 1928) to 31st March, 1931, was approximately £42,862,000.

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

### SCOTLAND.

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

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

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

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

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN GERMANY.

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF MEASURES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

### GERMANY.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Second Order of the Federal President, dated 5th June, 1931, for the Safeguarding of the National Finances and Economic Structure,† the Executive Committee of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board (Federal Board) has decided to reduce the normal maximum period for the receipt of ordinary benefit from 26 to 20 weeks and for seasonal workers from 20 to 16 weeks. This measure, which took effect as from 5th October, 1931, will, it is anticipated, enable the Federal Board to preserve the necessary balance between current revenue and expenditure during the forthcoming winter, on the basis of an estimated maximum figure of 6½ million unemployed persons. On the other hand, under a recent Order of the Federal Minister of Labour, the maximum period for the receipt of emergency benefit (which is financed out of public funds) by persons under 40 years of age has been extended from 32 to 38 weeks.

### IRISH FREE STATE.

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

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

	Employers' Contributions.		Workers' Contributions.	
	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Men ...	10d.	7d.	9d.	6d.
Women ...	8d.	6d.	7d.	5d.
Boys ...	5d.	3½d.	4½d.	3d.
Girls ...	4½d.	3d.	4d.	2½d.

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

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

### QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).

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

### NEW ZEALAND.

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

The Act empowers the Minister of Finance to make advances within specified limits from the Consolidated Fund in respect of the government subsidy to the Unemployment Fund, reconstitutes the Unemployment Board, and provides for the imposition of an unemployment relief tax, consisting of a general unemployment levy and an emergency unemployment charge, in substitution for the unemployment levy payable under the original Act.

The reconstituted Unemployment Board consists of the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act, a Commissioner of Unemployment, and three paid members appointed by the Governor.

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

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1931, page 217.

‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1930, page 364.

§ See the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1930, page 445.

\* Cmd. 3937. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net. (5s. 5d. post free).

† Including allowances for children.

‡ 20 Geo. 5, ch. 10. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 400 and 439–40), and for January, 1930 (page 10).

§ Cmd. 3860. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net. (3s. 10d. post free).



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

The general unemployment levy is payable quarterly, with effect from 1st August, 1931, at the rate of 20s. annually by all male persons, ordinarily resident in New Zealand, who on 1st August, 1931, were of the age of 20 or over, subject to the exemption of the classes of persons who were exempted from payment of the Unemployment Levy under the original Act. The Governor-General is empowered, as under the original Act, to grant exemption, either wholly or in part, to specified persons or classes of persons, on grounds of public policy, while personal exemptions from liability to pay instalments of the levy may now be granted by the Unemployment Board in cases of hardship.

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

(a) the income from salary or wages (other than wages received by any woman or girl in respect of private domestic service, or wages received by any worker in respect of employment on relief works where wages are paid from the Unemployment Fund) received by any person on or after 1st August, 1931;

(b) two-thirds and one-third, respectively, of the amount of the income from sources other than salary or wages, derived by any person, not wholly exempt from liability to pay the general unemployment levy, for the years ended 31st March, 1931 and 1932;

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

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

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

## WAGES IN DENMARK IN 1930.

In *Statistiske Efterretninger* for 22nd May, 1931, the official journal of the Danish Statistical Department, there are published the average hourly earnings of 111,142 workers employed by the members of the Danish Employers' Association in 1930.

The average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1930, compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1929, increased from 1.43 to 1.47 kroner for male workers; from 0.86 to 0.87 krone for female workers; and, for all workers covered by the survey, from 1.31 to 1.35 kroner.

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

Industry and Class of Worker.	Average Hourly Earnings.		Industry and Class of Worker.	Average Hourly Earnings.	
	Copen-hagen.	Pro-vinces.		Copen-hagen.	Pro-vinces.
	Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.
<b>Textile Industry:</b>			<b>Metal and Engineering:</b>		
Men ...	1.23	1.15	Moulders...	1.95	1.56
Women ...	0.86	0.77	Coppersmiths ...	1.97	1.68
<b>Building:</b>			Smiths and machinists ...	1.71	1.43
Bricklayers ...	2.46	1.53	Skilled workmen ...	1.78	1.37
Joiners ...	2.12	1.38	Labourers ...	1.32	1.20
Painters ...	1.95	1.41	Women workers...	0.91	0.75
<b>Woodworking:</b>			<b>Chemical Industry:</b>		
Wood turners ...	1.37	1.32	Oil milling—		
Machine joiners ...	1.51	1.21	Unskilled workmen ...	1.41	1.39
Unskilled workmen ...	1.21	1.04	Match Manufacture—		
<b>Pottery:</b>			Unskilled workmen ...	1.39	...
Skilled workmen ...	1.71	1.37	Women workers ...	0.82	...
Unskilled workmen ...	1.32	1.09	<b>Soap Making—</b>		
Women workers...	0.99	0.73	Unskilled workmen ...	1.25	1.06
<b>Paper and Printing:</b>			Women workers ...	0.83	0.64
Papermakers' labourers ...	1.19	1.14			
Printers ...	1.73	1.60			
Bookbinders ...	1.83	1.35			
Women bookbinding workers ...	0.97	0.70			

The average hourly earnings in each occupation were obtained by dividing the total amounts paid in wages, both time and piecework, by the aggregate number of hours worked, except in the printing industry, in which hourly earnings were calculated from the weekly wage for the last week of each quarter. The figures in the above Table relating to printers, in Copenhagen and in the provinces, exclude supplements for night work on newspaper printing and cannot therefore be compared with the figures for the previous year, which included such supplements. The data relate to wage earners of 18 years of age and over, and foremen and forewomen are excluded. The previous article, dealing with the average hourly earnings in Denmark in 1929, appeared in this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 288.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### GERMANY.

**Coal-Mining Industry.**—An award affecting the Ruhr coal-mining industry, issued under special *ad hoc* arbitration procedure, provided for (i) the extension of the existing hours agreement until 31st March, 1932; and (ii) a 7 per cent. reduction of wages to be operative until 31st January, 1932.

As regards working hours, the award, after its rejection by the workers and acceptance by the employers, was declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour in the normal exercise of his powers. With regard to wages, the Federal Chancellor had, at an earlier stage, expressed the opinion that, in view of the situation created by the recent currency developments in England, it was desirable for the time being that collective agreements fixing wage rates in Germany should be concluded only for short periods. Accordingly, an Emergency Order of the Federal President, dated 30th September, 1931, empowered the Federal Minister of Labour, when enforcing awards issued under the special arbitration procedure applied in the present case, to amend the period of validity of the award without the concurrence of the parties concerned. In the exercise of these extended powers, the Federal Minister of Labour thereupon limited the period of validity of the wage award in the Ruhr coal-mining industry to 30th November, 1931.

At the same time the Order of 30th September, 1931, empowered the Federal Government, during the period from 1st October to 30th November, 1931, to relieve underground miners and their employers in the Ruhr coal-mining industry of the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions, the loss to the unemployment insurance funds being made good by the Federal Exchequer. This concession may be extended beyond the period specified, and may be applied to other coal-mining areas. As the unemployment insurance contribution, which is fixed at 6½ per cent. of the wage, is borne equally by the employer and the worker, the actual loss to the underground miner, on account of a 7 per cent. reduction in wages, would be about 4 per cent., while the total savings of the employer in wages and unemployment insurance contributions in respect of underground miners would amount to about 10 per cent.

For the Aix-la-Chapelle coal-mining industry, an award issued on 3rd October provides, as in the case of the Ruhr, for a wage cut of 7 per cent., with effect from 8th October until 30th November, 1931. In both the Ruhr and the Aix-la-Chapelle areas, the exemption of underground miners and their employers from the obligation to pay unemployment insurance contributions was made by Federal Government Order of 3rd October, 1931, with effect from 1st October to 30th November, 1931. In Lower Silesia, some 19,500 workers are affected by the decision of the employers to terminate the current wage agreement at 31st October next.

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

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

### BELGIUM.

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

### NORWAY.

**Lock-outs in Various Industries.**—As the balloting referred to in this GAZETTE for August (page 299) resulted in the rejection of the Public Conciliator's proposals, further negotiations took place and another ballot was held in the first week of September. The result of this ballot was a majority in favour of acceptance of the proposals, with the minor amendments agreed on in the course of the negotiations. The resumption of work was delayed for a week by the employers' stipulation that the masons' union, a body outside the Federation of Trade Unions, must also accept the Conciliator's proposals; but work was generally resumed by 14th September. The separate proposal for the paper-making industry, involving a reduction of 6 per cent. in time rates, subject to a minimum time rate of 1 krone an hour and a reduction of 8 per cent. in piece rates, was also accepted by both parties.

### SWEDEN.

**Agreements Terminated in Various Industries.**—On 30th September, members of the Confederation of Swedish Employers' Associations gave three months' notice of termination of agreements affecting 150,000 workers, in order, it is stated, to bring about a general reduction in wages. The chief industries affected are iron and steel (29,000 workers); engineering and machine making (63,000 workers); paper pulp industry (17,000 workers); paper manufacture (14,300 workers); saw-milling (16,000 workers), and dock labour.



## EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st September, 1931 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 23.2, as compared with 22.7 at 24th August, 1931, and with 17.6 at 22nd September, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st September, 1931, was 17.9, as compared with 17.3 at 24th August, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.3, as compared with 5.4. For males alone the percentage at 21st September, 1931, was 24.3, and for females 20.4; at 24th August, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 23.7 and 20.0.

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

The 2,044,482 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,363,300 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years, and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 571,070 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 110,110 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,855,512, included 270,605 men, 6,518 boys, 59,168 women and 3,550 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st September, 1931, was 2,885,268, and at 28th September, 1931, it was 2,896,989.

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

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

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

At iron and steel works employment showed a decline and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 46.1 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 45.2 at 24th August, 1931, and 38.1 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

In ship-building and ship-repairing employment remained very bad and showed little change on the whole. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland (the two principal districts) the percentages

of insured workpeople unemployed were 64.0 and 66.4 respectively, the former showing a slight improvement and the latter a decline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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



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

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for September, 1931.	September, 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	821,588	4.63	+ 0.04	– 0.17
Iron „ ...	4,732	5.23	+ 1.47	– 0.17
Shale „ ...	1,656	5.88	– 0.04	– 0.11
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	...	62	– 2	– 42
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	367	– 41	– 9
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	45,676	233,398	– 3.7	– 20.7

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	61,012	+ 1.8	– 0.5	96,861	+ 0.7	+ 3.6
Woollen ...	49,174	+ 2.2	– 9.0	88,552	+ 4.1*	– 13.9*
Worsted ...	68,598	+ 3.5	– 6.5	103,766	+ 6.6*	– 21.0*
Carpet ...	9,636	+ 1.1	– 0.5	16,420	+ 5.2	+ 7.4
Boot and Shoe ...	58,582	– 0.0	– 3.1	123,962	– 2.2*	– 6.0*
Pottery ...	9,856	+ 4.3	– 7.2	16,953	+ 11.8	– 14.1*
Brick ...	10,468	– 2.8	– 5.9	27,350	+ 0.5	– 6.1

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1930. (Totals).	Percentage Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,255,620	14.6	9.2	12.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
South-Eastern ...	929,770	13.2	9.2	12.3	+ 1.2	+ 4.5
South-Western ...	864,400	15.7	10.8	14.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.3
Midlands ...	1,847,230	21.6	22.2	21.8	– 0.1	+ 5.7
North-Eastern ...	2,020,760	31.7	24.5	30.1	...	+ 7.5
North-Western ...	2,181,890	30.5	32.9	31.3	+ 1.3	+ 4.4
Scotland ...	1,307,810	30.7	22.1	28.2	+ 0.4	+ 8.0
Wales ...	592,520	36.2	18.5	34.4	+ 0.9	+ 7.1
Northern Ireland	266,000	30.9	26.0	29.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Special Schemes	139,700	4.6	1.1	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Total ...	12,405,700	24.3	20.4	23.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.6

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		
1930.					1930.	
22 September ...	18.0	16.8	12.7	4.9	29 Sept.	2,230,000
27 October ...	19.4	16.8	13.9	4.8	27 Oct.	2,308,000
24 November ...	19.8	17.2	14.8	4.3	24 Nov.	2,359,000
22 December ...	20.7	18.8	14.9	5.3	29 Dec.	2,725,000
1931.					1931.	
26 January ...	22.1	19.9	16.5	5.0	26 Jan.	2,671,000
23 February ...	22.6	19.6	16.7	5.0	23 Feb.	2,694,000
23 March ...	22.7	18.4	16.5	5.0	30 Mar.	2,655,000
27 April ...	22.0	18.0	16.3	4.6	27 Apr.	2,594,000
18 May ...	21.9	17.9	16.3	4.5	1 June	2,702,000
22 June ...	23.2	18.4	16.4	5.4	29 June	2,736,000
27 July ...	23.8	19.5	16.7	5.9	27 July	2,783,000
24 August ...	23.7	20.0	17.3	5.4	31 Aug.	2,834,000
21 September ...	24.3	20.4	17.9	5.3	28 Sept.	2,897,000

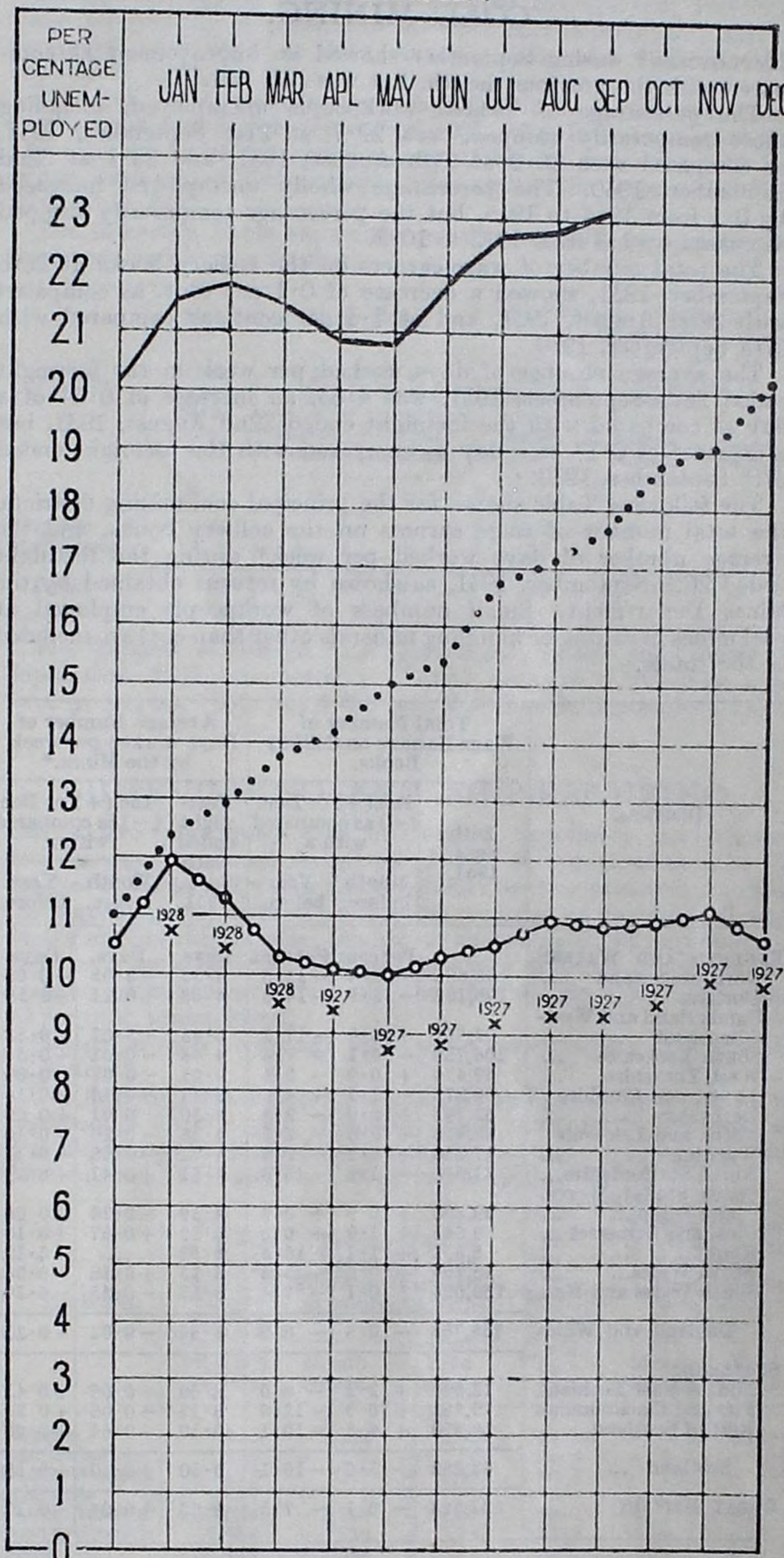
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1931.  
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.



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

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

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



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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 29.7 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 30.9 at 24th August, 1931, and 23.1 at 22nd September, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.1 from 19.4 to 19.5, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1.3 from 11.5 to 10.2.

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

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, was 4.63, an increase of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd August, 1931, but a decrease of 0.17 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 26th September, 1931, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	38,606	— 3.4	— 11.3	4.73	+ 0.05
Durham ...	105,188	— 2.7	— 14.8	4.58	+ 0.21
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	7,757	+ 6.0	— 17.2	5.48	+ 3.67
South Yorkshire ...	106,789	— 0.1	— 7.4	4.48	— 0.01
West Yorkshire ...	49,474	+ 0.0	— 0.4	4.01	— 0.07
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	69,276	— 1.1	— 4.6	3.71	— 0.18
Derbyshire ...	52,793	+ 0.9	— 2.4	4.30	— 0.01
Notts. and Leicester ...	60,438	+ 0.6	— 2.6	4.26	— 0.20
Warwick ...	17,216	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	4.71	— 0.65
North Staffordshire ...	21,576	— 1.2	— 15.5	4.61	+ 0.41
South Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	29,850	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	4.39	— 0.20
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,643	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	5.20	+ 0.57
Kent ...	5,832	+ 1.1	+ 16.8	5.50	...
North Wales ...	13,704	+ 0.0	— 3.3	5.13	+ 0.16
South Wales and Mon.	150,564	+ 0.1	— 7.4	5.13	— 0.25
England and Wales	738,706	— 0.5	— 6.9	4.55	— 0.02
SCOTLAND:					
Mid. & East Lothians	12,500	+ 2.2	— 6.0	5.50	+ 0.69
Fife and Clackmannan	19,492	+ 0.9	— 12.8	5.17	+ 0.06
Rest of Scotland ...	50,890	+ 4.8	— 10.1	5.30	+ 0.64
Scotland ...	82,882	+ 3.5	— 10.1	5.30	+ 0.50
GREAT BRITAIN	821,588	— 0.1	— 7.3	4.63	+ 0.04

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

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

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 21st September, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th August, 1931, and 22nd September, 1930, are shown in the following Table:—

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	208,468	109,291	19.5	10.2	29.7	— 1.2	+ 6.6
England and Wales ...	177,074	105,790	18.7	11.1	29.8	— 0.7	+ 6.6
Scotland ...	31,394	3,501	25.8	2.9	28.7	— 4.7	+ 6.3
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	12,286	6,515	23.6	12.6	36.2	— 0.6	+ 7.3
Durham ...	44,254	6,627	28.8	4.3	33.1	+ 0.9	+ 9.0
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	3,280	552	27.7	4.7	32.4	— 2.7	+ 8.9
Yorkshire ...	23,500	32,644	13.1	18.3	31.4	— 6.9	+ 12.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,410	18,488	18.1	20.3	38.4	+ 6.6	+ 4.7
Derbyshire ...	5,441	4,623	8.6	7.4	16.0	— 3.2	+ 0.7
Notts. and Leicestershire	6,202	3,745	9.3	5.7	15.0	— 0.2	+ 3.2
Warwickshire	746	1,098	6.1	9.0	15.1	+ 8.1	— 5.5
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	10,737	4,634	15.2	6.5	21.7	— 1.2	+ 2.2
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,483	1,617	12.5	13.6	26.1	+ 0.3	+ 10.1
Kent ...	285	—	5.3	—	5.3	+ 0.4	— 0.8
Wales and Monmouth ...	50,892	25,235	22.1	11.0	33.1	+ 0.3	+ 5.2

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,197,500 tons in September, 1931, as compared with 4,849,600 tons in August, 1931, and with 6,579,300 tons in September, 1930.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change during September, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 42.3 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 42.1 at 24th August, 1931, and 22.7 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland ...	2,045	— 27.5	— 39.1	5.37	+ 2.84
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,405	+ 7.4	— 44.5	5.42	...
Other Districts ...	1,282	— 1.7	— 20.1	4.78	...
ALL DISTRICTS	4,732	— 12.9	— 36.9	5.23	+ 1.47

### SHALE MINING.

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

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 62 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1931, as compared with 64 at the end of August, 1931, and 104 at the end of September, 1930. In the case of 68 firms, employing 8,472 workpeople at the end of September, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 10·8 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with August, 1931, and a decrease of 41·3 per cent. compared with September, 1930.

