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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

APART from a slight improvement before Christmas employment continued to decline in December, and at the end of the month the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 20·2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 19·1 at 24th November, 1930, and 11·0 at 16th December, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 22nd December, 1930, was 20·7, and for females 18·8. At 24th November, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19·8 and 17·2.

*Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that on 22nd December, 1930, there were approximately 9,397,600 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 103,600 less than a month before, and 815,700 less than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 29th December, 1930, there were 1,766,398 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 106,531 more than a month before and 747,672 more than a year before. The total on 29th December, 1930, included 1,309,795 men, 50,957 boys, 366,033 women, and 39,613 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,247,960 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; 436,860 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 81,580 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,620,510, included 276,650 men, 5,723 boys, 47,663 women, and 3,474 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 29th December, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 486,372 men, 15,897 boys, 254,801 women, and 17,560 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 774,630 was 253,325 more than a month before, and 359,088 more than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 29th December, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 99,418 men, 287 boys, 2,375 women, and 19 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 102,099 was 3,189 less than a month before, but 26,136 more than a year before.

*Industries in which Principal Variations Occurred.*—Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in most industries, the principal of which included mining (other than coal mining), iron and steel manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing,

the metal trades, pottery manufacture, the textile industries (with the exception of jute, carpets, and textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.), the leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the building trade, together with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cement.

There was some improvement in coal mining, in the jute and carpet industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, at hotels and boarding-houses, and in dock and harbour services.

### WAGES AND HOURS.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during December resulted in an increase of about £2,550 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 19,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,500 in those of nearly 28,000 workpeople.

The principal body of workpeople who had their wages increased were men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, who received an increase of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour. Among those whose wages were reduced were coal miners in Warwickshire, slate quarry workers in North Wales, steel sheet millmen and galvanisers, shuttlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and workpeople employed in the manufacture of coloured cotton and woollen goods in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

The working hours of coal miners were reduced during December in various districts, as a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January, 1931, 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 53 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. a month ago, and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 38, 41 and 57.

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 December was 30. In addition, 20 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 99,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in December was about 547,000 working days.

*ANNUAL REVIEW.*—A general review of Employment, Wages, Hours of Labour, Cost of Living, and Trade Disputes in 1930 appears on pages 2 to 6.



## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, HOURS OF LABOUR, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1930.

### EMPLOYMENT.

The severe industrial depression which began to develop towards the close of 1929 continued with increasing intensity throughout the year 1930.

The number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain fell from an estimated average of 10,207,000 in 1929 (the highest average figure recorded) to an average of 9,764,000 in 1930 (the lowest average figure recorded since 1926, when employment was adversely affected by the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry).

The following Table gives the estimated average numbers of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in employment in Great Britain from 1924 (the first complete year for which figures are available) to 1930. These figures 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.

1924 ...	9,514,000	1928 ...	10,007,000
1925 ...	9,599,000	1929 ...	10,207,000
1926 ...	9,050,000	1930 ...	9,764,000
1927 ...	10,003,000		

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 16.1 in 1930 (wholly unemployed 11.8 per cent., and temporarily stopped 4.3 per cent.) as compared with 10.4 per cent. in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8.2 per cent., and temporarily stopped 2.2 per cent.).

The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in each year from 1921 to 1930 have been as follows:—

1921 ...	17.0*	1926 ...	12.5*
1922 ...	14.3	1927 ...	9.7
1923 ...	11.7	1928 ...	10.8
1924 ...	10.3	1929 ...	10.4
1925 ...	11.3	1930 ...	16.1

The corresponding percentages for each month of 1930, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table on page 16.

At 22nd December, 1930, the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 20.2, as compared with 11.1 at 16th December, 1929. The number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, was 2,724,978 (including 1,934,524 wholly unemployed, and 790,454 temporarily stopped) as compared with 1,552,445 at 30th December, 1929, including 1,129,975 wholly unemployed and 422,470 temporarily stopped.

While in a normal year there is usually a steady decline in the numbers unemployed from the end of January to the end of May or June, followed by an increase until the end of November, the figures in 1930, apart from a few minor fluctuations, steadily increased throughout the year. The Christmas activity led to a very slight reduction in unemployment, but by the end of the year the figures had again risen and were higher than at any date in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available.

Some part of the increase in the numbers on the registers of Employment Exchanges during 1930 was due to the influence of changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit brought into operation on 13th March, 1930, by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. These changes also had an effect on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed on which the published percentage rates of unemployments are based. This point is dealt with in some detail in an article on page 396 of the November, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.

At 27th January the percentage rate of unemployment among insured persons was 12.4; at 23rd June it was 15.4; and at 22nd December it was 20.2. There was, however, some seasonal improvement in the first half of the year and decline in the second half in most of the industries which are normally subject to such movements.

The decline in employment was felt most severely in the textile trades, in coal and metalliferous mining, in pottery and earthenware manufacture, in metal manufacture and the metal trades, and in engineering, shipbuilding, and ship-repairing. It was less severe in leather and leather goods, clothing, and food, drink and tobacco manufacture, in the printing and paper trades, in building and contracting, in gas, water and electricity supply, and in the transport industries.

Among the textile industries it was most acute in the cotton industry, in which the percentage rate of unemployment increased from 14.4 at 16th December, 1929, to 47.4 at 22nd December, 1930. The textile trades, as a whole, accounted for an increase of 322,770 in the numbers unemployed, or 27.9 per cent. of the total increase in all industries taken together.

\* Exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

In coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing the aggregate increase in the numbers unemployed amounted to 286,918 or 24.8 per cent. of the total increase.

The heavy decline in the textile industries necessarily led to a greater proportionate increase in unemployment among females than among males. Thus the number of insured males recorded as unemployed increased from 1,074,991 at 16th December, 1929, to 1,846,598 at 22nd December, 1930, or by 76.2 per cent.; while the figure for females increased from 269,229 at 16th December, 1929, to 653,182 at 22nd December, 1930, or by 142.6 per cent. The fact that the textile group, together with the coal-mining and the heavy iron and steel industries, suffered most severely, accentuated the disparity between the rates of unemployment in the Northern divisions and in the Southern divisions of Great Britain respectively.

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Administrative Division for the last four years:—

Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.				Division.	Average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons.			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.		1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
London ...	5.8	5.6	5.6	8.1	North				
South-Eastern...	5.0	5.4	5.6	8.0	Eastern...	13.7	15.1	13.7	20.2
South-Western	7.3	8.1	8.1	10.4	North-Western	10.6	12.4	13.3	23.8
Midlands ...	8.4	9.9	9.3	14.7	Scotland ...	10.6	11.7	12.1	18.5
Northern Ireland ...	13.2	17.0	14.8	23.9	Wales ...	19.5	23.0	19.3	25.9
					Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	9.7	10.8	10.4	16.1

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries in 1930 is given below:—

**Mining.**—In the coal-mining industry during the first four months of the year employment was slack, with a slight but continuous decline. There was then a heavy decline, and employment was bad during the remainder of the year. During January and February it was better than in the corresponding period of 1929, and it did not fall appreciably below the level of the previous year for another two months. During the remainder of the year, however, it was much worse than during the corresponding period in 1929. The percentage of insured persons wholly unemployed was 10.3 in January and 10.1 in February, but from March onwards it steadily increased, and was 15.8 from October to the end of the year; at 16th December, 1929, the percentage wholly unemployed was 10.7. The percentage of insured workpeople temporarily stopped was comparatively low during the first four months, the average being 3.8. It then rapidly increased and was 14.1 in July, but it decreased again during subsequent months, and in November was only 5.3. At 22nd December the percentage was 3.9, the same as at 16th December, 1929. The average percentages for the year of insured persons wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped respectively were 13.3 and 7.1, as compared with 11.9 and 4.3 in 1929. The number of wage-earners on the colliery books rose from 947,809 at 4th January to 959,700 at 8th March, this being the highest in any week of the year, and higher by 11,000 than the highest figure in 1929. After that date the total fell week by week almost without intermission throughout the remainder of the year. The lowest point was reached at 6th December, when the total was 883,100, or 15,400 lower than the lowest figure in 1929. A iron mines employment was fairly good in January and February, but gradually declined during the next four months. It became definitely bad in July, and by the end of the year was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 8.5 in February to 13.3 in June; it was 21.7 in July and 32.8 in November. At 22nd December the percentage was 35.2, as compared with 7.9 at 16th December, 1929.

**Metal Trades.**—In pig-iron manufacture employment was slack during the first three months; it then declined rapidly and was very bad during the latter half of the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 12.0 in January—the lowest percentage in any month of the year—to 17.8 in April, 28.5 in July, and 34.6 in October. At 22nd December it was 35.7, as compared with 12.2 at 16th December, 1929. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 76, as compared with 162 in December, 1929. The average number in blast during the year was 123, as compared with 158 in 1929 and 140 in 1928. The average monthly production of pig-iron was 515,600 tons, as compared with 631,600 tons in 1929, 550,900 in 1928, 669,500 in 1920, and 855,000 tons in 1913.

In iron and steel manufacture employment declined steadily from March onwards and was very bad. The percentage of insured persons unemployed rose from 22.7 in February to 32.6 in July, and by December it had reached 50.6. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings was 608,300 tons, as compared with 804,600 tons in 1929, 755,600 tons in 1920, and 638,600 tons in 1913. In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stoppages of the mills to control output continued in operation. Employment was generally slack throughout the year, and showed a considerable



decline during the last four months. In steel sheet manufacture employment during the first quarter was slack, but with some improvement in February and March. Then, however, it declined rapidly and, in spite of minor fluctuations, was very bad for the remainder of the year. At the end of December the number of mills in operation at works for which information is available was 64, as compared with 119 in February. The average number of mills in operation during the year was 85, as compared with 116 in 1929 and 125 in 1928.

In the engineering industry employment declined steadily throughout the year. It was moderate, on the whole, during the first five months, but during the latter half of the year it was bad, and much worse than in 1929. Conditions varied considerably from one section of the industry to another, although a decline was experienced in all sections. In electrical engineering employment was fairly good at the beginning of the year, but during the latter half it was only moderate; in the motor vehicle section it declined from fair to slack; while in general, marine, and constructional engineering it was moderate during the first few months, but later declined and became bad. Acute depression was experienced almost throughout the year in the textile machinery section. The percentages of insured workpeople unemployed in the various sections at 16th December, 1929 and 22nd December, 1930 respectively were as follows:—General engineering, 10.3 and 24.7; electrical engineering, 4.2 and 11.1; marine engineering, 10.2 and 32.3; constructional engineering, 11.8 and 23.9; and motor vehicles, cycles, and aircraft, 7.3 and 16.2. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and became steadily worse throughout the year. At 22nd December, 1930 the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45.1 as compared with 23.3 at 16th December, 1929. There was a heavy decline in the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the figure at the end of December being 908,902, as compared with 1,614,993 tons at the end of March. This last figure, it may be noted, was the highest recorded since September, 1922. In the other metal trades employment was moderate, on the whole, during the early part of the year, but it afterwards declined and became bad in most of the industries included in the group.

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry unemployment was extremely acute. Employment was bad in January and became steadily worse month by month till, in August, the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 45.7. The percentage fell slightly in the next three months, but at 22nd December it rose to 47.4. In the section spinning American cotton employment was very bad throughout the year. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton employment was relatively fair at the beginning of the year, but by the end of the year it had declined and was but little better than in the American section. With weavers employment was bad for the greater part of the year. The trend of employment is reflected in the statistics of exports of cotton piece goods. In January 313,183,000 square yards were exported, whereas in November the figure was only 130,313,200 square yards, and in December 130,154,200, this being the lowest total in any month of the year.

In the wool textile industry employment during the first quarter was very slack: the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed was relatively low—6.5 in January and 7.8 in March—but the average percentage temporarily stopped was 14.1. During the second quarter employment was seriously affected by a dispute in the West Riding of Yorkshire and certain parts of Lancashire, which began in the week ended 12th April and was not entirely terminated till after the end of the quarter. During the latter half of the year employment was bad: the percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed steadily increased from 10.5 in July to 12.4 in December. The percentage temporarily stopped was 15.6 per cent. in July—the highest percentage in any month—and 15.3 in December. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues declined throughout the year from 14,089,100 square yards in January to 8,270,600 square yards in November and 7,525,200 square yards in December. In carpet manufacture, employment, which was fairly good at the beginning of the year, steadily declined, and was slack at the end of the year.

Among the other textile industries, employment in the hosiery trade, which was fairly good in January, declined seriously during the first few months of the year, but improved in later months. There was a slight set back in August and September, and in December employment was slack. In the jute industry employment was slack in January and rapidly became worse. In July the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed had risen to 51.0, but by December this figure had fallen to 35.6. Employment in the linen industry was bad throughout the year. In the silk and artificial silk industries also employment remained bad. In the lace industry employment was bad in January and, except for a slight improvement in February, an almost continuous decline was recorded throughout the year. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., industry employment varied from bad to very bad, and much short time working was experienced.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was slack at the beginning of the year, but steadily improved, until it was fairly good in May. In July a seasonal decline set in, and employment was moderate to slack until the end of the year. In dressmaking and millinery, and in the corset, shirt and collar, and glove trades, apart from slight fluctuations, it was moderate to fairly good on the whole; with felt hatters it was fairly good, except

during the last few months of the year, when employment rapidly declined to bad. In the boot and shoe trades employment remained moderate until May, the percentage of insured workers unemployed in this month being 13.9. In June and July employment rapidly declined, and the percentage unemployed increased to 16.9 and 18.1 respectively. In August the decline was checked, but employment remained slack until the end of the year. The percentage unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 25.6 as compared with 11.5 at 16th December, 1929. The average percentage for the year was 16.5, as compared with 13.1 in 1929.

*Building and Woodworking.*—Employment in the building trades experienced the usual seasonal fluctuations. In April it was moderate for skilled operatives and slack for unskilled workers. From May to August employment was moderate to fair for skilled, and slack to moderate for unskilled workers. The seasonal decline appeared in September, and employment generally gradually became slack. As regards individual occupations employment with carpenters, bricklayers, slaters and plumbers was slack, except during April to September, when it was moderate with carpenters and fair with bricklayers. With plasterers it was slack for most of the year; with painters it gradually improved from bad at the beginning of the year to fairly good in April and May. In June there was a decline, which continued until the end of the year, when employment was again bad. With tradesmen's labourers it was mainly slack throughout the year. In the brick-making industry employment improved during the first six months of the year; in subsequent months it declined continuously, and on 22nd December the percentage unemployed had risen to 18.3. At Peterborough employment was reported to be good throughout the year. In the furnishing trades employment remained fair until July, when it declined to moderate and so continued until the end of the year; with coachbuilders it declined from moderate to slack, and with millers it was mainly slack.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—Employment in paper manufacture continued fair until August, when it declined and remained moderate until the end of the year. In the printing trade it was fair, on the whole, in the letterpress branch, and good generally with electrotypers and stereotypers. With lithographic printers it was mainly moderate, and with bookbinders fair to moderate.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery trade, employment in North Staffordshire and at Worcester and Derby was generally slack. At Bristol it was good until August when it was described as fair to slack; in the stoneware section in Scotland it was bad throughout the year. In the glass trade employment was bad in the bottle making section and slack in other sections.

#### RATES OF WAGES.\*

A small net reduction in rates of wages was again recorded in 1930, but the amount was less than in any previous year since 1926, and the great majority of workpeople were unaffected by any changes in rates during the year.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available† the changes in rates of wages during 1930 resulted in an aggregate net increase of about £57,800 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 760,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about £115,800 in those of 1,100,000 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of approximately £58,000 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics. The effect of this reduction on the general level of wages was relatively small, the average decrease for all industries combined being equivalent to about one-fourth of one per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year. When account is taken of all the information in the possession of the Department, it is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the end of 1930, in the weekly full-time rates of wages of those classes of workpeople for whom particulars are available, was between 70 and 75 per cent.‡ As the number of hours constituting a full working week was reduced in nearly all industries in 1919 or 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages between 1914 and 1930 is greater than the increase in weekly rates.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1929 and 1930, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages in each of the principal groups of industries for which statistics are available.

It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men have usually been greater than those affecting women, boys, and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries to be deduced from the figures given in this Table are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries.

\* The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.

† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks. They relate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not take account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the state of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual employers, and affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the Department.

‡ This calculation of the increase since 1914 includes rates of wages of agricultural labourers, which are excluded from the Tables given elsewhere in this article, the available particulars being insufficient for their inclusion in the detailed statistics. The percentage increase quoted relates to workpeople of unchanged grade, without any allowance for changes between 1914 and the present time in the proportion of workpeople in different industries and occupations, or for other factors (apart from increases in rates of wages) which may have affected actual earnings.



Industry Group.	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases or Net Decreases, respectively, in Rates of Wages.				Estimated net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.	
	1929.		1930.*		1929.	1930.*
	Net In-creases.	Net De-creases.	Net In-creases.	Net De-creases.		
Coal Mining ...	15,500	75,000	15,500	800	£ 3,300	+ £ 325
Other Mining and Quarrying	18,750	9,750	7,150	18,500	275	- 1,275
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,500	500	700	2,650	+ 650	- 325
Iron and Steel	32,000	3,000	69,000	68,000	+ 2,350	- 450
Engineering ...	700	...	107,000†	750	+ 215	+ 9,250†
Shipbuilding	1,550	...	66,000	1,500	+ 125	+ 4,850
Other Metal ...	11,000	15,500	27,500	40,250	- 1,000	- 125
Textile ...	3,600	590,000	4,750	409,000	- 64,625	- 52,400
Clothing ...	200	3,300	2,650	6,550	- 530	- 650
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	13,250	1,800	2,000	19,750	+ 625	- 1,700
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	950	11,000	1,700	9,500	- 1,375	- 875
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,000	150	...	17,000	+ 220	- 2,575
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	12,000	56,000	16,500	429,000	- 6,050	- 37,200
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	6,650	2,000	2,050	2,250	+ 800	+ 75
Transport ...	4,500	131,000	421,000	24,000	- 6,350	+ 26,600
Public Administration Services ...	10,600	4,000	16,000	10,000	+ 670	+ 1,550
Other... ..	250	14,000	500	38,500	- 950	- 3,075
Total ...	142,000	917,000	760,000	1,098,000	- 78,800	- 58,000

**Principal Increases in Wages in 1930.**—Among the most important bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased in 1930 were railway employees, and workpeople employed in the shipbuilding industry. In the case of the former the increase was due to a deduction of 2½ per cent. from earnings, which had been operative since 1928, ceasing to have effect in May, 1930. The increase applied to railway shopmen as well as to traffic workers. Against this increase some of the latter (chiefly the lower-rated men) sustained a net decrease of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. In the shipbuilding industry a considerable number of plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over received increased rates of pay following the adoption of national uniform time rates for the industry generally, the increases varying in most cases from about 6d. to 5s. per week. Other workpeople who received a net increase in wages in 1930 included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, the lower paid men employed in steel melting plants and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

**Principal Decreases in Wages in 1930.**—Nearly 80 per cent. of the total number of workpeople whose wages were reduced in 1930 were in the textile and building groups of industries. The majority of wool textile workers in Yorkshire had their wages reduced during the year by amounts mostly varying from 5 to 9.25 per cent. on current rates. Among other workers in the textile group affected by reductions were bleachers, dyers, etc., in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, hosiery workers in the Midlands, and jute workers. In the building industry there was a reduction of ¼d. per hour in the wages of craftsmen and of ½d. or ¼d. per hour in those of labourers in most districts in Great Britain. Other workpeople affected by reductions in 1930 included iron miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, Cumberland, and Lincolnshire, slate quarrymen in North Wales, the higher-paid men in steel melting plants and rolling mills in England and Scotland, and Siemens steel works in South-West Wales, electrical cable makers, bobbin and shuttle makers, workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, paper makers, coal tippers at the principal ports, commercial road transport workers at various towns in Scotland, and brush and broom makers.

**Industries in which wages were at the same level at the end of 1930 as at the end of 1929.**—In most branches of industry the general level of rates remained unchanged throughout the year. These included coal mining in most of the principal districts (in which industry, however, the working hours of underground workers were reduced in many districts, as noted below), the chemical industry, soap and candle, and paint, colour and varnish industries, pottery, brick and cement manufacture, engineering, most of the metal and textile industries not already mentioned, boot and shoe manufacture, most of the clothing trades, flour milling, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, tobacco manufacture, road vehicle building, printing and bookbinding, merchant shipping, dock labour, furniture removal, tanning and currying, rubber manufacture, and the gas, water and electricity supply services. In the services last-mentioned and also in the non-trading services of local authorities, in which wages in most cases remained unaltered during 1930, wages have in the past been largely regulated by cost-of-living sliding scales; but in many cases arrangements were made whereby wages were stabilised during 1930, such arrangements applying in some instances where there was no sliding-scale agreement.

In the case of about 85,000 workpeople in various industries there

\* The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.  
† The increases shown in wages in the engineering industry in 1930 were almost wholly in railway engineering shops.

were two or more movements in wages during the year which left the general level of wages the same at the end of the year as at the beginning; among the workpeople to whom this applied were coal miners in Northumberland, felt hat makers in Lancashire, coopers, and workpeople employed by civil engineering contractors.

It may be observed that in the case of agriculture, which is not covered by the above statistics, the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for adult male labourers remained unaltered, with the following exceptions:—an increase of 1s. per week in Glamorganshire, decreases of 1s. 6d. per week in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire, and of 1s. per week in East Lancashire and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

#### METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

As indicated above, some workpeople obtained increases in wages during 1930, and others sustained decreases, while in a number of cases the same workpeople had their wages both increased and decreased during the year. The total of all the increases was equivalent to about £90,600 per week, and the total of all the decreases to £148,600 per week, producing a net effect of a reduction of £58,000 per week.

Of the total increase of £90,600 per week, about £16,400 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,800 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople and £1,150 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; £5,300 took effect under other arrangements made by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople or by Trade Boards; £13,000 took effect under scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £550 took effect as the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for less than £200 of the total.

Of the total reduction of £148,600 per week, nearly £90,000 (or over 60 per cent. of the total) took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales, including over £50,000 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £2,250 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; other arrangements made by joint standing bodies or Trade Boards accounted for £6,600; £8,500 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; £650 took effect under arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £27,400 of the total, due principally to the stoppage which occurred in the wool textile industry.

#### CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1930.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics are available\* whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1930, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages:—

Year.	Approximate Number of separate individuals† reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
1919 ...	6,240,000	100	£ 2,547,200	£ 60	+ £ 2,547,140
1920 ...	7,867,000	500	4,793,200	180	+ 4,793,020
1921 ...	78,000	7,244,000	13,600	6,074,600	- 6,061,000
1922 ...	73,700	7,633,000	11,550	4,221,500	- 4,210,050
1923 ...	1,202,000	3,079,000	169,000	486,000	- 317,000
1924 ...	3,019,000	481,500	616,000	62,100	+ 553,900
1925 ...	873,000	851,000	80,900	159,000	- 78,100†
1926 ...	420,000	740,000	133,000	83,700	+ 49,300
1927 ...	282,000	1,855,000	30,700	388,500	- 357,800
1928 ...	217,000	1,610,000	21,800	163,800	- 142,000
1929 ...	142,000	917,000	12,900	91,700	- 78,800
1930§ ...	760,000	1,098,000	57,800	115,800	- 58,000

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn above, and particularly of the fact that certain large groups of workpeople (notably agricultural labourers) are not covered by the statistics, the figures given in this Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement of wages in any year and a rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that in other years; and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR.‡

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported to the Department as having been changed in 1930 was approximately 357,000. Of these, 12,550 had an average increase of rather under one hour per week, and about 344,000 had an average reduction of about 2½ hours per week. The reductions were almost entirely accounted for by the changes which took place in the hours of coal miners as a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the hours of underground workers being reduced in all districts where the previous average had exceeded 7½ hours per shift, by amounts varying, as between different districts, up to four hours per week.

\* See note † on page 3.

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table there have been considerable numbers in most years since 1920 whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts.

‡ If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 shown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.

§ The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.



The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919-1930, together with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours:—

Year.	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
	Increased.	Reduced.	
1919 ...	1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920 ...	2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921 ...	31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922 ...	16,000	302,700	- 93,000
1923 ...	325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924 ...	13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925 ...	1,300	3,925	- 11,750
1926 ...	934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927 ...	18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928 ...	1,400	2,000	- 200
1929 ...	4,050	1,050	+ 8,750
1930*	12,550	344,000	- 863,500

From these figures it is seen that, since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in 1919-1920, hours generally have remained practically unchanged, apart from the years 1926 and 1930. In both of these years the large majority of those concerned were coal miners, whose statutory hours were increased in 1926 and reduced in 1930.

**COST OF LIVING.**

Fluctuations in the general level of working-class cost of living followed an abnormal course during 1930. The usual seasonal decline in the earlier part of the year was accentuated by a general downward trend in prices, which subsequently retarded, and at 1st October and 1st December more than neutralised, the normal tendency towards a recovery in prices in the latter part of the year. From 66 per cent. above pre-war on 1st January, 1930, when it was only one point below the corresponding figure a year earlier, the index number fell rapidly to 54 at 31st May, or six points below that of the previous year. Slight rises in July and August brought the figure to 57, at which level, except for a slight but abnormal fall at 1st October, it remained until 1st November. A further abnormal fall to 55 was recorded on 1st December, and the seasonal decline usual at this time of the year brought the figure at 1st January, 1931, to 53, a net reduction since the beginning of 1930 of 13 points. This is the greatest reduction recorded in any single year since 1922.

The Table below shows, month by month during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to the changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families.

*Average Percentage Increase in Retail Prices, Rents, etc., over the Level of July, 1914.*

Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
1930.						
January 1st ...	57	52	115	75	80	66
February 1st ...	54	52	115	75	80	64
March 1st ...	50	52	115	75	80	61
April 1st ...	43	52	110-115	75	80	57
May 1st ...	40	53	110-115	70	80	55
May 31st ...	38	53	110-115	70	80	54
July 1st ...	41	53	110-115	70	75	55
August 1st ...	44	53	110	70	75	57
September 1st ...	44	53	110	70	75	57
October 1st ...	43	53	105-110	70-75	75	56
November 1st ...	44	53	105-110	70-75	75	57
December 1st ...	41	54	105	75	75	55
1931.						
January 1st ...	38	54	105	75	75	53

**Food.**—The general decline in retail prices in 1930 affected food more than any other of the above groups, and with one exception, all the articles of food for which price statistics are collected were cheaper at the end than at the beginning of the year. Potatoes alone, while touching extremely low prices in the spring, had, at the end of the year, more than regained the average level of 1st January, 1930. Flour and bread, potatoes, tea and sugar, butter, cheese and eggs, all reached, at some time during the year, lower levels than at any time since the early months of the war.

From 57 per cent. above pre-war at 1st January, 1930, the "food" figure fell rapidly till at 31st May it stood at 38, or lower than at any date since 1st September, 1915. Two successive rises of 3 points brought the figure to 44, at 1st August. There was no change at 1st September; but a fall of one point, unusual at this time of the year, was recorded at 1st October. A rise at 1st November was followed by a second sharp abnormal fall to 41 at 1st December. The usual decline occurred at the close of the year, and at 1st January, 1931, the figure for food alone was 38 per cent. above the level of July 1914. The usual seasonal changes in the prices of eggs, milk and potatoes exerted considerable influence in the fluctuations of the "food" figure during the year, but reductions were accelerated, and advances delayed or counteracted, by the general downward trend of prices. To such an extent was this the case that whereas the figure for 1st January, 1930, was 2 points below that for the same date in 1929, the figure for 1st January, 1931, was 19 points lower than that of a year earlier, representing a decrease in the

\* The figures given for 1930 are preliminary and subject to revision.

average level of retail food prices during 1930 of about 12 per cent. This is a greater fall than in any year since 1921.

The following Table shows the average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1930 and 1931, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

Article.	Average price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.).			Average Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.	
	July, 1914.	1st Jan., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.	1st Jan., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	69	64
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9	38	34
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	49	43
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	20	16
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6	1 5½	74	70
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 9½	53	48
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	69	62
Breast ...	0 4	0 5½	0 5	29	23
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 5½	1 1	54	17
Fish ...	...	...	...	138	112
Flour ... per 7 lbs.	0 10½	1 4	1 0½	53	21
Bread ... per 4 lbs.	0 5½	0 9	0 7½	58	29
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0	1 11½	30	28
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	41	21
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	88	84
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	2 0	1 6	54	24
Salt ...	1 2½	1 10	1 4	5	13
Cheese (Canadian)* ...	0 8½	1 2	1 0	63	38
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	5	3
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	133	96
Potatoes ... per 7 lbs.	0 4½	0 5½	0 6	13	28

While, with the exception of potatoes, the decline in retail food prices was general, the reductions in the case of beef and mutton, tea, milk and margarine were relatively small. Bread and flour were over 1½d. per 4 lbs. and per 3½ lbs. respectively cheaper at the close of the year; the reductions in eggs averaged nearly ½d. each. Butter fell by 6d. per lb., bacon by over 4d. per lb., and cheese by 2d. per lb. on the average during the year. Fish also was cheaper. Potatoes, though more than recovering earlier levels by the close of the year, were, on 31st May, 1930, about ½d. per 7 lbs. below the pre-war level of July, 1914.

**Rents.**—At the beginning of 1930 the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings averaged approximately 52 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. This figure takes account not only of dwellings subject to the control of the Rent Restriction Acts, but also of those which have ceased to be subject to control. The increasing numbers of the latter resulted in the average increase rising to 54 per cent. by the end of the year.

**Clothing.**—In January, 1930, the average level of retail prices of those articles of clothing and clothing materials included 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 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. During the year there was a general downward trend in the prices of these articles, and at the end of the year the advance above the pre-war level was about 105 per cent.

**Fuel and Light.**—The prices of coal fell from an average level of nearly 85 per cent. above pre-war in the first three months to 75 per cent. at the beginning of June. Subsequent advances brought the figure at 1st January, 1931, to between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The price of gas throughout 1930 averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above pre-war. During the year the average price of lamp oil fell from approximately 45 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level, and that of candles (cheap wax) from 40 to 15 per cent. above that level. Matches showed no appreciable change in prices.

**Other Items included.**—The figure for this group fell during the year from about 80, at which level it had remained for several years, to 75 per cent. above pre-war. The prices of soap were reduced, and tramway fares were, on the average, slightly lower at the end than at the beginning of the year. The remaining articles in the group showed little or no change.

**COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.**

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1930 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index numbers:—

*Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.*

Year.	Food Only.	All Items Included.	Year.	Food Only.	All Items Included.
1915	31	23	1923	69	74
1916	60	46	1924	70	75
1917	98½	76	1925	71	76
1918	115	103	1926	64	72
1919	119	115	1927	60	67½
1920	156	149	1928	57	66
1921	129½	126	1929	54	64
1922	76	83	1930	45	58

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.  
† The average price of eggs was over 2½d. each at 1st January, 1930, and under 2½d. at 1st January, 1931.



## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work, so far as reported to the Department, beginning in 1930 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 415. In these disputes about 287,300 workpeople were directly involved (*i.e.* on strike or locked out), and 20,300 indirectly involved (*i.e.* thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,800 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began in 1929 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1930. The total number of workpeople involved, either directly or indirectly, in all disputes in progress in 1930 was thus about 309,400, as compared with 533,800 in the previous year. The aggregate time lost in 1930 by these workpeople owing to the disputes was approximately 4,404,000 working days, as compared with 8,287,000 in 1929.

Two disputes, one occurring in the wool textile industry and one in the coal-mining industry, accounted for about two-thirds of all the workpeople involved in disputes in 1930, and to the former of these two disputes nearly three-quarters of the total loss of time through disputes was due. In 1929 one dispute alone, that occurring in the cotton industry, greatly preponderated both as regards the number of workpeople involved and of working days lost. The following summary shows the relative proportions of these outstanding disputes and of all other disputes in 1929 and 1930 respectively:—

	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	No. of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	No. of Working Days lost by such Workpeople.
1929.			
Cotton Dispute ... ..	1	388,000	6,596,000
All other Disputes ... ..	430	145,800	1,691,000
All Disputes ... ..	431	533,800	8,287,000
1930.			
Wool Textile Dispute ... ..	1	120,000	3,258,000
Coal Mining Dispute, Scotland ... ..	1	76,000	428,000
All other Disputes ... ..	413	113,400	718,000
All Disputes ... ..	415	309,400	4,404,000

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as *beginning* in 1929 and 1930 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of *all* disputes *in progress* in each of these years:—

Industry Group.	1929.			1930.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in 1929.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1930.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ... ..	153	78,500	576,000	145	149,400	667,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	9	1,200	90,000	7	500	7,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ... ..	12	500	6,000	7	600	6,000
Iron and Steel ... ..	7	3,100	56,000	5	700	9,000
Engineering ... ..	18	19,900	62,000	11	900	8,000
Shipbuilding ... ..	25	8,000	529,000	23	4,100	15,000
Other Metal ... ..	30	7,700	120,000	30	4,200	60,000
Cotton ... ..	35	392,200	6,642,000	18	2,600	36,000
Wool Textile ... ..	14	6,800	106,000	7	122,200	3,279,000
Other Textile ... ..	9	1,100	4,000	20	4,000	77,000
Clothing ... ..	17	1,600	11,000	21	1,400	10,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	4	100	4,000	5	900	3,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	17	1,400	15,000	21	3,300	88,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	2	400	20,000	6	800	7,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	40	3,300	28,000	47	3,800	46,000
Transport ... ..	21	7,200	13,000	22	5,200	25,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ... ..	5	300	3,000	6	3,500	51,000
Other ... ..	13	500	2,000	14	1,300	10,000
Total ... ..	431	533,800†	8,287,000	415	309,400†	4,404,000

*Principal Disputes.*—The largest dispute in 1930 was that which began in April in the wool textile industry of the West Riding of Yorkshire and in adjacent districts in Lancashire; in this dispute 120,000 workpeople were involved in a loss of over 3½ million working days. Stoppages occurred in the coal-mining industry of Scotland, North Staffordshire, Shropshire and at isolated collieries in other districts, in the first week of December, in which about 85,000 workpeople were involved and 445,000 working days lost. Only two other disputes in 1930 caused a loss of 50,000 or more working days or affected more than 5,000 workpeople; one of these involved

\* Disputes involving less than ten workpeople and those which lasted less than one day are 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. The figures for 1930 are preliminary and subject to correction.

† Of the total number shown, approximately 40,900 in 1929 and 20,300 in 1930 were indirectly involved—*i.e.*, thrown out of work in consequence of the disputes at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike or locked out.

1,250 upholsterers and upholstresses in London in a loss of 66,500 working days, and the other involved 3,250 insurance agents in various centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in a loss of 50,000 working days.

*Causes or Objects.*—Of the 415 disputes beginning in 1930, 39, directly involving 10,600 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 89, directly involving 126,000\* workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 116, directly involving 18,500 workpeople, on other wages questions; 19, directly involving 97,700† workpeople, on questions related to hours; 79, directly involving 17,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 26, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 46, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, on other questions. There was in addition one small sympathetic strike, involving less than 100 workpeople.

