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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

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

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 21·8 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 20·8 at 18th May, 1931, and 15·4 at 23rd June, 1930. For males alone the percentage at 22nd June, 1931, was 23·2, and for females 18·4. At 18th May, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 21·9 and 17·9.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 22nd June, 1931, there were approximately 9,271,100 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 109,600 less than a month before, and 578,300 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 22nd June, 1931, there were 1,851,421 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 10,859 more than a month before, and 690,486 more than a year before. The total on 22nd June, 1931, included 1,364,767 men, 48,237 boys, 399,741 women, and 38,676 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,274,910 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; 489,640 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,870 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,691,786, included 233,274 men, 5,606 boys, 44,973 women, and 2,768 girls, who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 22nd June, 1931, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 469,102 men, 16,009 boys, 166,868 women and 10,162 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 662,141 was 111,234 more than a month before, and 100,007 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 22nd June, 1931, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 111,372 men, 272 boys, 2,158 women and 22 girls, who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 113,824 was 1,644 less than a month before, but 21,551 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a further decline in coalmining and in general and marine engineering. Unemployment also increased in pottery and glass manufacture, in the motor vehicle, cotton, wool, lace, textile bleaching and finishing, and clothing industries, and in building and public works contracting.

There was some improvement, however, in slate quarrying, the brick and tile, tinplate, jute and artificial

silk yarn industries, the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding-house 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 June resulted in a decrease of about £13,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 152,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £650 in those of 17,500 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople who sustained reductions during the month included coal miners in North Staffordshire; brick, tile, etc., makers in various districts; workpeople employed in the heavy chemical, explosives; and allied industries; steel workers at Sheffield; bobbin and shuttle makers in England and Wales; workpeople employed in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods, etc., trade in Northern Ireland; textile makers-up and packers at Manchester; asbestos workers; road vehicle builders in Scotland; railway workers in Northern Ireland; workpeople employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in the West Midlands and Middlesex; and waterworks employees in Lancashire and Cheshire. Workpeople whose wages were increased included coal miners in Warwickshire, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July, the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 47 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. a month ago, and 55 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the increase over the level of July, 1914, was 30 per cent., compared with 27 per cent. a month ago, and 41 per cent. a year ago. The rise in the index-numbers since 1st June was seasonal, being due to displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices.

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, and no allowance is 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 June was 23. In addition, 18 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 18,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in June was about 116,000 working days.

PROFIT-SHARING AND CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1930.

The following article is based on inquiries made by the Department, in continuation of similar inquiries made in previous years, as to the operation, in 1930, of schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership. The figures relate only to definite schemes under partnership, which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are excluded from these statistics.

ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1930, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 491. Eight firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 499. About 502,000 workpeople were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom about 238,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the years 1925-30 showing the number of schemes in operation, the number of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, the bonuses paid under these schemes:—

| Year. | Number of firms or societies. | Number of schemes. | Approximate number of employees entitled to participate. | Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.* | | |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | Number of schemes. | Average amount per head. | Average percentage addition to earnings. |
| | | | | £ s. d. | Per cent. | |
| 1925 | 467 | 474 | 218,000 | 369 | 9 0 11 | 5.1 |
| 1926 | 478 | 485 | 227,000 | 377 | 8 16 10 | 4.4 |
| 1927 | 495 | 503 | 236,000 | 382 | 8 11 11 | 4.0 |
| 1928 | 492 | 501 | 253,000 | 414 | 8 17 10 | 4.4 |
| 1929 | 499 | 507 | 260,000 | 419 | 9 10 1 | 4.8 |
| 1930 | 491 | 499 | 238,000 | 422 | 9 18 4 | 5.6 |

There was thus, during 1930, a net decrease of eight in the number of schemes in operation, and of 22,000 in the number of employees covered. The large decrease in the number of participants in 1930 as compared with 1929 was due principally to the discontinuance during 1930 of the schemes of two large undertakings, one in the insurance, banking and financial group, and the other in the glass, chemical, soap, etc., group. These two undertakings employed between them more than 28,000 persons, of whom about 22,000 were entitled to participate.

The figures in the above Table include schemes in co-operative societies as well as in non-co-operative businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

I.—SCHEMES IN BUSINESSES OTHER THAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

According to the returns received, 311 firms were practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of 1930; eight of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 319. Two other schemes were suspended, but not definitely terminated, at the end of 1930.

In addition, there were 11 schemes as to which the Department was unable to obtain particulars in respect of the year 1930. Ten of these schemes are believed to be still in operation, and they have been included in the immediately following, and in the succeeding, Tables among the schemes still in operation at the end of 1930. As to the remaining scheme the Department has no information; it has been included with the suspended schemes in the last column but one of the following Table:—

| Industry or Business. | Total Number of Schemes known to have been started. | Number of Schemes discontinued by end of 1930. | Schemes suspended, and Schemes for which no information has been received. | Number of Schemes still in operation at end of 1930. |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc. | 34 | 17 | ... | 17 |
| Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding | 90 | 43 | ... | 47 |
| Textile | 42 | 14 | ... | 28 |
| Food and drink (manufacture) | 61 | 30 | ... | 31 |
| Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc. | 68 | 38 | ... | 30 |
| Gas, water and electricity supply | 85 | 16 | ... | 69 |
| Insurance, banking and other financial businesses | 13 | 1 | ... | 12 |
| Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders | 107 | 64 | 2 | 41 |
| Other businesses | 115 | 67 | ... | 48 |
| Total | 647 | 315 | 3 | 329 |

For those firms whose schemes still remained in operation at the end of 1930, particulars are given in the following Table as to the number of persons employed and the number of employees participating in the schemes:—

* Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

| Industry or Business. | Schemes in operation at end of 1930. | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | Number of Firms. | Number of Schemes. | Total Number of workpeople employed by these Firms. | Approx. Number of employees entitled to participate. |
| Agriculture | 6 | 6 | 700 | 300 |
| Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc. | 17 | 17 | 67,500 | 22,900 |
| Metal, engineering and shipbuilding | 44 | 47 | 79,600 | 21,100 |
| Textile | 28 | 28 | 44,500 | 20,600 |
| Food and drink (manufacture) | 29 | 31 | 43,700 | 28,500 |
| Paper, printing, bookbinding, publishing, etc. | 29 | 30 | 16,400 | 8,600 |
| Gas, water and electricity supply | 69 | 69 | 55,200 | 47,500 |
| Insurance, banking, and other financial businesses | 12 | 12 | 30,700 | 23,200 |
| Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders | 40 | 41 | 44,300 | 11,900 |
| Other businesses | 47 | 48 | 84,600 | 20,600 |
| Total | 321 | 329 | 467,200 | 205,200 |

From the figures given it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and in all industries taken together nearly one-half of the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes; comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

The number of workpeople employed by the 321 firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1930 was approximately 467,000, of whom about 205,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating, or entitled to participate, in the schemes then in force was approximately 229,000, out of a total of about 498,000 persons employed. The large decrease in the number of workpeople employed, and of participants, in 1930 was due, as explained above, principally to the discontinuance of two large schemes.

The large proportion of employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater extent it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking.

Types of Scheme.

The following Table shows the number of schemes of various types in operation, and of schemes discontinued, respectively; together with the number of workpeople covered by each type of scheme in operation:—

| Type of Scheme.* | Schemes in operation at end of 1930. | | | Number of Schemes discontinued by end of 1930. |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Number of Schemes. | Total Number of Workpeople employed in 1930. | Approx. Number of Employees entitled to participate in 1930. | |
| "Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms as to price or dividend ... | 71 | 183,800 | 37,300 | 25 |
| "Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which interest, varying with the profits, is allowed on deposits made by employees ... | 29 | 100,400 | 13,100 | 7 |
| Other schemes, analysed by methods of paying bonus: (a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ... | 128 | 98,000 | 81,200 | 202 |
| (b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund ... | 12 | 9,000 | 8,200 | 11 |
| (c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking ... | 34 | 29,500 | 23,900 | 21 |
| (d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown ... | 55 | 46,500 | 41,500 | 49 |
| Total | 329 | 467,200 | 205,200 | 315 |

* Where a scheme has been modified since its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.

† In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.

Some particulars of the duration of those schemes of the above types which were still in operation in 1930 are shown below:—

| Type of Scheme. | Number in operation at end of 1930. | Number of such Schemes which were started:— | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Before 1901. | 1901 to 1910. | 1911 to 1918. | 1919 and 1920. | 1921 to 1930. |
| "Share issue" schemes ... | 71 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 23 | 26 |
| "Deposit" schemes ... | 29 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 |
| Other schemes:— | | | | | | |
| (a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account ... | 128 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 32 | 47 |
| (b) Bonus retained in a provident, superannuation, or other similar fund ... | 12 | 2 | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| (c) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of the undertaking ... | 34 | ... | 6 | 5 | 7 | 16 |
| (d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of above systems; and method of payment unknown ... | 55 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 23 |
| Total | 329 | 25 | 38 | 59 | 82 | 125 |

It may be noted that, of the 329 schemes in operation at the end of 1930, only 25 were started in or before the year 1900; 207 of the schemes, or nearly two-thirds of the total, are of post-war origin. On the other hand, a large proportion of the discontinued schemes were, naturally, of relatively early origin; only 62, or about one-fifth, of the discontinued schemes were started since the end of the war.

Full particulars of the schemes in operation, and of the schemes discontinued, at the end of 1929, classified according to date of origin, will be found in the *Abstract of Labour Statistics* (Cmd. 3831), page 109.

Reference was made in a previous paragraph to the fact that in many schemes profit-sharing is only available to those employees who are prepared to purchase shares in the undertaking or to deposit savings with the firm. In the case of the "share issue" schemes the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing, since these shares may have been purchased in the open market, on the same terms as by the ordinary investor; and in that case the dividends on the shares have no element of special advantage to the employee, as such. But where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest, together with a further dividend varying with profits, are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 100 of the existing schemes, and for 32 of the defunct schemes, included in the Table.

Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed to the credit of the employee in a savings account from which he may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent. of the existing and about 65 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not distributed in cash; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

Co-partnership Schemes.

Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 329 schemes in operation there are 138 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees; while of the 315 defunct schemes, 59 provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned: that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. This type of arrangement has become prominent in recent years. 96 such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 71 are still in force, 49 of these having been started since the war. Although the firms with these schemes in operation employ about 184,000 workers, only about 37,000 participate. The smallness of the proportion is not, in this case, mainly due to the conditions attached to participation, but to the fact that participation is voluntary, and that only a minority of the employees have been able, or have wished, to take advantage of the facilities offered.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employee has acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 55 are known to have been started; 34 of these are still in operation, and 23 of them date from after the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 26 out of the 34 schemes of this type in operation; and practically all the pre-war schemes of this type were introduced by gas companies.

* See note † on previous page.

In addition to the above schemes, which may be regarded as wholly of co-partnership character, a further 46 schemes are included in the Department's statistics in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, etc. Of these 46 schemes, 13 have been terminated and 33 are still in operation; 24 of these 33 schemes are in operation in gas companies.

Bonuses Paid.

In the case of 254 schemes in operation in 1930 particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year, and are summarised in the following Table. Certain firms were unable to supply particulars of bonuses paid or credited. There is one important class of scheme in particular—those which have been called "share-issue" schemes—in regard to which it is usually impracticable to state with precision the amount of the bonus. In these schemes the bonus may be regarded as that part of the dividends on the shares which represents the advantage given to employees over other shareholders; and this advantage is usually insusceptible of exact calculation.

There is another class of schemes—those which have been called "deposit" schemes—where the profit-sharing bonus can usually be stated, but is of a different character from that in other types of schemes: here the supplementary interest, over and above the fixed minimum rate, paid on sums left on deposit with the employing firms by employees, is regarded as the profit-sharing bonus. The statistics in the Tables below show the effect of excluding these schemes, in those groups where any such schemes occur.

| Industry or Business. | Number of schemes to which particulars relate. | Number of employees entitled to participate. | Average amount of bonus per head in 1930.* | | Average percentage addition to earnings in 1930.* |
|--|--|--|--|-----------|---|
| | | | £ s. d. | Per cent. | |
| Agriculture | 5 | 200 | — 8 7 | 0.4 | |
| Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc. | 14 | 23,900 | 1 0 0 | 1.0 | |
| Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding | 31 | 18,000 | 9 13 0 | 9.2 | |
| Textile | 24 | 14,000 | 4 9 1 | 3.6 | |
| Food and drink (manufacture) | 23 | 14,300 | 3 3 7 | 3.2 | |
| Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc. | 27 | 13,000 | 2 12 6 | 2.0 | |
| Gas, water, and electricity supply | 25 | 28,000 | 2 14 2 | 2.1 | |
| Insurance, banking and other financial businesses | 20 | 26,900 | 7 13 9 | 5.3 | |
| Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders | 21 | 5,500 | 10 19 5 | 7.9 | |
| Other businesses | 20 | 5,300 | 11 7 8 | 7.9 | |
| Total | 65 | 46,400 | 9 11 0 | 5.1 | |
| Insurance, banking and other financial businesses | 7 | 14,800 | 40 4 6 | 12.5 | |
| Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders | 28 | 6,400 | 16 16 11 | 8.9 | |
| Other businesses | 31 | 17,900 | 6 0 1 | 3.4 | |
| Total | 27 | 13,300 | 5 10 10 | 4.1 | |
| Total | 254 | 175,400 | 10 14 0 | 5.9 | |
| | 230 | 163,900 | 11 0 0 | 6.1 | |

A number of firms were able to give the amount of bonus, but not the percentage rate of bonus. For this reason the average percentages shown in the Table above are not strictly comparable with the figures showing the average amounts of bonus per head.

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rates of bonus paid, are shown below:—

| Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings. | Number of schemes to which particulars relate. | Total number of employees. | Number of employees entitled to participate. | Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1930. |
|--|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| Nil | 66 | 88,800 | 25,500 | Nil |
| Under 2 per cent. | 64 | 22,500 | 19,500 | Nil |
| 2 and under 4 per cent. | 12 | 7,700 | 4,800 | 7,400 |
| 4 " " 6 " " | 11 | 4,000 | 3,600 | 6,700 |
| 6 " " 8 " " | 26 | 53,000 | 42,500 | 214,800 |
| 8 " " 10 " " | 25 | 51,300 | 42,100 | 213,400 |
| 10 " " 12 " " | 44 | 30,400 | 26,800 | 220,800 |
| 12 " " 14 " " | 42 | 29,800 | 26,300 | 217,000 |
| 14 " " 16 " " | 25 | 16,400 | 13,700 | 156,500 |
| 16 " " 18 " " | 14 | 6,000 | 5,200 | 66,300 |
| 18 " " 20 " " | 20 | 9,100 | 6,800 | 130,800 |
| 20 per cent. or over | 10 | 25,700 | 24,200 | 803,400 |
| Percentage not stated | 9 | 24,300 | 23,000 | 769,000 |
| Total | 8 | 4,400 | 3,400 | 75,300 |
| | 7 | 1,800 | 1,500 | 67,100 |
| | 22 | 41,400 | 21,000 | 135,000 |
| | 15 | 27,700 | 18,500 | 100,400 |
| Total | 254 | 284,700 | 175,400 | 1,877,400 |
| | 230 | 197,300 | 163,900 | 1,802,500 |

The corresponding figures for 1929 were 256 schemes; 296,300 employees; 188,900 participants; and £1,916,600. Excluding "deposit" schemes, the figures were 232 schemes; 211,900 employees; 177,400 participants; and £1,871,400.

The average rate of bonus paid in 1930 was a little above the level of the previous year—5.9 as against 4.8, or (excluding "deposit" schemes) 6.1 against 5.0. Both in 1929 and in 1930 no bonus was payable, owing to insufficient profits, in about a quarter of the total number of schemes for which returns were received. In each of the past nine years a considerable proportion—ranging from one-fifth to one-third—of all the schemes covered have failed to yield a bonus.

* Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included for the purpose of calculating the average amount of bonus per head and the percentage addition to earnings; but in calculating the latter figure it has been necessary to omit certain cases in which a bonus was earned but the percentage could not be stated.

In 1930, as in 1929, the highest amount of bonus was paid in the small group of insurance, banking, etc., businesses: this group also showed much the greatest change in the amount of bonus as between 1929 and 1930, the bonuses averaging £27 4s. per head in 1929, and £40 4s. 6d. per head in 1930. As in 1929, a high rate of bonus was paid by merchants, warehousemen and retail traders; while at the other end of the scale the bonuses paid in agriculture were almost negligible, as they had been in the four previous years. The most noteworthy changes as between 1929 and 1930 (apart from that in the insurance, banking, etc., group, mentioned above), were in the group of firms engaged in the manufacture of glass, chemicals, soap, etc., in which bonuses averaged £9 12s. 3d. in 1930, as compared with £7 7s. 6d. in 1929; and in the textile group, in which the average bonus fell from £4 16s. per head in 1929 to £2 12s. 6d. in 1930.

The average rate of bonus—taking all industries together, and all types of schemes for which this figure can be given—shows comparatively little variation from year to year. In the twenty-one years from 1910 to 1930 inclusive, a period which covers years both of great prosperity and of severe depression, the average rate has never fallen below 3.6 per cent. (in 1921) and never risen above 6.7 per cent. (in 1914). In fifteen out of the twenty-one years the rate has varied only between 4.5 and 5.9, and the average rate for the whole period has been 5.0.

New Schemes in 1930.

Four new schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1930. Particulars of these schemes are briefly summarised below:—

| Industry or business. | Approximate total number of employees. | Brief description of scheme. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Insurance ... | 800 (within U.K.) | 60,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each, fully-paid, offered to employees at a price 40 per cent. below market value. |
| Insurance ... | 465 | Ten per cent. of the net underwriting profits, in excess of £15,000, is allotted to those members of the staff who are in receipt of £200 per annum or more and are members of the pension scheme. |
| Gas manufacture and distribution. | 200 | When a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the "consumers' benefit" is applied to an increase of dividends on the ordinary capital, or carried to reserve fund, an equal amount is credited to the profit-sharing scheme, and distributed in cash in proportion to the salary or wages of the participants. |
| Motor engineers and salesmen. | 25 | One free £1 ordinary share issued to employees for every ten shares purchased. |

Schemes discontinued in 1930.

Eight schemes were reported to the Department as having been discontinued during 1930. One of these, as already stated, was in the glass, chemical, soap, etc., group; another in the banking and insurance group; two were in dress goods manufacture, and the rest in a variety of different industrial groups.

As was noted in the Department's *Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership*, issued in 1920 (Cmd. 544), and as has been frequently pointed out in subsequent annual articles in this GAZETTE, the discontinuance of a scheme must not be taken as necessarily due either to the financial misfortune of the firms concerned, or to the unsuitability of the profit-sharing or co-partnership scheme, as such. In a large number of cases the discontinuance has been due to a change of ownership, to the reconstruction or amalgamation of businesses, etc.; the firms have continued working, and in some cases have enjoyed much the same measure of prosperity as before. So again in 1930, two of the discontinuances have been due to reconstructions or amalgamations. In a third case, where a firm had a "share-issue" scheme, the scheme came to an end simply because the shares set aside for issue to employees had all been issued. In four other schemes, however, the discontinuance appears to have been due to the effects of the severe business depression of 1930; in the remaining case, the cause of discontinuance has not been ascertained.

*Comparison with previous years.**

The profit-sharing movement made almost continuous progress during the years 1910 to 1929, though the progress was very much more rapid in some years than in others; in the year 1930, as already mentioned, there was a slight decline. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 95 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. The following Table shows the position of the profit-sharing movement in the years 1910, 1920 and 1930, as indicated by some of the principal statistics:—

| | 1910. | 1920. | 1930. |
|---|---------------|---------|----------|
| Schemes in operation ... | 123 | 270 | 329 |
| Number (approximate) of employees entitled to participate ... | 57,000 | 136,000 | 205,000 |
| Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited†:— | | | |
| Number of schemes ... | 76 | 158 | 254 |
| Average amount of bonus per head ... | ‡ £9 18s. 3d. | | £10 14s. |
| Average percentage addition to earnings ... | 5.0 | 6.4 | 5.9 |

* Particulars of the number of schemes in operation, the total number of employees covered by these schemes and of employees entitled to participate, and of bonuses paid, for each of the years 1911 to 1929, are given in the *Abstract of Labour Statistics* (Cmd. 3831), page 108.

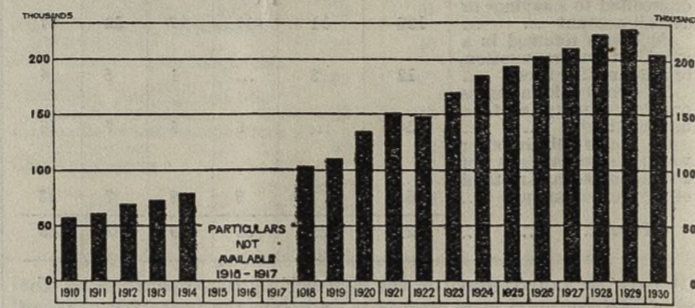
† Including schemes under which no bonus was paid or credited.

‡ Cannot be given.

The variations from year to year during the last twenty-one years in the numbers of employees known to be working under profit-sharing arrangements were as follows:—

| No. | No. | No. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1910 57,000 | 1918 103,000 | 1925 194,000 |
| 1911 61,000 | 1919 111,000 | 1926 202,000 |
| 1912 69,000 | 1920 136,000 | 1927 210,000 |
| 1913 73,000 | 1921 152,000 | 1928 223,000 |
| 1914 80,000 | 1922 148,000 | 1929 229,000 |
| 1915—Cannot be given. | 1923 170,000 | 1930 205,000 |
| 1917— | 1924 186,000 | |

These variations are shown graphically in the following diagram:—



II.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of 1930, 170 co-operative societies were known to the Department to have in operation definite profit-sharing systems. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, etc.; but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics on profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

Nearly 35,000 workpeople are employed by the societies mentioned above, and practically all of these workpeople participated, or were entitled to participate, in the schemes. In other words profit-sharing, when practised by co-operative societies, applies in nearly all cases to virtually the whole of the workers employed; whereas, outside the co-operative movement, as explained above, many of the schemes apply to only part of the employees.

Statistics are given in the following Table as to the number of schemes known to have been in operation in each of the years 1925 to 1930, and as to the bonuses paid under all but a few of these schemes:—

| Year. | Number of schemes in operation. | Approx. number of employees entitled to participate. | Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.* | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | Number of schemes to which particulars relate. | Number of employees entitled to participate. | Average amount of bonus per head. | Average percentage addition to earnings. |
| 1925 | 174 | 24,200 | 157 | 23,400 | £ s. d. 4 12 9 | 3.8 |
| 1926 | 175 | 25,500 | 158 | 25,000 | 4 15 11 | 4.0 |
| 1927 | 176 | 26,500 | 157 | 25,200 | 4 16 9 | 4.2 |
| 1928 | 177 | 29,400 | 163 | 28,800 | 5 8 11 | 4.6 |
| 1929 | 174 | 30,800 | 163 | 30,500 | 5 10 4 | 4.4 |
| 1930 | 170 | 32,900 | 168 | 32,900 | 5 14 11 | 4.6 |

Particulars for 1930 are given below, showing separately the figures for agricultural, for industrial productive, and for retail distributive societies:—

| | Agricultural Societies. | Industrial Productive Societies. | Retail Distributive Societies. | Total: All Societies. |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Schemes in operation ... | 65 | 51 | 54 | 170 |
| Number (approximate) of employees entitled to participate ... | 700 | 10,300 | 21,900 | 32,900 |
| Schemes for which particulars are available as to bonuses paid or credited*: | | | | |
| Number of schemes ... | 64 | 50 | 54 | 168 |
| Average amount of bonus per head ... | £2 11s. 4d. | £6 18s. 9d. | £5 5s. 11d. | £5 14s. 11d. |
| Average percentage addition to earnings ... | 1.9 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 |

Agricultural Societies.—The schemes in force with all of these societies provide for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; and in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. As with non-co-operative agricultural schemes, the rates of bonus paid in recent years have been noticeably small, amounting to less than 2 per cent. on wages in each of the years 1925 to 1930; 19 societies paid no bonus in 1930.

Industrial Productive Societies.—Of the 51 productive societies in 1930, 50 were workers' productive societies; the remaining society (employing about 2,000 workpeople) was a baking society, belonging to a federation of distributive societies. The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers, but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages

* Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

COAL MINES ACT, 1931.

THE Coal Mines Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on 8th July.

Section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, provided that the normal maximum period (which was then 8 hours) during which miners might be below ground could be increased by one extra hour on not more than sixty days in any calendar year. The normal maximum period was reduced by one hour by the Coal Mines Act, 1919. The Coal Mines Act, 1926, provided that during the continuance of that Act, i.e., until 8th July, 1931, the normal maximum period could be increased by one extra hour on every working day, instead of only on sixty days. The Coal Mines Act, 1930,* reduced this extra hour, during the continuance of the Act of 1926, to half an hour; and section 1 of the new Act continues this provision for a period of one year, or until the coming into operation of an Act to enable effect to be given to the Draft Convention† limiting the hours of work underground in coal mines adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations on 18th June, 1931, whichever first occurs.

Section 2 of the Act provides that, during the continuance of the Act (i.e., for one year, or until the coming into force of the Draft Convention, whichever first occurs), the minimum percentage additions to basis rates of wages, and the subsistence wage rates, in every district shall not be less than those in force in that district at the "appointed day," with a proviso safeguarding the operation of any agreement entered into or custom existing before the commencement of the Act. The "appointed day" is defined as (i) the day before the commencement of the Act, in relation to any district for which wages were regulated on the basis of a daily limit of 7½ hours' work below ground on that day; and (ii) the first day after the commencement of the Act on which wages are so regulated, in other districts.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1931.

THE Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1931, received the Royal Assent on 8th July.

Section 1 of the Act raises to £115,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the "deficiency period." The "deficiency period" is defined, in section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as the period between the passing of that Act and the date when the Treasury certify that the Unemployment Fund is solvent. Such certificate may not be given while any advances to the Fund are outstanding.

Section 2 of the Act extends the period during which unemployment benefit may be paid under the "transitional" provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by subsequent Acts. Section 14 of the Act of 1927 provided that persons over 18 years of age, making claims for unemployment benefit within twelve months of the coming into force of the Act (on 19th April, 1928), should be exempted for a further twelve months from compliance with "the first statutory condition," which requires the payment of 30 contributions in the two years preceding the claim. Such claimants, during the "transitional" period, have been required to prove the payment of only eight contributions in the previous two years, or of 30 contributions at any time, provided they can show that they are normally employed in insurable employment, and will normally seek to gain their livelihood by such employment. The period of twelve months after the passing of the Act was extended by subsequent enactments to 42 months; but, in the absence of fresh legislation, insured persons at present drawing benefit under the "transitional" provisions would have begun to fall out of benefit on 17th October next, and "transitional" benefit would have come to an end entirely on 16th October, 1932. The present Act maintains the right of such persons to claim benefit, by extending the "transitional" period for another six months.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) AMENDMENT ACT, 1931.

THE Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, which received the Royal Assent on 8th July, extends the operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, which would otherwise have ceased to operate on 30th September next, until 30th September, 1936.

The purpose of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, was to promote the provision of housing accommodation for agricultural workers and persons of similar economic condition by means of the repair, reconstruction, or improvement of existing houses and buildings. Local Authorities were authorised to make grants and/or loans in aid of works of this kind; and an Exchequer contribution is payable under the Act towards the expenses incurred by a Local Authority in making grants. Not much advantage was at first taken of this Act; but there are indications that it is now being used to an increasing extent.

* 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free). For a summary of this Act, see the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1929 (page 439), and for August, 1930 (page 281).

† See pages 256 and 257 for the text of the Draft Convention.

at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 51 schemes, 10 provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 25 schemes provide for the whole bonus to be so retained until the employee has a stated amount of capital to his credit. In the case of four other societies some part of the bonus is similarly retained for investment; and in three cases, the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes; thus, in the case of only nine of these 51 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the number of societies in each of these industry groups in 1930, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in that year:—

| Industry. | Number of schemes. | Number of employees entitled to participate. | Bonuses paid or credited in 1930.* | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Average amount per head. | Average percentage addition to earnings. |
| Textile ... | 6 | 960 | £ s. d. 4 18 11 | 5.0 |
| Boot and shoe ... | 15 | 1,630 | 5 6 6 | 4.2 |
| Other clothing ... | 3 | 3,880 | 6 1 5 | 6.5 |
| Printing, bookbinding, etc. ... | 16 | 1,130 | 3 6 1 | 2.0 |
| Other industries ... | †10 | 2,660 | 11 8 9 | 6.5 |
| Total ... | †50 | 10,260 | 6 18 9 | 5.5 |

In 1930 no bonuses were available in 17 of the societies; in 10 of the 51 societies no bonus has been paid or credited during the whole of the six years 1925–1930. Nevertheless, owing to the fact that the schemes in these societies usually provide that employees shall receive a substantial share of the profits, when there are any profits to distribute, the average rate of bonus was in every year above the level of that paid in the other groups.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The societies classified under this title, although primarily engaged in retail distribution, in nearly every case engage to some extent in production; and the profit-sharing arrangements apply almost invariably to the productive as well as to the trading sections. The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than ¼d. in the £ on gross sales and ¼d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. Where the former arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is merely a collective commission on sales, and is therefore outside the scope of these statistics. In such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The co-partnership type of scheme is practically non-existent in the retail distributive societies, bonuses being almost invariably paid out in cash. The average amount of bonus shows a steady increase throughout the period 1923–1928, virtually no change in 1929, and a small decrease in 1930; the bonuses are much larger than those paid by the agricultural societies, but rather smaller than those paid by the industrial productive societies.

COMPARATIVE LEVEL OF WAGES IN 1914 AND IN 1931.

In the House of Commons, on 2nd July, the Minister of Labour was asked to state: (i) the rough percentage estimate, as at June, 1931, of the average increase of full-time weekly wages since July, 1914, for workpeople of corresponding grades at the two dates; (ii) the rough percentage estimate, as at June, 1931, of the average increase of hourly rates of wages since July, 1914, for workpeople of corresponding grades at the two dates; (iii) the estimated average increase or decrease in real wages, by adjustment of wages to cost of living, as at June, 1931, as compared with July, 1914, for weekly full-time wages, and similarly for hourly rates of wages, for workpeople of corresponding grades at the two dates. The Minister's reply was as follows:—

"The information in my possession is insufficient to provide a basis for precise calculations; but it is estimated, from such particulars as are available, that for workpeople of corresponding grades weekly full-time rates of wages are about 70 per cent., and hourly rates of wages are about 90 to 95 per cent., on average, above the level of July, 1914. At 1st June, 1931, the average level of working-class cost of living, as indicated by the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour, was approximately 45 per cent. above that of July, 1914. On this basis, the average increase in 'real' rates of wages would appear to have been about 17 per cent. in the case of weekly full-time rates of wages, and between 30 and 35 per cent. in the case of hourly rates of wages. These figures take no account of changes in average earnings resulting from increased unemployment and short-time working, or from changes in the proportions of workers paid at time and at piece rates of wages."

* Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

† One society in the "other industries" group failed to make a return.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

JANUARY TO JUNE, 1931.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1931 (page 13), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 4th August, 1930, to 29th December, 1930. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available:—

| Date. | Number. | Date. | Number. |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1931: Jan. 5th ... | 2,617,770 | 1931: Apr. 6th ... | No figures available |
| 12th ... | 2,636,168 | 13th ... | 2,561,054 |
| 19th ... | 2,608,406 | 20th ... | 2,513,856 |
| 26th ... | 2,592,650 | 27th ... | 2,520,113 |
| Feb. 2nd ... | 2,624,236 | 4th ... | 2,529,835 |
| 9th ... | 2,637,131 | 11th ... | 2,532,511 |
| 16th ... | 2,631,212 | 18th ... | 2,506,937 |
| 23rd ... | 2,617,658 | 25th ... | No figures available |
| Mar. 2nd ... | 2,634,574 | June 1st ... | 2,629,971 |
| 9th ... | 2,691,737 | 8th ... | 2,602,898 |
| 16th ... | 2,639,633 | 15th ... | 2,620,930 |
| 23rd ... | 2,580,118 | 22nd ... | 2,627,386 |
| 30th ... | 2,581,030 | 29th ... | 2,664,889 |

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

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1931 (page 135), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928, to March, 1931, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to June, 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.

| Date | Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64. | Number Unemployed. | Number Recorded as Unemployed. | Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.: | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | | (A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes. | (B) Excluding such Persons. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | A. (5) | B. (6) |
| 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. ... | 12,173 | 2,056 | 10,117 | 9,691 | 9,689 |
| Oct.-Dec. ... | 12,225 | 2,317 | 9,908 | 9,480 | 9,477 |
| 1931. | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar. ... | 12,275 | 2,595 | 9,680 | 9,250 | 9,207 |
| Apr.-June ... | 12,323 | 2,550 | 9,773 | 9,342 | 9,336 |
| July-Sept. ... | 12,310 | 2,515 | 9,795 | 9,364 | 9,357 |
| Oct.-Dec. ... | 12,320 | 2,502 | 9,818 | 9,387 | 9,381 |
| June ... | 12,340 | 2,633 | 9,707 | 9,275 | 9,271 |

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

| Date | Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64. | Number Unemployed. | Number Recorded as Unemployed. | (A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes. | (B) Excluding such Persons. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 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. ... | 109.9 | 180.8 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 101.8 |
| Oct.-Dec. ... | 110.4 | 203.8 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 99.6 |
| 1931. | | | | | |
| Jan.-Mar. ... | 110.9 | 228.2 | 97.4 | 96.9 | 96.8 |
| Apr.-June ... | 111.3 | 224.3 | 98.4 | 97.8 | 98.1 |
| July-Sept. ... | 111.2 | 221.2 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 98.3 |
| Oct.-Dec. ... | 111.3 | 220.1 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 98.6 |
| June ... | 111.5 | 231.6 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 97.4 |

POOR RELIEF IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending March, 1931, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1931, was 1,029,114, equivalent to 260 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 976,875 at the end of December, 1930; with 1,047,026 in March, 1930; and with 643,643 in March, 1914.

It is stated in the return that during the first four weeks in January there was an increase of 250,737 in the number of persons in receipt of poor relief, of whom 212,076 were in Wales and Monmouthshire. During this period there was a dispute in the coal mining industry in South Wales; following the settlement of the dispute the numbers rapidly declined, the decrease in Wales and Monmouthshire in the next two weeks being 205,719.

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 March, 1931, with comparative totals for December, 1930, and March, 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 ... | 33,611 | 8 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ... | 94,131 | 24 |
| 2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants ... | 38,373 | 10 |
| 3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants... | 150,620 | 38 |
| 4. Totals of above three classes:— | | |
| March, 1931 ... | 316,735 | 80 |
| December, 1930 ... | 264,981 | 67 |
| March, 1930 ... | 354,817 | 90 |
| 5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:— | | |
| March, 1931 ... | 503,434 | 127 |
| December, 1930 ... | 496,424 | 125 |
| March, 1930 ... | 503,272 | 127 |
| 6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief):— | | |
| March, 1931 ... | 820,169 | 207 |
| December, 1930 ... | 761,405 | 192 |
| March, 1930 ... | 858,089 | 217 |

SCOTLAND.

Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are also available in respect of Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt of relief on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales.

The figures for the first quarter of 1931, together with the corresponding totals for the fourth quarter of 1930 and the first quarter of 1930, are given in the following Table:—

| Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.‡ | First month. | Second month. | Third month. |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ... | 11,741 | 11,323 | 11,649 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ... | 28,796 | 26,867 | 27,874 |
| 2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ... | 3,230 | 3,595 | 3,710 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ... | 3,377 | 3,790 | 3,874 |
| 3. (a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation ... | 1,423 | 1,467 | 1,539 |
| (b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ... | 2,403 | 2,456 | 2,577 |
| 4. Totals of above three classes:— | | | |
| First quarter, 1931 ... | 50,970 | 49,498 | 51,223 |
| Fourth quarter, 1930 ... | 38,512 | 39,412 | 45,689 |
| First quarter, 1930 ... | 73,101 | 70,354 | 68,697 |
| 5. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their dependants:— | | | |
| First quarter, 1931 ... | 120,485 | 121,526 | 124,209 |
| Fourth quarter, 1930 ... | 112,795 | 114,811 | 119,321 |
| First quarter, 1930 ... | 107,436 | 108,565 | 109,535 |
| 6. Totals (all persons):— | | | |
| First quarter, 1931 ... | 171,455 | 171,024 | 175,432 |
| Fourth quarter, 1930 ... | 151,307 | 154,223 | 165,210 |
| First quarter, 1930 ... | 180,537 | 179,419 | 178,232 |

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (4½d. post free).
 † Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 14,579 and 11,898, respectively, at the end of March, 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.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

At conferences held on 19th and 20th June, between the negotiating Committees of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement, representing about 40 trade unions, it was agreed that the parties should recommend to their constituent bodies acceptance of certain revisions in working conditions. The following is a summary of the revisions:—

Overtime on day-shift worked either before or after the normal working hours shall be paid in respect of the first two hours at the rate of time-and-a-quarter and thereafter at the rate of time-and-a-half. The previous arrangement provided for the payment of a rate of time-and-a-half for all overtime worked, with double time after midnight. Modifications are also made in regard to the payment of men sent home after midnight.

On night shifts the new agreement fixes the payment at time-and-one-sixth, with overtime at time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter, calculated on the day-shift rate. Previously the rate of payment was time-and-a-third, with overtime at time-and-two-thirds.

The agreement provides that all overtime worked in coupling up day and night shifts, or night and day shifts, shall be paid at time-and-a-quarter, and that such overtime shall not be included in the 30 hours limitation in any four weeks.

Revisions in the payment for double day-shift and/or three-shift systems are as follows. On the first shift 43 hours' work is to be paid for as 45 hours, in place of 43 hours' work for 47 hours' pay; on the second shift, 37½ hours' work for 45 hours' pay, in place of 37½ hours' work for 47 hours' pay; and on the third shift, 37½ hours' work for 47 hours' pay, in place of 37½ hours' work for 50 hours' pay.

The revised provisions with regard to systems of payment by results are as follows:—

(a) All systems of payment by results will be subject to the following conditions:—
 No piecework prices, bonus or basis times once established may be altered except for the following reasons:—

- (1) A mistake in the calculation on either side; or
- (2) The material, means, or method of production, or the quantities, are changed; or
- (3) A mutual arrangement has been come to between the employer and the worker in the same way as a new price is arranged.

(b) Piecework prices and bonus or basis times shall be such as will enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 25 per cent. over time rates, excluding war bonus.

(c) As regards existing prices or times:—
 (1) In those cases where the basis is 33½ per cent. it will be reduced to 25 per cent., i.e., a reduction of 6½ per cent.
 (2) In those cases where the basis is by agreement or recognition greater than 33½ per cent., the reduction will be in the ratio of 33½ to 25.

The revised terms were submitted to and accepted by the Executives of the trade unions on 23rd June, the date of operation being 6th July, 1931.

SHORTAGE OF JUVENILE LABOUR IN THE YEARS 1930-38.

A MEMORANDUM on the Shortage, Surplus and Redistribution of Juvenile Labour in England and Wales during the years 1930-1938 has been issued,* based on the views of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment.

Enquiries made by Local Juvenile Committees in 1927 and 1928† had shown that the effect of the decline in the birth rate during the War would be to reduce very materially the numbers of juveniles‡ available for employment between 1928 and 1936. The raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 which was proposed in the Education Bill of 1930 (since withdrawn), would, of course, have accentuated the shortage. In December, 1929, the Minister of Labour asked the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) to give consideration to the prospective supply and demand for juvenile labour in various parts of the country, and to advise as to any measures which should be taken for the purpose of adjusting the relation between supply and demand.

The Memorandum illustrates the extent to which there may be expected to be a maldistribution of juvenile labour, which, as is known, is mobile only to a very limited extent. The Memorandum also deals with alterations in the demand for juvenile labour resulting from probable industrial changes; with industries likely to be affected by a shortage; the extent to which girls (a) may enter occupations normally confined to boys or (b) may take up employment instead of remaining at home; and with various proposals put forward, or lines of action that might be taken, for dealing with the prospective shortages.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
 † Memorandum on the Shortage, Surplus and Redistribution of Juvenile Labour during the years 1926-1933. Cmd. 3327. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (3½d. post free).
 ‡ The word "juveniles" is here used to denote boys and girls who have passed the statutory minimum age for leaving school, but have not reached their eighteenth birthday.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN 1930.

STATISTICS are published month by month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 283 of this issue), showing the number of cases of industrial disease reported to the Home Office each month. The final aggregates for the whole of the year 1930 have now been completed by the Home Office, and the resulting figures are summarised below.

The following Table gives the number of cases of industrial disease and poisoning reported under section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or under section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during the year 1930. In addition to these cases, nine cases of lead poisoning, three of which were fatal, were reported among plumbers not employed in factories or workshops, and six cases of anthrax (one fatal) occurred among dock labourers.

| Disease and Industry. | Cases. | Deaths. | Disease and Industry. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| LEAD POISONING— | | | ANILINE POISONING ... | 24 | ... |
| Smelting of metals ... | 37 | 1 | CHROMIUM BENZENE POISONING ... | ... | ... |
| Plumbing and soldering ... | 6 | 1 | TOXIC JAUNDICE ... | ... | ... |
| Shipbreaking ... | 24 | ... | | | |
| Printing ... | 7 | ... | ANTHRAX— | | |
| Tinning of metals ... | 2 | ... | Wool ... | 13 | 1 |
| Other contact with molten lead ... | 19 | 3 | Horsehair ... | ... | ... |
| White and red lead works... .. | 3 | 1 | Hides and skins ... | 24 | 4 |
| Pottery ... | 23 | 10 | Other industries ... | 5 | 1 |
| Vitreous enamelling ... | 2 | ... | TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... | 43 | 6 |
| Electric accumulator works... .. | 36 | ... | EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (Skin Cancer)— | | |
| Paint and colour works ... | 6 | 1 | Pitch ... | 44 | 1 |
| Indiarubber works ... | 3 | 1 | Horsehair ... | 53 | 9 |
| Coach and car painting ... | 10 | ... | Tar ... | ... | ... |
| Shipbuilding ... | 5 | 1 | Paraffin... .. | ... | ... |
| Paints used in other industries ... | 5 | ... | Oil ... | 97 | 26 |
| Other industries ... | 11 | ... | TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... | 194 | 36 |
| Painting of buildings... .. | 66 | 13 | CHROME ULCERATION— | | |
| TOTAL, LEAD POISONING... .. | 265 | 32 | Manufacture of bichromates... .. | 6 | ... |
| PHOSPHORUS POISONING ... | ... | ... | Dyeing and finishing ... | 15 | ... |
| MERCURIAL POISONING ... | 3 | ... | Chrome tanning ... | 5 | ... |
| ARSENICAL POISONING ... | 1 | ... | Chromium plating ... | 57 | ... |
| CARBON BISULPHIDE POISONING ... | ... | ... | Other industries ... | 12 | ... |
| | | | TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... | 95 | ... |

During the year there were 265 cases of lead poisoning reported, showing an increase of 21 on the previous year. Adult males were affected in 247 cases, adult females in 13 cases, male young persons in three cases, and female young persons in two cases. There were 32 deaths, one case being that of an adult female. The two industries showing the largest increase were the smelting of metals and the manufacture of electric accumulators, in which there were 37 and 36 cases, respectively, in 1930. The cases reported amongst painters of buildings fell from 75 in 1929 to 66 in 1930. The incidence in other lead industries remains substantially the same.

Twenty-four cases of aniline poisoning were reported, as compared with 26 in the previous year.

There were 43 reported cases of anthrax, of which six were fatal; 38 affected males, with four deaths, and five affected females, with two deaths. The handling and sorting of hides and skins accounted for 24 of these cases, the woolen industry claiming 13.

The cases reported of epitheliomatous ulceration (skin cancer), numbered 194, with 36 deaths, as compared with 165 cases and 50 deaths in the previous year. Of the 194 cases, 97 were due to mineral oil, an increase of 23 over the previous year; the number of deaths, however, fell by nine. Cases due to pitch and tar numbered 97, with ten deaths, compared with 87 and 15 deaths in 1929.

Chrome ulceration accounted for 95 cases, 57 of which occurred in the process of chromium plating.

The total number of cases notified was 625, with 74 deaths, an increase in the number of cases of 32 over the previous year, but a decrease of 13 in the number of deaths.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

THE ninth annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics" has been issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. The aim of the Guide is to render readily accessible to an inquirer the wealth of statistical material, on a wide range of topics, contained in the numerous Government publications issued year by year. The Guide relates primarily to the publications of the year 1930.

The central feature of the Guide is a detailed subject index, so constructed as to enable the inquirer to discover in a few minutes not only which publications contain statistics bearing on his subject, but also their precise scope, and the dates and localities to which they relate. All published statistical data on the several subjects are grouped under twenty-five broad references (e.g., agriculture, industry and labour, social services, etc.), by means of a system of cross-references. The publications of the several Government Departments are also given, in another section of the Guide, separately for each Department.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. (1s. 5d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTEENTH SESSION.

The fifteenth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 28th May, and ended on 18th June, 1931. His Excellency M. Francois Sokal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, former Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in Poland, was elected President of the Conference.

A Draft Convention concerning Hours of Work in Coal Mines* (including lignite mines) was adopted by the Conference by 81 votes to 2. This Convention provides for the limitation of the daily hours of underground workers, in both hard coal and lignite mines, to 7½ "bank to bank," which is the equivalent of 7¼ in terms of legislation in the United Kingdom. Provision is made for the working of overtime in certain circumstances, within definite limits; and restrictions are imposed in regard to Sunday work. A resolution requesting the Governing Body to examine the possibility of putting the question of the employment of workers under 16 years of age and women workers on underground work in coal mines on the agenda of a session of the Conference was also adopted.

The Conference agreed, number of points relating to the question of the age of entry of children into non-industrial employment, to be included in the questionnaire† which the Office will draft for circulation to the States Members. The Conference decided to place this question on the agenda of the next General Conference.

Decennial Reports on certain Conventions which had been in force for ten years were presented to the Conference. Proposals were considered for the revision of the Convention concerning the employment of women during the night so as to provide (i) for the exclusion of women employed in positions of management, and (ii) for alternative periods during which the employment of women should be absolutely prohibited. A Convention amended in respect of both points was submitted to the Conference, but failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority. The reports on the Conventions fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea, and concerning Facilities for Finding Employment for Seamen, were referred to the session of the Conference which will deal further with the maritime questions discussed at the thirteenth (Maritime) Conference.

The Conference discussed the report of the Director (which dealt principally with the question of unemployment), and the reports of the Governments under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by them. The Governing Body to serve for the next three years was elected. Resolutions on the following points were adopted:—

- (i) Asking the Governing Body to prepare a report on the question of inducing non-members to become members of the Organisation, or to accept Conventions and Recommendations; and on the question of incomplete delegations to the Conference.
- (ii) Asking the Governing Body to consider the question of obtaining reports on the application of Recommendations.
- (iii) Asking the Governing Body to consider the desirability of convening an Advisory Conference on matters affecting labour conditions in the East.
- (iv) Expressing the desire that native and coloured workers in Colonies, etc., should be directly represented at the Conference.
- (v) Asking the Governing Body to consider requesting States Members to make inquiries into the conditions of labour in unorganised and non-industrial occupations.
- (vi) Asking the Governing Body to consider placing the question of protection against accidents of workers employed in electrical industries on the agenda of the Conference.
- (vii) Urging States Members to consider the possibility of further ratifications of Conventions.
- (viii) Asking the Governing Body to consider placing the question of freedom of association on the agenda of the Conference.
- (ix) Asking the Governing Body to request the League of Nations to take any measures possible in the economic field to remedy the international crisis in the coal industry.
- (x) Asking the Governing Body to consider placing the question of drawing up an additional list of occupational diseases, including silicosis, on the agenda of the Conference.
- (xi) Asking the Governing Body to consider undertaking an investigation into the conditions of work in the iron and steel industry.
- (xii) Asking the Governing Body to endeavour to secure the ratification of the amendment of Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles (raising the membership of the Governing Body from 24 to 32).
- (xiii) Asking the Governing Body to consider the continuance and development of the action of the International Labour Organisation to remedy unemployment.
- (xiv) Asking the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to consult Governments when preparing decennial reports on Conventions.

* See opposite column for the provisional text of the Draft Convention. The official text will be published separately in due course as a Command Paper.

† The questionnaire will be printed as an annex to the full report of the Conference, which will be published in due course as a Command Paper.

HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES. DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Following is the provisional text of the Draft Convention concerning Hours of Work in Coal Mines, adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in May-June, 1931, a report of which is given in the opposite column:—

Article 1.—This Convention shall apply to all coal mines, that is to say, to any mine from which only hard coal or lignite, or principally hard coal or lignite together with other minerals, is extracted.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "lignite mine" shall mean any mine from which coal of a geological period subsequent to the carboniferous period is extracted.

Article 2.—For the purpose of this Convention, the term "worker" shall mean—

(a) In underground coal mines, any person occupied underground, by whatever employer and on whatever kind of work he may be employed, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work;

(b) In open coal mines, any person employed directly or indirectly in the extraction of coal, except persons engaged in supervision or management who do not ordinarily perform manual work.

Article 3.—Hours of work in hard coal mines shall mean the time spent in the mine calculated as follows:—

1. Time spent in an underground mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after re-ascending.

2. In mines where access is by an adit, the time spent in the mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker passes through the entrance of the adit and the time of his return to the surface.

3. In no underground hard coal mine shall the time spent in the mine by any worker exceed seven hours and forty-five minutes in the day.

Article 4.—The provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the period between the time when the first workers of the shift or of any group leave the surface and the time when they return to the surface is the same as that laid down in paragraph 3 of Article 3. The order of and the time required for the descent and ascent of a shift and of any group of workers shall, moreover, be approximately the same.

Article 5.—Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of this Article, the provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the national laws or regulations prescribe that for calculating the time spent in the mine the descent or ascent of the workers is to be calculated according to the weighted average duration of the descent or ascent of all shifts of workers in the whole country. In this case, the period between the time when the last worker of the shift leaves the surface and the time when the first worker of the same shift returns to the surface shall not in any mine exceed seven hours and fifteen minutes; provided that no method of regulation shall be permitted by which the hewers as a class of workers would on the average work longer hours than the other classes of underground workers in the same shift.

Any Member which, having applied the method laid down in this Article, subsequently applies the provisions of Articles 3 and 4, shall make the change simultaneously for the whole country, and not for any part thereof.

Article 6.—1. Workers shall not be employed on underground work in coal mines on Sundays and legal public holidays. National laws or regulations may, however, authorise the following exceptions for workers over 18 years of age:—

(a) For work which, owing to its nature, must be carried on continuously;

(b) For work in connection with the ventilation of the mine and the prevention of damage to the ventilation apparatus, safety work, work in connection with first aid in the case of accident and sickness, and the care of animals;

(c) For survey work, in so far as this cannot be done on other days without interrupting or disturbing the work of the undertaking;

(d) For urgent work in connection with machinery and other appliances which cannot be carried out during the regular working time of the mine, and in other urgent or exceptional cases which are outside the control of the employer.

2. The competent authorities shall take appropriate measures for ensuring that no work is done on Sundays and legal public holidays, except as authorised by this Article.

3. Work permitted under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

4. Workers who are engaged to any considerable extent on work permitted under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be assured either a compensatory rest period or an adequate extra payment in addition to the rate specified in paragraph 3 of this Article. The detailed application of this provision shall be regulated by national laws or regulations.

Article 7.—Lower maxima than those specified in Articles 3, 4, and 5 shall be laid down by regulations made by public authority for workers in workplaces which are rendered particularly unhealthy by reason of abnormal conditions of temperature, humidity or other cause.

Article 8.—1. Regulations made by public authority may provide that the hours specified in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7 may be exceeded:—

(a) In case of accident, actual or threatened, in case of force majeure, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery, plant, or equipment in the mine as a result of a breakdown of such machinery, plant or equipment, even if coal production is thereby incidentally involved; but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the mine;

(b) For workers employed on operations which by their nature must be carried on continuously or on technical work, in so far as their work is necessary for preparing or terminating work in the ordinary way or for a full resumption of work on the next shift; provided, however, that this shall not refer to the production or transport of coal. The additional time authorised by this paragraph shall not exceed half an hour on any day for any individual worker; and in the case of all mines in normal operation the number of workers concerned shall at no time exceed 5 per cent. of the total number of persons employed at the mine.

2. Overtime worked in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

Article 9.—Regulations made by public authority may, in addition to the provisions of Article 8, put not more than sixty hours overtime in the year at the disposal of undertakings throughout the country as a whole.

This overtime shall be paid for at not less than one-and-a-quarter times the regular rate.

Article 10.—The regulations mentioned in Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall be made by public authority after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned.

Article 11.—The annual Reports to be submitted under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace shall contain all information as to the action taken to regulate the hours of work in accordance with the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5. They shall also furnish complete information concerning the regulations made under Articles 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, and 14 and concerning their enforcement.

Article 12.—In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, the management of every mine shall be required:—

(a) To notify, by means of notices conspicuously posted at the pithead or in some other suitable place, or by such other method as may be approved by the public authority, the hours at which the workers of each shift or group shall begin to descend and shall have completed the ascent. These hours shall be approved by the public authority, and be so fixed that the time spent in the mine by each worker shall not exceed the limits prescribed by this Convention. When once notified, they shall not be changed except with the approval of the public authority, and by such notice and in such manner as may be approved by the public authority.

(b) To keep a record in the form prescribed by national laws or regulations of all additional hours worked under Articles 8 and 9.

Article 13.—In underground lignite mines Articles 3 and 4 and Articles 6 to 12 of this Convention shall apply, subject to the following provisions:—

(a) In accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, the competent authority may permit collective breaks involving a stoppage of production not to be included in the time spent in the mine; provided that such breaks in no case exceed thirty minutes for each shift. Such permission shall only be given after the necessity for such a system has been established by official investigation in each individual case, and after consultation with the representatives of the workers concerned.

(b) The number of hours overtime provided for in Article 9 may be increased to not more than seventy-five hours in a year.

In addition, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for not more than seventy-five hours further overtime a year. Such further overtime shall also be paid for at the rate prescribed in Article 9, paragraph 2. It shall not be authorised generally for all underground lignite mines, but only in the case of individual districts or mines where it is required on account of special technical or geological conditions.

Article 14.—In open hard coal and lignite mines Articles 3 to 13 of this Convention shall not be applicable. Nevertheless, Members which ratify this Convention undertake to apply to these mines the provisions of the Washington Convention of 1919 limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week; provided that the amount of overtime which may be worked in virtue of Article 6, paragraph (b), of the said Convention shall not exceed one hundred hours a year. Where special needs so require, and only in such cases, the competent authority may approve collective agreements which provide for an increase of the aforesaid one hundred hours by not more than a further hundred hours a year.

Article 15.—Nothing in this Convention shall have the effect of altering national laws or regulations with regard to hours of work so as to lessen the guarantees thereby afforded to the workers.

Article 16.—The operation of the provisions of this Convention may be suspended in any country by the Government in the event of emergency endangering the national safety.

Article 17.—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in

the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 18.—This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labour Organisation whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force six months after the date on which the ratifications of two of the following Members have been registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations:—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, and Poland. Thereafter the Convention shall come into force for any Member six months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 19.—As soon as the ratifications of two of the Members mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 18 have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organisation. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organisation.

Article 20.—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of five years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of five years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years, and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of three years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 21.—At the latest within three years from the coming into force of this Convention the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall place on the Agenda of the Conference the question of the revision of this Convention on the following points:—

(a) The possibility of a further reduction in the hours of work provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 3;

(b) The right to have recourse to the exceptional method of calculation laid down in Article 5;

(c) The possibility of modifying the provisions of Article 13, paragraphs (a) and (b), in the direction of a reduction of the hours of work;

(d) The possibility of a reduction in the amount of overtime provided for in Article 14.

Article 22.—Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve denunciation of this Convention without any requirement of delay, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 20 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention shall remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 23.—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION IN CEYLON.

AN Ordinance "to provide for the Investigation and Settlement of Industrial Disputes" was enacted by the Governor of Ceylon on 29th March, 1931.

The Ordinance provides that the Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to conduct an enquiry into any matter relating to industry (which is defined as including trade and agriculture). In the case of an existing or apprehended industrial dispute, the Controller of Labour (an official appointed by the Governor) may appoint a Conciliation Board, to which the dispute may be referred irrespective of the consent of all the parties concerned. Conciliation Boards are to consist of a chairman and one or more members, in equal numbers, to represent the parties to the dispute. The Controller may likewise take steps for the amicable settlement of a trade dispute without reference to a Board. If a settlement is arrived at by the Conciliation Board the terms thereof must be notified to the Controller and published by him together with a notice requiring the parties, or their representatives, to state, within a period of fourteen days, whether they accept or reject the settlement. In the case of acceptance by both parties a settlement becomes binding until either party, or its representatives, repudiate it by formal notice sent to the Controller. If no agreed settlement is reached the Conciliation Board must send a full report to the Controller, with specific recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. Penalties are provided for employers contravening the terms of a settlement and for persons taking part in a strike, or inciting others to strike, for the purpose of securing an alteration in the terms of a settlement during the period of its validity.

The Ordinance does not apply to persons in the naval, military, or air services of the Crown, or to the police or prison services, or to other employees of the Crown or Government except where their emoluments are fixed at daily rates.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1930.

The chief results of the second inquiry into wages and hours in the German textile industry, made under the Wage Statistics Act of 27th July, 1922, have been published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the journal of the Federal Statistical Office, for 25th June, 1931. The inquiry relates to September, 1930, and covers a total of 55,795 workers (29,505 males and 26,290 females) in 10 branches of the industry, in 466 undertakings in 121 localities. The previous inquiry, in September, 1927, the results of which were summarised in this GAZETTE for May, 1928, covered a more restricted area and related only to 36,519 workers.

The following Table shows, for skilled and unskilled workers covered by the inquiry, the average number of weekly hours worked, the average hourly earnings, inclusive and exclusive of allowances, the hourly rates fixed by collective agreement and the average weekly earnings. [The average weekly earnings are the earnings inclusive of allowances, before deduction of wage tax and social insurance contributions.]

| Occupation. | Average number of hours worked a week. | Average hourly earnings— | | Average hourly piecework basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) under collective agreements.† | Average weekly earnings. |
|---------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | including allowances.* | excluding allowances.* | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Spinners. | | Rpf. | Rpf. | Rpf. | R.Mk. |
| Male... | 42.51 | 92.1 | 90.9 | 80.5 | 34.14 |
| Female... | 40.74 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 53.3 | 24.73 |
| Weavers.‡ | | | | | |
| Male... | 43.60 | 93.9 | 92.3 | 73.1 | 40.94 |
| Female... | 41.59 | 71.7 | 70.5 | 60.7 | 29.57 |
| Assistants.§ | | | | | |
| Male... | 45.41 | 70.0 | 68.9 | 62.8 | 31.80 |
| Female... | 43.04 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 46.8 | 22.06 |

The above Table shows that average hourly earnings (excluding allowances) exceeded hourly agreed rates by considerable amounts, varying from 26.3 per cent. and 16.1 per cent. in the case of male and female weavers, respectively, to 8.8 per cent. in the case of female assistants. The difference between hourly earnings inclusive and exclusive of allowances is greatest in the case of male weavers (1.7 per cent.) and least in the case of female spinners (0.7 per cent.). Allowances for male workers tend to exceed those for female workers, owing largely to the greater incidence of family allowances.