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

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

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

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

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

At certain firms, employing 45,676 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th September, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 3·7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd August, 1931, and by 20·7 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5·1 in the week ended 26th September, 1931, as compared with 5·3 in August, 1931, and 5·1 in September, 1930.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.		
		Year before.		Year before.		
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	3,814	– 9·4	21,738	– 9·2	– 32·5	
Puddling Forges ...	907	– 21·9	3,367	– 18·7	– 47·4	
Rolling Mills ...	17,510	– 4·4	78,800	– 7·3	– 13·9	
Forging & Pressing	1,107	+ 15·8	5,489	+ 20·0	– 49·4	
Founding ...	6,135	+ 2·5	33,701	+ 1·9	– 14·7	
Other Departments	6,451	+ 2·0	36,926	+ 4·1	– 14·7	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	9,752	– 5·0	53,377	– 4·9	– 24·5	
TOTAL ...	45,676	– 3·3	233,398	– 3·7	– 20·7	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	10,093	+ 0·5	53,639	– 1·8	– 15·3	
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	13,954	– 0·8	71,932	– 2·6	– 13·6	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	251	– 28·9	1,219	– 25·1	– 31·0	
Staffordshire ...	3,568	+ 14·7	18,210	+ 19·8	+ 19·6	
Other Midland Counties ...	4,108	– 7·3	21,745	– 5·6	– 1·3	
Wales and Monmouth ...	2,763	– 7·0	14,150	– 10·8	– 18·9	
	4,237	– 9·1	22,834	– 7·7	– 39·3	
Total, England and Wales ...	38,974	– 1·7	203,729	– 2·5	– 15·4	
Scotland ...	6,702	– 11·5	29,669	– 11·2	– 44·8	
TOTAL ...	45,676	– 3·3	233,398	– 3·7	– 20·7	

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 400,500 tons in September, 1931, as compared with 357,300 tons in August, 1931, and 580,600 tons in September, 1930.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40·7 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36·8 at 24th August, 1931, and 40·1 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.*	Year before.		Month before.*	Year before.
Tinplate ...	53	– 6	+ 1	297	– 34	– 2
Steel Sheet	9	+ 1	+ 3	70	– 7	– 7
TOTAL ...	62	– 5	+ 4	367	– 41	– 9

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

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during September, and showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month. In the North-Eastern division and Scotland (the two principal districts) the percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed were 64·0 and 66·4 respectively, the former showing a slight improvement and the latter a decline. The two Southern divisions, which showed a slight improvement, were still the only divisions with less than 40 per cent. unemployed.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st September, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th August, 1931, and 22nd September, 1930 :—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	4,232	– 333	+ 2,060	44·0	– 3·5	+ 21·4
South-Eastern...	1,266	– 278	+ 508	16·9	– 3·7	+ 6·8
South-Western	5,699	– 227	+ 1,478	26·8	– 1·1	+ 6·9
Midlands ...	141	+ 2	– 11	42·7	+ 0·6	– 3·4
North-Eastern	39,084	– 1,104	+ 11,637	64·0	– 1·8	+ 19·0
North-Western	15,496	+ 620	+ 3,135	53·8	+ 2·2	+ 10·9
Scotland ...	37,470	+ 1,284	+ 15,428	66·4	+ 2·2	+ 27·3
Wales ...	4,531	+ 156	+ 355	61·4	+ 2·1	+ 4·8
Northern Ireland	5,868	– 515	+ 2,932	47·3	– 4·1	+ 23·6
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	113,787	– 395	+ 37,522	55·6	– 0·2	+ 18·3

## SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1931, amounted to 417,385 tons, as compared with 555,603 tons at the end of June, 1931, and 1,116,746 tons at the end of September, 1930. There was thus a decrease of 138,218 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures at the end of June, 1931, and a decrease of 699,361 tons as compared with the tonnage which was being built at the end of September, 1930. The figure for the latest quarter is lower than for any quarter since September, 1887, and includes about 64,000 tons on which work had been suspended.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 38,675 tons, showing an increase of 15,316 tons as compared with the previous quarter. For the purpose of comparison it may be stated that during the six months ended March, 1930, the monthly average of tonnage commenced was over 154,000 tons.

\* Revised figures.



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

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

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

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during September remained bad, and showed a further decline on the whole. In marine, constructional, and general engineering it was very bad, and worse than in the previous month. In textile engineering also it remained very bad. In the motor vehicle section it was still bad, but showed a slight improvement; while in electrical engineering it remained slack and showed a slight decline.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st September, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	10,301	1,609	234	514	6,278	18,936	+ 1,229	+ 8,139
South-Eastern ...	8,230	1,070	331	154	4,395	14,180	+ 698	+ 5,934
South-Western ...	5,254	240	921	138	3,741	10,294	— 468	+ 4,765
Midlands ...	22,494	4,653	182	1,983	32,840	62,152	— 691	+ 20,306
North-Eastern ...	42,296	1,476	12,151	2,097	2,863	60,883	+ 3,073	+ 16,446
North-Western ...	50,717	4,063	333	992	5,974	62,079	+ 1,414	+ 16,727
Scotland ...	29,766	575	10,028	2,256	2,225	44,850	+ 790	+ 20,413
Wales ...	2,029	79	53	253	546	2,960	— 60	+ 748
Northern Ireland	2,506	98	3,021	23	351	5,999	+ 604	+ 3,711
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>173,593</b>	<b>13,863</b>	<b>27,254</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>59,213</b>	<b>282,333</b>	<b>+ 6,589</b>	<b>+ 97,189</b>
Percentages Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.								
London ...	12.0	11.2	29.3	14.6	15.4	13.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.6
South-Eastern ...	17.2	12.9	13.4	25.7	15.4	16.2	+ 0.8	+ 6.8
South-Western ...	14.6	6.7	14.4	23.8	13.2	13.8	— 0.6	+ 6.4
Midlands ...	25.0	16.0	11.8	28.9	33.3	27.5	— 0.3	+ 9.0
North-Eastern ...	36.5	17.0	55.1	29.5	20.6	36.3	+ 1.8	+ 9.8
North-Western ...	39.6	18.4	49.0	33.4	27.5	35.4	+ 0.8	+ 9.6
Scotland ...	39.3	18.7	51.0	40.4	20.2	39.0	+ 0.7	+ 17.7
Wales ...	36.5	19.8	37.9	36.1	25.3	33.0	— 0.7	+ 8.3
Northern Ireland	36.1	24.5	47.8	57.5	16.3	37.8	+ 3.8	+ 23.4
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 9.6</b>
<i>Ditto, Aug., 1931</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>27.1</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Sept., 1930</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>18.2</i>	...	...

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

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

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

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,530	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	15,567	— 0.8	+ 5.9
Spinning ...	19,466	+ 1.3	+ 1.2	28,485	+ 1.2	+ 6.4
Weaving ...	23,910	+ 2.9	+ 3.6	37,197	+ 1.7	+ 1.8
Other ...	7,106	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	15,612	— 0.8	+ 1.0
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>61,012</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>96,861</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton ...	4,219	+ 6.7	+ 6.6	6,123	+ 6.3	+ 6.8
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,035	+ 16.9	— 17.5	9,233	+ 14.8	— 13.6
Oldham ...	8,581	— 0.9	+ 5.4	13,854	— 1.6	+ 4.3
Bolton and Leigh ...	10,605	+ 3.2	+ 4.4	16,418	+ 3.6	+ 9.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,466	— 0.2	— 5.9	10,668	+ 2.3	+ 6.4
Manchester ...	3,525	+ 4.0	— 11.5	5,487	+ 8.5	— 4.1
Preston and Chorley ...	5,411	+ 0.3	+ 18.1	8,465	— 5.1	+ 12.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	5,161	— 5.3	+ 9.8	8,753	— 2.3	+ 11.8
Burnley and Padiham ...	2,976	+ 10.0	+ 0.9	4,955	+ 2.2	+ 7.6
Colne and Nelson ...	2,407	— 1.6	— 3.8	5,028	— 6.5	+ 6.3
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,564	+ 13.6	+ 22.3	1,775	— 3.0	+ 19.4
Yorkshire Towns ...	1,819	— 21.9	— 30.5	2,946	— 18.0	— 18.6
Other Districts ...	2,243	— 3.0	— 0.6	3,156	— 7.7	— 1.2
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>61,012</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>96,861</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>

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

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st September, 1931.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	2,653	14,979	17,632	2,637	11,409	14,046	31,678
Spinning ...	15,307	11,929	27,236	13,986	9,235	23,221	50,457
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	3,041	14,604	17,645	2,747	13,924	16,671	34,316
Weaving ...	13,548	45,786	59,334	6,877	17,209	24,086	83,420
Other Processes	2,160	568	2,728	799	496	1,295	4,023
Total ...	36,709	87,866	124,575	27,046	52,273	79,319	203,894



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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 65	+ 203	+ 268	+ 356	+ 703	+ 1,059	+ 1,327
Spinning ...	- 197	- 52	- 249	+ 1,197	+ 74	+ 1,271	+ 1,022
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 47	+ 227	+ 274	- 119	- 413	- 532	- 258
Weaving ...	+ 727	+ 925	+ 1,652	+ 571	+ 1,100	+ 1,671	+ 3,323
Other Processes ...	+ 197	+ 30	+ 227	+ 221	+ 56	+ 277	+ 504
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 839</b>	<b>+ 1,333</b>	<b>+ 2,172</b>	<b>+ 2,226</b>	<b>+ 1,520</b>	<b>+ 3,746</b>	<b>+ 5,918</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 40,055,000 lbs. in September, 1931, compared with 59,975,800 lbs. in August, 1931, and with 53,621,900 lbs. in September, 1930.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,006,500 lbs. in September, 1931, compared with 11,195,900 lbs. in August, 1931, and with 9,107,700 lbs. in September, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in September, 1931, were 128,460,100 square yards, compared with 143,805,900 square yards in the previous month, and 142,716,700 square yards in September, 1930.

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT, both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, was better at the end of September than in August; it was still bad, however, with much short time and unemployment in all the principal districts. In the carpet trade also employment showed some improvement, but continued very slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.2 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36.6 at 24th August, 1931, and with 26.4 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

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

In the worsted weaving department there was also an improvement. About 44 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 26th September, losing 16 hours each on the average.\*

**Woollen Section.**—Employment, though still bad, was better than in August. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th September showed that 40 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 47 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,\* losing between 13 and 14 hours each on the average in each department. In the woollen section as a whole, 42 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 14 hours each in short time\* in the week ended 26th September; there was very little overtime except in the spinning department, in which 10 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of about 8½ hours each on the average.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,019	+ 2.3	78.4	17,369	- 5.3	53.6
Spinning... ..	32,868	+ 2.1	79.5	42,110	+ 9.7	65.0
Weaving... ..	15,254	+ 8.0	79.6	24,135	+ 13.5	61.2
Other Depts. ...	8,756	+ 1.7	89.6	17,792	+ 3.4	68.5
Not specified ...	1,701	+ 7.9	95.4	2,360	+ 7.9	52.9
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,598</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>103,766</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	942	+ 3.6	72.2	1,887	+ 2.4	68.4
Spinning... ..	11,522	+ 1.5	79.3	21,460	+ 4.1	75.8
Weaving... ..	20,031	+ 2.2	83.7	31,691	+ 4.9	75.6
Other Depts. ...	14,868	+ 3.2	84.4	30,025	+ 4.7	77.8
Not specified ...	1,811	- 1.5	67.9	3,489	- 6.4	68.5
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>49,174</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>88,552</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>75.8</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>127,408</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>208,738</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	28,669	+ 1.8	75.4	44,413	+ 3.5	55.1
Huddersfield ...	7,872	+ 10.9	92.9	12,228	+ 18.1	67.0
Halifax ...	7,679	+ 2.8	78.1	11,137	+ 9.3	62.6
Leeds ...	7,541	+ 8.8	85.9	10,863	+ 14.4	69.6
Keighley... ..	7,035	- 1.9	81.1	9,867	- 3.5	65.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,248	+ 4.7	95.7	4,337	+ 7.7	85.7
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>62,044</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>92,845</b>	<b>+ 6.5</b>	<b>60.7</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,489	+ 2.8	82.8	7,492	+ 7.9	71.7
Lancashire ...	297	+ 0.7	101.8	578	+ 12.5	101.0
Scotland... ..	1,768	+ 3.1	84.8	2,851	+ 5.3	110.7
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>68,598</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>103,766</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	10,256	- 0.7	73.2	20,315	+ 4.7	63.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,472	+ 0.6	80.6	17,892	+ 4.3	85.1
Leeds ...	6,908	+ 3.1	86.8	12,687	+ 1.4	79.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,226	+ 2.5	83.7	4,434	+ 7.5	72.2
Bradford ...	875	- 1.2	96.1	1,423	- 7.7	65.4
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>29,737</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>56,751</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>75.4</b>
Lancashire ...	4,335	+ 3.8	85.5	7,568	+ 0.2	78.4
West of England and Midlands ...	3,598	+ 2.5	88.0	5,890	- 0.3	88.4
Scotland... ..	11,362	+ 5.3	81.7	18,150	+ 8.6	72.6
Wales ...	142	+ 10.9	111.0	193	+ 13.5	108.7
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>49,174</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>88,552</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>75.8</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>16,420</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>93.2</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>127,408</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>208,738</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>

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

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

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 3.4	— 7.0	+ 1.8
Huddersfield ...	— 5.0	+ 5.6	+ 21.9	+ 5.7	+ 10.9
Halifax ...	+ 21.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	+ 7.6	+ 2.8
Leeds ...	—	+ 4.9	+ 18.7	+ 4.1	+ 8.8
Keighley ...	— 10.8	— 1.4	— 0.1	— 1.9	— 1.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 3.6	—	+ 3.9	+ 4.7
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	+ 8.8	+ 1.3	+ 3.5
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 22.1	+ 0.8	— 1.9	+ 4.0	+ 2.8
Lancashire ...	—	+ 0.8	—	—	+ 0.7
Scotland ...	+ 0.9	+ 4.8	—	+ 0.7	+ 3.1
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>

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

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 21st September, 1931:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st September, 1931.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	411	10	421	921	11	932
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	858	1,079	1,937	901	446	1,347
Wool Combing ...	633	794	1,427	1,489	1,250	2,739
Wool Carding ...	869	269	1,138	1,115	214	1,329
Woollen Spinning ...	627	400	1,027	686	410	1,096
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	1,118	5,314	6,432	906	5,012	5,918
Wool Winding and Warping ...	319	90	409	447	158	605
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	153	950	1,103	511	1,421	1,932
Woollen Weaving ...	419	2,491	2,910	746	3,316	4,062
Worsted Weaving ...	385	2,657	3,042	245	6,170	6,415
Other Processes ...	1,622	294	1,916	1,708	287	1,995
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>14,348</b>	<b>21,762</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>18,695</b>	<b>28,370</b>

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	— 13	— 2	— 15	+ 129	+ 9	+ 138	+ 123
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 13	+ 23	+ 36	+ 24	— 55	— 31	+ 5
Wool Combing ...	+ 103	+ 19	+ 122	+ 119	+ 401	+ 520	+ 642
Wool Carding ...	+ 106	+ 2	+ 108	— 170	+ 37	— 133	— 25
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 1	— 3	— 2	— 84	— 70	— 154	— 156
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 100	— 2	+ 98	— 58	— 826	— 884	— 786
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 117	+ 12	+ 129	— 17	— 1	— 18	+ 111
Woollen Weaving ...	— 101	— 16	— 117	— 22	— 250	— 272	— 389
Worsted Weaving ...	— 19	+ 2	— 17	— 84	+ 141	+ 57	+ 40
Other Processes ...	+ 27	+ 196	+ 223	— 119	— 398	— 517	— 294
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 360</b>	<b>+ 247</b>	<b>+ 607</b>	<b>— 274</b>	<b>— 1,079</b>	<b>— 1,353</b>	<b>— 746</b>

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

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

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

The exports of blankets were 32,034 pairs, 27,162 pairs, and 47,772 pairs in September, 1931, August, 1931, and September, 1930, respectively.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 26th Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.*	Year before.*
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	1,515	— 0.3	— 3.9	3,336	— 1.2	— 5.4
Leicester ...	8,901	+ 0.8	— 4.3	19,611	— 3.0	— 10.3
Leicester Country District ...	3,936	+ 4.4	+ 5.4	8,612	+ 7.7	+ 1.0
Northampton... Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,780	— 6.6	— 11.0	15,103	— 7.0	— 7.2
Kettering and District ...	5,863	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	12,847	— 4.9	+ 0.8
Rest of Northants ...	5,273	— 1.0	— 1.9	12,322	— 6.3	— 6.0
Stafford and District ...	1,532	— 0.2	— 12.4	3,414	+ 5.9	— 10.6
Norwich and District ...	2,431	— 2.0	— 3.1	3,783	— 24.1	— 24.4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	5,651	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	11,296	+ 4.8	+ 6.3
Leeds and District ...	2,030	— 2.0	— 3.1	3,839	— 7.7	— 8.0
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,646	+ 0.4	— 5.1	3,627	+ 8.9	— 2.9
Birmingham and District ...	5,810	+ 1.8	— 0.5	10,721	+ 5.4	— 10.8
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,137	+ 1.3	— 6.4	2,214	— 0.7	— 7.0
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>— 0.1</b>	<b>— 3.0</b>	<b>119,270</b>	<b>— 2.3</b>	<b>— 5.8</b>
Scotland ...	2,244	+ 2.0	— 4.3	4,692	— 0.7	— 10.1
<b>Great Britain...</b>	<b>58,582</b>	<b>— 0.0</b>	<b>— 3.1</b>	<b>123,962</b>	<b>— 2.2</b>	<b>— 6.0</b>

Returns received from firms employing about 57,500 workpeople in the week ended 26th September indicated that nearly 42 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, about 9 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 3½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued moderate generally; at some establishments it was slack. At Leicester employment remained slack generally, and was worse than in September, 1930: in the week ended 26th September, about three-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. There was an improvement in the Leicester country district; but employment was still only slack to moderate. At Northampton employment was slack, and showed some decline; it was also below the level of September, 1930: in the week ended 26th September, about 55 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 12 hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment remained moderate generally; some firms, however, were well employed, and a little overtime was worked. At Kettering, employment remained moderate to fair; some firms were fully occupied. There was a further slight improvement at Wellingborough, and employment was moderate. The improvement previously reported at Wollaston was maintained; employment remained moderate to fair at Finedon and at Raunds; it continued poor at Irthlingborough. At Stafford employment showed a sharp decline, and was very slack; five out of six of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th September were on short time, losing about 19 hours each on the average. At Norwich, employment remained slack with most firms; some firms, however, reported an improvement, and a little overtime was worked.