*Comparative Figures for 1919–1930.*—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1930, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement), at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1929 and 1930 given in the foregoing Table, that in the Table below the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes *beginning* in each year, whilst in the previous Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes *in progress*, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in Year.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in Year.‡			Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress during Year (to nearest 10,000).
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1919 ...	1,352	2,401,000	190,000	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920 ...	1,607	1,779,000	153,000	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921 ...	763	1,770,000	31,000	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922 ...	576	512,000	40,000	552,000	19,850,000
1923 ...	628	343,000	62,000	405,000	10,670,000
1924 ...	710	558,000	55,000	613,000	8,420,000
1925 ...	603	401,000	40,000	441,000	7,950,000
1926 ...	323	2,724,000	10,000	2,734,000	162,230,000
1927 ...	308	90,000	18,000	108,000	1,170,000
1928 ...	302	80,000	44,000	124,000	1,390,000
1929 ...	431	493,000	40,000	533,000	8,290,000
1930 ...	415	287,000	21,000	308,000	4,400,000

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1929 and 1930 has been given above. As regards 1926 the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the prolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry and the "general strike" occurring in that year. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional importance in several industries.

## STATISTICS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1903 and 1904 two volumes (Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337) of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts "with reference to various matters bearing on British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions" were prepared and issued by the Board of Trade. They were followed in 1909 by a third volume (Cd. 4954), consisting of statistical tables and charts displaying the main statistical facts regarding British and Foreign Trade and Industry from 1854 to 1908.

The Board of Trade have now undertaken a similar statistical review of post-war trade and industry; and the first Part, entitled "Statistical Tables relating to British and Foreign Trade and Industry (1924–1930)," has recently been published.§

This first Part is designed as a series of general tables showing the broad movements of trade and the condition of British industry as a whole, and is divided into ten sections:—(i) oversea trade of the United Kingdom; (ii) trade of the British Empire; (iii) trade of foreign countries (comparative tables); (iv) customs tariffs; (v) shipping; (vi) finance; (vii) prices; (viii) labour: employment and wages; (ix) population movements and migration; (x) general production.

The second Part, which it is hoped to issue at an early date, will deal with the production of and trade in certain principal commodities, and will cover not only the staple manufacturing and mining industries of the United Kingdom, but also some of the newer industries which have been developing in recent years.

\* Including 115,000 workpeople directly involved in the wool textile dispute referred to in the preceding paragraph.

† Including 85,000 workpeople directly involved in the coal-mining stoppages arising out of the application of the hours provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.

‡ Workpeople involved in more than one dispute during the year are counted more than once in the totals for the year. The extent of such duplication is not very considerable except in the case of industries involved in the general strike in May, 1926, and in the coal-mining group, in which about 41,000 workpeople in 1926, 100,000 in 1921, 300,000 in 1920, and 150,000 in 1919, were involved in more than one dispute.

§ Cmd. 3737. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net.



## COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

SINCE its appointment on 25th November, 1930,\* the Coal Mines National Industrial Board has issued six Reports on disputes referred under Part IV, Section 15 (5), of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, concerning wages and conditions of employment in the following coalfields:—South Wales (twice), Scotland, Bristol, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Warwickshire.

In all cases the dispute arose from the fact that Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has the effect of reducing the maximum underground hours by half-an-hour as from 1st December, 1930, subject, however, to a proviso that the colliery owners and workmen of any district may, with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, agree to work up to a maximum of 8 hours on any day so long as the total hours, averaged over the twelve week days in any fortnight, do not exceed 90. Agreements existing before 1st December, 1930, in the districts referred to, had been on the basis of an 8-hour day, and differences arose as to the future regulation of wages and other conditions of employment.

In their first two Reports, which were interim Reports issued on 27th and 28th November in regard to the districts of South Wales and Scotland respectively, the Board, *inter alia*, directed attention to the above-mentioned proviso, and suggested that negotiations should be renewed between the representatives of the owners and of the workers in the districts, with the object of ascertaining whether some temporary agreement could not be reached between them on which work should be continued in the district as from 1st December; they also recommended that under such temporary agreement rates of wages should be continued on the existing basis.

In their Report, dated 18th December, for the Bristol district, the Board recommended that at the East Bristol collieries owners and workers should endeavour to come to some arrangement which, while giving a shortened day on Saturday, would have regard to the maximum total hours per week which can be agreed to under the Act; wage rates to be the same as in November, 1930. They recommended that at Coalpit Heath hours and wage rates should be the same as in November, 1930.

The Board's Report, also dated 18th December, for the Lancashire and Cheshire district, recommended for agreement between the owners and workers, the following—

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the shift for underground workers to be 7½ hours, and on Saturday, 6 hours; the hours of surface workers manipulating coal to be reduced by one-fourth of the time added when underground hours were increased from 7 to 8 per day; the rates of wages, subsistence wages, customs, and conditions of work, including week-end shifts, in operation in November, 1930, to continue; the above terms to continue to 31st March, 1931, and thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties.

For the Warwickshire district, the Board, on 22nd December recommended that the district Agreement of 5th January, 1927, with regard to basis rates, minimum percentage, subsistence wages, division of ascertained proceeds, and method of ascertainment, should continue in its present terms; but that the underground working day should be on the basis of a shift of 7½ hours, with the necessary consequential adjustment of surface men's hours.

The second reference from South Wales arose from the fact that, after the issue of the Board's Report of 27th November, the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation entered into negotiations, and on 29th November made a temporary arrangement for the month of December under which (i) no variation was to be made in the existing terms and conditions of payment of wages, and (ii) hours of work were to be:—First week, five days of 8 hours, and on Saturday, 7 hours; second week, five days of 8 hours, and no work on Saturday, making a total of 87 hours spread over eleven shifts in two weeks. The South Wales Miners' Federation asked for a revision of these conditions from 1st January, 1931, whereby there should be a redistribution of hours of work so as to allow of six shifts, totalling 45 hours, in a week. Failing agreement, the matter was referred to the Board, who on 29th December recommended to the parties certain alternative arrangements of hours, totalling 45 a week, the terms and conditions of the district Agreement of 13th December, 1926, otherwise to continue.

In their Reports, the Board have directed attention to the following among other points:—

(a) Part I of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, makes provision for the operation of schemes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal, with the object of improving the organisation and economic condition of the industry.

(b) Part II of the Act makes provision for further amalgamations of the industry into larger units, with a view to greater economy and efficiency.

(c) The effects of Parts I and II of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, have not yet been ascertained.

(d) The Coal Mines Act, 1926, comes to an end on 8th July, 1931.

\* See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 441.

## COAL MINING DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES.

SINCE the resumption of work following the general stoppage of 1926, the wages and conditions of employment in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfield have been regulated by the Conciliation Board Agreement dated 13th December, 1926, under which the hours of work below ground on the morning shift were 8 hours per day on five days of the week, and 7 hours on Saturday. On the afternoon and night shifts the normal working week consisted of five shifts of 8 hours each.

This joint agreement automatically terminated on 30th November, 1930, in consequence of the reduction in the hours of employment of underground workers laid down by Section 14 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. From 1st to 31st December, 1930, the coalfield continued at work on a temporary "spread-over" arrangement as follows:—

(i) No variation was made in the previous terms and conditions regarding payment of wages.

(ii) Hours of work per fortnight were:—

*First week:* Five days of 8 hours each, and 7 hours on Saturday,

*Second week:* Five days of 8 hours each, and no work on Saturday,

thus making a total of 87 hours in two weeks.

During the month of December, the owners' and workmen's representatives entered into negotiations for an agreement as to hours and wages to operate on and after 1st January, 1931. The workmen's representatives asked for a redistribution of working hours on the basis of 45 hours, spread over each full working week of six days. The employers did not accede to this request, and on 23rd December, 1930, put forward an offer that work should continue, during January, on the prevailing conditions, and that the two sides should meet immediately to negotiate a permanent settlement, any points unsettled by 14th January to be referred to an independent arbitrator, whose decision should be final and accepted by both parties. The workers asked the owners to agree to the submission of the matters in dispute to the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, and that both parties should attend the hearing and agree to accept the decision of the Board. This proposal was not accepted by the owners, and the South Wales Miners' Federation requested the National Board to inquire into and report upon the dispute. The Board sat on 29th December, when representatives of the South Wales Miners' Federation, but not of the Coal Owners' Association, appeared before them. The Board's recommendations were:—

(i) Except for hours of work, as hereinafter set out, the terms and conditions of the Agreement of 13th December, 1926, to continue.

(ii) Hours of work below ground:—

(a) Seven hours and thirty-six minutes for five days a week, and seven hours on Saturday; or alternatively

(b) Seven hours and forty minutes for five days a week, and six hours and forty minutes on Saturday.

(iii) Hours of surfacemen to be adjusted by local agreement.

(iv) These terms and conditions to continue to 31st March, 1931, and thereafter until altered by agreement between the parties.

After the issue of the National Board's recommendations, further joint meetings of the owners' and workmen's representatives were held at Cardiff, but all efforts to agree were unsuccessful, and a complete deadlock was reached on the morning of 31st December. At this stage two permanent officials of the Mines Department were sent to Cardiff to try to induce the parties to re-open negotiations for the collieries to continue at work on agreed temporary terms. As the result of the intervention of the Mines Department, it was agreed by both sides that a further meeting of the Conciliation Board should be held at Cardiff on 3rd January, but the efforts to prevent a stoppage of work were unsuccessful, and almost all the workpeople employed in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coalfield (about 150,000) ceased work on 1st January. The meeting of the Joint Conciliation Board after the stoppage commenced was fruitless, and was followed immediately by an arrangement for the miners' representatives to meet the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines in London on 5th January. Following this meeting the owners' representatives were requested to come to London, and efforts were made by the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines to get both sides to resume negotiations. Finally, the owners' and workmen's representatives were brought together, and "agreed upon a basis for discussion at a joint meeting to be held at Cardiff on Friday, the 9th January." This meeting was duly held, but resulted in a breakdown between the parties on the points to be submitted to the independent chairman in the event of the parties themselves failing to come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement. Owners' and workmen's representatives then arranged further meetings with the President of the Board of Trade and the Secretary for Mines, to be held on 12th January, 1931.

A series of meetings were held on that and the three following days, and resulted, on the night of 16th January, in both parties agreeing to terms of settlement, subject to confirmation by their respective constituent bodies.



## CATERING TRADE.

## REPORT ON PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO PROPOSED TRADE BOARD.

A REPORT\* has been made by Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C., on the public inquiry which he held from 24th November to 8th December, 1930, with regard to the draft Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade. The inquiry was held, on the direction of the Minister of Labour, as a result of objections received by her to the notice of intention (issued on 6th August, 1930),† to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts to the catering trade.

Sixty-eight formal objections were lodged against the proposal before the Minister of Labour directed the inquiry to be held, and fourteen other interested parties claimed to be heard at the inquiry. Of these 82 parties, 36 were concerned solely with the position of works canteens and staff restaurants, and most of these ultimately combined for the purposes of the inquiry. Of the remaining 46 parties, 37 were represented before the Commissioner at the inquiry.

For the purposes of the inquiry the Commissioner grouped the evidence under the following eleven heads:—

1. Light refreshments;
2. Fried fish shops;
3. Ice cream;
4. Hotels and restaurants;
5. Licensed trade;
6. Bottling of liquors;
7. Works canteens and staff restaurants;
8. Provision of refreshment facilities as a subsidiary part of a business for the convenience of its customers;
9. Provision of refreshment facilities in places of public entertainment;
10. Railways;
11. Other objectors and supporters.

A number of legal points dealing with the powers of the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Acts were raised in the course of the inquiry. After dealing with these and with the evidence given under the eleven above-mentioned heads, the Commissioner summarises his main conclusions in the following terms:—

(1) I do not consider it to be within my province to express an opinion as to the expediency of applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the several branches of trade, or any of them, covered by the draft Special Order. This, in my view, is a matter for the opinion solely of the Minister of Labour.

(2) Evidence of the prevalence of good conditions of employment was given in respect of several classes of work in several branches of trade included in the draft Special Order, and some evidence also of the existence in isolated cases of bad conditions; but broadly one may say that no addition of moment to the information afforded with respect to rates of wages by the 1926 and 1930 Reports of the Ministry of Labour has resulted from the Inquiry.

(3) The remuneration of large numbers of employees in the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order includes tips, meals, and frequently lodging, a fact which was strongly relied upon at the Inquiry as showing, it was said, the impracticability of fixing minimum rates of wages for such branches of trade. I assume this has been fully considered, and that the Minister is of the opinion that it neither makes it undesirable nor impracticable to apply the Trade Boards Acts to these branches of trade.

(4) No case was developed at the Inquiry with a view to establishing the prevalence of bad conditions in any class of employment in any branch of trade included in the draft Special Order.

(5) Although wages in the case of some employees are governed by trade union agreements, no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order.

(6) I doubt whether there is power under Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to include in one and the same special order all the branches of trade which the generality of persons would classify as catering. The draft Special Order does not attempt to do this, but selects, and, as I think, arbitrarily, certain work for inclusion within a Special Order and excludes other work, the latter being indistinguishable from the former work in any material respect. No trade is known as such which embraces the several branches of trade covered by the draft Special Order.

(7) In my opinion, it is not within the power of the Minister of Labour to make a Special Order under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, in the terms of the draft Special Order. A selection of work of different kinds, or a collection of trades, is not, in my opinion, a "specified trade" within the meaning of Section 1, Sub-section 2, of the Trade Boards Act, 1918.

(8) The draft Special Order is of uncertain scope, and this, in my opinion, is a serious objection to it, having regard to the penal provisions of the Trade Boards Acts.

(9) The representative of the Ministry of Labour claimed for the Minister the power to amend a draft Special Order which, as in the present case, has been the subject of an inquiry, and to proceed to make a Special Order in the terms of such draft Special Order when amended; but I have not been able to satisfy myself that the Minister possesses such power. Should the Minister decide to amend, it seems to me that the procedure provided by the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1918, must be complied with.

(10) Should the Minister decide to make use of the draft Special Order as the basis for a new one, I recommend that in the clause corresponding to Clause 1 of the draft Special Order the words "in the course of the business of" be substituted for the words "in connection with"; that in the clause corresponding to Clause 2

there be added after the word "engaged" the words "by way of trade"; that as to Clause 3 (a), in order to obviate the possibility of its retention prejudicing the validity of the Order, consideration be given to the advisability of its excision; that no clause corresponding to Clause 3 (b) or 3 (d) be retained; and that in the clause corresponding to Clause 3 (c) there be added after the word "premises" the words "or the maintenance thereof." Whether a clause corresponding to Clause 3 (e) should be retained is a matter essentially for the Minister's decision.

(11) If the Minister deems it expedient to make a Special Order in respect of tea shops, cafés, and unlicensed restaurants and dining-rooms, the objections relied upon at the inquiry do not, in my view, provide any sufficient reason why this should not be done, nor why the provision of refreshment facilities as a subsidiary part of a business for the convenience of its customers should not be included in such Special Order.

(12) Subject to the question whether licensed and non-licensed premises should be included in one and the same Special Order, as to which my view is that it would be more certainly *intra vires* the Minister if this were not done, I am of opinion that the objections relied upon at the inquiry do not provide any sufficient reason why, if the Minister thinks it expedient so to do, a Special Order should not be made in respect of licensed restaurants, hotels (whether owned by a railway company or not, and whether licensed or not), boarding houses, lodging houses, public houses, and inns.

(13) Works canteens and staff restaurants not conducted by way of trade are not, in my opinion, within the Trade Boards Acts, and the Special Order should make it clear that it does not include them.

(14) Under Section 2, sub-section 1, of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, the Minister may establish more than one Trade Board operating under a Special Order, or may establish a Trade Board for any branch of work in a trade in respect of which a Special Order has been made. Coffee stalls, Cadby Hall, and similar factories and kitchens, fried fish shops, the sale of ice cream, and the provision of refreshment facilities in places of public entertainment should, in my opinion, be dealt with by making use of this statutory provision rather than by expressly excluding any of these cases from any Special Order which otherwise might include them.

(15) With regard to the refreshment cars of railway companies and Pullman cars, questions of policy appear to me to be involved which are essentially matters for the decision of the Minister. If it be thought desirable to exclude them, or either of them, this should not, in my view, be done expressly but by the use of the aforesaid statutory provision.

(16) In the matter of work performed in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink on board any ship or vessel, I see no reason for discriminating between so-called pleasure steamers and any other ship. I do not, however, think the Minister has power to make a Special Order under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, which extends to a licensed hotel or restaurant but expressly excludes this work.

## CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL REORGANISATION AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

THE Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations have issued their final Report.\*

The Report refers to the circumstances under which, in November, 1927, the late Lord Melchett (then Sir Alfred Mond), and a number of prominent industrialists acting with him, invited the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to enter into discussions covering the entire field of industrial reorganisation and industrial relations; and a number of reports were issued by the Joint Conference set up as a result of this invitation. Some account of the setting up of the Conference, and of the Reports issued by them, will be found in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, April, July and September, 1928, and for March, 1929.

One of the proposals of the Joint Conference was for the establishment, on a more formal footing, of a National Industrial Council; and, in accordance with this decision, which was approved by the Trades Union Congress in September, 1928, the Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries to co-operate with the Trades Union Congress in the setting up of such a Council. The two employers' organisations were unable to accept the findings of the Conference as they stood, and to co-operate with the General Council in setting up the proposed National Industrial Council; but they jointly invited the General Council to a conference, at which they could explain their position and discuss the possibility of joint discussions in some other form. The General Council accepted the invitation, and joint meetings were held at various dates in 1929, which resulted in the setting up of machinery for the joint discussion of a large range of subjects; see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, August, and September, 1929, and for January, 1930.

In view of this development, it has been decided that the old Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations should be terminated. The hope is expressed "that the new machinery thus established will not only take its place as an integral, permanent feature of our industrial system, but will justify itself by the contributions it makes to the solution of the grave economic problems that confront us." The joint chairmen of the Conference declare their conviction "that the fullest consultation between the representatives of organised employers and organised labour is essential to the welfare of British industry and its future prosperity."

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 314.

\* Obtainable from the Trades Union Congress General Council (Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W. 1); price 1d.



## TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS AMENDMENT BILL.

By this Bill, which was presented to Parliament on October 18th, 1930, it is proposed to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. A summary of the principal amendments proposed is set out below.

Section 1 (1) of the 1927 Act declares that any strike is illegal if it (i) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and (ii) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. The sub-section then declares any lock-out illegal which has the same objects, and provides that a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is "a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of persons in that trade or industry."

In place of the above the new Bill proposes to substitute the following clause:—

Any strike or lock-out of which the primary object is an object other than that of furthering purposes connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person (whether or not employed in the trade or industry in which the strike or lock-out takes place) shall be illegal, and it shall be illegal to commence or continue or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of any such illegal strike or lock-out.

In section 1 (2) of the 1927 Act, which makes it an offence to declare, instigate, incite others to take part in, or otherwise act in furtherance of a strike or lock-out declared by the Act to be illegal, the Bill proposes to add words to the effect that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence by reason of such illegality except in respect of acts committed after the strike or lock-out has been declared by the High Court to be illegal. The provision in the 1927 Act making it no offence merely to cease work or to refuse to continue work or accept employment in respect of an illegal strike or lock-out is retained.

The Bill contains a new clause, to the effect that, in any proceedings in the High Court in which the legality of a strike or lock-out is in question, the Court shall have power to declare that the strike or lock-out is or is not illegal, but no such declaration shall be made unless the Attorney-General is a party to the proceedings, and accordingly he shall be joined as a party in any proceedings in which such a declaration is sought, and shall be entitled to be a party to any proceedings in the High Court in which the legality of a strike or lock-out is in question.

The Bill proposes to repeal section 1 (4) of the 1927 Act, which provides that the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, and the second proviso to section 2 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, shall not apply to acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lock-out declared to be illegal.

The Bill further proposes to amend section 3 (2) of the Act of 1927 defining "to intimidate," by altering the words "to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants, or of violence or damage to any person or property." The amended definition will read: "to cause to any person a reasonable apprehension of personal injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants, or of violence or damage to his or their property."

Further provisions in the new Bill include the repeal of section 4 of the Act of 1927, which dealt with contributions to the political funds of a trade union; of section 5, which provided for regulations to be made governing established Civil Servants; and of section 6, which made special provision with regard to persons employed by local or other public authorities, and in regard to conditions of contracts made and tenders accepted by such authorities.

By clause 2, the new Bill gives effect to the Trade Union Act, 1913, as if the Act of 1927 had not been passed, and a Schedule to the Bill makes transitional provisions as to contributions from members of trade unions to the political funds of their union.

The Bill provides that its provisions shall be incorporated in the Act of 1927, and all copies thereafter printed of that Act shall be printed with the alterations and omissions specified in the Bill.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

### UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS.

An announcement by the Ministry of Labour states that, after consultation with the Rural District Councils Association, a variant of the special grant available for schemes of work involving the construction of rural water supply has now been decided on, to enable a grant to be made where the construction of the supply is conditional on the Authority guaranteeing a certain revenue to a neighbouring Local Authority carrying out the works and providing the supply.

In such cases the Unemployment Grants Committee may now recommend a grant to the Authority to assist it in meeting deficits of revenue which it is called upon to make good under the guarantee.

## RESETTLEMENT AND PENSIONS SCHEMES IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.

THE eleventh Annual Report of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry gives particulars of two schemes which have been drawn up, under the auspices of the Council, for the benefit of workmen employed in the industry. One is a group pension scheme; the other is a scheme under which the Council administers funds placed at its disposal by certain employers, either as individuals or as members of a group, for the relief of displaced operatives. Some information with regard to these schemes is given below.

### ASSISTANCE AND RESETTLEMENT SCHEME.

It is the policy of the industry to concentrate production in fewer mills, shutting down the remainder; and the purpose of the resettlement scheme is to give relief to the operatives displaced by this policy. The Joint Industrial Council, with the assistance of local Assistance and Resettlement Committees, administers funds placed at its disposal by certain firms, either individually or in virtue of their membership of a group.

The places where such schemes are at present in operation are:—Cardiff, Ellesmere Port, Grimsby, Sheffield, Wrexham and York. The usual procedure is to form a local joint committee, consisting of representatives of the management of the mill concerned, of the trade union, and of the displaced men themselves. This committee makes the necessary inquiries into the circumstances of each applicant for assistance, and keeps a record of the amount disbursed.

The policy of the Joint Industrial Council has been to be sparing in the distribution of relief in cash, but as generous as possible in the resettling of men in other jobs. Annuities have been bought for all men over 65, and the age for this purpose has now been reduced to 60. As regards the men under 60, some 60 per cent. have now been resettled, some in other flour mills, but most in other industries.

When a man obtains work in another town, a separation allowance is paid to his wife so long as he has to keep up two establishments; when he is able to find accommodation in the town where he has found work, the Joint Industrial Council pays the expense of his removal. Some men have been helped to start on their own account in a great variety of businesses: drapery, greengrocery, bakery, refreshments, newspapers, a general shop, a public house, etc. In other cases, the Council has provided men with bicycles or motor-bicycles, to enable them to travel daily to work at places which they cannot conveniently reach by bus or train. In many cases men have been provided with sets of tools, or with boots, overalls, etc. to enable them to take up new jobs; one man has been helped to emigrate; one man has been started as an insurance agent; another has been given a course in motor driving and repairs to enable him to qualify for a job that was available for him, and so on.

The total number of men who had been resettled at Ellesmere Port, Grimsby, Wrexham and York at the date of the Report of the Joint Industrial Council was 229; and the total amount spent at these four places was £8,820. The number of men who still needed help at these four places was 158. Similar particulars are not available for Cardiff and for Sheffield, as the schemes at these places only came into force towards the end of the year.

### GROUP PENSION SCHEME.

This scheme has been drawn up with the advice of a well-known insurance company, and it is ready to be brought into operation as soon as a body of (say) 3,000 operatives, together with the firms employing them, agree to become members.

All male employees over 18 and under 64 who are in the service of contributing firms on 1st January, 1931, are eligible to become members of the scheme. For employees who enter the service of a contributing firm after 1st July, 1931, membership of the scheme will be a condition of service; those at present in the employment of a contributing firm, or who enter the employment within six months from 1st January, 1931, will be qualified for "past service" pensions (*see below*) if they become members before 1st July, 1931, and provided that they have had past service with a contributing firm or firms (whether their present employers only, or one or more others, being also contributing firms).

The scheme is a contributory one, and the cost will be 2s. a week for each member, half of which will be paid by the employing firm, while the other half will be deducted by the firm from the member's wages. A member leaving the service of one contributing firm to join the service of another contributing firm will carry his full pension rights with him.

The pension will be £1 a year for each complete year of service rendered after the man becomes a member of the scheme, plus 10s. a year for each complete year of service before 1st January, 1931. One of the chief difficulties of the scheme, as of other pension schemes when first introduced, is to provide for the elderly men who would be unable, owing to the short period of their remaining service, to qualify for a substantial pension on the basis of future payments only; and this allowance for past service is intended to meet the case of such men. It is expected that the liability for "past service" pensions will be liquidated within 25 years; after which it will be possible either to reduce the premiums or to increase the benefits.

Provision is also made in the scheme for withdrawal from the scheme before the retiring age; for reduced pensions in the case of those retiring before the usual age; or for the return of the member's contributions in the event of his death before the retiring age, or before he has received, in pension, the equivalent of his contributions. The pensions provided under the scheme are additional to any pension to which the employee may be entitled under the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pension scheme.



## MEASURES FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

A WHITE PAPER has been issued\* containing a statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with unemployment.

An introductory memorandum states that, before the international depression had made itself felt, the Government had already set on foot a twofold economic policy, comprising—

(i) a *short-range* policy, designed to provide immediate employment by pressing forward development work of public utility with the utmost vigour;

(ii) a *long-range* policy, designed to increase the efficiency of British industry, and to promote the prosperous development of British economic life.

These two aspects of the Government's policy are dealt with respectively in the first two parts of the White Paper, Part I dealing with emergency works approved for Government financial assistance, and Part II with economic re-organisation. The third Part of the White Paper deals with measures taken to sustain or improve the quality of the population.

Part I refers to the series of conferences held by the Government with representatives of Local Authorities in June and July last, with the object of securing an extension of the programme of public works which could be put in hand for the relief of unemployment.† The Government decided to increase and expedite the road programme, and provided special grants of £500,000 for approved employment schemes in selected necessitous areas. The passing of the Public Works Facilities Act at the end of last session provided a more expeditious alternative to private bill legislation for Local Authorities and public utility undertakings.

The White Paper summarises what has been done under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929‡; under the Colonial Development Act, 1929‡; under the various road programmes; and under other programmes. The total value of schemes under various programmes which have been approved up to September 30th, may be summarised as follows:—

	£
Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, Part I ... ..	28,447,230
Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, Part II ... ..	46,766,695
Colonial Development Act, 1929 ... ..	8,375,000
Road Fund ... ..	49,000,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,340,323
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£135,929,248</b>

On the basis commonly accepted that £1,000,000 provides work for one year for 4,000 men, these schemes will provide work to the extent of more than 500,000 man-years, or over 150 million days of work.

Part II of the White Paper deals with economic re-organisation. Under the heading of *industrial re-organisation*, the White Paper refers to the passing of the Coal Mines Act, 1930; to the Report on the cotton industry§; to the formation, with the support of the leading banks and financial houses, of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company, to consider schemes submitted by the basic industries of this country for the purpose of their rationalisation, either by industries or by regions; to the action taken in connection with the iron and steel industries; and to the help given by the Government in connection with the insurance of a new large express steamship for the Cunard Company.

Under the heading of *monetary conditions*, the White Paper refers to the easy credit conditions now widely prevailing, and to the Government's contribution to the attainment of these conditions by their handling of the floating debt. New issues of Conversion Stock provided funds which were used to reduce the need for public borrowings in the short term market on Treasury Bills, and increased the resources of the money market available for trade and commerce.

Reference is made to the establishment of the Overseas Trade Development Council, and to other measures which have been taken for the promotion of the *export trade*. Trade missions have been sent to South Africa, to China and Japan, and to South America; and an investigation on behalf of the boot and shoe industry is proceeding in Northern Europe. Greatly increased use is being made of the facilities afforded by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Assistance has been given, in various forms, to the *electricity supply industry*, not only in the towns but also in the rural districts. The eight schemes already prepared by the Electricity Commissioners and adopted by the Central Electricity Board cover nearly 72 per cent. of the area of Great Britain, and over 97 per cent. of the population.

*Housing* has been assisted by the partial restoration of the housing subsidy under the Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929,|| and by the Housing Act, 1930,¶ which provides machinery for a systematic and sustained attack on bad housing conditions.

\* Statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with unemployment: Cmd. 3746. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

† See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, pages 242-3.  
‡ Notices of these two Acts appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 274. For a summary of the Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, setting forth the works approved for grant under Part II of the Development (Loan Guarantee and Grants) Act, 1929, during the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930, see article in next column.

§ Cmd. 3615. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. A summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, page 244.

|| 20 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 274.

¶ 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 39. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930, page 280.

The White Paper summarises the main provisions of the Agricultural Land Utilisation Bill, now before Parliament; refers to the passing of the Land Drainage Acts (for England and Wales, and for Scotland); and mentions the other measures which have been taken for the benefit of *agriculture and fisheries*.

Part III of the White Paper deals with the measures taken to sustain and improve the quality of the population. Under the two Education Bills (for England and Wales and for Scotland) now before Parliament it is intended to secure a more adequate national system of education for all children between the ages of 11 and 15.

Training centres for the unemployed have been established, which now have an annual output of 8,500 for men and of 4,400 for women. Special attention has been given to the needs of unemployed boys and girls; there are now 107 Junior Instruction Centres or Classes open, which have been attended by about 65,000 boys and girls in the last eight months.

The "placing" machinery of the Employment Exchanges has been developed; the number placed in 1929 was a million and a half, and the figure for 1930 will be larger still. A large programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Employment Exchanges has been put in hand.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts have been amended, so as to improve the scale of benefit for adult dependants and in other cases; and the conditions for the payment of benefit, which had been found in practice to be inequitable, have been modified. These changes have relieved Poor Law expenditure, particularly in the depressed areas.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

### FIRST REPORT OF UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE UNDER DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1929.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee have issued their first Report\* of their operations under Part II, section 4, of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929,† which came into force on 31st August, 1929. The last Report‡ of the old Unemployment Grants Committee covered the period to 10th June, 1929; and the present Report covers the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930.

Prior to its reconstitution under the Development Act, 1929, the Unemployment Grants Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Viscount St. Davids, recommended grants from Exchequer funds on the authority of a Treasury minute. The Committee as reconstituted under the Development Act carries out similar functions, and is composed of the same members; and the old title has been retained.

During the period covered by the present Report the industrial depression continued and was intensified. The need for schemes of work was, therefore pressing, and the Report states that the schemes approved during this period exceeded in value those approved in any previous period of similar duration. A large number of schemes were still in hand at the date of the Report, and many more were under consideration by Local Authorities with a view to early submission to the Committee.

In July, 1929, the Committee issued another appeal to Local Authorities to put in hand works of public utility calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom; and there was a large and immediate response to this appeal.

In June, 1930, a conference of Local Authorities, held at the Guildhall, London, was addressed by the Prime Minister;§ and subsequently certain improvements in the scheme of grants were approved by the Government. A further appeal to Local Authorities to institute works for the winter of 1930-1931 was made by the Minister of Health,|| and between the date of the appeal (3rd July) and 30th August, 1930, the last date covered by the Report, 752 schemes, estimated to cost £10,516,000, had reached the offices of the Committee.

The following Table shows the total number and cost of schemes approved since the appointment of the Committee in December, 1920:—

Period.	Number of Schemes.	Total Estimated Cost of Schemes.
		£
December, 1920—March, 1922 ... ..	3,523	26,574,000
March, 1922—June, 1923 ... ..	2,917	15,874,000
July, 1923—June, 1924 ... ..	2,780	24,222,000
July, 1924—June, 1925 ... ..	2,272	20,639,000
July, 1925—June, 1926 ... ..	1,240	17,566,000
July, 1926—June, 1927 ... ..	63	792,000
July, 1927—June, 1928 ... ..	28	319,000
July, 1928—10th June, 1929 ... ..	352	6,181,000
11th June, 1929—30th August, 1929 ... ..	147	1,665,000
31st August, 1929—30th August, 1930 ... ..	2,026	41,770,000
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>£155,602,000</b>

The following Table analyses the schemes approved for grant during the period from 11th June, 1929, to 30th August, 1930, according to the various classes of works undertaken:—

\* Cmd. 3744. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.  
† 20 Geo. 5, ch. 7. A notice of this Act appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1929, page 274.  
‡ Eighth (Interim) Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 238.  
§ A short account of the conference appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, page 242.  
|| Cmd. 3616. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. A summary of the appeal appeared in the July issue of this GAZETTE, pages 242-3.



Class of Work.	Total Estimated Cost of Schemes.	Percentage of Total.
Electricity supply, standardisation, etc. ...	£ 12,226,000*	28.15
Sewers and sewage disposal ...	8,145,000	18.75
Roads and footpaths ...	5,562,000	12.81
Water supply ...	5,340,000	12.29
Dock and harbour improvements and equipment ...	4,568,000	10.51
Parks, recreation grounds, tennis courts, etc. ...	1,585,000	3.65
Civic buildings and public institutions ...	1,305,000	3.00
Sea defence ...	1,210,000	2.78
Gas supply ...	788,000	1.83
Land reclamation and drainage ...	765,000	1.76
River improvements ...	651,000	1.49
Land development ...	556,000	1.28
Baths and wash-houses ...	441,000	1.02
Conveniences ...	82,000	0.19
Tramway construction ...	43,000	0.10
Cemeteries ...	42,000	0.10
Sanitation ...	10,000	0.02
Miscellaneous ...	116,000	0.27
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>†£43,435,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS : INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

THE Bill "to raise to £70,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advance by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period," of which an account was given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (p. 440), received the Royal Assent on 19th December, under the title of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Act, 1930.†

### NEW HEALTH INSURANCE ACT.

#### EXTENSION OF INSURANCE OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

THE National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, 1930,§ received the Royal Assent on 19th December, 1930. The Act provides that persons who have been unable to get work for two or more years, and would otherwise have ceased to be insured persons and would have lost their rights to health insurance benefits and contributory pensions at the end of the year 1930, will, if genuinely unable to obtain employment, have their period of insurance extended until the end of 1931.

In order to enable Approved Societies to bear the additional cost of giving health insurance benefits to these persons, they are to receive a credit from the Exchequer at the rate of thirty-six contributions for each member who is maintained in benefit as a result of the Act.

### LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT INDEX.

#### SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION SERIES FOR MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

A special subscription series of unemployment statistics was instituted in 1927 for the use primarily of manufacturers and distributors who desired to adjust their sales activities to the changing prosperity of the various local areas or to make due allowance for such changes in judging the effectiveness of their advertising or salesmanship. The series was also taken up by others who found this local information of value. The Index gives for 700 towns, and for each county area in Great Britain, the numbers of insured persons in each area, together with the percentage rates of unemployment for men, women and juveniles on the Monday nearest the 14th of each month. Comparisons with a month and a year before are also given. The arrangements for tabulating the returns from Employment Exchanges, preparing the figures, and printing and despatching the Index enable the information, as a general rule, to be in the hands of subscribers in about a fortnight from the date to which the figures relate.