The Table below shows for skilled and unskilled workers in each of the ten branches of the industry separately the number of workers covered by the inquiry, the average number of hours worked a week, the average hourly earnings, the average hourly rates fixed by collective agreement and the average weekly earnings:—

| Industry and Occupation. | Number of workers covered by inquiry. | Average number of hours worked a week. | Average hourly earnings. | Average hourly piecework basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) under collective agreements. | Average weekly earnings. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| Cotton. | | | Rpf. | Rpf. | R.Mk. |
| Spinners:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 942 | 40.14 | 87.2 | 78.2 | 35.75 |
| Female... | 4,782 | 40.53 | 61.9 | 54.4 | 25.26 |
| Weavers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 6,766 | 41.92 | 80.6 | 69.7 | 34.29 |
| Female... | 6,574 | 41.39 | 68.2 | 61.2 | 28.42 |
| Assistants:—§ | | | | | |
| Male... | 2,738 | 44.13 | 66.4 | 61.3 | 29.69 |
| Female... | 2,139 | 42.55 | 48.9 | 45.6 | 20.98 |
| Worsted Spinning. | | | | | |
| Spinners:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 673 | 45.58 | 96.2 | 87.2 | 44.18 |
| Female... | 1,174 | 42.39 | 57.3 | 53.1 | 24.50 |
| Assistants:—§ | | | | | |
| Male... | 646 | 48.92 | 70.7 | 63.2 | 35.03 |
| Female... | 403 | 46.98 | 46.6 | 43.9 | 22.10 |
| Wool. | | | | | |
| Spinners:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 387 | 42.93 | 88.0 | 73.4 | 38.61 |
| Female... | 721 | 45.64 | 54.2 | 49.7 | 24.98 |
| Weavers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 9,085 | 44.73 | 93.7 | 73.0 | 42.26 |
| Female... | 2,788 | 43.98 | 77.0 | 63.0 | 34.01 |
| Assistants:—§ | | | | | |
| Male... | 930 | 49.07 | 73.3 | 66.9 | 36.73 |
| Female... | 1,137 | 45.84 | 55.0 | 50.5 | 25.38 |
| Linen. | | | | | |
| Spinners:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 723 | 34.57 | 61.3 | 50.0 | 21.31 |
| Female... | 733 | 36.64 | 74.6 | 66.8 | 27.41 |
| Assistants:—§ | | | | | |
| Male... | 1,270 | 36.89 | 59.3 | 54.2 | 21.92 |
| Female... | 446 | 41.18 | 67.3 | 60.1 | 28.18 |
| Female... | 425 | 35.67 | 49.4 | 44.1 | 17.70 |

* Extra pay for overtime, night shift, Sunday and holiday work and family allowances.
 † Between September, 1930, and April, 1931, the piecework basis time rates for skilled workers as fixed by collective agreement were reduced by 5.5 per cent. on an average, and the hourly time rates for assistants by from 5.1 to 5.2 per cent.
 ‡ Including frame workers and twist hands.
 § See footnote * in second column.

| Industry and Occupation. | Number of workers covered by inquiry. | Average number of hours worked a week. | Average hourly earnings. | | Average weekly earnings. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|
| | | | (1) | (2) | |
| Ribbon Weaving. | | | Rpf. | Rpf. | R.Mk. |
| Weavers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 990 | 45.99 | 101.0 | 79.6 | 48.77 |
| Female... | 26 | 45.12 | 74.8 | 60.5 | 34.18 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 46 | 43.75 | 72.5 | 63.4 | 32.56 |
| Female... | 328 | 45.68 | 50.3 | 48.3 | 23.15 |
| Hosiery. | | | | | |
| Frame workers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 1,554 | 47.32 | 113.7 | 74.7 | 55.13 |
| Female... | 288 | 43.46 | 63.4 | 44.8 | 27.66 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 17 | 49.90 | 67.3 | 58.4 | 33.68 |
| Female... | 99 | 43.53 | 49.1 | 41.0 | 21.51 |
| Knitted Goods. | | | | | |
| Frame workers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 591 | 43.93 | 107.7 | 73.7 | 47.65 |
| Female... | 596 | 40.90 | 64.6 | 50.7 | 27.28 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 284 | 46.51 | 74.2 | 64.2 | 34.81 |
| Female... | 535 | 41.44 | 53.1 | 46.9 | 22.21 |
| Lacemaking. | | | | | |
| Twist hands:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 430 | 29.02 | 124.3 | 85.6 | 36.47 |
| Female... | 116 | 29.05 | 65.1 | 56.2 | 18.90 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 60 | 40.38 | 67.2 | 63.5 | 20.69 |
| Female... | 220 | 36.92 | 47.7 | 44.6 | 17.65 |
| Velvet Weaving. | | | | | |
| Weavers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 1,031 | 45.44 | 106.1 | 87.0 | 50.58 |
| Female... | 30 | 42.67 | 62.2 | 66.0 | 27.00 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 11 | 44.43 | 54.0 | 53.5 | 24.18 |
| Female... | | | | | |
| Silk Weaving. | | | | | |
| Weavers:— | | | | | |
| Male... | 1,002 | 45.89 | 89.2 | 71.6 | 42.06 |
| Female... | 1,765 | 42.67 | 78.7 | 65.3 | 34.03 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | |
| Male... | 124 | 48.56 | 72.7 | 65.0 | 36.74 |
| Female... | 170 | 47.03 | 58.0 | 50.7 | 27.67 |

In order to compare the results of the two inquiries, data were selected relating to a restricted area common to both inquiries.

The following Table gives for skilled and unskilled workers in this area the average hourly earnings in 1913, 1927 and 1930, the collective agreement rates in 1927 and 1930, and a percentage comparison between rates and earnings for each of these two years:—

| Occupation. | Average hourly earnings. | | | | | Hourly piecework basis time rate (skilled workers) or hourly time rate (assistants) fixed by collective agreements. | | Hourly earnings, excluding supplements, as a percentage of agreed rates. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--|-----------|
| | 1913. | Sept., 1927.† | Sept., 1930.† | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | Spinners:— | Pf. | Rpf. | Rpf. | Rpf. | Rpf. | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Male... | 44.6 | 87.0 | 95.0 | 71.4 | 80.6 | 118.9 | 116.3 | | |
| Female... | 28.1 | 56.4 | 61.2 | 47.9 | 53.7 | 115.9 | 113.2 | | |
| Weavers:—‡ | | | | | | | | | |
| Male... | 44.8 | 84.3 | 94.8 | 64.7 | 74.1 | 127.0 | 125.6 | | |
| Female... | 31.6 | 63.8 | 72.0 | 53.2 | 62.0 | 118.4 | 115.2 | | |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Male... | 34.6 | 63.6 | 70.2 | 55.6 | 62.8 | 110.3 | 110.0 | | |
| Female... | 25.1 | 45.1 | 50.7 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 107.3 | 108.9 | | |

The average hourly earnings in September, 1927, were thus roughly double those in 1913, whilst between 1927 and 1930 there was a further increase of about 10 per cent. for all classes.

The Table below compares, for skilled and unskilled workers, the average weekly hours of work and the average weekly earnings in 1913, 1927 and 1930:—

| Occupation. | Average weekly working hours. | | | Average weekly earnings. | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1913. | Sept., 1927.† | Sept., 1930.† | 1913. | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. |
| Spinners:— | | | | Mk. | R.Mk. | R.Mk. |
| Male... | 57.3 | 50.9 | 42.5 | 25.74 | 44.29 | 40.36 |
| Female... | 56.8 | 49.8 | 41.7 | 15.96 | 28.08 | 25.50 |
| Weavers:—‡ | | | | | | |
| Male... | 57.2 | 49.9 | 43.1 | 25.63 | 42.09 | 40.79 |
| Female... | 57.0 | 49.3 | 40.2 | 18.00 | 31.45 | 29.52 |
| Assistants:—* | | | | | | |
| Male... | 57.5 | 53.1 | 46.0 | 19.91 | 33.78 | 32.29 |
| Female... | 56.3 | 49.6 | 42.2 | 14.14 | 22.40 | 21.41 |

* Over 20 years of age, on time work. The figures relate to assistant workers generally (*Hilfsarbeiter*), but the classes included are not precisely defined.
 † Including supplements fixed by collective agreements.
 ‡ Including frame workers and twist hands.

The decline in the average number of weekly hours worked between 1913 and 1927 is chiefly due to the institution of the normal working week of 48 hours, whilst that between 1927 and 1930 reflects the trade depression, which resulted in short-time working in many branches of the textile industry.

The average weekly earnings at September, 1927, show increases over 1913 varying from 58.4 per cent. in the case of female assistants to 75.9 per cent. in the case of female spinners; between 1927 and 1930, earnings fell about 10 per cent. for spinners, about 3 per cent. for male weavers, about 6 per cent. for female weavers, and about 4½ per cent. for male and female assistants.

The following Table compares real earnings for each class of workers, in 1913, 1927 and 1930. The comparison is based on weekly earnings after all deductions for taxes and insurances have been made and on the Federal cost-of-living index figures, which were 147.1 in September, 1927, and 146.9 in September, 1930. The comparison is expressed both as money wages and as an index figure with 1913 as 100.

| Occupation. | 1913. | | September, 1927. | | September, 1930. | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|--|
| | Mk. | R.Mk. | (1913=100) | R.Mk. | (1913=100) | |
| Spinners:— | | | | | | |
| Male... | 24.30 | 27.21 | 112.0 | 24.62 | 101.3 | |
| Female... | 15.10 | 17.30 | 114.6 | 15.69 | 103.9 | |
| Weavers:—* | | | | | | |
| Male... | 24.19 | 25.74 | 106.4 | 24.78 | 102.4 | |
| Female... | 17.14 | 19.25 | 112.3 | 17.96 | 104.8 | |
| Assistants:—† | | | | | | |
| Male... | 18.99 | 20.79 | 109.5 | 19.78 | 104.2 | |
| Female... | 13.52 | 13.92 | 103.0 | 13.21 | 97.7 | |

The following Table compares the deductions from gross weekly earnings in respect of wage (income) tax and social insurances, in each of the years 1913, 1927 and 1930, expressed as a percentage of the gross weekly earnings:—

| Occupation. | Wage (income) tax. | | | Workers' social insurance contributions. | | | All deductions. | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1913. | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. | 1913. | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. | 1913. | Sept., 1927. | Sept., 1930. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Spinners:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Male... | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| Female... | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Weavers:—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Male... | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| Female... | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 10.0 | 10.7 |
| Assistants:—† | | | | | | | | | |
| Male... | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 |
| Female... | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 9.4 |

The increase in the workers' social insurance contributions between 1927 and 1930 is mainly attributable to the repeated increases in the contributions for unemployment insurance.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

FRANCE.

Textile Industry.—As the result of an agreement reached between the trade unions and a number of employers not affiliated to the Textile Consortium, embodying proposals put forward by the Prime Minister, a partial resumption of work in the Roubaix-Tourcoing area took place on 6th July. The agreement abolishes the bonuses termed *primes de présence*, which are approximately equivalent to 4 per cent. of wages, but grants a bonus equal to 3 per cent. of wages until 15th September, 1931, after which date the bonus is to be reduced to 1 per cent. and merged in wages. The agreement also provides that future proposals for adjustments in wages or working conditions shall form the subject of negotiation between the parties, and, in the absence of agreement, shall be referred to a committee of workers' and employers' representatives with an independent chairman. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 of the 120,000 workers involved in the dispute have resumed work on these terms.

GERMANY.

Metal and Engineering Industry.—According to the latest available information, the workers have rejected the award reducing wages in the metal industry in Saxony which was noted on page 218 of the last issue of this GAZETTE. Subsequent negotiations at the Federal Ministry of Labour failed to secure agreement.

Iron and Steel Industry.—Negotiations between the employers and workers in the North-West Group of the heavy iron and steel industry regarding the conclusion of a new wage agreement were to take place on 15th July. With a view to the introduction of the forty-eight-hour week and the abolition of Sunday work, the workers demanded that the question of a revised regulation of working hours should also be considered at this meeting.

Coal-mining Industry.—The direct negotiations for the conclusion of a fresh wage agreement in the Ruhr coal-mining industry, which, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 218), were to take place last month, broke down in face of the workers' rejection of the

* Including frame workers and twist hands.
 † Over 20 years of age, on time work. The figures relate to assistant workers generally (*Hilfsarbeiter*), but the classes included are not precisely defined.
 ‡ See the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1931, page 218.

employers' demands for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. Subsequent conciliation proceedings resulted in the issue of an award providing for the existing wage agreement to be prolonged until 30th September next. In the course of the proceedings the employers urged that the industry was operating at a loss, as recent official investigations had shown, and said that, although a reduction in wages of from 20 to 25 per cent. was necessary, they would temporarily be prepared to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. as a minimum. They consequently rejected the award, which, at the instance of the workers, was eventually declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour. In support of his decision the Minister declared that, while he was alive to the difficult situation of the industry, he did not feel able, in view of the reduced earnings of the workers through idle shifts and the burdens placed upon them by the recent Emergency Order of 5th June, 1931,* to impose any further reduction of earnings. Moreover, support was lent to his view of the situation by the fact that the wage agreement for the Upper Silesian coal-mining industry had been prolonged by agreement between the

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further decline, on the whole. Unemployment increased in pottery and glass manufacture, in the motor vehicle, cotton, wool, lace, textile bleaching and finishing, and clothing industries, and in building and public works contracting; and there was a further decline in coal mining and in general and marine engineering.

There was some improvement, however, in slate quarrying, in the brick and tile, tinplate, jute, and artificial silk yarn industries, in the distributive trades, dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding-house service.

Employment showed little change and remained moderate in the southern part of England, but in the Midlands and the Northern Counties there was a decline, and employment remained very bad. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland there was a slight improvement, but employment was still very bad.

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 22nd June, 1931, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 21.8, as compared with 20.8 at 18th May, 1931, and with 15.4 at 23rd June, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd June, 1931, was 16.4, as compared with 16.3 at 18th May, 1931; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5.4, as compared with 4.5. For males alone the percentage at 22nd June, 1931, was 23.2, and for females 18.4; at 18th May, 1931, the corresponding percentages were 21.9 and 17.9.

At 22nd June, 1931, the numbers of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,851,421 wholly unemployed, 662,141 temporarily stopped, and 113,824 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,627,386. This was 120,449 more than a month before, and 812,044 more than a year before. The total included 1,945,241 men, 64,518 boys, 568,767 women and 43,860 girls.

The 1,851,421 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,274,910 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; 489,640 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,870 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,691,786, included 233,274 men, 5,606 boys, 44,973 women and 2,768 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 22nd June, 1931, was 2,697,978, and at 29th June, 1931, it was 2,735,882.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry declined, and remained bad, and there was an increase in short-time working in most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th June, 1931, showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1931, and of 8.0 per cent. as compared with 28th June, 1930. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, was 4.31, a decrease of 0.41 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1931, and of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930.

In the iron-mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was fairly good. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was very slack; in the Clitheroe area it continued steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales there was a considerable transfer from short-time to full-time working, but employment was still slack, on the whole. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries an improvement was shown, and employment was good. At chalk quarries employment was very slack. At tin mines it was slack. At china clay quarries it improved slightly, but was still bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June was 76, as compared with 80 at the end of May, and 133 at the end of June, 1930.

At iron and steel works employment remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.2 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 44.8 at 18th May, 1931, and 29.8 at 23rd June, 1930.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement, but still remained very bad. The arrangements for the control of output which had been in operation for over two years terminated during the month. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline and was very bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment showed a decline, on the whole, and remained bad. The most pronounced decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacture, in which section employment was bad. In marine engineering employment was very bad, and showed a further decline in all areas. There was comparatively little change in general, textile and constructional engineering, employment in those sections remaining very bad. In electrical engineering it was still slack, though much better than in other sections.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed little change, and remained very bad. In the North-Eastern Division and in Scotland and Wales over 63 per cent. of insured workpeople in the industry were recorded as unemployed.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad, on the whole, in the spinning section, and it also remained bad, with further decline, in the weaving section. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.6 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 37.5 at 18th May, 1931, and with 41.5 at 23rd June, 1930.

In the wool textile industry employment remained very slack; it showed a decline in all sections and in nearly all the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.8 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 27.0 at 18th May, 1931, and with 24.5 at 23rd June, 1930. In the carpet trade employment remained slack.

Employment in the hosiery trade remained bad, on the whole. In the lace trade it showed a decline, and was bad; in the Nottingham district it was affected by a trade dispute in the curtain section. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment remained bad, on the whole, although there was some improvement in the manufacture of artificial silk yarn. In the jute trade employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad; in the linen trade also it showed a slight improvement, but remained bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a decline, and continued very bad, with much short-time working.

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

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a decline in most districts, but remained moderate, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.4 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 18.3 at 18th May, 1931, and with 16.9 at 23rd June, 1930.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack in all sections.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a slight decline, and remained slack, on the whole. As regards individual occupations employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons, slack with painters, very slack with carpenters, plasterers, slaters and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with plumbers; with bricklayers and plasterers it showed some improvement, but with painters it showed a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement, and continued moderate generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders showed little change, and continued slack; with millersawyers it improved slightly, but was still slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued moderate, on the whole; there was some improvement in the hand-made section. With letterpress printers employment remained moderate, on the whole. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment in the London area remained bad, but in other areas it remained fairly good. With lithographic printers employment continued slack in most of the principal districts. With lithographic artists it remained moderate, on the whole; and it also remained moderate with bookbinders.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline, and was bad, on the whole, with much short-time working. At Derby employment was very quiet, but at Worcester it was fair. At Bristol the improvement previously reported was maintained, but employment was still only moderate. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

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

Fishing.—Employment with fishermen showed an improvement, and was fair, on the whole.

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

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

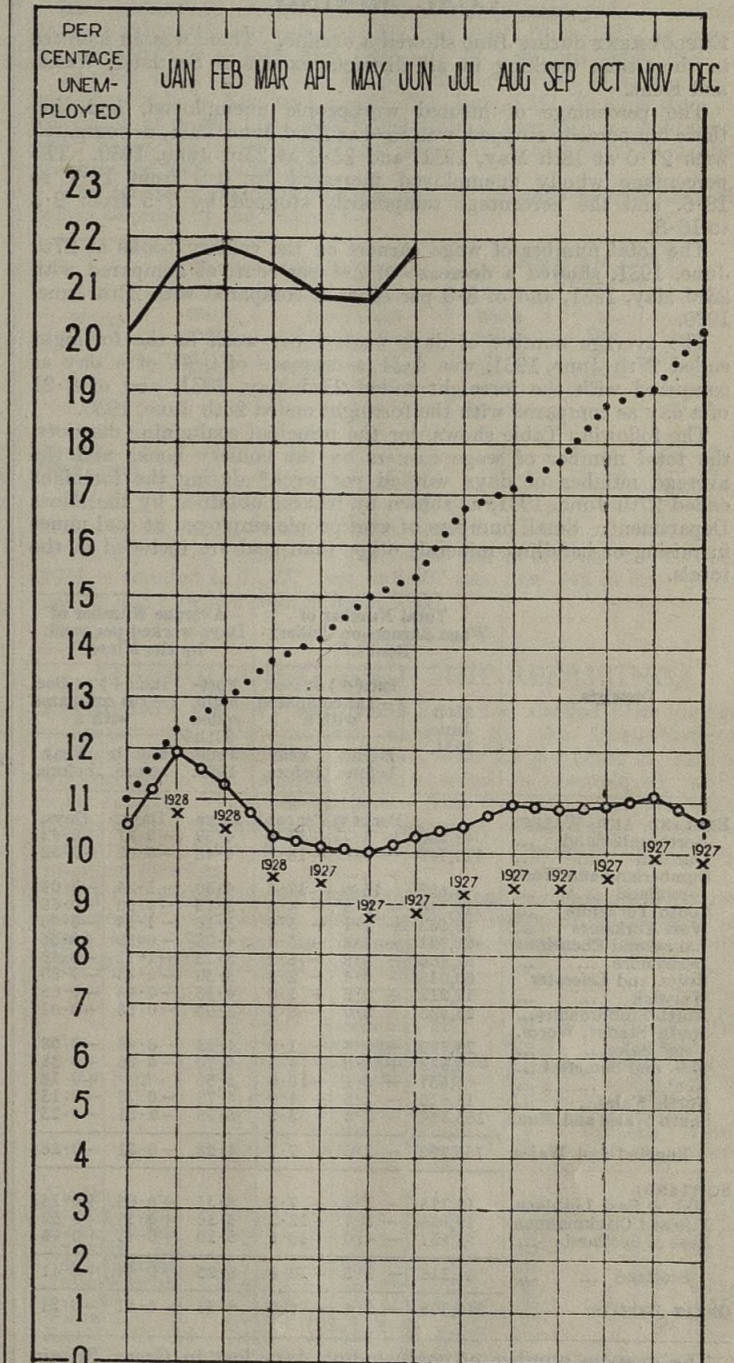
In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during June are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics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

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.



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 June 1931. | June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | Days Worked per week by Mines. | Days. | Days. |
| Coal Mining | 840,305 | 4.31 | - 0.41 | - 0.21 |
| Iron " " " " " " | 6,102 | 4.67 | - 0.47 | - 0.64 |
| Shale " " " " " " | 2,528 | 5.83 | - 0.12 | - 0.17 |
| | | Furnaces in Blast. | Number. | Number. |
| Pig Iron | ... | 76 | - 4 | - 57 |
| | | Mills working. | + 62 | - 45 |
| Tinplate and Steel Sheet | ... | 384 | | |
| | | Shifts Worked (one week). | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Iron and Steel | 50,211 | 256,081 | + 3.6 | - 27.1 |

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

| Industry. | Number of Workpeople Employed. | | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. |
| | | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. |
| Textiles:— | | | | |
| Cotton | 59,087 | - 1.0 | 92,964 | - 3.5 |
| Woolen | 48,890 | - 4.2 | 87,547 | - 9.0 |
| Woollen | 73,789 | - 2.7 | 121,667 | - 8.8 |
| Carpet | 9,515 | + 1.7 | 16,263 | + 4.7 |
| Boot and Shoe | 62,091 | - 1.7 | 132,088 | - 6.8 |
| Pottery | 10,212 | - 1.5 | 16,661 | - 2.8 |
| Brick | 10,529 | + 1.4 | 27,464 | + 0.7 |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd June, 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 22nd June, 1931. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a | |
|-------------------------|---|---|----------|--------|--|--------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Month before. | Year before. |
| London | 2,255,620 | 13.1 | 8.5 | 11.6 | + 0.2 | + 4.4 |
| South-Eastern | 929,770 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 10.2 | - 0.6 | + 4.1 |
| South-Western | 864,400 | 14.6 | 9.5 | 13.4 | + 0.3 | + 4.7 |
| Midlands | 1,847,230 | 22.5 | 20.9 | 22.0 | + 2.4 | + 7.1 |
| North-Eastern | 2,020,760 | 31.8 | 21.8 | 29.6 | + 3.9 | + 10.6 |
| North-Western | 2,181,890 | 27.6 | 29.3 | 28.2 | + 1.0 | + 4.3 |
| Scotland | 1,307,810 | 28.6 | 20.4 | 26.2 | - 0.7 | + 9.0 |
| Wales | 592,520 | 34.4 | 15.8 | 32.5 | - 1.6 | + 7.4 |
| Northern Ireland | 266,000 | 30.7 | 23.3 | 27.8 | - 0.7 | + 4.9 |
| Special Schemes | 139,700 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | ... | + 1.1 |
| Total | 12,405,700 | 23.2 | 18.4 | 21.8 | + 1.0 | + 6.4 |

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 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:—

| Date. | Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople. | | | | Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc. | |
|---------------------|--|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Wholly Unemployed and Casuals. | Temporarily stopped. | Date. | Number. |
| 1930. | | | | | 1930. | |
| 23 June | 15.6 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 30 June | 1,947,000 |
| 21 July | 17.0 | 15.8 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 28 July | 2,072,000 |
| 25 August | 17.3 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 25 Aug. | 2,106,000 |
| 22 September | 18.0 | 16.8 | 12.7 | 4.9 | 17 Oct. | 2,308,000 |
| 27 October | 19.4 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 24 Nov. | 2,359,000 |
| 24 November | 19.8 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 4.3 | 19 Dec. | 2,425,000 |
| 22 December | 20.7 | 18.8 | 14.9 | 5.3 | 19 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 | 21 Mar. | 2,655,000 |
| 27 April | 22.0 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 4.6 | 30 Mar. | 2,654,000 |
| 18 May | 21.9 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 27 Apr. | 2,702,000 |
| 22 June | 23.2 | 18.4 | 16.4 | 5.4 | 29 June | 2,736,000 |

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

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

| Area. | Men. | | | | Total. | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--|
| | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Numbers. | Percentage of numbers insured at July, 1930. |
| London | 1,321 | 4,695 | 2,101 | 4,568 | 12,685 | 0.56 |
| South-Eastern | 1,069 | 2,328 | 1,135 | 1,797 | 6,329 | 0.68 |
| South-Western | 969 | 1,957 | 1,165 | 1,510 | 5,601 | 0.65 |
| Midlands | 2,875 | 2,995 | 473 | 2,228 | 8,571 | 0.46 |
| North-Eastern | 1,151 | 4,477 | 1,082 | 3,019 | 9,729 | 0.48 |
| North-Western | 920 | 3,734 | 1,004 | 3,659 | 9,317 | 0.43 |
| Scotland | 1,477 | 2,834 | 967 | 2,643 | 7,921 | 0.61 |
| Wales | 632 | 1,588 | 515 | 649 | 3,384 | 0.57 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 10,414 | 24,608 | 8,442 | 20,073 | 63,537 | 0.53 |

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 June showed a decline. There was an increase in short-time working in all districts except in Scotland, Wales, and Kent.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.4 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 27.0 at 18th May, 1931, and 23.9 at 23rd June, 1930. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.9 from 17.7 to 18.6, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 7.5 from 9.3 to 16.8.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th June, 1931, showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1931, and of 8.0 per cent. as compared with 28th June, 1930.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, was 4.31, a decrease of 0.41 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1931, and of 0.21 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930.

The following Table shows, for the principal coalmining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 27th June, 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.* | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--------------|
| | 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | Fortnight ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
| | | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES: | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 41,200 | - 6.7 | 14.3 | 4.59 | +0.42 |
| Durham ... | 110,149 | - 5.2 | 16.1 | 4.48 | -0.32 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 7,852 | -15.8 | 17.8 | 4.30 | -1.24 |
| South Yorkshire ... | 110,996 | - 0.5 | 4.5 | 3.75 | -0.90 |
| West Yorkshire ... | 49,562 | - 1.1 | 3.6 | 3.16 | -1.14 |
| Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 69,971 | - 0.1 | 5.4 | 4.06 | -0.20 |
| Derbyshire ... | 51,466 | - 2.9 | 6.1 | 3.13 | -1.11 |
| Notts. and Leicester ... | 60,015 | - 0.4 | 2.8 | 3.30 | -0.83 |
| Warwick ... | 17,212 | + 0.5 | 1.0 | 4.86 | -0.44 |
| North Staffordshire ... | 23,523 | - 2.0 | 8.8 | 3.90 | +0.51 |
| South Staffs, Worcs. and Salop ... | 29,789 | - 0.4 | 1.2 | 4.13 | -0.46 |
| Glos. and Somerset ... | 9,588 | + 0.0 | 4.5 | 4.70 | -0.26 |
| Kent ... | 5,537 | - 0.8 | +10.6 | 5.50 | +0.18 |
| North Wales ... | 13,816 | - 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.79 | -0.75 |
| South Wales and Mon. ... | 155,314 | - 2.2 | 8.5 | 5.16 | -0.24 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 755,990 | - 2.3 | - 7.7 | 4.20 | -0.51 |
| SCOTLAND: | | | | | |
| Mid. & East Lothians ... | 12,718 | - 1.1 | - 7.3 | 5.31 | +0.65 |
| Fife and Clackmannan ... | 19,966 | - 3.7 | -12.2 | 5.36 | +0.34 |
| Rest of Scotland ... | 51,631 | - 4.0 | -10.8 | 5.20 | +0.43 |
| SCOTLAND ... | 84,315 | - 3.5 | -10.6 | 5.25 | +0.44 |
| GREAT BRITAIN ... | 840,305 | - 2.4 | - 8.0 | 4.31 | -0.41 |

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, was 1.44 of a day per week, of which 1.37 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1931, were 1.02 of a day per week, of which 0.97 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, were 1.26 of a day per week, and 1.20 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time for the June and May, 1931, periods, was about one-quarter of a day per week, as compared with between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week during the June, 1930, period.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th June, 1931, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,866,800 tons, as compared with 18,223,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd May, 1931, and 16,488,600 tons in the four weeks ended 28th June, 1930.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd June, 1931, and the increases or decreases as compared with 18th May, 1931, and 23rd June, 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 22nd June, 1931. | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|
| | Numbers. | | Percentages. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals). | Temporarily stopped. | Wholly Unemployed. | Temporarily stopped. | | |
| Great Britain ... | 198,397 | 180,236 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 35.4 | + 8.4 |
| England and Wales ... | 168,566 | 173,279 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 36.1 | + 9.5 |
| Scotland ... | 29,831 | 6,957 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 30.3 | + 0.1 |
| Principal Districts in England and Wales— | | | | | | |
| Northumberland ... | 9,686 | 8,168 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 34.3 | +14.3 |
| Durham ... | 41,725 | 16,160 | 27.2 | 10.5 | 37.7 | + 8.1 |
| Cumberland and Westmorland ... | 2,401 | 1,645 | 20.3 | 13.9 | 34.2 | +11.4 |
| Yorkshire ... | 21,075 | 60,485 | 11.8 | 33.8 | 45.6 | +22.6 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 16,695 | 13,388 | 18.4 | 14.7 | 33.1 | + 5.9 |
| Derbyshire ... | 4,997 | 19,671 | 7.9 | 31.3 | 39.2 | +17.7 |
| Notts. and Leicestershire ... | 6,056 | 17,099 | 9.1 | 25.8 | 34.9 | +17.1 |
| Warwickshire ... | 744 | 208 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 7.8 | + 1.4 |
| Staffs., Worcester and Salop ... | 9,692 | 7,269 | 13.7 | 10.2 | 23.9 | + 4.0 |
| Glos. and Somerset ... | 1,715 | 1,765 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 29.3 | +10.7 |
| Kent ... | 301 | — | 5.6 | — | 5.6 | - 1.0 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 52,034 | 27,417 | 22.6 | 11.9 | 34.5 | - 1.9 |

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,171,800 tons in June, 1931, as compared with 4,907,000 tons in May, 1931, and with 5,523,100 tons in June, 1930.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during June. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 37.6 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 33.0 at 18th May, 1931, and 13.3 at 23rd June, 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 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Fortnight ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Cleveland ... | 2,936 | - 0.8 | - 24.9 | 4.30 | - 0.66 | - 0.35 |
| Cumberland and Lancashire ... | 1,834 | - 20.4 | - 34.9 | 5.39 | - 0.17 | - 0.78 |
| Other Districts ... | 1,332 | - 1.6 | - 20.3 | 4.48 | - 0.33 | - 0.94 |
| ALL DISTRICTS | 6,102 | - 7.8 | - 27.3 | 4.67 | - 0.47 | - 0.64 |

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th June, 1931, by firms making returns was 2,528, showing a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with May, 1931, and no change as compared with June, 1930. The average number of days worked per week* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.83 in June, 1931, as compared with 5.95 in May, 1931, and 6.00 in June, 1930.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.0 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 35.0 at 18th May, 1931, and with 18.9 at 23rd June, 1930.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 76 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, 1931, as compared with 80 at the end of May, 1931, and 133 at the end of June, 1930. In the case of 68 firms, employing 11,184 workpeople at the end of June, 1931, the returns showed a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1931, and a decrease of 36.8 per cent. compared with June, 1930.

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

| Districts. | Total Number of Furnaces. | Number of Furnaces in Blast. | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | June, 1931. | May, 1931. | June, 1930. | Month before. | Year before. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | | | |
| Durham and Cleveland ... | 95 | 23 | 22 | 30 | + 1 | - 7 |
| Cumberland and W. Lancs. ... | 43 | 6 | 8 | 11 | - 2 | - 5 |
| Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ... | 26 | 5 | 5 | 10 | ... | - 5 |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts., and Northants ... | 53 | 21 | 21 | 26 | ... | - 5 |
| Lincolnshire ... | 25 | 7 | 7 | 14 | ... | - 7 |
| Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ... | 44 | 9 | 8 | 12 | + 1 | - 3 |
| South Wales and Monmouthshire ... | 21 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | - 3 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 305 | 73 | 73 | 108 | ... | -35 |
| SCOTLAND ... | 89 | 3 | 7 | 25 | - 4 | -22 |
| GREAT BRITAIN ... | 394 | 76 | 80 | 133 | - 4 | -57 |

The production of pig iron in June, 1931, amounted to 323,800 tons, compared with 346,500 tons in May, 1931, and 563,200 tons in June, 1930.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in June remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 45.2 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 44.8 at 18th May, 1931, and 29.8 at 23rd June, 1930.