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

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

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

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



Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st September, 1931.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	228	91	319	124	47	171	490
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	521	64	585	326	26	352	937
Clicking Department ...	1,123	25	1,148	1,379	28	1,407	2,555
Closing Department ...	62	2,176	2,238	36	1,596	1,632	3,870
Making Department ...	2,720	113	2,833	1,886	47	1,933	4,766
Finishing Depart- ment ...	1,960	1,048	3,008	1,134	408	1,542	4,550
Slipper Making ...	403	231	634	906	288	1,194	1,828
Clog Making... ..	23	5	28	2	2	4	32
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ...	710	2	712	44	8	52	764
TOTAL ...	7,750	3,755	11,505	5,837	2,450	8,287	19,792

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	- 14	...	- 14	- 16	+ 1	- 15	- 29
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	- 25	- 12	- 37	- 21	+ 17	- 4	- 41
Clicking Department ...	- 54	...	- 54	+ 129	+ 15	+ 144	+ 90
Closing Department ...	+ 27	+ 70	+ 97	+ 22	- 50	- 28	+ 69
Making Department ...	+ 74	- 2	+ 72	- 243	+ 3	- 240	- 168
Finishing Depart- ment ...	- 27	+ 45	+ 18	- 230	- 220	- 450	- 432
Slipper Making ...	+ 28	- 37	- 9	+ 159	- 248	- 89	- 98
Clog Making ...	- 3	- 3	- 6	...	+ 1	+ 1	- 5
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ...	- 27	- 2	- 29	+ 11	+ 6	+ 17	- 12
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>- 21</b>	<b>+ 59</b>	<b>+ 38</b>	<b>- 189</b>	<b>- 475</b>	<b>- 664</b>	<b>- 626</b>

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

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.3 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 17.4 at 24th August, 1931, and 14.1 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,747 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 4½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th September, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

## BUILDING.

THERE was a decline in employment during September, which affected all areas, except Northern Ireland, and was most marked in the painting and decorating section of the trade. Employment was, in general, very slack, but was reported as fairly good at some centres, including Coventry, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham and Plymouth. As compared with September, 1930, employment was slightly worse in the North Eastern Counties of England and considerably worse in each of the other administrative divisions.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers and masons and was moderate to slack with these

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st September, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with September, 1930:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work- people at July, 1930.	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 21st Sept., 1931.	Numbers Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	125,700	24,736	918	19.7	+ 1.7	+ 8.0
Bricklayers ...	73,790	9,206	496	12.5	+ 1.1	+ 4.1
Masons...	21,180	3,122	305	14.7	+ 1.1	+ 5.9
Slaters ...	6,020	1,168	84	19.4	+ 0.4	+ 7.1
Plasterers ...	21,260	4,745	261	19.6	+ 1.4	+ 8.4
Painters ...	105,660	30,718	1,060	29.1	+ 5.8	+ 9.2
Plumbers ...	32,850	7,170	367	21.8	+ 1.3	+ 7.9
Labourers to above...	240,660	50,250	1,513	20.9	+ 1.5	+ 4.4
All other occu- pations ...	202,150	49,228	1,747	24.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>832,270</b>	<b>180,343</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	177,960	36,897	64	20.7	+ 3.3	+ 8.9
South-Eastern ...	134,170	19,722	133	14.7	+ 2.2	+ 6.0
South-Western ...	102,830	17,370	195	16.9	+ 1.4	+ 5.4
Midlands ...	101,130	19,753	1,460	19.5	+ 1.4	+ 6.0
North-Eastern ...	95,710	23,627	1,905	24.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.1
North-Western ...	103,210	28,206	1,658	27.3	+ 1.9	+ 4.5
Scotland ...	75,250	18,608	992	24.7	+ 2.0	+ 6.6
Wales ...	25,640	9,938	334	38.8	+ 1.8	+ 8.4
Northern Ireland ...	16,370	6,222	10	38.0	- 0.3	+ 15.8
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>832,270</b>	<b>180,343</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.8 at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 36.2 at 24th August, 1931, and 24.7 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,189 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,616, or nearly 39½ per cent., were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 26th September, 1931; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

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

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

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

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

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 17.8 at 21st September, compared with 15.3 at 24th August and 9.9 at 22nd September, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.7 at 21st September, compared with 10.4 at 24th August and 7.1 at 22nd September, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 12.8 at 21st September, the same percentage as at 24th August, compared with 8.5 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of September, 1931.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1931.
Letterpress Printing:—		
London ... ..	33,290	7.2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,863	8.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,466	5.7
Scotland ... ..	5,312	8.5
Other Districts ... ..	9,060	5.9
Total ... ..	68,991	7.2
Lithographic Printing ... ..	11,674	10.0
Bookbinding ... ..	8,489	12.4
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished) ... ..	25,637	4.7

The figures for letterpress printing and for bookbinding are not comparable with those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. In the case of certain members who are ordinarily engaged in establishments which cover bookbinding as well as printing, it is no longer possible to distinguish between these two branches. The figures for these workpeople are shown in the last line of the Table. For printing and bookbinding as a whole, however, it is possible to make an approximate comparison. This shows that the average percentage unemployed among the members of trade unions which rendered returns at the end of September, 1931, was 7.3, as compared with 6.8 a month before and 3.7 a year before.

## SEAMEN.

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

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st September, 1931, was 36.4, compared with 35.1 at 24th August, 1931, and 24.2 at 22nd September, 1930.

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

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Sept., 1931.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1931.	Sept., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool† ... ..	10,845	+ 73	– 1,476	85,868	110,009
Manchester ... ..	565	– 66	– 94	5,447	5,920
London ... ..	8,962	+ 1,702	– 1,670	72,945	89,519
Southampton... ..	9,335	– 155	– 1,710	77,693	88,561
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,370	+ 683	– 95	18,228	20,792
Sunderland ... ..	283	– 34	+ 9	2,152	2,344
Middlesbrough ... ..	257	– 34	+ 135	1,996	3,105
Hull ... ..	656	– 98	– 313	7,763	9,296
Bristol‡ ... ..	1,142	+ 189	+ 121	8,810	8,685
Newport, Mon. ... ..	551	+ 140	– 150	3,661	5,224
Cardiff§ ... ..	1,854	– 235	– 829	16,794	19,874
Swansea ... ..	622	– 40	– 194	5,205	6,466
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ... ..	260	– 46	– 65	2,249	2,471
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	418	+ 157	+ 10	3,481	3,989
Glasgow ... ..	2,180	– 149	– 1,619	23,626	31,479
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ... ..	220	+ 69	– 88	1,615	2,229
TOTAL for above Ports	40,520	+ 2,156	– 8,028	337,533	409,963

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was slack during September, but slightly better than in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 39.4 per cent. were unemployed at 21st September, 1931, as compared with 40.3 per cent. at 24th August, 1931, and with 36.0 per cent. at 22nd September, 1930.

London.—Employment showed a fairly general slight improvement. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
5th Sept., 1931	3,660	1,586	5,246	7,001	12,247
12th " "	3,707	1,564	5,271	7,251	12,522
19th " "	4,097	1,502	5,599	7,104	12,703
26th " "	4,738	2,069	6,807	7,338	14,145
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Sept., 1931	4,051	1,680	5,731	7,173	12,904
Average for Aug., 1931	3,729	1,645	5,374	6,973	12,347
Average for Sept., 1930	4,280	1,680	5,960	7,488	13,448

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

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

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

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

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

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



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 392 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st September, 1931, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 3 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 3) and including lines 4 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,969,251	34,799	584,507	21,536	2,610,093
2. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	52,732	10,533	19,899	8,246	91,410
3. Uninsured persons on Register	23,732	31,493	23,222	31,665	110,112
4. Two months' file	47,451	4,352	41,325	4,034	97,162
5. Unemployed—Special Schemes	4,364	24	456	13	4,857
Persons on Register (lines 1-3)	2,045,715	76,825	627,628	61,447	2,811,615
Books Lodged (lines 1, 2, 4 and 5)	2,073,798	49,708	646,187	33,829	2,803,522

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
31st Aug., 1931	2,008,935	77,293	614,626	61,365	2,762,219	2,833,722
7th Sept., 1931	2,035,943	77,522	625,597	61,569	2,800,631	2,873,758
14th " "	2,019,747	76,081	631,632	61,620	2,789,080	2,861,851
21st " "	2,045,715	76,825	627,628	61,447	2,811,615	2,885,268
28th " "	2,070,639	75,909	617,600	60,624	2,824,772	2,896,989
Average (4 weeks)	2,043,011	76,584	625,614	61,315	2,806,524	2,879,466

## Analysis of figures for 28th September, 1931.

—	28th September, 1931.				31st Aug., 1931.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.					
Men ...	1,530,689	429,170	110,780	2,070,639	2,008,935
Boys ...	62,188	13,503	218	75,909	77,293
Women ...	438,148	177,304	2,148	617,600	614,626
Girls ...	49,634	10,970	20	60,624	61,365
Total ...	2,080,659	630,947	113,166	2,824,772	2,762,219
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	1,570,824	432,166	113,945	2,116,935	2,055,119
Boys ...	63,394	13,581	221	77,196	78,537
Women ...	456,902	182,150	2,157	641,209	637,705
Girls ...	50,417	11,212	20	61,649	62,361
Total ...	2,141,537	639,109	116,343	2,896,989	2,833,722

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

Vacancies filled† 30th December, 1930, to 28th Sept., 1931.			Period 1st Sept. to 28th Sept., 1931.			
Number.	Increase (+) Decrease (-) as compared with year before.	Week ended	Applica- tions from Em- ployers.	Vacancies filled.†		Per cent. of va- cancies notified.
				Number.		
Men	928,434	+ 156,801	7th Sept.	39,978	36,523	91.4
Boys	117,084	+ 5,593	14th " "	38,645	35,989	93.1
Women	338,699	+ 39,378	21st " "	38,854	35,147	90.5
Girls	111,665	+ 1,059	28th " "	39,536	35,507	89.8
Total	1,495,882	+ 191,645	Total ..	157,013	143,166	91.2

Of the 143,166 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 28th September, 1931, 85,364 were for men, 32,748 for women, and 25,054 for juveniles.

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 7th September, 1931, the average number of such placings of men and women was 7,081 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 28th September, 1931, was 625 per week.

## 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 28th September, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 28th September, 1931.				Inc. (+) Dec. (-) in total as compared with	
	Men.	Wo- men.	Juven- iles.	Total.	31st Aug., 1931.	29th Sept. 1930.
London Division	219,355	61,066	11,161	291,582	+ 20,883	+ 103,114
South-Eastern Division	94,439	17,960	6,895	119,294	+ 16,385	+ 43,281
Brighton	3,500	878	357	4,735	+ 562	+ 1,507
Chatham	4,374	847	719	5,940	+ 585	+ 1,521
Ipswich	3,571	508	330	4,409	+ 308	+ 1,334
Norwich	4,995	1,870	277	7,142	+ 463	+ 699
Rest of Division	77,999	13,857	5,212	97,068	+ 14,467	+ 38,220
South-Western Division	105,463	20,189	6,935	132,587	+ 11,667	+ 39,418
Bristol	17,399	5,143	1,464	24,006	+ 964	+ 3,760
Plymouth	7,120	1,708	431	9,259	+ 233	+ 1,605
Portsmouth	7,773	1,074	923	9,770	+ 1,643	+ 2,785
Reading	2,181	476	264	2,921	+ 344	+ 624
Southampton	10,317	1,053	547	11,917	+ 1,618	+ 4,022
Swindon	2,377	312	234	2,923	+ 65	+ 1,712
Rest of Division	58,296	10,423	3,072	71,791	+ 6,800	+ 24,910
Midlands Division	291,349	108,356	18,543	418,248	+ 3,729	+ 126,787
Birmingham	49,288	22,555	3,029	74,872	+ 167	+ 23,248
Coventry	11,131	3,103	578	14,812	+ 570	+ 4,125
Cradley Heath	7,792	2,251	410	10,453	+ 536	+ 3,587
Derby	7,952	2,565	870	11,387	+ 615	+ 4,533
Leicester	9,741	5,863	358	15,962	+ 1,990	+ 2,373
Northampton	4,413	2,328	352	7,093	+ 1,021	+ 1,376
Nottingham	13,885	6,158	732	20,775	+ 1,469	+ 5,236
Smethwick	5,965	2,856	390	9,211	+ 82	+ 4,040
Stoke-on-Trent	20,521	13,659	1,442	35,622	+ 1,740	+ 9,309
Walsall	7,900	2,575	658	11,133	+ 103	+ 2,724
West Bromwich	5,125	1,640	468	7,233	+ 563	+ 2,821
Wolverhampton	12,288	3,019	769	16,076	+ 122	+ 4,059
Rest of Division	135,348	39,784	8,487	183,619	+ 6,623	+ 59,356
North-Eastern Division	474,445	100,249	30,620	605,314	+ 3,612	+ 132,268
Barnsley	8,993	1,390	463	10,846	+ 1,019	+ 239
Bradford	21,182	13,024	1,249	35,455	+ 330	+ 4,840
Darlington	5,373	536	477	6,386	+ 889	+ 1,788
Dewsbury	2,526	1,815	489	4,830	+ 265	+ 456
Doncaster	7,695	768	711	9,174	+ 711	+ 4,811
Gateshead	10,829	2,044	988	13,861	+ 135	+ 1,749
Grimsby	3,896	612	345	4,853	+ 291	+ 1,278
Halifax	5,410	3,488	228	9,126	+ 443	+ 1,035
Hartlepool	11,174	785	688	12,647	+ 401	+ 2,507
Huddersfield	7,552	5,309	681	13,542	+ 294	+ 4,989
Hull	15,340	2,387	874	18,601	+ 845	+ 1,905
Leeds	28,063	13,928	1,637	43,628	+ 1,207	+ 9,551
Lincoln	4,741	534	417	5,692	+ 588	+ 1,612
Middlesbrough	18,376	1,245	1,124	20,745	+ 1,346	+ 2,977
Newcastle-on-Tyne	22,005	4,507	1,748	28,260	+ 390	+ 6,415
Rotherham	11,664	692	717	13,073	+ 4,045	+ 4,978
Sheffield	46,584	9,475	3,011	59,070	+ 91	+ 14,535
South Shields	12,663	706	965	14,334	+ 352	+ 3,589
Stockton-on-Tees	11,335	810	713	12,858	+ 352	+ 3,905
Sunderland	21,579	2,364	1,311	25,254	+ 341	+ 7,403
Wakefield	5,682	1,510	404	7,596	+ 890	+ 694
York	3,688	774	337	4,799	+ 205	+ 67
Rest of Division	188,095	31,546	11,043	230,684	+ 4,557	+ 52,335
North-Western Division	419,475	221,572	32,067	673,114	+ 3,678	+ 69,060
Accrington	8,313	6,479	674	15,466	+ 1,725	+ 341
Ashton-under-Lyne	6,435	4,864	708	12,007	+ 393	+ 1,017
Barrow	5,644	641	524	6,809	+ 204	+ 1,812
Birkenhead	10,320	1,556	922	12,798	+ 524	+ 3,642
Blackburn	12,100	16,665	1,100	29,865	+ 906	+ 318
Blackpool	3,611	1,205	200	5,016	+ 645	+ 898
Bolton	14,660	9,132	1,020	24,812	+ 1,108	+ 1,509
Burnley	8,161	10,167	736	19,064	+ 78	+ 933
Bury	4,696	4,281	317	9,294	+ 315	+ 1,528
Chorley	4,277	2,805	293	7,375	+ 196	+ 2,113
Liverpool	78,188	17,002	6,033	101,223	+ 3,242	+ 17,896
Manchester	45,473	21,879	3,349	70,701	+ 2,357	+ 13,508
Nelson	3,876	4,112	278	8,266	+ 139	+ 872
Oldham	19,692	13,517	1,217	34,426	+ 7,305	+ 2,645
Preston	8,239	7,080	509	15,828	+ 1,843	+ 2,281
Rochdale	8,090	6,498	578	15,166	+ 1,373	+ 1,607
St. Helens	9,071	1,235	521	10,827	+ 21	+ 2,870
Salford	18,486	8,547	1,018	28,051	+ 468	+ 4,654
Stockport	6,218	5,455	461	12,134	+ 183	+ 517
Warrington	5,303	2,091	812	8,206	+ 965	+ 1,573
Wigan	12,481	4,219	793	17,493	+ 992	+ 2,415
Rest of Division	126,141	72,142	10,004	208,287	+ 3,608	+ 25,667
Scotland Division	279,179	77,134	20,723	377,036	+ 4,443	+ 111,240
Aberdeen	7,208	1,779	459	9,446	+ 357	+ 3,658
Clydebank	8,433	1,943	689	11,065	+ 439	+ 5,897
Dundee	13,702	13,830	1,291	28,823	+ 264	+ 4,278
Edinburgh	17,716	4,679	1,194	23,589	+ 1,802	+ 4,827
Glasgow	96,357	21,637	7,132	125,126	+ 602	+ 37,067
Greenock	13,741	2,326	1,228	17,295	+ 42	+ 8,392
Motherwell	8,084	713	556	9,353	+ 131	+ 2,976
Paisley	5,916	2,043	660	8,619	+ 203	+ 3,226
Rest of Division	108,022	28,184	7,514	143,720	+ 1,883	+ 40,919
Wales Division	186,934	11,074	9,589	207,597	+ 5,380	+ 37,915
Cardiff	15,511	2,786	1,128	19,425	+ 1,663	+ 4,155
Llanelli	5,788	372	293	6,453	+ 410	+ 1,276
Newport	9,635	693	605	10,933	+ 541	+ 2,026
Swansea	11,336	952	911	13,199	+ 781	+ 2,605
Rest of Division	144,664	6,271	6,652	157,587	+ 1,985	+ 27,853
Northern Ireland	46,296	23,609	2,312	72,217	+ 714	+ 3,768
Belfast	28,719	13,860	1,404	43,983	+ 245	+ 3,215
Londonderry	2,213	1,441	122	3,776	+ 94	+ 14
Lurgan	992	1,406	81	2,479	+ 124	+ 433
Lisburn	1,149	671	63	1,883	+ 9	+ 34
Newry	1,185	243	35	1,463	+ 135	+ 303
Rest of Northern Ireland	12,038	5,988	607	18,633	+ 785	+ 1,269
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,116,935	641,209	138,845	2,896,989	+ 63,267	+ 666,851

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st September, 1931, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of 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 391 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

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

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of 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 21st SEPTEMBER, 1931.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	5,566	58	5,624	106	26	132	5,672	84	5,756	5,649	84	5,733
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	207,277	1,253	208,530	108,587	705	109,292	315,864	1,958	317,822	315,801	1,958	317,759
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,320	2	4,322	1,928	—	1,928	6,248	2	6,250	6,219	1	6,220
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,098	13	3,111	86	—	86	3,184	13	3,197	3,174	13	3,187
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,954	17	5,971	1,931	3	1,934	7,885	20	7,905	7,465	19	7,484
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,295	3	1,298	1,962	1	1,963	3,257	4	3,261	3,256	4	3,260
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	2,743	274	3,017	628	7	635	3,371	281	3,652	3,281	281	3,562
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	3,266	33	3,299	615	14	629	3,881	47	3,928	3,819	47	3,866
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,370	73	3,443	985	3	988	4,355	76	4,431	4,355	76	4,431
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,640	181	3,821	641	33	674	4,281	214	4,495	4,218	214	4,432
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	2,441	143	2,584	523	10	533	2,964	153	3,117	2,913	153	3,066
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	10,290	1,759	12,049	3,084	346	3,430	13,374	2,105	15,479	13,120	2,105	15,225
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	5,506	8,564	14,070	4,642	7,046	11,688	10,148	15,610	25,758	10,080	15,608	25,688
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	4,240	1,114	5,354	1,793	266	2,059	6,033	1,380	7,413	6,020	1,380	7,400
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,658	385	4,043	1,674	133	1,807	5,332	518	5,850	5,332	518	5,850
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	14,507	2,060	16,567	1,770	253	2,023	16,277	2,313	18,590	16,086	2,306	18,392
Explosives ... ..	1,278	852	2,130	403	114	517	1,681	966	2,647	1,680	966	2,646
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,602	494	2,096	120	43	163	1,722	537	2,259	1,718	537	2,255
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	6,380	2,174	8,554	1,423	273	1,696	7,803	2,447	10,250	7,754	2,408	10,162
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	6,891	39	6,930	1,897	17	1,914	8,788	56	8,844	8,783	56	8,839
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	40,876	538	41,414	41,715	229	41,944	82,591	767	83,358	82,581	767	83,348
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,441	566	8,007	3,637	90	3,727	11,078	656	11,734	10,997	656	11,653
Tin Plates ... ..	4,718	521	5,239	6,981	647	7,628	11,699	1,168	12,867	11,699	1,168	12,867
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	5,520	248	5,768	8,299	79	8,378	13,819	327	14,146	13,818	327	14,145
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,923	774	3,697	3,647	267	3,914	6,570	1,041	7,611	6,567	1,041	7,608
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	115,042	5,603	120,645	48,690	4,258	52,948	163,732	9,861	173,593	161,240	9,847	171,087
Electrical Engineering ... ..	9,088	2,290	11,378	2,069	416	2,485	11,157	2,706	13,863	11,061	2,704	13,765
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	23,011	140	23,151	4,030	73	4,103	27,041	213	27,254	24,022	211	24,233
Constructional Engineering ... ..	6,337	150	6,487	1,882	41	1,923	8,219	191	8,410	8,196	191	8,387
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, etc. ... ..	38,956	3,372	42,328	15,765	1,120	16,885	54,721	4,492	59,213	54,373	4,489	58,862
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	3,311	303	3,614	541	77	618	3,852	380	4,232	3,797	380	4,177
Tramcars ... ..	9,845	147	9,992	1,940	23	1,963	11,785	170	11,955	11,778	170	11,948