The series has proved to be of considerable value to those who have taken up subscriptions, and it is accordingly being continued during the current year.

The subscription is £3 3s. per annum.

The Index will be issued to subscribers only. Subscriptions are received by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

\* Includes the scheme for the standardisation of electrical frequency in North-East England, the estimated cost of which is £10,000,000.

† Approximately £23,500,000 is in respect of revenue-producing schemes.

‡ 21 Geo. 5, ch. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

§ 21 Geo. 5, ch. 5. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

### EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued\* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales and in Scotland under certain Acts of Parliament, and the total number of persons directly benefiting therefrom. The Acts referred to are: the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the National Insurance (Health) Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, the Old Age Pensions Acts, the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act, the Education Acts, the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Inebriates Acts, the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare), the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor, the Unemployed Workmen Act, the Lunacy Acts, and the Mental Deficiency Act.

The term "expenditure" as used in the Return is restricted to expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) other receipts (not being receipts from loans for capital purposes) accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed, which provide the major part of the expenditure on those services; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the years ended 31st March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1929, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1930, is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Insurance (Health) Acts was not recorded, and is not included in the Return; while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of recorded expenditure brought into account in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the years ended 31st March, 1929 and 1930, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the Return, under the specified services, during the year ended 31st March, 1929 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the year ended 31st March, 1930, where that is available:—

Expenditure under the following Acts.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1930 (estimated).	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1930 (estimated).
Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	£ 47,487,000	£ 46,719,000	£ 6,361,000	£ 6,554,000
National Insurance (Health) Acts ...	35,967,000	35,200,000	3,928,000	3,800,000
Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts ...	21,220,000	23,588,000	2,607,000	2,860,000
Old Age Pensions Acts ...	30,953,000	31,776,000	3,961,000	4,035,000
War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act	48,474,000	46,216,000	5,484,000	5,179,000
Education Acts ...	83,944,000	86,898,000	13,084,000	13,562,000
Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools ...	570,000	559,000	168,000	151,000
Inebriates Acts ...	...	...	...	...
Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to—				
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease ...	7,132,000	...	1,338,000	1,353,000
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work ...	2,200,000	2,379,000	298,000	295,000
Housing of the Working Classes Acts ...	27,482,000	...	4,160,000	4,666,000
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor ...	39,746,000	39,327,000	4,190,000	4,291,000
Unemployed Workmen Act ...	39,000	...	9,000	4,000
Lunacy Acts ...	2,365,000	...	1,265,000	1,260,000
Mental Deficiency Act ...	1,351,000	...	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>348,930,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>46,853,000</b>	<b>...</b>

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the year ended 31st March, 1929, subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between local rates, Parliamentary votes and grants, and other receipts (contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc.). In some cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure is stated.

\* House of Commons Paper, No. 17. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.



## LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

### REPORT FOR 1929.

THE annual Report on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1929 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.\* The Report describes the activities during the year of individual Committees, and the methods of dealing with problems incidental to juvenile employment and welfare which have either been found in general experience advantageous, or which present some novel and effective mode of treatment. It should be noted that, as the Report deals with the year 1929, the statements contained in it as to the state of trade and juvenile employment are not to be regarded as a criterion of the position in 1930 or at the present time.

*General Review and Outlook at end of 1929.*—In a general review of the work, regular progress on the lines established in previous years is recorded. The average monthly rate of unemployment throughout Great Britain among juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts stood at 3.3 per cent. for the year, as against 3.6 per cent. for the year 1928; the corresponding figure among insured adults was 11 per cent. The average live register for 1929 of all unemployed persons under 18 years of age was 35,251 boys and 31,766 girls; the highest monthly figure (86,624) was attained in January, and the lowest (31,384) in June. It is explained that much of juvenile unemployment represents a necessary state of transition from school into industry, or from employment to employment, rather than an economic misfortune.

The gradual movement southwards of industrial enterprise, which continued in 1929, had the effect of stimulating the demand for juvenile labour in London and in the southern areas generally, and the London Juvenile Advisory Council was able to report the lowest average number of unemployed juveniles within the last five years. In the Midlands a slight though partial improvement was reported; but the position in the Lancashire cotton areas continued very depressed, with no immediate prospect of a revival of trade. Only faint signs of improvement were visible in the coal, iron and steel, engineering, and shipbuilding industries.

The effect of the fall in the birth rate during the War made itself increasingly felt in some areas, and engaged the serious attention of many Committees, particularly the London Juvenile Advisory Council. A direct result of the decline is foreseen to be that increased opportunities of employment will occur, but that there will be no diminution in the necessity of advising children carefully on their choice of livelihood. It is expected that the shortage will be met by the extension of daily travelling, or by the movement of families, or the transference of individual juveniles from the depressed areas.

*Advising Boys and Girls on the Choice of Employment.*—The Committees generally appear to attach increasing importance to their advisory work, particularly in regard to children just leaving school. "Pre-leaving" advisory methods generally take the form of addresses to the school leavers, visits by them to industrial establishments, and the imparting of advice by means of conferences at the schools or of Committee rotas held at the Exchanges or Bureaux. Many Committees comment on the increased appreciation shown by parents of the advantages afforded their children by vocational guidance; though some considerable difficulty is encountered from lack of variety of local occupations or from the occasional desire of parents to see their children earning a high initial wage without regard to future prospects.

*Placing of Boys and Girls in Employment.*—There are many indications that the work of Committees generally has brought about an increased appreciation of the Exchange or Bureau as a placing agency, both by juveniles and by employers; and it is noted that the better educated boy or girl is being attracted in increasing numbers. Placings during 1929 (317,015) exceeded those for 1928 by 35,443, and were nearly three times as many as those for 1922.

Committees generally comment favourably upon the helpful attitude of the teaching staffs of the schools within their areas, and on the assistance afforded by their local press in giving publicity to their work; moreover, a greater degree of co-operation with employers has been effected, largely by personal visits to individual firms. Increased co-operation in placing work is also noted between Committees in different areas, and also between Committees and Government Departments. Many Committees were active in placing in their areas juveniles from surrounding districts or from the depressed mining areas.

Reports from all parts of the country lay emphasis on the improved quality and progressive nature of the employment obtained for juveniles. Some Committees have found a scheme of "certificates of merit" of considerable use in encouraging juveniles to remain in continuous and regular employment. Whenever appropriate Committees have endeavoured to assist boys and girls to obtain apprenticeships or learnerships in some skilled occupation. Several Committees have appointed special sub-committees for this purpose, and, on the whole, progress has been made in this direction in spite of the discouraging effect of depressed trade conditions.

Reports generally indicate less reluctance on the part of girls and their parents towards domestic employment, though in some quarters objections still remain against residential posts.

The placing of secondary school boys and girls shows continued progress, though the general preference for clerical over other forms of employment still constitutes a great difficulty. The London Headmasters' Employment Committee placed 1,527 boys, as against 1,289 for 1928; and 1,440 girls were placed by the London Headmistresses' Committee, an increase of 227 on the previous year. Special Employment Committees of local branches of the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Associations, in conjunction with the Ministry, continue to operate with success in other parts of the country; and more Local Committees for Juvenile Employment have been strengthened by the addition of representatives of the secondary schools. In London, placings of central school leavers show an increase from 1,091 in 1928 to 1,252 in 1929, with an improvement in the quality of the situations obtained. The advising and placing of abnormal children in employment is regarded as a matter of special concern, and in several areas sub-committees have been appointed specially to deal with this problem.

Taking the reports from the country as a whole, there seems to be a definite disinclination on the part of juveniles to take the risk of seeking their fortunes overseas. It is stated that the interest aroused by addresses, posters, literature, etc., appears quickly to evaporate, owing largely to the unwillingness of parents to give their consent, and to the numerous formalities and the high standards required by the emigration authorities; though in some areas, as Sheffield, Ilkeston, Dewsbury, and Hull, Committees report greatly increased interest in emigration.

*Supervision subsequent to placing in Employment.*—The work of "industrial supervision" or "after-care" is considered by Committees to be of great importance as a necessary complement to their initial advisory and placing work, both in testing its value and in helping to ensure the early establishment of the juvenile in his permanent employment.

Methods generally employed by Committees in their supervisory work take the forms of (i) "open evenings," or supervisory rotas, for the interviewing of boys and girls, who call at the Exchange or Bureau by invitation or otherwise to meet Committee members and discuss with them progress and difficulties; (ii) visits to employers, and (iii) home visits. Considerable help in supervisory work is received from voluntary organisations, as old scholars' associations, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, as well as the British Legion, Salvation Army, Church Army, the Rotary Clubs, and Toc H.

*Junior Instruction Centres.*—During 1929 the title of the Centres was changed from Juvenile Unemployment Centres to Junior Instruction Centres, as more in keeping with their objects, which are, briefly, to provide facilities for the further education and training of juveniles during periods of unemployment, and thereby to preserve or re-establish those qualities which assist them to enter or re-enter industry. The value of the Centres to the unemployed boy and girl, whether for their own sake or as a preliminary to obtaining work in the home area or in other areas through industrial transference, continued to be evidenced throughout 1929; and the percentage of boys and girls attending these Centres voluntarily increased from 27 per cent. at the beginning of 1928 to over 57 per cent. in July, 1929; though it declined subsequently to 48 per cent. in December. The spirit engendered within these Centres is excellent, and in the case of many boys and girls attendance has disclosed unsuspected abilities, and shown the way to more suitable and congenial employment.

*Transfer of Juveniles from Distressed Mining and other Areas.*—The industrial transference of juveniles generally was considerably facilitated by the growing co-operation of Committees in all parts of the country. Under the scheme initiated in 1928 with assistance from the Lord Mayor's Fund, 4,462 boys had been transferred by the end of 1929; of these, 2,622 were transferred during 1929, 1,266 of them receiving grants from the Fund. Moreover, from March, 1928, to the end of 1929, 1,930 girls from the depressed areas were transferred to domestic employment away from home, 868 of whom were trainees from the Home Training Centres established by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment in co-operation with the Ministry. Satisfaction is felt that, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, over 75 per cent. of the transfers effected since February, 1928, have been successful.

The final chapters of the Report deal with Unemployment Insurance and National Health Insurance as they affect the work of Committees. A general decrease in the total amount of unemployment benefit paid is reported by nearly all Committees. Even where the numbers of claimants are high, a large proportion do not actually qualify for benefit.

Individual Reports on the work of certain local Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment have also been published.\*

\* Ayr (price 2d.), Bristol (9d.), Camberwell (2d.), Cradley Heath (2d.), Crewe (2d.), Dundee (3d.), Edinburgh (6d.), Gateshead (3d.), Ilkeston (2d.), Leigh and Tyldesley (2d.), Oxford (3d.), Sheffield (3d.), South Shields (3d.), Wrexham (3d.); also Reports of the Glasgow Juvenile Advisory Council (6d.), the (London) Headmasters' Employment Committee (d.), the (London) Headmistresses' Employment Committee (2d.), the London Juvenile Advisory Council (6d.), the London Central Schools Committee (3d.), and a Report on Secondary School Work in the South-Western Division (3d.).



**POOR RELIEF.**

**Third Quarter of Year 1930.**  
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 in September, 1930, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief.

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1930, was 925,000, equivalent to 234 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 928,000 at the end of June, 1930; with 1,030,000 in September, 1929; and with 611,000 in September, 1913. These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary.

It is stated in the return that the decrease in the number recorded during the previous quarter was followed by a further decrease of 24,891 in the first week of the September quarter, bringing the total number of persons in receipt of poor relief on Saturday, 5th July, 1930, down to 902,930, the lowest number recorded on any Saturday since 23rd May, 1921. This decrease, however, was not sustained throughout the quarter, and the figures at the end of September showed a decrease of only 3,000, or 0.3 per cent., as compared with those at the end of June, 1930.

The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales in May and August, 1930, and in August, 1929; 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 ...	26,000	7
(b)—Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	72,000	18
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants ...	19,000	5
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants...	115,000	29
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
August, 1930 ...	232,000	59
May, 1930 ...	243,000	61
August, 1929 ...	347,000	88
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:—		
August, 1930 ...	478,000	120
May, 1930 ...	490,000	124
August, 1929 ...	477,000	121
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief):—		
August, 1930 ...	710,000	179
May, 1930 ...	733,000	185
August, 1929 ...	824,000	209

**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 third quarter of 1930, together with the corresponding totals for the second quarter of 1930, and the third quarter of 1929, 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 ...	8,164	8,612	8,412
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	19,729	20,251	19,858
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	2,058	2,093	2,120
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	2,107	2,055	2,067
3. (a) Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation ...	806	860	952
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	935	1,018	1,076
4. Totals of above three classes:—			
Third quarter, 1930 ...	33,799	34,889	34,485
Second quarter, 1930 ...	36,767	41,840	31,204
Third quarter, 1929 ...	70,834	72,290	70,808
5. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their dependants:—			
Third quarter, 1930 ...	108,428	109,988	111,551
Second quarter, 1930 ...	108,037	107,048	118,425
Third quarter, 1929 ...	103,463	102,356	102,481
6. Totals (all persons):—			
Third quarter, 1930 ...	142,227	144,877	146,036
Second quarter, 1930 ...	144,804	148,888	139,629
Third quarter, 1929 ...	174,297	174,646	173,289

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

† Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, who numbered 11,441 and 10,165, respectively, at the end of September, 1930. Up to 10th July, 1930, lunatics in receipt of poor-relief in county and borough asylums are also excluded. As from that date patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in county and borough asylums) are not deemed to be in receipt of poor relief, and are not included in the statement.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

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

|| Revised figures.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-30.**

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1930 (page 363), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928, to Sept., 1930, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to December, 1930. 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.

(1)	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes;	(B) Excluding such Persons.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)
1928.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
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
Oct. ...	12,210	2,246	9,964	9,536	9,533
Nov. ...	12,225	2,294	9,931	9,503	9,501
Dec. ...	12,240	2,411	9,829	9,401	9,398

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1928.					
July-Sept. ...	105.6	115.8	104.2	104.4	104.8
Oct.-Dec. ...	106.1	118.8	104.6	104.6	105.0
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	106.5	117.2	105.2	105.2	105.4
Apr.-June ...	106.8	100.1	107.5	107.6	107.9
July-Sept. ...	107.2	101.7	107.8	107.9	108.2
Oct.-Dec. ...	107.7	111.6	107.2	107.2	107.6
1930.					
Jan.-March ...	108.3	136.5	105.1	105.0	105.3
Apr.-June ...	109.4	156.9	104.0	103.8	103.7
July-Sept. ...	109.9	180.8	101.8	101.5	101.8
Oct.-Dec. ...	110.4	203.8	99.7	99.3	99.6
Oct. ...	110.3	197.6	100.3	99.9	100.2
Nov. ...	110.4	201.8	99.9	99.5	99.9
Dec. ...	110.5	212.0	98.9	98.5	98.8

**NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AUGUST, 1930, TO DECEMBER, 1930.**

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1930 (page 288), 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 7th January, 1921, to 28th July, 1930. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available:—

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1930:		1930:	
Aug. 4th ...	No figures available	Oct. 20th ...	2,199,288
11th ...	2,050,737	27th ...	2,237,501
18th ...	2,017,957	Nov. 3rd ...	2,263,127
25th ...	2,039,702	10th ...	2,261,777
Sept. 1st ...	2,060,444	17th ...	2,285,987
8th ...	2,139,571	24th ...	2,286,460
15th ...	2,103,413	Dec. 1st ...	2,305,639
22nd ...	2,109,658	8th ...	2,306,962
29th ...	2,161,689	15th ...	2,299,592
Oct. 6th ...	2,176,191	22nd ...	2,408,371
13th ...	2,188,672	29th ...	2,643,127



## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### GERMANY.

*Metal and Engineering Industry.*—In negotiations following on the pronouncement of the award reducing time rates by 5 per cent. and piece rates by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., workers and employers in the Breslau area have reached an agreement whereby, as from 15th December last, the time rates are to be reduced by 6 per cent. for skilled and semi-skilled workers, by 5 per cent. for unskilled workers and by 4 per cent. for female workers. Piece rates are to be reduced by 6 per cent. The strike in the Hanover area has been terminated by an agreement under which ordinary time rates are to be reduced by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and time rates with output bonuses by 5 per cent. The piecework-basis time rate is to remain unchanged at 95 pfennigs, but piece rates are to be reduced by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The wage agreement is to be operative until 31st May, 1931.

In Saxony, an award issued on 29th December last and operative from 2nd January until 31st May, 1931, provides for a reduction of 4 per cent. in time rates and 5 per cent. in piece rates. This award was rejected by the employers and accepted by the workers, who have applied for it to be declared binding. In the Remscheid district, agreement has been reached on a wage reduction of 6 per cent. as from 1st January until 30th June, 1931. The existing working hours agreement has also been prolonged until 30th June next. In the Siegerland area an award provides for the existing wage agreement to remain operative, subject to a reduction of the collective agreement hourly time rate (*Tariflohn*) for highly skilled workers over 24 years of age from 73 to 68 pfennigs, and certain adjustments in social allowances. An award providing for a wage reduction of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. has been rejected as inadequate by the employers in Cologne.

In South-West Germany a binding award of 28th December last, with effect until 30th September, 1931, provides for a 6 per cent. reduction in wages in the Frankenthal, Mannheim and Ludwigshafen area, and a 5 per cent. reduction in the Seekreis and Freiburg area. An award of 18th December last for Thuringia provides for a 6 per cent. reduction in standard rates; the award is to be operative from 1st January until 31st July, 1931. About 12,000 workers in the Lüdenscheid area are affected by an award of 29th December last providing for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. An award providing for a similar reduction in Stuttgart has been rejected by the workers. In Central Germany (Halle, Magdeburg, Anhalt and Thale) an award of 8th January provides for a reduction of 4 pfennigs in the standard hourly rates.

*Textile Industry.*—The employers have given notice to terminate, at varying dates from 31st December last to 28th February, 1931, the wage agreements covering approximately half a million workers in 48 tariff areas of the textile industry. Wage reductions of varying extent, but amounting in a number of cases to about 13 per cent., are demanded by the employers. A conciliation award issued on 30th December last for the Rechtsrhein area provides for a reduction of 7 per cent. with effect from 16th January until 15th July, 1931.

*Coal-Mining Industry.*—Later developments in the wage dispute in the Ruhr coal-mining industry reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE are as follows: To compensate for the recent reduction in the prices of coal in Germany, the employers put forward demands for a 12 per cent. reduction in wages. These demands were rejected by the workers, who contended that the industry was in a position to sustain the price reduction without a corresponding reduction in wages. No agreement between the employers and workers could be reached in direct negotiations, and, in the ensuing conciliation proceedings, although the employers declared that they would be satisfied with a reduction of not less than 8 per cent., the workers insisted that the reduction should not exceed 4 per cent. As none of the proposals put before the conciliation chamber secured a majority vote, the conciliator was unable to issue an award. Thereupon, the employers announced their intention of terminating the employment contracts of all workers, numbering some 300,000, at 15th January, and of offering the workers re-engagement at reduced wages to be announced later.

At further conciliation proceedings, which took place on 7th January, the conciliator was again unable to secure a majority vote for any proposal put before the conciliation chamber.

In face of the situation created by the ruling of the Federal Labour Court to the effect that, in the absence of a majority vote in the conciliation chamber, the conciliator may not issue an award on his own authority, the Federal President, by virtue of his emergency powers under the Constitution, issued an Order on 9th January amending the existing conciliation procedure. The Order provides that, in cases in which, as the result of conciliation proceedings, no agreement is reached between the parties or no binding award issued, and in which under the existing procedure fresh conciliation proceedings are instituted under a special conciliator appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour, the special conciliator shall, at the instance of the Federal Minister of Labour, co-opt two neutral assessors on the conciliation chamber. If the conciliator is still unable to secure a majority vote for any proposal put before the full chamber, an award must be issued by a majority vote of the conciliator and the two neutral assessors.

It is expressly provided that this procedure shall be applied by the Federal Minister of Labour only in cases where the national interests are urgently involved, and then only subject to the concurrence of the Federal Government. The Order took effect as from 9th January, and is to be operative until 31st July, 1931, in accordance with administrative regulations to be issued by the Federal Minister of Labour.

Under this Order fresh conciliation proceedings in the present dispute took place on 10th January, and an award was issued pro-

viding for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. Both parties have rejected the award, which has, however, been declared binding under the normal procedure.

Other wage movements are proceeding in Upper and Lower Silesia and in Saxony. In Saxony, a binding award recently issued provides for a reduction of the basic wages by 6 per cent. and a similar reduction in the average wage of the full-time hewer (*Vollhauer*).

*Dockworkers.*—Following the Hamburg employers' demand, as reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, for a wage reduction of approximately 13 per cent., both the employers' and workers' representatives in the conciliation chamber agreed upon a proposal whereby the existing wage of 9.20 marks for the first shift should be maintained until 15th February next, and that the parties should continue negotiations regarding wage rates to be operative after that date.

### BELGIUM.

The National Joint Commission for the Engineering Industry, at a meeting on 12th January, agreed on a reduction in the wages of workers in the industry by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 15th January, and a further  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1st March next.

## WAGES IN SWEDEN IN 1929.

ACCORDING to statistics published by the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, based on returns covering 300,748 workers in 1929, the average yearly and hourly earnings in 1913 and 1929 of adult male, adult female and young manual workers in Sweden were as shown in the following Table:—

Category of worker.	Average yearly earnings.*		In-crease, 1913-1929.	Average hourly earnings.*		In-crease, 1913-1929.
	1913.	1929.		1913.	1929.	
Men over 18 years	Kronor. 1,241	Kronor. 2,855	Per cent. 130	Kronor. 0.45	Kronor. 1.26	Per cent. 180
Women over 18 years	651	1,630	150	0.24	0.73	204
Young workers ...	485	1,093	125	0.18	0.51	183
All above categories	1,093	2,531	132	0.40	1.13	183
Sex not stated ...	1,079	2,473	129	0.30	1.08	260
All workers covered	1,091	2,530	132	0.40	1.13	183

In 1929, the average increase in the cost of living was 70 per cent. above 1913, so that *real* earnings increased during the period by 36 per cent. for annual earnings and by 66 per cent. for hourly earnings.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: VACANCY IN THE STATISTICS SECTION.

THE Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) announces that a selection will shortly be made by him to fill a post of Member of Section in the Statistical Section of that Office.

The post is open to candidates of both sexes in all the countries of Europe which are Members of the International Labour Organisation. The salary attached to the post is 18,000 Swiss francs per annum, rising by annual increments of 800 francs to a maximum of 28,000 francs. This salary is subject to a reduction of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., representing the official's contribution to the staff pensions fund, the League of Nations also making a contribution. This fund will pay benefits in cases of invalidity, old age (age limit 60 years), and death. Candidates' age must not be more than 35 or less than 26 on 31st December, 1930. Their state of health must be good.

The qualifications required of candidates are as follows: (a) University degree (or equivalent) in statistics or social economics; (b) ability to deal with practical and theoretical statistical questions, more particularly in the sphere of labour statistics; to prepare studies and reports on statistical methods; to supervise the work of a group of junior collaborators; (c) ability to draft perfectly in one of the official languages of the Office (French or English), together with a sufficient knowledge of the other. A knowledge of other languages will be taken into account.

Candidates desiring to apply for the post are invited to send in their applications to the International Labour Office (Staff Branch), Geneva, Switzerland, before 31st January, 1931, at the latest. Applications should be accompanied by a birth certificate or other document showing date of birth. Candidates should also indicate whether they are married or single, whether they have any children and, if so, their number and ages. They should also send a medical certificate, signed by a qualified practitioner; and particulars as to University or scientific degrees, and any references from well-known personalities, either in the scientific world or in public life in general; also any books, articles, or other published work written or compiled by them, dealing with economic or statistical questions. Candidates' qualifications will be examined by a jury composed of competent officials of the Office.

Further information, including particulars as to travelling expenses for self and family in the event of appointment, period of probationary and of confirmed service, and the other general conditions of service in the International Labour Office, may be obtained on application to the London Branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

\* The exchange value of the Swedish krona was approximately 1s. 1½d. in 1929.



## EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

APART from a slight improvement before Christmas, employment continued to decline in December, and, at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the period of ten years for which comparable statistics are available. Increases in the numbers unemployed occurred in most industries, the principal of which included mining (other than coal mining), iron and steel manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the metal trades, pottery manufacture, the textile industries (with the exception of jute, carpets, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc.), the leather trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and the building trade together with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and cement. There was some improvement in coal mining, in the jute and carpet industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing at hotels and boarding houses and in dock and harbour service.

## 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 December, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 20·2, as compared with 19·1 at 24th November, 1930, and with 11·0 at 16th December, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 14·9, as compared with 14·8 at 24th November, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5·3, as compared with 4·3. For males alone the percentage at 22nd December, 1930, was 20·7, and for females 18·8; at 24th November, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19·8 and 17·2.

At 29th December, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,766,398 wholly unemployed, 774,630 temporarily stopped, and 102,099 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,643,127. This was 356,567 more than a month before and 1,132,896 more than a year before. The total included 1,895,585 men, 67,141 boys, 623,209 women, and 57,192 girls.

The 1,766,398 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,247,960 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; 436,860 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 81,580 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,620,510, included 276,650 men, 5,723 boys, 47,663 women, and 3,474 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 29th December, 1930, was 2,724,978.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—Employment in the coal mining industry showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. A dispute, lasting from 1st to 6th December, inclusive, occurred in the Scottish coalfield but on 8th December there was a general resumption of work. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th December, 1930, showed an increase of 0·2 per cent. as compared with 22nd November, 1930, but a decrease of 6·6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 5·28, an increase of 0·30 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, and of 0·09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with November, 1930, and an increase of 1·6 per cent. as compared with December, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it was steady; in the Buxton area it was still bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack, with much short time working. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone section, and fair in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries employment remained slack. It showed a slight improvement, but was still slack, at china clay quarries and at tin mines.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.*—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline and remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 76, as compared with 92 at the end of November, and with 162 at the end of December, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment continued to decline and was very bad.

In the tinplate industry employment showed a decline and was very bad; in the week ended 20th December, 1930, 282 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 296 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929. Employment was also bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 64 mills were in operation, as compared with 72 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.*—In engineering employment remained bad, and declined still further in all sections, except in electrical engineering, where a slight improvement was reported; the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the electrical engineering section employment remained moderate, while in all other sections it was still bad or very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad

and showed a further decline, except in the South Western Division where there was an improvement.

In the other metal trades employment showed a decline in many sections and was slack on the whole. It was moderate in the hollow-ware and nut and bolt trades; slack in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, cutlery, jewellery and plated ware, needle and fishing tackle, stove and grate, and chain and anchor trades; and bad in the file, edge tool, and wire manufacturing trades.

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry employment remained extremely bad in almost all districts and departments, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad generally. Both in the woollen and in the worsted sections employment was much worse than a year ago. In the carpet section employment was slack but slightly better than in November.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a decline and was slack on the whole; in the lace trade employment continued to decline and was bad. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment continued bad, and a sharp decline took place towards the end of the month, when the Christmas holidays were extended. In the jute trade employment showed a further slight improvement but remained bad; it was very bad in the linen trade, and showed a decline as compared with a month before. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment, on the whole, showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but continued very bad, with much short-time working.

*Clothing Industries.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was slack, on the whole, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment remained fair. Employment was slack to moderate in the shirt and collar trade, moderate in the corset trade, and slack with gloves; in felt hat manufacture employment improved but still remained slack.

In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a decline in almost all centres, and was bad on the whole. At Leicester, the decline reported last month became more pronounced, and employment was slack. At Northampton it continued bad; most factories closed for an extended holiday at Christmas.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the leather trades showed a further decline, and was slack in all sections.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building trades there was a further decline. Outside work was affected by adverse weather conditions, which resulted in an appreciable amount of lost time. As regards individual occupations employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, slaters and plasterers, and was generally slack with these classes; it showed little change and continued slack with plumbers. There was a considerable increase in unemployment among painters, and employment was very bad; with tradesmen's labourers it remained slack. In brick manufacture employment showed a decline and was slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a slight decline but remained moderate; with mill sawyers it was also moderate, and with coachbuilders it was slack.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.*—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further decline, and was moderate on the whole, short time being worked in a number of districts. With letterpress printers employment continued moderate, on the whole; it was bad in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and slack at Birmingham and Leeds; at Derby it was fairly good, and at Oxford and Watford good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally moderate to fair, except in London and at Manchester, where it was reported as bad. With lithographic printers, employment again showed a decline; it was reported as bad at a number of towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. With lithographic artists employment was slack and worse than during the previous month in London, and at Liverpool and Manchester; but an improvement was noted at Leeds, where employment was described as moderate. At Bradford and Nottingham employment was fairly good. With bookbinders employment continued moderate generally.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was bad; short-time working increased, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Christmas. Short-time working was again reported at Worcester, Derby, and Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a slight improvement, but still remained bad; in other sections a slight decline was reported, and employment was very slack.

*Agriculture and Fishing.*—In agriculture the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. Over the greater part of the country the weather during the month was unsuitable for outdoor work, although the open conditions were favourable to autumn-sown crops, and generally also to live stock. With fishermen employment declined, and at the end of the month was bad on the whole.

*Dock Labourers and Seamen.*—With dock labourers employment showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally. With seamen employment remained slack, on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements showed a slight increase over the exceptionally small number made in November, but the supply of seamen remained considerably in excess of requirements.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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



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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for December, 1930.	December, 1930.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Furnaces in Blast.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining ...	886,753	5.28	76	+ 0.30	+ 0.09
Iron „ ...	6,439	5.25	346	+ 0.08	- 0.32
Shale „ ...	2,582	5.93	—	- 0.06	- 0.07
Pig Iron ...	—	—	—	—	—
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and Steel ...	53,900	271,341	—	+ 4.1	- 29.5

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
<b>Textiles:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	64,153	+ 0.5	- 20.7	100,267	+ 0.6	- 27.8
Woollen ...	53,599	- 1.4	- 9.6	99,235	- 2.7	- 18.1*
Worsted ...	77,684	- 0.6	- 7.4	137,362	- 2.4	- 17.6*
Carpet ...	10,076	+ 0.4	- 6.6	17,104	+ 4.1	- 15.8
Boot and Shoe ...	59,352	- 2.6	- 3.8	127,033	- 2.8	- 9.9
Pottery ...	9,556	- 5.5	- 13.1	16,490	- 11.0	- 20.9
Brick ...	9,551	- 4.7	- 8.3	23,908	- 8.0	- 15.7

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd December, 1930, 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, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,255,620	11.3	6.7	9.8	- 0.2	+ 3.9
South-Eastern ...	929,770	11.6	9.3	11.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
South-Western ...	864,400	14.2	10.0	13.2	- 0.1	+ 4.0
Midlands ...	1,847,230	17.9	20.2	18.6	+ 2.2	+ 9.5
North-Eastern ...	2,020,760	25.9	19.8	24.5	+ 0.5	+ 10.4
North-Western ...	2,181,890	27.5	32.7	29.3	+ 1.7	+ 14.9
Scotland ...	1,307,810	25.6	18.1	23.5	+ 0.8	+ 10.6
Wales ...	592,520	32.6	18.7	31.2	+ 2.6	+ 10.5
Northern Ireland	266,000	29.9	38.6	33.4	+ 5.3	+ 18.2
Special Schemes	139,700	3.6	0.8	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,405,700</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from December, 1929, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1929.						1929.	
16 December 1930.	12.2	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	30 Dec. 1930.	1,552,000
27 January ...	13.3	10.2	9.7	2.7	12.4	27 Jan. 1930.	1,534,000
24 February ...	13.7	11.0	9.9	3.0	12.9	24 Feb. 1930.	1,582,000
24 March ...	14.2	12.4	10.4	3.3	13.7	31 Mar. 1930.	1,731,000
28 April ...	14.6	13.3	10.6	3.6	14.2	28 Apr. 1930.	1,752,000
26 May ...	15.2	14.4	10.8	4.2	15.0	26 May 1930.	1,823,000
23 June ...	15.6	14.8	10.8	4.6	15.4	30 June 1930.	1,947,000
21 July ...	17.0	15.8	11.3	5.4	16.7	28 July 1930.	2,072,000
25 August ...	17.3	16.5	12.1	5.0	17.1	25 Aug. 1930.	2,106,000
22 September ...	18.0	16.8	12.7	4.9	17.6	29 Sept. 1930.	2,230,000
27 October ...	19.4	16.8	13.9	4.8	18.7	27 Oct. 1930.	2,308,000
24 November ...	19.8	1.2	14.8	4.3	19.1	24 Nov. 1930.	2,359,000
22 December ...	20.7	18.8	14.9	5.3	20.2	29 Dec. 1930.	2,725,000

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

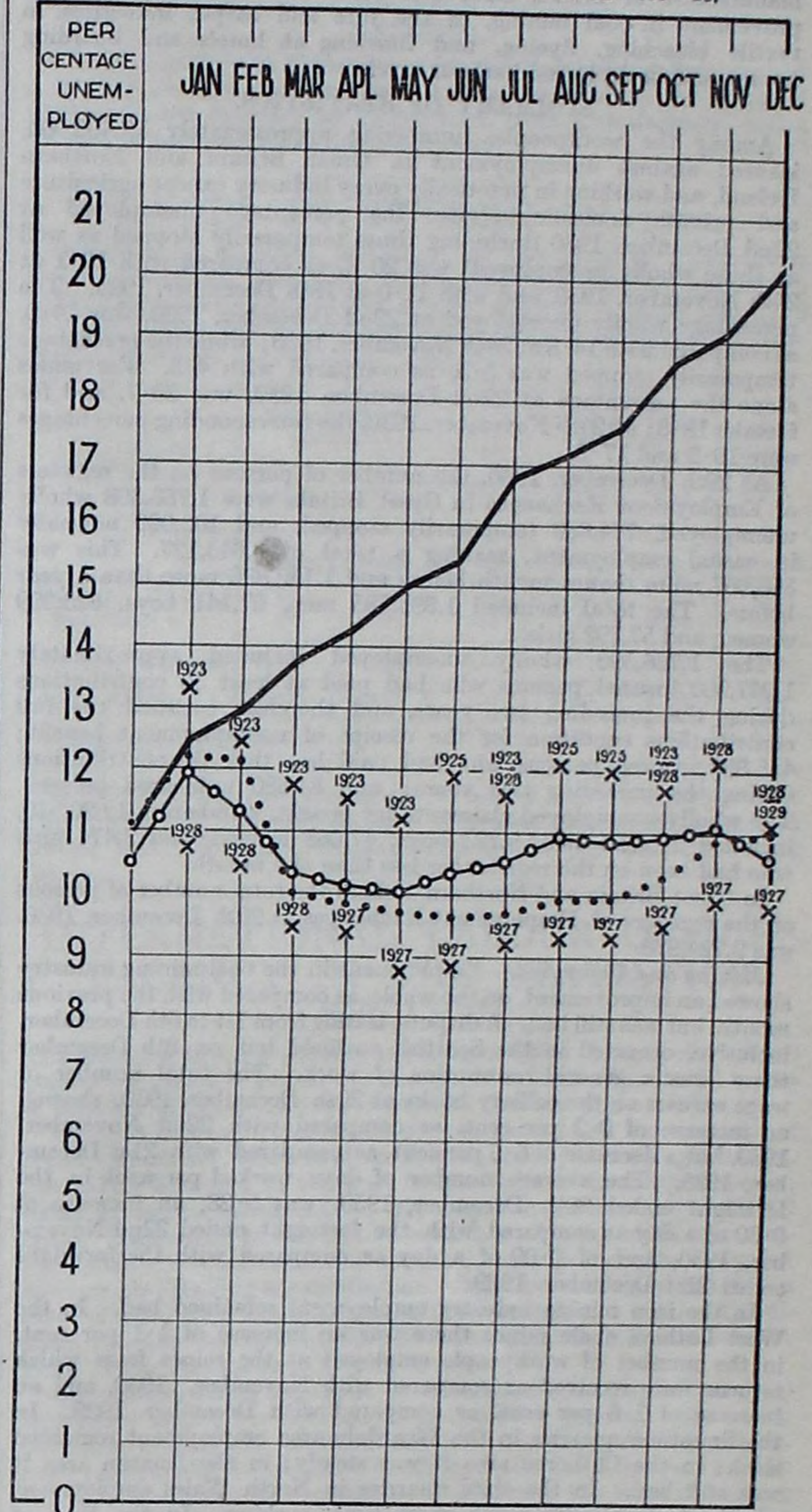
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1930.  
 Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1929.  
 Chain Curve - - - - - = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed in the months named during the years 1923-25 and 1927-29.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Number.	Percentage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1930.
London ...	1,055	4,191	1,794	3,937	10,977	0.49
South-Eastern ..	907	1,939	742	1,501	5,089	0.55
South-Western ...	787	1,693	569	1,195	4,244	0.49
Midlands ...	665	3,594	530	2,955	7,744	0.42
North-Eastern ...	838	4,171	773	2,764	8,546	0.42
North-Western ...	825	3,641	685	3,359	8,510	0.39
Scotland ...	988	2,807	622	2,235	6,652	0.51
Wales... ..	426	1,370	261	554	2,611	0.44
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>23,406</b>	<b>5,976</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>54,373</b>	<b>0.45</b>

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

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.