At certain firms, employing 50,211 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 27th June, 1931, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 3.6 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1931, but decreased by 27.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1930. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 27th June, 1931, as compared with 5.0 in May, 1931, and 5.3 in June, 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 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ... | 4,023 | - 11.8 | -42.5 | 23,003 | - 8.3 | - 42.4 |
| Puddling Forges ... | 1,321 | + 5.5 | -27.1 | 4,817 | + 6.8 | - 38.5 |
| Rolling Mills ... | 19,245 | + 7.3 | -21.2 | 88,679 | +11.3 | - 25.0 |
| Forging & Pressing ... | 1,518 | - 11.6 | -42.3 | 7,134 | - 16.8 | - 46.4 |
| Founding ... | 6,461 | - 1.6 | -20.3 | 35,633 | + 1.7 | - 22.2 |
| Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers ... | 6,873 | + 0.1 | -19.7 | 38,789 | + 5.2 | - 18.9 |
| LABOURERS ... | 10,770 | + 0.9 | -23.7 | 58,026 | + 1.0 | - 26.0 |
| TOTAL ... | 50,211 | + 1.3 | -24.6 | 256,081 | + 3.6 | - 27.1 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | |
| Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ... | 10,017 | - 1.1 | -28.0 | 54,195 | + 2.7 | - 29.1 |
| Sheffield & Rotherham ... | 15,042 | - 1.8 | -16.3 | 77,870 | + 0.8 | - 18.8 |
| Leeds, Bradford, etc. ... | 452 | ... | -19.3 | 1,905 | + 4.2 | - 24.5 |
| Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ... | 4,162 | - 8.2 | -26.5 | 21,182 | + 5.1 | - 29.2 |
| Staffordshire ... | 4,608 | - 1.7 | - 9.5 | 24,242 | - 1.1 | - 10.5 |
| Other Midland Counties ... | 2,958 | - 4.2 | -12.4 | 15,873 | - 4.8 | - 14.5 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 4,882 | +12.2 | -42.3 | 24,824 | +11.2 | - 41.9 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 42,121 | - 1.0 | -23.5 | 220,091 | + 2.1 | - 24.9 |
| SCOTLAND ... | 8,090 | +15.2 | -30.2 | 35,990 | +13.5 | - 38.2 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | 50,211 | + 1.3 | -24.6 | 256,081 | + 3.6 | - 27.1 |

* 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 428,900 tons in June, 1931, as compared with 435,100 tons in May, 1931, and 600,100 tons in June, 1930.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry the arrangements for the control of output which had been in operation for over two years, terminated during the month. Employment during June showed an improvement but still remained very bad. In the week ended 27th June, 1931, 345 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 261 in the week ended 23rd May, 1931, and with 354 in the week ended 23rd June, 1930.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 37.2 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 46.9 at 18th May, 1931, and 28.1 at 23rd June, 1930.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the week ended 27th June, 1931, 39 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 61 in the week ended 23rd May, 1931, and with 75 in the week ended 28th June, 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 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a |
| | | | | |
| Tinplate ... | 62 | + 11 | 345 | + 84 |
| Steel Sheet ... | 4 | - 4 | 39 | - 22 |
| TOTAL ... | 66 | + 7 | 384 | + 62 |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1931, amounted to 47,277 tons, or 8,087 tons less than in May, 1931, and 29,922 tons less than in June, 1930.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was very bad during June and showed little change compared with the previous month. In the North-Eastern division, and in Scotland and Wales, over 63 per cent. of insured workpeople in the industry were recorded as unemployed, while only the two Southern divisions had less than 30 per cent. unemployed. Compared with a year ago, when employment was already bad, there was a heavy decline, especially in the two principal districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd June, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with 18th May, 1931, and 23rd June, 1930:—

| Divisions. | Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a | | Percentage Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a | |
|--|---|---|--------------|---|--|--------------|
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| | | | | | | |
| South-Eastern ... | 953 | - 103 | + 1,375 | 12.7 | - 1.4 | + 6.0 |
| South-Western ... | 5,423 | + 706 | + 1,858 | 25.5 | + 3.3 | + 8.7 |
| Midlands ... | 107 | - 36 | - 44 | 32.4 | -10.9 | -13.4 |
| North-Eastern ... | 38,736 | - 559 | + 17,385 | 63.5 | - 0.9 | +28.5 |
| North-Western ... | 14,482 | - 355 | + 4,394 | 50.3 | - 1.2 | +15.3 |
| Scotland ... | 35,787 | + 265 | + 18,383 | 63.5 | + 0.6 | + 32.6 |
| Wales ... | 4,657 | + 62 | + 64 | 63.1 | + 0.8 | + 0.9 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 7,048 | + 258 | + 4,288 | 68.8 | + 2.1 | +34.6 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | 110,610 | - 100 | + 47,837 | 54.0 | - 0.1 | +23.3 |

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 June, 1931 amounted to 559,797 h.p., as compared with 654,919 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a decline on the whole, and remained bad. The most pronounced decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacture, in which section employment was bad. In marine engineering employment was very bad, and showed a further decline in all areas. There was comparatively little change in general, textile, and constructional engineering, employment in those sections remaining very bad. In electrical engineering it was still slack, though much better than in other sections.

Employment was much worse than it was a year before 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 22nd June, 1931, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

| Division. | Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd June, 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 ... | 9,658 | 1,619 | 954 | 583 | 4,685 | 16,799 | +1,088 | + 7,904 |
| South-Eastern ... | 7,003 | 1,159 | 286 | 125 | 3,182 | 11,755 | + 222 | + 6,995 |
| South-Western ... | 4,614 | 238 | 727 | 130 | 4,838 | 10,547 | +1,598 | + 6,366 |
| Midlands ... | 20,246 | 4,147 | 212 | 1,649 | 31,370 | 57,624 | +9,688 | +22,792 |
| North-Eastern ... | 38,746 | 1,338 | 11,647 | 1,784 | 2,170 | 55,685 | + 70 | +23,313 |
| North-Western ... | 50,069 | 3,907 | 249 | 803 | 4,236 | 59,264 | + 107 | +21,849 |
| Scotland ... | 28,969 | 633 | 9,934 | 2,070 | 1,904 | 43,510 | +1,128 | +24,235 |
| Wales ... | 2,095 | 86 | 42 | 213 | 525 | 66 | + 66 | +1,174 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 2,136 | 87 | 2,964 | 19 | 323 | 5,529 | - 129 | + 3,396 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 163,536 | 13,214 | 26,315 | 7,376 | 53,233 | 263,674 | +13,566 | +118,024 |
| Percentages Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931. | | | | | | | | |
| London ... | 11.2 | 11.3 | 31.8 | 16.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | + 0.7 | + 5.4 |
| South-Eastern ... | 14.6 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 13.4 | 13.4 | + 0.3 | + 8.0 |
| South-Western ... | 12.8 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 22.4 | 17.1 | 14.1 | + 2.1 | + 8.5 |
| Midlands ... | 22.5 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 24.0 | 31.8 | 25.5 | + 4.3 | +10.1 |
| North-Eastern ... | 33.4 | 15.4 | 52.8 | 25.1 | 15.6 | 33.2 | ... | +13.9 |
| North-Western ... | 39.1 | 17.7 | 36.6 | 27.0 | 19.5 | 33.8 | + 0.1 | +12.5 |
| Scotland ... | 38.3 | 20.6 | 50.5 | 37.1 | 17.3 | 37.8 | + 0.9 | +21.0 |
| Wales ... | 37.7 | 21.5 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 24.5 | 35.0 | + 0.8 | +13.1 |
| Northern Ireland ... | 30.7 | 21.8 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 15.0 | 34.8 | - 0.9 | +21.4 |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 27.6 | 14.7 | 43.8 | 26.4 | 21.5 | 25.9 | + 1.3 | +11.6 |
| <i>Ditto, May, 1931</i> | <i>27.4</i> | <i>14.7</i> | <i>42.5</i> | <i>25.5</i> | <i>17.1</i> | <i>24.6</i> | — | — |
| <i>Ditto, June, 1930</i> | <i>15.7</i> | <i>7.4</i> | <i>15.2</i> | <i>16.4</i> | <i>13.1</i> | <i>14.3</i> | — | — |

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement in general engineering in some districts, but employment, on the whole, continued bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire it remained bad or very bad in all sections; depressed conditions, with extensive short-time working, continued in textile engineering.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section showed a heavy decline, and was very bad; it remained bad in general engineering, and slack in the electrical section. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment declined slightly, and remained slack. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained quiet, but was much better than in other districts, though showing a decline in the motor vehicle section, particularly in the South-Western division.

In Scotland there was a decline in general and marine engineering, and employment remained very bad. In Wales and Northern Ireland it showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, and showed a further decline in the weaving section.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.6 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 37.5 at 18th May, 1931, and with 41.5 at 23rd June, 1930.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was no material change either in the American or in the Egyptian spinning sections, and there was still a considerable amount of short-time working in the weaving mills. At Stockport and at Hyde employment was bad, with much short-time; at Stalybridge acute depression continued; at Glossop there was a decline, owing to the closing of two mills and employment, was very depressed.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad, but was better than a year ago; production in this section was reduced to 55 to 60 per cent. of full capacity. In the manufacturing section a large amount of machinery was stopped, and employment generally was very slack, except in the manufacture of "fancies,"

in which there was a slight improvement. A further improvement was reported at Royton, but there was a decline at Shaw; at Middleton employment was fairly good in the Egyptian spinning section, but short time continued in the American section. There was a slight improvement at Atherton, and at Farnworth, and in the spinning of finer grades of cotton at Radcliffe. Employment at Bolton showed little change on the whole, and was bad or slack in all the principal departments; in the week ended 13th June about 38 per cent. of the operative cotton spinners were working less than half time. At Leigh the improvement in the weaving and winding sections, mentioned last month, was maintained, but short time was still in operation at the majority of the mills. At Rochdale there was a decline in employment. At Bury there was some improvement, but employment remained very poor.

At Preston there was no appreciable change; about 60 per cent. of the machinery normally running was at work at the end of the month; as compared with a year ago, however, employment showed a distinct improvement. At Chorley the position was decidedly worse than in May. At Blackburn there was a decline in employment; about 70 mills were closed in each week of June. At Accrington, twenty-nine mills were idle at the end of June; but some of the mills producing the lighter fabrics were working fairly regularly. At Darwen employment was very bad, and became much worse during the month; about 75 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed. Extreme depression was reported at Great Harwood, where about 60 per cent. of the looms were said to be idle. At Burnley employment was very bad, and showed a further decline; a number of mills closed temporarily each week, and most of those which remained open "played off" workers from week to week. At Padiham and at Colne employment showed no improvement. There was a decline at Barnoldswick. At Nelson there was an increase each week in the numbers suspended; there was a considerable amount of under-employment, and several mills extended the holiday stoppages. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire generally employment remained very bad; about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 27th June were on short time, losing eleven hours each, on the average. At Todmorden, however, there was a slight improvement, although a large number of weavers in this district were tending only two or three looms, instead of the normal four.

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 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. | | |
| Preparing ... | 9,876 | + 1.9 | + 9.2 | 14,632 | + 0.4 | +14.1 | | |
| Spinning ... | 19,129 | + 0.5 | + 5.0 | 27,637 | + 0.3 | +11.6 | | |
| Weaving ... | 23,145 | - 3.4 | - 0.0 | 36,087 | - 6.6 | + 6.9 | | |
| Other ... | 6,937 | - 1.1 | + 6.9 | 14,708 | - 4.9 | + 3.5 | | |
| TOTAL ... | 59,087 | - 1.0 | + 3.8 | 92,964 | - 3.5 | + 8.8 | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| Ashton ... | 3,845 | + 1.5 | + 8.9 | 5,701 | - 4.0 | + 2.1 | | |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... | 5,926 | -10.7 | -14.7 | 8,843 | -15.3 | -12.9 | | |
| Oldham ... | 8,393 | + 1.0 | +16.5 | 13,637 | + 1.5 | +21.4 | | |
| Bolton and Leigh ... | 9,858 | + 1.9 | + 8.7 | 14,825 | - 0.9 | +14.5 | | |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ... | 6,018 | + 6.4 | - 4.8 | 9,490 | + 4.9 | + 2.4 | | |
| Manchester ... | 3,651 | + 2.1 | + 9.8 | 5,567 | + 0.7 | +12.4 | | |
| Preston and Chorley ... | 6,138 | + 4.6 | +23.7 | 10,291 | + 3.3 | +41.6 | | |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ... | 4,258 | - 2.0 | +30.9 | 7,215 | - 5.3 | + 6.8 | | |
| Burnley and Padiham ... | 2,367 | -13.0 | -13.0 | 4,303 | -16.9 | - 9.0 | | |
| Colne and Nelson ... | 1,463 | -22.9 | -36.5 | 3,253 | -15.0 | -31.2 | | |
| Other Lancashire Towns ... | 1,700 | + 7.1 | +13.0 | 2,189 | + 6.6 | +17.6 | | |
| Yorkshire Towns ... | 2,629 | - 4.4 | - 9.7 | 3,805 | - 6.9 | - 6.7 | | |
| Other Districts ... | 2,841 | - 1.7 | ... | 3,845 | - 9.8 | - 4.9 | | |
| TOTAL ... | 59,087 | - 1.0 | + 3.8 | 92,964 | - 3.5 | + 8.8 | | |

Returns from firms employing over 57,000 operatives in the week ended 27th June showed that about 26 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about fifteen 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 22nd June, 1931:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1931. | | | | | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Card and Blowing Room ... | 2,484 | 14,905 | 17,389 | 2,257 | 8,836 | 11,093 | 28,482 |
| Spinning ... | 14,442 | 11,451 | 25,893 | 11,254 | 8,354 | 19,608 | 45,501 |
| Beaming, Winding and Warping ... | 2,871 | 13,912 | 16,783 | 2,707 | 13,260 | 15,967 | 32,750 |
| Weaving ... | 12,223 | 42,576 | 54,799 | 5,217 | 12,278 | 17,495 | 72,294 |
| Other Processes ... | 1,874 | 543 | 2,417 | 649 | 515 | 1,164 | 3,581 |
| Total ... | 33,894 | 83,387 | 117,281 | 22,084 | 43,243 | 65,327 | 182,608 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 18th May, 1931:—

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Card and Blowing Room ... | + 76 | + 585 | + 661 | + 287 | - 525 | + 238 | + 423 |
| Spinning ... | + 364 | + 22 | + 386 | - 1 | + 314 | + 313 | + 699 |
| Beaming, Winding and Warping ... | + 34 | + 907 | + 941 | + 222 | + 1,011 | + 1,233 | + 2,174 |
| Weaving ... | + 544 | + 1,121 | + 1,665 | + 1,292 | + 1,985 | + 3,277 | + 4,942 |
| Other Processes ... | + 66 | + 25 | + 91 | + 131 | + 76 | + 207 | + 298 |
| Total ... | +1,084 | + 2,660 | + 3,744 | + 1,931 | + 2,861 | + 4,792 | + 8,536 |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 71,988,200 lbs. in June, 1931, compared with 63,448,300 lbs. in May, 1931, and with 56,701,900 lbs. in June, 1930.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,568,400 lbs. in June, 1931, compared with 10,686,200 lbs. in May, 1931, and with 10,652,900 lbs. in June, 1930.

The exports of cotton piece goods in June, 1931, were 132,821,000 square yards, compared with 141,488,500 square yards in the previous month, and 158,690,500 square yards in June, 1930.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained very slack, and was worse than a month earlier in all sections and in nearly all the principal districts. In the carpet trade also employment remained very slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 32.8 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 27.0 at 18th May, 1931, and with 24.5 at 23rd June, 1930.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and was worse than a month earlier in all departments. At Bradford the depression continued. At Huddersfield employment was very quiet, and short time was prevalent; at Halifax and at Leeds employment was worse than in May. At Keighley, although some worsted spinning firms were working two shifts on account of rush orders, others were working short time. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 27th June showed that about 48 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* losing 14 hours each on an average; about 4 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7 hours each.

With wool sorters employment was bad, and showed a further decline; it was also worse than a year ago. In the combing department the position in all sections showed a decline, and short time was general. About 47 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 14½ hours in short time in the week ended 27th June; there was very little overtime.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued bad, and was worse than in May, except with spinners of fine yarns at Halifax, who continued to be fairly well employed. About 51 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 27th June, losing, on an average, about 14½ hours each; about 5 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of over 6½ hours each.

In the worsted weaving department there was a further decline, and employment was very slack. About 48 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 27th June, losing, on an average, 14 hours each*; there was very little overtime.

Woollen Section.—Employment was bad, and showed a further decline. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th June showed that 57 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 58 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing 12 hours each on the average in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, 54½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12 hours each, in short time* in the week ended 27th June; in the spinning department 5 per cent. of the operatives worked overtime to the extent of nearly 9 hours each on the average; there was little overtime in the other departments.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was poor, and declined considerably on the whole; most firms were very slack, but there were, as usual, a few exceptions, where overtime and night work were reported. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was very slack, and showed a further decline; at Dewsbury all the mills were reported to be working short time. The rag and shoddy trade continued depressed. In the blanket trade in Yorkshire, 80 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on short time. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers showed a decline, and short time was

* 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.

worked. In the Rochdale district employment with flannel workers remained moderate, with much plant idle, and short time was prevalent.

In the West of England short time was general in most areas, except at Trowbridge, where employment was fairly regular.

In Wales employment continued slack; there was a decline in Cardiganshire, and no marked general change elsewhere.

In Scotland also employment continued slack, and declined at most of the principal centres; the output of the looms was only about half the normal production in the tweed industry as a whole, and less in some cases.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued slack. At Kidderminster most firms continued to be on short time in some departments, though other departments were busy; employment was said to be slightly better than in the previous month, although worse than a year ago; many married women workers were unemployed, as employers are increasingly unwilling to employ married women. In Yorkshire employment was described as poor, with no improvement over May. In Scotland there was an increase in under-employment, and employment generally remained slack, except (as in May) with some firms in the Axminster section.

In the carpet industry as a whole, 48 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th June, losing 12 hours each on an average; practically no overtime was recorded.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

| Departments : | Number of Workpeople. | | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before. | Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.) |
| | | | | | | |
| WORSTED SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting and Combing ... | 11,142 | - 3.0 | 86.9 | 22,996 | - 10.2 | 71.8 |
| Spinning ... | 33,768 | - 3.0 | 80.3 | 44,852 | - 9.8 | 67.7 |
| Weaving ... | 17,777 | - 3.0 | 83.4 | 30,338 | - 9.5 | 69.5 |
| Other Depts. ... | 9,386 | - 1.3 | 93.7 | 20,552 | - 3.9 | 77.0 |
| Not specified ... | 1,716 | - 2.2 | 96.2 | 2,929 | - 6.2 | 65.6 |
| Total—Worsted | 73,789 | - 2.7 | 83.5 | 121,667 | - 8.8 | 70.6 |
| WOOLEN SECTION : | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting ... | 885 | + 1.5 | 72.2 | 1,816 | - 2.8 | 69.9 |
| Spinning ... | 11,197 | - 3.2 | 78.1 | 20,366 | - 8.8 | 72.8 |
| Weaving ... | 19,644 | - 6.3 | 82.0 | 31,055 | - 11.6 | 74.3 |
| Other Depts. ... | 15,174 | - 2.7 | 84.7 | 30,671 | - 6.6 | 79.0 |
| Not specified ... | 1,990 | - 2.5 | 69.7 | 3,639 | - 9.1 | 67.8 |
| Total—Woollen | 48,890 | - 4.2 | 81.2 | 87,547 | - 9.0 | 75.0 |
| CARPET SECTION ... | 9,515 | - 1.7 | 99.6 | 16,263 | - 4.7 | 91.5 |
| Total—Wool Textile Industry | 132,194 | - 3.2 | 83.5 | 225,477 | - 8.6 | 73.6 |
| Districts : | | | | | | |
| WORSTED SECTION : | | | | </ | | |

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th June, 1931, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1931:—

| Department. | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change;—" without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.") | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Wool Sorting and Combing. | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (including not specified). |
| WORSTED SECTION: | | | | | |
| Bradford ... | - 3.1 | - 1.0 | - 0.8 | + 0.2 | - 1.6 |
| Huddersfield ... | + 4.4 | - 15.4 | - 6.4 | - 5.3 | - 8.1 |
| Halifax ... | + 0.4 | - 4.9 | - 4.6 | + 0.5 | - 3.6 |
| Leeds ... | ... | 3.0 | 5.0 | - 2.7 | - 3.6 |
| Keighley ... | + 0.5 | - 1.6 | - 3.0 | + 1.4 | - 1.5 |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | - 3.0 | - 0.9 | - 3.1 | - 0.3 | - 2.1 |
| <i>Total, West Riding</i> ... | - 3.0 | - 3.2 | - 3.1 | - 1.7 | - 2.9 |
| West of England and Midlands ... | - 5.3 | + 2.1 | + 0.3 | - 0.3 | + 0.3 |
| Lancashire ... | ... | 22.3 | ... | ... | - 19.5 |
| Scotland ... | ... | 0.6 | ... | - 0.2 | - 0.5 |
| TOTAL ... | - 3.0 | - 3.0 | - 3.0 | - 1.3 | - 2.7 |

| Department. | Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. | | | | |
|--|--|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (including not specified). | |
| WOOLLEN SECTION: | | | | | |
| Huddersfield ... | - 7.0 | - 9.1 | - 6.7 | - 7.5 | |
| Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... | - 1.6 | - 8.7 | - 1.3 | - 4.0 | |
| Leeds ... | + 1.6 | - 3.3 | - 2.2 | - 0.4 | |
| Halifax and Calder Vale ... | + 4.4 | + 1.4 | - 0.6 | + 1.6 | |
| Bradford ... | - 0.5 | - 3.9 | + 11.8 | + 2.3 | |
| <i>Total, West Riding</i> ... | - 2.8 | - 6.7 | - 2.8 | - 4.0 | |
| Lancashire ... | - 17.9 | - 11.2 | - 5.8 | - 12.8 | |
| West of England and Midlands ... | - 0.4 | - 1.4 | - 0.4 | - 0.5 | |
| Scotland ... | + 1.4 | - 4.2 | - 1.7 | - 2.1 | |
| Wales ... | - 25.8 | - 36.5 | - 2.0 | - 20.1 | |
| TOTAL ... | - 3.2 | - 6.3 | - 2.7 | - 4.2 | |

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 22nd June, 1931:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1931. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Wool Sorting ... | 386 | 7 | 393 | 545 | 6 | 551 |
| Wool Washing and Preparing ... | 804 | 941 | 1,745 | 716 | 473 | 1,189 |
| Wool Combing ... | 452 | 785 | 1,237 | 1,101 | 712 | 1,813 |
| Wool Carding ... | 763 | 273 | 1,036 | 695 | 155 | 850 |
| Woolen Spinning ... | 642 | 379 | 1,021 | 563 | 420 | 983 |
| Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... | 1,014 | 5,176 | 6,190 | 769 | 5,216 | 5,985 |
| Wool Winding and Warping ... | 171 | 91 | 262 | 392 | 103 | 495 |
| Worsted Winding and Warping ... | 241 | 938 | 1,179 | 421 | 1,550 | 1,971 |
| Woolen Weaving ... | 398 | 2,467 | 2,865 | 702 | 3,634 | 4,336 |
| Worsted Weaving ... | 356 | 1,907 | 2,263 | 268 | 4,997 | 5,265 |
| Other Processes ... | 1,521 | 285 | 1,806 | 1,448 | 274 | 1,722 |
| Total ... | 6,728 | 13,249 | 19,977 | 7,620 | 17,540 | 25,160 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 18th May, 1931:—

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Wool Sorting ... | + 75 | + 2 | + 77 | + 122 | + 2 | + 124 | + 201 |
| Wool Washing and Preparing ... | + 33 | + 18 | + 51 | + 69 | + 122 | + 191 | + 242 |
| Wool Combing ... | + 24 | + 8 | + 32 | + 174 | + 172 | + 346 | + 330 |
| Wool Carding ... | + 10 | - 7 | + 3 | - 79 | - 20 | - 99 | - 96 |
| Woolen Spinning ... | + 1 | - 25 | - 24 | + 29 | + 156 | + 185 | + 161 |
| Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... | + 27 | + 394 | + 421 | + 241 | + 1,842 | + 2,083 | + 2,504 |
| Wool Winding and Warping ... | + 1 | + 15 | + 16 | + 9 | - 45 | - 36 | - 20 |
| Worsted Winding and Warping ... | + 6 | + 35 | + 41 | + 83 | + 434 | + 517 | + 558 |
| Woolen Weaving ... | + 50 | - 13 | + 37 | + 227 | + 442 | + 669 | + 706 |
| Worsted Weaving ... | + 9 | + 229 | + 238 | + 37 | + 1,315 | + 1,352 | + 1,590 |
| Other Processes ... | - 20 | + 8 | - 12 | + 406 | + 57 | + 463 | + 451 |
| Total ... | + 168 | + 664 | + 832 | + 1,318 | + 4,477 | + 5,795 | + 6,227 |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 36,807,200 lbs. in June, 1931, compared with 71,217,200 lbs. in the previous month and 28,629,300 lbs. in June, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 2,578,100 lbs. compared with 2,692,500 lbs. in May, 1931, and with 2,444,200 lbs. in June, 1930.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in June, 1931, were 6,118,000 square yards, compared with 5,199,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,640,700 square yards in June, 1930.

The exports of blankets were 28,675 pairs, 33,921 pairs, and 44,723 pairs in June, 1931, May, 1931, and June, 1930, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a decline in most districts, but remained moderate at most establishments; it was below the level of June, 1930, at most of the principal centres.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 20.4 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 18.3 at 18th May, 1931, and with 16.9 at 23rd June, 1930.

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

| Department. | Number of Workpeople. | | | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales:— | | | | | | |
| London ... | 1,748 | - 3.1 | - 5.1 | 3,755 | - 8.5 | - 8.0 |
| Leicester ... | 10,591 | - 4.0 | - 1.6 | 22,630 | - 16.6 | - 5.9 |
| Leicester Country District ... | 3,911 | - 3.8 | + 2.3 | 8,449 | - 6.4 | - 2.4 |
| Northampton ... | 8,353 | - 2.3 | - 1.9 | 18,335 | - 2.1 | - 14.7 |
| Higham, Rushden and District ... | 5,792 | + 0.2 | - 0.9 | 12,913 | - 2.1 | - 3.6 |
| Kettering and District ... | 5,547 | + 0.0 | - 0.4 | 13,137 | - 6.0 | - 0.7 |
| Rest of Northants ... | 1,452 | - 3.0 | - 11.7 | 2,950 | - 9.9 | - 15.2 |
| Stafford and District ... | 2,539 | - 0.7 | + 1.6 | 5,309 | - 6.0 | + 9.8 |
| Norwich and District ... | 5,829 | - 3.2 | + 1.1 | 11,149 | - 9.5 | + 2.1 |
| Bristol, Kingswood and District ... | 2,089 | + 2.4 | + 0.8 | 3,987 | + 4.1 | + 11.1 |
| Leeds and District ... | 1,671 | + 0.4 | - 0.8 | 3,414 | - 3.8 | - 11.9 |
| Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... | 5,674 | - 4.0 | - 3.1 | 10,491 | - 10.7 | - 17.7 |
| Birmingham and District ... | 1,120 | - 0.4 | - 7.7 | 2,231 | - 6.9 | - 6.2 |
| Other parts of England and Wales ... | 3,752 | - 1.2 | - 3.6 | 8,217 | + 0.1 | - 2.5 |
| England and Wales ... | 59,868 | - 2.2 | - 2.6 | 127,467 | - 7.4 | - 6.1 |
| Scotland ... | 2,223 | + 12.2 | - 0.2 | 4,621 | + 11.5 | - 4.1 |
| Great Britain ... | 62,091 | - 1.7 | - 2.5 | 132,088 | - 6.8 | - 6.0 |

Returns received from firms employing about 61,000 workpeople in the week ended 27th June indicated that a little over half of this number were on short time in that week, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London declined, and was poor on the whole; it was worse than in June, 1930. There was a marked decline at Leicester, and some decline in the Leicester country district; employment in both districts was slack with all but a few firms. In the week ended 27th June, about 57 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for Leicester were on short time, losing about 14½ hours each on the average. Employment was slack at Northampton generally, although certain firms engaged on the best class of work were comparatively busy; there was a slight decline as compared with May, and employment was considerably below the level of June, 1930. In the week ended 27th June more than two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 9½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district employment was quiet, and in the Kettering district fair to moderate; there was much variation between different firms, full time being worked at some establishments, and short time at others; employment at Kettering, as in previous months, made a more favourable comparison with last year than at the other Northamptonshire centres. At Wellingborough employment remained quiet. Employment continued fair at Irthlingborough and at Raunds, but was again reported as bad at Wollaston; it showed a slight improvement at Earls Barton and at Finedon. At Stafford employment declined, but remained moderate or fair with most firms; it was better than in June, 1930. Employment at Norwich was again described as moderate; at the end of the month operatives were being discharged owing to seasonal slackness.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further improvement, and employment was moderate; it was also better than in June, 1930. At Leeds employment remained bad with most firms. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a further decline at Bacup and at Rawtenstall, where employment was bad, and under-employment continued at Bury; employment was, however, again reported as good at Preston.

In Scotland there was an improvement; employment was reported as fair at Edinburgh and at Maybole, and as moderate or bad at Glasgow.