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	107,850	567	108,417	5,268	102	5,370	113,118	669	113,787	107,298	621	107,919
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	14,872	1,502	16,374	6,830	492	7,322	21,702	1,994	23,696	21,619	1,994	23,613
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,093	86	3,179	336	7	343	3,429	93	3,522	3,369	91	3,460
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	8,085	4,824	12,909	1,555	640	2,195	9,640	5,464	15,104	9,594	5,464	15,058
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,690	2,559	8,249	4,924	945	5,869	10,614	3,504	14,118	10,609	3,502	14,111
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,500	3,034	5,534	2,105	991	3,096	4,605	4,025	8,630	4,604	4,025	8,629
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	3,271	2,402	5,673	1,240	436	1,676	4,511	2,838	7,349	4,503	2,838	7,341
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,145	40	1,185	158	11	169	1,303	51	1,354	1,295	51	1,346
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	3,253	3,404	6,657	1,435	980	2,415	4,688	4,384	9,072	4,664	4,384	9,048
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	21,409	14,697	36,106	8,892	4,031	12,923	30,301	18,728	49,029	30,101	18,718	48,819
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	46,569	103,871	150,440	35,984	65,418	101,402	82,553	169,289	251,842	82,540	169,267	251,807
Woollen and Worsted... ..	13,247	22,639	35,886	18,542	30,306	48,848	31,789	52,945	84,734	31,598	52,775	84,373
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	3,733	5,177	8,910	2,099	5,608	7,707	5,832	10,785	16,617	5,820	10,782	16,602
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	3,059	2,450	5,509	1,324	1,759	3,083	4,383	4,209	8,592	4,334	4,204	8,538
Linen ...	6,311	12,196	18,507	2,032	4,968	7,000	8,343	17,164	25,507	1,329	4,164	5,493
Jute ...	4,281	10,678	14,959	1,356	3,067	4,423	5,637	13,745	19,382	5,637	13,745	19,382
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	1,304	2,950	4,254	576	1,429	2,005	1,880	4,379	6,259	1,674	3,846	5,520
Hosiery ...	1,952	9,677	11,629	1,870	7,377	9,247	3,822	17,054	20,876	3,809	16,940	20,749
Lace ...	714	1,192	1,906	734	1,520	2,254	1,448	2,712	4,160	1,447	2,712	4,159
Carpets ...	757	1,683	2,440	1,188	2,312	3,500	1,945	3,995	5,940	1,945	3,995	5,940
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,878	5,271	7,149	993	2,749	3,742	2,871	8,020	10,891	2,628	7,153	9,781
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	13,313	6,174	19,487	19,938	6,123	26,061	33,251	12,297	45,548	31,870	10,830	42,700
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	4,007	1,217	5,224	1,721	394	2,115	5,728	1,611	7,339	5,719	1,611	7,330
Leather Goods ...	1,999	1,856	3,855	608	540	1,148	2,607	2,396	5,003	2,588	2,382	4,970
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	10,338	12,533	22,871	2,779	16,308	19,087	13,117	28,841	41,958	12,299	27,882	40,181
Dress Making and Millinery... ..	1,070	6,353	7,423	104	2,835	2,939	1,174	9,188	10,362	1,137	8,683	9,820
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,339	2,154	3,493	1,144	1,604	2,748	2,483	3,758	6,241	2,481	3,751	6,232
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	922	8,759	9,681	150	6,477	6,627	1,072	15,236	16,308	828	9,370	10,198
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	1,027	1,288	2,315	544	642	1,186	1,571	1,930	3,501	1,568	1,929	3,497
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	10,647	5,420	16,067	7,312	3,645	10,957	17,959	9,065	27,024	17,760	9,034	26,794
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc....	11,710	6,816	18,526	612	500	1,112	12,322	7,316	19,638	11,642	7,179	18,821
Grain Milling ...	2,411	317	2,728	230	57	287	2,641	374	3,015	2,537	367	2,904
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	3,259	6,148	9,407	323	1,091	1,414	3,582	7,239	10,821	3,499	7,225	10,724
Food Industries not separately specified ...	9,187	12,740	21,927	481	1,009	1,490	9,668	13,749	23,417	9,547	13,690	23,237
Drink Industries ...	9,891	4,852	14,743	622	587	1,209	10,513	5,439	15,952	10,070	5,397	15,467
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	1,288	3,679	4,967	57	344	401	1,345	4,023	5,368	1,265	3,879	5,144
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	9,098	278	9,376	1,373	176	1,549	10,471	454	10,925	10,105	450	10,555
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	2,375	395	2,770	667	91	758	3,042	486	3,528	3,018	486	3,504
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	17,975	3,010	20,985	2,101	467	2,568	20,076	3,477	23,553	19,718	3,439	23,157
Woodworking not separately specified ...	3,371	959	4,330	969	324	1,293	4,340	1,283	5,623	4,195	1,263	5,458
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	3,054	1,457	4,511	3,747	1,693	5,440	6,801	3,150	9,951	6,761	3,143	9,904
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	2,029	4,003	6,032	298	1,123	1,421	2,327	5,126	7,453	2,283	5,002	7,285
Wall Paper Making ...	431	321	752	43	14	57	474	335	809	474	335	809
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	320	511	831	38	72	110	358	583	941	358	583	941
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	16,545	9,910	26,455	1,109	1,446	2,555	17,654	11,356	29,010	17,320	11,114	28,434
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>												
Building ...	173,139	453	173,592	6,719	32	6,751	179,858	485	180,343	173,642	479	174,121
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	82,053	59	82,112	1,664	4	1,668	83,717	63	83,780	81,770	63	81,833
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	6,525	4,679	11,204	1,759	1,626	3,385	8,284	6,305	14,589	8,270	6,302	14,572
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,475	302	1,777	486	66	552	1,961	368	2,329	1,959	368	2,327
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,255	631	1,886	487	265	752	1,742	896	2,638	1,702	891	2,593
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	1,649	666	2,315	543	374	917	2,192	1,040	3,232	2,180	1,038	3,218
Musical Instruments ...	3,936	797	4,733	498	106	604	4,434	903	5,337	4,427	903	5,330
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	998	875	1,873	348	210	558	1,346	1,085	2,431	1,346	1,085	2,431
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	14,958	305	15,263	601	43	644	15,559	348	15,907	15,290	347	15,637
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	15,138	473	15,611	957	21	978	16,095	494	16,589	15,864	491	16,355
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	7,342	756	8,098	308	27	335	7,650	783	8,433	7,418	778	8,196
Road Transport not separately specified ...	36,009	668	36,677	2,118	17	2,135	38,127	685	38,812	37,122	681	37,803
Shipping Service ...	51,087	838	51,925	512	46	558	51,599	884	52,483	50,734	874	51,608
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	65,392	248	65,640	1,231	38	1,269	66,623	286	66,909	65,073	285	65,358
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	3,231	204	3,435	121	53	174	3,352	257	3,609	3,323	257	3,580
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	146,583	68,130	214,713	7,261	5,856	13,117	153,844	73,986	227,830	148,616	72,461	221,077
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	10,957	2,220	13,177	178	36	214	11,135	2,256	13,391	10,994	2,233	13,227
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	11,564	1,159	12,723	385	76	461	11,949	1,235	13,184	11,572	1,166	12,738
Local Government ...	45,296	966	46,262	1,645	45	1,690	46,941	1,011	47,952	45,080	984	46,064
Professional Services ...	5,240	2,281	7,521	287	85	372	5,527	2,366	7,893	5,382	2,318	7,700
Entertainments and Sports ...	13,092	5,997	19,089	384	143	527	13,476	6,140	19,616	13,057	6,052	19,109
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, &c., Service	24,653	41,734	66,387	328	1,034	1,362	24,981	42,768	67,749	24,352	42,201	66,553
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	3,106	10,418	13,524	136	2,083	2,219	3,242	12,501	15,743	3,143	12,234	15,377
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	40,829	3,553	44,382	1,465	1,031	2,496	42,294	4,584	46,878	40,879	4,545	45,424
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	1,722,476	494,604	2,217,080	450,826	212,640	663,466	2,173,302	707,244	2,880,546*	2,123,506	680,016	2,803,522

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



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST SEPT., 1931.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1930.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1931.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	24TH AUG., 1931.	22ND SEPT., 1930.	23RD SEPT., 1929.		
Fishing ... ..	27,110	880	27,990	20.5	6.6	20.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	20.9	9.5	20.6	+ 4.2	+ 8.4	+11.4	20.6	
Mining :—	1,063,350	6,130	1,069,480	19.5	20.4	19.5	10.2	11.5	10.2	29.7	31.9	29.7	- 1.2	+ 6.6	+14.6	29.7	
Coal Mining ... ..	14,770	20	14,790	29.2	10.0	29.2	13.1	—	13.1	42.3	10.0	42.3	+ 0.2	+19.6	+37.4	42.3	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,310	40	5,350	58.3	32.5	58.1	1.7	—	1.7	60.0	32.5	59.8	+ 0.7	+21.6	+43.3	59.7	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	42,980	480	43,460	13.9	3.5	13.7	4.4	0.7	4.5	18.3	4.2	18.2	+ 1.7	+ 4.6	+ 9.7	17.9	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,480	10	10,490	12.4	30.0	12.4	18.7	10.0	18.7	31.1	40.0	31.1	- 0.1	+ 6.9	+21.6	31.1	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	15,350	1,600	16,950	17.9	17.1	17.8	4.1	0.5	3.7	22.0	17.6	21.5	- 0.3	+ 9.1	+13.0	21.5	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	16,490	200	16,690	19.8	16.5	19.8	3.7	7.0	3.7	23.5	23.5	23.5	+ 2.0	+ 9.2	+18.1	23.4	
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...																	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—	11,720	100	11,820	28.8	73.0	29.1	8.4	3.0	8.4	37.2	76.0	37.5	+ 2.1	+11.7	+27.6	37.5	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16,280	1,420	17,700	22.4	12.7	21.6	3.9	2.4	3.8	26.3	15.1	25.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.9	+11.5	25.2	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	18,230	860	19,090	13.4	16.6	13.5	2.9	1.2	2.8	16.3	17.8	16.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	+10.0	16.4	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	77,250	7,430	84,680	13.3	23.7	14.2	4.0	4.6	4.1	17.3	28.3	18.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.2	+ 9.5	18.2	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	35,750	42,830	78,580	15.4	20.0	17.9	13.0	16.4	14.9	28.4	36.4	32.8	- 3.4	+ 8.1	+20.5	32.7	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..																	
Glass Trades :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	22,390	6,220	28,610	18.9	17.9	18.7	8.0	4.3	7.2	26.9	22.2	25.9	+ 0.6	+11.3	+16.9	25.9	
Glass Bottles ... ..	14,990	2,240	17,230	24.4	17.2	23.5	11.2	5.9	10.5	35.6	23.1	34.0	+ 3.6	+ 9.6	+15.1	34.0	
Chemicals, etc. :—	79,610	24,000	103,610	18.2	8.6	16.0	2.2	1.0	1.9	20.4	9.6	17.9	...	+ 3.7	+11.7	17.9	
Chemicals ... ..	13,060	5,700	18,760	9.8	14.9	11.4	3.1	2.0	2.7	12.9	16.9	14.1	- 0.7	+ 3.1	+ 8.6	14.1	
Explosives ... ..	14,340	4,810	19,150	11.2	10.3	10.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	12.0	11.2	11.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	+ 7.4	11.8	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	55,290	21,100	76,390	11.5	10.3	11.2	2.6	1.3	2.2	14.1	11.6	13.4	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 6.6	13.4	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....																	
Metal Manufacture :—	21,720	180	21,900	31.7	21.7	31.6	8.8	9.4	8.8	40.5	31.1	40.4	+ 0.5	+10.3	+30.5	40.4	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..																	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	176,420	4,380	180,800	23.2	12.3	22.9	23.6	5.2	23.2	46.8	17.5	46.1	+ 0.9	+ 8.0	+27.1	46.1	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	36,170	3,440	39,610	20.6	16.5	20.2	10.0	2.6	9.4	30.6	19.1	29.6	+ 2.6	+10.7	+20.4	29.7	
Tin Plates ... ..	27,900	3,720	31,620	16.9	14.0	16.6	25.0	17.4	24.1	41.9	31.4	40.7	+ 3.9	+ 0.6	+ 9.2	40.7	
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	28,160	1,520	29,680	19.6	16.3	19.4	29.5	5.2	28.3	49.1	21.5	47.7	+ 5.7	+19.4	+37.9	47.7	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,870	4,160	23,030	15.5	18.6	16.1	19.3	6.4	16.9	34.8	25.0	33.0	+ 1.2	+ 8.3	+22.3	33.0	
Engineering, etc. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	542,540	49,710	592,250	21.2	11.3	20.4	9.0	8.5	8.9	30.2	19.8	29.3	+ 0.9	+ 9.5	+19.3	29.2	
Electrical Engineering ... ..	69,680	20,180	89,860	13.0	11.3	12.7	3.0	2.1	2.7	16.0	13.4	15.4	+ 0.4	+ 6.1	+11.3	15.4	
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	59,050	1,020	60,070	39.0	13.7	38.5	6.8	7.2	6.9	45.8	20.9	45.4	+ 1.2	+23.0	+35.8	45.1	
Constructional Engineering ... ..	26,860	1,110	27,970	23.6	13.5	23.2	7.0	3.7	6.9	30.6	17.2	30.1	+ 3.4	+10.9	+19.8	30.0	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	221,620	25,520	247,140	17.6	13.2	17.1	7.1	4.4	6.9	24.7	17.6	24.0	- 0.4	+ 7.6	+14.7	24.0	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	16,630	2,460	19,090	19.9	12.3	18.9	3.3	3.1	3.3	23.2	15.4	22.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.7	+12.9	22.2	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	201,530	3,190	204,720	53.5	17.8	53.0	2.6	3.2	2.6	56.1	21.0	55.6	- 0.2	+18.3	+30.8	56.1	
Metal Trades :—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	81,730	8,710	90,440	18.2	17.2	18.1	8.4	5.7	8.1	26.6	22.9	26.2	+ 0.8	+ 7.5	+17.8	26.2	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	17,150	1,360	18,510	18.0	6.3	17.2	2.0	0.5	1.8	20.0	6.8	19.0	+ 0.8	+ 8.8	+12.9	19.0	
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps...	62,090	40,530	102,620	13.0	11.9	12.6	2.5	1.6	2.1	15.5	13.5	14.7	- 0.2	+ 4.8	+10.7	14.7	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	24,180	11,010	35,190	23.5	23.2	23.4	20.4	8.6	16.7	43.9	31.8	40.1	- 0.7	+ 9.2	+23.8	40.1	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,080	12,210	26,290	17.8	24.8	21.0	14.9	8.2	11.8	32.7	33.0	32.8	- 5.1	+10.5	+22.8	32.8	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	17,550	10,910	28,460	18.6	22.0	19.9	7.1	4.0	5.9	25.7	26.0	25.8	+ 0.5	+ 8.0	+16.8	25.8	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,580	660	9,240	13.3	6.1	12.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	15.2	7.7	14.7	- 0.4	+ 6.3			



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1930.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1931.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY TOTAL PERCENTAGE AT 21ST SEPT., 1931.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH AUG., 1931.	22ND SEPT., 1930.	23RD SEPT., 1929.	
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.)																
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	102,360	22,740	125,100	17.6	13.2	16.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	19.6	15.3	18.8	— 0.9	+ 7.0	+13.6	18.7
Woodworking not separately specified	18,090	5,510	23,600	18.6	17.4	18.3	5.4	5.9	5.5	24.0	23.3	23.8	— 0.5	+ 7.3	+13.4	23.5
Printing and Paper Trades :—																
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	40,630	15,430	56,060	7.5	9.4	8.0	9.2	11.0	9.8	16.7	20.4	17.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.9	+13.1	17.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	19,660	38,680	58,340	10.3	10.3	10.3	1.5	3.0	2.5	11.8	13.3	12.8	...	+ 4.3	+ 8.7	12.7
Wall Paper Making ... ..	4,450	1,850	6,300	9.7	17.4	11.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	10.7	18.1	12.8	— 1.7	+ 5.7	+ 9.9	12.8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	2,680	3,550	6,230	11.9	14.4	13.3	1.5	2.0	1.8	13.4	16.4	15.1	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	+11.1	15.1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	175,130	97,260	272,390	9.4	10.2	9.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	10.1	11.7	10.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	+ 6.3	10.6
Building and Public Works Contracting :—																
Building ... ..	822,770	9,500	832,270	21.0	4.8	20.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	21.9	5.1	21.7	+ 2.0	+ 6.2	+11.1	21.3
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	185,090	1,240	186,330	44.3	4.8	44.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	45.2	5.1	45.0	+ 1.3	+18.9	+24.5	45.5
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber ... ..	39,850	27,620	67,470	16.4	16.9	16.6	4.4	5.9	5.0	20.8	22.8	21.6	+ 1.6	+ 5.3	+14.0	21.6
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	11,780	2,050	13,830	12.5	14.7	12.8	4.1	3.3	4.0	16.6	18.0	16.8	— 0.5	+ 4.1	+11.9	16.9
Brushes and Brooms ... ..	6,320	4,770	11,090	19.9	13.2	17.0	7.7	5.6	6.8	27.6	18.8	23.8	+ 0.9	+ 5.4	+11.9	23.6
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	16,960	8,940	25,900	9.7	7.4	8.9	3.2	4.2	3.6	12.9	11.6	12.5	+ 0.7	+ 7.0	+ 9.9	12.5
Musical Instruments ... ..	19,990	6,290	26,280	19.7	12.7	18.0	2.5	1.7	2.3	22.2	14.4	20.3	— 1.7	+ 7.2	+16.2	20.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,130	6,760	13,890	14.0	12.9	13.5	4.9	3.2	1.0	18.9	16.1	17.5	+ 1.3	+ 7.3	+12.2	17.5
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..	159,800	6,050	165,850	9.4	5.0	9.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	9.7	5.8	9.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 4.0	9.6
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service ... ..	130,710	7,120	137,830	11.6	6.6	11.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	12.3	6.9	12.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	+ 7.2	11.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	156,370	6,710	163,080	4.7	11.3	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.9	11.7	5.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	5.1
Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	180,610	8,200	188,810	19.9	8.1	19.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	21.1	8.4	20.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	+ 9.2	20.4
Shipping Service ... ..	137,470	6,770	144,240	37.2	12.4	36.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	37.5	13.1	36.4	+ 1.3	+12.2	+20.6	36.6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	167,450	2,340	169,790	39.1	10.6	38.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	39.8	12.2	39.4	— 0.9	+ 3.4	+10.7	39.3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	14,870	2,410	17,280	21.7	8.5	19.9	0.8	2.2	1.0	22.5	10.7	20.9	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	+ 9.4	21.0
Distributive Trades ... ..	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	13.8	9.7	12.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	14.5	10.6	12.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.5	+ 6.9	12.8
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	158,070	74,840	232,910	6.9	3.0	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	3.0	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 3.2	5.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government ... ..	91,620	20,480	112,100	12.6	5.7	11.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	13.0	6.0	11.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	+ 4.9	11.7
Local Government ... ..	287,590	20,800	308,390	15.8	4.6	15.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	16.3	4.9	15.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.8	+ 6.5	15.2
Professional Services ... ..	72,550	54,350	127,000	7.2	4.2	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	7.6	4.4	6.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	6.2
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	51,130	26,920	78,050	25.6	22.3	24.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	26.4	22.8	25.1	+ 1.3	+ 7.4	+15.1	25.0
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Boarding House, Club, etc. Service	126,520	224,350	350,870	19.5	18.6	18.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	19.7	19.1	19.3	+ 2.3	+ 6.2	+11.6	19.2
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	28,570	111,920	140,490	10.9	9.3	9.6	0.4	1.9	1.6	11.3	11.2	11.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	+ 6.9	11.1
Industries and Services not separately specified ... ..	98,320	35,420	133,740	41.5	10.0	33.2	1.5	2.9	1.9	43.0	12.9	35.1	+ 1.1	+ 8.3	+17.0	34.6
TOTAL ... ..	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700	19.3	14.2	17.9	5.0	6.2	5.3	24.3	20.4	23.2	+ 0.5	+ 5.6	+13.3	23.1