## 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 December showed an improvement on the whole as compared with the previous month, but was still bad. A dispute lasting from 1st to 6th December inclusive occurred in the Scottish coalfield, but on the 8th December there was a general resumption of work.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 21.1 at 24th November, 1930, and 14.6 at 16th December, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed, 15.8, was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped, decreased by 1.4 from 5.3 to 3.9.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th December, 1930, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd November, 1930, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 5.28, an increase of 0.30 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, and of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, 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 at		Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	20th Dec., 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	45,137	+1.1	- 8.1	5.47	+0.40	+0.04
Durham ...	119,740	+0.1	-15.5	5.34	+0.25	+0.08
<b>Cumberland and Westmorland ...</b>	9,262	+2.2	- 5.5	5.56	+0.27	+0.06
South Yorkshire ...	115,144	+0.1	- 2.7	5.12	+0.24	+0.01
West Yorkshire ...	50,958	+1.1	- 3.9	5.19	+0.60	+0.68
Lanc. and Cheshire ...	73,523	+0.5	- 3.4	5.19	+0.99	+0.53
Derbyshire ...	54,544	+0.4	- 2.2	5.05	+0.48	+0.40
Notts. and Leicester ...	62,550	+0.8	+ 2.4	4.82	+0.35	+0.26
Warwickshire ...	17,143	+0.1	+ 0.7	5.66	+0.68	+0.08
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	24,334	-3.6	-15.4	4.78	+0.28	-0.22
Glos. and Somerset ...	30,034	+0.2	- 3.9	5.65	+1.09	+0.59
Kent ...	9,741	+0.4	- 6.7	5.57	+0.17	+0.17
North Wales... ..	5,318	+0.9	+13.7	5.17	-0.08	-0.26
South Wales... ..	14,302	+0.3	- 3.1	5.75	+0.55	+0.54
South Wales and Mon. ...	161,672	+0.3	- 8.6	5.40	-0.10	-0.20
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>793,402</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>- 6.5</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>+0.35</b>	<b>+0.14</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>						
Mid. & East Lothians ...	13,218	-1.3	- 2.2	5.52	-0.02	-0.03
Fife and Clackmannan ...	22,168	-1.2	- 6.7	5.32	-0.07	-0.34
Rest of Scotland ...	57,965	+0.5	- 8.7	5.47	-0.15	-0.36
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>93,351</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>- 7.3</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>-0.11</b>	<b>-0.30</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>	<b>886,753</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>+0.30</b>	<b>+0.09</b>

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, was 0.44 of a day per week, of which 0.41 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, were 0.81 of a day per week, of which 0.78 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, were 0.60 of a day per week and 0.57 of a day per week respectively. The average non-winding time for the December, 1930, period was between one-quarter and one-third of a day per week, as compared with about one-fifth of a day per week during the November, 1930, and December, 1929, periods.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th December, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 20,270,000 tons, as compared with 19,271,400 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd November, 1930, and 21,992,700 tons in the four weeks ended 21st December, 1929.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd December, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930, and 16th December, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.					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.	Total.		
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>169,025</b>	<b>41,961</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>
<i>England and Wales...</i>	145,556	40,095	15.4	4.2	19.6	- 1.5	+ 4.8
<i>Scotland...</i>	23,469	1,866	19.3	1.5	20.8	- 0.4	+ 7.5
<b>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</b>							
Northumberland ...	7,967	212	15.3	0.4	15.7	- 3.5	+ 5.3
Durham ...	34,700	713	22.6	0.5	23.1	- 3.3	+ 11.0
<b>Cumberland and Westmorland ...</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>
Yorkshire ...	18,943	10,763	10.6	6.0	16.6	- 2.2	+ 4.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	13,904	4,042	15.3	4.4	19.7	- 6.0	+ 0.7
Derbyshire ...	4,187	2,118	6.7	3.3	10.0	- 2.2	- 0.6
Notts. and Leicestershire ...	3,642	3,767	5.5	5.7	11.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
Warwickshire ...	696	17	5.7	0.1	5.8	- 2.4	- 0.1
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	8,679	4,068	12.3	5.7	18.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.7
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,672	91	14.1	0.8	14.9	- 1.7	- 1.9
Kent ...	230	1,324	4.3	24.9	29.2	+24.8	+ 26.8
Wales and Monmouth ...	47,151	11,522	20.5	5.0	25.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.5

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 5,982,200 tons in December, 1930, as compared with 5,664,500 tons in November, 1930, and with 6,804,200 tons in December, 1929.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline, and remained bad, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 35.2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 32.8 at 24th November, 1930, and 7.9 at 16th December, 1929.

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.		
	Fort-night ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,983	- 2.0	- 32.5	4.91	+ 0.28	- 0.28
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,008	- 4.7	- 36.9	6.00	+ 0.03	...
Other Districts ...	1,448	- 2.1	- 7.3	4.89	- 0.22	- 0.86
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>- 29.7</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>+ 0.08</b>	<b>- 0.32</b>

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th December, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,582, showing an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with November, 1930, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with December, 1929. The average number of days worked per week\* in the period by the mines making returns was 5.93 in December, 1930, as compared with 5.99 in November, 1930, and 6.00 in December, 1929.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline, and remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 35.7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 33.9 at 24th November, 1930, and 12.2 at 16th December, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 76 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, 1930, compared with 92 at the end of November, 1930, and 162 at the end of December, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 11,901 workpeople at the end of December, 1930, showed a decrease of 10.0 per cent. compared with November, 1930, and of 42.0 per cent. compared with December, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of December, 1930, November, 1930, and December, 1929.

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Dec., 1930.	Nov., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
Durham and Cleveland	93	24	25	42	- 1	-18
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	43	6	9	12	- 3	- 6
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	26	4	8	11	- 4	- 7
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	53	22	22	30	...	- 8
Lincolnshire ...	25	7	8	16	- 1	- 9
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	44	6	8	14	- 2	- 8
South Wales and Monmouth ...	21	2	2	8	...	- 6
<b>Total, England and Wales</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-62</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>-24</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-86</b>

The production of pig iron in December, 1930, amounted to 349,800 tons, compared with 384,100 tons in November, 1930, and 643,000 tons in December, 1929.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry, employment showed a decline and was very bad. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 282 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 296 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 70.2 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 44.5 at 24th November, 1930, and with 23.2 at 16th December, 1929.

Employment was also bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 20th December, 1930, 64 mills were in operation, as compared with 72 in the week ended 29th November, 1930, and with 104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929.

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 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	55	+ 2	- 8	282	- 14	- 64
Steel Sheet	6	...	- 4	64	- 8	- 40
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 12</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>- 22</b>	<b>-104</b>

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December, 1930, amounted to 50,143 tons, or 11,152 tons less than in November, 1930 and 40,140 tons less than in December, 1929.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December continued to decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 50.6 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 44.7 at 24th November, 1930, and 22.0 at 16th December, 1929.

At certain firms, employing 53,900 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 20th December, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4.1 per cent.

\* 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.

as compared with November, 1930, but decreased by 29.5 per cent. as compared with December, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.0 in the week ended 20th December, 1930, as compared with 5.1 in November, 1930, and 5.4 in December, 1929.

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 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
Month before.		Year before.	Month before.		Year before.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,561	- 1.2	- 36.6	25,798	- 1.1	- 36.2
Puddling Forges ...	1,690	+ 43.1	- 24.5	6,201	+ 32.3	- 39.4
Rolling Mills ...	19,585	+ 4.6	- 22.1	87,153	+ 6.2	- 32.2
Forging & Pressing	1,904	+ 10.1	- 32.4	9,256	+ 8.8	- 37.7
Founding ...	6,973	+ 0.8	- 15.6	38,325	+ 0.4	- 19.1
Other Departments	7,485	+ 7.0	- 13.3	41,091	+ 5.2	- 17.2
Mechanics, Labourers ...	11,702	+ 3.6	- 24.0	63,517	+ 2.3	- 27.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>- 22.7</b>	<b>271,341</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>- 28.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	10,257	- 1.2	- 29.3	53,463	- 1.6	- 34.7
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	16,193	+ 2.9	- 11.7	83,853	+ 3.4	- 14.1
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	493	+ 44.6	- 8.0	2,286	+ 33.0	- 9.6
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,472	+ 33.9	- 27.6	20,574	+ 25.4	- 36.4
Staffordshire ...	4,383	- 2.0	- 18.7	22,076	- 2.1	- 24.7
Other Midland Counties ...	3,001	+ 4.3	- 16.8	15,544	+ 3.5	- 24.7
Wales and Monmouth ...	5,971	+ 3.6	- 33.0	30,670	+ 5.7	- 36.6
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>44,770</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>- 22.1</b>	<b>228,466</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>- 27.0</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>+ 6.8</b>	<b>- 25.3</b>	<b>42,875</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>	<b>- 35.4</b>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>- 22.7</b>	<b>271,341</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>- 28.4</b>

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 337,200 tons in December, 1930, as compared with 433,800 tons in November, 1930, and 661,200 tons in December, 1929.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during December, and showed a further decline, except in the South-Western Division, where there was an improvement, and in the South-Eastern Division, where no change was shown. The greatest increase in the percentage unemployed compared with the previous month was in Northern Ireland (11.9); but notwithstanding this large increase, the percentage unemployed in Northern Ireland (39.7) was below the general average for all divisions.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd December, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th November, 1930, and 16th December, 1929:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,419	+ 77	+ 1,175	35.6	+ 0.8	+ 14.8
South-Eastern ...	1,087	+ 2	+ 468	14.5	...	+ 6.0
South-Western	3,855	- 657	+ 1,975	18.1	- 3.1	+ 9.3
Midlands ...	142	+ 35	+ 57	43.0	+ 10.6	+ 14.7
North-Eastern	33,723	+ 2,603	+ 15,795	55.2	+ 4.2	+ 25.5
North-Western	12,963	+ 702	+ 6,426	45.0	+ 2.4	+ 22.4
Scotland ...	27,394	+ 1,664	+ 14,091	48.6	+ 3.0	+ 24.8
Wales ...	4,805	+ 309	+ 2,025	65.1	+ 4.2	+ 29.5
Northern Ireland	4,930	+ 1,486	+ 2,631	39.7	+ 11.9	+ 20.6
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>92,318</b>	<b>+ 6,221</b>	<b>+ 44,643</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>+ 21.8</b>

### SHIPBUILDING IN QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1930, amounted to 908,902 tons, as compared with 1,116,746 tons at the end of September, 1930, and 1,560,254 tons at the end of December, 1929. There was thus a decrease of 207,844 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures for last September, and a decrease of 651,352 tons as compared with the figure at the end of December, 1929. This decrease is the largest ever recorded during any period of twelve months, with the exception of the year 1922, which was affected by the completion of the shipbuilding programme occasioned by the war.



The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 131,995 tons, showing a decrease of about 29,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 296,843 tons, as compared with 378,585 tons in the previous three months, showing a decrease of 81,745 tons.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1930, amounted to 797,143 h.p., as compared with 775, 225 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

**ENGINEERING.**

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during December, and declined still further in all sections, except in electrical engineering, where a slight improvement was reported; the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the electrical engineering section employment remained moderate, while in all other sections it was still bad or very bad.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 22nd December, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.						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 ...	7,551	909	104	379	3,681	12,624	- 200	+ 7,058
South-Eastern	6,201	829	334	156	2,215	9,735	- 68	+ 5,980
South-Western	3,113	192	603	181	2,916	7,005	+ 375	+ 3,493
Midlands ...	14,892	3,025	435	1,419	21,090	40,861	+1,225	+ 25,097
North-Eastern	37,207	1,142	8,781	2,051	2,330	51,511	+3,822	+ 28,796
North-Western	46,806	3,264	228	752	4,998	56,048	+4,987	+ 32,137
Scotland ...	26,796	544	6,778	1,539	1,897	37,554	+6,123	+ 25,125
Wales ...	1,907	71	31	181	486	2,676	+ 120	+ 1,131
Northern Ireland	1,559	36	2,086	16	337	4,034	+1,033	+ 2,313
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND</b>	<b>146,032</b>	<b>10,012</b>	<b>19,380</b>	<b>6,674</b>	<b>39,950</b>	<b>222,048</b>	<b>+17,417</b>	<b>+131,130</b>
	Percentages Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.							
London ...	8.8	6.3	13.0	10.8	9.0	8.7	- 0.1	+ 4.8
South-Eastern	12.9	10.0	13.5	26.0	7.8	11.1	- 0.1	+ 6.7
South-Western	8.7	5.4	9.4	31.2	10.3	9.4	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
Midlands ...	16.5	10.4	28.3	20.7	21.4	18.1	+ 0.6	+11.0
North-Eastern	32.1	13.1	39.8	28.8	16.8	30.7	+ 2.3	+17.1
North-Western	36.5	14.8	33.5	25.3	23.0	31.9	+ 2.8	+18.2
Scotland ...	35.4	17.7	34.5	27.6	17.3	32.7	+ 5.4	+21.8
Wales ...	34.3	17.8	22.1	35.9	22.5	29.9	+ 1.4	+12.9
Northern Ireland	22.4	9.0	33.0	40.0	15.6	25.4	+ 6.5	+14.0
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH-EASTERN IRELAND</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+12.7</b>
<i>Ditto, Nov., 1930</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>23.2</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Ditto, Dec., 1929</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad in the general and marine engineering sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire a further decline was reported, especially in the general and textile machinery sections. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was very bad and showed a decline, especially in the textile machinery and motor vehicle sections.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained bad, especially in the motor vehicle section, and showed little change on the whole; in the electrical section it remained moderate. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment remained slack.

In London and the Southern Counties, apart from slight improvements in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, employment showed little change, and was moderate on the whole.

In Scotland there was a heavy decline in the general engineering section, and employment remained very bad; it was also very bad in Wales and bad in Northern Ireland, where a marked decline was shown in marine engineering.

**COTTON INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT remained extremely bad in December, in almost all districts and departments. In the section spinning American cotton a gradually increasing number of mills came to a standstill, and employment in the Egyptian spinning section was rather worse than a month earlier. In the weaving section the depression continued without alleviation, except for a slight seasonal improvement before Christmas. The holiday stoppage was extended by a very large number of firms.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47.4 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 40.3 at 24th November, 1930, and with 14.4 at 16th December, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad, with a large amount of short time. At Stockport a further decline was reported, and employment was bad; at Hyde employment was described as quiet or bad, and short time was general in all sections; at Glossop the acute depression continued. At Oldham employment

both in the spinning and in the weaving sections remained very bad, and was much worse than a year ago; many mills have been stopped for a long time, and have no prospect of re-starting. Most of the spinners were on short time; much machinery was stopped in the weaving department; and the holiday stoppage was extended by almost all firms. At Shaw there was a marked decline in the ring spinning section, and no improvement in the other sections. At Bolton the improvement reported last month in the spinning section was maintained until the Christmas holidays; between 36 and 40 per cent. of the operative spinners, however, were working less than half time in the first three weeks of the month. Employment was described as slack with card-room workers, nearly all of whom were on irregular short time, and as bad with weavers and winders. At Leigh the position showed no material change; short time prevailed at most of the mills, and employment with spinners was bad. At Bury irregular short time continued, and the holiday stoppages were extended. At Rochdale, a slight improvement was reported in the first three weeks of the month, but the holiday stoppage was extended.

At Preston a slight improvement was again reported, but employment remained bad. At Chorley the improvement reported last month was maintained; most of the mills closed for short spells at Christmas. At Blackburn also there was no material change; apart from a slight temporary improvement in the first three weeks of the month employment remained very bad. At Accrington there was a slight improvement with weavers, but none of the closed mills were reopened. At Great Harwood increased employment among weavers was reported, but the depression was still acute, and more than half the operatives remained unemployed. At Darwen employment was very bad; about 60 per cent. of the operatives normally employed were idle, and most of the remainder were on short time. At Burnley the general position was described as extremely bad, apart from a slight temporary improvement in the first three weeks of the month; at the end of December over 12,000 textile operatives in the town were temporarily or wholly unemployed. At Padiham employment was bad. At Nelson and at Colne the holiday stoppage was extended. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad, and much worse than in November.

In Yorkshire the depression continued. At Todmorden the majority of firms suspended their workers for a week or ten days following the holiday stoppage; there was no improvement at the other principal centres.

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 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	9,220	- 0.7	-21.7	13,499	- 3.6	-27.2
Spinning ...	17,110	- 1.2	-22.2	23,555	- 3.1	-32.6
Weaving ...	25,394	+ 2.1	-20.9	39,239	+ 3.8	-27.5
Other ...	7,043	+ 2.2	-11.6	15,142	+ 2.1	-16.9
Not Specified ...	5,386	- 1.8	-24.1	8,862	+ 1.0	-32.5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>64,153</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>100,267</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>-27.8</b>
	DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	3,533	+19.6	-37.6	4,763	+14.5	-49.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,444	- 6.3	-24.4	9,337	-12.9	-35.0
Oldham ...	8,672	+ 3.8	-23.8	13,517	+ 0.0	-32.5
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,438	- 1.6	-16.1	18,199	+ 3.0	-24.2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	5,599	- 1.6	-13.7	8,448	- 5.0	-26.1
Manchester ...	3,917	+ 9.0	-18.5	6,138	+11.8	-20.5
Preston and Chorley ...	5,450	+ 2.1	- 3.2	8,825	+ 1.3	- 7.8
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	5,414	+ 4.2	-28.5	9,362	+14.0	-29.5
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,242	- 3.7	-30.8	6,206	+ 0.1	-33.4
Colne and Nelson ...	3,060	- 4.1	-23.5	6,228	- 5.6	-27.4
Other Lancashire Towns	1,096	- 0.1	+ 0.2	1,440	+ 1.6	- 5.1
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,580	- 3.2	-13.2	3,792	- 3.0	-25.5
Other Districts ...	2,708	- 6.1	-17.5	4,012	- 3.9	-13.6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>64,153</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>100,267</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>-27.8</b>

Returns from firms employing nearly 62,000 operatives in the week ended 20th December showed that 25 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of 15 hours each, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 22nd December, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd December, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow-ing Room ...	2,124	13,348	15,472	3,709	16,336	20,045	35,517
Spinning ...	12,867	11,340	24,207	19,179	12,853	32,032	56,239
Beaming, Wind-ing and Warp-ing ...	2,946	12,858	15,804	3,525	16,111	19,636	35,440
Weaving ...	13,193	44,269	57,462	7,926	18,611	26,537	83,999
Other Processes	1,952	509	2,461	767	670	1,437	3,898
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>33,082</b>	<b>82,324</b>	<b>115,406</b>	<b>35,106</b>	<b>64,581</b>	<b>99,687</b>	<b>215,093</b>



The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 36	+ 215	+ 251	+ 1,465	+ 6,505	+ 7,970	+ 8,221
Spinning ...	- 467	+ 495	+ 28	+ 7,829	+ 4,656	+ 12,485	+ 12,513
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 84	+ 286	+ 370	+ 1,018	+ 3,883	+ 4,901	+ 5,271
Weaving ...	- 416	- 564	- 980	+ 3,367	+ 3,131	+ 6,498	+ 5,518
Other Processes ...	- 1	- 73	- 74	+ 263	+ 180	+ 443	+ 369
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>- 764</b>	<b>+ 359</b>	<b>- 405</b>	<b>+ 13,942</b>	<b>+ 18,355</b>	<b>+ 32,297</b>	<b>+ 31,892</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 190,383,300 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 133,661,200 lbs. in the previous month and with 193,545,900 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,646,500 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 10,964,200 lbs. in November, 1930, and with 14,489,200 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods in December, 1930 were 130,154,200 square yards, compared with 130,313,200 square yards in the previous month, and 273,559,300 square yards in December, 1929.

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, generally, and was worse than in November, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections; it was much below the level of December, 1929. Some spinners of botany yarns, however, and some manufacturers of dress goods and fancy worsteds, were fairly well employed. There was a slight temporary improvement in some districts before Christmas, such as is often shown for a week or two before a holiday stoppage; but employment fell off again at the end of the month, and the holiday stoppage was extended in most districts, often to a week or ten days. In the carpet section employment was still slack, but slightly better, on the whole, than in November; it was much worse than in December, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.7 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 25.1 at 24th November, 1930, and with 14.8 at 16th December, 1929.

**Worsted Section.**—Employment continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago.

At Bradford, the slight improvement reported last month was maintained up till Christmas, after which there was the usual seasonal decline. At Huddersfield, there was a further marked decline; the holiday stoppage was extended by a number of firms. At Keighley there was a temporary improvement in the early part of the month, owing to the completion of urgent orders. Spinners of fine yarns at Halifax remained well employed for the first part of the month; but, in general, short time was prevalent. In the worsted section, as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 20th December showed that about 30 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,\* losing about 13 hours each on an average; about 9 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

With wool sorters employment was reported as slack, but as slightly better than in November; there was much unemployment, and about 20 per cent. of those at work were on short time. In the wool combing department there was little change in the merino section; employment in the carding crossbred and preparing sections declined slightly. About 35 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the wool sorting, combing and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 15 hours each in short time in the week ended 20th December.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed a slight decline; some spinners of botany yarns, however, were still well employed. About 30 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 20th December, losing, on an average, about 13 hours each; about 10½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 5½ hours each.

In the worsted weaving department employment continued slack generally, though some dress goods manufacturers in the Bradford district were fairly busy. About 27 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 12 hours\* each in the week ended 20th December; about 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

**Woollen Section.**—Employment showed a further decline in all the principal departments, and was much worse than in December, 1929. Employers' returns for the week ended 20th December showed that about 51 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 47 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,\* losing on an average about 12½ and 11 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, about 44 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12 hours each in short time,\* in the week ended 20th December; there was very little overtime.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment continued quiet, and showed little change compared with the previous month; one or two firms were still working overtime, but fewer operatives were on night work. In the Heavy Woollen District

(Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was very slack, and worse than in November; at Dewsbury some firms were well employed at the beginning of the month, but at the end of the month nearly all mills were working reduced hours, most of them working twenty or thirty hours a week; every section, including velours, blankets, carriage cloths and rugs, was in a worse position than in December, 1929. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained very slack; owing to the low price of wool, there is little demand for shoddy.

In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers showed a general decline; short time was largely worked, and the holiday stoppage was much extended. At Rochdale employment continued moderate; much short time was worked. In the West of England employment, on the whole, remained slack. In North Wales and in Cardiganshire the factories were fairly active in December; in South Wales they were slack.

In Scotland employment showed a further decline in the tweed trade, and, with few exceptions, employment was very slack; only one or two firms were able to keep all their looms running full time, and most firms extended the holiday stoppage.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment was slack but slightly better than a month earlier in some districts. At Kidderminster employment improved up to Christmas, but at the end of the month it was bad, particularly in the Brussels and Wilton sections, and worse than in December, 1929; most firms were on short time. In Yorkshire employment was described as very quiet.

In the industry as a whole about 41 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th December, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; practically no overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
<b>Departments :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,087	- 3.2	86.1	24,533	- 1.9	75.1
Spinning ...	35,431	+ 0.4	85.7	50,878	- 3.3	78.2
Weaving ...	19,084	- 0.8	89.4	35,847	- 1.9	82.2
Other Depts. ...	10,315	- 0.7	96.7	22,889	- 1.8	82.9
Not specified ...	1,767	+ 0.5	96.8	3,215	+ 0.4	75.3
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>77,684</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>137,362</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	955	- 0.8	76.2	1,971	- 4.7	74.9
Spinning ...	11,894	- 1.5	81.9	22,229	- 3.1	78.6
Weaving ...	22,013	- 1.7	90.7	36,353	- 3.5	85.6
Other Depts. ...	16,294	- 0.7	91.2	33,996	- 0.8	87.2
Not specified ...	2,443	- 2.2	82.0	4,686	- 6.4	80.1
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,599</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>99,235</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,076</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>17,104</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>94.0</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>141,359</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>253,701</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	33,427	- 0.0	82.6	62,519	- 0.1	73.4
Huddersfield ...	9,406	- 3.7	104.7	17,687	- 9.6	91.0
Halifax ...	8,670	+ 0.4	85.0	13,896	- 0.2	75.7
Leeds ...	8,069	- 0.9	93.0	13,902	- 1.6	89.7
Keighley ...	7,691	+ 0.4	87.5	12,995	+ 0.9	84.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,491	- 0.1	100.8	5,117	- 2.3	98.1
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>70,754</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>126,116</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>79.1</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,686	- 1.2	87.0	8,005	- 8.7	77.0
Lancashire ...	320	- 0.3	109.7	536	- 10.1	93.6
Scotland ...	1,924	- 0.2	92.1	2,705	- 8.8	105.0
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>77,684</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>137,362</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	11,925	+ 0.2	84.3	24,699	- 0.0	76.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,767	- 2.3	84.8	17,433	- 4.4	83.6
Leeds ...	7,343	- 2.6	90.4	13,879	- 3.9	87.1
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	1,959	- 3.4	76.6	3,495	- 6.7	58.4
Bradford ...	1,273	- 0.9	101.8	2,545	- 0.7	89.3
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>32,267</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>62,051</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>82.0</b>
Lancashire ...	4,987	- 0.1	91.9	9,592	+ 0.3	93.8
West of England and Midlands ...	4,002	- 1.2	91.5	7,160	+ 2.1	99.3
Scotland ...	12,186	- 2.0	89.4	20,219	- 6.2	81.2
Wales ...	157	+ 35.3	122.7	213	+ 32.3	120.0
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,599</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>99,235</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,076</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>17,104</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>94.0</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>141,359</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>253,701</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>

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

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



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the number employed in the week ended 20th December, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd November, 1930:—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ... ..	- 3.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 0.0	- 0.0
Huddersfield ... ..	- 11.5	- 0.5	- 6.2	- 1.6	- 3.7
Halifax ... ..	- 1.7	+ 0.6	- 1.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
Leeds ... ..	-	- 0.5	- 1.8	- 1.0	- 0.9
Keighley ... ..	- 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... ..	-	+ 0.1	-	- 0.9	- 0.1
<i>Total, West Riding</i>	- 3.3	+ 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 0.5
<b>West of England and Midlands</b>					
Lancashire ... ..	+ 1.8	- 2.2	+ 0.2	- 1.7	- 1.2
Scotland ... ..	- 1.8	+ 0.5	-	- 1.0	- 0.3
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	- 3.2	+ 0.4	- 0.8	- 0.7	- 0.6

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
<b>WOLLEN SECTION:</b>					
Huddersfield ... ..	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... ..	- 2.7	- 3.7	- 0.4	- 2.3	
Leeds ... ..	- 3.0	- 3.1	- 1.4	- 2.6	
Halifax and Calder Vale ... ..	- 2.8	- 4.3	- 2.9	- 3.4	
Bradford ... ..	+ 0.9	- 3.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9	
<i>Total, West Riding</i>	- 1.6	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 1.5	
Lancashire ... ..	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	- 1.5	- 0.1	
West of England and Midlands ... ..	- 4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 1.2	
Scotland ... ..	- 2.1	- 1.7	- 2.1	- 2.0	
Wales ... ..	+ 36.0	+ 37.8	+ 27.0	+ 35.3	
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	- 1.5	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 1.4	

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 December, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd December, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ... ..	365	6	371	469	4	473	844
Wool Washing and Preparing ... ..	716	1,001	1,717	791	699	1,490	3,207
Wool Combing ... ..	458	703	1,161	958	823	1,781	2,942
Wool Carding ... ..	784	283	1,067	964	199	1,163	2,230
Woollen Spinning ... ..	597	349	946	615	455	1,070	2,016
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... ..	941	4,912	5,853	620	3,580	4,200	10,053
Wool Winding and Warping ... ..	177	73	250	353	158	511	761
Worsted Winding and Warping ... ..	205	949	1,154	241	1,043	1,284	2,438
Woollen Weaving ... ..	312	2,234	2,546	451	3,763	4,214	6,760
Worsted Weaving ... ..	353	1,752	2,105	128	2,996	3,124	5,229
Other Processes ... ..	1,404	260	1,664	1,399	241	1,640	3,304
<b>Total</b> ... ..	6,312	12,522	18,834	6,989	13,961	20,950	39,784

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ... ..	- 53	+ 2	- 51	- 153	- 1	- 154	- 205
Wool Washing and Preparing ... ..	+ 28	+ 56	+ 84	+ 7	+ 114	+ 121	+ 205
Wool Combing ... ..	- 12	+ 37	+ 25	- 52	+ 199	+ 147	+ 172
Wool Carding ... ..	+ 28	+ 2	+ 30	+ 40	+ 27	+ 67	+ 97
Woollen Spinning ... ..	- 21	- 1	- 22	+ 81	- 240	- 159	- 181
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ... ..	+ 13	- 98	- 85	+ 235	+ 796	+ 1,031	+ 946
Wool Winding and Warping ... ..	+ 21	- 10	+ 11	+ 57	+ 64	+ 121	+ 132
Worsted Winding and Warping ... ..	+ 2	+ 90	+ 92	+ 30	+ 150	+ 180	+ 272
Woollen Weaving ... ..	+ 4	+ 183	+ 187	+ 106	+ 732	+ 838	+ 1,025
Worsted Weaving ... ..	+ 2	- 168	- 166	+ 4	+ 716	+ 720	+ 554
Other Processes ... ..	+ 28	+ 3	+ 31	+ 187	- 13	+ 174	+ 205
<b>Total</b> ... ..	+ 40	+ 96	+ 136	+ 542	+ 2,544	+ 3,086	+ 3,222

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 57,552,200 lbs. in December, 1930, compared with 29,198,900 lbs. in the previous month, and 48,434,800 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in December, 1930, were 2,825,100 lbs., compared with 3,791,900 lbs. in November, 1930, and with 3,386,500 lbs. in December, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in December, 1930 were 7,525,200 square yards, compared with 8,270,600 square yards in the previous month, and with 11,409,800 square yards in December, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 38,056 pairs, 45,310 pairs and 56,251 pairs in December, 1930, November, 1930, and December, 1929, respectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a decline in almost all centres, and was bad, on the whole. In most districts it was much worse than in December, 1929. The holiday period was extended by many firms, and lasted a fortnight in some cases.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.6 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 18.2 at 24th November, 1930, and with 11.5 at 16th December, 1929.

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

	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month before.	Year before.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>			£		
London ... ..	1,725	- 2.6	3,735	- 0.3	- 16.8
Leicester ... ..	9,970	- 2.6	23,101	- 2.3	- 8.4
Leicester Country District ... ..	2,660	- 4.0	5,683	- 7.5	- 13.6
Northampton ... ..	7,548	- 2.9	16,610	+ 3.9	- 15.7
Higham, Rushden and District ... ..	5,838	- 1.9	12,757	- 6.7	- 11.9
Kettering and District ... ..	5,530	- 0.9	13,449	+ 1.5	- 4.7
Rest of Northants ... ..	1,579	- 4.0	3,578	+ 25.9	- 11.3
Stafford and District ... ..	2,504	+ 0.8	4,613	- 0.5	+ 3.4
Norwich and District ... ..	5,544	- 2.6	10,854	- 0.9	- 10.1
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	1,966	- 4.6	3,476	- 11.2	- 15.0
Leeds and District ... ..	1,757	- 0.7	3,852	- 4.7	- 6.2
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	5,590	- 4.9	10,154	- 13.0	- 3.7
Birmingham and District ... ..	1,019	- 8.6	1,941	- 9.6	- 18.8
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	3,861	- 1.9	8,224	- 7.9	- 12.2
<b>England and Wales</b> ... ..	57,091	- 2.7	122,027	- 2.8	- 10.1
Scotland ... ..	2,261	- 1.1	5,006	- 1.1	- 7.3
<b>Great Britain</b> ... ..	59,352	- 2.6	127,033	- 2.8	- 9.9

Returns received from firms employing nearly 58,000 workpeople in the week ended 20th December indicated that rather more than half of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11½ hours each, on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London continued slack, and showed a further decline; it was much worse than in December, 1929. At Leicester, the decline which began in November became more pronounced, and employment was slack; in the week ended 20th December, about 55 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 12 hours each, on the average. There was also a decline in the Leicester country district. At Northampton employment continued bad, and was much worse than in December, 1929; most factories closed for an extended holiday at Christmas. Nearly five out of every six of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 20th December were on short time, losing about 10½ hours each, on the average. In the Higham and Rushden, Wellingborough, Raunds, Wollaston, and Irthlingborough districts employment was generally slack, with much short-time working, though a few firms remained well employed; the Christmas holiday was extended in many cases. At Kettering, prior to the holidays, short-time working was not so excessive as at the other principal centres; and employment was only slightly below the level of December, 1929. The holiday stoppage, however, was extended by many firms. At Stafford employment continued very slack with most firms; more than three-quarters of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 20th December, losing 12½ hours each, on the average. At Norwich some firms, or departments of firms, were fairly busy before the holidays; but, speaking generally, employment remained very slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further decline in the heavy boot trade; short time was very prevalent, and most firms in this trade extended the holiday stoppage. At Leeds, many firms were on short time, although a few were fairly busy just before the holidays. In the slipper trade in Lancashire, there was a marked decline at several centres, a large proportion of the workpeople being on short time; employment was stated to be worse than it has been for a considerable time. At Preston, however, full time working continued.