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 22nd June, 1931:—

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd June, 1931. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture: | | | | | | |
| Preparing Department ... | 211 | 77 | 288 | 126 | 64 | 190 |
| Rough Stuff Department ... | 472 | 54 | 526 | 280 | 17 | 297 |
| Clicking Department ... | 1,054 | 33 | 1,087 | 1,846 | 11 | 1,857 |
| Closing Department ... | 34 | 1,758 | 1,792 | 6 | 2,059 | 2,065 |
| Making Department ... | 2,403 | 99 | 2,502 | 2,159 | 35 | 2,194 |
| Finishing Department ... | 1,722 | 756 | 2,478 | 1,231 | 419 | 1,650 |
| Slipper Making ... | 390 | 263 | 653 | 807 | 1,000 | 1,807 |
| Clog Making ... | 26 | 11 | 37 | 4 | — | 4 |
| Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ... | 800 | 4 | 804 | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| TOTAL ... | 7,112 | 3,055 | 10,167 | 6,486 | 3,606 | 10,092 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 18th May, 1931:—

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. | | | Temporarily Stopped. | | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture: | | | | | | | |
| Preparing Department ... | - 3 | - 3 | + 36 | + 8 | + 44 | + 41 | |
| Rough Stuff Department ... | + 9 | + 8 | + 13 | + 10 | + 23 | + 15 | |
| Clicking Department ... | + 7 | + 43 | + 404 | + 2 | + 402 | + 445 | |
| Closing Department ... | + 3 | + 131 | + 134 | - 3 | + 530 | + 527 | |
| Making Department ... | + 61 | + 5 | + 66 | + 359 | - 30 | + 329 | |
| Finishing Department ... | + 47 | + 24 | + 71 | + 193 | + 152 | + 345 | |
| Slipper Making ... | - 52 | + 29 | - 23 | + 495 | + 335 | + 830 | |
| Clog Making ... | + 7 | + 5 | + 12 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ... | + 70 | - 3 | + 67 | - 33 | ... | - 33 | |
| TOTAL ... | + 155 | + 204 | + 359 | + 1,464 | + 1,003 | + 2,467 | |

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1931, amounted to 67,976 dozen pairs, or 13,218 dozen pairs less than in May, 1931, and 16,764 dozen pairs less than in June, 1930.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement, and continued moderate generally. In the Peterborough district it remained fairly good.

The percentage of insured persons unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 16.4 at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 17.3 at 18th May, 1931, and 12.0 at 23rd June, 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 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended 27th June, 1931. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month before. | Year before. | | Month before. | Year before. |
| Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 1,629 | + 0.3 | - 12.1 | 3,959 | - 1.6 | - 13.0 |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties ... | 6,802 | + 1.1 | - 8.0 | 18,684 | + 0.5 | - 10.1 |
| South and South-West Counties and Wales ... | 1,934 | + 4.0 | + 1.0 | 4,427 | + 4.5 | - 7.9 |
| Scotland ... | 164 | - 6.3 | - 24.1 | 394 | - 8.4 | - 26.5 |
| TOTAL ... | 10,529 | + 1.4 | - 7.4 | 27,464 | + 0.7 | - 10.5 |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,845 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 4 per cent. were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th June, 1931. The amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, and remained slack on the whole. It was reported as fair or fairly good, however, at a few centres, including Hull, Preston, Paisley, Southend-on-Sea, West Middlesex, and North-West Surrey. As compared with June, 1930, employment was worse in each administrative division.

As regards individual occupations, employment was moderate to slack with bricklayers and masons, slack with painters, very slack

with carpenters, plasterers, slaters and tradesmen's labourers, and bad with plumbers. During the month there was a decline with painters but some improvement with bricklayers and plasterers; the level of employment with other classes showed practically no change. As compared with June, 1930, there was a marked decline 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 22nd June, 1931, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with June, 1930:—

| Occupations. | Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at 1930. | Total Numbers Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931. | Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped. | Percentage Unemployed. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | | | | Month before. | Year before. |
| OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | |
| Carpenters ... | 125,700 | 22,512 | 794 | 17.9 | - 0.2 | + 8.3 |
| Bricklayers ... | 73,790 | 8,263 | 451 | 11.2 | - 1.3 | + 4.7 |
| Masons ... | 21,180 | 2,577 | 272 | 12.2 | - 0.3 | + 5.5 |
| Slaters ... | 6,020 | 1,141 | 87 | 19.0 | ... | + 3.4 |
| Plasterers ... | 24,250 | 4,568 | 290 | 18.8 | - 1.3 | + 7.3 |
| Painters ... | 105,660 | 18,298 | 577 | 17.3 | + 5.4 | + 6.9 |
| Plumbers ... | 32,850 | 6,908 | 385 | 21.0 | + 0.3 | + 5.5 |
| Labourers to above ... | 240,660 | 45,653 | 1,188 | 19.0 | - 0.2 | + 4.4 |
| All other occupations ... | 202,150 | 44,988 | 1,563 | 22.3 | + 0.3 | + 6.0 |
| Total ... | 832,270 | 154,906 | 5,607 | 18.6</ | | |

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole in the paper-making industry during June; much short time was reported in some districts, while full time working was maintained in others. Some improvement on the previous month was reported in the hand-made section of the industry.

With letterpress printers employment on the whole continued moderate. It showed a slight improvement as compared with May in London and several provincial centres, including Liverpool, Leicester, Derby, Bradford, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Cardiff; a decline, on the other hand, was reported at Watford, Hull and York. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment in the London area was again reported as bad, though slightly better than in May, while elsewhere it generally remained fairly good, and showed an improvement at Manchester.

Employment with lithographic printers was again reported as bad or slack in most of the principal districts, and much short time was worked in several towns. With lithographic artists employment continued moderate on the whole. Some decline on the previous month was reported at Manchester and Birmingham.

Employment continued moderate on the whole in the bookbinding industry.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 14.7 at 22nd June, as compared with the same percentage at 18th May, and 9.1 at 23rd June, 1930. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.0 at 22nd June, compared with 10.1 at 18th May, and 5.9 at 23rd June, 1930. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 13.0 at 22nd June, compared with 12.7 at 18th May, and 8.1 at 23rd June, 1930.

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

Table with 7 columns: No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1931; Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1931; Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a; and rows for Letterpress Printing, Lithographic Printing, and Bookbinding.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during June. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 40.0 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 41.6 per cent. at 18th May, 1931, and 34.5 per cent. at 23rd June, 1930.

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

Table with 6 columns: Period; Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London; and rows for Week ended 6th June, 1931; Average for 4 weeks ended 27th June, 1931; Average for May, 1931; Average for June, 1930.

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 800, compared with 807 in May, 1931, and with 902 in June, 1930.

East Coast.—Employment at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepoons remained slack. At North Shields the volume of work fluctuated; at Sunderland and South Shields it was fair. It continued fair at Lowestoft and King's Lynn, moderate at Hull, and slack at Grimsby and Goole. At Yarmouth and Ipswich there was an improvement.

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 26th June, 1931, was 10,960, compared with 11,606 in May, 1931, and with 12,512 in June, 1930. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,137 in the four weeks ended 26th June, 1931, compared with £25,391 in May, 1931, and with £29,674 in June, 1930.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment remained generally bad, but there was some improvement in grain, fruit and general cargoes. Work continued slack at Bristol, Avonmouth, Gloucester, and at Plymouth and other South-Western ports. At Southampton there was an improvement in the second half of the month, and employment was fair on the whole. At Manchester employment was bad.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was slack at Dundee. At Leith it was good, and at Grangemouth and Glasgow fair and moderate respectively, some improvement being shown at all three ports. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING June employment remained bad. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports, and no shortages of ratings were reported.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd June, 1931, was 33.2, compared with 32.8 at 18th May, 1931, and 21.5 at 23rd June, 1930.

The demand for men on the Thames was very moderate, except during the third week, when it improved somewhat. On the Tyne it was fair until the last week, when it declined; on the Tees it declined during the early part of the month, but showed some recovery towards the end of June; at the Hartlepoons it was dull during the greater part of the month; on the Wear it was slack, but showed a tendency to improve in the last fortnight. At Hull it was poor at the beginning of June but improved thereafter, until the later stages of the month, when the demand became less active. At Southampton it was fair until the close of the month, when a sharp decline took place. The demand at Bristol was slack except for periods of moderate activity in the first and last weeks; at Avonmouth it was fair, with an upward tendency at the end of June. At Newport it was moderate in the first half of the month, but then became quieter. At Cardiff and Swansea the demand improved in the first half of the month, but declined thereafter, and at the end of the month was slack. On the Mersey the demand improved in the first part of June, but became quieter thereafter, and at the end of the month was moderate; at Manchester it was dull early in the month but improved somewhat later. On the Clyde the demand declined during the first half of the month, but recovered later, and at the end was moderate; at Leith it was quiet to moderate generally, with a decline towards the end of the month. At Belfast it was moderate up to the middle of June, but became much quieter thereafter.

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

Table with 6 columns: Principal Ports; Number of Seamen* shipped in; and rows for ENGLAND AND WALES; SCOTLAND; NORTHERN IRELAND; TOTAL for above Ports.

* 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 270 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 22nd June, 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 :-

Table with 6 columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total; and rows for Claims admitted or under consideration, Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, Uninsured persons on Register, Two months' file, Unemployed—Special Schemes, Persons on Register (lines 1-3), Books Lodged (lines 1, 2, 4 and 5).

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total; and rows for 25th May, 1931, 1st June, 1931, 8th June, 15th June, 22nd June, 29th June, Average (5 weeks).

Table with 4 columns: Persons normally in Regular Employment, Persons normally in Casual Employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped; and rows for Analysis of figures for 29th June, 1931, 29th June, 1931, 1st June, 1931.

Table with 6 columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total; and rows for Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and various regional areas like London, Yorkshire, etc.

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

Table with 6 columns: Vacancies notified, Vacancies filled, and rows for Period 2nd June to 29th June, 1931, and various regional areas.

Of the 155,338 vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 29th June, 96,525 were for men, 36,140 for women, and 22,673 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 placements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 1st June, 1931, the average number of placements of casual workers during the four weeks ended 29th June, 1931, was 650 per week.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS AT 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 29th June, 1931. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table with 7 columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 29th June, 1931, Inc. (+) Dec. (-) in total as compared with 1st June, 1931, 30th June, 1930; and rows for London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[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 22nd June, 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 269 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 269.

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 22nd JUNE, 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 | 4,312 | 89 | 4,401 | 102 | 83 | 185 | 4,414 | 172 | 4,586 | 4,390 | 172 | 4,562 |
| Mining :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 197,248 | 1,200 | 198,448 | 179,688 | 549 | 180,237 | 376,936 | 1,749 | 378,685 | 376,884 | 1,749 | 378,633 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. | 3,778 | 5 | 3,783 | 1,771 | — | 1,771 | 5,549 | 5 | 5,554 | 5,524 | 5 | 5,529 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... | 3,005 | 19 | 3,024 | 139 | — | 139 | 3,144 | 19 | 3,163 | 3,144 | 19 | 3,163 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 4,972 | 22 | 4,994 | 1,573 | 1 | 1,574 | 6,545 | 23 | 6,568 | 6,155 | 23 | 6,178 |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining ... | 1,357 | 3 | 1,360 | 486 | — | 486 | 1,843 | 3 | 1,846 | 1,839 | 3 | 1,842 |
| Mining and Quarrying not separately specified | 1,958 | 272 | 2,230 | 635 | 10 | 645 | 2,593 | 282 | 2,875 | 2,506 | 282 | 2,788 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 2,407 | 31 | 2,438 | 656 | 3 | 659 | 3,063 | 34 | 3,097 | 2,988 | 34 | 3,022 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 2,907 | 28 | 2,935 | 835 | 3 | 838 | 3,742 | 31 | 3,773 | 3,742 | 31 | 3,773 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete ... | 3,379 | 192 | 3,571 | 782 | 75 | 857 | 4,161 | 267 | 4,428 | 4,110 | 267 | 4,377 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... | 2,572 | 169 | 2,741 | 541 | 7 | 548 | 3,113 | 176 | 3,289 | 3,080 | 176 | 3,255 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making | 9,546 | 1,655 | 11,201 | 2,358 | 298 | 2,656 | 11,904 | 1,953 | 13,857 | 11,584 | 1,953 | 13,537 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 5,120 | 7,898 | 13,018 | 5,725 | 9,924 | 15,649 | 10,845 | 17,822 | 28,667 | 10,832 | 17,821 | 28,653 |
| Glass Trades :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) | 3,654 | 1,060 | 4,714 | 1,650 | 317 | 1,967 | 5,304 | 1,377 | 6,681 | 5,282 | 1,377 | 6,659 |
| Glass Bottles | 3,402 | 330 | 3,732 | 1,051 | 28 | 1,079 | 4,453 | 358 | 4,811 | 4,453 | 358 | 4,811 |
| Chemicals, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals | 14,536 | 1,959 | 16,495 | 1,882 | 234 | 2,116 | 16,418 | 2,193 | 18,611 | 16,283 | 189 | 18,472 |
| Explosives | 1,377 | 909 | 2,286 | 336 | 114 | 450 | 1,713 | 1,023 | 2,736 | 1,713 | 1,023 | 2,736 |
| Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads | 1,427 | 422 | 1,849 | 150 | 61 | 211 | 1,577 | 483 | 2,060 | 1,574 | 483 | 2,057 |
| Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. | 5,586 | 2,050 | 7,636 | 1,645 | 374 | 2,019 | 7,231 | 2,424 | 9,655 | 7,193 | 2,391 | 9,584 |
| Metal Manufacture :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) | 6,129 | 48 | 6,177 | 1,257 | 3 | 1,260 | 7,386 | 51 | 7,437 | 7,378 | 51 | 7,429 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging | 40,325 | 474 | 40,799 | 40,681 | 205 | 40,886 | 81,066 | 679 | 81,685 | 80,987 | 679 | 81,666 |
| Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 7,551 | 574 | 8,125 | 2,905 | 90 | 2,995 | 10,456 | 664 | 11,120 | 10,333 | 664 | 10,997 |
| Tin Plates | 6,074 | 550 | 6,624 | 4,652 | 500 | 5,152 | 10,726 | 1,050 | 11,776 | 10,726 | 1,050 | 11,776 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes | 5,688 | 275 | 5,963 | 6,544 | 71 | 6,615 | 12,232 | 346 | 12,578 | 12,231 | 346 | 12,577 |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... | 2,870 | 730 | 3,600 | 2,988 | 218 | 3,206 | 5,858 | 948 | 6,806 | 5,857 | 948 | 6,805 |
| Engineering, etc. :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 109,194 | 5,424 | 114,618 | 45,490 | 3,428 | 48,918 | 154,684 | 8,852 | 163,536 | 152,558 | 8,842 | 161,400 |
| Electrical Engineering | 8,589 | 2,313 | 11,002 | 1,990 | 222 | 2,212 | 10,679 | 2,535 | 13,214 | 10,695 | 2,532 | 13,227 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. | 21,747 | 119 | 21,866 | 4,412 | 37 | 4,449 | 26,315 | 156 | 26,471 | 23,196 | 155 | 23,351 |
| Constructional Engineering | 5,840 | 145 | 5,985 | 1,371 | 20 | 1,391 | 7,211 | 165 | 7,376 | 7,192 | 165 | 7,357 |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. | 33,283 | 3,043 | 36,326 | 15,732 | 1,175 | 16,907 | 49,015 | 4,218 | 53,233 | 48,700 | 4,210 | 52,910 |
| Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars | 2,499 | 305 | 2,804 | 338 | 68 | 406 | 2,837 | 373 | 3,210 | 2,789 | 373 | 3,162 |
| | 9,352 | 141 | 9,493 | 2,289 | 30 | 2,319 | 11,641 | 171 | 11,812 | 11,624 | 171 | 11,795 |

* Including 115,550 Casuals (Males, 113,341; Females, 2,209).

| 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 ... | 105,101 | 500 | 105,601 | 4,888 | 121 | 5,009 | 109,989 | 621 | 110,610 | 102,985 | 577 | 103,562 |
| Metal Trades :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 14,843 | 1,489 | 16,332 | 6,208 | 450 | 6,658 | 21,051 | 1,939 | 22,990 | 20,959 | 1,939 | 22,898 |
| Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... | 2,312 | 86 | 2,398 | 282 | 4 | 286 | 3,194 | 90 | 3,284 | 3,099 | 90 | 3,189 |
| Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ... | 7,887 | 5,476 | 13,363 | 1,121 | 902 | 2,023 | 9,008 | 6,378 | 15,386 | 8,971 | 6,377 | 15,348 |
| Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... | 5,739 | 2,632 | 8,371 | 4,536 | 981 | 5,517 | 10,275 | 3,613 | 13,888 | 10,260 | 3,613 | 13,873 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. | 2,440 | 2,901 | 5,341 | 1,871 | 837 | 2,708 | 4,311 | 3,738 | 8,049 | 4,311 | 3,738 | 8,049 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares | 2,911 | 2,448 | 5,359 | 1,046 | 497 | 1,543 | 3,957 | 2,945 | 6,902 | 3,947 | 2,945 | 6,892 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | 1,217 | 46 | 1,263 | 200 | 7 | 207 | 1,417 | 53 | 1,470 | 1,408 | 53 | 1,461 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. | 3,302 | 3,356 | 6,658 | 1,720 | 1,178 | 2,898 | 5,022 | 4,534 | 9,556 | 5,008 | 4,533 | 9,541 |
| Metal Industries not separately specified | 19,370 | 14,308 | 33,678 | 8,606 | 4,069 | 12,675 | 27,976 | 18,377 | 46,353 | 27,764 | 18,368 | 46,132 |
| Textile Trades :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 43,953 | 99,005 | 142,958 | 27,785 | 52,537 | 80,322 | 71,738 | 151,542 | 223,280 | 71,719 | 151,501 | 223,220 |
| Woolen and Worsted | 11,871 | 21,132 | 33,003 | 16,686 | 29,116 | 45,802 | 28,557 | 50,248 | 78,805 | 28,426 | 50,155 | 78,581 |
| Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving | 3,673 | 4,599 | 8,272 | 1,727 | 3,734 | 5,461 | 5,400 | 8,333 | 13,733 | 5,393 | 8,330 | 13,723 |
| Artificial Silk Yarn | 3,203 | 2,690 | 5,893 | 757 | 816 | 1,573 | 3,960 | 3,506 | 7,466 | 3,913 | 3,495 | 7,408 |
| Linen | 6,423 | 11,335 | 17,758 | 1,577 | 4,442 | 6,019 | 8,000 | 15,777 | 23,777 | 1,322 | 4,216 | 5,538 |
| Jute | 4,093 | 10,627 | 14,720 | 1,688 | 3,917 | 5,605 | 5,781 | 14,544 | 20,325 | 5,781 | 14,540 | 20,321 |
| Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ... | 1,223 | 2,584 | 3,807 | 462 | 1,617 | 2,079 | 1,685 | 4,201 | 5,886 | 1,465 | 3,656 | 5,121 |
| Hosiery | 1,882 | 9,925 | 11,807 | 2,029 | 8,675 | 10,704 | 3,911 | 18,600 | 22,511 | 3,887 | 18,476 | 22,363 |
| Lace | 653 | 1,126 | 1,779 | 302 | 1,317 | 2,219 | 1,555 | 2,443 | 3,998 | 1,555 | 2,443 | 3,998 |
| Carpeta | 680 | 1,525 | 2,205 | 1,309 | 1,828 | 3,137 | 1,989 | 3,353 | 5,342 | 1,989 | 3,353 | 5,342 |
| Textiles not separately specified ... | 1,795 | 5,078 | 6,873 | 783 | 2,425 | 3,208 | 2,578 | 7,503 | 10,081 | 2,538 | 6,564 | 8,902 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 12,371 | 6,414 | 18,785 | 16,833 | 5,226 | 22,059 | 29,204 | 11,640 | 40,844 | 27,913 | 9,834 | 37,747 |
| Leather and Leather Goods :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... | 4,233 | 1,454 | 5,687 | 1,730 | 438 | 2,168 | 5,963 | 1,892 | 7,855 | 5,958 | 1,892 | 7,850 |
| Leather Goods | 1,907 | 2,259 | 4,166 | 636 | 870 | 1,506 | 2,543 | 3,129 | 5,672 | 2,506 | 3,122 | 5,628 |
| Clothing Trades :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tailoring | 7,955 | 8,082 | 16,037 | 990 | 6,294 | 7,284 | 8,945 | 14,376 | 23,321 | 8,704 | 14,079 | 22,783 |
| Dress Making and Millinery | 1,168 | 3,963 | 5,131 | 61 | 1,309 | 1,370 | 1,229 | 5,262 | 6,491 | 1,209 | 4,845 | 6,054 |
| Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. | 1,440 | 1,833 | 3,273 | 794 | 1,216 | 2,010 | 2,234 | 3,049 | 5,283 | 2,230 | 3,044 | 5,274 |
| Dress Industries not separately specified | 887 | 7,037 | 7,924 | 66 | 3,068 | 3,134 | 953 | 10,105 | 11,058 | 761 | 5,098 | 5,859 |
| Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ... | 1,024 | 1,197 | 2,221 | 513 | 714 | 1,227 | 1,537 | 1,911 | 3,448 | 1,533 | 1,910 | 3,443 |
| | 9,987 | 4,497 | 14,484 | 8,457 | 4,809 | 13,266 | 18,444 | 9,306 | 27,750 | 18,188 | 9,291 | 27,479 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco :- | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1930, Percentage Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as Compared with 18th May, 1931, 23rd June, 1930, 24th June, 1929, and Great Britain Only Total Percentages at 22nd June, 1931.

* For 24th June, 1929, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons at July, 1930, Percentage Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as Compared with 18th May, 1931, 23rd June, 1930, 24th June, 1929, and Great Britain Only Total Percentages at 22nd June, 1931.

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 22nd June, 1931, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Table with columns: Industry Group, Males (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage Temporarily Stopped, Total), Females (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage Temporarily Stopped, Total).

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 22nd June, 1931, differed from the figures for 18th May, 1931, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931, as compared with 18th May, 1931 (Males, Females, Total).

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND JUNE, 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 ... | 3,083 | 1,862 | 4,945 | 1,722 | 1,824 | 3,546 |
| South-Eastern ... | 1,282 | 994 | 2,256 | 992 | 1,181 | 2,173 |
| South-Western ... | 1,484 | 1,113 | 2,597 | 1,015 | 1,304 | 2,319 |
| Midlands ... | 6,991 | 1,788 | 8,779 | 4,687 | 2,571 | 7,258 |
| North-Eastern ... | 12,204 | 4,615 | 16,819 | 5,027 | 5,956 | 10,983 |
| North-Western ... | 8,821 | 4,973 | 13,794 | 7,288 | 5,054 | 12,342 |
| Scotland ... | 6,391 | 3,220 | 9,611 | 4,464 | 2,987 | 7,451 |
| Wales ... | 3,645 | 2,072 | 5,717 | 716 | 2,072 | 2,788 |
| Great Britain ... | 43,881 | 20,637 | 64,518 | 25,911 | 22,949 | 48,860 |

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 1ST JUNE, 1931.

| Division. | Number of Vacancies Filled. | | | Juvenciles placed in first situation since leaving School. | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| South-Eastern ... | 4,927 | 3,948 | 8,875 | 987 | 798 | 1,785 |
| South-Western ... | 988 | 853 | 1,841 | 210 | 218 | 428 |
| Midlands ... | 1,154 | 1,205 | 2,359 | 388 | 518 | 906 |
| North-Eastern ... | 1,634 | 1,638 | 3,272 | 464 | 478 | 942 |
| North-Western ... | 1,632 | 1,776 | 3,408 | 583 | 707 | 1,290 |
| Scotland ... | 925 | 1,200 | 2,125 | 204 | 290 | 494 |
| Wales ... | 408 | 409 | 817 | 99 | 192 | 291 |
| Great Britain ... | 11,668 | 11,029 | 22,697 | 2,935 | 3,201 | 6,136 |

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

| Division. | Estimated number insured at July, 1930. | | Percentage Unemployed at 22nd June, 1931. | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|---|----------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | | | Girls. | | |
| | | | Wholly unemployed. | Temporarily stopped. | Total. | Wholly unemployed. | Temporarily stopped. | Total. |
| London ... | 116,770 | 105,050 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| South-Eastern ... | 47,710 | 32,560 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| South-Western ... | 44,940 | 29,960 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 4.4 |
| Midlands ... | 91,380 | 76,550 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 8.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| North-Eastern ... | 102,190 | 60,770 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 9.4 |
| North-Western ... | 90,280 | 80,510 | 7.3 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 9.8 |
| Scotland ... | 64,260 | 51,450 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 9.7 |
| Wales ... | 32,470 | 9,150 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 11.9 | 7.9 | 1.9 | 9.8 |
| Special Schemes ... | 5,000 | 3,000 | 0.4 | — | 0.4 | 0.6 | — | 0.6 |
| Great Britain ... | 595,000 | 449,000 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.6 |

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 24TH JUNE, 1931.

| Division. | Average Daily Attendances. | | | | | | Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1931. | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Junior Instruction Centres and Classes. | | Existing Educational Institutions (Claimants). | | Total. | | J.I. Centres. | Existing Educational Institutions. |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | | |
| | Claimants. | Non-Claimants. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| London ... | 590 | 151 | 2 | 592 | 151 | ... | 3,715 | ... |
| S.-Eastern ... | 297 | 192 | 13 | 303 | 205 | 1 | 1,576 | 256 |
| S.-Western ... | 331 | 159 | 25 | 356 | 184 | 14 | 1,664 | 63 |
| Midlands ... | 1,359 | 763 | 47 | 1,406 | 788 | 64 | 4,910 | 254 |
| N.-Eastern ... | 3,680 | 749 | 722 | 4,402 | 830 | 34 | 11,353 | 263 |
| N.-Western ... | 3,048 | 2,004 | 178 | 5,226 | 2,156 | ... | 14,898 | ... |
| Scotland ... | 2,646 | 1,232 | 394 | 3,840 | 1,308 | ... | 9,785 | ... |
| Wales ... | 1,224 | 64 | 945 | 2,169 | 265 | ... | 5,318 | 80 |
| Gt. Britain ... | 13,175 | 5,314 | 2,319 | 15,494 | 5,888 | 113 | 53,219 | 906 |

There were 73 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 29 for girls, and 31 mixed centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 15 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 8 for girls, and 3 mixed classes. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was: 9 for boys, 3 for girls, 9 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.

12TH MAY TO 8TH JUNE, 1931.

The following Table gives, for the period from 12th May to 8th June, 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 ... | 793,073 | 218,638 | 40,391 | 1,052,102 |
| Average number of claims current | 1,828,329 | 532,682 | 51,733 | 2,412,744 |

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

| Ground on which referred. | Benefit Allowed. | Benefit Disallowed. | Total. |
|---|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ... | 15 | 252 | 267 |
| 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) ... | 45 | 226 | 271 |
| Men ... | 39 | 97 | 136 |
| Women ... | 6 | 129 | 135 |
| Total ... | 84 | 323 | 407 |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... | 3,117 | 5,809 | 8,926 |
| Men ... | 2,620 | 5,756 | 8,376 |
| Women ... | 497 | 53 | 550 |
| Total ... | 5,737 | 11,565 | 17,302 |
| Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... | 1,946 | 3,026 | 4,972 |
| Men ... | 1,315 | 2,584 | 3,899 |
| Women ... | 631 | 442 | 1,073 |
| Total ... | 3,458 | 6,234 | 9,692 |
| Employment lost through misconduct ... | 1,664 | 2,412 | 4,076 |
| Men ... | 888 | 937 | 1,625 |
| Women ... | 212 | 529 | 741 |
| Total ... | 2,564 | 3,878 | 6,442 |
| Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... | 321 | 809 | 1,130 |
| Men ... | 865 | 3,440 | 4,305 |
| Women ... | 61 | 401 | 462 |
| Total ... | 1,247 | 4,650 | 5,897 |
| Not unemployed ... | 676 | 2,474 | 3,150 |
| Men ... | 98 | 724 | 822 |
| Women ... | 16 | 185 | 201 |
| Total ... | 790 | 3,383 | 4,173 |
| Not capable of work, or not available for work ... | 200 | 445 | 645 |
| Men ... | 458 | 1,583 | 2,041 |
| Women ... | 11 | 40 | 51 |
| Total ... | 669 | 2,068 | 2,737 |
| Other grounds ... | 467 | 2,369 | 2,836 |
| Men ... | 101 | 614 | 715 |
| Women ... | 44 | 253 | 297 |
| Total ... | 612 | 3,236 | 3,848 |
| Total ... | 8,436 | 17,570 | 26,006 |
| Men ... | 6,184 | 15,735 | 21,919 |
| Women ... | 556 | 2,284 | 2,840 |
| Grand Total ... | 15,176 | 35,589 | 50,765 |

C.—Trade Dispute* Cases.

| | Benefit Allowed. | Benefit Disallowed. | Total. |
|--|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... | 92 | 2,116 | 2,208 |
| Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... | 44 | 174 | 218 |
| Men ... | 35 | 23 | 58 |
| Women ... | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Total Appeals ... | 88 | 198 | 286 |

* 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 Disallowed. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Appeals by Insurance Officers ... | 105 | 245 | 350 |
| Men ... | 48 | 107 | 155 |
| Women ... | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Juveniles ... | 56 | 127 | 183 |
| Total ... | 154 | 363 | 517 |
| Appeals by Associations ... | 39 | 186 | 225 |
| Men ... | 18 | 105 | 123 |
| Women ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Juveniles ... | 21 | 78 | 99 |
| Total ... | 57 | 294 | 351 |
| Appeals by Claimants ... | 68 | 303 | 371 |
| Men ... | 21 | 150 | 171 |
| Women ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Juveniles ... | 46 | 152 | 198 |
| Total ... | 90 | 454 | 544 |
| Total ... | 212 | 734 | 946 |
| Men ... | 87 | 362 | 449 |
| Women ... | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Juveniles ... | 123 | 357 | 480 |
| Grand Total ... | 301 | 1,111 | 1,412 |

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 10TH MARCH TO 8TH JUNE, 1931.

| | Benefit Allowed. | Benefit Disallowed. | Total. |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Decisions of Courts of Referees. | | | |
| First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ... | 55 | 1,004 | 1,059 |
| 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) ... | 338 | 1,262 | 1,600 |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ... | 21,818 | 44,095 | 65,913 |
| Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... | 10,807 | 19,176 | 29,983 |
| Employment lost through misconduct ... | 8,099 | 12,071 | 20,170 |
| Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ... | 4,075 | 15,334 | 19,409 |
| Not unemployed ... | 2,453 | 10,749 | 13,202 |
| Not capable of work, or not available for work ... | 2,676 | 6,905 | 9,581 |
| Other grounds ... | 2,189 | 11,650 | 13,839 |
| Total ... | 52,510 | 122,246 | 174,756 |
| Trade Dispute* Cases. | | | |
| Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... | 341 | 5,223 | 5,564 |
| Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... | 327 | 1,116 | 1,443 |
| Decisions by Umpire.* | | | |
| Appeals by Insurance Officers ... | 724 | 1,361 | 2,085 |
| Appeals by Associations ... | 263 | 1,004 | 1,267 |
| Appeals by Claimants ... | 405 | 1,930 | 2,335 |
| Total ... | 1,390 | 4,295 | 5,685 |

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 22nd June, 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.

| | Persons who had been on the Register | | | | | | Total. |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | 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. | |
| Men: 21-64 ... | 62,718 | 53,757 | 48,658 | 45,964 | 211,097 | 983,841 | 1,194,938 |
| Young men: 18-20 ... | 6,498 | 5,749 | 5,155 | 4,775 | 22,177 | 82,943 | 105,120 |
| Boys: 15-17 ... | 1,723 | 1,550 | 1,224 | 1,109 | 5,606 | 12,930 | 18,536 |
| Women: 21-64 ... | 9,025 | 8,937 | 8,553 | 9,121 | 35,636 | 278,753 | 314,389 |
| Young women: 18-20 ... | 2,489 | 2,400 | 2,175 | 2,273 | 9,337 | 40,740 | 50,077 |
| Girls: 15-17 ... | 887 | 702 | 609 | 570 | 2,768 | 5,958 | 8,726 |
| Total ... | 83,340 | 73,095 | 66,374 | 63,812 | 286,621 | 1,405,165 | 1,691,786 |

Percentages.

| | 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. | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Men: 21-64 ... | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 17.7 | 82.3 |
| Young men: 18-20 ... | 6.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 21.1 | 78.9 |
| Boys: 15-17 ... | 9.3 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 30.3 | 69.7 |
| Women: 21-64 ... | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 88.7 |
| Young women: 18-20 ... | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 18.6 | 81.4 |
| Girls: 15-17 ... | 10.2 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| Total ... | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 16.9 | 83.1 |

* 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 22nd June, 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. |
|--|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Numbers. | | | | | |
| Wholly unemployed: Condition satisfied ... | 945,986 | 17,431 | 271,023 | 8,141 | 1,242,581 |
| Not satisfied ... | 323,245 | ... | 85,061 | ... | 406,306 |
| Total ... | 1,269,231 | 17,431 | 356,084 | 8,141 | 1,648,887 |
| Temporarily stopped: Condition satisfied ... | 423,187 | 14,076 | 155,082 | | |

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. 260-261 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

A further decrease in unemployment took place during May, mainly in the seasonal industries.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of May, 1931, was 4,172,543 as compared with 4,469,474 at the end of April 1931, and with 2,690,898 at the end of May, 1930. On 30th June, 1931, the total was 4,079,829 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 4,052,950 at the end of May, 1931, 4,358,153 at the end of April, 1931, and 2,634,718 at the end of May, 1930. On 30th June, 1931, the provisional total was 3,962,000.