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

### PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

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

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ...	5,566	0.3	106	0.0	58	0.0	26	0.0
Mining ...	227,953	13.2	115,737	25.7	1,595	0.3	730	0.3
<b>Non-Metalliferous</b>								
Mining Products	9,451	0.6	2,149	0.5	397	0.1	46	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	10,290	0.6	3,084	0.7	1,759	0.4	346	0.2
Pottery ...	5,506	0.3	4,642	1.0	8,564	1.7	7,046	3.3
Glass Trades ...	7,898	0.5	3,467	0.8	1,499	0.3	399	0.2
Chemicals, etc. ...	23,767	1.4	3,716	0.8	5,580	1.1	683	0.3
Metal Manufacture	68,369	4.0	66,176	14.7	2,686	0.5	1,329	0.6
Engineering, etc. ...	153,478	8.9	56,671	12.6	8,183	1.7	4,788	2.3
Vehicles ...	52,112	3.0	18,246	4.1	3,822	0.8	1,220	0.6
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	107,850	6.3	5,268	1.2	567	0.1	102	0.0
Metal Trades ...	63,318	3.7	27,475	6.1	32,548	6.6	8,533	4.0
Textile Trades ...	97,118	5.6	86,636	19.2	183,958	37.2	132,636	62.4
Leather ...	6,006	0.4	2,329	0.5	3,073	0.6	934	0.4
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	10,647	0.6	7,312	1.6	5,420	1.1	3,645	1.7
Clothing Trades ...	14,696	0.9	4,721	1.1	31,087	6.3	27,866	13.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	37,746	2.2	2,325	0.5	34,552	7.0	3,588	1.7
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...</b>	32,819	1.9	5,110	1.1	4,642	0.9	1,058	0.5
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting ...	22,379	1.3	5,235	1.1	16,202	3.3	4,348	2.1
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries ...</b>	255,192	14.8	8,383	1.9	512	0.1	36	0.0
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	15,838	0.9	4,121	0.9	7,950	1.6	2,647	1.3
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	14,958	0.9	601	0.1	305	0.1	43	0.0
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	178,199	10.3	5,247	1.2	3,187	0.6	202	0.1
<b>Commerce, Banking, etc. ...</b>	146,583	8.5	7,261	1.6	68,130	13.8	5,856	2.8
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	10,957	0.6	178	0.0	2,220	0.4	36	0.0
<b>Total ...</b>	143,780	8.3	4,630	1.0	66,108	13.4	4,497	2.1
<b>Total ...</b>	1,722,476	100.0	450,826	100.0	494,604	100.0	212,640	100.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st September, 1931, differed from the figures for 24th August, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st Sept., 1931, as compared with 24th Aug., 1931.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining ...	- 12,502	+ 174	- 12,328
Woollen and Worsted ...	- 622	- 2,659	- 3,281
Hosiery ...	- 352	- 2,902	- 3,254
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	- 991	- 1,685	- 2,676
Carpets ...	- 795	- 767	- 1,562
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal service ...	- 1,480	- 5	- 1,485
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, etc. ...	- 543	- 784	- 1,327
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 1,063	- 42	- 1,105
Furniture Making, etc. ...	- 619	- 430	- 1,049
Entertainments and Sports	+ 708	+ 302	+ 1,010
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	+ 1,047	+ 12	+ 1,035
Rubber ...	+ 496	+ 590	+ 1,086
Road Transport ...	+ 1,081	+ 76	+ 1,157
Fishing ...	+ 1,293	+ 123	+ 1,417
Railway Service ...	+ 1,180	+ 28	+ 1,208
Tinplates ...	+ 1,087	+ 150	+ 1,237
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	+ 54	+ 1,208	+ 1,262
Paper and Paper Board ...	+ 1,242	+ 155	+ 1,397
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 699	+ 735	+ 1,434
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Rolling, etc. ...	+ 1,615	+ 17	+ 1,632
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	+ 1,674	+ 11	+ 1,685
Tailoring ...	- 169	+ 1,959	+ 1,790
Shipping Service ...	+ 1,744	+ 128	+ 1,872
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing	+ 1,739	+ 160	+ 1,899
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 2,369	+ 12	+ 2,381
Local Government ...	+ 3,269	+ 141	+ 3,410
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 5,457	+ 165	+ 5,622
Hotel, etc., Service ...	+ 2,662	+ 5,411	+ 8,073
Cotton ...	+ 5,090	+ 5,539	+ 10,629
Distributive Trades ...	+ 9,296	+ 3,214	+ 12,510
Building ...	+ 16,696	+ 21	+ 16,717
<b>Net Variations for above Industries</b>	<b>+ 41,362</b>	<b>+ 10,787</b>	<b>+ 52,149</b>
<b>Total Net Variations for all Insured Industries</b>	<b>+ 54,973</b>	<b>+ 12,410</b>	<b>+ 67,383</b>



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	3,456	3,109	6,565	1,849	2,664	4,513
South-Eastern ...	1,697	1,684	3,381	1,417	1,823	3,240
South-Western ...	1,744	1,913	3,657	1,325	1,901	3,226
Midlands ...	5,811	3,633	9,444	5,195	3,364	8,559
North-Eastern ...	11,990	6,743	18,733	5,848	7,458	13,306
North-Western ...	10,015	7,408	17,423	8,683	7,253	15,936
Scotland ...	6,839	4,479	11,318	4,618	4,827	9,445
Wales ...	3,780	2,524	6,304	847	2,375	3,222
Great Britain ...	45,332	31,493	76,825	29,782	31,665	61,447

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

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,462	5,862	12,324	2,437	2,028	4,465
South-Western ...	1,439	1,149	2,588	566	516	1,082
Midlands ...	1,759	1,687	3,446	943	982	1,925
North-Eastern ...	1,955	1,873	3,828	708	728	1,436
North-Western ...	2,234	2,377	4,611	944	1,026	1,970
Scotland ...	1,131	1,322	2,453	391	462	853
Wales ...	394	432	826	150	196	346
Great Britain ...	15,374	14,702	30,076	6,139	5,938	12,077

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1930.		Percentage Unemployed at 21st September, 1931.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	116,770	105,050	3.7	0.1	3.8	2.5	0.1	2.6
South-Eastern ...	47,710	32,560	3.9	0.3	4.2	4.1	1.1	5.2
South-Western ...	44,940	29,960	4.0	0.5	4.5	4.1	1.3	5.4
Midlands ...	91,380	76,550	4.1	2.7	6.8	3.6	3.9	7.5
North-Eastern ...	102,190	60,770	7.8	4.7	12.5	6.5	4.3	10.8
North-Western ...	90,280	80,510	7.9	4.0	11.9	6.4	5.1	11.5
Scotland ...	64,260	51,450	9.7	2.0	11.7	7.5	2.6	10.1
Wales ...	32,470	9,150	6.8	5.5	12.3	9.1	2.3	11.4
Special Schemes ...	5,000	3,000	0.5	...	0.5	0.4	...	0.4
Great Britain ...	595,000	449,000	5.9	2.5	8.4	4.8	2.7	7.5

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

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.								Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931.	
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.						Existing Educational Institutions (Claimants).			
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Existing Educational Institutions.
London ...	557	171	...	...	557	171	...	...	7,058	...
S.-Eastern ...	299	177	...	14	299	191	21	15	2,350	...
S.-Western ...	309	163	41	19	350	182	15	9	2,530	72
Midlands ...	1,515	784	44	33	1,559	817	43	63	8,096	356
N.-Eastern ...	3,886	794	893	37	4,779	831	103	113	17,734	480
N.-Western ...	3,205	2,161	287	192	3,492	2,353	22	22	23,115	44
Scotland ...	2,822	1,332	399	82	3,221	1,414	183	87	14,058	323
Wales ...	1,283	95	1,085	235	2,368	330	...	...	7,906	80
Gt. Britain ...	13,876	5,677	2,749	612	16,625	6,289	387	309	82,847	1,710

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

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

## DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

11TH AUGUST TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

THE following Table gives, for the period from 11th August to 14th September, 1931, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

### A.—Number of Claims.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made ...	982,920	315,451	54,551	1,352,922
Average number of claims current	1,936,760	582,880	56,427	2,576,067

### B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	32	1,232	1,264
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) ...	Men ... 62 Women ... 59 Total ... 121	350 172 522	412 231 643
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	Men ... 4,169 Women ... 3,301 Total ... 7,470	8,206 9,443 17,649	12,375 12,744 25,119
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	Men ... 2,561 Women ... 1,719 Juveniles ... 304 Total ... 4,584	4,177 3,744 811 8,732	6,738 5,463 1,115 13,316
Employment lost through misconduct ...	Men ... 2,036 Women ... 757 Juveniles ... 272 Total ... 3,065	3,223 1,251 709 5,183	5,259 2,008 981 8,248
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions... ...	Men ... 449 Women ... 902 Juveniles ... 37 Total ... 1,388	1,223 3,853 359 5,435	1,672 4,755 396 6,823
Not unemployed ...	Men ... 832 Women ... 133 Juveniles ... 17 Total ... 982	4,277 985 141 5,403	5,109 1,118 158 6,385
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	Men ... 328 Women ... 596 Juveniles ... 19 Total ... 943	830 2,199 65 3,094	1,158 2,795 84 4,037
Other grounds ...	Men ... 709 Women ... 148 Juveniles ... 26 Total ... 883	4,333 1,254 221 5,808	5,042 1,402 247 6,691
Total ...	Men ... 11,146 Women ... 7,615 Juveniles ... 707 Grand Total ... 19,468	26,619 22,901 3,538 53,058	37,765 30,516 4,245 72,526

### C.—Trade Dispute\* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	263	1,459	1,722
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 150 Women ... 7 Juveniles ... 9 Total Appeals ... 166	295 22 7 324	445 29 16 490

\* 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.



## D.—Decisions by Umpire.\*

				Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers	Men ...	...	...	118	307	425
	Women	...	...	43	170	213
	Juveniles	...	...	3	9	12
	Total ...	...	...	164	486	650
Appeals by Associations	Men ...	...	...	82	223	305
	Women	...	...	29	102	131
	Juveniles	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	111	325	436
Appeals by Claimants	Men ...	...	...	64	408	472
	Women	...	...	31	180	211
	Juveniles	...	...	1	3	4
	Total ...	...	...	96	591	687
Total ...	Men ...	...	...	264	938	1,202
	Women	...	...	103	452	555
	Juveniles	...	...	4	12	16
	Total ...	...	...	371	1,402	1,773

## CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 10TH MARCH TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

				Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
<i>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</i>						
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...				116	2,837	2,953
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) ...				692	2,500	3,192
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...				42,670	89,672	132,342
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...				23,227	42,364	65,591
Employment lost through misconduct ...				16,930	26,143	43,073
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...				8,272	31,252	39,524
Not unemployed ...				5,241	23,457	28,698
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...				5,214	14,717	19,931
Other grounds ...				4,440	26,179	30,619
Total ...				106,802	259,121	365,923
<i>Trade Dispute* Cases.</i>						
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...				830	10,045	10,875
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...				663	1,719	2,382
<i>Decisions by Umpire.*</i>						
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...				1,427	2,870	4,297
Appeals by Associations ...				610	2,024	2,634
Appeals by Claimants ...				867	4,230	5,097
Total ...				2,904	9,124	12,028

## WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

## ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

The following Table gives an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit, who were out of a situation and were on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st September, 1931, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Number who had been on the Register							
	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.
<i>Numbers.</i>							
Men: 21-64 ...	76,556	63,770	56,695	49,273	246,294	1,072,527	1,318,821
Young men: 18-20 ...	7,397	6,335	5,659	4,920	24,311	90,023	114,334
Boys: 16-17 ...	2,232	1,710	1,360	1,216	6,518	13,964	20,482
Women: 21-64 ...	13,508	12,163	11,123	9,740	46,534	291,428	337,962
Young women: 18-20 ...	3,792	3,324	2,982	2,536	12,634	41,630	54,264
Girls: 16-17 ...	1,213	948	764	625	3,550	6,099	9,649
Total ...	104,698	88,250	78,583	68,310	339,841	1,515,671	1,855,512
<i>Percentages.</i>							
Men: 21-64 ...	5.8	4.8	4.3	3.8	18.7	81.3	100.0
Young men: 18-20 ...	6.5	5.5	5.0	4.3	21.3	78.7	100.0
Boys: 16-17 ...	10.9	8.4	6.6	5.9	31.8	68.2	100.0
Women: 21-64 ...	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	13.8	86.2	100.0
Young women: 18-20 ...	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.7	23.3	76.7	100.0
Girls: 16-17 ...	12.6	9.8	7.9	6.5	36.8	63.2	100.0
Total ...	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.7	18.3	81.7	100.0

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

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

## POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

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

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Numbers.</i>					
Wholly unemployed :					
Condition satisfied...	1,018,524	18,851	277,877	8,699	1,323,951
Not satisfied ...	377,217	...	100,796	...	478,013
Total ...	1,395,741	18,851	378,673	8,699	1,801,964
Temporarily stopped :					
Condition satisfied...	400,842	12,935	179,588	10,779	604,144
Not satisfied ...	8,683	...	5,920	...	14,603
Total ...	409,525	12,935	185,508	10,779	618,747
Casual claimants :					
Condition satisfied...	99,545	219	1,961	21	101,746
Not satisfied ...	9,160	...	208	...	9,368
Total ...	108,705	219	2,169	21	111,114
Insured non-claimants*	45,444	10,339	15,499	7,990	79,272
Total :					
Condition satisfied	1,518,911	32,005	459,426	19,499	2,029,841
Not satisfied ...	440,504	10,339	122,423	7,990	581,256
Total ...	1,959,415	42,344	581,849	27,489	2,611,097
<i>Percentages.</i>					
Wholly unemployed :					
Condition satisfied...	73.0	100.0	73.4	100.0	73.5
Not satisfied ...	27.0	...	26.6	...	26.5
Temporarily stopped :					
Condition satisfied...	97.9	100.0	96.8	100.0	97.6
Not satisfied ...	2.1	...	3.2	...	2.4
Casual claimants :					
Condition satisfied...	91.6	100.0	90.4	100.0	91.6
Not satisfied ...	8.4	...	9.6	...	8.4
Total (including non-claimants):					
Condition satisfied	77.5	75.6	79.0	70.9	77.7
Not satisfied ...	22.5	24.4	21.0	29.1	22.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

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

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

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



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 382–383 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

UNEMPLOYMENT showed a further increase during August.

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

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,214,765 at the end of August, 1931, 3,989,686 at the end of July, 1931, and 2,845,000 at the end of August, 1930. At 30th September, 1931, the provisional total was 4,355,000.

On the last day of August, 1931, 1,281,981 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,094,608 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,376,589, as compared with 2,231,513 at the end of July, 1931, and with 1,947,811 at the end of August, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 30th September, 1931, was 2,483,851 (provisional figure).

Among 4,164,700 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 33·6 per cent. were unemployed at 29th August, 1931, as compared with 31·0 per cent. at 25th July, 1931, and 21·7 per cent. at 30th August, 1930. In addition, 21·4 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 19·1 per cent. at the end of July, 1931, and 14·8 per cent. at the end of August, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included :—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1931.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Aug., 1931.	July, 1931.	Aug., 1931.	July, 1931.
Mining ... ..	161,400	13·6	13·3	33·0	27·3
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. :—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences ...	131,000	53·7	47·9	9·0	7·7
Other workers ... ..	85,600	38·4	35·8	24·0	21·0
Engineering and metal ...	926,400	32·4	30·6	27·9	26·9
Chemical ... ..	110,700	24·0	22·9	28·7	22·4
Textile ... ..	323,400	23·1	20·6	44·4	38·9
Paper ... ..	113,400	25·6	23·4	31·9	26·0
Leather ... ..	54,000	38·2	36·0	28·7	31·3
Wood ... ..	285,200	49·4	48·5	11·5	11·7
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	276,400	22·4	19·3	28·9	21·9
Clothing, boots and shoes	147,900	36·6	36·2	33·7	33·0
Building ... ..	622,600	64·6	57·9	0·4	0·5
Printing ... ..	151,000	29·2	26·1	15·8	10·0
Hairdressing ... ..	3,700	18·9	19·8	18·7	24·5
Miscellaneous ... ..	772,000	15·4	13·7	16·7	15·5
All Unions making Returns	4,164,700	33·6	31·0	21·4	19·1

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to increase during September. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the last week of September was 56,080 (42,293 men and 13,787 women). At the end of August, the corresponding total was 53,232, and at the end of September, 1930, 12,707.

At the beginning of September the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation† showed a decline of 8·91 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e. working less than 48 hours per week) was 35·51 at the beginning of September, 1931, as compared with 4·35 at the beginning of September, 1930.

## HOLLAND.§

Unemployment showed little change during August. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 445,296 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th August, 1931, 10·5 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 4·3 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were the same and in the last week of August, 1930, 5·5 and 2·4 respectively. At the end of August, 1931, 139,200 applicants for employment were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 115,400 were actually unemployed.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th September, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th October, 1931. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th September and 2nd October, 1931. Paris.

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

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th September, 1931. The Hague.

## BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment showed little change during July. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 175 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 713,780, show that 9·1 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month; in the preceding month the percentage was 9·0 and in July, 1930, 2·4. In addition, 16·3 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In July, 1931, 12·9 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 11·2 and in July, 1930, 4·23.

## ITALY.†

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

## POLAND.‡

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

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.§

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

## SWITZERLAND.||

Apart from some increase due to seasonal causes, unemployment showed little change during August. At the end of the month 18,506 applications for employment (14·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 17,975 at the end of July and 10,351 at the end of August, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,207, 2,499 and 2,610 respectively.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

*Denmark.*¶—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 295,902 workpeople, 12·2 per cent. were unemployed at the end of August, 1931, as against 11·8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 9·0 per cent. at the end of August, 1930.

*Sweden.*\*\*—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st August was 12·3, as compared with 12·0 at the end of July and 8·1 at the end of August, 1930.

## UNITED STATES.††

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 46,917 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,583,275 workpeople in August, 1931, showing a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments decreased by 1·1 per cent.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for August, 1931, is 70·0, as compared with 70·4 for July, and 79·9 for August, 1930.