In Scotland there was a further slight decline; employment was reported as fair at Glasgow, very quiet at Edinburgh, and slack at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges



in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd December, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd December, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	214	61	275	234	81	315	590
Rough Stuff Department ...	466	44	510	535	54	589	1,099
Clicking Department ...	1,071	20	1,091	2,466	24	2,490	3,581
Closing Department ...	33	1,687	1,720	21	3,071	3,092	4,812
Making Department ...	2,392	78	2,470	3,493	50	3,543	6,013
Finishing Department ...	1,686	866	2,552	2,262	600	2,862	5,414
Slipper Making ...	378	189	567	1,320	976	2,296	2,863
Clog Making ...	12	1	13	...	...	...	13
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	683	6	689	68	1	69	758
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6,935</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>9,887</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>4,857</b>	<b>15,256</b>	<b>25,143</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th November, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	+ 49	- 6	+ 43	+ 83	+ 38	+ 121	+ 164
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 35	- 9	+ 26	+ 197	+ 34	+ 231	+ 257
Clicking Department ...	+ 187	+ 1	+ 188	+ 831	+ 17	+ 848	+ 1,036
Closing Department ...	+ 3	+ 102	+ 105	+ 10	+ 1,022	+ 1,032	+ 1,137
Making Department ...	+ 177	+ 7	+ 184	+ 1,321	- 33	+ 1,288	+ 1,472
Finishing Department ...	+ 110	+ 83	+ 193	+ 938	+ 323	+ 1,261	+ 1,454
Slipper Making ...	+ 29	+ 29	+ 58	+ 676	+ 364	+ 1,040	+ 1,098
Clog Making ...	+ 3	...	+ 3	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 1
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 15	+ 1	+ 16	+ 14	...	+ 14	+ 30
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 608</b>	<b>+ 208</b>	<b>+ 816</b>	<b>+ 4,069</b>	<b>+ 1,762</b>	<b>+ 5,831</b>	<b>+ 6,647</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1930, amounted to 69,560 dozen pairs, or 26,486 dozen pairs less than in November, 1930, and 42,018 dozen pairs less than in December, 1929.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a further decline, and was slack generally. In the Peterborough district it was reported as fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18.3 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 17.3 at 24th November, 1930, and 12.1 at 16th December, 1929.

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 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,552	- 4.8	- 7.5	3,577	- 6.0	- 11.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,896	- 6.1	- 12.0	15,440	- 9.6	- 20.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,904	- 0.4	+ 3.8	4,421	- 4.8	+ 1.2
Scotland ...	199	...	- 3.4	470	+ 0.2	- 17.5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,551</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>- 8.3</b>	<b>23,908</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>	<b>- 15.7</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,868 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 11 per cent. were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th December, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during December and was slack, on the whole. It was reported as fair at a few centres, however, including Coventry, Southend-on-Sea and Paisley. Outside work was affected by adverse weather conditions, which resulted in an appreciable amount of lost time. As compared with December, 1929, employment was considerably worse in each administrative division.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters, slaters and plasterers, and was generally slack with these classes; it showed little change and continued slack with plumbers. There was a considerable increase in the number of painters out of work and employment was very bad; it remained slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with December, 1929, employment was much worse with all classes of operatives.

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 December, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with December, 1929:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople* at July, 1930.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 22nd Dec., 1930.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	125,700	23,461	1,073	18.7	+ 2.3	+ 7.3
Bricklayers ...	73,790	12,474	893	16.9	+ 1.8	+ 4.8
Masons ...	21,180	3,336	319	15.8	+ 2.0	+ 4.7
Slaters ...	6,020	1,235	129	20.5	+ 1.9	+ 10.0
Plasterers ...	24,260	5,202	375	21.4	+ 3.7	+ 2.0
Painters ...	105,660	40,273	2,240	38.1	+ 5.2	+ 10.2
Plumbers ...	32,850	5,511	360	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.9
Labourers to above...	240,660	51,562	2,046	21.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
All other occupations ...	202,150	45,555	1,915	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>832,270</b>	<b>188,609</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>

DIVISIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople* at July, 1930.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 22nd Dec., 1930.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
London ...	177,960	32,677	50	18.4	- 0.1	+ 5.4
South-Eastern ...	134,170	20,106	155	15.0	+ 2.0	+ 4.5
South-Western ...	102,830	17,642	245	17.2	+ 1.2	+ 5.2
Midlands ...	101,130	20,332	1,761	20.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.5
North-Eastern ...	95,710	30,256	2,986	31.6	+ 2.7	+ 6.4
North-Western ...	103,210	32,389	2,530	31.4	+ 2.6	+ 8.1
Scotland ...	75,250	20,564	1,154	27.3	+ 2.5	+ 8.4
Wales ...	25,640	10,255	441	40.0	+ 2.9	+ 7.1
Northern Ireland ...	16,370	4,388	28	26.8	+ 1.3	+ 5.7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	<b>832,270</b>	<b>188,609</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,183,000 show that in December, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,986,400, as compared with £4,943,600 in November, 1930, and £5,774,000 in December, 1929. Of the total for December, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,040,500; factories and workshops for £232,100; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £439,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,274,500. For figures for the quarter ended December, 1930, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1929, see page 39.

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline, and was bad; short-time working increased, and many firms closed for extended holidays at Christmas. Short-time working was again reported at Worcester, Derby and Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 41.9 at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 25.0 at 24th November, 1930, and 17.2 at 16th December, 1929.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,173	- 5.1	- 6.5	2,136	- 3.3	- 17.2
Earthenware Manufacture ...	6,610	- 6.8	- 16.1	10,911	- 15.8	- 24.7
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,773	- 0.6	- 4.8	3,443	+ 2.4	- 8.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>- 5.5</b>	<b>- 13.1</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>- 11.0</b>	<b>- 20.9</b>

DISTRICTS.	Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
North Staffordshire ...	7,170	- 6.2	- 14.8	11,367	- 12.4	- 22.0
Other Districts ...	2,386	- 3.4	- 7.5	5,123	- 7.7	- 18.2
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>- 5.5</b>	<b>- 13.1</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>- 11.0</b>	<b>- 20.9</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 8,950 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,052, or over 45 per cent., were working on an average nearly 17½ hours less than full time in the week ended 20th December, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.



**PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.**

EMPLOYMENT during December in the paper making industry showed a further decline, and was moderate, on the whole, short time being worked in a number of districts; it was much below the level of December, 1929.

In the letterpress printing trade employment continued moderate, on the whole, up to Christmas; at the end of the month, however, there was some decline in most districts, and employment was described as bad in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, and as slack at Birmingham and Leeds. On the other hand, it was reported as fairly good at Derby, and as good at Oxford and Watford.

Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers showed a decline, and was reported as bad in London and at Manchester; it was generally moderate to fair elsewhere.

In the lithographic printing trade employment again showed a decline. It was reported as bad at a number of towns, including London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, with considerable short time at the three last-named centres; a slight improvement was reported at Birmingham. In some of the smaller centres, including Carlisle and Nottingham, employment was reported as moderate or fair. With lithographic artists, employment was slack, and worse than during the previous month in London and at Liverpool and Manchester; an improvement was noted at Leeds, where employment was described as moderate. At Bradford and Nottingham employment was fairly good.

In the bookbinding trade, employment continued moderate generally, but showed a decline compared with December, 1929.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.8 at 22nd December, 1929, compared with 10.4 at 24th November, and 4.3 at 16th December, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 8.2 at 22nd December, compared with the same percentage at 24th November, and 4.4 at 16th December, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 9.1 at 22nd December, compared with 8.5 at 24th November, and 3.5 at 16th December, 1929.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of December, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Dec., 1930.	Nov., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>Letterpress Printing:</b>						
London ... ..	38,995	5.4	4.2	3.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	16,964	5.9	4.7	4.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Scotland ... ..	10,793	3.1	3.2	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Other Districts ... ..	6,404	5.4	4.9	2.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
	11,052	4.0	3.8	3.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>84,208</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>Lithographic Printing</b>	<b>11,329</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>
<b>Bookbinding ... ..</b>	<b>19,149</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight improvement, but remained slack generally.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 35.2 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 37.4 at 24th November, 1930, and with 29.5 per cent. at 16th December, 1929.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th December, 1930	5,418	1,575	6,993	8,040	15,033
13th " "	5,274	1,681	6,955	8,671	15,626
20th " "	4,627	2,205	6,832	8,163	14,995
27th " "	3,854	1,368	5,222	7,461	12,683
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Dec., 1930 ... ..</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>14,757</b>
<b>Average for Nov., 1930</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>7,988</b>	<b>14,238</b>
<b>Average for Dec., 1929</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>8,587</b>	<b>15,459</b>

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during December was 997, compared with 827 in November, 1930, and with 1,158 in December, 1929.

East Coast.—Employment showed little change at the North-East Coast ports, and was moderate, on the average. It was also moderate at Hull, but slack at Grimsby and Goole, as well as at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn. At Ipswich it was fair, but not so good as in the previous month.

Liverpool.—Some improvement was reported, but employment was still generally slack. 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 December, 1930, was 13,124, compared with 13,287 in November, 1930, and with 14,949 in December, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £28,516 in the four weeks ended 26th December, 1930, compared with £30,901 in November, 1930, and with £35,145 in December, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Coal shipments from the South Wales ports showed a falling off in volume. With general cargoes at Cardiff work continued brisk; at Swansea employment was fair until Christmas, but subsequently declined; and there was also a marked decline in the general cargo trade at Newport. Employment at Avonmouth remained at a conspicuously high level, and at Gloucester and Sharpness it was better than usual for the time of the year. At Southampton it was fair, and better than in November. There was considerable slackness at Manchester and Preston.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined at Glasgow, and was bad. It was slack at Dundee. At Grangemouth it remained fair, and it was fair at Leith, but not so good as in November. At Belfast it continued fair.

**SEAMEN.**

EMPLOYMENT during December remained very slack on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements showed a slight increase over the exceptionally small number made in November, but the supply of seamen remained considerably in excess of the demand.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, was 33.0, compared with 32.1 at 24th November, 1930, and 20.5 at 16th December, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames was fairly brisk early in the month, but declined subsequently, and was extremely dull in the last week. On the Tyne it was moderate and fairly steady until the last week, when it declined somewhat; on the Tees it was very dull except for some spasmodic activity; on the Wear it was quiet generally, with some improvement in the last week. At Hull the demand continued moderate, until it declined sharply in the last week. At Southampton, the demand fluctuated during the month, but was at no time active, and at the end of December was very dull. At Bristol it was moderate; at Avonmouth it was fairly good except for some slackness in the first and third weeks. At Newport and Cardiff the demand was moderate, with some slackening towards the end of December; at Swansea, there was some improvement in demand in the first half of the month, but subsequently there was a decline. The demand on the Mersey was fair during the first week but thereafter was slack; at Manchester it was moderate in the first three weeks but showed a substantial decline towards the end of the month. On the Clyde it was very quiet, except for some activity in the middle of the month; at Leith it was very dull in the second week but moderate during the rest of the month. At Belfast the demand varied, and at the end of December was slack.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Dec., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Twelve Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1930.	Dec., 1929.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	8,572	- 27	- 1,779	138,727	149,663
Manchester ... ..	593	- 16	- 218	7,840	9,299
London ... ..	8,978	+ 1,586	+ 63	115,729	117,820
Southampton ... ..	6,333	- 808	- 1,391	111,439	118,514
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,040	+ 612	+ 315	26,008	32,130
Sunderland ... ..	296	+ 120	+ 120	2,939	3,085
Middlesbrough ... ..	239	- 57	+ 16	3,861	5,335
Hull ... ..	1,090	+ 267	+ 185	12,280	14,469
Bristol‡ ... ..	689	+ 183	+ 180	10,822	11,548
Newport, Mon. ... ..	463	- 91	- 342	6,559	9,476
Cardiff§ ... ..	2,032	+ 406	- 442	25,208	32,833
Swansea ... ..	575	- 147	- 87	8,762	9,286
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Leith ... ..	216	- 16	+ 28	3,155	3,341
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	175	- 49	- 517	4,763	4,608
Glasgow ... ..	2,930	+ 515	+ 301	40,224	41,944
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND:</b>					
Belfast ... ..	278	+ 49	+ 72	2,857	2,283
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>35,499</b>	<b>+ 2,527</b>	<b>- 4,126</b>	<b>521,173</b>	<b>565,634</b>

\* 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.



## 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 December, 1930, 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 28 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 28.

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 no longer 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 DECEMBER, 1930.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	5,773	65	5,838	98	296	394	5,871	361	6,232	5,827	360	6,187
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	167,964	1,108	169,072	41,875	86	41,961	209,839	1,194	211,033	209,792	1,194	210,986
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,555	...	3,555	1,653	...	1,653	5,208	...	5,208	5,163	...	5,163
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	3,051	19	3,070	313	...	313	3,364	19	3,383	3,363	19	3,382
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	5,757	25	5,782	1,884	1	1,885	7,641	26	7,667	7,108	20	7,128
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,244	...	1,244	1,398	...	1,398	2,642	...	2,642	2,637	...	2,637
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	1,868	243	2,111	666	16	682	2,534	259	2,793	2,389	257	2,646
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,975	30	2,005	828	2	830	2,803	32	2,835	2,735	32	2,767
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,668	30	2,698	786	1	787	3,454	31	3,485	3,454	31	3,485
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	3,004	141	3,145	823	10	833	3,827	151	3,978	3,792	151	3,943
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	2,390	161	2,551	997	12	1,009	3,387	173	3,560	3,340	173	3,513
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	10,289	1,673	11,962	3,128	383	3,511	13,417	2,056	15,473	13,254	2,056	15,310
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	4,211	5,530	9,741	8,476	14,671	23,147	12,687	20,201	32,888	12,642	20,198	32,840
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	2,570	790	3,360	1,027	346	1,373	3,597	1,136	4,733	3,588	1,136	4,724
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,892	229	3,121	951	30	981	3,843	259	4,102	3,843	259	4,102
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	13,725	1,582	15,307	3,048	162	3,210	16,773	1,744	18,517	16,631	1,729	18,360
Explosives ... ..	1,277	756	2,033	279	142	421	1,556	898	2,454	1,556	898	2,454
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,162	368	1,530	91	48	139	1,253	416	1,669	1,248	416	1,664
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	4,719	1,680	6,399	707	413	1,120	5,426	2,093	7,519	5,391	2,073	7,464
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	6,471	46	6,517	1,302	2	1,304	7,773	48	7,821	7,767	48	7,815
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	37,088	457	37,545	53,906	129	54,035	90,994	586	91,580	90,974	586	91,560
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	5,965	494	6,459	2,376	69	2,445	8,341	563	8,904	8,186	563	8,749
Tin Plates ... ..	4,101	399	4,500	16,088	1,615	17,703	20,189	2,014	22,203	20,189	2,014	22,203
Iron and Steel Tubes... ..	4,044	209	4,253	6,460	68	6,528	10,504	277	10,781	10,503	277	10,780
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,344	547	2,891	3,549	237	3,786	5,893	784	6,677	5,893	784	6,677
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	85,812	4,362	90,174	52,936	2,922	55,858	138,748	7,284	146,032	137,201	7,272	144,473
Electrical Engineering ... ..	5,939	1,642	7,581	2,067	364	2,431	8,006	2,006	10,012	7,971	2,005	9,976
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	15,696	62	15,758	3,608	14	3,622	19,304	76	19,380	17,218	76	17,294
Constructional Engineering ... ..	4,982	106	5,088	1,577	9	1,586	6,559	115	6,674	6,543	115	6,658
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	26,003	2,258	28,261	11,291	398	11,689	37,294	2,656	39,950	36,961	2,652	39,613
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	2,398	215	2,613	423	42	465	2,821	257	3,078	2,731	257	2,988
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	6,859	138	6,997	3,724	66	3,790	10,583	204	10,787	10,559	204	10,763



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.
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	86,678	367	87,045	5,204	69	5,273	91,882	436	92,318	86,972	416	87,388
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	12,557	1,320	13,877	5,500	456	5,956	18,057	1,776	19,833	17,931	1,774	19,705
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	2,085	42	2,127	192	2	194	2,277	44	2,321	2,244	42	2,286
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	5,194	3,567	8,761	1,128	915	2,043	6,322	4,482	10,804	6,280	4,482	10,762
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	4,506	1,958	6,474	4,368	866	5,234	8,874	2,834	11,708	8,867	2,834	11,701
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,000	2,519	4,519	2,454	1,983	4,437	4,454	4,502	8,956	4,454	4,502	8,956
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	2,253	1,795	4,048	1,041	520	1,561	3,294	2,315	5,609	3,291	2,315	5,606
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	779	60	839	213	5	218	992	65	1,057	990	65	1,055
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,218	2,463	4,681	1,178	1,158	2,336	3,396	3,621	7,017	3,375	3,619	6,994
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	14,518	11,793	26,311	6,864	3,665	10,529	21,382	15,458	36,840	21,228	15,454	36,682
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	42,312	96,757	139,069	47,421	80,938	128,359	89,733	177,695	267,428	89,717	177,637	267,354
Woolen and Worsted... ..	11,075	18,744	29,819	14,282	22,410	36,692	25,357	41,154	66,511	25,158	41,018	66,176
<b>Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk</b>												
Weaving ...	2,125	4,036	6,161	2,721	7,520	10,241	4,846	11,556	16,402	4,840	11,553	16,393
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	3,399	2,659	6,058	3,943	3,856	7,799	7,342	6,515	13,857	7,262	6,490	13,752
Linen ...	6,761	15,309	22,070	4,920	14,826	19,746	11,681	30,135	41,816	1,120	3,663	4,783
Jute ...	3,312	8,695	12,007	1,287	1,387	2,674	4,599	10,082	14,681	4,591	10,081	14,672
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	955	2,308	3,263	401	1,049	1,450	1,356	3,357	4,713	1,201	2,826	4,027
Hosiery ...	1,226	6,690	7,916	2,013	8,676	10,689	3,239	15,366	18,605	3,213	15,224	18,437
Lace ...	548	1,006	1,554	903	1,123	2,026	1,451	2,129	3,580	1,450	2,129	3,579
Carpets ...	535	1,260	1,795	1,346	2,069	3,415	1,881	3,329	5,210	1,881	3,329	5,210
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,454	4,563	6,017	717	2,999	3,716	2,171	7,562	9,733	1,960	6,442	8,402
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	11,322	6,160	17,482	15,820	5,370	21,190	27,142	11,530	38,672	25,742	9,446	35,188
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,512	1,213	4,725	1,596	437	2,033	5,108	1,650	6,758	5,100	1,649	6,749
Leather Goods ...	1,490	1,352	2,842	377	951	1,328	1,867	2,303	4,170	1,842	2,297	4,139
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	9,809	11,281	21,090	2,295	10,529	12,824	12,104	21,810	33,914	11,202	21,200	32,402
Dress Making and Millinery... ..	965	5,251	6,216	85	2,655	2,740	1,050	7,906	8,956	1,026	7,369	8,395
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,511	2,863	4,374	1,132	1,959	3,091	2,643	4,822	7,465	2,637	4,817	7,454
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	625	7,500	8,125	106	5,167	5,273	731	12,667	13,398	520	7,532	8,052
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	864	1,035	1,899	633	747	1,380	1,497	1,782	3,279	1,492	1,771	3,263
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	9,518	4,194	13,712	13,525	7,534	21,059	23,043	11,728	34,771	22,839	11,708	34,547
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc....	10,291	5,804	16,095	766	777	1,543	11,057	6,581	17,638	10,311	6,464	16,775
Grain Milling ...	2,235	298	2,533	338	125	463	2,573	423	2,996	2,475	415	2,890
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	2,885	5,033	7,918	959	2,674	3,633	3,844	7,707	11,551	3,808	7,679	11,487
Food Industries not separately specified ...	5,862	10,856	16,718	672	1,333	2,005	6,534	12,189	18,723	6,369	12,042	18,411
Drink Industries ...	7,181	3,907	11,088	257	247	504	7,438	4,154	11,592	6,967	4,115	11,082
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	805	2,392	3,197	62	544	606	867	2,936	3,803	808	2,773	3,581
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	8,263	272	8,535	1,089	29	1,118	9,352	301	9,653	9,118	301	9,419
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	1,899	258	2,157	620	31	651	2,519	289	2,808	2,460	289	2,749
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	12,859	1,979	14,838	1,424	413	1,837	14,283	2,392	16,675	14,000	2,355	16,355
Woodworking not separately specified ...	2,329	722	3,051	814	392	1,206	3,143	1,114	4,257	3,036	1,091	4,127
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	2,650	1,124	3,774	2,973	992	3,965	5,623	2,116	7,739	5,584	2,107	7,691
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	1,253	2,997	4,250	194	849	1,043	1,447	3,846	5,293	1,413	3,726	5,139
Wall Paper Making ...	201	129	330	41	9	50	242	138	380	242	138	380
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	237	241	478	11	74	85	248	315	563	248	315	563
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	12,976	7,604	20,580	710	1,035	1,745	13,686	8,639	22,325	13,423	8,413	21,836
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :—</b>												
Building ...	178,913	346	179,259	9,330	20	9,350	188,243	366	188,609	183,863	358	184,221
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	56,694	41	56,735	1,563	1	1,564	58,257	42	58,299	55,645	41	55,686
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	5,102	4,103	9,205	2,266	1,303	3,569	7,368	5,406	12,774	7,352	5,405	12,757
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	1,380	272	1,652	723	85	808	2,103	357	2,460	2,102	351	2,453
Brushes and Brooms ...	1,137	474	1,611	338	196	534	1,475	670	2,145	1,440	669	2,109
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	995	540	1,535	120	108	228	1,115	648	1,763	1,112	648	1,760
Musical Instruments ...	2,631	487	3,118	260	55	315	2,891	542	3,433	2,888	542	3,430
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	656	710	1,366	215	333	548	871	1,043	1,914	870	1,043	1,913
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries</b> ...	13,272	286	13,558	614	19	633	13,886	305	14,191	13,585	302	13,887
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	14,450	566	15,016	1,067	17	1,084	15,517	583	16,100	15,299	579	15,878
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	7,444	709	8,153	310	28	338	7,754	737	8,491	7,485	729	8,214
Road Transport not separately specified ...	32,273	559	32,832	1,841	16	1,857	34,114	575	34,689	33,219	571	33,790
Shipping Service ...	46,132	967	47,099	461	84	545	46,593	1,051	47,644	45,731	1,045	46,776
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	58,678	273	58,951	818	14	832	59,496	287	59,783	58,407	286	58,693
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,626	167	2,793	85	8	93	2,711	175	2,886	2,686	173	2,859
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	115,841	48,695	164,536	5,312	3,926	9,238	121,153	52,621	173,774	115,894	51,385	167,279
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance</b> ...	8,626	1,538	10,164	153	36	189	8,779	1,574	10,353	8,615	1,545	10,160
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	9,218	930	10,148	362	64	426	9,580	994	10,574	9,235	965	10,200
Local Government ...	38,896	1,113	40,009	1,347	46	1,393	40,243	1,159	41,402	38,488	1,148	39,636
Professional Services ...	4,353	1,635	5,988	204	53	257	4,557	1,688	6,245	4,458	1,650	6,108
Entertainments and Sports ...	11,148	4,565	15,713	294	181	475	11,442	4,746	16,188	11,063	4,681	15,744
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	21,375	41,024	62,399	306	986	1,292	21,681	42,010	63,691	21,040	41,281	62,321
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	2,781	8,702	11,483	149	1,424	1,573	2,930	10,126	13,056	2,838	9,771	12,609
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	33,807	2,866	36,673	1,274	941	2,215	35,081	3,807	38,888	33,887	3,751	37,638
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	1,434,256	419,319	1,853,575	412,342	233,863	646,205	1,846,598	653,182	2,499,780*	1,798,338	612,681	2,411,019

\* Including 103,439 Casuals (Males, 101,010; Females 2,429).



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND DEC., 1930
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1930.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND DECEMBER, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	24TH NOV., 1930.	16TH DEC., 1929.	17TH DEC., 1928.	
Fishing ... ..	27,110	880	27,990	21.3	7.4	20.9	0.4	33.6	1.4	21.7	41.0	22.3	+ 8.9	+ 5.7	+ 6.2	22.2
<b>Mining :-</b>																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,063,350	6,130	1,069,480	15.8	18.1	15.8	3.9	1.4	3.9	19.7	19.5	19.7	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 0.6	19.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	14,770	20	14,790	24.1	...	24.0	11.2	...	11.2	35.3	...	35.2	+ 2.4	+ 27.3	+ 22.3	35.1
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,310	40	5,350	57.5	47.5	57.4	5.9	...	5.8	63.4	47.5	63.2	+ 3.1	+ 39.8	+ 46.2	63.3
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	42,980	480	43,460	13.4	5.2	13.3	4.4	0.2	4.3	17.8	5.4	17.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.2	+ 3.8	17.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,480	10	10,490	11.9	...	11.9	13.3	...	13.3	25.2	...	25.2	+ 3.2	+ 12.7	+ 20.1	25.2
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	15,350	1,600	16,950	12.2	15.2	12.5	4.3	1.0	4.0	16.5	16.2	16.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	16.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	16,490	200	16,690	12.0	15.0	12.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	17.0	16.0	17.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.4	+ 9.4	16.8
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-</b>																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,720	100	11,820	22.8	30.0	22.8	6.7	1.0	6.7	29.5	31.0	29.5	+ 1.5	+ 19.5	+ 14.3	29.5
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	16,280	1,420	17,700	18.5	9.9	17.8	5.0	0.7	4.7	23.5	10.6	22.5	- 0.7	+ 7.7	+ 6.0	22.5
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	18,230	860	19,090	13.1	18.7	13.4	5.5	1.4	5.2	18.6	20.1	18.6	+ 4.0	+ 7.6	+ 10.9	18.8
<b>Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..</b>	<b>77,250</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>84,680</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>42,830</b>	<b>78,580</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>+ 16.9</b>	<b>+ 24.7</b>	<b>+ 25.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>
<b>Glass Trades :-</b>																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	22,390	6,220	28,610	11.5	12.7	11.7	4.6	5.6	4.8	16.1	18.3	16.5	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 7.8	16.6
Glass Bottles ... ..	14,990	2,240	17,230	19.3	10.2	18.1	6.3	1.4	5.7	25.6	11.6	23.8	- 0.3	+ 9.6	+ 6.7	23.8
<b>Chemicals, etc. :-</b>																
Chemicals ... ..	79,610	24,000	103,610	17.2	6.6	14.8	3.9	0.7	3.1	21.1	7.3	17.9	+ 2.0	+ 11.0	+ 11.7	17.8
Explosives ... ..	13,060	5,700	18,760	9.8	13.3	10.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	11.9	15.8	13.1	...	+ 8.1	+ 8.2	13.1
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	14,340	4,810	19,150	8.1	7.7	8.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	...	+ 4.2	+ 4.3	8.7
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	55,290	21,100	76,390	8.5	8.0	8.4	1.3	1.9	1.4	9.8	9.9	9.8	- 0.4	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	9.8
<b>Metal Manufacture :-</b>																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	21,720	180	21,900	29.8	25.6	29.8	6.0	1.1	5.9	35.8	26.7	35.7	+ 1.8	+ 23.5	+ 16.6	35.7
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	176,420	4,380	180,800	21.0	10.4	20.8	30.6	3.0	29.8	51.6	13.4	50.6	+ 5.9	+ 28.6	+ 30.8	50.6
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	36,170	3,440	39,610	16.5	14.4	16.3	6.6	2.0	6.2	23.1	16.4	22.5	+ 1.6	+ 14.5	+ 12.6	22.3
Tin Plates ... ..	27,900	3,720	31,620	14.7	10.7	14.2	57.7	43.4	56.0	72.4	54.1	70.2	+ 25.7	+ 47.0	+ 51.6	70.2
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	23,160	1,520	24,680	14.4	13.8	14.3	22.9	4.4	22.0	37.3	18.2	36.3	+ 0.6	+ 24.3	+ 26.5	36.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,870	4,160	23,030	12.4	13.1	12.6	18.8	5.7	16.4	31.2	18.8	29.0	+ 2.3	+ 17.1	+ 18.1	29.0
<b>Engineering, etc. :-</b>																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	542,540	49,710	592,250	15.8	8.8	15.2	9.8	5.9	9.5	25.6	14.7	24.7	+ 2.4	+ 14.4	+ 14.9	24.7
Electrical Engineering ... ..	69,680	20,180	89,860	8.5	8.1	8.4	3.0	1.8	2.7	11.5	9.9	11.1	- 0.3	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	11.2
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	59,050	1,020	60,070	26.6	6.1	26.2	6.1	1.4	6.1	32.7	7.5	32.3	+ 4.4	+ 22.1	+ 17.0	32.2
Constructional Engineering ... ..	26,860	1,110	27,970	18.5	9.5	18.2	5.9	0.9	5.7	24.4	10.4	23.9	+ 0.7	+ 12.1	+ 12.5	23.8
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-</b>																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	221,620	25,520	247,140	11.7	8.8	11.4	5.1	1.6	4.8	16.8	10.4	16.2	+ 0.3	+ 8.9	+ 9.7	16.2
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	16,630	2,460	19,090	14.4	8.7	13.7	2.6	1.7	2.4	17.0	10.4	16.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.1	+ 6.4	15.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	52,520	1,570	54,090	13.1	8.8	12.9	7.1	4.2	7.0	20.2	13.0	19.9	+ 1.4	+ 10.7	+ 8.6	20.0
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...</b>	<b>201,530</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>204,720</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>+ 21.8</b>	<b>+ 14.8</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>Metal Trades :-</b>																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	81,730	8,710	90,440	15.4	15.2	15.3	6.7	5.2	6.6	22.1	20.4	21.9	+ 1.4	+ 13.0	+ 10.8	21.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	17,150	1,360	18,510	12.2	3.1	11.5	1.1	0.1	1.0	13.3	3.2	12.5	+ 1.6	+ 6.8	+ 6.1	12.5
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps...	62,090	40,530	102,620	8.4	8.8	8.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	10.2	11.1	10.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	+ 5.6	10.5
Hand Tools, Outlets, Saws, Files ...	24,180	11,010	35,190	18.6	17.9	18.4	18.1	7.8	14.9	36.7	25.7	33.3	+ 3.6	+ 18.6	+ 20.2	33.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,080	12,210	26,290	14.2	20.6	17.2	17.4	16.3	16.9	31.6	36.9	34.1	+ 8.6	+ 24.8	+ 23.5	34.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	17,550	10,910	28,460	12.8	16.5	14.2	6.0	4.7	5.5	18.8	21.2	19.7	+ 1.5	+ 11.6	+ 11.2	19.7
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,580	660	9,240	9.1	9.1	9.1	2.5	0.7	2.3	11.6	9.8	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.4	+ 5.1	11.4
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,450	20,370	42,820	9.9	12.1	10.9	5.2	5.7	5.5	15.1	17.8	16.4	+ 3.0	+ 10.4	+ 9.7	16.4
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	123,690	78,380	202,070	11.7	15.0	13.0	5.6	4.7	5.2	17.3	19.7	18.2	+ 0.5	+ 10.4	+ 10.1	18.2
<b>Textile Trades :-</b>																
Cotton ... ..	196,710	367,380	564,090	21.5	26.3	24.7	24.1	22.1	22.7	45.6	48.4	47.4	+ 7.1	+ 33.0	+ 36.3	47.4
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	95,760	144,700	240,460	11.6	13.0	12.4	14.9	15.4	15.3	26.5	28.4	27.7	+ 2.6	+ 12.9	+ 14.5	27.6
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	17,750	31,710	49,460	12.0	12.7	12.5	15.3	23.7	20.7	27.3	36.4	33.2	+ 8.4	+ 25.3	+ 26.8	33.2
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	15,340	13,300	28,640	22.2	20.0	21.2	25.7	29.0	27.2	47.9	49.0	48.4	+ 19.4	+ 25.3	+ 26.8	48.2
Linen ... ..	25,450	55,980	81,430	26.6	27.3	27.1	19.3	26.5	24.3	45.9	53.8	51.4	+ 11.9	+ 38.1	+ 33.5	51.4
Jute ... ..	12,820	23,470	36,290	25.8	30.5	29.1	10.1	4.9	6.5	35.9	35.4	35.6	- 5.7	+ 19.7	+ 24.7	35.6
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,750	13,170	19,920	14.1	17.5	16.4	6.0	8.0	7.3	20.1	25.5	23.7	+ 0.3	+ 13.5	+ 12.8	23.4
Hosiery ... ..	23,520	84,430	107,950	5.2	7.9	7.3	8.6	10.3	9.9	13.8	18.2	17.2	+ 3.8	+ 11.4	+ 10.3	17.2
Lace ... ..	6,230	10,530	16,760	8.8	9.6	9.3	14.5	10.6	12.1	23.3	20.2	21.4	+ 1.0	+ 11.6	+ 13.4	21.4
Carpets ... ..	10,000	16,090	26,090	5.4	7.8	6.9	13.4	12.9	13.1	18.8	20.7	20.0	- 1.4	+ 14.9	+ 14.4	20.0
Textiles not separately specified ...	13,780	31,880	45,660	10.6	14.3	13.2	5.2	9.4	8.1	15.8	23.7	21.3	+ 2.1	+ 11.7	+ 11.8	20.1
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	82,670	34,230	116,900	13.7	18.0	15.0	19.1	15.7	18.1	32.8	33.7	33.1	- 4.1	+ 14.7	+ 18.5	32.5
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :-</b>																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	31,410	9,920	41,330	11.2	12.2	11.4	5.1	4.4	5.0	16.3	16.6	16.4	+ 1.5	+ 5.0	+ 6.4	16.3
Leather Goods ... ..	11,290	13,690	24,980	13.2	9.9	11.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	16.5	16.8	16.7	+ 2.9	+ 9.0	+ 8.7	16.7
<b>Clothing Trades :-</b>																
Tailoring ... ..	68,460	133,370	201,830	14.3	8.5	10.4	3.4	7.9	6.4	17.7	16.4	16.8	- 0.3	+ 5.8	+ 5.6	16.4</



