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

### EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a decline in employment during October, the industries chiefly concerned being those which are most subject to seasonal variations. These included building, public works contracting, brick, pipe and tile making, artificial stone and cement manufacture, hat and cap manufacture, road transport, shipping service, entertainments and sports, and hotel and boarding house service. There was also some increase in unemployment in the rubber industry, in iron and steel manufacture, and in the wool textile and jute industries. In coal mining there was a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was an improvement, however, in the pottery, glass, tinplate, motor vehicle, and tailoring industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in dock, harbour, and river service.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 10·4 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 10·0\* at 23rd September, 1929, and 11·7 at 22nd October, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st October, 1929, was 8·2, as compared with 7·8\* at 23rd September, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·2, the same as in the previous month. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1929, was 11·5 and for females 7·5. At 23rd September, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 11·0\* and 7·3.\* The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th October, 1929, was approximately 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 30th September, 1929, it was 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women; and at 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during October resulted in an increase of £7,100 in the weekly full-time wages of about 161,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £1,400 in those of 18,400 workpeople.

Workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire had their wages increased by about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  or 2 per cent. on current rates, and there were increases in the wages of similar classes of workpeople in Lancashire and Scotland amounting to 1s. and 7d. per week in the case of men and women

respectively. Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands received an increase equivalent to about 2 per cent. on current rates. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included ironstone miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland, timeworkers employed in the electrical cable making industry, chain makers, and workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industries. There was a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour in the wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

During the ten completed months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £8,650 in the weekly full-time wages of 112,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £89,900 in those of about 920,000 workpeople. In the corresponding ten months of 1928, there were net increases of £20,650 in the weekly wages of 208,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £169,450 in those of 1,701,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of all 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 67 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 67 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 59, 56 and 59. The rise in the percentages since a month ago was mainly due to increased prices of eggs.

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, and accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 55. In addition, 15 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 21,700, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 190,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1929 was about 8,081,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 517,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,316,000 days and 117,000 workpeople, respectively.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).



## CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN 1923-1929.

THE number of persons who are insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 416 of this issue.

The total number of insured workers aged 16 to 64, inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1929, is estimated at 11,834,000 (including 134,000 insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries) as compared with 11,629,000 at July 1928, and 11,534,000 at July, 1927.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the estimated number insured at July, 1929, is 12,094,000, as compared with 11,881,500 at July, 1928, and 11,784,000 at July, 1927. It will be seen that there has been a substantially larger increase in the insured population in the year ended June, 1929, than in the previous year. In the six years July, 1923, to June, 1929, there has been an estimated increase in the numbers insured against unemployment of 8.4 per cent., or an average of 1.4 per cent. per annum. The rate of increase, however, has not been constant throughout this period, but has been influenced by two main factors, viz., the state of employment and the extent to which unemployed insured persons have maintained contact with the Employment Exchanges, and have, therefore, had their unemployment books renewed annually. If the numbers aged 16 to 64 insured at July, 1923, are represented by the index number 100 the corresponding figures for the ensuing six years are as follows:—

July 1924 ...	101.6	July 1927 ...	105.6
„ 1925 ...	103.5	„ 1928 ...	106.5
„ 1926 ...	104.8	„ 1929 ...	108.4

Between July, 1923, and July, 1925, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. Employment was better in 1924 than in any year between 1921 and 1927, and in addition certain changes in the administration of unemployment benefit came into operation in that year which tended to induce larger numbers of unemployed insured persons to maintain contact with the Employment Exchanges. Certain restrictions on the granting of benefit were reimposed in 1925, and remained in operation until April, 1928. This factor, together with the abnormal industrial conditions of 1926, are reflected in the slackening in the rate of increase in the insured population between 1926 and 1928. The available statistics tend to show that the heavier increase in the past year is due in some degree to the effect of the removal of restrictions on the granting of unemployment benefit which came into operation in April, 1928, and to the system under which, as from July, 1928, unemployed insured persons may avoid the accumulation of arrears of Health Insurance contributions by registering at Employment Exchanges as applicants for work. It is known that up to October, 1928, these two changes were responsible for the addition of about 65,000 persons to the numbers on the Registers of the Exchanges, and it is clear that a large proportion of this addition consists of individuals who otherwise might have dropped out of the statistics of the numbers insured.