## CANADA.

Employment showed a further increase at the beginning of September, largely due to increased highway construction work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,798 firms with an aggregate of 972,537 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st September, 1931, as compared with 955,991 on 1st August. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for September, 1931, is 107·1, as compared with 105·2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 116·6 on 1st September, 1930.‡‡ At the end of August, 1931, 15·8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 16·2 per cent. at the end of July and 9·3 per cent. at the end of August, 1930.§§

\* Revue du Travail, August, 1931. Brussels.

† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, September, 1931. Rome.

‡ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 5th October, 1931. Warsaw.

§ Prager Tagblatt, 13th October, 1931. Prague.

|| La Vie Economique, September, 1931. Berne.

¶ Statistiske Efterretninger, 19th September, 1931. Copenhagen.

\*\* Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

†† Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, August, 1931, Washington.

‡‡ The September Employment Situation, 1931. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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



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

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 September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 57,000 workpeople and in an increase of £400 in those of 14,000 workpeople.†

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople* affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal ... ..	...	29,500	£ ...	£ 2,400
Textile ... ..	...	22,500	...	4,000
Other ... ..	14,000	5,000	400	600
Total† ... ..	14,000	57,000	400	7,000

The workpeople in the metal group affected by reductions during September included those employed in electrical cable manufacture, who sustained decreases under a cost-of-living sliding scale, amounting, in the case of adult workers, to ls. 11½d., or 2s. per week for men and ls. per week for women. There were also reductions in the Trade Board minimum rates for workpeople employed in the hollow-ware and chain trades; in the former the minimum time rates of men and women were reduced by ¾d. and ½d. per hour respectively, and in the latter by 5 per cent. on the basis rates. The percentage addition payable on the basis rates of blastfurnacemen in Cumberland was reduced by an amount equivalent to nearly 2½ per cent. on current rates; and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area and the West of Scotland sustained reductions of about 4 per cent. and 1¾ per cent. on current rates in the two districts respectively.

In the textile group there were reductions, varying usually from 10 to 11·7 per cent. on current rates, in the wages of workpeople employed by a number of firms in the woollen and worsted industry in Yorkshire, following the reductions of similar amounts already made by various other firms during July and August. Other workpeople affected by reductions in September included lace curtain makers in the Nottingham district and in Scotland, who sustained decreases varying from about 2½ to 6¼ per cent. on current rates; and hosiery makers at Hawick, where men's wages were reduced by 3s. 3d. per week, and women's wages by 2s. 6d. per week.

Among the changes in the other industrial groups which are covered by the figures in the above Table, the principal increase concerned coal miners in Warwickshire, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by the equivalent of about 1½ per cent. on current rates. Workpeople affected by reductions included mill-sawyers in South Wales and furniture makers at

Hull and Bristol. In addition to these changes, a new National Agreement for the boot and shoe industry, which is summarised on page 400, resulted in various changes in rates of pay, the effect of which cannot yet be estimated (*see note †*).

Of the total decrease of £7,000 per week,† nearly £2,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,350 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or Trade Boards; other decreases arranged by these bodies (which were not the result of sliding-scale arrangements) accounted for a further £550; nearly £500 was the result of arbitration or mediation, and about the same amount took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel). The remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £450.

The greater part of the increase of £400 per week† took effect under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining), the remainder being the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–SEPTEMBER, 1931.				
Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ... ..	2,500	350,000	£ 20	£ 40,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	...	27,000	...	2,350
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... ..	1,000	122,500	30	18,400
Iron and Steel ... ..	900	71,250	150	9,450
Engineering§ ... ..	...	342,000	...	65,650
Other Metal ... ..	100	150,000	30	23,700
Textile ... ..	3,500	390,000	130	53,500
Clothing ... ..	350	26,250	90	3,800
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,250	12,000	100	2,100
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	400	46,000	70	8,850
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	5,500	...	750
Building, Public Works	...	...	...	...
Contracting, etc. ... ..	1,100	498,000	110	43,500
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	1,100	32,000	210	3,250
Transport§ ... ..	12,750	442,000	2,000	51,600
Public Administration	...	...	...	...
Services ... ..	3,400	64,500	430	5,500
Other ... ..	150	58,000	30	10,100
Total† ... ..	28,500	2,637,000	3,400	342,500

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

**Hours of Labour.**

No important changes were reported in September.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 46 per cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, and from 40 to 42 per cent. at certain other collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ½d. per day (to 7s. 1½d. per day at the majority of the collieries).
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease¶ of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 39s. 3d.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease** of 2¾ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous additions for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift (varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 14 per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North-East Coast Area.	28 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 19½ and 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	West of Scotland ...	28 Sept.	Iron puddlers and millmen and sheet millmen. Male workers ... ..	Decrease** of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving a minimum percentage addition of 37½ on standard rates.
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	30 Sept.	Female workers ... ..	New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour in the general minimum time-rates, and from ¼d. to 1d. per hour in the piece-work basis time-rates. General minimum time-rates after change: male learners under 15 years of age, 3d. per hour, increasing to 8½d. per hour at 20 and under 21 years of age; other male workers, 10½d. per hour. New schedule of minimum rates adopted under Trade Boards Acts, resulting in decreases varying from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour in the general minimum time-rates, and from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour in the piece-work basis time-rates. General minimum time-rates after change: female learners under 15 years of age, 2½d. per hour, increasing to 5d. per hour at 17 and under 18 years of age; other female workers, 6½d. per hour.

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

† The totals are exclusive of the changes taking effect in September in the wages of boot and shoe operatives under a National Agreement (*see* page 400). As the revisions in piece prices due under the Agreement have not in all cases been completed, it is not yet practicable to estimate the effect of the changes involved.

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 65,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

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

\*\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	Pay preceding 3rd pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decreases* 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 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 5½d. or 6d. per week for girls; piece-workers' wages to be reduced in proportion.
Edge Tool Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 1 Sept.	Scythe grinders ...	Bonus addition to piecework earnings reduced from 55 per cent. to 47½ per cent.
Chain, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ in. diameter.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts at 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers, 5.3d. per hour.
	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommyed chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾ in. up to and including ½ in. diameter.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piece work rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1d. per hour.
	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Pontypridd.	1st full pay day in Sept.	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommyed chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 20 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Pontypridd.	1st full pay day in Sept.	Admiralty end-welded chain makers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
Woollen and Worsted Industry.	West Riding of Yorkshire (certain firms).†	Sept. (various dates).	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Decrease* of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt.
	West of England (certain firms).‡	June.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Decrease* of 3d. per cwt.
	West of England (certain firms).‡	June.	Twisthands or weavers:— Timeworkers ...	Decreases amounting usually to 11.7 per cent. on current total rates for adult timeworkers, with corresponding reductions for pieceworkers and juveniles.†
	West of England (certain firms).‡	June.	Pieceworkers ...	Decrease in minimum time rates of 1s., 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week for men in Classes A, B and C, respectively, and of 6d. per week for women in Classes A and B, with corresponding reductions for pieceworkers, and a decrease of 7½ per cent. for juveniles, the rates for men in Class D and for women in Class C remaining unchanged. Minimum time rates (where decreases took effect): men 21 and over—Class A, 49s.; B, 45s.; C, 41s. 6d.; D, 40s.; women 18 and over—Class A, 26s.; B, 24s. 6d.; C, 24s.‡
Lace Curtain Manufacture.	Certain districts in England and Scotland.	Sept.§	Auxiliary workers:— Timeworkers ...	Decrease of 5 per cent. on rates of 1920, leaving wages 17½ per cent. below such rates.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hinckley and district	Pay day in week beginning 10 Aug.	Pieceworkers ...	Decrease of 3½ per cent., 6 per cent. or 8½ per cent. on list prices of 1920, leaving wages 16, 18½ or 21 per cent. below list prices; percentage additions payable on piece prices in respect of goods made of coloured cotton and of plain and coloured silk or artificial silk reduced by 25 per cent.; time rate when changing from cotton to silk or vice versa reduced from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d. per hour and guaranteed minimum when on silk goods reduced from 72s. to 68s. per week (1s. 5d. per hour).
	Hinckley and district	Pay day in week beginning 10 Aug.	Hosiery countermenters and menders...	Decrease on current rates of 2½ per cent. for those earning from 25s. to 40s. per week and of 5 per cent. for those earning over 40s., the rates for those earning up to 25s. per week remaining unchanged, and minimum time rates adopted in Ayrshire of 8.66d. per hour for winders of coloured cotton and 9½d. per hour for winders and menders of silk goods.
	Hawick ...	1st full pay day in Sept	Men and women ...	Nottingham and district   and Glasgow.—Decrease on current rates of 3½ per cent. for those earning up to 40s. per week and of 6½ per cent. for those earning over 40s. Ayrshire.—Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings; above hourly rates for winders and menders to apply as guaranteed minimum rates.
	Hawick ...	1st full pay day in Sept	Apprentices ...	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on piece prices (pending the settlement of a new price list).
Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Great Britain¶	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture:— Pieceworkers ...	Flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. per week for men and 5s. per week for women reduced* to 3s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. respectively, the bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.
			Male dayworkers over 17 and under 22 years of age.	Flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week reduced* to 1s. 1½d. per week, the bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates remaining unchanged.
			Female dayworkers over 17 and under 20 years of age.	Piece price lists revised and amended where necessary so as to give an average worker an earning capacity of 25 per cent. above the minimum wage rates, subject to differentiation in the case of operations which require exceptional skill or length of training.¶

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

† The above decreases were the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The decreases were 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. Certain firms are reported to have made an all-round deduction of 10 per cent. in lieu of the foregoing. In some cases the reductions did not apply to certain ancillary classes such as enginemen, firemen, mechanics, etc. The districts principally affected included Bradford, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Leeds and Morley. Reductions of similar amount had been made by various other firms in July and August (see page 319 of August GAZETTE and page 371 of September GAZETTE).

‡ The reductions described are in accordance with the terms of a recommendation of the West of England Wool Textile Employers' Association. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. A previous reduction in the minimum rates took effect by agreement in November, 1930 (see page 465 of December GAZETTE). It is understood that while certain firms have made the further reduction shown above (in some cases from a later date than June), the majority are at present paying the rates which became due in November, 1930, having in some cases postponed the November reduction until June or later in the current year.

§ Following a dispute involving stoppage of work, the above changes took effect from 15th September at Nottingham, Southwell, Beeston and Draycott, 18th September at Glasgow and 28th September in Ayrshire.

|| The reductions described above for auxiliary workers in the Nottingham district are in accordance with the agreed terms of settlement, but are the subject of further negotiations.

¶ The above changes took effect under an Agreement made between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. Previous agreements had laid it down that piecework prices should ensure an average worker earnings of not less than 25 per cent. above the minimum wage rate. The new Agreement was intended to bring prices in closer relationship to the limit of 25 per cent. and to readjust prices accordingly, except in certain cases where the differentiation of exceptionally skilled work retained or determined a higher percentage. It was left to the local Arbitration Boards to draw up the new price lists in accordance with the above Agreement, and where these could not be completed by the date shown above, the subsequent revisions were to date back. In accordance with another clause in the Agreement, whereby wages vary with the cost-of-living index number, the wages of all workpeople, both timeworkers and pieceworkers, are to be reduced on the first pay day in November, after which date the minimum weekly rates for adult male and female dayworkers will be 54s. and 33s. respectively.



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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Mill-sawing	Cardiff, Barry, Newport and Swansea.	12 June	Sawyers and woodcutting machinists 21 and over.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 1s. 6d.
Crate Making	Stoke-on-Trent and District.	19 Sept.	Crate makers ... ..	Rates adopted for machine shops of 6s. 3d. in the pound on selling prices and for "all-through shops" of 8s. 6d. in the pound, the rate for oddwork to be 1s. per hour.*
Furniture Manufacture.	Hull ... ..	14 Sept.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, upholsterers, french polishers, skilled carpet planners, and lino-layers (wholesale and retail trade).	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: lino-layers, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other classes, 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Bristol, Bath, Barnstaple, and Gloucester.	2nd pay day in Sept.	Cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists, upholsterers and french polishers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rate after change for skilled men, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Tramway Undertakings.	Liverpool ... ..	7 July	Workpeople employed by Corporation tramway undertaking.	Decreases varying from 3d. to 11d. per week for drivers, from 2d. to 5d. per week for conductors, and of 11d. per week for car cleaners. Rates after change: drivers, 60s. 6d. rising to 63s. 6d.,† conductors, 56s. 6d. rising to 61s.,† car cleaners, day 56s., night, 62s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Malvern ... ..	18 July	Manual workers ... ..	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. Rates after change: general yard labourers, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; roadmen, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; road sweepers and refuse collectors, 6s. 6d. per day; carters, 7s. 8d. per day.
	Westminster ...	1st pay day in Sept.	Permanent employees of Corporation.	Decrease of 3 per cent. on rates as consolidated in January, 1930. Weekly rates after change (excluding stripe pay of 1s. 6d. per week) include: road sweepers, 56s. 9d.; road labourers, dustmen, and yard labourers, 59s. 3d.; female bath and lavatory attendants, 43s. 2d. and 45s. 8d., respectively.
Skip and Basket Making.	Lancashire and Cheshire.	7 Sept.	Skip and basket makers ... ..	Decrease† of 2 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers, respectively.
Entertainments	London (West End)§	14 Sept.	Operative staffs employed in theatres.	Decrease of not more than 10 per cent. for heads of departments (provided that the rate for those at present employed is not reduced below 110s. per week), of 2s., 3s., or 3s. 6d. per week for weekly rated employees, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for women cleaners, and of 1d. per hour for other workers on hourly rates (except firemen and hallkeepers), with reductions also in performance rates for part-time employees. Minimum rates after change include: stage daymen, 1s. 2d. per hour; programme sellers and cloakroom attendants, 2s. 9d. per performance; checktakers, male ushers, etc. 3s. 4d. per performance; women cleaners, 9d. per hour, with minimum of 22s. 6d. per week or 3s. 9d. per day.§
	Glasgow and West of Scotland District.	4 May	Cinematograph operators ... ..	Minimum weekly rates adopted as follows: operators, Class A halls, 60s.; Class B and C, 50s.; Chief operators, Class A halls, 85s., Class B, 70s. Class C, 60s. Where talking installations are installed rates for operators to be 63s. in Class A halls and 55s. in Class B; and for chief operators, 90s. Class A and 75s. Class B.
			Apprentices ... ..	Scale of weekly rates adopted starting at 10s. during first year increasing to 35s. during fifth year.

\* The workpeople concerned are mainly pieceworkers whose wages are regulated by the selling price of the crates made, the workman obtaining a fixed proportion of the value of the total output.

† These rates are subject to an additional 1s. per week for each five years' satisfactory service.

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

§ The changes described took effect under an agreement made between the Society of West End Theatre Managers and the National Association of Theatrical Employees.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 155, as compared with 122 in the previous month and with 192\* in September, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1931, numbered 25, as compared with 29 in the previous month and with 27 in September, 1930.

RAILWAY SERVICE.			
Firemen	...	...	2
Permanent Way Men	...	...	9
Porters	...	...	1
Shunters	...	...	1
Mechanics	...	...	2
Labourers	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE			21
MINES.			
Underground	...	...	63
Surface	...	...	7
TOTAL, MINES			70
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep			6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.			
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy			2
Textile Bleaching and			
Dyeing	...	...	1
Metal Conversion including			
Rolling Mills and Tube			
Making	...	...	6
Metal Founding	...	...	3
Engineering and Machine			
Making	...	...	2
Boiler Making and Construc-			
tional Engineering	...	...	2
Locomotives, Railway and			
Tramway Carriages,			
Motors, Aircraft...	...	...	1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).			
Other Metal Trades	...	...	1
Shipbuilding	...	...	3
Wood	...	...	4
Gas	...	...	2
Electric Generating Stations			1
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	...	...	2
Chemicals, etc.	...	...	5
Food and Drink	...	...	1
Paper, Printing, etc.	...	...	7
Tanning, Currying, etc.	...	...	1
Other Non-Textile Industries			4
PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.			
Docks, Wharves, etc.	...	...	5
Buildings	...	...	5
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS			58
Total (excluding Seamen)			155
SEAMEN.			
Trading Vessels, Steam	...	...	23
Fishing Vessels, Steam	...	...	2
TOTAL, SEAMEN			25
Total (including Seamen)			180

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

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of *cases*\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, 1931, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38; the total number of *deaths*\* reported was 5.

In addition, two cases of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

## I. Cases.

(a) LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—			
Smelting of metals	...	...	2
Plumbing and Soldering	...	...	...
Shipbreaking	...	...	...
Printing	...	...	...
Tinning of Metals	...	...	...
Other Contact with Molten			
Lead	...	...	2
Pottery†	...	...	1
Paint and Colour Works			2
Coach and Car Painting			4
Painting of Buildings	...	...	3

(b) OTHER POISONING.

Carbon Bisulphide	...	2
Aniline	... ..	4
TOTAL, OTHER POISONING		6

(c) ANTHRAX.

Wool	...	...	...	1
Handling of Horsehair				1
				—
TOTAL, ANTHRAX	...			2

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

† The person affected in the pottery industry was a woman.

(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCER-  
ATION (SKIN CANCER).

Pitch	...	...	...	2
Tar	...	...	...	1
Paraffin	...	...	...	...
Oil	...	...	...	7
TOTAL,	EPITHELIOMATOUS			—
ULCERATION	...	...	...	10

(e) CHROME ULCERATION.

Dyeing and Finishing	...	...
Chromium Plating	...	...
Other Industries	...	6

## II. Deaths.

## LEAD POISONING.

Painting of Buildings ... 1

## ANTHRAX.

Wool      ...      ...      ...      1

EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).

Oil ... .. 3



## TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 28, as compared with 36 in the previous month, and 18 in September, 1930. In these new disputes about 6,900 workpeople were directly involved, and 1,300 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 40, involving about 13,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during September, of about 101,000 working days.

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

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	1	10	11	7,400	21,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	5	9	900	11,000
Textile ...	2	3	5	2,600	43,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	1	2	3	1,100	21,000
Other ...	4	8	12	1,300	5,000
Total, Sept., 1931 ...	12	28	40	13,300	101,000
Total, August, 1931 ...	14	36	50	63,900	349,000
Total, Sept. 1930 ...	20	18	38	6,300	41,000

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

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

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1930 AND 1931.†

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

Industry Group.	January to Sept., 1930.			January to Sept., 1931.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	110	46,400	150,000	119	269,000	2,803,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	5	400	6,000	6	300	4,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	6	500	5,000	11	1,000	19,000
Chemical ...	3	400	3,000	5	900	2,000
Engineering ...	10	800	7,000	7	700	10,000
Shipbuilding ...	19	3,700	12,000	8	500	16,000
Other Metal ...	27	3,000	19,000	34	8,100	51,000
Textile ...	33	125,700	3,325,000	25	159,400	3,683,000
Clothing ...	17	1,300	6,000	15	900	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	1	500	2,000	2	100	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	20	3,200	87,000	12	5,300	73,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	4	600	6,000	4	400	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	36	3,300	41,000	44	10,400	136,000
Transport ...	17	4,900	25,000	18	5,300	14,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	5	3,500	51,000	6	600	2,000
Other ...	8	700	6,000	14	1,400	12,000
Total ...	321	198,900	3,751,000	330	464,300	6,833,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER, 1931.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result ‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:—			1931.	1931.		
Colliery workpeople—Whitehaven	2,359		8 Sept.	10 Sept.	Alleged victimisation of a workmen's delegate.	Amicable settlement effected.
Colliery workpeople — Barnsley (near).	1,707		11 Sept.	11 Sept.	Dispute as to contract rates of certain conveyor men.	Work resumed pending negotiations.
LACE INDUSTRY:—						
Lace curtain workers—Ayrshire, Glasgow and Nottinghamshire.	2,200		15 June	{ 14§ 17   24¶ } Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Modified reductions accepted. (See article on page 377.)
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—						
Cabinet makers, chairmakers, machinists, french polishers, etc.—London.	3,000**		14 Aug.	††	Against proposed reduction in wages.	††
FILM PRODUCTION:—						
Electricians (film studios), artists, etc.—Elstree, Herts.	100	200††	2 Sept.	3 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with progress of negotiations in respect of wages, holidays and other working conditions.	Workpeople's demands granted.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, slight.  
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
§ Nottinghamshire. || Glasgow. ¶ Ayrshire.  
\*\* Estimated number involved at 14th August; number subsequently considerably reduced.  
†† At the time of going to press it was reported that work was being generally resumed, but full particulars were not available.  
‡‡ Estimated number.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	45%
Food only	...	...	28%

## FOOD.

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

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 28 per cent. at both 1st October and 1st September, 1931, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1930.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Oct., 1931, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1931.	1st Oct., 1931.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1931.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 10	1 3½	1 3½	+ 0 5½	— 0 0½
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs	0 7½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 5	0 5	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs	0 10½	1 5½	1 4¾	+ 0 6½	— 0 0½
Breast	0 6½	0 9	0 9	+ 0 2½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Breast	0 4	0 4½	0 4½	+ 0 0½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	...	— 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 0½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 1	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 9	1 8¾	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh	1 2½	1 4¾	1 5	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Salt	1 2½	1 3½	1 3¾	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Cheese†	0 8½	0 10	0 10½	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Margarine	0 7	0 7	0 7	...	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0 0½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Oct., 1931, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1931.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	56	57	56	59
Thin Flank	26	29	28	29
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	31	35	33	34
Thin Flank	...	10	5	6
Mutton, British—				
Legs	59	63	61	65
Breast	37	37	37	40
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	54	49	51	51
Breast	6	13	10	9
Bacon (streaky)*	1	2	1	4
Fish	109	88	99	103
Flour	1	3	2	3
Bread	16	16	16	17
Tea	6	21	13	15
Sugar (granulated)	23	15	19	21
Milk	60	68	64	62
Butter—				
Fresh	15	20	17	15
Salt	10	12	11	7
Cheese†	17	19	18	17
Margarine	1	—5	—2	—2
Eggs (fresh)	60	55	58	45
Potatoes	66	49	58	63
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	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 October, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 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 October the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal were advanced in a number of towns and at 1st October averaged approximately 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st October, 1931, is approximately 45 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st September, 1931, and 56 per cent. at 1st October, 1930.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1931 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining 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.  
(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

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

## NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation" has been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.