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1930.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND DECEMBER, 1930.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND DEC., 1930.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	Males	Fe-males.	Total	Males	Fe-males.	Total.	24TH NOV. 1930.	16TH DEC., 1929.	17TH DEC., 1928.	
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.)																
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	102,360	22,740	125,100	12.6	8.7	11.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	14.0	10.5	13.3	+ 0.8	+ 8.0	+ 8.5	13.2
Woodworking not separately specified	18,090	5,510	23,600	12.9	13.1	12.9	4.5	7.1	5.1	17.4	20.2	18.0	+ 0.9	+ 9.0	+ 9.5	17.8
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :-</b>																
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	40,630	15,430	56,060	6.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.1	13.8	13.7	13.8	+ 3.4	+ 9.5	+ 10.0	13.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	19,660	38,680	58,340	6.4	7.7	7.3	1.0	2.2	1.8	7.4	9.9	9.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.6	+ 5.4	9.0
Wall Paper Making ... ..	4,450	1,850	6,300	4.5	7.0	5.2	0.9	0.5	0.8	5.4	7.5	6.0	- 2.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	6.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	2,680	3,550	6,230	8.8	6.8	7.7	0.5	2.1	1.3	9.3	8.9	9.0	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	+ 6.0	9.1
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	175,130	97,260	272,390	7.4	7.8	7.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	7.8	8.9	8.2	...	+ 3.8	+ 4.1	8.1
<b>Building and Public Works Contracting :-</b>																
Building ... ..	822,770	9,500	832,270	21.7	3.6	21.5	1.2	0.3	1.2	22.9	3.9	22.7	+ 1.7	+ 5.8	+ 7.5	22.6
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	185,090	1,240	186,330	30.6	3.3	30.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	31.5	3.4	31.3	+ 0.6	+ 6.0	+ 7.0	30.9
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :-</b>																
Rubber ... ..	39,850	27,620	67,470	12.8	14.9	13.6	5.7	4.7	5.3	18.5	19.6	18.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.7	+ 11.6	18.9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	11,780	2,050	13,830	11.7	13.3	11.9	6.2	4.1	5.9	17.9	17.4	17.8	- 10.1	+ 12.1	+ 12.9	17.8
Brushes and Brooms ... ..	6,320	4,770	11,090	18.0	9.9	14.5	5.3	4.1	4.8	23.3	14.0	19.3	- 1.5	+ 7.6	+ 10.4	19.2
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	16,960	8,940	25,900	5.9	6.0	5.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	6.6	7.2	6.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 4.3	6.8
Musical Instruments ... ..	19,990	6,290	26,280	13.2	7.7	11.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	14.5	8.6	13.1	+ 1.3	+ 9.2	+ 10.5	13.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	7,130	6,760	13,890	9.2	10.5	9.8	3.0	4.9	4.0	12.2	15.4	13.8	+ 1.2	+ 8.0	+ 7.8	13.8
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..</b>	159,800	6,050	165,850	8.3	4.7	8.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	8.7	5.0	8.6	...	+ 2.1	+ 2.5	8.5
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>																
Railway Service ... ..	130,710	7,120	137,830	11.1	7.9	10.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	11.9	8.2	11.7	- 0.6	+ 5.4	+ 3.8	11.6
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	156,370	6,710	163,080	4.8	10.6	5.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	5.0	11.0	5.2	...	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	5.1
Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	180,610	8,200	188,810	17.9	6.8	17.4	1.0	0.2	1.0	18.9	7.0	18.4	- 0.3	+ 5.4	+ 5.8	18.2
Shipping Service ... ..	137,470	6,770	144,240	33.6	14.3	32.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	33.9	15.5	33.0	+ 0.9	+ 12.5	+ 14.2	33.2
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	167,450	2,340	169,790	35.0	11.7	34.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	35.5	12.3	35.2	- 2.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.5	35.3
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	14,870	2,410	17,280	17.7	6.9	16.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	18.2	7.3	16.7	- 0.3	+ 4.6	+ 4.5	16.8
<b>Distributive Trades ... ..</b>	1,063,620	700,770	1,764,390	10.9	6.9	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	11.4	7.5	9.8	- 0.7	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	9.7
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..</b>	158,070	74,840	232,910	5.5	2.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.1	4.4	...	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	4.4
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-</b>																
National Government ... ..	91,620	20,480	112,100	10.1	4.5	9.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	10.5	4.9	9.4	- 0.7	+ 1.8	+ 3.0	9.4
Local Government ... ..	287,590	20,800	308,390	13.5	5.4	13.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	14.0	5.6	13.4	- 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 3.0	13.1
Professional Services ... ..	72,650	54,350	127,000	6.0	3.0	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.3	3.1	4.9	- 0.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	4.9
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	51,130	26,920	78,050	21.8	17.0	20.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	22.4	17.6	20.7	- 0.8	+ 7.2	+ 9.9	20.6
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	125,520	224,350	350,870	16.9	18.3	17.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	17.1	18.7	18.2	- 1.1	+ 6.3	+ 7.4	18.0
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified ... ..	28,570	111,920	140,490	9.7	7.8	8.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	10.3	9.0	9.3	- 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 4.7	9.1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	8,931,530	3,474,170	12,405,700	16.1	12.1	14.9	4.6	6.7	5.3	20.7	18.8	20.2	+ 1.1	+ 9.2	+ 9.1	19.9

**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 December, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups :-

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ... ..	5,773	0.4	98	0.0	65	0.0	296	0.1
Mining ... ..	185,414	12.9	48,617	11.8	1,425	0.3	105	0.0
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products</b>	8,062	0.6	2,606	0.6	332	0.1	23	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ....	10,289	0.7	3,128	0.8	1,673	0.4	383	0.2
Pottery ... ..	4,211	0.3	8,476	2.0	5,530	1.3	14,671	6.3
Glass Trades ... ..	5,462	0.4	1,978	0.5	1,019	0.2	376	0.2
Chemicals, etc. ... ..	20,883	1.5	4,125	1.0	4,386	1.1	765	0.3
Metal Manufacture	60,013	4.2	83,681	20.3	2,152	0.5	2,120	0.9
Engineering, etc. ...	112,429	7.8	60,188	14.6	6,172	1.5	3,309	1.4
Vehicles ... ..	35,260	2.5	15,438	3.7	2,611	0.6	506	0.2
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b>	86,678	6.0	5,204	1.3	367	0.0	69	0.0
Metal Trades ... ..	46,110	3.2	22,938	5.6	25,527	6.1	9,570	4.1
Textile Trades ... ..	85,024	5.9	95,774	23.2	168,187	40.1	152,223	65.1
Leather ... ..	5,002	0.3	1,973	0.5	2,565	0.6	1,388	0.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	9,518	0.7	13,525	3.3	4,194	1.0	7,534	3.2
Clothing Trades ... ..	13,774	1.0	4,251	1.0	27,930	6.7	21,057	9.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	29,259	2.0	3,054	0.7	28,290	6.8	5,700	2.4
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ... ..</b>	25,350	1.8	3,947	1.0	3,231	0.8	865	0.4
Printing and Paper Building and Public Works Contracting ... ..	17,317	1.2	3,929	1.0	12,095	2.9	2,959	1.3
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries ... ..</b>	235,607	16.4	10,893	2.6	387	0.1	21	0.0
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..</b>	11,901	0.8	3,922	1.0	6,586	1.6	2,080	0.9
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	13,272	0.9	614	0.1	286	0.0	19	0.0
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	161,603	11.3	4,582	1.1	3,241	0.8	167	0.1
<b>Commerce, Banking, etc. ... ..</b>	115,841	8.1	5,312	1.3	48,695	11.6	3,926	1.7
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	8,626	0.6	153	0.0	1,538	0.4	36	0.0
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	1,434,256	100.0	412,342	100.0	419,319	100.0	233,863	100.0

**PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING DECEMBER 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 December, 1930, differed from the figures for 24th November, 1930, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930, as compared with 24th November, 1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining ... ..	- 14,673	- 127	- 14,800
Distributive Trades ... ..	- 6,185	- 5,987	- 12,172
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	- 3,626	- 1,135	- 4,761
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ... ..	- 1,342	- 2,693	- 4,035
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	- 3,713	- 12	- 3,725
Jute ... ..	- 250	- 2,120	- 2,370
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	+ 1,571	+ 330	+ 1,901
Chemicals ... ..	+ 2,111	- 57	+ 2,054
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... ..	+ 800	+ 1,443	+ 2,243
Food Industries not separately specified ... ..	+ 36	+ 2,306	+ 2,342
Fishing ... ..	+ 2,157	+ 329	+ 2,486
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	+ 2,667	- 28	+ 2,639
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	+ 696	+ 3,418	+ 4,114
Hosiery ... ..	+ 742	+ 3,432	+ 4,174
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	+ 3,039	+ 2,505	+ 5,544
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	+ 2,131	+ 4,060	+ 6,191
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	+ 6,237	- 16	+ 6,221
Tin Plates ... ..	+ 7,416	+ 702	+ 8,118
Linen ... ..	+ 2,379	+ 7,246	+ 9,625
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	+ 6,536	+ 3,569	+ 10,105
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	+ 10,837	- 5	+ 10,832
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	+ 4,714	+ 8,535	+ 13,249
Building ... ..	+ 13,942	+ 7	+ 13,949
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	+ 12,170	+ 1,934	+ 14,104
Cotton ... ..	+ 17,212	+ 22,765	+ 39,977
<b>Net Variation for above Industries</b>	<b>+ 67,604</b>	<b>+ 50,401</b>	<b>+ 118,005</b>
<b>Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries ... ..</b>	<b>+ 75,407</b>	<b>+ 55,575</b>	<b>+ 130,982</b>



**COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.**

ON page 24 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 December, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,489	20	362	3	3,874
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	1,671,163	29,990	532,588	21,606	2,255,347
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	42,412	8,278	14,551	6,205	71,446
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	19,475	22,193	18,236	21,674	81,578
5. Two months' file ...	39,092	3,894	33,429	3,937	80,352
<b>Persons on Register (lines 2—4) ...</b>	<b>1,733,050</b>	<b>60,461</b>	<b>565,375</b>	<b>49,485</b>	<b>2,408,371</b>
<b>Books Lodged (lines 1—3 and 5) ...</b>	<b>1,756,156</b>	<b>42,182</b>	<b>580,930</b>	<b>31,751</b>	<b>2,411,019</b>

**NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,\* AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.**

Numbers on Registers, 24th November to 29th December.

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
24th November, 1930	1,659,476	59,521	518,040	49,423	2,286,460	2,358,897
1st December, 1930	1,669,804	58,306	528,265	49,264	2,305,639	2,377,524
8th " "	1,672,284	57,160	529,584	47,934	2,306,962	2,378,963
15th " "	1,676,314	55,672	522,592	45,014	2,299,592	2,370,685
22nd " "	1,733,050	60,461	565,375	49,485	2,408,371	2,494,842
29th " "	1,895,585	67,141	623,209	57,192	2,643,127	2,724,978
Average (5 weeks) ...	1,729,407	59,748	553,805	49,778	2,392,738	2,469,398

Analysis of figures for 29th December, 1930.

Date.	29th December, 1930.				Total.	24th Nov., 1930.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.				

Great Britain.

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Men ...	1,309,795	486,372	99,418	1,895,585	1,659,476
Boys ...	50,957	15,897	287	67,141	59,521
Women ...	366,033	254,801	2,375	623,209	518,040
Girls ...	39,613	17,560	19	57,192	49,423
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,766,398</b>	<b>774,630</b>	<b>102,099</b>	<b>2,643,127</b>	<b>2,286,460</b>

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Men ...	1,348,562	490,281	102,539	1,941,382	1,699,848
Boys ...	52,276	16,064	287	68,627	60,732
Women ...	387,874	265,885	2,397	656,156	547,450
Girls ...	40,570	18,224	19	58,813	50,867
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,829,282</b>	<b>790,454</b>	<b>105,242</b>	<b>2,724,978</b>	<b>2,358,897</b>

Vacancies notified and filled.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Week ended	Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.†
24th November, 1930	36,049	32,345
1st December, 1930	37,805	35,197
8th " "	39,686	35,262
15th " "	38,356	33,753
22nd " "	36,473	33,982
29th " "	32,104	31,747
Average (5 weeks) ...	36,885	33,988

Of the 169,941 vacancies filled, 109,744 were for men, 37,857 for women, and 22,340 for juveniles.

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 1st December, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,031 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 29th December, 1930, was 525 per week.

**PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29th December, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 29th December, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 24th Nov., 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
<b>London Division</b> ...	<b>180,747</b>	<b>47,924</b>	<b>8,583</b>	<b>237,254</b>	<b>+ 19,463</b>
<b>South-Eastern Division</b>	<b>87,557</b>	<b>18,671</b>	<b>6,478</b>	<b>112,706</b>	<b>+ 17,774</b>
Brighton ...	3,305	740	333	4,378	+ 208
Chatham ...	3,947	497	481	4,925	+ 179
Ipswich ...	2,906	387	275	3,568	+ 191
Norwich ...	5,309	1,917	342	7,568	+ 904
Rest of Division ...	72,090	15,130	5,047	92,267	+ 16,292
<b>South-Western Division</b>	<b>102,553</b>	<b>20,476</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>129,372</b>	<b>+ 13,857</b>
Bristol ...	18,009	6,930	1,459	26,398	+ 4,224
Plymouth ...	6,773	1,507	277	8,557	+ 110
Portsmouth ...	7,306	836	605	8,747	+ 376
Reading ...	2,132	356	267	2,755	+ 201
Southampton ...	8,318	737	599	9,654	+ 1,200
Swindon ...	1,054	270	132	1,456	+ 165
Rest of Division ...	58,961	9,840	3,004	71,805	+ 9,981
<b>Midlands Division</b> ...	<b>247,489</b>	<b>112,096</b>	<b>17,266</b>	<b>376,851</b>	<b>+ 79,561</b>
Birmingham ...	38,024	20,612	2,886	61,522	+ 9,965
Coventry ...	8,996	2,251	264	11,511	+ 2,152
Cradley Heath ...	7,440	2,283	388	10,111	+ 2,286
Derby ...	7,973	2,129	727	10,829	+ 1,118
Leicester ...	9,766	5,892	251	15,909	+ 3,742
Northampton ...	5,752	2,742	400	8,894	+ 2,040
Nottingham ...	11,475	5,661	624	17,760	+ 2,076
Smethwick ...	3,832	1,997	231	6,060	+ 798
Stoke-on-Trent ...	22,786	19,940	2,111	44,837	+ 17,849
Walsall ...	6,912	2,943	585	10,440	+ 1,908
West Bromwich ...	3,936	1,216	218	5,370	+ 934
Wolverhampton ...	10,431	2,818	559	13,808	+ 2,368
Rest of Division ...	110,166	41,612	8,022	159,800	+ 32,325
<b>North-Eastern Division</b>	<b>434,831</b>	<b>94,945</b>	<b>25,655</b>	<b>555,431</b>	<b>+ 66,264</b>
Barnsley ...	7,105	1,506	512	9,123	+ 1,002
Bradford ...	19,668	11,870	1,433	32,971	+ 2,849
Darlington ...	4,358	406	222	4,986	+ 327
Dewsbury ...	3,520	2,790	400	6,710	+ 1,591
Doncaster ...	6,880	897	627	8,404	+ 715
Gateshead ...	9,784	1,940	721	12,445	+ 417
Grimsby ...	4,556	452	270	5,278	+ 767
Halfax ...	6,021	3,467	207	9,695	+ 1,578
Hartlepool ...	10,254	624	761	11,639	+ 702
Huddersfield ...	7,837	3,975	536	12,348	+ 2,640
Hull ...	14,112	2,170	691	16,973	+ 236
Leeds ...	25,485	11,438	1,077	38,000	+ 2,832
Lincoln ...	4,246	427	344	5,017	+ 548
Middlesbrough ...	19,431	974	926	21,331	+ 1,499
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	19,472	3,723	1,568	24,763	+ 1,565
Rotherham ...	9,773	697	505	10,975	+ 3,041
Sheffield ...	45,538	9,206	2,332	57,076	+ 11,856
South Shields ...	11,249	519	672	12,440	+ 356
Stockton-on-Tees ...	10,097	532	486	11,115	+ 1,069
Sunderland ...	19,915	1,874	996	22,785	+ 2,996
Wakefield ...	6,612	1,388	583	8,583	+ 3,721
York ...	4,222	2,368	478	7,068	+ 2,497
Rest of Division ...	164,696	31,702	9,308	205,706	+ 21,932
<b>North-Western Division</b>	<b>414,024</b>	<b>239,788</b>	<b>33,861</b>	<b>687,673</b>	<b>+ 85,036</b>
Accrington ...	8,029	6,930	787	15,746	+ 1,709
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	7,536	5,809	1,036	14,381	+ 2,084
Barrow ...	5,620	570	443	6,633	+ 1,194
Birkenhead ...	8,990	1,197	830	11,017	+ 270
Blackburn ...	12,800	16,872	1,354	31,026	+ 2,838
Blackpool ...	4,194	2,186	388	6,768	+ 719
Bolton ...	17,161	11,013	1,421	29,595	+ 5,380
Burnley ...	9,133	10,678	457	20,268	+ 3,243
Bury ...	4,473	4,782	537	9,792	+ 2,124
Chorley ...	4,590	3,266	332	8,188	+ 82
Liverpool ...	67,449	14,503	4,550	86,502	+ 318
Manchester ...	43,783	21,951	3,162	68,896	+ 7,303
Nelson ...	4,066	4,298	452	8,816	+ 1,512
Oldham ...	24,142	16,065	1,768	41,975	+ 8,518
Preston ...	8,516	8,409	531	17,456	+ 2,806
Rochdale ...	10,809	8,106	875	19,790	+ 6,738
St. Helens ...	6,399	1,075	340	7,814	+ 275
Salford ...	18,346	8,573	1,312	28,231	+ 3,479
Stockport ...	6,713	6,241	430	13,384	+ 2,076
Warrington ...	6,484	1,470	672	8,626	+ 1,154
Wigan ...	8,338	5,431	843	14,612	+ 486
Rest of Division ...	126,453	80,363	11,341	218,157	+ 32,330
<b>Scotland Division</b> ...	<b>252,510</b>	<b>78,616</b>	<b>17,559</b>	<b>348,685</b>	<b>+ 51,691</b>
Aberdeen ...	6,303	2,213	704	9,220	+ 2,394
Clydebank ...	7,223	2,035	617	9,875	+ 3,728
Dundee ...	13,561	17,989	2,022	33,572	+ 10,507
Edinburgh ...	16,950	3,952	789	21,691	+ 1,170
Glasgow ...	85,510	20,422	5,145	111,077	+ 9,401
Greenock ...	9,949	2,042	813	12,804	+ 2,046
Motherwell ...	7,192	439	390	8,021	+ 970
Paisley ...	4,563	1,421	287	6,271	+ 168
Rest of Division ...	101,259	28,103	6,792	136,154	+ 21,307
<b>Wales Division</b> ...	<b>175,874</b>	<b>10,693</b>	<b>8,588</b>	<b>195,155</b>	<b>+ 23,021</b>
Cardiff ...	14,321	2,194	794	17,309	+ 998
Llanelli ...	7,984	500	431	8,915	+ 2,668
Newport ...	9,628	501	367	10,496	+ 887
Swansea ...	10,326	740	886	11,952	+ 1,159
Rest of Division ...	133,615	6,758	6,110	146,483	+ 17,309
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ...	<b>45,797</b>	<b>32,947</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>81,851</b>	<b>+ 9,414</b>
Belfast ...	25,762	20,724	2,123	48,609	+ 6,213
Londonderry ...	2,808	1,127	86	4,021	+ 270
Lurgan ...	1,112	2,243	83	3,438	+ 466
Lisburn ...	1,301	937	81	2,319	+ 266
Newry ...	1,508	338	43	1,889	+ 70
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	13,306	7,578	691	21,575	+ 2,129
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>1,941,382</b>	<b>656,156</b>	<b>127,440</b>	<b>2,724,978</b>	<b>+ 366,081</b>

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



### JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 22ND DECEMBER, 1930.

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 ...	2,175	1,795	3,970	1,236	1,472	2,708
South-Eastern ...	1,737	1,051	2,788	1,371	1,273	2,644
South-Western ...	1,594	1,348	2,942	1,119	1,484	2,603
Midlands ...	4,653	1,840	6,493	5,176	1,842	7,018
North-Eastern ...	8,340	5,041	13,381	4,170	5,424	9,594
North-Western ...	10,583	6,111	16,694	10,186	5,512	15,698
Scotland ...	5,888	2,858	8,746	3,693	2,809	6,502
Wales ...	3,298	2,149	5,447	860	1,858	2,718
Great Britain ...	38,268	22,193	60,461	27,811	21,674	49,485

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

Division.	Estimated number insured at July, 1930.		Percentage Unemployed at 22nd December, 1930.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem- ployed.	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.
London ...	116,770	105,050	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.7	0.1	1.8
South-Eastern ...	47,710	32,560	3.7	0.5	4.2	3.9	1.4	5.3
South-Western ...	44,940	29,960	3.6	0.5	4.1	3.4	1.5	4.9
Midlands ...	91,380	76,550	2.6	2.8	5.4	2.4	4.8	7.2
North-Eastern ...	102,190	60,770	6.3	2.5	8.8	4.6	3.3	7.9
North-Western ...	90,280	80,510	7.6	4.9	12.5	6.4	7.1	13.5
Scotland ...	64,260	51,450	8.5	1.7	10.2	6.3	2.2	8.5
Wales ...	32,470	9,150	6.3	4.6	10.9	7.8	4.0	11.8
Special Schemes...	5,000	3,000	0.4	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.1
Great Britain ...	595,000	449,000	5.0	2.1	7.1	4.0	3.1	7.1

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 1ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,324	3,733	8,057	936	798	1,734
South-Eastern ...	870	745	1,615	194	176	370
South-Western ...	830	732	1,562	175	202	377
Midlands ...	1,352	1,079	2,431	349	337	686
North-Eastern ...	1,625	1,781	3,406	538	572	1,110
North-Western ...	1,583	1,971	3,554	563	711	1,274
Scotland ...	747	981	1,728	179	259	438
Wales ...	457	286	743	156	117	273
Great Britain ...	11,788	11,308	23,096	3,090	3,172	6,262

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 17TH DECEMBER, 1930.

Division.	London.	South-Eastern.	South-Western.	Midland.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.

A.—JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES.

No. of Centres open:	London.	South-Eastern.	South-Western.	Midland.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.
For Boys ...	1	—	—	2	16	13	12	16	60
For Girls ...	—	—	—	3	6	7	6	2	21
Mixed ...	2	1	2	—	2	5	2	1	18
No. of Classes open:									
For Boys ...	1	—	3	—	2	1	4	—	11
For Girls ...	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
Mixed ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Average daily attendance:									
As a condition for receipt of benefit:									
Boys ...	292	178	297	641	2,869	3,087	1,464	1,106	9,934
Girls ...	111	121	144	319	453	1,715	588	61	3,512
Others:									
Boys ...	1	2	28	40	686	329	31	948	2,065
Girls ...	1	9	20	13	65	176	12	217	513
Total:									
Boys ...	293	180	325	681	3,555	3,416	1,495	2,054	11,999
Girls ...	112	130	164	332	518	1,891	600	278	4,025
Separate individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1930	5,296	1,325	2,571	6,366	16,880	19,493	11,326	9,751	73,008

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

B.—JUVENILES ATTENDING APPROVED COURSES IN EXISTING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (MAINLY IN THE EVENING).

No. of Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted:	London.	South-Eastern.	South-Western.	Midlands.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.
For Boys ...	—	1	7	36	1	—	6	—	51
For Girls ...	—	—	5	20	5	—	3	—	33
Mixed ...	—	1	5	35	10	—	5	—	56
Average daily attendance:*									
Boys ...	—	7	39	279	89	—	31	—	445
Girls ...	—	2	47	193	81	—	18	—	341
Total ...	—	9	86	472	170	—	49	—	786
Separate individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1930*	—	33	238	1,495	274	—	77	—	2,117

C.—TOTALS.

Average daily attendance:	London.	South-Eastern.	South-Western.	Midlands.	North-Eastern.	North-Western.	Scotland.	Wales.	Great Britain.
Boys ...	293	187	364	960	3,644	3,416	1,526	2,054	12,444
Girls ...	112	132	211	525	599	1,891	618	278	4,366
Total No. of individuals† who have attended since 1st April, 1930 ...	5,296	1,358	2,809	7,861	17,154	19,493	11,403	9,751	75,125

### WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Register of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

	Number who had been on the Register						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 ...	88,133	59,296	54,288	51,713	253,430	902,494	1,155,924
Young men: 18-20 ...	7,282	5,643	5,352	4,943	23,220	75,650	98,870
Boys: 16-17 ...	1,917	1,361	1,277	1,168	5,723	12,721	18,444
Women: 21-64...	12,760	8,037	7,821	7,944	36,562	256,200	292,762
Young women: 18-20 ...	4,722	2,303	2,147	1,929	11,101	34,148	45,249
Girls: 16-17 ...	1,621	707	593	553	3,474	5,787	9,261
Total ...	116,435	77,347	71,478	68,250	333,510	1,287,000	1,620,510

	Percentage 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 ...	7.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	21.9	78.1	100.0
Young men: 18-20 ...	7.4	5.7	5.4	5.0	23.5	76.5	100.0
Boys: 16-17 ...	10.4	7.4	6.9	6.3	31.0	69.0	100.0
Women: 21-64...	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	12.5	87.5	100.0
Young women: 18-20 ...	10.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	24.5	75.5	100.0
Girls: 16-17 ...	17.5	7.6	6.4	6.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
Total ...	7.2	4.8	4.4	4.2	20.6	79.4	100.0

### INSURED PERSONS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

THE following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 29th December, 1930, 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. In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 133,071 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the proportion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the same as among those in which the position had been determined,

\* Claimants only.  
† Excluding unemployed boys and girls without claims known to be in voluntary attendance at evening classes.



it may be estimated that of this number 111,420 will have satisfied the condition and 21,651 will have failed to satisfy it. 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.

The persons classified in the Table as "insured non-claimants" consist, in the case of adults, almost entirely of individuals who have failed to satisfy not only the first statutory condition, but also the "transitional" conditions. In the case of boys and girls they consist of individuals who have not satisfied the first statutory condition.

## Numbers.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	916,213	17,025	257,524	8,289	1,199,051
Not satisfied ...	291,314	...	66,628	...	357,942
Total ...	1,207,527	17,025	324,152	8,289	1,556,993
Temporarily stopped claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	429,205	13,461	223,775	14,556	680,997
Not satisfied ...	10,840	...	7,074	...	17,914
Total ...	440,045	13,461	230,849	14,556	698,911
Casual claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	90,816	273	2,121	18	93,228
Not satisfied ...	7,185	...	182	...	7,367
Total ...	98,001	273	2,303	18	100,595
Insured non-claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	...	...	...	...	...
Not satisfied ...	35,598	7,995	11,823	6,100	61,516
Total ...	35,598	7,995	11,823	6,100	61,516
Total:					
Condition satisfied	1,436,234	30,759	483,420	22,863	1,973,276
Not satisfied ...	344,937	7,995	85,707	6,100	444,739
Total ...	1,781,171	38,754	569,127	28,963	2,418,015

## Percentages.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	75.9	100.0	79.4	100.0	77.0
Not satisfied ...	24.1	...	20.6	...	23.0
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Temporarily stopped claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	97.5	100.0	96.9	100.0	97.4
Not satisfied ...	2.5	...	3.1	...	2.6
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Casual Claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	92.7	100.0	92.1	100.0	92.7
Not satisfied ...	7.3	...	7.9	...	7.3
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Insured non-claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	...	...	...	...	...
Not satisfied ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total:					
Condition satisfied	80.6	79.4	84.9	78.9	81.6
Not satisfied ...	19.4	20.6	15.1	21.1	18.4
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

11TH NOVEMBER, 1930, TO 8TH DECEMBER, 1930.

The following Table gives for the period from 11th November, 1930, to 8th December, 1930, 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 ...	719,261	216,198	38,250	973,709
Average number of claims current	1,612,777	491,904	46,878	2,151,559

## B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ... ..	27	734	761
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)... ..	Men ... 51 Women 27 Total ... 78	283 122 405	334 149 483
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ... 3,445 Women 3,067 Juveniles ... Total ... 6,512	6,306 6,011 ... 12,317	9,751 9,078 ... 18,829
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	Men ... 2,315 Women 1,579 Juveniles 240 Total ... 4,134	3,229 2,749 614 6,592	5,544 4,328 854 10,726
Employment lost through misconduct	Men ... 1,902 Women 845 Juveniles 249 Total ... 2,996	2,709 968 555 4,232	4,611 1,813 804 7,228
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions...	Men ... 383 Women 774 Juveniles 52 Total ... 1,209	925 2,890 311 4,126	1,308 3,664 363 5,335
Not unemployed ... ..	Men ... 765 Women 96 Juveniles 14 Total ... 875	2,301 679 118 3,098	3,066 775 132 3,973
Not capable of work, or not available for work ... ..	Men ... 280 Women 623 Juveniles 19 Total ... 922	423 1,342 38 1,803	703 1,965 57 2,725
Other grounds ... ..	Men ... 462 Women 116 Juveniles 46 Total ... 624	1,671 402 278 2,351	2,133 518 324 2,975
Total ... ..	Men ... 9,603 Women 7,127 Juveniles 647 Grand Total ... 17,377	17,847 15,163 2,648 35,658	27,450 22,290 3,295 53,035

## C.—Trade Dispute\* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ... ..	73	419	492
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ... ..	Men ... 7 Women 1 Juveniles ... Total Appeals ... 8	49 2 2 53	56 3 2 61

## D.—Decisions by Umpire.\*

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer ... ..	Men ... 196 Women 120 Juveniles 2 Total ... 318	257 238 8 503	453 358 10 821
Appeals by Associations ... ..	Men ... 76 Women 19 Juveniles 1 Total ... 96	127 42 — 169	203 61 1 265
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	Men ... 110 Women 65 Juveniles 2 Total ... 177	361 178 6 545	471 243 8 722
Total ... ..	Men ... 382 Women 204 Juveniles 5 Grand Total ... 591	745 458 14 1,217	1,127 662 19 1,808

\* 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.



CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH TO 8TH DECEMBER, 1930.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
<b>Decisions of Courts of Referees.</b>			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	106	4,890	4,996
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)...	957	9,590	10,547
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	63,380	153,098	216,478
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	39,086	64,374	103,460
Employment lost through misconduct ...	26,569	37,617	64,186
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	11,115	34,117	45,232
Not unemployed ...	6,835	23,572	30,407
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	5,910	11,313	17,223
Other grounds ...	5,743	17,247	22,990
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>159,701</b>	<b>355,818</b>	<b>515,519</b>
<b>Trade Dispute* Cases.</b>			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,553	16,215	17,768
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees...	793	2,309	3,102
<b>Decisions by Umpire.*</b>			
Appeals by Insurance Officer ...	1,974	4,272	6,246
Appeals by Associations ...	766	1,599	2,365
Appeals by Claimants ...	1,238	4,465	5,703
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,978</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>14,314</b>

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 27th December, 1930.	Five weeks ended 29th November, 1930.	Four weeks ended 28th December, 1929.
	£	£	£
<b>Contributions received from:—</b>			
Employers ...	1,095,000	1,660,000	1,385,000
Employed Persons ...	940,000	1,395,000	1,180,000
Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930) ...)	2,740,000	3,640,000	1,275,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,775,000</b>	<b>6,695,000</b>	<b>3,840,000</b>
<b>Unemployment Benefit ...</b>			
Unemployment Benefit ...	7,695,000	9,385,000	3,660,000
Cost of Administration ...	505,000	595,000	410,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	215,000	255,000	140,000
Other Items ...	5,000	15,000	20,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,420,000</b>	<b>10,250,000</b>	<b>4,230,000</b>
<b>Treasury Advances outstanding ...</b>			
Treasury Advances outstanding ...	59,990,000	56,600,000	37,850,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits...	780,000	525,000	510,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 55 of 1929 for the period ended 31st March, 1929.)

### ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in Dec., 1930.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in Dec., 1930.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1929.	Jan.-Dec., 1930.		1922 to 1929.	Jan.-Dec., 1930.
Australia ...	28	171,075	1,545	28	169,959	1,972
Canada ...	48	122,745	8,627	67	118,281	9,417
New Zealand ...	87	44,002	1,252	91	42,886	1,312
Africa and other parts of Empire	7	1,082	77	2	904	74
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>338,904</b>	<b>11,501</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>332,030</b>	<b>12,775</b>

\* 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.

### POOR RELIEF IN DECEMBER, 1930.

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

OWING to the alterations made by the Local Government Acts of 1929, which took effect in England and Wales on 1st April, 1930, and in Scotland on 16th May, 1930, comparable statistics are available only from those dates.

The statistics which appear in the Table 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 December, 1930, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 551,560, or 1.5 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 332 and 327 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in December, 1930, was 461,435, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with November, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 90,125, an increase of 5.0 per cent. as compared with November, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in December numbered 117,586, or 0.6 per cent. less than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 433,974, or 2.1 per cent. more than in the previous month.

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in December, 1930.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with Nov., 1930.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>					
County of London	50,257	86,265	136,522	308	- 5
Birkenhead ...	901	3,767	4,668	296	+ 14
Birmingham ...	5,711	13,042	18,753	194	+ 4
Blackburn ...	865	2,326	3,191	255	+ 2
Bolton ...	932	2,560	3,492	192	+ 9
Bradford ...	1,261	5,944	7,205	249	- 3
Brighton ...	1,076	1,920	2,996	203	- 1
Bristol ...	2,209	6,280	8,489	217	+ 3
Burnley ...	567	1,729	2,296	229	+ 3
Cardiff ...	1,572	6,768	8,340	372	- 6
Covey ...	459	1,397	1,856	114	+ 4
Croydon ...	1,100	1,553	2,653	119	- 3
Derby ...	806	5,494	6,300	448	+ 8
East Ham ...	599	2,248	2,847	193	- 7
Gateshead ...	752	6,059	6,811	556	+ 15
Huddersfield ...	544	1,371	1,915	169	+ 10
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,832	14,281	16,113	537	- 9
Leeds ...	2,925	10,954	13,879	290	+ 4
Leicester ...	819	4,148	4,967	203	+ 1
Liverpool ...	7,272	35,194	42,466	488	+ 14
Manchester ...	4,110	26,728	30,838	413	+ 32
Middlesbrough ...	609	3,472	4,081	307	+ 1
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,111	12,546	13,657	481	+ 9
Norwich ...	897	5,116	6,013	479	+ 23
Nottingham ...	1,885	7,984	9,869	370	- 3
Oldham ...	935	1,037	1,972	138	+ 7
Plymouth ...	529	5,228	5,757	270	+ 1
Portsmouth ...	1,321	2,345	3,666	140	- 1
Preston ...	708	685	1,393	110	+ 7
St. Helens ...	528	3,580	4,108	376	- 29
Salford ...	1,750	4,705	6,455	274	+ 4
Sheffield ...	2,239	24,608	26,847	518	+ 21
Southampton ...	1,403	2,415	3,818	222	...
Southend-on-Sea ...	326	1,145	1,471	128	- 5
South Shields ...	752	3,031	3,783	316	- 1
Stockport ...	627	1,077	1,704	133	- 2
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,831	4,609	6,440	231	+ 6
Sunderland ...	1,142	7,921	9,063	493	+ 8
Swansea ...	747	5,191	5,938	365	+ 12
Wallasey ...	252	1,036	1,288	127	+ 5
Walsall ...	649	3,064	3,713	371	- 8
West Ham ...	2,232	9,378	11,610	377	- 10
Wolverhampton ...	651	1,541	2,192	163	+ 4
<b>Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...</b>	<b>59,436</b>	<b>265,477</b>	<b>324,913</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>+ 6</b>
<b>Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...</b>	<b>109,693</b>	<b>351,742</b>	<b>461,435</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Glasgow ...	5,144	61,550	66,694	620	+ 18
Edinburgh ...	1,562	15,347	16,909	395	+ 42
Dundee ...	719	2,786	3,505	210	+ 4
Aberdeen ...	468	2,549	3,017	191	+ 26
<b>Total for the above Scottish Burghs</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>82,232</b>	<b>90,125</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>+ 23</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 47 areas in December, 1930</b>	<b>117,586</b>	<b>433,974</b>	<b>551,560</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>+ 5</b>

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only and casuals. In Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives are also excluded. In England and Wales, as from 10th July, 1930, patients in mental hospitals (formerly referred to as lunatics in asylums) are not deemed to be in receipt of poor relief.