On the last day of May, 1,578,174 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 929,395 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,507,569, as compared with 2,789,627 at the end of April 1931, and with 1,889,240 at the end of May, 1930. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 30th June, 1931, was 2,353,485 (provisional figure).

Among 4,336,000 members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 29.9 per cent. were unemployed at 30th May, 1931, as compared with 31.8 per cent. at 25th April, 1931, and 19.5 at 31st May, 1930. In addition, 17.4 per cent. were working short time, as compared with 18.1 per cent. at the end of April, and 12.0 per cent. at the end of May, 1930. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

| Groups of Trade Unions. | Membership reported on at end of May, 1931. | Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month. | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Wholly Unemployed. | | On Short Time. | |
| | | May, 1931. | April, 1931. | May, 1931. | April, 1931. |
| Mining | 155,500 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 25.1 | 29.2 |
| Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.: | | | | | |
| Workers subject to seasonal influences ... | 138,700 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Other workers | 90,100 | 34.0 | 34.9 | 19.9 | 19.2 |
| Engineering and metal ... | 981,000 | 28.9 | 29.3 | 25.0 | 26.5 |
| Chemical | 114,500 | 22.4 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 22.8 |
| Textile | 338,200 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 35.4 | 37.4 |
| Paper | 115,800 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 25.4 | 26.3 |
| Leather | 56,300 | 33.6 | 33.8 | 25.0 | 25.7 |
| Wood | 292,800 | 47.0 | 47.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 |
| Food, tobacco, etc. ... | 283,200 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 15.6 | 17.4 |
| Clothing, boots and shoes ... | 154,100 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 29.2 | 25.4 |
| Printing | 648,900 | 57.8 | 66.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Hairdressing | 153,800 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,000 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 14.9 | 19.0 |
| All Unions making Returns | 804,300 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 14.8 |
| All Unions making Returns | 4,336,000 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 17.4 | 18.1 |

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued to decrease during June. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at 27th June, 1931, was 51,007 (37,642 men and 13,365 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 56,937, and at the end of June, 1930, 9,813.

At the beginning of June, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special monthly official investigation† showed a decline of 6.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1930. The percentage of workpeople on short time (i.e., working less than 48 hours per week) was 30.28 at the beginning of June, 1931, as compared with 3.14 at the same date in 1930.

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment continued to decline during May. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of May, 1931, was 208,852 (including 87,903 in Vienna), as compared with 246,845 (including 95,797 in Vienna) at the end of April, and 162,678 (including 75,264 in Vienna) at the end of May, 1930.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1931, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 8th July, 1931. Berlin.
† Journal Officiel, 3rd and 10th July, 1931. Paris.
‡ See the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 111).
§ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th June, 1931. Vienna.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment showed a decline during April. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 174 unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 705,672, show that 10.0 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (2nd May); in the preceding month the percentage was 11.3 and in April, 1930, 2.2. In addition, 15.6 per cent. of the membership were employed intermittently during the month. In April, 1931, 13.7 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 14.7 and in April, 1930, 4.14.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed a further decrease during May. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 424,643 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 30th May, 1931, 8.7 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week, and 3.7 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 25th April) the percentages were 9.3 and 4.3 respectively, and in May, 1930, 4.4 and 1.9. At the end of the month 116,800 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 94,300 were actually unemployed.

HUNGARY.

Unemployment showed no change during April. Among 145,000 members of trade unions for which information was available, 28.17, or 19.4 per cent., were reported‡ to be unemployed in that month.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined both in Denmark and Sweden during May.

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange, show that out of 287,992 workpeople, 13.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1931, as against 15.5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 9.4 per cent. at the end of May, 1930.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st May, 1931 was 13.0, as compared with 17.2 at 30th April, and 8.1 at 31st May, 1930.

SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment during May showed a further decline partly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of May, 1931, 14,365 applications for employment (11.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 16,036 at the end of April, and 9,545 at the end of May, 1930. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,627, 4,594 and 4,042 respectively.

UNITED STATES.**

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 46,031 establishments in 15 branches of industry and trade, these establishments employed 4,721,032 workpeople in May, 1931, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the total for April, 1931. During the same period, the aggregate earnings paid also showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for May, 1931, was 74.1, as compared with 74.5 in April, and 87.7 in May, 1930.

Among members of trade unions, in 24 cities, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour 25.0 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in May, 1931.

CANADA.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further improvement. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,865 firms with an aggregate of 940,875 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st June, 1931, as compared with 927,437 on 1st May, 1931, an increase of 1.4 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for June, 1931, is 103.6 as compared with 102.2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 116.5 on 1st June, 1930.††

At the end of May, 1931, 16.2 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 14.9 per cent. at the end of April, and 10.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1930.†††

* Revue du Travail, April-May, 1931. Brussels.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th June, 1931. The Hague.
‡ International Labour Review, June, 1931. Geneva.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 24th June, 1931. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ La Vie Economique, June, 1931. Berne.
** Trend of Employment, May, 1931, and American Federationist, June, 1931. Washington.
†† The June Employment Situation, 1930. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
††† Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

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

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £13,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 152,000 workpeople and in an increase of £650 in those of 17,500 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. |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 13,750 | 25,500 | £ 400 | £ 950 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | ... | 61,000 | ... | 7,000 |
| All Metal | 2,500 | 20,000 | 125 | 1,650 |
| Textile | ... | 24,000 | ... | 1,400 |
| Other | 1,250 | 21,500 | 125 | 2,100 |
| Total | 17,500 | 152,000 | 650 | 13,100 |

The principal changes in the mining group affected coal miners in North Staffordshire and in Warwickshire, a reduction equivalent to about 1½ per cent. on current wages taking place in the former district, while there was an increase of similar amount in the latter district.

There were reductions in the wages of men employed in the brick, tile, etc. making industry in various districts, amounting generally to 2s. per week for timeworkers, with a proportionate reduction for pieceworkers; the reductions were subject to no man having his rate reduced below the minimum time rate previously operative. In the heavy chemical and allied industries there were reductions amounting generally to ½d. per hour for adult male timeworkers, and to 5 per cent. for pieceworkers.

In the metal group men employed in the steel industry at Sheffield had their consolidated shift war bonus reduced by 2s. 6d. per week or 5d. per shift, the reduction being modified in the case of the lower-paid dural workers by increases in their base rates, varying up to 3d. per shift. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were reduced included bobbin and shuttle makers in England and Wales and iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland.

In the textile group there were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act for the majority of workpeople in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece-goods trade in Northern Ireland, the reductions for adult time workers amounting usually to ¼d. or ½d. per hour. Asbestos workers had their wages reduced by ¼d. per hour, and makers-up and packers at Manchester by amounts varying up to 5s. for men and 2s. 6d. per week for women.

Workpeople affected by reductions in the other industrial groups included road vehicle builders in Scotland, waterworks employees in Lancashire and Cheshire, railway workers in Northern Ireland, municipal employees in various districts in the West Midlands and Middlesex, and building trade operatives at Belfast.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Agriculture | Suffolk | 7 June | Male agricultural workers ... | Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 2s. per week for those 21 and over and of from 8d. to 1s. 9d. per week for those under 21. Minimum rates after change for a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter: 9s. 4d. at 14, increasing each year to 23s. at 21 and over; those 18 and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, cowmen, or shepherds to receive 6s. per week more. |
| Coal Mining | North Staffordshire | 1 June | Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries. | Decrease of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 32 per cent. above basis rates, subject to the subsistence allowances previously granted to lower-paid workers and a minimum gross daily wage of 7s. per shift for able-bodied day-wage men (as previously operative). |
| | Warwickshire ... | 1 June | | Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 44 per cent. above basis rates at the majority of the collieries, and from 38 to 40 at certain other collieries; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per day (to 7s 1¼d. at the majority of the collieries).‡ |
| Heavy Chemical and Allied Industries. | Various districts in Great Britain.§ | Beginning of 2nd complete works week in June. | Adult male timeworkers ... | Standard rate for day labourers reduced to 1s. per hour, and minimum rate for shiftworkers to 1s. 1¼d. per hour, resulting generally in a reduction of ¼d. per hour; rates in excess of the standard or minimum rates to be reduced by an equal amount.§ |
| | | | Youths and boys | Revised scale of hourly rates adopted, varying by age from 2½d. at 14 years to 8½d. at 20. |
| | | | Female workers | Scale of hourly rates adopted, varying by age from 2½d. at 14 years to 4¾d. at 18, and 7½d. at 21 and over. |
| Certain districts in England and Wales.¶ | ... | ... | Pieceworkers | Decrease of 5 per cent.§ |
| | | | Engineering artisans ... | Supplement of 15 per cent. payable on district engineering rates reduced to 10 per cent.¶ |

* 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 reductions under Engineering applied mainly to men employed in railway workshops.
‡ The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.
§ The changes described are in accordance with a Resolution of the Chemical Trade Joint Industrial Council.
¶ Excluding tradesmen and other classes whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.
|| The reduction described was by agreement between the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the United Society of Boiler-makers, and was made in consequence of the reduction in the wages of shiftworkers in the chemical industry (see separate entry), to which the wages of engineering artisans are related by a previous arrangement, the latter provided for a supplement to the district engineering rate so as to maintain an hourly rate 20 per cent. above the minimum shift-rate. The districts affected included Northwich, Runcorn, Widnes, Billingham and Oldbury. Ottawa.

Of the total decrease of £13,100 per week, about £8,200 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils, Trade Boards, or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, including nearly £700 under cost-of-living sliding scales agreed upon by such bodies; about £550 took effect under other scales of this nature; about £750 was the result of arbitration or mediation; £850 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) or on selling prices (iron or steel); and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for nearly £400.

Of the total increase of £650 per week, nearly £550 took effect under sliding scales based on the proceeds of the industry or no selling prices, and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 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 | 1,400 | 241,000 | £ 15 | £ 28,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | ... | 18,500 | ... | 1,250 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ... | 1,000 | 104,000 | 25 | 15,500 |
| Iron and Steel | 62,500 | 50,000 | 1,900 | 5,500 |
| Engineering | ... | 111,000† | ... | 16,600† |
| Other Metal | ... | 85,500 | ... | 10,850 |
| Textile | ... | 305,000 | ... | 35,300 |
| Clothing | 250 | 18,000 | 75 | 1,750 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 1,250 | 11,500 | 90 | 1,950 |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. | 250 | 40,000 | 25 | 8,250 |
| Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ... | 1,100 | 468,000 | 110 | 40,450 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply | 1,100 | 31,500 | 210 | 3,000 |
| Transport | 11,750 | 435,000 | 1,750 | 46,650 |
| Public Administration | 3,250 | 19,000 | 420 | 1,350 |
| Services | 150 | 55,000 | 30 | 9,100 |
| Other | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 84,000 | 2,003,000 | 4,650 | 226,500 |

In the corresponding six months of 1930 there were net increases of £67,700 in the weekly wages of nearly 760,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £102,500 in those of nearly 975,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in June, apart from those affecting agricultural workers in certain areas, where there were increases in the summer hours in respect of which the statutory minimum wages apply.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Explosives and Allied Industries. | Various districts in Great Britain.* | Beginning of 2nd complete works week in June. | Adult male workers† ... Female workers and boys and youths. | Rate for labourers reduced to a uniform standard of 1s. per hour; the wages of workers in receipt of a rate higher than the minimum, and those of pieceworkers, to be reduced by an equivalent amount.† Decrease of 1/4d. per hour.† |
| Flint Glass Making, Cutting, etc. | Stourbridge, London, Glasgow, Manchester, Warrington and Sheffield. | 4 June | Flint glass makers ... Flint glass cutters, etc. ... | Decrease† of 1/4d. per turn. Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 52s. |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Manufacture. | England and Wales‡ | 1st pay period beginning after 29 June. | Men 21 years and over employed in the manufacture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, firebricks, and enamelled sanitary fireclay goods. | Decrease of 2s. per full ordinary week for timeworkers and a proportionate reduction for pieceworkers, with a proviso that no rate shall be reduced below the previous minimum of 46s. for a full ordinary week. |
| Stoneware Pottery Manufacture. | Glasgow and Portobello. | 11 June | Male workers ... | Decreases on current rates of 2 1/2 per cent. for those earning between 50s. and 55s. per week (subject to no rates being reduced below 50s.), of 5 per cent. for those earning between 55s. and 70s. per week (subject to no rate being reduced below 54s.), and of 5 per cent. for those earning more than 70s. per week.† |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture. | North-East Coast Area. | 1 June | Iron puddlers and millmen ... | Increase of 2 1/2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 22 and 19 1/2 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively. |
| | West of Scotland ... | 1 June | Iron puddlers and millmen, and iron and steel sheet millmen. | Decrease of 2 1/2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 37 1/2 per cent. above the standard. |
| | Sheffield ... | First full pay period following 27 June.** | Men employed in open hearth and electric melting departments, rolling mills, forges and press shops, with ancillary men and servicemen. Men employed in crucible steel melting departments. Youths 18 to 21 years of age employed in steel trades generally. | Consolidated shift war bonus of 20s. per week of 6 shifts reduced to 5s. 9d. per shift having their base rates increased as follows: base rates under 5s. 9d. per shift and down to 5s. 5d., 1/4d. per shift; under 5s. 5d. to 5s. 1d., 1d. per shift; under 5s. 1d. to 4s. 9d., 1 1/4d. per shift; under 4s. 9d. to 4s. 5d., 2d. per shift; under 4s. 5d. to 4s. 1d., 2 1/4d. per shift; under 4s. 1d. to 3s. 9d., 3d. per shift.†† Consolidated shift war bonus reduced by 5d. per shift, leaving latter 1s. 9d. per shift, plus 17 1/2 per cent. on date rate and tonnage earnings for productive workers, and 2s. 11d. per shift for data workers, subject to plain time data workers on basis rates under 5s. 9d. per shift receiving the same increases as above.††† Consolidated shift war bonus reduced by 1s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of a base rate of 14s. and under per week, and 2s. 6d. per week for those in receipt of a base rate of over 14s. per week, leaving bonus at 12s. and 13s. per week respectively.†††† |
| Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture. | England and Wales | Pay preceding 1st pay day in July. | Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn:— Men 21 years and over ... Women 18 years and over ... Juveniles ... | Decrease† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: higher skilled, 57s. 6d. per week; lesser skilled, 48s.; labourers, 38s. Decrease† of 6d. per week (23s. to 22s. 6d.). Decrease† of amounts varying according to age from 4d. to 8d. per week for youths and boys, and from 4d. to 5d. per week for girls. |
| | Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn), Lancashire ... Yorkshire ... | Pay preceding 1st pay day in July. | Journeymen shuttle-makers ... Apprentices to shuttle-makers ... Journeymen shuttle-makers ... | Decrease† of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 25 per cent. (1s. 3d. per hour). Decrease† of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 7 1/2 per cent. above such rates. Decrease† of 5 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 28 per cent. above base. Minimum daywork rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 28 per cent. (1s. 2-08d. per hour). |
| Metallic Bedstead Manufacture. | Birmingham and certain other districts.†† | Pay preceding 26 June. | Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade (except male day-workers in receipt of a base rate of 1s. 3d. and under per hour). | Decrease of 5 per cent. on piece rates for male and female pieceworkers and of 2 1/2 per cent. on day rates for male day-workers in receipt of a base rate of over 1s. 3d. per hour, and female day-workers. |
| Farriery | Edinburgh ... | 8 June | Farriers ... | Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: firemen, 1s. 6d. per hour; doormen, 1s. 5 1/2d. per hour. |
| Woolen Manufacture. | Witney ... | 12 or 14 June. | Youths under 21 years and girls under 18 years of age. Male workers ... | Decrease of 5 per cent. on time rates. Cost-of-living wage reduced† from 18s. 9d. to 16s. 3d. per week for those 21 and over, and by amounts varying from 1s. 1d. to 2s. per week for those under 21. |
| Mechanical Cloth (Woven Felt) Manufacture. | Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Ramsbottom and Helmshore. | Pay preceding 1st pay day in July. | Female workers ... | Cost-of-living wage reduced† from 11s. 2d. to 9s. 8d. per week for those 18 and over, and by 11d. or 1s. 2d. per week for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: manufacturing section—men 21 years of age, 22s.; 22 years and over, 24s., plus, in each case, 18s. 3d.; finishing section—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 16s. 3d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 9s. 8d. |
| Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture. | Northern Ireland ... | 12 June | Male workers (except those employed in the Swiss embroidery branch). | Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see Notice of Order on page 287):— Decreases for those employed in Belfast and in districts not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast in time rates of from 1d. to 1 1/2d. per hour and in the piecework basis time rate for workers other than lappers, measurers and sampler-makers of 1/4d. per hour (the rates for workers in other districts remaining unchanged), leaving minimum time rates†† as follows: lappers, 1s. 2d.; 1s. 0 1/2d.; measurers and sampler-makers, 1s. 2 1/2d., 1s. 1 1/2d.; other workers (except apprentices) with not less than two years' employment, 4 1/2d., 4d., at 16, increasing each year to 9 1/2d., 9d. at 21 and over. |
| | | | Female workers:— Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers (except those employed on smoothing and on the making of Bias or French corners on fancy linens). | Decreases in time rates of 1/4d. or 1d. per hour and in the piecework basis time rate of 1/4d. per hour. Minimum time rate after change for workers other than learners, 6d. per hour. New scales of general minimum piece rates fixed, resulting in decreases varying up to about 5 per cent. on previous rates. |

* The reductions described are in accordance with an agreement made between the Chemical and Allied Employers' Federation (Explosives and Allied Section) and the Trade Unions concerned. The amount of reduction for adult male workers varied at different works, ranging up to a maximum of 1/4d. per hour.
† Excluding tradesmen and other classes whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.
‡ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
§ The reductions described took effect under an arrangement made by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries. The reductions did not apply to certain districts (including Peterborough, Birmingham, Bridgwater, Stourbridge and Sheffield) nor to stock brickmakers (mainly in the South-East).
¶ In the case of those earning more than 70s. per week, a further reduction of 5 per cent. is to take effect from the first full pay day in November, subject to no rate being reduced below 65s.
** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
*** This reduction is the first instalment of a general reduction operating in two stages, the second instalment—involving reductions of similar amounts—operating from the first full pay period following 29th August, 1931. The effect of the increases in base rates was to modify the full reduction of 5s. per week due to operate in August for the lowest-paid data workers, who will sustain a net reduction varying, according to base rates, from 2s. to 4s. 6d. per week. It was agreed that there should be no reduction for men receiving a total wage (including bonus) of 6s. 9d. or less per shift.
†† Including Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.
††† The rate quoted first in each case applies to workers employed in the County Borough of the City of Belfast and in districts situate not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast, and the second rate to those employed in other districts.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture. | Northern Ireland ... | 12 June | Hand spinners (male workers) ... | Decrease in the minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of 1/4d. per hour for those 21 and over (the rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged), and in the piecework basis time rate for all workers of 1/4d. per hour, leaving minimum rates* as follows:—time—2 1/4d., 2 1/2d. at under 15, increasing each year to 5 1/4d., 5 1/2d. at 18 and to 10 1/4d., 9 1/2d. at 21 and over; piecework basis time rates, 11 1/4d., 10 1/2d. (See Notice of Order on page 245 of June GAZETTE.) |
| Making-up and Packing. | Manchester ... | Pay period in week ending 23 May. | Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry. | Decreases of from 3s. to 5s. per week for men 21 and over, of from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per week for women 18 and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and juniors. Rates after change: adult male workers—packers and makers-up, 61s. 6d.; competent grey and print cloth lookers, 57s.; assistant grey and print cloth lookers, 53s.; markers-off, stampers and pressers-off, 52s. 3d.; hoistmen, plaiters, cutters and lappers, 48s. 6d.; general warehousemen, 48s.; porters, 47s.; adult female workers with not less than three years' experience—markers-off, 32s. 6d.; cutters, 29s. 9d.; stitchers, plaiters, tiers-up, parcelers and tapers, 28s. 9d.; general hookers of prints and shirtings, 27s. 3d.; dhootie hookers, 26s. |
| Elastic Web Weaving. | Leicester ... | 1st pay day after 19 June. | Male workers ... | Bonus reduced† from 11s. to 10s. 6d. in the £. |
| Asbestos | Great Britain ... | Day following 1st making-up day in June. | Workpeople employed in the asbestos industry. | Decrease† of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: men, 11 1/2d.; women, 7 1/2d. |
| Tailoring | London ... | 1st full pay day after 19 June. | Male pieceworkers (except those employed on scheduled garments). Male timeworkers ... Female timeworkers ... | Decrease of 1/4d. per "log" hour. Rates after change: 1st class shops, 1s. per "log" hour; 2nd and 3rd class shops, 11 1/2d. per "log" hour.† Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: 1st class shops, 1s. 1 1/2d.; other shops, 1s. 9d. Decrease of 1d. or 1 1/2d. per hour. Rates after change: 1st class workers, 1s. 2 1/2d.; 2nd class, 11d.; 3rd class, 7 1/2d.; learners, 6d. |
| Shirt Making | Great Britain ... | 26 June | Cutters ... | Qualifying period after which the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts are payable reduced from five years to four years. (See Notice of Order on page 287.) |
| Baking and Confectionery. | Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey. | 22 June | Bakers and confectioners ... | Decrease† of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovenmen, 64s.; tablehands, 58s.; juniors—18 years, 23s.; 19 years, 28s.; 20 years, 38s. |
| Baking and Confectionery. | Falkirk, Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan districts. | June | Bakers and confectioners ... | New schedule of weekly wages adopted, rates to be 68s. if starting work at 5 a.m., 70s. if starting at 4 a.m., and 74s. if starting at 3 a.m., as compared with rates previously paid varying from 68s. to 76s. per week. |
| | Hamilton ... Vale of Leven, Dumbarton and Helensburgh. | 8 June 29 June | Bakers and confectioners ... Bakers and confectioners ... | Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s. Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s. |
| Furniture Manufacture. | Sheffield ... | 1st full pay day after 3 June. | Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, polishers, upholsterers, carpet planners and fitters. | Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: carpet fitters, 1s. 5d.; other classes, 1s. 7d. (spindle hands, 1d. per hour extra). |
| Road-Vehicle Building. | Various towns in Scotland (excluding Dumfries).† | 1 June | Workpeople employed in the road-vehicle building and wheelwright trades. | Decreases for timeworkers of 1/4d. per hour for skilled men (the rates for vicemen not qualified to do fitting, brush hands, hammermen and labourers remaining unchanged) and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and for pieceworkers, leaving rates as follows:—National minimum rates: bodymakers, cartwrights, finishers, carriage-makers, wheelers, woodcutting machinists, smiths, painters and trimmers, 1s. 5 1/2d.; coach fitters or vicemen, 1s. 4 1/2d.; vicemen not qualified to do fitting, 1s. 2 1/2d.; brush hands and hammermen, 1s. 1 1/2d.; labourers, 1s. 0 1/2d. Special district standard rates: West of Scotland district and Edinburgh district—woodworking branches and smiths, 1s. 7d.; painters and trimmers, 1s. 6 1/2d.; coach fitters, 1s. 5d.; these classes employed on passenger carrying vehicles, 1/4d. per hour more; Dundee district—1/4d. per hour above national minimum rate (except labourers).†† |
| Building | Belfast ... | 1 June | Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters. | Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 8 1/2d. to 1s. 8d.). |
| | Ballymena ... Larne ... | 1 June 1 June | Joiners, plumbers and painters ... Bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters and joiners, slaters, plumbers, and painters. | Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 6d. per hour. Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rate after change, 1s. 7d. per hour. |
| Waterworks Undertakings. | Certain undertakings in Lancashire and Cheshire.† | 1st pay week after 5 June. | Adult male manual workers ... | Decrease of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: Industrial Areas—labourers, 1s. 1d.; pipe fitters, 1s. 3d.; enginemen, 1s. 3 1/2d.; stokers, 1s. 2 1/2d.; engine cleaners, 1s. 1 1/2d. Rural Areas and small Urban Areas—varying lower rates.†† |
| Passenger Road Transport Services. | Various districts in Scotland.** | Beginning of pay week in which 22 June falls. | Drivers and conductors ... | Scales of hourly rates adopted as follows: Glasgow and Edinburgh depots—drivers, present employees, 1s. 2 1/2d. to 1s. 4 1/2d.; new employees, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; male conductors, present employees, 1s. 0 1/2d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.; new employees, 1 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/2d.; female conductors, 7d. to 7 1/2d. Pitlochry, Aberfeldy, Perth, Aberdeen Area and West thereof: drivers, 11 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/2d.; female conductors, 6 1/2d. to 7d. Other areas: drivers, 1s. 0 1/2d. to 1s. 2 1/2d.; male conductors, 11d. to 1s. 1d. (juniors 7d. to 10d.); female conductors, 6 1/2d. to 7d.** |
| Commercial Road Transport. | Dundee ... | 1 June | Commercial road carters (excluding those employed by Railway Contractors). | Decrease of 1s. per week. Weekly rates after change: one-horse carters, 49s.; two-horse carters, 51s. |

* The rate quoted first in each case applies to workers employed within the area of the County Borough of the City of Belfast, and the second rate to workers employed in other areas.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ Viz., military dress uniforms excluding khaki; naval frock and dress uniforms; hunt coats and hunt riding breeches; frock and dress coats; and court and diplomatic garments.
§ The reduction took effect under an arbitration award to which the Association of London Master Tailors and the National Federation of Merchant Tailors were parties, with the trade unions concerned.
¶ The reductions described took effect under an agreement made between the Scottish National Vehicle Builders' Association, the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. At Dumfries, which was not affected, wages are regulated by the agreements of the Joint Wages Board which covers England. Further reductions of the same amounts are to take effect from 1st December, 1931. The West of Scotland district comprises Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire; the Edinburgh district includes the counties of Linlithgow, Midlothian, East Lothian, and Fife south of a line drawn from Kinross to Leven; the Dundee district comprises Angus and Perthshire.
** The reduction described was the result of an agreement made by the District Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry. The rates of wages resulting are stabilised up to 31st December, 1931. The undertakings affected include: Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dinkfield District Joint Committee, Bacup, Barrow-in-Furness, Birkenhead, Bolton, Bury and District Joint Water Board, Darwen, Heywood and Middleton Water Board, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Nelson, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, St. Helens, Salford, Stockport, Warrington, West Cheshire Water Board (from 1st July).
*** The scales of rates described are embodied in an agreement made between the principal Company operating in Scotland and its subsidiaries, and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The maximum rates shown for males are generally reached after 2 years' service, the rate increasing each six months, while for females the maximum is reached after one year. Rates 1/4d. per hour less than those shown above for Other Areas will operate for drivers up to 30th November for one service (i.e., Midland Bus Services, Ltd.).