## 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.\*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	57	49	41	30	28		1931. 1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia...	...	...	30	17	13		Aug.
Denmark ...	53	49	37	19	19		July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	44	40	32	...	19		May.
Finland ...	1,016	979	837	718	741		Aug.
France (Paris)†	...	522	503	517	496†		Sept.
" (other towns)†	...	503**	514**	502**	502†		Aug.
Germany ...	54	56	46	30	25		Sept.
Italy ...	416	458	407	342	338		Aug.
Norway ...	73	57	51	38	36		Sept.
Spain (Madrid)†	73	77	80	93	93		July
" (Barcelona)†	65	73	72	77	77		July
Sweden†	57	51	40	30	30		Sept.
Switzerland ...	57	55	52	40	39		Aug.
United States ...	50	55	41	17	17		Aug.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	52	60	47	25	24		Aug.
Canada ...	47	50	49	10	9		Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	43	45	36	0	0		Sept.
Irish Free State ...	66	66	56	43**	43		Aug.
New Zealand ...	46	46	43	18†	16†		Sept.
South Africa ...	16	16	9	4	3		Aug.

## 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 REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	65	61	55	47	45		1931. 1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	711	771	769	689	687		Aug.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	9	4	2		Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	73	65	54	54		July
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	51	50	48	...	35		June
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,113	1,101	1,008	904	917		Aug.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	419†	455†	492†	...	489		2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	53	54	49	37	34		Sept.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	69§	62§	54§	54		June
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	426	442	431	386	386		July
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	387	407	400	...	348		June
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	93	80	75	67	65		Sept.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	23	19	5	4		Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	69	64	58	58		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	59	50	49		Aug.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	70§	67§	50§	50		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47†	50†	...	...	35		4th Qr. '30
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55	56	56	37	36		Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	47	48	40	8	8		Sept.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	74	68	57**	57		Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	62	60	58	45†	42†		Sept.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	31	28	22	22		Aug.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), 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 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 August.

## POOR RELIEF IN SEPTEMBER.

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

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

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

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in September numbered 101,414, or 0.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 12.1 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 456,226, or 0.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, but 14.6 per cent. more than a year ago.

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

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in September, 1931.				Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	† Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
County of London	38,242	80,865	119,107	271	— 8	— 31
Birkenhead ...	861	4,481	5,342	361	+ 7	+ 87
Birmingham ...	5,271	12,174	17,445	174	— 3	— 6
Blackburn ...	806	2,539	3,345	273	+ 16	+ 29
Bolton ...	902	2,481	3,383	191	+ 4	+ 7
Bradford ...	1,245	6,896	8,141	273	— 39	+ 36
Brighton ...	1,029	1,795	2,824	192	+ 1	...
Bristol ...	2,106	6,476	8,582	216	+ 2	+ 13
Burnley ...	509	1,630	2,139	218	+ 4	— 6
Cardiff ...	1,562	7,270	8,832	395	+ 13	+ 25
Coventry ...	452	1,543	1,995	119	+ 2	+ 12
Croydon ...	1,022	1,775	2,797	120	+ 3	+ 3
Derby ...	614	5,625	6,239	438	— 10	+ 43
East Ham ...	636	2,681	3,317	233	+ 8	+ 46
Gateshead ...	750	6,187	6,937	567	— 9	+ 24
Huddersfield ...	497	1,416	1,913	169	— 4	+ 19
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,653	15,110	16,763	535	+ 2	+ 18
Leeds ...	2,770	11,048	13,818	286	...	+ 18
Leicester ...	822	4,146	4,968	208	— 6	+ 13
Liverpool ...	7,066	41,932	48,998	573	+ 5	+ 123
Manchester ...	3,822	31,247	35,069	458	+ 12	+ 117
Middlesbrough ...	548	3,249	3,797	274	...	— 19
Newcastle-on-Tyne	931	13,264	14,195	501	+ 10	+ 59
Norwich ...	873	5,112	5,985	474	+ 13	+ 124
Nottingham ...	1,793	8,343	10,136	377	+ 1	+ 31
Oldham ...	936	1,334	2,270	162	+ 4	+ 34
Plymouth ...	528	5,291	5,819	280	— 1	...
Portsmouth ...	1,377	2,233	3,610	145	+ 3	+ 9
Preston ...	669	781	1,450	122	+ 1	+ 31
St. Helens ...	515	3,285	3,800	356	— 2	— 22
Salford ...	1,639	4,523	6,162	276	+ 1	+ 6
Sheffield ...	1,826	26,329	28,155	550	— 4	+ 112
Southampton ...	1,370	2,419	3,789	215	+ 1	+ 11
Southend-on-Sea ...	285	1,325	1,610	134	+ 18	+ 20
South Shields ...	714	2,815	3,529	311	— 10	— 7
Stockport ...	584	1,084	1,668	133	— 20	+ 5
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,745	5,139	6,884	249	— 2	+ 26
Sunderland ...	918	7,664	8,582	462	— 4	— 22
Swansea ...	705	5,015	5,720	347	— 7	+ 13
Walsley ...	260	1,120	1,380	142	+ 1	+ 26
Walsall ...	558	3,234	3,792	368	— 11	+ 7
West Ham ...	2,170	11,041	13,211	449	+ 2	+ 97
Wolverhampton ...	577	1,744	2,321	174	— 2	+ 20
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...	55,916	284,796	340,712	329	...	+ 40
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...	94,158	365,661	459,819	312	— 2	+ 19
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow ...	4,878	69,490	74,368	683	— 4	+ 123
Edinburgh ...	1,214	15,012	16,226	370	— 12	+ 25
Dundee ...	770	3,366	4,136	236	+ 12	+ 56
Aberdeen ...	394	2,697	3,091	185	+ 8	+ 16
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,256	90,565	97,821	523	— 4	+ 82
TOTAL for above 47 areas in September, 1931...	101,414	456,226	557,640	335	— 3	+ 26

\* 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.

† 19th September in London, 26th September in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th September in Scotland.

‡ The rate per 10,000 for September, 1931, and August, 1931, are calculated on the basis of the preliminary Report of the Population Census, 1931, and for September, 1930, on the estimated populations at mid-1929.



## MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

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

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1930, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL), AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1929.

Group of Unions.	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1930.	Membership at end of—						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1930 compared with end of 1929.		
		1930.			1929.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* ...	3	34,702	441	35,143	34,256	538	34,794	+ 1.3	— 18.0	+ 1.0
Mining and Quarrying ...	119	609,051	2,500	611,551	622,087	2,504	624,591	— 2.1	— 0.2	— 2.1
Pottery and Glass ...	18	15,323	10,925	26,248	15,004	9,913	24,917	+ 2.1	+ 10.2	+ 5.3
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.*—										
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture	6	64,736	943	65,679	71,348	1,040	72,388	— 9.3	— 9.3	— 9.3
Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building ...	100	530,069	4,907	534,976	534,738	5,609	540,347	— 0.9	— 12.5	— 1.0
Textile—										
Cotton ...	171	138,335	218,280	356,615	142,127	221,319	363,446	— 2.7	— 1.4	— 1.9
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	27	39,387	29,159	68,546	45,008	35,177	80,185	— 12.5	— 17.1	— 14.5
Flax and Jute ...	21	7,714	20,478	28,192	8,906	20,965	29,871	— 13.4	— 2.3	— 5.6
Hosiery ...	6	5,503	12,698	18,201	6,109	13,870	19,979	— 9.9	— 8.4	— 8.9
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	30	52,227	15,738	67,965	56,578	17,196	73,774	— 7.7	— 8.5	— 7.9
Other Textile ...	28	9,804	10,698	20,502	10,161	13,915	24,076	— 3.5	— 23.1	— 14.8
Clothing—										
Boot and Shoe ...	8	62,119	28,160	90,279	61,039	28,299	89,338	+ 1.8	— 0.5	+ 1.1
Tailoring and Other Clothing ...	19	26,910	42,137	69,047	28,105	42,036	70,141	— 4.3	+ 0.2	— 1.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	7	24,513	5,359	29,872	24,418	5,241	29,659	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.7
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†—										
Furnishing ...	8	27,546	3,444	30,990	28,177	3,597	31,774	— 2.2	— 4.3	— 2.5
Other ...	25	30,951	1,993	32,944	31,571	1,766	33,337	— 2.0	+ 12.9	— 1.2
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	27	147,276	40,273	187,549	144,204	39,424	183,628	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.1
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.—										
Bricklayers and Masons ...	4	60,828	...	60,828	62,480	...	62,480	— 2.6	...	— 2.6
Carpenters and Joiners ...	1	116,417	...	116,417	117,283	...	117,283	— 0.7	...	— 0.7
Painters and Decorators ...	7	47,039	...	47,039	47,026	...	47,026	+ 0.0	...	+ 0.0
Builders' Labourers* ...	7	34,733	...	34,733	36,534	...	36,534	— 4.9	...	— 4.9
Other ...	18	46,835	...	46,835	46,493	...	46,493	+ 0.7	...	+ 0.7
Other Manufacturing Industries† ...	29	13,966	6,460	20,426	14,604	6,424	21,028	— 4.4	+ 0.6	— 2.9
Transport and General Labour—										
Railway Service ...	8	443,898	4,464	448,362	415,635	3,562	419,197	+ 6.8	+ 25.3	+ 7.0
Water Transport ...	15	101,783	162	101,945	103,281	163	103,444	— 1.4	— 0.6	— 1.4
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	16	706,186	42,523	748,709	714,486	44,657	759,143	— 1.2	— 4.8	— 1.4
Commerce, Distribution and Finance—										
Commerce and Distribution ...	15	123,188	47,607	170,795	117,837	45,911	163,748	+ 4.5	+ 3.7	+ 4.3
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	20	70,498	6,778	77,276	69,223	5,978	75,201	+ 1.8	+ 13.4	+ 2.8
National and Local Governments‡	274	308,400	69,978	378,378	299,922	66,831	366,753	+ 2.8	+ 4.7	+ 3.2
Teaching ...	17	73,144	153,637	226,781	69,939	149,380	219,319	+ 4.6	+ 2.8	+ 3.4
Entertainments and Sport...§	8	21,959	4,391	26,350	24,500	4,978	29,478	— 10.4	— 11.8	— 10.6
Miscellaneous	36	38,825	6,629	45,454	38,876	6,578	45,454	— 0.1	+ 0.8	...
TOTALS¶	1,098	4,033,865	790,762	4,824,627	4,041,955	796,871	4,838,826	— 0.2	— 0.8	— 0.3

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

Group of Unions.	Males.					Females.					Totals.				
	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1913.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* ...	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.	000's.
Mining and Quarrying ...	20	207	35	34	35	1	3	1	1	...	21	210	36	35	35
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.* ...	919	1,150	612	622	609	1	8	2	3	3	920	1,158	614	625	612
Textile—	559	1,154	601	606	595	1	17	6	7	6	560	1,171	607	613	601
Cotton ...	158	166	139	142	139	214	295	222	221	218	372	461	361	363	357
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	58	86	56	57	52	9	32	17	17	16	67	118	73	74	68
Other Textile ...	48	81	72	70	62	36	174	85	84	73	84	255	157	154	135
Clothing ...	83	110	89	89	89	25	126	70	70	70	108	236	159	159	159
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture†	45	81	58	60	58	1	6	5	5	6	46	87	63	65	64
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	84	155	141	144	147	7	72	40	40	40	91	227	181	184	187
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.*	243	563	309	310	306	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	309	310	306
Other Manufacturing Industries**	53	93	54	54	54	4	47	22	22	23	57	140	76	76	77
Transport and General Labour—															
Railway Service ...	327	606	408	416	444	...	12	4	3	4	327	618	412	419	448
Water Transport ...	146	193	106	103	102	...	1	...	...	...	146	194	106	103	102
Other Transport (Road, Dock, etc.) and General Labour ...	542	1,512	721	715	706	24	173	48	44	43	566	1,685	769	759	749
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	100	279	180	187	194	20	121	49	52	54	120	400	229	239	248
National and Local Governments‡	211	370	289	300	308	23	95	63	67	70	234	465	352	367	378
Teaching ...	49	63	67	70	73	64	135	145	149	154	113	198	212	219	227
Entertainments, Sport and Miscellaneous	57	129	64	63	61	3	24	12	12	11	60	153	76	75	72
TOTALS¶	3,702	6,998	4,001	4,042	4,034	433	1,341	791	797	791	4,135	8,339	4,792	4,839	4,825

\* The figures for industrial groups are exclusive of the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, for which see "Transport and General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page.

† Excluding carpenters and joiners, for whom see under "Building."

‡ Leather, Chemicals, Rubber, Brushes, Musical Instruments, etc.

§ The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers' and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching" and "Transport and General Labour."

|| Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

¶ The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches, numbering nearly 58,000 in 1930, of whom 29,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 11,000 were railway servants. The number of trade union members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1930 was about 4,767,000, compared with about 4,781,000 at the end of 1929. A certain number of persons are members of more than one Union, but the duplication thus involved is believed to be negligible.

\*\* Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

## THIRD QUARTER OF 1931.

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

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 145 Towns from which returns have been received.					TOTAL.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	

## (a) THIRD QUARTER OF 1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	276,300	600	5,700	99,000	63,800	445,400
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,650,000	44,100	141,500	236,100	189,400	2,261,100
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,666,800	29,700	126,300	537,400	141,000	2,501,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,795,600	151,900	127,400	260,500	360,200	2,695,600
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	346,600	33,800	73,400	55,400	57,200	566,400
Outer London* (2,142,000)	3,686,500	150,800	404,900	112,900	326,000	4,681,100
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	937,500	59,700	75,400	165,200	219,000	1,456,800
South-Western Counties (433,000)	253,000	15,500	15,900	40,700	52,400	377,500
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	221,900	2,800	20,400	31,900	37,900	314,900
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	441,500	81,700	95,600	126,700	167,900	913,400
Total (16,409,000)	11,275,700	570,600	1,086,500	1,665,800	1,614,800	16,213,400

## (b) THIRD QUARTER OF 1930.

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

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

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

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

Section 9 (1) (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, is as follows:—

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

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

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

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

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

## AERATED WATERS TRADE.

A company and its agent were charged with underpaying three male workers. A fine of £1 was imposed on each summons, and arrears of wages amounting to £39 1s. 5d. were ordered to be paid. *Rex v. Charles Oldham and Son (Wisbech), Ltd. and Charles Oldham. Wisbech Borough Police Court. 3rd September, 1931.*

## MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

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

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

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

## Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

## RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (NORTHERN IRELAND).

Criminal proceedings were brought against a firm in the tailoring trade in Northern Ireland for failure to keep such records of time worked as were necessary to show that the provisions of the Act were being complied with in respect of three workers.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

## THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NATIONAL ECONOMY) (No. 1) ORDER, 1931.\*

AN Order-in-Council, issued under the National Economy Act, 1931,† and dated 1st October, 1931, provides, after the preamble, as follows:—

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

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

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

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

3.—(1) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

"The Acts" means the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931:

"The Act of 1925," "the Act of 1927" and "the Act of 1930" mean respectively the Unemployment Insurance Act,

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 814. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† 21 and 22 Geo. 5, ch. 48. A notice of this Act appears on page 374 of this issue.



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

"Benefit" means unemployment benefit:

"Extended period" has the same meaning as in subsection (1) of section four of the Act of 1925:

"Young men" and "young women" have the same meanings as in the Act of 1927.

(2) This Order and the Acts shall be construed together, and any reference in any Act or other document to the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931, or to the enactments relating to unemployment insurance, shall be deemed to include a reference to this Order.

4.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 1) Order, 1931.

(2) This Order shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

##### RATE OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYERS.

###### Ordinary Rates.

From the employed person for each week—	d.
In the case of men ... ..	10
In the case of women ... ..	9
From the employer for each week—	
In the case of employed persons being men ... ..	10
In the case of employed persons being women ... ..	9

###### Rates in respect of young men and young women.

From the employed person for each week—	
In the case of young men ... ..	9
In the case of young women ... ..	8
From the employer for each week—	
In the case of employed persons being young men ... ..	9
In the case of employed persons being young women ... ..	8

###### Rates in case of persons under eighteen.

From the employed person for each week—	
In the case of boys ... ..	5
In the case of girls ... ..	4½
From the employer for each week—	
In the case of employed persons being boys ... ..	5
In the case of employed persons being girls ... ..	4½

#### SECOND SCHEDULE.

##### WEEKLY RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

Class of persons to whom rate applies—	Rate of benefit.
1. Persons of the age of 21 years and upwards—	s. d.
Men ... ..	15 3
Women ... ..	13 6
2. Persons who have attained the age of 18 years but are under the age of 21 years—	
Young men ... ..	12 6
Young women ... ..	10 9
3. Persons who have attained the age of 17 years but are under the age of 18 years—	
Boys ... ..	8 0
Girls ... ..	6 9
4. Persons who are under the age of 17 years—	
Boys ... ..	5 6
Girls ... ..	4 6

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

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

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

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter called "the Minister") has submitted a draft of these Regulations to the Advisory Committee constituted under Section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931.†

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 1 of the said Act and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following Regulations:—

1.—(i) In the case of the class of persons who habitually work for less than a full week and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district, the amount of benefit otherwise payable to persons of the said class in respect of any benefit week shall be reduced by the amount by which the aggregate of the earnings or similar payments received by them in that benefit week and of the benefit aforesaid exceeds the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district.

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

received earnings or similar payments as aforesaid for a period of less than four consecutive weeks, or who since the last occasion on which they so worked and received such earnings or similar payments have ceased for a period of four consecutive weeks or longer so to work and receive such earnings or similar payments.

2.—(i) A member of the class of persons whose normal employment is employment for a part or parts of the year only in an occupation or occupations of a seasonal nature shall be entitled to receive benefit in respect of any days during the "off-season" only if, in addition to satisfying the other requirements of the Acts for the receipt of benefit, he also proves—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the expression "benefit" means unemployment benefit;

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

the expression "benefit week" means in relation to any person the period of seven days ending with the latest day in respect of which benefit is commonly computed in his case in each calendar week;

the expression "benefit quarter" has the same meaning as in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

(ii) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

6. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Anomalies) Regulations, 1931, and shall come into force on the third day of October, 1931.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this second day of October, 1931.