† 27th December in England and Wales and 15th December in Scotland.



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 15-16 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.\*

APART from a seasonal revival in certain trades, there was scarcely any change in November in the industrial situation as a whole; the depression of the preceding months continued and unemployment increased.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of November, was 3,763,408, as compared with 3,320,413 at the end of October, and with 2,100,910 at the end of November, 1929. On 31st December the total was 4,432,709 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,698,946 at the end of November, 3,252,082 at the end of October, and 2,035,667 at the end of November, 1929. On 31st December the provisional total was 4,357,000.

On the last day of November 1,787,862 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 566,118 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,353,980, as compared with 2,072,472 at the end of October, and with 1,387,079 at the end of November 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 31st December was 2,822,598 (provisional figure).

Returns relating to 4,490,966 organised workpeople were received from national trade unions. Of these 1,167,930, or 26.0 per cent., were unemployed on the 29th November, as against 23.6 per cent. on 25th October, and 13.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1929. In addition 721,658 members, or 16.1 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 15.4 per cent. at the end of October and 7.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1929.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trades represented in the above total:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Nov 1930.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Nov. 1930.	Oct. 1930.	Nov. 1930.	Oct. 1930.
Mining ... ..	152,100	8.9	8.0	21.0	24.3
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	233,700	41.6	36.0	12.9	11.7
Engineering and metal ...	1,020,400	24.3	22.8	24.3	22.9
Chemical ... ..	118,900	19.2	18.0	19.3	18.0
Textile ... ..	355,400	18.7	17.3	41.9	40.6
Paper ... ..	119,500	17.6	17.5	19.2	22.8
Leather ... ..	70,300	27.9	27.3	23.1	19.6
Wood ... ..	307,800	37.5	35.2	14.2	13.2
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	300,700	12.1	14.0	12.1	16.6
Clothing, boots and shoes ...	149,200	30.3	24.6	39.1	32.5
Building ... ..	689,200	51.7	44.0	2.0	0.7
Printing ... ..	153,900	19.7	19.9	6.1	6.5
Hairdressing ... ..	4,100	12.1	11.7	10.1	7.7
Miscellaneous ... ..	815,800	11.6	10.4	4.7	4.2
All Unions making Returns	4,491,000	26.0	23.6	16.1	15.4

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment during the first part of the month showed little change; it increased during the last two weeks, but was still considerable in volume.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 3rd January was 26,514 (19,923 men and 6,591 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 18,498. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 5,017 (2,372 for men and 2,645 for women), as compared with 6,647 at the end of November. During the last week of December the Exchanges succeeded in placing 20,099 persons in situations, including 9,965 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 541 foreign immigrants.

## BELGIUM.‡

Unemployment increased during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 638,765, show that 27,323 (4.3 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 3.8, and in October, 1929, 0.5 per cent. In addition, 54,612 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 976,890, or 6.37 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 5.50 and in October, 1929, 1.02.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th December, 1930, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger 8th January, 1931. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 9th January, 1931. Paris.

‡ Revue du Travail, 30th November, 1930. Brussels.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during November in Denmark and Sweden and during October in Norway.

Denmark.\*—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 288,428 workpeople, 15.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, as against 11.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1929. The corresponding provisional percentage for December was 24.0.

Norway.†—Out of 21,985 members of trade unions making returns, 14.7 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of October, compared with 13.6 per cent. at the end of September, and 11.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1929.

Sweden.‡—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th November was 15.2, as compared with 12.2 per cent. on 31st October, and 10.4 per cent. on 30th November, 1929.

## SWITZERLAND.§

Unemployment increased during November, mainly owing to seasonal causes. At the end of November, 18,354 applications for employment (14.0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 15,268 at the end of October, and 8,657 at the end of November, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,627, 1,754 and 2,451 respectively.

Returns from 125 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 246,875 members, 7,399, or 3.0 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 23,309, or 9.4 per cent., partially so, at the end of October. At the end of September the percentages were 2.4 and 8.7 respectively.

## ITALY.||

Unemployment increased during November. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 534,356 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 446,496 at the end of October, and 332,833 at the end of November, 1929. The total for November, 1930, includes 150,186 engaged in agriculture, fishing, etc., 71,422 in the textile industries, and 140,852 in the building, road construction, etc. industries. In addition 22,125 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 19,081 at the end of October, and 19,694 at the end of November, 1929.

## HOLLAND.¶

Unemployment increased during October. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 396,403 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th October, 29,295 (7.4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 10,007 (2.5 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th September) the percentages were 6.5 and 2.5 respectively. At the end of the month 103,500 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges, of whom 84,100 were actually unemployed.

## UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 41,525 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,712,082 workpeople in November, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the total for October. During the same period, the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent. There were increases in employment in bituminous coal mining and in retail trade; in the remaining groups covered by the returns, namely manufacturing, anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, hotels, canning, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, employment showed a decrease in November.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November is 76.5, as compared with 78.6 for October and 94.8 for November 1929.\*\*

According to the December issue of the *American Federationist* (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment in November among members of the Federation covered by the returns amounted to 41 per cent. in the building trades, 25 per cent. in the metal trades, and 8 per cent. in the printing trades. In clothing and textiles, 50 per cent. of the members were working part time, in metals 26 per cent., in food industries and water transport 21 per cent., in other manufacturing industries 33 per cent.

## CANADA.††

Employment showed a further decline at the beginning of December. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for December is 108.5, as compared with 112.9 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 119.1 for 1st December, 1929. At the end of November 13.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.8 per cent. at the end of October, and 9.3 per cent. at the end of November, 1929.

\* Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th December, 1930. Copenhagen.

† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

‡ Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

§ La Vie Economique, December, 1930. Berne.

¶ Bollettino Mer sile di Statistica, December, 1930. Rome.

¶ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th November, 1930. The Hague.

\*\* Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, November, 1930. Washington.

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



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

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 December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £2,550 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 19,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,500 in those of nearly 28,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	...	21,000	£ ...	£ 850
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	15,550	...	2,250	...
Other ...	3,200	6,650	300	650
Total ...	18,750	27,650	2,550	1,500

The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in the mining and quarrying group were coal miners in Warwickshire and slate quarry workers in North Wales. In the case of the former there was a reduction of 1 per cent. on basis rates. At the North Wales slate quarries the reductions amounted to 1s. 5½d. per week on day wages and to 1s. 11½d. per week in the letting standard of tonnage workers.

In the building, etc., group the principal change was an increase of ½d. per hour in the wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

Among workpeople in the other industrial groups who were affected by changes in rates of wages during December were the

higher paid men among steel sheet millmen in various districts in Great Britain, who sustained a reduction equivalent to about 2 per cent. on their current rates; galvanisers in England and Wales, to whom a similar reduction applied; workpeople employed in the shuttle-making industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire, for whom there was a reduction of 2 per cent. on basis rates; and workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths, and other coloured cotton and woollen goods in the Glasgow and West of Scotland area, whose wages were reduced by 5 per cent.

Of the total increase of £2,550 per week, about £2,450 (nearly 96 per cent.) took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total decrease of £1,500 per week, about £1,000 took effect under sliding-scales based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining) or selling prices; £280 took effect under arrangements made by a conciliation board; £130 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers.

Hours of Labour.

As a result of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, the hours of underground workers in coal mines were reduced in December in all districts where the previous average exceeded 7½ per shift. The reductions varied in amount as between different districts, up to 4 hours per week. Details of the various changes are given on page 35, with a footnote in explanation of the new conditions. In a few districts surface workers also had their hours reduced.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1930.

A special article dealing with these changes appears on pages 3 to 5 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	<i>Decrease of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 47 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 41 and 43 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers† reduced by ½d. per day (to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries).‡</i>
Slate Quarrying	North Wales‡	1st bargain letting day after 27 Dec.	Slate quarry workers ...	<i>Wages to be calculated on a basis of 5½ days per week instead of 6 days as previously, and adjusted so as to yield weekly amounts involving reductions of 1s. 5½d. per week on day wages and 1s. 11½d. per week in the letting standard, the previous minimum rates, calculated on a 6 day per week basis, remaining unchanged. Weekly rates after change: quarrymen—day wages, 49s. 0½d.; letting standard, 54s. 6½d.; minimum, 42s.; rock labourers—day wages, 46s. 0½d.; letting standard, 51s. 6½d.; minimum, 40s.; labourers—day wages, 44s. 6½d.; letting standard, 50s. 0½d.; minimum, 39s.‡</i>
Granite Quarrying	Aberdeen and Kermay.	1st pay day after 18 Dec.	Granite quarry workers ...	<i>Decrease§ of ½d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 4d. per ton on the making price of setts.</i>
Steel Sheet Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	8 Dec.	Steel sheet millmen on basis rates over 60s. per week.	<i>Decrease¶ of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving the minimum percentage 25.  </i>
Galvanising	England and Wales**	8 Dec.	Workpeople on basis rates over 60s. per week employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing).	<i>Decrease¶ of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving the minimum percentage 25.**</i>
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn).	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	<i>Decrease§ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 35 per cent. above base. Minimum day work rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 35 per cent. (1s. 4·20d. per hour).</i>
	Lancashire ...	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Apprentices to shuttlemakers ...	<i>Decrease§ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 17½ per cent. above such rates. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 17½ per cent.</i>
	Yorkshire ...	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	<i>Decrease§ of 2 per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 38 per cent. above base. Minimum day-work rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 38 per cent. (1s. 3·18d. per hour).</i>
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.††	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	<i>Increase of ½d. per hour for plumber-jointers and of ¼d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10½d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6d. per hour.</i>

\* 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 subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.  
 ‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour, on page 35.  
 § Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
 || The above change affected firms who are members of the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board, and whose mills are situated principally in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the Glasgow District. The principal classes affected are rollers, furnacemen and shearers (in the mill squad) and the higher-paid subsidiary men on tonnage and datal rates. A minimum percentage of 27½ or over is still paid to subsidiary men rated at 60s. per week or under (who receive up to 42½ per cent. on basis rates, subject to a minimum total wage of 45s. per week), whilst other classes in the mill squad receive an additional 6 or 10 per cent. on gross earnings, making approximately 32½ or 37½ per cent. on basis rates.  
 ¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.  
 \*\* The above change affected firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. Minimum percentages varying from 30 to 45 are still paid to workpeople on base rates of 60s. per week and under, subject to a minimum total wage of 45s. per week.  
 †† In respect of the preceding pay period.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Manufacture of Shirtings, etc.	Glasgow and West of Scotland.	1st pay day in Jan., 1931.*	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of shirtings, costume cloths, and other coloured cotton and woollen goods.	<i>Decrease of 5 per cent. on current wages for weavers, winders, tenters, tape-dressers, power loom and brush beamers, and of 5 per cent. on rates adopted in May, 1919, for warpers, September, 1919, for twistors and drawers, and September, 1921, for beamers, leaving wages 2½ per cent. above these rates. Rates after change for timeworkers: tenters (set wage), 62s. 5d. per week, plus bonus on production; tape dressers (set wage), 73s. 6d.; brush beamers (set wage), 66s. 4d.; warpers, twistors, drawers and beamers, 1s. 4½d. per hour, plus 2½ per cent.; warpers pattern time rate, 1s. 6½d. per hour, plus 2½ per cent.</i>
Jute	Great Britain ...	8 Dec.	Workpeople employed on hessian weaving.	Extras payable on the general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, revised in respect of the weaving of fabrics with dyed and/or bleached threads in the warp. (See Notice of Order on page 473 of December, 1930 GAZETTE.)
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 20 Dec.	Male workers 21 and over ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week for those receiving 49s. 3d. per week; those receiving over 49s. 3d. per week to have their wages increased to 50s. 9d. per week, the wages of those receiving 50s. 9d. per week and over remaining unchanged.
			Male workers under 21 years of age	Increase of 6d. per week. Rates after change: 15s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 30s. 6d. at 18, and to 41s. at 20½.
			Female workers 18 and over ...	Increase of 1s. per week for those receiving 28s. 3d. per week; those receiving over 28s. 3d. per week to have their wages increased to 29s. 3d. per week, the wages of those receiving 29s. 3d. per week and over remaining unchanged.
Baking and Confectionery.	Warrington ...	Pay preceding 3 Jan., 1931.	Bakers and confectioners ...	<i>Decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s.</i>
			Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	<i>Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 57s. 6d.</i>
			Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid Glamorgan and West Wales Districts.	<i>Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 60s.</i>
Tobacco	Great Britain ...	1 Dec.	Apprentices to the cigar making section of the tobacco trade.	General minimum piece rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts cancelled; new minimum time rates of 13s. and 10s. 6d. per week introduced for male and female apprentices respectively in their 1st year, to serve also as a guaranteed minimum for pieceworkers; general minimum time rates previously applicable to other apprentices (ranging from 17s. 6d. and 14s. per week for male and female workers respectively at under 14½ years of age to 61s. 6d. and 38s. 6d. respectively at 21 and over) to apply to apprentices in this section in their 2nd to 5th years of apprenticeship, percentages of these rates (85 to 100 per cent., according to year of apprenticeship) defined which are to form the basis for the minimum rates of pieceworkers. (See Notice of Order on page 473 of December, 1930 GAZETTE.)
Furniture Manufacture.	London ...	1 Dec.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 57 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 27 Dec.	Labourers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.).‡
Electrical Installation.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland,§	1st pay day in Jan. 1931.*	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.‡
	London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.		Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area ...	1st pay day in Jan. 1931.*	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 10d.; assistants, 1s. 5½d.
Tramway and Omnibus Undertakings.	Chesterfield ...	15 Oct.	Omnibus conductors ...	Scale of hourly rates adopted for new entrants starting at 7½d. at 18 years and increasing each year to 1s. 1½d. at 23 years.
	Norwich ...	14 Dec.	Certain classes of workpeople employed in tramway and omnibus undertakings.	Increases of varying amounts (generally of 1s. or 2s. per week).   Rates after change: drivers, 54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; conductors, 47s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; tramway—shed and depot labourers, 52s. and 54s.; car cleaners, 50s. (day), 54s. (night); omnibus—labourers, 52s.; washers, 50s. (day), 54s. (night).
Water Transport	London ...	20 Oct.	Crews of sailing barges ...	<i>Addition to "Pink List" rates of 1912 (as amended in February 1921) reduced from 100 per cent. to 75 per cent. on all freights other than coal and coke, and a corresponding reduction on coal and coke freights.¶</i>

\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

‡ The change took effect under an agreement made between the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation and the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association, by which the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for quarterly revisions based on the average figure for the preceding twelve months in place of monthly revisions as heretofore. The rates for other classes remained unchanged.

§ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union by which the cost-of-living sliding scale previously in operation was revised to provide for the revision of wages shown above and for further ascertainment in March of each year based on the average figure for that month and the thirty-five preceding months, in place of four-monthly revisions as heretofore. The increase shown above was equivalent to 3 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 28 per cent. below these rates, except in Grade A areas where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. From the same date as the above change Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire were up-graded from Grade D. to Grade C., and the districts now included in the various grades are as follows:—

Grade A.—London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.

Grade B.—Mersey district (including Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Wallasey), Chester, Shotton, and Wrexham, Southport, Manchester district (including Ashton, Atherton, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hyde, Leigh, Northwich, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Warrington, and Wigan), South Wales and Monmouthshire (including Bargoed, Barry, Cardiff, Chepstow, Llanelly, Newport, Penarth and Swansea), Tyneside, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Stockton, Darlington, Middlesbrough, West Riding of Yorkshire districts (including Barnsley, Batley, Bradford, Castleford, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Harrogate, Ilkley, Keighley, Leeds, Morley, Normanton, Pontefract, Selby, Shipley, Wakefield and York), Sheffield district, Hull, Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Bristol and Crewe.

Grade C.—Bath, Bournemouth, Brighton, Cambridge, Carlisle, Chatham, Crayford, Dartford, Devonport, Faversham, Gravesend, Hove, Luton, Malden, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Rochester, Sheerness, Sittingbourne, Southampton, Belfast, Londonderry, towns and districts (other than those already specified) in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertfordshire (outside London Area), Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Surrey and Middlesex (outside London Area), Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

Grade D.—Other towns and counties in England and Wales.

|| These increases were the result of the tramway undertaking at Norwich having been up-graded from Group 5 to Group 4 under the Grading Scheme of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Tramways Industry.

¶ The time to be allowed for loading and discharging (without extra pay) was also increased (e.g. 6 clear-weather working days for 5 in cases of loading and discharging fine goods).



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Bromley (Kent) ...	2 Dec.	Unskilled manual workers ...	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change: general yard labourers, road sweepers, 53s. 11d.; refuse collectors, 55s. 11d. to 59s. 11d.
	Exeter ...	31 Dec.	Labourers employed on road and sewer work and at Corporation waterworks.	Weekly rate adopted of 50s. in lieu of previous hourly rate (usually of 1s. 1½d.), in respect of a week of 47 hours in summer and 44 hours in winter.
	Aberdeen ...	4 Dec.	One-horse drivers employed in the Cleansing Department.	Increase of 3s. per week (51s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.).
	Ballymena ...	1st pay day after 1 Dec.	Labourers in the Surveyor's department.	Increase of 1s. per week (39s. to 40s.).*
Basket Making	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Dec.	Skip and basket makers ...	Increase of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, making wages 84½ per cent. and 74½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively.
Milk Distribution.	North Western Area (Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales, North Staffordshire and North Derbyshire).†	1st pay day after 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies:—	
			Foremen ...	Minimum rates adopted of 70s. per week where six persons are employed, and 72s. 6d. per week where seven to ten are employed.‡
			Male sterilisers... ..	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 16s. 6d. at 14 increasing each year to 39s. 6d. at 18 and to 60s. at 21 and over.‡
			All other male workers ...	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 12s. at 14 increasing each year to 35s. at 18, and, at 21 and over, to 58s. for roundsmen and to 56s. for all other workers.‡
			Roundswomen... ..	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 24s. at under 18, increasing to 44s. at 21 and over.‡
			All other female workers ...	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 13s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 21s. at 18 and to 35s. 6d. at 21 and over.‡

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

Coal Mining.	Bristol (certain collieries).	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7½); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7½ hours.§	
	Cannock Chase ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift (8 to 7½), except on Saturdays (to remain at 5½ hours).§	
	Cumberland... ..	22 Dec.			
			1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Hours changed to 8 per shift on ordinary week days and 5 hours on Saturdays.§
	Durham ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers (except hewers and deputies, who were previously on 7½-hour shifts).	Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days for those workers previously on 8-hour shifts; Saturday shifts to remain as previously (usually 6½ or 7½ bank to bank).§ (See also note   ).	
	Forest of Dean ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers and surface workers working with the bond.	Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7½); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7½ hours.§	
	Lancashire and Cheshire.	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift (8 to 7½), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours).§ (See also note ¶).	
			Surface workers ...	Decrease of half of addition made to hours in 1926 (usually 1 hour per shift, except Saturdays) for those manipulating coal only.§	
	Leicestershire ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ¼ hour per shift on Saturdays (5½ to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§	
			1 Dec.	Surface workers ...	Decrease of ¼ hour per week (48 to 47½) for those manipulating coal only.§
	North Staffordshire	1-6 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of 1 hour per shift on Saturdays (6 to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§	
	Northumberland ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers (except hewers, who were previously on 7½-hour shifts).	Decrease of ½ hour per shift (8 to 7½).§ (See also note**.)	
	North Wales ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers, and surface workers manipulating coal.	Decrease of 1½ hours per week (to 6½ hours on Saturdays, 7 hours 42 minutes other days).§	
	Radstock and Newbury.	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift on ordinary week days (8 to 7½); Saturday shift increased from 7 to 7½ hours.§	
	Radstock ...	1 Dec.	Surface workers ...	Decrease of 2 hours per week (51½ to 49½).§	
	Scotland ...	8 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease averaging 4 hours per week at those collieries previously working twelve 8-hour shifts per fortnight, following a decision to work only eleven 8-hour shifts per fortnight.‡	
	Shropshire ...	1 or 3 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of 1 hour per week (6 hours on Saturdays reduced to 5), other days 8 hours as previously.§	
	South Derbyshire ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift (8 to 7½), except on Saturdays (to remain at 6 hours).§ (See also note ††.)	
				Hours changed to 8 per shift on ordinary week-days, with a short shift on Saturday§. (See also note ††.)	
South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire.	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of 1 hour per shift on Saturdays (6 to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§		
South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Dec.	Underground and surface workers	Decrease of one day of 7 hours per fortnight at those collieries previously working twelve shifts per fortnight, following a decision to work not more than 90 hours per fortnight, and in practice usually ten 8-hour shifts, plus 7-hour shifts alternate Saturdays.§		
Warwickshire ...	1 Dec.	Underground workers ...	Decrease of ½ hour per shift on Saturdays (5½ to 5); other days 8 hours as previously.§ (See also note ††.)		
Slate Quarrying	North Wales ...	1st bargain letting day after 27 Dec.	Slate quarry workers ...	Increase averaging about 1 hour per week owing to the abolition of the holiday formerly given and paid for on the last Saturday in the month.‡‡	

\* The above change applied also to labourers in the gas works; the wages of stokers in the gas works were increased by 1s. per shift (8s. to 9s.).

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

‡ The new rates took effect under a decision of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service and/or an award of the independent chairman of the Board, to which the North-Western Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards, the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union were parties. It was provided that the adoption of the new minimum rates should not prejudice any worker at present in receipt of higher wages.

§ The changes in the working hours of coal miners took effect under the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, which has had the effect of reducing the statutory maximum number of hours by ½ hour per shift as from 1st December, subject to a proviso that the colliery owners in any district may, with the approval of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation, agree to work up to a maximum of 8 hours on any day so long as the total hours in a fortnight do not exceed 90 hours. The hours stated for underground workers are throughout subject to the addition of one winding time. With the exceptions mentioned in the footnotes below, no change was made in the basis rates of wages or in the percentage addition thereto. The new hours were by agreement made effective up to 14th January, 1931, in Radstock and Newbury, up to 28th February, 1931, in Durham, Northumberland and Scotland, up to 31st March, 1931, in Cannock Chase and North Wales, and up to 30th April, 1931, in South Derbyshire. There was no change in hours in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and North Derby and Kent, where 7½ hour shifts were previously worked. In other districts the arrangements for December were usually on a day-to-day contract basis (terminating 31st December, 1930, in South Wales), and in certain of these (including Lancashire and Cheshire, Leicestershire, Cumberland and Bristol) new conditions have since been agreed upon to operate in January.

|| It was agreed that the management at individual collieries should have the right to send down all classes of underground workers as one shift. The provisions as to short shifts for certain classes to continue as at present, except that where the owners require it these men are to work the full hours of the Act and the datallers to be paid *pro rata* for the overtime. The county standard basis wages for pieceworkers was reduced *pro rata* according to the reduction in hours.

¶ The length of meal-time was reduced from 30 minutes to 20 minutes.

\*\* Coal getters usually work 11 shifts per fortnight and other classes 12 per fortnight. It was agreed that the management at individual collieries should have the right to send down hewers, fillers and transit hands as one shift. The county standard basis wage for fillers was reduced from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. per shift.

†† Under the arrangement effective from 1st December it was agreed that the percentage addition to basis rates should be reduced from 35 to 27 per cent, and that pieceworkers should receive an allowance of 6.1 per cent. on basis rates to compensate them for the reduced hours. These changes ceased to operate from 29th December. It is reported that a 4-hour shift is usually worked on alternate Saturdays.

‡‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 27 in the previous month, and 17 in December, 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in these new disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 96,300. In addition, about 3,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 20 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 50, involving about 99,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, of about 547,000 working days. The principal dispute of the month was that in the coal mining industry in Scotland, as to which particulars are given below.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

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 ...	3	16	19	95,200	483,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	5	9	1,900	32,000
Textile ...	4	3	7	1,400	26,000
Other ...	9	6	15	900	6,000
Total ...	20	30	50	99,400	547,000

*Causes.*—About 76,000 workpeople in Scotland and 9,000 in different districts of England and Wales were involved in the disputes in the coal mining industry which arose out of the application of the provisions respecting working hours of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. Of the other 25 disputes beginning in December, 6, directly involving 900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 9, directly involving 900 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 3, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 3, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on other questions.

*Results.*—The stoppage in the coal mining industry in Scotland was terminated by temporary agreement on the basis of a fortnightly "spread-over" of hours without change in wage rates, pending permanent settlement. The stoppages in England and Wales which arose out of the hours provisions of the Coal Mines Act also terminated by the acceptance of temporary terms, pending permanent settlements. Settlements were effected in the case of 16 other new disputes, directly involving 8,900 workpeople, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these 24 new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 10, directly involving 3,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## SUMMARY FOR 1930.

An annual review of statistics of disputes in 1930, with comparative statistics for 1929 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given on page 6 of this issue.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING DECEMBER, 1930.

Occupations† and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	In-directly.†	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING:—</b>						
Colliery workpeople—			1930.	1930.		
Scotland ...		76,000	1 Dec.	6 Dec.	Disputes as to the terms of employment to operate from 1st Dec., following upon the alteration of underground hours in accordance with the Coal Mines Act, 1930.	Temporary settlements accepted on the basis of a fortnightly "spread-over" of hours without change in wage rates, pending permanent settlement. (See also page 33.)
North Staffordshire ...		6,000	1 Dec.	2 Dec.		
Shropshire† ...		1,100	1 Dec.	2 Dec.		
Colliery workpeople—	3,100	...	1 Dec.	2 Dec.	Against proposed re-arrangement of working hours of putters, etc.	Modified proposal accepted.
Durham (near).	973	57	1 Dec.	3 Dec.	Against proposed re-arrangement of working hours.	Proposal accepted under protest.
Colliery workpeople—		2,344	9 Dec.	10 Dec.	For re-instatement of six workpeople discharged for alleged infringement of regulations respecting working hours.	Work resumed to permit of the opening of negotiations.
South Shields.						
<b>STEEL TUBE INDUSTRY:—</b>						
Steel tube workers (various occupations), fitters, turners, etc.—	1,150	300	17 Nov.	23 Dec.	Arrangements for shift working.	Work resumed on terms operating before the stoppage; negotiations to continue.
Swansea.						
<b>TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:—</b>						
Silk knitters and makers-up—	620	...	16 Oct.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.
Macclesfield.						
Silk dyers, finishers and printers—	670		2 Dec.	13 Dec.	For advance in wages to the Yorkshire standard.	Modified advance granted. (See also page 32.)
Macclesfield.						

\* 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.

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

‡ There were also stoppages at isolated collieries in other districts.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations 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.*		Dec. (—) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1930.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers).	Sept.-Oct.	70 11	— 0 9	— 1 10
Lincolnshire	July-Sept.	63 4½	— 1 2½	— 0 11½
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England (Bars.)	Sept.-Oct.	182 10½	— 0 1½	— 8 6½
West of Scotland ... (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	Sept.-Oct.	209 6	— 0 11½	— 4 7½
Steel:				
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	July-Sept.	118 8½	— 3 10½	— 3 6½

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in a reduction in November of 1 per cent. on the tonnage rates, base rates, and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The same ascertainment also resulted in a decrease in November of 1d. per shift for men, and of ½d. per shift for boys under 18 years, employed at Cumberland iron ore mines and limestone quarries. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in decreases in November of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area.

As regards manufactured iron, the ascertainments for the North of England and the West of Scotland did not warrant changes in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in those areas.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South West Wales the ascertainment resulted in a decrease of 2½ per cent. for adult workers on basis rates from 43s. or over per week, and for youths and boys a decrease of 2½ per cent. on standard basis rates. The wages of adult workers on basis rates from 31s. to 42s. per week were also decreased by 1½ per cent. under the same ascertainment. The wages of adult workpeople on basis rates of 30s. or under per week remained unaltered.



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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	53%
Food only	...	...	38%

FOOD.

The general level of the retail prices of food showed a further fall at 1st January, the average prices of eggs, bacon, cheese, and flour at that date being appreciably lower than a month earlier.

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 38 per cent. at 1st January, 1931, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st December, 1930, and 57 per cent. at 1st January, 1930.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st December, 1930, and 1st January, 1931:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Jan., 1931, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1930.	1st Jan., 1931.	July, 1914.	1st Dec., 1930.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9	0 9	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 7½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 1½	1 1	+ 0 1½	- 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 1½	1 0½	+ 0 2½	- 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 1½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 0 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 3½	...
Salt ...	1 2½	1 4	1 4	+ 0 1½	...
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 0½	1 0	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 1½	- 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6	0 6	+ 0 1½	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st January, 1931, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Dec., 1930.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	65	64	64	64
Thin Flank ...	32	36	34	35
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	42	44	43	44
Thin Flank ...	13	19	16	16
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	68	72	70	70
Breast ...	49	47	48	49
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	65	59	62	62
Breast ...	20	26	23	22
Bacon (streaky)*	14	19	17	23
Fish ...	124	100	112	110
Flour ...	19	23	21	24
Bread ...	29	29	29	30
Tea ...	22	34	28	28
Sugar (granulated) ...	25	17	21	21
Milk ...	83	85	84	84
Butter—				
Fresh ...	17	30	24	25
Salt ...	11	16	13	13
Cheese† ...	36	40	38	41
Margarine ...	7	...	3	3
Eggs (fresh) ...	102	89	96	129
Potatoes ...	42	15	28	28
All above articles of Food (Weighted Increase) ...	39	38	38	41

\* 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 January, 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, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st January the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 105 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st January averaged between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 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 January, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st January, 1931, is approximately 53 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st December, 1930, and 66 per cent. at 1st January, 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). Owing to 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, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1931.

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

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

Month (beginning of)	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Jan. ...	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67	66	53
Feb. ...	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65	64	
Mar. ...	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66	61	
Apr. ...	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62	57	
May ...	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61	55	
June ...	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60	54	
July ...	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61	55	
Aug. ...	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63	57	
Sept. ...	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	68	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 brief statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

\* 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.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	59	57	49	41	38	1931. 1 Jan.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						1930.	
Czechoslovakia... ..	...	...	...	30	20	Nov.	
Denmark ... ..	53	53	49	37	32	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo)† ... ..	47	44	40	32	33	Aug.	
Finland ... ..	968	1,016	979	837	807	Nov.	
France (Paris)† ... ..	457	447	506	501	549	Dec.	
" (other towns)† ... ..	453†	436†	482†	524†	550	Nov.	
Germany ... ..	57	54	56	46	35	Dec.	
Italy ... ..	440	416	458	407	413	Nov.	
Norway ... ..	75	73	57	51	47	Dec.	
Spain (Madrid)† ... ..	84	73	77	80	92	Oct.	
" (Barcelona)† ... ..	64	65	73	72	78	Oct.	
Sweden† ... ..	51	57	51	40	34	Dec.	
Switzerland ... ..	57	57	55	52	51	Nov.	
United States ... ..	50	50	55	41	39	Nov.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ... ..	52	52	60	47	35	Nov.	
Canada ... ..	49	47	50	49	38	Dec.	
India (Bombay):							
Native families ... ..	54	43	45	36	16	Dec.	
Irish Free State ... ..	66	66	66	56	56	Oct.	
New Zealand ... ..	44	46	46	43	39	Nov.	
South Africa ... ..	19	16	16	9	8	Nov.	

## 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.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	65	61	55	53	1931. 1 Jan.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							1930.	
Belgium ... ..	A,C,D,E	690	711	771	769	772	Nov.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	9	4	Nov.	
Denmark ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	76	76	73	65	62	Oct.	
Egypt (Cairo) ... ..	A,B,C,E	51	51	50	48	46	Oct.	
Finland ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,078	985	Nov.	
France (Paris) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	407¶	419¶	455¶	492¶	492	3rd Qr.	
Germany ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	50	53	54	49	42	Dec.	
Holland (Amsterdam) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	67§	70§	69§	62§	62	Sept.	
Italy (Milan) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	448	426	442	431	425	Oct.	
" (Rome) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	403	387	407	400	397	Nov.	
Norway ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	103	93	80	75	72	Dec.	
Poland (Warsaw) ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	15	23	23	19	18	Dec.	
Sweden ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	69	73	69	64	61	Jan.	
Switzerland ... ..	A,B,C,D	60	61	61	59	57	Nov.	
United States ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	73§	70§	70§	67§	67	June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	46¶	47¶	50¶	...	45	2nd Qtr.	
Canada ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	55	55	56	56	51	Dec.	
India (Bombay):								
Native families ... ..	A,B,C,D	56	47	48	40	22	Dec.	
Irish Free State ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	71	73	74	68	68	Oct.	
New Zealand ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	61	62	60	58	55	Nov.	
South Africa ... ..	A,B,C,D,E	32	31	31	28	26	Nov.	