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which Change took effect. | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.) |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Railway Service. | Northern Ireland (except Belfast and County Down Railway).* | 9 May | Conciliation grades Station masters and goods agents, male and female clerks and supervisors. | Deduction of 4½ per cent. from all earnings, subject to such deduction not reducing earnings below 40s. per week.* Deduction of 2½ per cent. from all earnings, and a further deduction of 1½ per cent. in respect of salaries in excess of £100 per annum.* |
| Lighthouse Authority. | England, Wales and the Channel Islands. | 26 May | Lamp-lighters and fog-signal drivers employed by the Corporation of Trinity House. | Increase of 2d. per day in basic rates. Rates after change: lamp-lighters and senior light and fog-signal drivers, 5s. 1d. per day; junior light and fog-signal drivers, 4s. 10d. per day, plus, in each case, the current Civil Service cost-of-living bonus. (See Notice of Industrial Court Decision on page 245 of JUNE GAZETTE.) |
| National Government. | London and surrounding districts. | 1st pay (after 9 June). | Labourers, etc., employed in Royal Parks and Gardens. | Weekly basis rates fixed to include the following:—labourers, 31s. 6d.; leading men and assistant propagators, 33s. 6d.; artificers, 35s. 6d., increasing 1s. 6d. per week each year to 40s.; basis rates in Outer London Area to be 2s. less in each case, and all rates subject to Civil Service cost-of-living bonus. (See Notice of Industrial Court Decisions on page 286.) |
| Local Government (Non-Trading Services). | West Riding of Yorkshire. | 1 April | Labourers employed on County Council highways. | New rates adopted of 11d. and 1s. 0½d. per hour varying according to area. |
| | Certain authorities in the West Midlands Area.† | 1st pay day in July.‡ | Able-bodied male manual workers | Decrease of 1s. 3½d. per week for Zone A1 areas, of 1s. 3d. per week for Zone A2, of 1s. 2d. per week for Zone B1, of 1s. 1d. per week for Zone B2, of 1s. per week for Zone B3, of 11d. per week for Zone C1, and of 10d. per week for Zone C2. Scheduled minimum rates after change for general labourers and scavengers: Zone A1 areas, 49s. 3½d.; Zone A2, 47s. 11½d.; Zone B1, 45s. 4d.; Zone B2, 42s. 8½d.; Zone B3, 40s. 1½d.; Zone C1, 35s. 6½d.; Zone C2, 32s. 1½d.‡ |
| Leather, etc. | Certain authorities in Middlesex.§ | 1 June | Able-bodied male manual workers | Decrease of 1s. per week. Scheduled minimum rates after change for dust collectors, labourers, etc.: Zone I, 54s. 6d.; Zone II, 52s. 3d.; Zone III, 49s. 6d.‡ |
| | Dumbartonshire ... | 15 May | Roadmen employed by County Council. | Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (50s. to 52s. 6d.). |
| Retail Co-operative Societies. | Bradford, Halifax, Retford, Rochdale, Todmorden and District. | 1st pay day in June. | Buffalo picker makers, tanners, and skip makers. | Decrease of ¼d. per hour for time-workers and of 7½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: skilled men 1s. 1½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 0½d.; unskilled, 11½d. |
| | Lancashire, Cheshire and parts of Staffordshire.¶ | 1st pay day in week beginning 15 June. | All employees except branch managers. | Decrease of 2½ per cent. on minimum rates for those 21 and over, and of 5 per cent. for those under 21. Minimum rates after change: males—11s. 9d. at 14, increasing each year to 40s. at 20; females—10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 32s. 3d. at 20; adult assistants: males—55s. 6d. at 21 to 62s. 6d. at 23; females—34s. 9d.; dressmakers and milliners, 10s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 34s. 3d. at 21; clerks: males—55s. 6d. at 21 to 62s. 6d. at 23; females—35s. 9d. at 21, 33s. 6d. at 22; charge clerks: males—68s. 3d.; females, 5s. over rate for age; branch managers, 42s. 6d. (of buyers, 48s. 3d.); head warehousemen, 69s. 3d.; warehousemen—53s. 6d. at 21, 58s. 6d. at 22; porters, caretakers, etc., 53s. 9d. Revised scale of wages adopted based on weekly sales, involving the introduction of lower rates for sales below £80 in grocery branches and £50 in butchery branches, the rates for higher sales in these departments and for all other departments remaining unchanged. |

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1931.

| Industry. | Locality. | Date | Classes of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| Agriculture | Dorset | 7 June | Male workers | Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable, fixed at 53½ in summer and 48 in winter instead of 51 in summer and 48 in winter as previously. |
| | Hampshire and Isle of Wight. | 21 June | Male workers | Hours in respect of which the minimum weekly rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, are payable, fixed at 53½ in summer and 48 in winter instead of 51 in summer and 48 in winter as previously. |

* The deductions described were the result of a decision made by the Irish Railway Wages Board. They are to remain in operation for a period of 12 months from the date shown.
† The reductions described are in accordance with a recommendation made by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. The rates of wages resulting are stabilised up to 31st March, 1932. The Authorities affected include: Zone A1: Birmingham. Zone A2: Burton-on-Trent, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Wolverhampton. Zone B1: Bilston, Cannock, Coseley, Kenilworth, Leamington Spa, Tipton. Zone B2: Audley, Brierley Hill, Leek, Lichfield, Lye and Wollescote, Stone, Warwick. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the scheduled minimum.
‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.
§ The reduction described is in accordance with a recommendation made by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council. The rates of wages resulting are stabilised up to 30th November, 1931. The Authorities affected include: Zone I: Willesden, Wembley, Friern Barnet. Zone II: Twickenham. Zone III: Feltham (week commencing 26th June). The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the scheduled minimum.
¶ The reductions described took effect under an award of the Independent Chairman of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service to which the North-Western Sectional Wages Council of the Co-operative Union, Ltd., the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, and the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers were parties. It was provided that nothing in the award should reduce higher wages or better conditions of service by more than the difference between the rates set out in the award and the rates set out in the agreement of June 1923.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

| Product and District. | Price according to last Audit.* | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | Period covered by last Audit. | Average selling price per ton. | Previous Audit. | A year ago. |
| Pig Iron: | 1931. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.) | Mar.-Apr. | 66 5 | - 0 9½ | - 9 2½ |
| Lincolnshire ... | Jan.-Mar. | 63 0½ | + 0 4½ | - 1 8½ |
| West of Scotland ... | Jan.-Mar. | 74 2 | - 1 9 | - 4 3 |
| Manufactured Iron (Bars.) | Mar.-Apr. | 186 3½ | + 6 4½ | + 3 1 |
| West of Scotland... (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.) | Mar.-Apr. | 207 2½ | - 1 10½ | - 3 9½ |
| Steel South-West Wales (steel tin bars.) | Jan.-Mar. | 97 4 | - 8 2½ | + 26 10½ |

The effect of the variations in prices upon wages was as follows:—

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in a reduction in May of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in an increase in May of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in May of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this did not apply to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925.

As regards manufactured iron the ascertainment for North of England resulted in an increase in June of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast Area, whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a decrease in June of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen and iron and steel sheet millmen in that area.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment resulted in a decrease in May of 2½ per cent. on standard rates.

Further details of the above changes will be found on page 237 of the JUNE GAZETTE and page 278 of the present issue.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 23, as compared with 33 in the previous month and 33 in June, 1930. In these new disputes about 12,600 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 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 3,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 41, involving about 18,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, of about 116,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in June 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 ... | 6 | 5 | 11 | 13,300 | 66,000 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1,300 | 8,000 |
| Textile ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2,500 | 36,000 |
| Other ... | 5 | 10 | 15 | 1,300 | 6,000 |
| Total, June, 1931 ... | 18 | 23 | 41 | 18,400 | 116,000 |
| Total, May, 1931 ... | 20† | 33 | 53† | 17,300† | 185,000† |
| Total, June, 1930 ... | 12 | 33 | 45 | 52,300‡ | 429,000‡ |

Causes.—Of the 23 disputes beginning in June, 8, directly involving 10,700 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly

involving 2,900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1930 AND 1931.¶

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

| Industry Group. | January to June, 1930. | | | January to June, 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 ... | 80 | 35,900 | 127,000 | 81 | 205,800 | 2,321,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying ... | 4 | 300 | 4,000 | 5 | 200 | 4,000 |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ... | 3 | 400 | 4,000 | 8 | 800 | 17,000 |
| Chemical ... | 3 | 500 | 3,000 | 4 | 800 | 2,000 |
| Engineering ... | 5 | 400 | 3,000 | 3 | 300 | 8,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 14 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 4 | 200 | 4,000 |
| Other Metal ... | 19 | 1,600 | 13,000 | 19 | 2,500 | 20,000 |
| Textile ... | 27 | 125,100 | 3,275,000† | 19 | 130,900 | 2,951,000 |
| Clothing ... | 7 | 300 | 1,000 | 10 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco ... | 2 | 500 | 2,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... | 15 | 2,800 | 28,000 | 4 | 1,400 | 26,000 |
| Paper, Printing, etc. ... | 2 | 400 | 6,000 | 4 | 400 | 1,000 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... | 24 | 2,700 | 32,000 | 29 | 8,500 | 120,000 |
| Transport ... | 13 | 4,700 | 23,000 | 10 | 4,500 | 11,500 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... | 1 | 3,300 | 50,000 | 3 | 100 | 500 |
| Other ... | 5 | 600 | 5,000 | 8 | 600 | 11,000 |
| Total ... | 224 | 182,500 | 3,590,000† | 211 | 357,500 | 5,499,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 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—Wigan (near) | 1,370 | ... | 4 May and 25 June | 30 June | Against proposed reduction in tonnage rate at one pit; followed by sympathetic stoppage at other pits belonging to the same employer. | Work resumed on old terms. |
| Colliery workpeople—Wakefield (near). | 1,345 | ... | 12 May | 2 June | Dispute arising out of the election of a checkweigher by the men. | Amicable settlement effected. |
| Colliery workpeople—Cumberland | 8,000 | 1,300 | 24 June | ... | Against enforcement of reduction in wages recommended by the Coal Mines National Industrial Board. | No settlement reported. |
| BRICK INDUSTRY:— | | | | | | |
| Brickyard workers—Horsham, Sussex (near). | 281 | ... | 11 March | 1 June | Against proposed reduction in wages. | Some workpeople replaced; work resumed at reduced rates by others. |
| CHEMICAL, ETC. INDUSTRIES:— | | | | | | |
| Dye workers—Grangemouth ... | 500 | ... | 8 June | 9 June | Against reduction in wages. | Reduction accepted. |
| TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— | | | | | | |
| Tinplate millmen, etc.—Llanelli ... | 500 | ... | 29 June | 10 July | Dispute as to number of men to be employed when additional mills were restarted. | Restarting of additional mills suspended pending negotiations. |
| LACE INDUSTRY:— | | | | | | |
| Lace curtain workers—Ayrshire, Nottinghamshire and Glasgow. | 2,200 | ... | 15 June | ... | Against proposed reduction in wages. | No settlement reported. |

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figures.
‡ A dispute was in progress in June, 1930, in the wool textile industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire, involving about 40,000 workpeople in that month.
§ 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, very slight.
¶ 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.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| All Items included | ... | ... | 47% |
| Food only | ... | ... | 30% |

FOOD.

At 1st July there was a seasonal rise in the average level of the retail prices of food, due to displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices. There was little change in the general level of prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 30 per cent. at 1st July, 1931, as compared with 27 per cent. at 1st June, 1931, and 41 per cent. at 1st July, 1930.

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

| Article. | Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1/4d.) | | | Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1931, as compared with | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | July, 1914. | 1st June, 1931. | 1st July, 1931. | July, 1931. | 1st June, 1931. |
| Beef, British— | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Ribs ... | 0 10 | 1 3 1/2 | 1 3 1/2 | + 0 5 1/2 | ... |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 6 1/2 | 0 8 1/2 | 0 8 1/2 | + 0 2 | ... |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 0 7 1/2 | 0 9 1/2 | 0 9 1/2 | + 0 2 1/2 | ... |
| Thin Flank ... | 0 4 1/2 | 0 5 | 0 5 | + 0 0 1/2 | ... |
| Mutton, British— | | | | | |
| Legs ... | 0 10 1/2 | 1 5 1/2 | 1 5 1/2 | + 0 6 1/2 | ... |
| Breast ... | 0 6 1/2 | 0 9 1/2 | 0 9 1/2 | + 0 2 1/2 | ... |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | | |
| Legs ... | 0 6 1/2 | 0 10 | 0 10 | + 0 3 1/2 | ... |
| Breast ... | 0 4 | 0 4 1/2 | 0 4 1/2 | + 0 0 1/2 | ... |
| Bacon (streaky)* | 0 11 1/2 | 0 11 1/2 | 0 11 | - 0 0 1/2 | - 0 0 1/2 |
| Flour ... per 7 lb. | 0 10 1/2 | 0 11 1/2 | 0 11 1/2 | + 0 0 1/2 | ... |
| Bread ... per 4 lb. | 0 5 1/2 | 0 7 | 0 7 | + 0 1 1/2 | ... |
| Tea ... | 0 6 1/2 | 1 10 1/2 | 1 10 | + 0 3 1/2 | - 0 0 1/2 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 0 2 | 0 2 1/2 | 0 2 1/2 | + 0 0 1/2 | ... |
| Milk ... per quart | 0 3 1/2 | 0 5 | 0 5 1/2 | + 0 2 1/2 | ... |
| Butter— | | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 1 2 1/2 | 1 4 1/2 | 1 4 1/2 | + 0 1 1/2 | - 0 0 1/2 |
| Salt ... | 1 2 1/2 | 1 5 | 1 2 1/2 | + 0 0 1/2 | - 0 0 1/2 |
| Cheese† ... | 0 8 1/2 | 0 10 1/2 | 0 10 | + 0 1 1/2 | - 0 0 1/2 |
| Margarine ... | 0 7 | 0 7 1/2 | 0 7 | ... | ... |
| Eggs (fresh) ... each | 0 1 1/2 | 0 1 1/2 | 0 1 1/2 | ... | ... |
| Potatoes ... per 7 lb. | 0 4 1/2 | 0 8 1/2 | 1 0 | + 0 7 1/2 | + 0 3 1/2 |

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

| Article. | Average Percentage Increase at 1st July, 1931, as compared with July, 1914. | | | Corresponding General Average for 1st June, 1931. |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| | Large Towns (Populations over 50,000). | Small Towns and Villages. | General Average. | |
| Beef, British— | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Ribs ... | 60 | 59 | 60 | 59 |
| Thin Flank ... | 29 | 31 | 30 | 29 |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen— | | | | |
| Ribs ... | 29 | 34 | 31 | 31 |
| Thin Flank ... | -1 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| Mutton, British— | | | | |
| Legs ... | 66 | 68 | 67 | 66 |
| Breast ... | 42 | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| Mutton, Frozen— | | | | |
| Legs ... | 52 | 47 | 49 | 48 |
| Breast ... | 3 | 12 | 8 | 9 |
| Bacon (streaky)* | -2 | ... | 100 | 102 |
| Flour ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Bread ... | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Tea ... | 13 | 28 | 20 | 21 |
| Sugar (granulated) ... | 27 | 18 | 23 | 23 |
| Milk ... | 58 | 64 | 61 | 62 |
| Butter— | | | | |
| Fresh ... | 8 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| Salt ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Cheese† ... | 14 | 16 | 15 | 19 |
| Margarine ... | 1 | -3 | -1 | 1 |
| Eggs (fresh) ... | 9 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Potatoes ... | 162 | 135 | 148 | 78 |
| All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 27 |

* 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 July, 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 July 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 approximately 95 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st July averaged about the same as a month earlier and between 75 and 80 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 July, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 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 July, 1931, is approximately 47 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 45 per cent. at 1st June, 1931, and 55 per cent. at 1st July, 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:—

| Month (beginning of) | Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 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 |
| Apr. ... | 132 | 133 | 82 | 74 | 73 | 75 | 68 | 65 | 64 | 62 | 67 | 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 | ... |
| Sept. ... | 161 | 120 | 79 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 57 | ... |
| Oct. ... | 164 | 110 | 78 | 75 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 56 | ... |
| 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 (3 1/2d. 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, 1927. | July, 1928. | July, 1929. | July, 1930. | Rise. | Date. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | Per cent. 59 | Per cent. 57 | Per cent. 49 | Per cent. 41 | Per cent. 30 | 1931. 1 July |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | May |
| Czechoslovakia ... | 53 | 53 | 49 | 37 | 23 | Apr. |
| Denmark ... | 47 | 44 | 40 | 32 | 26 | Jan. |
| Egypt (Cairo)† ... | 965 | 1,016 | 979 | 837 | 720 | May |
| Finland ... | ... | ... | 522 | 503 | 526† | June |
| France (Paris)† ... | ... | ... | 503* | 514** | 607† | May |
| Germany (other towns) ... | ... | ... | 54 | 56 | 46 | 31 |
| Italy ... | 440 | 416 | 458 | 407 | 349 | May |
| Norway ... | 75 | 73 | 57 | 51 | 37 | June |
| Spain (Madrid)† ... | 84 | 73 | 77 | 80 | 94 | Mar. |
| Sweden† ... | 64 | 65 | 73 | 72 | 79 | Mar. |
| Switzerland ... | 57 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 41 | May |
| United States ... | 50 | 50 | 55 | 41 | 19 | May |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | 52 | 52 | 60 | 47 | 29 | May |
| Canada ... | 49 | 47 | 50 | 49 | 11 | June |
| India (Bombay): Native families ... | 54 | 43 | 45 | 36 | 1 | June |
| Irish Free State ... | 66 | 66 | 66 | 56 | 39 | May |
| New Zealand ... | 44 | 46 | 46 | 43 | 25 | May |
| South Africa ... | 19 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 8 | May |

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, 1927. | July, 1928. | July, 1929. | July, 1930. | Rise. | Date. |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ... | A,B,C,D,E | Per cent. 66 | Per cent. 65 | Per cent. 61 | Per cent. 55 | Per cent. 47 | 1931. 1 July |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| Belgium ... | A,C,D,E | 690 | 711 | 771 | 769 | 703 | May |
| Czechoslovakia (Prague) ... | A,B,C,D,E | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 3 | May |
| Denmark ... | A,B,C,D,E | 76 | 76 | 73 | 65 | 57 | Apr. |
| Egypt (Cairo) ... | A,B,C,E | 51 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 42 | Mar. |
| Finland ... | A,B,C,D,E | 1,081 | 1,113 | 1,101 | 1,008 | 920 | May |
| France (Paris) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 407† | 419† | 455† | 492† | 489 | 2nd Qr. |
| Germany ... | A,B,C,D,E | 50 | 53 | 54 | 49 | 38 | June |
| Holland (Amsterdam) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 67§ | 70§ | 69§ | 62§ | 54 | Mar. |
| Italy (Milan) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 448 | 426 | 442 | 431 | 397 | Apr. |
| " (Rome) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 403 | 387 | 407 | 400 | 355 | Feb. |
| Norway ... | A,B,C,D,E | 103 | 93 | 80 | 75 | 66 | June |
| Poland (Warsaw) ... | A,B,C,D,E | 18 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 7 | June |
| Sweden ... | A,B,C,D,E | 69 | 73 | 69 | 64 | 58 | July |
| Switzerland ... | A,B,C,D | 60 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 50 | May |
| United States ... | A,B,C,D,E | 73§ | 70§ | 70§ | 67§ | 61 | Dec.'30 |
| BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. | | | | | | | |
| Australia ... | A,B,C,D,E | 46† | 47† | 50† | ... | 41 | 3rd Qr.'30 |
| Canada ... | A,B,C,D,E | 55 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 39 | June |
| India (Bombay): Native families ... | A,B,C,D | 56 | 47 | 48 | 40 | 9 | June |
| Irish Free State ... | A,B,C,D,E | 71 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 56 | May |
| New Zealand ... | A,B,C,D,E | 61 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 48 | May |
| South Africa ... | A,B,C,D,E | 32 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 25 | May |

* 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 converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.
 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
 ‡ New series.
 § Figure for June.
 ¶ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
 * Figure for August.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during June, 1931, as killed in the course of their employment was 153, as compared with 135 in the previous month and with 138* in June, 1930. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1931, numbered 31, as compared with 43 in the previous month and with 37 in June, 1930.

| RAILWAY SERVICE. | | FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued). | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Brakemen and Goods Guards ... | 5 | Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft... | 5 |
| Engine Drivers and Motor-men ... | 2 | Other Metal Trades | 4 |
| Firemen ... | 1 | Shipbuilding | 2 |
| Guards (Passenger) ... | 1 | Wood | 3 |
| Permanent Way Men ... | 2 | Gas ... | 4 |
| Porters ... | 1 | Electric Generating Stations | 1 |
| Shunters ... | 1 | Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. | 8 |
| Mechanics ... | ... | Chemicals, etc. | 12 |
| Labourers ... | ... | Food and Drink | 2 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 1 | Paper, Printing, etc. | 1 |
| Contractors' Servants ... | ... | Tanning, Currying, etc. | ... |
| | | Rubber Trades | ... |

POOR RELIEF IN JUNE.

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

THE statistics below relate to the County of London and to those County Boroughs in England and Wales and Burghs in Scotland having an estimated population exceeding 100,000.

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in June, 1931, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 551,710, or 1.5 per cent. less than in the previous month but 9.6 per cent. more than in June, 1930. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 332, 337 and 303 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in June, 1931, was 457,490, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. as compared with May, 1931, but an increase of 6.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 94,220, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 25.9 per cent. as compared with June, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in June numbered 104,695, or 3.3 per cent. less than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 447,015, or 1.0 per cent. less than in the previous month.

Of the forty-seven areas, twenty-two showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, as compared with the previous month, while twenty-three showed small increases; in two areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1930, of the forty-seven areas nine showed small decreases, while thirty-eight showed increases, the most noteworthy being Glasgow (147 per 10,000) and Manchester (128 per 10,000).

| | Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in June, 1931. | | | Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | | | | | |
| ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | | | |
| County of London | 40,512 | 85,108 | 125,620 | 284 | - 13 | - 27 |
| Birkenhead ... | 892 | 4,075 | 4,967 | 315 | + 4 | + 44 |
| Birmingham ... | 5,331 | 12,982 | 18,313 | 189 | - 5 | + 10 |
| Blackburn ... | 825 | 2,304 | 3,129 | 250 | - 9 | + 7 |
| Bolton ... | 866 | 2,445 | 3,311 | 182 | + 2 | + 13 |
| Bradford ... | 1,238 | 6,176 | 7,414 | 256 | + 2 | + 13 |
| Brighton ... | 1,077 | 1,798 | 2,875 | 195 | - 6 | - 9 |
| Bristol ... | 2,130 | 5,979 | 8,109 | 207 | - 4 | + 4 |
| Burnley ... | 522 | 1,619 | 2,141 | 214 | + 3 | - 23 |
| Cardiff ... | 1,565 | 6,909 | 8,474 | 378 | + 1 | + 19 |
| Coventry ... | 453 | 1,474 | 1,927 | 119 | + 2 | + 9 |
| Croydon ... | 1,092 | 1,663 | 2,755 | 124 | + 5 | + 11 |
| Derby ... | 578 | 6,176 | 6,754 | 480 | - 8 | + 110 |
| East Ham ... | 651 | 2,485 | 3,136 | 212 | + 4 | + 29 |
| Gateshead ... | 739 | 6,186 | 6,925 | 565 | + 12 | + 87 |
| Huddersfield ... | 509 | 1,318 | 1,827 | 122 | + 4 | + 19 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull | 1,712 | 14,995 | 16,707 | 557 | - 8 | + 57 |
| Leeds ... | 2,767 | 10,921 | 13,688 | 286 | + 3 | + 23 |
| Liverpool ... | 790 | 4,222 | 5,012 | 204 | + 8 | + 11 |
| Liverpool ... | 7,459 | 39,141 | 46,600 | 536 | - 3 | + 107 |
| Manchester ... | 3,770 | 28,569 | 32,339 | 433 | + 3 | + 128 |
| Middlesbrough ... | 550 | 3,314 | 3,874 | 292 | - 2 | - 6 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | 980 | 12,724 | 13,704 | 482 | - 8 | + 78 |
| Norwich ... | 898 | 4,613 | 5,511 | 439 | - 13 | + 23 |
| Nottingham ... | 1,773 | 8,085 | 9,858 | 369 | - 8 | + 33 |
| Oldham ... | 940 | 1,200 | 2,140 | 150 | + 4 | + 22 |
| Plymouth ... | 535 | 5,287 | 5,822 | 273 | - 6 | + 8 |
| Portsmouth ... | 1,359 | 2,112 | 3,471 | 133 | - 5 | - 8 |
| Preston ... | 653 | 661 | 1,314 | 104 | + 4 | + 23 |
| St. Helens ... | 512 | 3,528 | 4,040 | 370 | + 10 | - 36 |
| Salford ... | 1,722 | 4,117 | 5,839 | 248 | - 8 | - 25 |
| Sheffield ... | 1,872 | 25,920 | 27,792 | 536 | + 1 | + 114 |
| Southampton ... | 1,505 | 2,434 | 3,739 | 217 | + 4 | + 11 |
| South Shields ... | 752 | 1,192 | 1,444 | 126 | + 1 | + 16 |
| Stockport ... | 592 | 1,035 | 1,627 | 127 | - 1 | - 17 |
| Stoke-on-Trent ... | 1,728 | 5,084 | 6,812 | 244 | + 3 | + 11 |
| Sunderland ... | 916 | 7,947 | 8,863 | 482 | + 2 | + 57 |
| Swansea ... | 693 | 5,327 | 6,020 | 370 | + 6 | + 38 |
| Walsall ... | 251 | 996 | 1,247 | 123 | - 1 | + 9 |
| West Ham ... | 620 | 3,313 | 3,933 | 393 | - 23 | + 6 |
| West Ham ... | 2,329 | 10,116 | 12,445 | 405 | + 3 | + 71 |
| Wolverhampton ... | 612 | 1,674 | 2,286 | 170 | + 4 | + 11 |
| Total of the above-named County Boroughs ... | 56,827 | 275,043 | 331,870 | 321 | - 1 | + 40 |
| Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ... | 97,339 | 360,151 | 457,490 | 309 | - 5 | + 19 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| Glasgow ... | 5,032 | 66,545 | 71,577 | 666 | - 3 | + 147 |
| Edinburgh ... | 1,259 | 14,435 | 15,694 | 367 | - 20 | + 49 |
| Dundee ... | 656 | 3,325 | 3,981 | 238 | ... | + 71 |
| Aberdeen ... | 409 | 2,559 | 2,968 | 188 | + 1 | + 12 |
| Total for the above Scottish Burghs | 7,356 | 86,864 | 94,220 | 516 | - 6 | + 106 |
| TOTAL for above 47 areas in June, 1931 ... | 104,695 | 447,015 | 551,710 | 332 | - 5 | + 29 |

* 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.

† 27th June in England and Wales (excluding London), 6th June in London, and 15th June in Scotland.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

SECOND 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 second 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 Alterations to Existing Buildings. | |

SECOND QUARTER OF 1931.

| ENGLAND AND WALES— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Northern Counties (917,000) | 398,800 | 2,800 | 22,600 | 40,500 | 124,800 | 589,500 |
| Yorkshire (2,334,000) | 1,707,600 | 125,900 | 91,200 | 381,500 | 234,100 | 2,540,300 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire (2,988,000) | 886,300 | 44,900 | 327,200 | 301,100 | 202,900 | 1,762,400 |
| North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000) | 1,290,700 | 137,200 | 122,800 | 202,200 | 329,000 | 2,081,900 |
| South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000) | 503,900 | 25,100 | 55,900 | 85,800 | 114,100 | 784,800 |
| Outer London* (2,203,000) | 3,440,300 | 189,400 | 374,000 | 571,400 | 416,900 | 4,992,000 |
| South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000) | 997,500 | 39,800 | 104,300 | 95,800 | 202,400 | 1,439,800 |
| South-Western Counties (433,000) | 308,200 | 2,500 | 62,200 | 24,700 | 58,300 | 455,900 |
| Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000) | 190,400 | 20,100 | 24,600 | 12,200 | 30,300 | 277,600 |
| SCOTLAND (2,147,000) | 1,119,700 | 71,300 | 57,900 | 181,600 | 428,800 | 1,859,300 |
| Total (16,423,000) | 10,843,400 | 659,000 | 1,242,700 | 1,896,800 | 2,141,600 | 16,783,500 |

SECOND QUARTER OF 1930.

| ENGLAND AND WALES— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Northern Counties (917,000) | 558,900 | 12,400 | 102,100 | 126,100 | 74,200 | 873,700 |
| Yorkshire (2,334,000) | 1,147,400 | 104,300 | 109,800 | 353,500 | 278,900 | 1,993,900 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire (2,988,000) | 897,700 | 147,000 | 61,900 | 134,600 | 331,600 | 1,572,800 |
| North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000) | 3,326,700 | 321,800 | 183,800 | 342,800 | 467,600 | 4,642,700 |
| South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000) | 492,100 | 66,900 | 88,700 | 53,200 | 134,700 | 835,600 |
| Outer London* (2,203,000) | 3,977,900 | 326,900 | 415,100 | 177,800 | 516,700 | 5,414,400 |
| South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000) | 1,291,800 | 51,800 | 102,400 | 55,600 | 402,500 | 1,904,100 |
| South-Western Counties (433,000) | 288,800 | 3,200 | 34,100 | 15,800 | 73,000 | 414,900 |
| Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000) | 217,500 | 3,400 | 23,800 | 114,600 | 52,700 | 412,000 |
| SCOTLAND (2,147,000) | 960,100 | 74,700 | 70,900 | 398,900 | 526,400 | 2,031,000 |
| Total (16,423,000) | 13,158,900 | 1,112,400 | 1,192,600 | 1,772,900 | 2,858,300 | 20,095,100 |

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

| Destination. | Applica-tions Approved in June, 1931. | Total Applications Approved. | | Departures in June, 1931. | Total Departures. | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | 1922 to 1930. | Jan.-to June, 1931. | | 1922 to 1930. | Jan.-to June, 1931. |
| Australia ... | 37 | 172,620 | 153 | 33 | 171,938 | 127 |
| Canada ... | 144 | 131,357 | 1,815 | 227 | 126,608 | 1,130 |
| New Zealand ... | 22 | 45,246 | 297 | 24 | 44,198 | 295 |
| Africa and other parts of Empire | 3 | 1,159 | 21 | 4 | 978 | 30 |
| Total ... | 206 | 350,382 | 2,286 | 288 | 343,722 | 1,582 |

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

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—ERRONEOUS CERTIFICATE—REASONABLE CAUSE FOR FAILURE TO MAKE A CLAIM.

A WORKMAN had been in the service of the respondents as an operative cotton spinner for seventeen years, to June, 1928. His employment ceased on 13th June, 1928, on which day the respondents' works were closed. On 24th July, 1929, he applied for and obtained a certificate of disablement from the certifying surgeon of the district. This certificate contained two errors: it certified the wrong disease, and the date of disablement was not specified. The employers repudiated liability, upon which an application was made to the certifying surgeon for a further certificate. This time the certificate contained a proper description of the industrial disease, but specified the date of disablement as "the 22nd day of 1929." In January, 1930, the certificate was again amended to read "22nd day of May, 1929," thus fixing the date of disablement.

Section 14 (1) (b) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides that the failure to make a claim within the period stated in Section 14 (1) (i.e., six months from the date of disablement) shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

Lord Blanesburgh, in giving judgment, said that, taking the claim as made on the certificate dated January, 1930, it was outside the six months from the date of disablement, namely, 22nd May, 1929. Accordingly the only question was whether there had been a reasonable excuse for not making the claim within the period specified.

He did not say that there was not difficulty, but at the same time he had come, with reasonable satisfaction, to the opinion that there was enough to hold that there was a reasonable excuse. He was content to believe that the certifying surgeon appointed by the Government, in so far as professional skill was concerned, adequately filled his post; but as the filler up of a form he had shown himself a blunderer. He filled up the first certificate with a name of a disease which was not an industrial disease, and he left it doubtful whether he was fixing the date of disablement or not. In the second certificate he put the date of disablement as "the 22nd day of 1929," and he took nearly two months to insert the word "May."

Nor was the trade union agent who conducted the case for the appellant much better. He accepted the first useless certificate as if it was good, and sent it to the employers. When he got it back again he realised it was bad; but for no real reason put off the fresh examination with a view to a fresh certificate from 1st September to 19th November. It was that unexplained delay that lost him his client's case in the Courts below. He was only able to get over it by the consideration that, after all, on 19th November there was still time, and the certificate might have been filled up in five minutes by the certifying surgeon, in which case there could have been made a claim in time.