T. W. PHILLIPS,  
Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931, No. 818. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d. post free).

† The Report of the Advisory Committee on the draft Regulations has been published. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (2½d. post free). A notice of the Report will be found on page 374 of this issue of the GAZETTE.



## 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 unanimous.

The following decisions are of general interest:—

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

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

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

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

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

“The sole question for determination is for what period the claimants should be disqualified.

“The Court of Referees has decided that the disqualification operates from 5th to 8th March, inclusive. The Insurance Officer suggests that disqualification for the 6th and 8th March is adequate.

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

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

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

“In Decision 7816/30 I decided that where a man entered the casual ward of a workhouse on the evening of one day and left on the morning of the following day that he should not be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of both of those days, but that the principle of the Night Work Regulations, 1924 (S.R. & O., 1924, No. 1601) should be applied to determine which was the appropriate day for disallowance of benefit.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 14 (2) (b) OF 1927 ACT.—NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT—NEW ENTRANT TO INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT WHO HAD BEEN EMPLOYED ABROAD FOR 7 YEARS AND OBTAINED 13 WEEKS INSURABLE WORK SINCE RETURN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“If the claimant is a new entrant to insurable employment and has no previous record of uninsurable employment, employment abroad, or in business on his own account, a shorter period of insurable employment is required in his case than would be necessary to satisfy Rule 3 of Decision 2203/28. Such claimants are as a rule young people.

“The case of a claimant whose industrial record consists mainly of insurable employment falls under Rule 4 of Decision 2203/28.

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

## Case No. 18901/31. (30.9.31.)

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

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

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

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

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

“Work continued at the premises of the other thirteen firms, who did not require their employees to submit to any reduction of wages.

“The claims of these claimants for unemployment benefit during the stoppage of work were disallowed by the Insurance Officer, apparently on the ground that they must be held to have lost employment by reason of the stoppage, as they were employed by one of the aforesaid six firms within twelve working days of the stoppage of work.

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

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

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

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

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

“In Decision 7712/20 the ‘Twelve Days’ Rule’ is explained, and it is pointed out that the principle of the Rule was established and well recognised before the passing of the Unemployment Insurance

\* See Vol. VII, Umpire’s Selected Decisions, page 152 (Pamphlet No. 8/1928) and U.I. Code 8a.

† See Vol. III (U.I. 440b) Umpire’s Selected Decisions, page 219.

‡ See Vol. III, Umpire’s Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 30), and U.I. Code 8.

§ See Vol. III, Umpire’s Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 31).

|| See Vol. III, Umpire’s Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 41).

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

\* 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 August, 1931.



Act, 1920. In that decision the Umpire said that he was prepared to consider the application of the Rule to trade dispute cases.

"The 'Twelve Days' Rule' was first applied to a trade dispute case in Decision 7357/29,\* which related to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the cotton industry in Lancashire. Another case in which it was applied, which also related to a stoppage of work in the cotton industry, was Case 13315/31.†

"In the two last mentioned cases no question of habitually seeking work at the premises at which the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute was taking place arose, as the claimants for some time before the stoppage had been working short time in a cotton mill.

"If the 'Twelve Days' Rule' can be applied to cases like the present it will have the result of materially shortening the period of four weeks, which was the test applied by my predecessor in Cases 5819/20, 5976/20 and 7478/20.

"As the 'Twelve Days' Rule' has for many years been applied as a test for determining whether a person may be said to have definitely been discharged (as opposed to suspended until work again became available because there was no immediate work available for him) before a period of recognised holiday, I see no logical reason why it should not equally be applied as a test for determining whether a person has definitely been discharged before a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

"The cases in which the Rule has been applied to ship-repairers in respect of holiday periods were reviewed in Decision 16930/31.‡

"In applying the Rule it must be borne in mind that a presumption only is raised, which presumption may be rebutted by definite evidence both in the case of a recognised holiday (Decision 7712/20) and in the case of a trade dispute (Decision 7357/29).

"In a case like the present, where only at the premises of six of the nineteen ship-repairing firms in the Port of London a stoppage of work is taking place, it is vitally necessary, when applying the 'Twelve Days Rule,' that it should be shown that the claimant habitually sought work at the premises at which the stoppage of work was taking place (Decision 5819/20).

"Were this not done a person who was habitually employed at one of the thirteen firms with whom there was no trade dispute, might be disallowed benefit during the stoppage of work at the premises of the six firms with whom there was a dispute because within twelve working days he had been employed for one day by one of the six firms. In such circumstances it could not reasonably be said that employment had been lost by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, because, had there been no stoppage, the probability is that the workman would not have been employed at the premises at which the stoppage was taking place.

"In my opinion the evidence indicates that these claimants habitually seek work at the yard of one of the aforesaid six firms, at which yard they were employed within twelve working days of the stoppage of work, and that they would have been employed during the stoppage of work at the premises at which they habitually sought work had there been no stoppage.

"In these circumstances the claimants are disqualified under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for receiving unemployment benefit during the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute."

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**PATTERN-MAKERS, ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—*Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side v. Official Side.* Difference.—Claim for basic rate of pay to be increased by 2d. per hour. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 16th September, 1931. (1518.)

**LABOURERS, NAVAL STORE, VICTUALLING AND NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY ESTABLISHMENTS.**—*Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments: Trade Union Side v. Official Side.* Difference.—Claim for increase of allowances for loading and unloading vessels. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 30th September, 1931. (1520.)

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

**IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY: SOUTH WALES.**—*Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, Limited v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.* Difference.—As to what piece work rates shall be paid to wagon builders and wagon painters employed by the Company. Mr. Lindsay M. Jopling appointed Arbitrator under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, with Mr. George Pate, O.B.E., and Mr. R. Dennison, J.P., as assessors for the employers and workpeople respectively. Award.—For the period 1st September, 1931, to 31st December, 1931, the present wages payable to the workmen concerned to be reduced by 10 per cent., the reduced wages to include compensation for loss of supply of cheap coal. The reference to the Arbitrator having been made under the provisions of an Agreement of 1st December, 1919, which terminates on 31st December, 1931, no award was made in respect of any period after the latter date.

\* See Vol. VIII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 280 (Pamphlet No. 10/1929) and U.I. Code 8a.

† See page 149 (Pamphlet No. 7/1931), Umpire's Selected Decisions.

‡ Not published

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

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### I.—CONFIRMING ORDER.

#### Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H. (22), dated 25th September, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 30th September, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

#### Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal M.T. (11), dated 16th September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 15th November, 1931.

#### Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal E. (11), dated 29th September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for female workers.

Objection period expires 25th November, 1931.

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

Proposal N.I.H.G. (N. 45), dated 1st September, 1931, to fix certain additional general minimum piece-rates and to vary certain other general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers.

Objection period expired 30th September, 1931.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.T.R.B. (N. 29), dated 9th September, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers employed in the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry.

Objection period expired 23rd September, 1931.

### III.—REGULATIONS.

#### Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 6th October, 1931, issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Lace Finishing Trade Board (Great Britain).

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

### Building (Amendment) Regulations: Cranes and other Hoisting and Lifting Appliances.

The Home Secretary, on 30th September, 1931, made Regulations\* under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, amending the Building Regulations, 1926, in respect of cranes and other hoisting and lifting appliances used in certain building operations.

The Regulations, which are in accordance with the revised draft issued on 4th September, 1931,† may be cited as the Building (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

**AGRICULTURAL WAGES.**—*Report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, for the two years ending 30th September, 1930.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

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

**INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.**—*Report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner for the year ended 31st December, 1930.* (H.C. 133; price 2s.)

**MINING.**—(i) *Coal-mining industry. Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1931.* Mines Department. (Cmd. 3955; price 1d.) (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended June 30th, 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) *Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1931. Report of the Advisory Committee on Draft Regulations.* Ministry of Labour. (H.C. 150; price 2d.) (See page 374.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the months of July and August, 1931.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlets 7-8/1931. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1931; No. 819.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1931 (page 368).



## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1931.

## [ADMIRALTY.]

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

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

## (Contract and Purchase Department.)

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

## WAR OFFICE.

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

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

## AIR MINISTRY.

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



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

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Amoa Agent :** Amoa Chemical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bandages :** Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boilers :** Carron Co., Falkirk; Cochran & Co., Annan, Ltd., Annan.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cement :** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Chassis :** Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Chupplies :** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Coal :** Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Maris Export & Trading Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cranes :** Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend; Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Hydrants :** Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Iron Bends :** John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Lint :** Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Lorries :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lymph :** Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Marazion.—**"Maxweld" Fabric :** Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil Engines :** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Paper :** Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rice Mill :** Lewis C. Grant, Kirkcaldy.—**Road Tar :** Lancashire Tar Distillers, Ltd., Manchester.—**Safety Fuse :** Nobels Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sanitary Fittings :** W. Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Serge :** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buxton.—**Spindles for Buoys :** Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid.—**Steel Fastenings :** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Steelwork :** Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington; Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Telephone Repeaters :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tiles :** Minton Hollins & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Transporter :** Paterson Hughes Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tubes :** Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Water Meters :** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Wire :** R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper :** Alders Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Tamworth; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc. :** Group 340 (1931). Bookwork and Jobwork Printing; Group 344 (1931). Emergency Printing—Bookwork; Group 346 (1931). Bookwork Printing; Group 347 (1931). Printing Post Office Guide; Group 620 (1931). Emergency Printing—Jobwork; H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.W. Group 628 (1931). Jobwork Printing; Group 631 (1931). Jobwork Printing; Group 632 (1931). Jobwork Printing. Group 633 (1931). Jobwork Printing: John Corah & Son, Ltd., Loughborough. Group 634 (1931)—Northern Area. Jobwork Printing: T. Shackleton & Co., Manchester. 28,675 copies of each of 27 Plates for Manual of Seamanship, Volume I, 1931: David Allen Printing Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.

## POST OFFICE.

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

Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—**Boxes, Cardboard :** Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet.—**Cable :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable, Reconditioning :** Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Canvas :** James McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cells, Leclanche :** Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells, Secondary :** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Chassis :** Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Cloths, Mutton :** I. & J. Hyman, Ltd., London, N.—**Coils, Loading :** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Condensers :** Condenser & Electric Co., Romford.—**Cords, Telephone :** London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; L.P.S. Electrical Co., London, N.W.—**Jacks, Pole :** Chas. Willetts, Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—**Lamps, Side :** P. & H., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lorries :** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milliamperemeters :** Ernest Turner, High Wycombe.—**Motor Cycles and Combinations :** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Panels, Charging :** Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Plugs, Wall :** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Poles, Telegraph, Steel :** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea.—**Teleprinters :** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Tools, Instrument :** Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Troughing, Wood :** Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Switchboard :** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.

**Conduits, Laying :** Greenford-Perivale (Ealing, W.); Croydon, etc.; Tandem-Kensington; Tottenham-Waltham Cross; Richmond, etc.; Hodge Brothers (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Radstock (Somerset); Littlewick Green and Theale (Berks); Oakley (Bedfordshire); Ilfracombe: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Broadwell, Four Oaks, Great Barr, etc. (Birmingham Area): James F. Hodge, Birmingham. Birmingham, Midland-Aston Cross-Birchfields-Great Barr: Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick. Camberwell, etc.; Wanstead-Valentine Junction; Ilford, etc.; Stepney, Hackney, Poplar and Bethnal Green; Amherst Exchange Area-Hackney Wick, E.; Wembley-Byron Junction: O. C. Summers, London, N. London-St. Margarets (Section I): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Beith (Ayrshire): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. West Ham, etc.: W. & C. French, Ltd., Buckhurst Hill. Bradfield (Berks); Newick (Sussex): Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Burnham and Fulmer (Bucks): Bristol-Yeovil (Sections I to VI): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Nairn and Nairn-Aberdeen-Inverness: Crawford & Co., Dalkeith. Leicester-Anstey Junction: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Lowton St. Mary's: Wm. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—**Cooling Plant, Removal :** G.P.O. (West) London, E.C.: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment :** "Daily News" (London, E.C.): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Acocks Green (Birmingham Automatic Area); Elmbridge (Surrey): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sloane (London, S.W.); Welbeck (London, W.); Temple Bar (London, W.C.); Fulham (London, S.W.); Bermondsey (London, S.E.): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Kensington (London Automatic Area): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Ashted (Surrey): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Gerrard (Whitehall Second Unit): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ventilating Filters, Converting :** Monument, Temple Bar and Holborn Automatic Telephone Exchanges: The Visco Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works :** Acomb, York, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter; General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Joiner: Hare & Ransome, York; Painter: G. Radford, York; Plumber: Thos. Fotheringham, York; Slater: J. Hardgrave, York. Addiscombe, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Stonework: Kingston Masonry Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Adel, Leeds, Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Cowling & Hobson, Leeds. Anderston, Glasgow, C., P.O.—Alterations: Joseph Stevenson, Glasgow. Aston Cross, Telephone Exchange, etc.—Floors: Caxton Floors, Ltd., London, S.W.; Founder: Marshall, Sons & Co., Birmingham; Granolithic Work: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Painter: W. Juggins & Co., Birmingham; Plasterer: Essanbee Plaster Co., Ltd., Bromsgrove; Slater: Broadbent & Stephens, Leicester; Stonework: Geo. Butler & Co., Birmingham. Batley, Employment Exchange—Roof: Concrete, Ltd., Leeds. Belfast, Parliament Buildings—Rubber Flooring: Korkoid Decorative Floors, Glasgow. Birmingham, Four Oaks, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Asphalte & Cement Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston; Stonework: D. French & Co., Birmingham. Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, P.O.—Painter: T. Bellerby & Son, Bishop Auckland; Plumber: Spoors, Ltd., Bishop Auckland. Bognor Regis, P.O.—Garages, etc.: A. R. Dairy (Contractors), Ltd., Middleton. Camberwell, S.E., Employment Exchange—Floors: Granite Paving Co., London, S.W. Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. G. Brown & Sons, Birmingham. Churston, Devon, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Willcocks & Barnes, Paignton. Cranwell, R.A.F. College—Steel Casements: Doodson & Bain, Ltd., Manchester. Crouch End, N., P.O.—Reconstruction: Marchant, Hirst & Co., London, N.W. Cupar, Wireless Station—Excavator, etc.: David Nairn & Son, Ladybank;



Painter: W. F. Ross, Dundee; Plasterer: Philip W. Hutton, St. Andrews; Plumber, etc.: Robert Bett, Cupar. Edgware Rd., W., Star Street P.O.—Erection: Commercial Structures, Ltd., London, E.C.; Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Plasterer: King & Co., London, W.C.; Plumber: J. C. Spooner & Son, London, E.C.; Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E.; Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Steps, etc.: Malcolm McLeod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stonework: S. Bysouth & Sons, Enfield. Enfield, Middlesex, P.O.—Pavior, etc.: Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Exeter, Head P.O.—Alterations: Ham & Passmore, Exeter. Failsforth, Telephone Exchange—Plumber, etc.: R. Chadwick & Son, Oldham; Stonemason: Alexander Mackay, Oldham. Falkirk, Employment Exchange—Carpenter, etc.: Houston & Young, Ltd., Barrhead; Glazier: John Ure & Son, Falkirk; Painter: G. Law, Glasgow; Plumber, etc.: Hugh Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Halesowen, Telephone Exchange—Mason: Wragg Bros., Birmingham; Plumber: David F. Wiseman & Sons, Birmingham; Roof: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Hendon, N.W., "Colindale," Telephone Exchange—Glazier: Shopfitting Glass Co., London, E. Horsforth, Telephone Exchange—Roofing: Tunstalls Seyssel & Limmer Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., Leeds. Jarrow, P.O.—Glazier: C. W. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Painter: J. S. Grabham, Sunderland; Plasterer: D. & J. Crombie & Co., Sunderland; Plumber: Aitken & Austen, Sunderland. Kenton, Middlesex, "Wordsworth" Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Jeffries & Grant, London, N.W. Kew Gardens, Director's Offices—Alterations: Bradbury & Co., London, N.W. Kew Gardens, Herbarium—Painter: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford; Tiler: Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., S.E. Malton, Yorkshire, Head P.O.—Painter: J. Redpath, Malton. Marlborough Lines, Aldershot, Hants., P.O.—Steelwork: Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd., London, S.E. Middleton, Manchester, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mason: E. Butterworth & Sons, Radcliffe; Plasterer, etc.: F. & J. Pilling Bros., Manchester; Plumber: W. H. Dale, Manchester; Slabs: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Steps, etc.: Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Tiler: Manchester Slate Co., Ltd., Manchester. Mount Pleasant, E.C., G.P.O. Letter Office—Superstructure: J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. National Portrait Gallery, W.C.—Steel Casements: Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Natural History Museum, S.W.—W.I. work: E. C. Blackmore, London, S.W. Pinhoe, Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Sanders & Son, South Molton. Preston, Lancs., County Court—Decorator: W. H. Huck, Preston. Sowerby Bridge, Employment Exchange—Glazier: Helliwell & Co., Ltd., Brighouse. Stechford, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Plumber: David F. Wiseman & Sons, Birmingham; Roofing: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Sunderland, Head P.O.—Glazier: C. W. Wilson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Painter, etc.: Frank & Burdon, Sunderland. Swinton, P.O., etc.—Erection: Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., Salford. Teddington, National Physical Laboratory—Acoustics Building: Wilson Lovatt & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Plasterer: S. Lay & Co., London, W. Thornton Heath, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath. Warstock, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Parsons & Morrin, Ltd., Birmingham. Wembley, "Arnold" Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Fencing: A. Cockarill, Richmond, Surrey; Mason: Geo. F. Simmons, Hounslow; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Willesden, N.W., Sorting Office—Asphalter: General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Steps, etc.: Girlings Ferro Concrete Co., Ltd., Leeds. York, P.O. District Manager's Office—Mason: G. Armi-

tage & Sons, Ltd., Robin Hood; Painter: Dodsworths (York), Ltd., York; Plasterer: Wm. Watson, Leeds; Plumber, etc.: F. V. Oulds & Co., York; Slater: Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd., Hull. **Maintenance Works:** Bognor: F. W. Hill, Bognor. Bolton, Lancs.: E. & S. Street, Ltd., Bolton. Bournemouth: Walter Hoare & Sons, Bournemouth. Bradford: J. H. Pitchers & Son, Bradford. Brentwood: F. W. Jarvis, Brentwood. Hull: A. E. Jones (Hull), Ltd., Hull. Lewes: H. Constable & Co., Lewes. Newport, Mon.: W. Edwards, Newport. Nottingham: W. Crane, Ltd., Nottingham. Orpington: Glassup & Co., Orpington. Plymouth: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Portsmouth: Samuel Salter (Portsmouth), Ltd., Portsmouth. Reading: W. A. Murley, Reading. Sheffield: T. Wilkinson & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Sheffield. Southampton: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Winchester: W. T. Fennell & Co., Winchester.—**Engineering Services:** Cardiff—Maintenance Work: J. B. Saunders (1923), Ltd., Cardiff. Chelsea, S.W., "Kensington" Telephone Exchange—Heating: National Heating Co. (1928), Ltd., London, S.E. Foreign Office, S.W.—Lift: J. Bennie, Ltd., Glasgow. Shrewsbury, Sorting Office—Heating: A. Grindrod & Co., Sheffield.—**Painting:** W. Chappell & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Decra, Ltd., London, W.; J. Youngs & Son, Ltd., Norwich.—**Miscellaneous:** Furniture and Fittings: Devon Joinery Co., London, N.; Fielding & Bottomley, Halifax; T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse; Leicester Cabinet Co., Leicester; Midland Joinery Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.; W. A. Rathbone, Liverpool; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; A. Younger, Ltd., London, E.—**Window Cleaning:** City Window Cleaning Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.

#### METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Oilskin Clothing Contract, 1931-33:** Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd., Harpenden.—**Removal of Furniture Contract, 1931-32:** Parks of Portsmouth (Ltd.), London, S.W.

#### BOARD OF CONTROL, ENGLAND.

**Fish:** R. Pearson, Grimsby.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

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

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

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

### NOTICE.

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