\* 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.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 221, as compared with 168 in the previous month and with 187\* in December, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1930, numbered 30, as compared with 43 in the previous month and with 52 in December, 1929.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).	
Brakemen and Goods		Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages,	
Guards ... ..	3	Motors, Aircraft... ..	4
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ... ..	1	Other Metal Trades ... ..	3
Firemen ... ..	1	Shipbuilding ... ..	7
Guards (Passenger) ... ..	...	Wood ... ..	5
Permanent Way Men ... ..	7	Gas ... ..	2
Porters ... ..	4	Electric Generating Stations	1
Shunters ... ..	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... ..	5
Mechanics ... ..	...	Chemicals, etc. ... ..	2
Labourers ... ..	...	Food and Drink ... ..	2
Miscellaneous ... ..	6	Paper, Printing, etc. ... ..	2
Contractors' Servants ... ..	...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... ..	1
	—	Rubber Trades ... ..	2
	—	Other Non-Textile Industries	2
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>25</b>		
		<b>PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.</b>	
		Docks, Wharves, etc. ... ..	9
		Buildings ... ..	14
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... ..	2
		<b>TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS</b>	<b>83</b>
		<b>MINES.</b>	
Underground ... ..	96	Use or Working of Tramway ... ..	1
Surface ... ..	8	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b>	<b>104</b>		
		<b>SEAMEN.</b>	
<b>QUARRIES over 20 feet deep</b>	<b>8</b>	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... ..	3
		" " Steam ... ..	26
		Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... ..	...
		" " Steam ... ..	1
		<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>30</b>
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>251</b>
		<b>FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.</b>	
Cotton ... ..	1		
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ... ..	...		
Other Textiles ... ..	1		
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... ..	1		
Metal Extracting and Refining ... ..	1		
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... ..	11		
Metal Founding ... ..	4		
Engineering and Machine Making ... ..	2		
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... ..	1		

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during December, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 56. Six deaths† were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning, two due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ... ..	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in—		Wool ... ..
Smelting of Metals ... ..	3	Handling of Horsehair ... ..
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	...	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... ..
Shipbreaking ... ..	1	Other Industries ... ..
Printing ... ..	...	<b>TOTAL, ANTHRAX</b>
Tinning of Metals ... ..	...	<b>3</b>
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... ..	1	
White and Red Lead Works ... ..	...	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.
Pottery‡ ... ..	4	Pitch ... ..
Vitreous Enamelling ... ..	...	Tar ... ..
Electric Accumulator Works ... ..	5	Paraffin ... ..
Paint and Colour Works... ..	...	Oil ... ..
Indiarubber Works ... ..	...	<b>TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION</b>
Coach and Car Painting ... ..	1	<b>19</b>
Shipbuilding ... ..	...	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other Industries ... ..	1	Manufacture of Bichromates ... ..
Other Industries ... ..	3	Dyeing and Finishing ... ..
Painting of Buildings ... ..	5	Chrome Tanning ... ..
	—	Chromium Plating ... ..
	—	Other Industries ... ..
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION</b>
		<b>10</b>

\* The figure previously published for December, 1929, has been revised.  
† Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.  
‡ Of the four persons affected in the pottery industry, two were females.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930.

RETURNS have been received from 144 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1930. 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 1929.

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 144 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.
(a) FOURTH QUARTER OF 1930.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (758,000)	295,800	21,900	46,400	30,100	48,600	442,800
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	979,100	74,100	94,700	1,814,000	227,400	3,189,300
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,131,100	45,100	84,500	157,000	164,600	1,582,300
North and West-Midland Counties (2,782,000)	1,030,600	158,200	69,400	243,500	366,300	1,868,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	483,200	29,100	64,900	24,000	80,600	681,800
Outer London* (2,203,000)	4,256,900	256,500	383,300	121,300	381,000	5,399,000
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	810,900	8,700	264,400	60,800	248,600	1,393,400
South-Western Counties (433,000)	208,900	800	48,900	312,000	42,000	612,600
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	157,000	12,700	31,600	1,400	30,600	233,300
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	1,723,500	168,300	80,600	342,500	254,300	2,569,200
Total (16,183,000)	11,077,000	775,400	1,168,700	3,106,600	1,844,000	17,971,700
(b) FOURTH QUARTER OF 1929.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (758,000)	238,600	7,300	44,200	268,500	52,800	611,400
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	775,000	91,900	283,900	289,500	332,900	1,773,200
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	820,300	109,700	192,300	343,000	237,200	1,702,500
North and West-Midland Counties (2,782,000)	1,944,500	331,000	210,900	159,100	463,500	3,109,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	358,100	61,600	113,900	123,400	74,500	731,500
Outer London* (2,203,000)	4,356,800	782,000	306,000	246,100	335,000	6,025,900
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	1,061,700	14,900	190,000	130,200	235,400	1,632,200
South-Western Counties (433,000)	167,100	22,000	22,900	7,300	59,200	278,500
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	145,700	1,900	9,100	5,700	42,300	204,700
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	1,525,200	22,300	95,500	350,300	372,300	2,365,600
Total (16,183,000)	11,393,000	1,444,600	1,468,700	1,923,100	2,205,100	18,434,500

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS,  
1882 TO 1928.WEST MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY DISTRICT  
ORDER, 1925.

## Joint Authority: Representative of Workers in the Industry.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that as soon as may be after 6th February, 1931, she will designate to the West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (9) of Part I of the first annex to the Schedule to the West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the District, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint Authority.

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (9) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than 4th February, 1931, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

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

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

## SEAMAN'S RIGHT TO WAGES AFTER WRECK OR LOSS OF SHIP—PROOF OF UNEMPLOYMENT AFTER TERMINATION OF SERVICE.

Two appeals, the respondents being seamen on board s.s. "Croxth Hall" and "Celtic" respectively, both raised the question of the interpretation of Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, as to a seaman's right to wages after his service had been terminated by the wreck or loss of the vessel on which he was employed.

Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, provides as follows:—

Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of his service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date.

Subsection 2 enacts that a seaman shall not be entitled to receive wages under the section if the shipowner shows that the unemployment was not due to the wreck of the ship, or that the seaman was able to obtain employment.

In these cases the shipowners' contention was that unemployment after the date of the normal termination of the agreement was not due to the wreck of the ship.

Lord Dunedin, in giving judgment in the case of the "Croxth Hall," confessed that he had had considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion in this matter, but in the end he had come to think that the judgment of the Appeal Court was right. It was necessary to say that in the inquiry held before Lord Merrivale it was shown that it was the custom for men who had been on this ship to be allowed to sign on for the next voyage. In other words, if nothing untoward had happened, it would have been more likely than not that the respondent would at once have been taken on for the next voyage, and so would not have remained in unemployment.

He found no ambiguity in subsection 1 of section 1. There must be a wreck which terminated the service, which service was spoken of as being under an agreement; and, if so, it was obviously possible that the agreement provided for a definite termination. If that was so, then there must be in fact unemployment for two months, and if all those facts occurred, then the seaman was entitled to two months of his old wages, running from the termination of the service, that was, the wreck.

That was all expressed quite absolutely, and the question would be at an end were it not for the words: "subject to the provisions of this section." That indicated that there was something else to come. That something else came in subsection 2; but there the onus, so to speak, was shifted. The seaman must show the various things enumerated to bring him under subsection 1. If he did that, his portion was accomplished. Then the shipowner, to get out of that position, must show what was demanded in subsection 2: "if the owner shows, etc." It had been found as a fact in this case that the owner could not show that the seaman was able to obtain employment on any day within the two months.

The sole question, therefore, left was:—Could the owner show that the unemployment was in fact not due to the loss of the ship? He did not think he could. The onus was on him. It was not for the seaman to show that he would have been employed. It was for the owner to show that he would not have been employed, and, on the face of the evidence as to what would have happened if the ship had still been in being, he did not think that the owner could do so.

The second appeal was governed by the first.

Lord Tomlin and Lord MacMillan gave judgment to the same effect and Lord Warrington of Clyffe concurred in the judgment of Lord Dunedin. Lord Blanesburgh differed. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*The Croxth Hall and The Celtic. House of Lords. 9th December, 1930.*

## Fatal Accidents Act, 1846.

## NEGLIGENCE OF CHAUFFEUR.—UNAUTHORISED DETOUR.—LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER.

Messrs. Shuttleworth & Co., Ltd., appealed against a judgment for £600 damages given against them and their chauffeur at the suit of Mrs. Augusta Harrington.

The chauffeur drove the managing director of the company from Worth, Sussex, to the Carlton Hotel. In taking the car to a garage afterwards he made a detour, in the course of which Mrs. Harrington's husband was knocked down and killed by the car.

Lord Justice Scrutton, giving judgment, said that instead of going to the garage by one of the three or four routes open to him, Jenkins made a detour, two miles out and two miles back, to pick up the young lady to whom he was engaged. That detour was not in the course of the man's employment. It was a "frolic," though his lordship did not use the word in an offensive sense.

When juries gave sympathetic verdicts unsupported by evidence it was the duty of that Court to restrain them within their proper sphere.

Lords Justices Greer and Slesser concurred, and the employers' appeal was allowed.—*Harrington v. W. S. Shuttleworth & Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. December, 1930.*



**Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.****AERATED WATERS TRADE.**

A company was charged with underpaying one male worker. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined 5s., with 21s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £9 15s. 10d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Wynne's, Ltd. South Western Police Court. 28th November, 1930.*

**DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.**

Three partners were charged with the underpayment of one female worker, and with failure to keep adequate records of wages. Convictions were obtained on all charges. One partner was fined 20s. on the underpayment charge, no penalty being inflicted on the second charge. Arrears of wages amounting to £21 14s. 7½d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Violet, Dorothea and Anne Andrews. The Court House, Pentonville, Newport, Mon. 6th December, 1930.*

**ROPE, TWINE AND NET TRADE.**

A company was prosecuted for underpaying certain male workers, and failing to post notices. The defendants were convicted, and fined £2 on the charge relating to notices and £6 in respect of the charges of underpayment, with £6 6s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £65 0s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Grimsby Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Grimsby Borough Police Court. 17th December, 1930.*

**WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE.**

An employer was charged with (a) the underpayment of one male worker and (b) allowing a false record of wages to be made. The defendant was fined £5 on charge (a) and £10 on charge (b), and £2 19s. costs were awarded. Arrears of wages amounting to £12 6s. 7d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. S. Caplan. Newcastle Police Court. 12th December, 1930.*

**WHOLESALE MANTLE AND COSTUME TRADE AND READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.**

A company charged with failing to post the notices issued by both Trade Boards, pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each of the two charges.—*Rex v. J. Paul & Sons, Ltd. Newcastle Police Court. 12th December, 1930.*

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.****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 recent decisions are of general interest:—

**Case No. 18031/30. (3.12.30.)**

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—FORM OF APPLICATION. APPLICANT FAILED TO MAKE CLAIM IN PRESCRIBED MANNER DURING HOLIDAY PERIOD, UNDER ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION THAT EMPLOYERS HAD MADE INFORMAL CLAIM FOR ALL THEIR EMPLOYEES—HELD TO BE NOT "GOOD CAUSE."

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

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that if the above named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit antedating of the claim should not be allowed.

"This is a test case affecting about 100 employees. The claimant is asking that he may be allowed to antedate the claim which he made in the prescribed manner on the 6th September, by a period of two months, namely, to the 5th July, 1930.

"The period from the 5th to the 12th July was a holiday week at the works where the claimant is employed. He did not during that week attend the Employment Exchange to prove unemployment in respect of those days of holiday or any of them.

"Two months later the works were closed for 8 days from and including the 6th to the 15th September, of which three were days of recognised holiday.

"The claimant then realised that it would have been useful if he had preserved continuity of unemployment by proving unemployment at the Employment Exchange during the July holiday.

"In order to succeed in his claim to antedate the claimant must prove that he had 'good cause' for his delay in claiming in the prescribed manner, which in this case means that he must show

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1929 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for November, 1930.

'good cause' for not proving unemployment during the July holidays. He has also to show that during those holidays he was in all respects qualified to make a claim. Owing to the view I take it is not necessary to consider whether the claimant proves the latter condition.

"The explanation which the claimant puts forward as being 'good cause' for his not proving unemployment during the July holidays is that he thought that his employers had made an informal claim for all their employees, as they are alleged to have done previously.

"The making of an informal claim is not a right or privilege of either employers or Unions or insured contributors. It is an arrangement which, if it is made at all, is initiated by the Local Office for their own convenience, when they consider it necessary or advisable, upon being informed of a cessation or a prospective cessation of work which affects a large number of insured contributors. The most that the employers in this instance could have done would have been to inform the Local Office that their works would be closed between the 5th and 12th July. They could not have made any arrangement which would have exonerated the claimant from the discharge of his statutory duty to prove unemployment during those days.

"Upon being informed of a cessation or prospective cessation of work on the part of a considerable number of men the Local Office is not bound to make any informal claim arrangement, but if they do they exhibit notices or otherwise inform the claimants of the arrangement and of its terms and conditions. Until a claimant has been so informed he is not entitled to assume that he is excused attendance on any day which he wishes to count for benefit or continuity purposes. The Local Office gave no such information which would exonerate the claimant from the discharge of his statutory duty.

"The plea that he thought his employers would 'make an informal claim' cannot be accepted as good cause for the claimant not proving unemployment on the days in question.

"In addition to this the claimant did not take the trouble to make any enquiry at the Employment Exchange or elsewhere to ascertain his position in the matter. I repeat what was said about the antedating of claims in Decision 11513/30\*: 'It is a concession to those who for some 'good cause' have been prevented from duly discharging the obligation of claiming in the prescribed manner, and it is not intended to set a premium on negligence, thoughtlessness or indifference.'

"There is still another ground for holding that the claimant has not shown 'good cause' for his failure to prove unemployment in July.

"The duty of complying with the statutes and regulations is imposed upon the insured contributor personally. It is no answer to the failure to discharge that duty for the claimant to say that he asked or expected that some other person would discharge the duty for him or would find means for relieving him of the obligation of discharging it.

"If he deposes another to perform the duty (assuming that this is permissible) he must take the risk of so doing, (Decision 16021/30, not printed). The claimant cannot plead the failure or mistake of another as 'good cause' for his own dereliction of duty.

"For the above reasons the claimant has failed to show 'good cause' for his delay in claiming, and antedating cannot be allowed."

**Case No. 18533/30. (10.12.30.)**

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT. MINER, LIVING IN DISTRESSED AREA, HAD BEEN ONLY CASUALLY EMPLOYED DURING LAST 5 YEARS—REFUSED EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREA UNDER INDUSTRIAL TRANSFER SCHEME—ALLEGED (1) WAGES LOWER IN RURAL THAN URBAN DISTRICT AND (2) DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES LIABLE ON ACCOUNT OF BAD WEATHER—HELD TO BE NOT "GOOD CAUSE."

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

*Decision.*—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed for 6 weeks from and including the first day of the benefit period immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The claimant is a single man who (apart from one day's work a week for twenty-nine weeks) has had no employment since October, 1925. He lives in an industrially depressed area in South Wales, and this doubtless accounts for the lack of employment which he has experienced for the past five years.

"On 15th July, 1930, he was offered employment as a labourer by the Berkshire County Council at a wage of 9d. an hour for a 47 hours week. According to the evidence given to me at the hearing the rate of pay offered is that paid to labourers in the rural districts of Berkshire, though in urban districts, such as Reading, the rate is higher.

"In considering whether the employment offered was suitable in this case all the circumstances must be looked at, and particularly those which are specified in Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

"On the evidence, the employment offered being in a rural area, I cannot say that the offer offends against the latter part of the subsection. The claimant had been so long unemployed that the provisions of the subsection are applicable to his claim.

"There is no suggestion that the claimant had any prospect of employment in his home area when the offer of employment in Berkshire was made. Further it is not suggested that the claimant helps to maintain any dependant.

\* See page 144, Pamphlet No. 49/1930, Umpire's Selected Decisions.



"What is said is that the claimant might suffer deductions from his weekly wage of £1 15s. 3d. owing to bad weather. This is true, but in the month of July, when the offer was made, the risk of substantial reduction is not great.

"The object of offering employment such as this to men in distressed areas is not that the employment offered should be permanent, but that by removing them from a distressed area to an area where the prospects of obtaining employment are much brighter, opportunities are afforded of obtaining well-paid employment; opportunities which are denied to them in their home areas.

"The alternative to employment in Berkshire at £1 15s. 3d. a week (less in some weeks a reduction not great in amount) and having an opportunity for obtaining better employment, is living in South Wales on a weekly income of 17s. received from the unemployment insurance fund with little prospect of any change of circumstances. In each case the claimant would have to incur the expense of board and lodging.

"Taking all these matters into account I am unable to agree with the Court of Referees that the employment offered was unsuitable or that the claimant had good cause for refusing to accept it."

## REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

PURSUANT to paragraph 6 of the Unemployment Insurance (Determination of Questions) Regulations, 1920, the Minister of Labour hereby gives notice of her intention to refer to the High Court for decision the following questions that have arisen for her decision under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, whether the employment of persons in the following circumstances is or is not employment within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920:—

Employment by a local authority as—

- (1) a tramway depot cleaner;
- (2) a lavatory attendant at a tramway depot;
- (3) a waitress in refreshment rooms in a public park;
- (4) a waitress in a cafe;
- (5) a waiter in a restaurant.

Under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Order LVB, Rule 28), any person who claims to be interested in or affected by the decisions to be given in the above mentioned cases may apply to the Judge for leave to intervene.

The cases have been set down in the High Court, and will be heard in the near future.

In the event of any person desiring to intervene, all the necessary information and documents can be obtained by applying to the Solicitor to the Minister of Labour, 6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

**FEMALE CLOAKROOM ATTENDANTS, BRITISH MUSEUM.**—*Government Minor Grades Association v. British Museum. Difference.*—That the basic pay of female cloakroom attendants at the British Museum shall be 26s. per week for the first three years and 28s. thereafter. *Decision.*—The Court awarded 21s. per week for the first three years and 23s. thereafter. Award issued 12th December, 1930. (1487.)

**HAND-SEWN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS, MANCHESTER.**—*Manchester Master Boot Makers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers. Difference.*—Prices for hand-sewn work in the boot and shoe making and repairing trade in Manchester. Claim for reduction. *Decision.*—The Court reduced the groundwork price on new work from 20s. to 19s., but made no other change in the schedule. Award to take effect from 1st January, 1931. Award issued 24th December, 1930. (1488.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading during December.]

#### (C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

**BOOT MAKING TRADE, MANCHESTER.**—*The Manchester Master Boot Makers' Association v. Amalgamated Society of Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers.* About 22nd October notices were handed to the men individually of a 10 per cent. reduction in scheduled prices, to come into operation on 1st November. Following a withdrawal of the men on 1st November, and as a result of discussions with both sides, a settlement was reached on 9th December, providing for the reference to the Industrial Court of the matter in dispute. Pending the result of arbitration, work was resumed immediately, at the rates and conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

#### I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

##### Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order F. (14), dated 5th January, 1931, confirming the variation of certain overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 12th January, 1931, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

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

Order N.I.H.G. (40), dated 23rd December, 1930, confirming the variation of certain general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for female workers in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 5th January, 1931, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

#### II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

##### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal W.M. (25), dated 19th December, 1930, to vary the general minimum time-rates for certain classes of male workers. Objection period expires 19th February, 1931.

##### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.W. (18), dated 5th January, 1931, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 23rd February, 1931.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

### Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930.

THE Home Secretary, on 23rd December, 1930, made a further Scheme under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

The Scheme, which may be cited as the Various Industries (Silicosis) Amendment Scheme, 1930, and comes into force on 1st February, 1931, amends the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928,\* chiefly with a view

- (i) to relieve coalminers claiming compensation under the Scheme, who have been employed on work of such a class as would expose them to the risk of silicosis, from having to prove the actual composition of the stone or rock on which they have been engaged; and
- (ii) to bring the work of masons employed in the granite industry within the scope of the Scheme.

### Draft Silicosis and Asbestosis Schemes.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 13th January, 1931, that, in pursuance of his powers under section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, as extended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, he proposes to make a Scheme (which may be cited as the Silicosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931) to provide for the appointment of a Medical Board to give the necessary certificates in all cases where compensation is claimed for silicosis or asbestosis, and to carry out periodic medical examinations of workers employed in certain specified processes involving exposure to silica or asbestos dust. It is proposed that the Board should act through panels, each consisting of not less than two members of the Board, which will be set up at different centres and have charge of the work in particular areas; and that one member of the Board should be appointed Chief Medical Officer, with headquarters at Sheffield, to supervise the working of the Board. These arrangements are in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee which was appointed in December, 1928, to advise as to the medical arrangements for the diagnosis of silicosis.†

The Home Secretary also proposes at the same time to amend the Metal Grinding Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1927,‡ and the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928,§ with a view (1) to provide for the certification by the Medical Board of cases arising under these Schemes, and (2) to extend the right to compensation to workmen who, though not totally disabled, are found on examination by the Medical Board to be suffering from the disease to such a degree as to make it dangerous for them to continue in the employment, and are for that reason suspended by the Board from employment.

The Home Secretary further proposes to make a Scheme (to be cited as the Asbestos Industry (Asbestosis) Scheme, 1931) to provide for the payment of compensation by employers of workmen employed in certain processes involving exposure to asbestos dust.

Copies of the draft Schemes can be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

\* *Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 975 of 1928.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Order appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 37). See also, for a more detailed statement as to the policy of the Home Office in regard to workmen's compensation for silicosis, the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928 (pages 320-1).

† The Report of the Silicosis (Medical Arrangements) Committee was issued in 1929. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

‡ *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1927: No. 380.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

§ *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928: No. 975.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Scheme appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1929 (page 37).



## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.—*Statistical tables relating to British and foreign trade and industry (1924-30). Part I. General tables.* (Cmd. 3737; price 5s. 6d.) (See page 6.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(i) *Report on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1929.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 12.)

MINING.—(i) *Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1930.* Mines Department. (Cmd. 3754; price 1d.) (ii) *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1929.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

POOR RELIEF.—*Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor relief in England and Wales in the September quarter, 1930.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 13.)

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—*Return showing the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1929 and 1930, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the year ended the 31st March, 1929, together with similar particulars for Scotland.* Treasury. (H.C. 17; price 4d.) (See page 11.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—*Statement of the principal measures taken by H.M. Government in connection with unemployment.* (Cmd. 3746; price 4d.) (See page 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.—*Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929. Part II. Unemployment Grants Committee: Report to August 30th, 1930.* (Cmd. 3744; price 3d.) (See page 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit.* U.I. Code 8B (formerly U.I. 440) Pamphlet 11/1930, November, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) *Exchange of notes between His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State and the Swiss Government respecting unemployment insurance.* Berne, November 3/4, 1930. Treaty Series No. 51 (1930). (Cmd. 3750; price 1d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1930.

## ADMIRALTY.

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

*Devonport: Rails and Fishplates:* The Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—*Portsmouth: Roofing Slates:* Davies Bros., Portsmouth.—*Yard Abroad: Bungalows:* Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

## (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Alternators, Motor and Spares:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Anchors, Stockless:** Wasteneys Smith & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Sunderland.—**Blankets:** Thos. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Boats, Motor:** Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle; Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes; A. Rutherford & Co., Birkenhead; R. J. Perkins, Ltd., Whitstable; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—**Brushes, Tooth:** W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cabinets, Ice:** Marco Refrigerators (1929), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cable, Chain:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Carpets, Rugs and Mats:** John Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Chamois Skins:** J. & T. Beaven, Ltd., Holt, Wilts; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham; C. Kirkham & Son, Ltd., Nottingham; The North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. J. Turney, Ltd., Stourbridge; Charles F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Compressors, Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough; Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Conveyor, Ash:** Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Couplings, Hose:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Crane, 4-Tons Jib, Electric:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cranes, two 10-tons, Portal Type:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Drawers, Winter:** Fraser, Frasers & Co., Kilmarnock.—**Drill, Brown:** Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—**Elements, Heating:** Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Motor-Boat:** Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford; Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton; J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Firehearth and Gear:** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Carron Company, Carron; W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Sheffield.—**Flour:** J. W. French & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London, E.C.—**Gear, Bow Cap:** Mactaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Herrings, Tinned:** Aberdeen Preserving Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Iron, Fire Bar:** Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lanterns, Masthead and Gear:** W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham; Telford Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathe, Combination Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Leggings, Web:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Linoleum and Cork Carpet:** Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Corticine Floor Covering Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Machine, Boring and Milling:**

Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Drilling and Keyway Cutting:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Oil, Linseed:** Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—**Pickles:** John Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; Purnell & Panter, Ltd., Bristol; Crosse & Blackwell (Manufacturing Co.), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pump, Dock, Centrifugal:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Sild, Tinned:** Norseland Canning Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Switches, Sockets, etc.:** Engineering and Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Torpedo Stores:** British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., Leicester; P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Pererborough; Monk Engineering Co., Ltd., Coventry; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Whitehead Torpedo Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trucks, One-Ton Morris:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**W.C.'s and Gear:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Wire, Copper, Aerial:** Fredk. Smith & Co., Manchester.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Aluminum Ingot:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Kinlochleven.—**Bedsteads, Camp:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alperston.—**Belts, M.G.:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—**Blinds and Fittings:** Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Boots, Ankle:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., S. Walker, Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Owen Smith, W. Lawrence, Ltd., J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boots, Gum:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Walton.—**Braid and Lace:** Firmin & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Brass Tubing:** E. M. Powell Bros., Birmingham.—**Buttons, Brass:** Firmin & Sons, Birmingham.—**Canvas, Khaki:** Jas. Stott (1929), Ltd., Oldham.—**Cap Comforters:** A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Cases, Wood:** Wenn, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Chassis and Cabs:** Garner Motors, Ltd., Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Cloth, Blue-Grey:** J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Conduits and Fittings:** Stella Conduit Co., Ltd., Bilston.—**Cooking Apparatus, Steam:** Carron Co., Falkirk.—**Copper Ingot:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Cylinders:** J. Robertson, Aberdeen.—**Desks, Children:** Educational Supply Assn., Ltd., Stevenage.—**Drawers, Cotton:** I. and R. Morley, Heanor.—**Drawers, Cellular, Short:** E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—**Drawers, Woollen:** I. and R. Morley, J. Haines & Co., Leicester.—**Fire-Engine Gear:** Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Gloves, Knitted:** J. Spencer & Sons, A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Grinding Wheels:** B. R. Rowland & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Gun Billets:** Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Hydro Extractors:** Manlove, Alliot & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Jackets, S.D.:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Jerseys, Pullover:** J. Haines & Co., I. and R. Morley, Leicester.—**Keepers, Steel:** Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Lapping Machine:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Fife Lino Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Manhole Covers and Frames:** Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Metal Tubing:** J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Netting, Mosquito:** Flersheim & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—**Petrol Storage Tanks and Pumps:** Oil Installations (1928), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pontoon Equipment:** Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Puttees:** Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot.—**Sandbags:** Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—**Serge, S.D.:** P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—**Shirts, Angola, Drab:** Jones, Evans & Co., Ltd., Newtown; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ticken:** W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Towels, Hand, Turkish:** W. R. Lee, Ltd., Heywood.—**Tyres and Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vests, Woollen:** I. and R. Morley, Leicester.—**Wall and Ceiling Board:** Patent Impermeable Millboard Co., Ltd., Sunbury Common; Limehouse Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.; London Plywood & Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Plaster Board, Ltd., Wallasey.—**Water Softening Mixture:** Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services:** Aldershot, Clayton Barracks, R.A.S.C. Offices and Transit Store; Farnborough, Pinehurst Barracks, Dining-Room, Cook House, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Larkhill, Conversion of Lecture Room, etc., into Staff Offices; Tidworth, Artificers' Work; Bulford, Single Officers' Quarters; Tidworth, Alterations to Bathhouse and Urinals; Tidworth, Provision of Bath Rooms for Married Families: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Aldershot and Ewshott, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Larkhill and Outstations, Artificers' Work: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Feltham, Barrack Block; Hilsa, R.A.O. Depot, Barrack Blocks and Alterations and Additions to Regimental Institute: W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., Byfleet. Shorncliffe, Risborough Barracks, Dining-Room: J. G. Parsons & Sons, Folkestone. Strensall Camp, Barrack Blocks: J. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., York. Aldershot, Louisberg Barracks, Bathhouses: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Leith Barracks, Repairs to Roads: Darroch Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Fort George, Inverness-shire, Alterations to Mens' Dining-Rooms: C. Young, Ardersier. Shorncliffe, Reconstruction of D.C.R.E.'s Office: G. Lewis & Son (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Colchester, Royal Artillery Barracks, Improvements to Married Quarters: G. A. Kenney & Sons, Ipswich. Weedon, Foremen's Quarters: Bosworth & Wakeford, Daventry. Woolwich Shrapnel Barracks, etc., Painting: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Painting: C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. Kingston Barracks, Alterations to Reception Station and Sergeants' Mess, etc.: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., Woolwich. Arborfield Cross, near Wokingham, Berks, Sanitary Annexes: W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., Byfleet. Netley and Winchester, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Gosport, Hilsa, Repairs and



Reconditioning of Roads, etc.: J. Tovell, Ltd., Colchester. Catterick Camp, Provision of Store for Reservists' Kit, R.A.S.C.: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, Co. Durham. Catterick Camp, Menin Lines, Company Offices and Stores, and Band and Drum Stores: G. L. Salkeld, Ferryhill. Catterick Camp, Renewal of Chimney Flashings to various buildings: Ruberoid Co., London, W.C. Lichfield, Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: F. Perks & Sons, Ltd., Long Eaton. Richmond, Yorks, Repairs to Roads and Parades: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Osbaldwick. Gravesend, Milton Barracks, Bathhouse: H. Goodsell, Maidstone. Chatham, Sanitary Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Ventris & King, Southend-on-Sea.

AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes.—**Aircraft and Spares:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft Engine Installation:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft Reconditioning:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Spares:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Short Bros. (Rochester and Bedford), Ltd., Rochester, Kent; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Boiler Enamel:** Houseman & Thompson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bombs, Practice:** Vosper & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Artificers Works (Duxford): A. Negers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge. Concrete Reservoir (Peterborough): J. Guttridge & Sons, Ltd., Peterborough.—**C.C. Gear Reservoirs:** A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton, Surrey; A. Kershaw & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Caps, Uniform:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engines, Aircraft:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Tests, etc.:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Drawings:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Exhaust System:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Modification:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Films, Camera:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—**Gyro Compass:** S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—**Jackets:** Milns, Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Marine Engine Spares:** Ferry Engine Co., Woolston, Southampton.—**Metal Windmills:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote.—**Morris Ambulances:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Tyres:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pantaloons:** Milns, Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Parachutes:** Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Pumps, Tyre:** British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Steam Roller:** Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Suits, Aviation:** Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—**Torpedo and Bomb Gear:** Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Transmitters:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves:** G.E.C., Ltd., London, W.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Aeroplanes:** The de Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Asbestos Cement Sheets:** Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Asphalt Spramex:** The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Blankets:** Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Brake Material:** Westinghouse Brake & S.S. Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Buoyage Material:** Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Cables:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Calico:** Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Car:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chassis:** Rootes, Ltd., London, W.—**Chemicals:** Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal:** T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Watts, Watts, & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Coke:** Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Colas:** Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cold Storage Plant:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Coupler Spares:** A. B. C. Coupler & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Crane:** H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Crushing Plant:** Bristowes Machinery, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Culverts:** Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Detonators:** Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drill:** E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Electric Light Plant:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Fencing:** Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Floodlight:** Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Furniture:** Heal & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Generating Plant:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Lifting Gear:** Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Locks:** Chubb & Son's Lock & Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Locomotives:** Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Locomotive Spares:** Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Locomotive Tyres:** English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lorry:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow, W.—**Medical Requisites:** Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Osnaburgh:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Paint:** Zocus Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pipes:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Poles:** J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Radium:** The Chemical Service Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Road Roller:** Agricultural & General Engineers, London, W.C.—**Sanitary Fittings:** Twyford, Ltd., Hanley.—**Seasoning Kiln Apparatus:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stationery:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Hammer:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Steel Beams:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Godown:** A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Steel Shelving:** Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral.—**Steelwork:** Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Switchgear:** Metropolitan Vickers E.E. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephones:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tools:** Emsco

Engineering Co., Ltd., St. Albans; V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Tractors:** Mercury Truck & Tractor Co., London, S.W.—**Tubes:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Wagons:** Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wall Brackets:** Unbreakable Pulley & Millgearing Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Weighbridges:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Carbons:** Swallow Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cardboards:** Wiggins Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—**Envelopes:** McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton.—**Ink, Duplicating:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey.—**Paper (of various descriptions):** Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Bitton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Pauls Cray; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals (John Allen & Sons), Ltd., Ivybridge.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 151 (1931), Scotland—The Edinburgh Gazette: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 251 (1931), Northern Ireland—Bookwork Printing: R. Carswell & Son, Ltd., Belfast. Group 333 (1931)—Printing Telephone Directories; Group 336 (1930)—Parliamentary Debates. Group 337 (1931)—Bookwork Printing: H.M.S.O. Press, Harrow and London, S.E. Group 334 (1931)—Bookwork Printing: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 2,000 Copies "Flags of all Nations": Adams & Harrison, Ltd., London, E.C. 1,500,000 Copies Census, Schedule A: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Tape:** J. & N. Philips & Co., Ltd., Tean.—**Typewriters:** Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester.

POST OFFICE.

**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing:** G.P.O. (South)—Wood Street, E.C.: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Conduits-Laying:** Barnhill-Wembley, N.E.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Brixton (Wiltshire Road): H. E. West, London, S.W. Orpington: Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Lee Green-Baring Road, S.E.: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Yeovil and Waltham Cross-Cheshunt: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Horsham and Hailsham: Bridgwater Bros., Ashted, Surrey. Freshwater and Seaview (Isle of Wight): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Ormeau (Belfast) and North Shields: Thornleys (Bolton), Ltd., Farnworth, near Bolton. Swindon and Norwich: Wm. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Reading (West), Scheme II: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Waltham Cross (Herts)—Enfield Lock (Middlesex): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Stepney, E. (Anthony Street and Walburgh Street) and Newington Butts (Southwark): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Germoe (Cornwall): Stephen Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Ravensbourne-Hayes Lane: Alex. Thomson & Co. (London) Ltd., London, W.C. New Cross-Commercial Road: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Manholes, Constructing:** Reliance Sub-Tandem: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** London Telephone Service (Cornwall House), Clerkenwell (London), National (London), Darlington, and Bayswater (London Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Bayswater: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Headingley (Leeds Area), Armley (Leeds Area), Chorlton-cum-Hardy (Manchester Area), Didsbury (Manchester Area), Rusholme (Manchester Area), Manchester Central, Manchester City, Manchester Auto-Manual and Manual Operating School, and Pendleton (Manchester Area), Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Pendleton: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Edinburgh Central and Abbeyhill (Edinburgh Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Abbeyhill: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, for Dynamotor. Selly Oak (Birmingham Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors for Selly Oak: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines, Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Colindale (London Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Colindale: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator Sets and Ringing Machines. Pritchett & Gold and E. P. S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment:** Fenny Stratford, Derby, Manchester, Liverpool, London (G.P.O. South), Leeds, Aberdeen, Jedburgh, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dundee and Glasgow: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Canterbury and Leicester: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

**Apparatus, Protective:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; The Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N. and N.W.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Arms, Wood:** British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.; Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Blocks, Wood:** A. Bailey, Stone.—**Cable:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,



Woolwich; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chains, Non-Skid**: R. Cadisch & Sons, London.—**Clothing, Oilskin**: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cloths, Mutton**: William C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Coils, Loading**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Woolwich.—**Condensers**: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Condenser and Electric Co., Romford.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; J. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Pipe and Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira.—**Finials for Telegraph Poles**: Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Fittings, Electric Light**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton; J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Galvanometers**: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Lead Seals**: R. P. Bannerman & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Motor Cycles**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper, Telegraph**: Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., Chartham and London, S.E.—**Pegs**: B. W. Johnson, Nailsworth.—**Pipe, Mild Steel**: John Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Poles, Telegraph**: Thomas Hay Wilson, Grangemouth.—**Rectifiers, Tungar**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Spindles**: Thomas William Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham; Charles Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Tricycles, Carrier**: S. A. Newman, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Troughing, Wood**: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Vans**: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Wire, Bronze**: F. Smith & Co., Salford; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Cadmium Copper**: F. Smith & Co., Salford; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Copper**: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Nevill Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

Church Stretton Post Office: Alterations and Additions: W. Pace, Shrewsbury.

#### H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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