From that delay he (Lord Blanesburgh) did not think the appellant should be held to blame. He therefore came to the conclusion that here it was possible to say that the case fell within the words of 14 (1) (b). He was not sorry to reach that result, because it was certain on the evidence that this man caught the severe disease from which he was suffering owing to the exposure to which he was subjected in the works of the respondents and nowhere else. But he trusted it would be understood that delays were very dangerous, and that this case must not be used as countenancing a workman sitting on in the knowledge of having contracted a disease, and doing nothing to make good his claim.

He moved therefore that the appeal be allowed, and that the order of the Court of Appeal be set aside, and the matter remitted to the arbitrator to make an award of compensation.—*Kitchen v. C. Koch & Co., Ltd.* House of Lords. 6th July, 1931.

Truck Acts, 1831-1896.

ILLEGAL PAYMENT IN RESPECT OF BAD WORK OR INJURY TO MATERIALS.

PROCEEDINGS were brought against a firm of cotton manufacturers, for having unlawfully received from a weaver a payment for, or in respect of, bad work or injury to cloth, contrary to section 2 of the Truck Act, 1896.

The workman was approached by the manager and head clock-looker regarding a piece of cloth, measuring 95 yards, which showed unevenness and bad starting places. The manager said the cloth was of no use to the firm. When a suggestion was made that the cloth should be raffled and sold for the best possible price, the manager said he could not allow raffling on the premises. The cloth must be bought, or the weaver would be discharged. The weaver accordingly paid over £2 11s. for the cloth.

It was stated for the defence that the offence was committed without the knowledge of the Company. They promised to take steps to prevent a recurrence. It was the first case which had arisen at the mill. A fine of £3 was imposed.—*Edmundson v. John Fish, Ltd.* Blackburn Police Court. 17th June, 1931.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was charged with (i) underpaying one male worker, (ii) failing to keep adequate records, and (iii) failing to post the Trade Board notice M.D. 14. He was convicted, and fined £5 on the first charge and £1 on each of the other charges.—*Rex v. E. A. Roper.* Anerley Police Court. 2nd June, 1931.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE (ENGLAND AND WALES).

An employer was prosecuted for underpaying one worker and failing to keep adequate records. He was fined £3 and £2 on the respective charges, with four guineas costs.—*Rex v. B. Cuckle.* Hull Police Court. 30th June, 1931.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920: Northern Ireland.

The occupier of a flax scutching mill was proceeded against under Section 11 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for failure to have a steam boiler examined thoroughly by a competent person within the preceding fourteen months. The case was dealt with by the magistrates under the Probation of Offenders Act, and the sum of 30s. costs awarded. An alternative summons for not registering the report of the examination of the boiler was withdrawn.—*J. H. Craig v. Daniel McKay.* Dervock Petty Sessions, 8th June, 1931.

The owner of a saw mill was prosecuted under Section 10 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for neglect to fence securely the flywheel of a gas engine. The case was defended, and after hearing evidence the magistrates convicted, and imposed a penalty of 10s., with 15s. costs. The defendant served notice of appeal, and the case was heard by the County Court Judge, who affirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.—*J. H. Craig v. John J. West.* trading as *J. J. West & Son.* Enniskillen Quarter Sessions. 22nd June, 1931.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-31.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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:—

Case No. 11758/31. (15.6.31.)

SHORT-TIME WORKER EMPLOYED IN ALTERNATE WEEKS—STOPPAGE OF WORK DUE TO LOCKOUT OCCURRED IN "PLAY" WEEK—EMPLOYMENT HELD NOT TO HAVE BEEN LOST OWING TO THE STOPPAGE.

The claimant, a piece mender, who had been systematically employed every alternate week since November, 1930, ceased work on 17th January, 1931. It was stated that the firm,

Case No. 11795/31. (17.6.31.)

COLLIER LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO TRADE DISPUTE—SUBSEQUENTLY AWARDED FULL COMPENSATION FOR NYSTAGMUS—DECLARED FIT FOR LIGHT WORK BEFORE STOPPAGE TERMINATED—HELD TO BE DIRECTLY INTERESTED IN DISPUTE.

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed from 1st to 17th January inclusive.

"The claimant, who was a collier, lost employment on 1st January, 1931, by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at the colliery at which he was employed. On 7th January he was certified as suffering from nystagmus, and as from that date he was in receipt of compensation on the basis of total incapacity under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. On 13th January, having been declared sufficiently recovered to perform work on the surface, he was served with a notice under the provisions of Section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, that his compensation would be reduced on the expiration of 10 days to the basis of partial incapacity. On 13th January he applied for light work but none was available for him. The stoppage of work terminated on 18th January. On 26th January he resumed work underground.

"It is not contended that the claimant is entitled to unemployment benefit previous to 13th January. It is admitted that from 1st to 6th January inclusive he was disqualified for the receipt of benefit under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and thereafter to 13th January he did not satisfy the third statutory condition. It is submitted that from 13th to 17th January inclusive he is entitled to benefit because being a "compensation man" he was not directly interested in the trade dispute as, while he was in receipt of compensation on the basis of partial incapacity, the percentage addition referred to in Decision 4688/31* would not apply to him. On this ground it is urged that the present case is distinguishable from Case 1387/27† which the Court of Referees followed, and disallowed benefit from 13th to 18th January.

"Having regard to the brief period of time during which the claimant was totally incapacitated for work owing to nystagmus, which indicated that he would shortly resume (as in fact he did) his usual employment underground, I do not think that it can be said that as from 13th January the claimant ceased to be directly interested in the trade dispute. He certainly was so interested from 1st to 6th January inclusive.

"Had the disease been of a more serious nature, and of such severity that probably it would permanently, or for some considerable period of time, have incapacitated the claimant from following his employment underground, I should have considered how far, if at all, it could be said that the claimant was directly interested in the trade dispute or, until he had resumed work of some kind, he could be said to belong to any grade or class which was directly interested in the trade dispute.

"In the circumstances of this case I see no reason for differing from the decision of the Court of Referees."

Case No. 11829/31. (15.6.31.)

EMPLOYERS RELUCTANT TO EMPLOY APPLICANT BECAUSE, OWING TO A DISABILITY, INSURANCE COMPANIES NOT PREPARED TO INSURE HIM UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS—HELD TO BE AVAILABLE FOR WORK.

The claimant, who was suffering from a leg disability, had experienced difficulty in endeavouring to secure employment owing to his being unable to obtain cover under the Workmen's Compensation Act from insurance companies. It was stated that claimant had had offers of two or three situations, but the employers were not prepared to employ him unless an insurance company was prepared to accept him under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Claimant further stated that he had actually secured employment as a caretaker, but was not allowed to commence the work on account of the refusal of insurance companies to issue him a policy—the firm not being prepared to take the risk themselves.

The Court of Referees decided that the claim should be disallowed. The Court was of opinion that claimant could not be regarded as available for work, owing to his being prevented from obtaining employment through circumstances beyond his control.

The Insurance Officer disagreed with the Court's decision. In his view claimant was physically capable of performing some kind of work under ordinary industrial conditions, and although claimant's sphere of employment was restricted through his being unable to obtain cover under the Workmen's Compensation Act, this did not in itself present an insuperable barrier to claimant obtaining work.

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

"It is not disputed that the claimant is capable of work and that he is endeavouring to obtain it. He suffers from a disability which makes it difficult for prospective employers to obtain a policy on acceptable terms from any insurance company in respect of risks for which they might be liable under the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The reluctance of employers to engage the claimant does not, however, show that he is not available for work and I must therefore differ from the decision of the Court of Referees on this point."

* Not published.

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 4/1927), or U.I. Code 8, page 890.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

LABOURERS, LEADING MEN, PROPAGATORS AND ARTIFICERS, ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.—(1) *Royal Parks Employees' Union v. H.M. Office of Works*, and (2) *National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. H.M. Office of Works*. *Difference.*—Application for pay of Labourers in Royal Parks to be increased to 40s. per week, plus civil service cost-of-living bonus, and for proportionate increase to leading men, propagators, assistant propagators and artificers. *Decision.*—The Court decided against a general increase, but made certain alterations in the existing rates, the basic rates to be as follows, plus civil service cost-of-living bonus:—

| | London. | Outer London. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| Labourers | 31 6 | 29 6 |
| Leading Men | 33 6 | 31 6 |
| Propagators: | | |
| Hyde Park | 47 6 | — |
| Regent's Park | 43 6 | — |
| Hampton Court | — | 43 6 |
| Assistant Propagators | 33 6 | 31 6 |
| Artificers | 33 6 | 31 6 |
| | by 1s. 6d. per annum to 40s. | by 1s. 6d. per annum to 38s. |

The awards to take effect as from the beginning of the pay week following the date thereof. Awards issued 9th June, 1931. (1504 and 1505.)

BLAST-FURNACE PLANT CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ORE BRIDGE: MESSRS. ASHMORE, BENSON, PEASE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—*Constructional Engineering Union v. Ashmore, Benson, Pease and Company, Ltd.* *Difference.*—Claim that workpeople on construction of the blast-furnace plant, including Ore Bridge, at Ford's Motor Company, Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex, shall be paid local travelling expenses. *Decision.*—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 10th June, 1931. (1506.)

CHARGEWOMEN OF COLOURMAKERS AND UPOLSTRESSES, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—*Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments.* *Difference.*—Claim for same charge pay as chargemen of skilled labourers not on permanent list, viz. 8s. per week, with increment of 1s. per week after three years' service and a further increment of 1s. per week twelve months thereafter. *Decision.*—The Court awarded no change in the present charge pay of 6s. and 7s. per week, but awarded the above-mentioned increments, the years of service to be calculated from a date not earlier than 1st June, 1928. Award to take effect from 1st June, 1931. Award issued 11th June, 1931. (1507.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN: PLATERS, RIVETERS, TUBERS, STAYERS, ETC., ASHFORD WORKS, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society v. Southern Railway Company.* *Difference.*—Claim that certain men are not correctly paid under provisions of Award No. 728; also that piecework prices relating to the Society's members at Ashford Works are not in accordance with Award No. 738. *Decision.*—The Court gave awards in individual cases, payable where revisions were made as from the first full pay week after 1st May, 1931. The Court also decided that men who, after serving apprenticeships with the Company, continue in the service of the Company as platers, riveters, or caulkers, shall be paid as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| First twelve months | 34s. per week. |
| Second twelve months | 34s. per week, plus half the difference between 34s. and the standard rate of a plater, riveter or caulker. |

And thereafter the appropriate standard rate.

As regards piecework prices, the Court did not consider that the matter could be dealt with by them under the terms of reference. Award issued 12th June, 1931. (1508.)

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT PREVENTIVE OFFICERS, BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—*Customs and Excise Preventive Staff Association v. H.M. Board of Customs and Excise.* *Difference.*—Claim for increased basic salary scales as follows:—

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Preventive Officer Grade | £250-£10-£400 per annum. |
| Assistant Preventive Officer Grade... .. | £125-£7 10s.-£200 per annum. |

Decision.—The Court awarded the following scales:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Preventive Officers | £170-£10-£260 |
| Assistant Preventive Officers | £80-£5-£90-£7 10s.-£150. |

The new scales to be operative as from 1st March 1931. Award issued 22nd June, 1931. (1509.)

BOOK-KEEPERS AND EXAMINERS, COPYING AND TYPING DEPARTMENT, SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.—*Civil Service Clerical Association v. Lord Chancellor's Office.* *Difference.*—Claim for increased basic salary scales as follows:—

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Book-keepers, Scrivenery Department, Law Courts | £250-£15-£400 |
| Examiners, Scrivenery Department, Law Courts | £200-£15-£250 |

Decision.—The Court decided against any change in the existing basic salary scales of £90-£200, but the allowance of £25 at present paid to the two book-keepers should in future be an allowance attaching to the post. Award issued 25th June, 1931. (1510.)

TEMPORARY WOMEN CLERKS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS AND TYPISTS, CIVIL SERVICE.—*Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries and Ministry of Labour Staff Association v. H.M. Treasury.* *Difference.*—Claim for increase in salary scales of adult women temporary clerks, typists and shorthand typists. *Decision.*—The Court decided that, having regard to the fact that the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service may have an important bearing either directly or indirectly on the present claim, it was inadvisable for them to express any opinion thereon at the present time, and adjourned the proceedings in the present case until after the date when the Report of the Royal Commission is issued, when any of the parties will be at liberty to apply to the Court for a further hearing. Award issued 29th June, 1931. (1511.)

TEMPORARY MALE CLERKS, GRADE III, CIVIL SERVICE.—*Temporary Staffs Joint Committee (Civil Service) and Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Treasury.* *Difference.*—Claim for increase in minimum scale of pay for male grade III clerks in London, intermediate and provincial centres, by 7s. 6d. weekly. *Decision.*—The Court decided that, having regard to the fact that the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service may have an important bearing either directly or indirectly on the present claim, it was inadvisable for them to express any opinion thereon at the present time, and adjourned the proceedings in the present case until after the date when the Report of the Royal Commission is issued, when any of the parties will be at liberty to apply to the Court for a further hearing. Award issued 29th June, 1931. (1512.)

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

TAILORING TRADE, LONDON.—The two sides of the Conciliation Board consisting of the *Association of London Master Tailors* and the *National Federation of Merchant Tailors* on the one hand and the *Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses* and the *Tailors' and Garment Workers' Trade Union* on the other hand. *Difference.*—In respect of a proposal made by the employers to reduce rates of wages per log hour. Mr. Lindsay M. Jopling, appointed conciliator and arbitrator under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to determine the matter. Award issued on 19th June, 1931.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order S. (13), dated 16th June, 1931, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 26th June, 1931, as the date from which such rates become effective.

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

Order N.I.H.H.G. (43 and 44), made by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland, dated 3rd June, 1931, confirming the variation of certain general minimum piece-rates for female workers and certain general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, and general overtime rates for male and female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 12th June, 1931, as the date from which such minimum rates become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H. (21), dated 15th June, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 12th August, 1931.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.B. (15), dated 3rd July, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and to fix additional general minimum piece-rates for workers employed on hand-loom weaving (other than damask seating hand-loom weaving).

Objection period expires 26th August, 1931.

(This Proposal takes the place of Proposal H.B. (14), dated 30th January, 1931,* which has been withdrawn.)

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

Lower rates of wages became effective as from 1st July, 1931, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1931, page 80.

are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 45, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

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

IV.—REGULATIONS.

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 19th June, 1931 (S. R. & O. 1931, No. 510), have been issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

The Board recently had before them an application by the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation that the Board should fix minimum rates of wages for workpeople employed on machine, conveyor and pan faces, the submission of the Federation being that, since minimum rates were first determined in the district, there had been considerable development in the use of machines, and the introduction of new classes of workmen for whom minimum rates should now be settled. The Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association, representing the owners, submitted that the National Board had no jurisdiction to deal with the claim, which should be determined in accordance with the procedure set up by the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912. The National Board, after hearing arguments on 8th July, 1931, came to a unanimous decision that they had no jurisdiction to deal with the claim, and reported accordingly.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

CENSUS.—(a) *Census of England and Wales*. (b) *Census of Scotland, 1931. Preliminary Reports*. (S.O. publications; price 4s. and 3s., respectively.)

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.—*Report of the Committee on Finance and Industry*. (Cmd. 3897; price 5s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1929. Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes*. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—*Industrial Health Research Board. Eleventh Annual Report to June 30, 1931, including an analysis of work published during the years 1926-30*. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*International Labour Conference, 15th session, Geneva, 1931. (a) Hours of work in coal mines. Item II on the agenda. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1931; price 2s. 6d.) (b) Partial revision of the Convention concerning employment of women during the night. Item III on the agenda. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1931; price 6d.)*

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment: Seventh Annual Report, 1930*. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

MINING.—(i) *Haulage accidents in coal mines. Report of the Haulage Committee of the Safety in Mines Research Board. Safety in Mines Research Board: Paper No. 66*. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended December 31, 1930*. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (iii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1931*. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3895; price 1d.) (iv) *Principles and methods of wage determination in the coal-mining industry: an international survey*. Studies and Reports, Series D. (Wages and Hours of Work); No. 20. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd., price 2s. 6d.)

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.—*Guide to current official statistics*. Vol. IX. 1930. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 255.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—*Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period 1st January, 1930, to 31st March, 1931*. (Cmd. 3887; price 9d.)

POOR RELIEF.—(i) *Number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales on the night of the 31st March, 1930, distinguishing the numbers and classes of such persons who became chargeable on the 1st April, 1930, to each administrative county and county borough*. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.) (ii) *Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1931, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief*. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 254.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance*. (Cmd. 3890; price 1d.) (ii) *Minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, 27th day*. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (iii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1931. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1931*. U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 5/1931. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series. No. 12. Banking and the money market*. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1931.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: **Creosoted Sleepers**: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Corrugated Sheets**: Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Creosoted Timber**: Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—**Chatham**: **Timber**: F. Drake & Co., Ltd., Rochester.—**Corrugated Sheets**: Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Yard Abroad**: **Steel Flats**, etc.: H. J. Skelton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Asbestos, Blue Block, Lagging: Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—**Blading Material, Turbine**: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall.—**Bolts and Nuts**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Stones Bros., Ltd., West Bromwich; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Bolts, Brass, Naval, Nuts and Studs**: Meek & Pond, Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boxes, Ammunition**: Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Brackets, Camshaft**: Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Brackets, Shaft, Forged Steel**: Dennystown Forge Co., Ltd., Dumbarton.—**Buoys, Dan**: John Bellamy, Ltd., London, E.—**Cable, Electric, P.I.**: Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Cable, Electric, V.I.R.**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cabinet Work**: J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Executors of late S. Snawdon, Plymouth; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Candles**: Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Caps, Blue Cloth**: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Zeffert & Son, Portsmouth.—**Caps, White Duck**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Capstan Gear**: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—**Cases, Explosive**: Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Compressing Equipment, Air**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Copper, Brass and Bronze Bars, Sheets, etc.**: James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; The Pitney Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. Roberts & Co., "Garston" (1928), Ltd., Liverpool; The Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Crane, Overhead Electric**: Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Crane, Seaplane-lifting**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Discs, Tinfoil**: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Enamel**: Aspinall's Enamel, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blacklock & MacArthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; Jensen & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Red Hand Compositions Co., Ltd., London, E.; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull; J. Smith & Son (Haltwhistle), Ltd., Newcastle.—**Gauges, Pressure**: Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., Manchester; Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.; Hattersley (Ormskirk), Ltd., Ormskirk; S. Smith & Sons (Notts), Ltd., Nottingham.—**Generators, Motor AC/DC**: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Glycerine**: United Kingdom Producers Association, Ltd., Warrington.—**Hoists, Telemotor**: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Indicators, Wave, Frequency and Order**: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow, W.—**Installation, Electrical**: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Lathes, Relieving**: Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—**Lathes, 24-inch Screwingcutting**: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Machines, Boring, Surfacing, etc.**: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machines, Drilling**: Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Machines, Milling**: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Measuring Gear, Wire**: Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Motor, 520-H.P.**: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Separators, Fuel Oil**: British Separators, Ltd., York.—**Sheets, Steel Discs and Squares**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Rotherham Forge & Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—**Shirts, Dress and Tunic, Officers**: Bryce & Weston, Ltd., Londonderry; S. M. Kennedy & Co., Londonderry.—**Soda, Bicarbonate of**: The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich.—**Soda, Caustic**: The Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Widnes.—**Stanchions, Awning**: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Tool, High-Speed**: Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tackle, Screwing Engineers'**

Pickford, Evans & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; John J. H. Lines, Stafford; British Tap & Die Co., Ltd., London, N.; G. & J. Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Nuckey, Scott & Co., London, N.; Thos. Chatwin, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Manchester; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Chas. Neil & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Ties, Black**: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tubes, Brass and Copper**: The Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall; The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Brass Condenser**: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Yorkshire Copper Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Steel**: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Valves and Control Panel, Telemotor**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Winches, Electric**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.

WAR OFFICE.

Baths, Slipper: Wilmer & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Batteries, Secondary**: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Bins, Ash**: Bird, Stevens & Co., Brierley Hill.—**Bitumen, Tar, etc.**: Eban Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.; South Western Tar Distilleries, Totton.—**Boxes, Horse Shoe**: W. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brooms, Bass**: E. A. & W. Greenslade, Bristol.—**Caps, Field Service**: L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Cases, Mattress and Slips, Bolster**: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Chains, Overall**: Kennedy & Kemp, Ltd., Longparish.—**Chassis, Motor Car, and Bodies**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Coats, Great**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Coats, Warm**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Copper, Electro**: Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.; Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Copper Sheet**: W. Roberts & Co. Garston (1928), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Cresoli**: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dental Apparatus**: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, Ltd., London, W.; Dental Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Barnet; Cusson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury; Associated Products, Ltd., London, W.—**Drain Cleaning Apparatus**: Marshall Bros. (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Knock-out Fire Extinguishers, Ltd., London, N.—**Gabardine, Drab, W. P.**: G. Garnett & Son, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—**Iron, Pig**: Barrow Hamatite & Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Lathes**: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Limestone for Roads**: S. C. Gilson & Sons, Holcombe; C. Dalley & Co., Ltd., Binigar; Mendip Mountain Quarries Co., Shepton Mallet; Emboro' Stone Co. (1928), Ltd., Emborough; J. Wainwright & Co., Ltd., Shepton Mallet.—**Linoleum, Brown**: Jife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Metal Rod (Copper Alloy)**: I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Methylated Spirit**: Jones & Co. (Methylators), Ltd., London, E.—**Milling Machines**: J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow; J. Parkinson & Son, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks.—**Motor Cycles**: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol; Matchless Motor Cycles (Colliers), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Overalls (Combination, Jackets and Trousers)**: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; F. Fryer & Co., London, S.W.—**Oxygen Gas**: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Plates, Bullet-proof**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Rat Poison**: Lloyds Chemical Co., Ltd., Maidenhead.—**Refractories**: Church Gresley Fire Brick & Fire Clay Co., Ltd., Church Gresley.—**Seats, Saddle**: Nobes & Hunt, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shoes, Horse**: British & Colonial Horse Shoe & Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Sleepers, Creosoted**: Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel, Round**: Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Tool, Carbon**: Jonas & Colver (Novo), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stockinette**: Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Surgical Appliances**: S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Veepid, Ltd., Brentford; W. Warne & Co., Ltd., Barking; Leslies, Ltd., London, E.—**Vests, Woolen**: S. D. Stretton & Son, Ltd., Leicester.—**Zinc Ingot**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services**: York Cavalry Barracks, Erection of Accommodation for M.T. Depot: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York, Belfast, Victoria Barracks, Erection of Cookhouse: T. McKee & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Larkhill, Erection of Officer's Quarters and Stables: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Lichfield, Artificers' Work: W. H. James & Son, Sutton Coldfield. Weedon and Bedford, Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Repairs to Single Officers' Quarters: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Gravesend. Catterick Camp, Renewal of Concrete Floors: H. Coxhead & Co., Middlesbrough. Gandale, etc. Camp Structures: F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C. Catterick Camp, External Painting: T. Metcalfe & Son, Darlington. Catterick Camp, Tar Spraying of Roads and Parades: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., York. Catterick Camp, Temporary Camp Structures, Bellerby Moor: J. C. Vaughan & Son, Hereford. Melton Mowbray, Term Contract: F. D. Goodwin, Melton Mowbray. Colton & Bonnyton, Dunfermline, Territorial Camps: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. Chatham, Roof Repairs: J. Macquie, London, S.E. Chatham, Repoint Walls, etc.: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Bodmin, Erection of Drill Shed: Turner & Ellery, Bodmin.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Fitting, Cowling and Spares**: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Aircraft Modifications and Spares**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircscrews**: Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircscrews, Blades**: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Mercury Rectifiers (Duxford and North Veal) Ltd.: Electrical Equipment & Carbon Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Various Buildings (Abingdon): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Condensers**: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Direction Finding Station**: Marconis W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Drums, Storage**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.—**Engines, Aircraft and Carburettor Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Cooling Tests**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Work on**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Gauges, Fuel Contents**: Televel, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps, Cockpit**: D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lubricating Oil**: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Overall Tracks**: Taskers of Andover, Ltd., Andover.—**Photographic Lenses**: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Radiators and Cases, Aircraft**: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Serok Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Receivers**: India Rubber Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Receivers, Telephone**: Telephone Mfg. Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ring Mountings, Machine-Gun**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Titanium Tetrachloride**: Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Transmitters**: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Turn Indicators, Repair**: Aircraft Patents, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Turpentine**: William Butler & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol.—**Valves, W/T**: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels, Aero**: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Cement Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bogies**: Metropolitan Cammell C. W. & F. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cables**: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cement**: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd.), Stockton-on-Tees.—**Chemicals**: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chuppies**: Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—**Clothing**: G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, London, S.W.—**Coal**: Pyman, Watson & Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cold Storage Plant**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Compressor Unit**: Air Pumps, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Contact Makers**: Tyler & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Copper Wire**: F. Smith & Co., Manchester; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Cutting Machine**: Dawson, Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley.—**Disinfectant Fluids**: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drill**: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drugs**: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Drums, Lead-coated**: The London Keg & Drum Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Excavator**: Ruston-Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Gelignite**: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hollerith Cards**: British Tabulating Co., Ltd., Letchworth.—**Hospital Furniture**: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathe**: Craven Bros. (Manchester) Ltd., Stockport.—**Locomotives**: North British Locomotive Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Locomotive Tyres**: Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Motor Roller**: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil**: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—**Paints**: The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper**: North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green; Wiggins Teape & Alex. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Patent Fuel**: Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes**: Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pole Parts**: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Printing Machinery**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Harrild & Sons, London, E.C.; Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Railway Track**: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Refuse Destructor**: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Road Emulsion**: Fox Stockell & Co., London, E.C.—**Serge**: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Buckfastleigh; J. Smith & Co., Halifax.—**Signal Materials**: Westinghouse Brake & S.S. Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Spares for Drifter**: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—**Steel Plates**: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles**: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Steel Tyres**: Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds; Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Steelwork**: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay; E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Birmingham; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Stonework**: Concrete Stone Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switchgear**: Ferguson, Pailin Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tarvia**: Bristowes Tarvia, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Telegraph Ironwork**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Apparatus**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Train Lighting Spares**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Water Meters**: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester; Tylors (W. & S.), Ltd., London, N.—**Water Turbines**

J. J. Armfield & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Waterworks Materials**: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—**Web Equipment**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles.—**Envelopes**: Smith & Young, London, S.E.—**Paper of Various Descriptions**: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; Jas. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, Manchester; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Kings Norton Paper Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; London Paper Mills, Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Albert E. Reed & Co., Ltd., Aylesford; H. E. Reeve Angel & Co., Ltd., Barnsley; Ryburndale Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ripponden; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Dartford; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 339 (1931)—Bookwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.W. Group 913, Group 914, Group 915 (1931)—Photo Printing: The Cameragraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Group 916 (1931)—Reverse Photo Prints of Ordnance Survey Maps: A. West & Partners, London, S.W. Group 917 (1931)—Northern Area, Miscellaneous Photo-Printing: Allott Jones & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Group 918 (1931)—London, Customs Bills of Entry: C. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 3,000,000 Time-recording Cards: Fisher Clark & Co., Ltd., Boston, Lincs. 40,000 Counter Cards: Hancock Corfield & Waller, Ltd., Mitcham. Posters: St. Michaels Press, Ltd., London, S.E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Belts, Safety**: S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Bicycles**: Hercules Cycle and Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bodies, Motor**: Duple Bodies and Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.; Nicholls & Sons, Ltd., Bedford.—**Boxes, Service**: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Building Work**: F. J. Zealley & Sons, Ltd., Newton Abbot.—**Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Calcium Carbide**: Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Canvas**: Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Canvas, Dyeing**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Chassis**: Albion Motors, Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley.—**Clothing, Oilskin**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; E. MacBean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cords, Telephone**: London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.; Phoenix Telephone Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira; Doultton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Ensor & Co., Ltd., Woodville; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead; J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Stanley Bros. Ltd., Nuneaton.—**Frameworks, etc.**: Bostwick Gate & Shutter Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Galvanometers**: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Gloves**: A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.—**Handcarts and Trucks**: Revill, Carter & Co., Shipley.—**Head Dresses**: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; L. Silberston & Sons, London, E.—**Kiosks and Parts**: Girling's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Leather Garments**: Anderson's Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Motor Cycle Combinations**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Petrol Installations**: Liquid Measurements, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Pins and Cotters**: Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Rectifiers**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., Chippenham, Wilts.—**Rods, Stay**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Staples, Insulated**: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Steps, Pole**: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—**String, Twine, etc.**: British Ropes, Ltd., Sunderland; John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Wakefield.—**Switches, Time**: Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Trolley Baskets**: M. L. Hills, Ltd., Stanningley; W. H. Sharp & Sons, Pudsey.—**Tubes, Inner**: David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tyre Covers**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vans, Living and Sleeping**: Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Wipers, Electric**: Joseph Lucas, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire, V.I.R.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton.

Conduits, Laying: Hither Green Automatic Exchange Area (South); Liphook, East and West Meon (Hants); Alexander Thomson & Co. (London) Ltd., London, W.C. Ashford (Middlesex); Haywards Heath and Plumpton: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Finchfield, Wednesbury and Fordhouses (Staffs): James F. Hodge, Birmingham. Cranleigh (Surrey): O. C. Summers, London, N. Wareham-Weymouth-Dorchester (Sections I, II and III): G. Fred. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Bishopsgate-Leytonstone-Wanstead; Bishopsgate-Leytonstone (Shoreditch, E.); Kingston-on-Thames (Scheme IV, Parts I and II, etc.): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Slough, East (Bucks); Hascombe, etc. (Surrey): William Dobson (Edinburgh) Ltd., Edinburgh. Birmingham-Ashfield (Walmley), Sutton Coldfield, etc.: Skelmanthorpe; Ashby-de-la-Zouch: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Leatherhead (Surrey): C. D. L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham.

Lemington (Northumberland): Thornleys (Bolton) Ltd., Bolton. Deptford, etc.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., Birmingham. Bratton (Wilts): Stephen Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Leeds (Alwoodley Lane): Squires & Sons, Ltd., Selby.—**Electric Lifts**: Money Order Department, London, N.7: Evans Lifts, Ltd., London, S.W. Chester Station Sorting Office: William Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Heating Installation**: Birmingham Head Post Office: The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Power Plant**: Southampton Telephonic Repeater Station: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby. Sub-Contractors: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Telephonic Repeater Station: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries; Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Generators and Motors; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E., for Dynamotors.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: London Telephone Exchanges: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Preston (Lancs); Reliance (London, S.E.); Hanley; Macaulay (London, S.W.); Birmingham North; Flaxman (London, S.W.); Epsom; Coventry; The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Gladstone (London, N.W.); Hampstead (London, N.W.); Shepherd's Bush: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Western (London, W.); Whitehall (London, S.W.); Gulliver (London, N.W.); Ardwick (Manchester); Hove; Edinburgh; Brighton; Leicester; Swansea: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Ventilating Plant**: Mayfair Automatic Telephone Exchange: The Standard & Pochin Bros., Ltd., Leicester.

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