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

A comparison between the estimated number of insured persons, at two or more dates, in any individual industry, shows the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

On the one hand there is in every industry a constant wastage due to deaths, emigration, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entry into business on their own account, through enlistment in the forces, through rises in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65, together with the transfer of individuals to some other industry. On the other hand, unless the industry is declining very rapidly there is a constant flow into it, consisting mainly of juveniles under 18, to replace such wastage or as the result of expansion in business or both. Some industries are also being recruited partly from other industries.

Figures are available from the estimates of the numbers insured made once a year, with regard to the *net* effect of these various influences. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment books furnish information with regard to the movement into insurable employment, within each industry, of persons who have not previously been within the scope of the scheme, and from these two series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the extent to which it has lost insured persons during the year. The loss so determined, however, does not represent for any industry the *gross* loss. It is the difference between the gross losses (including transfers to other industries) and the numbers, already insured, who have entered it *from* other industries. In industries which are rapidly expanding the last-mentioned transfers may, in fact, outweigh all the losses and may give on balance a further net addition to the number of new entrants into insurance. Statistics are not regularly compiled with regard to transfers of insured persons between one industry and another. For the past year they have been obtained specially in respect of the coal mining industry only, and are reproduced on page 396. The transfers in question can, of course, affect only the figures for individual industries. When the insured industries as a whole are considered, the transfers cancel out, and the

wastage figures represent the normal losses through individuals passing out of insurance.

The effect of the influences indicated above is, so far as practicable, set out in the Table on page 393. Percentages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in certain industry groups at July, 1928, have been worked, for males and females separately, and for males and females together in respect of (a) the number of new entrants into insurance between July, 1928, and June, 1929, inclusive (cols. 3, 7 and 11), and (b) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1929 (cols. 5, 9 and 13). The figures in cols. 4, 8 and 12 show the effect of normal wastage, increased or offset, as the case may be, by the net number of transfers to or from other industries. They represent the difference between the index number for July, 1928 (100), after increase by the percentage addition for new entrants, and the index number for July, 1929.

The figures relate to Great Britain and do not include Northern Ireland. Corresponding statistics for the years July, 1925,—June, 1926, July, 1926,—June, 1927, and July, 1927,—June, 1928, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1926, 1927 and 1928 respectively.

Gas, water and electricity supply and railway service have been omitted from the Table on the ground that in the case of the former group the figures are influenced by the grant of certificates of exception from unemployment insurance, while in the case of railway service the figures do not include workers on the permanent staff, and are therefore unreliable as a measure of expansion or contraction. The rest of the insured industries have been arranged into 54 groups.

In the year July, 1928,—June, 1929, there were net increases in the number of insured workers in 47 industry groups out of 54 compared with increases in 32 in 1927-28 and 33 in 1926-27.

The remaining seven industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers insured in 1928-29, are:—

Industry.	Percentage Decrease.	Industry.	Percentage Decrease.
Coal mining ...	3.7	Tinplate manufacture ...	2.4
Vehicles, other than motors, cycles and aircraft	3.5	Woollen and worsted ...	1.6
Watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc. ...	2.9	Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. ...	0.6
		National Government ...	5.0

In seven of the 47 industries which show a net expansion during the year there has been absorption of workers from other industries to such an extent as to offset completely their own natural losses. They are as follows:

Industry.	Percentage Increase in Numbers Insured in 1928-29.	Industry	Percentage Increase in Numbers Insured in 1928-29.
Coke oven and by-product works ...	16.4	Road transport, etc. ...	5.8
Musical instruments ...	8.4	Marine engineering ...	5.6
Local Government ...	7.4	Non-ferrous metals manufacture ...	4.0
Glass trades ...	6.6		

The other industries in which the increase during 1928-29 was above the average include: mining and quarrying other than coal mining; artificial stone and cement manufacture; pottery; electrical engineering; constructional engineering; motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft; electrical wiring, cables and electric lamps; miscellaneous metal trades; silk and artificial silk; hosiery; drink and tobacco; furniture making, upholstering, etc.; the printing and paper trades; rubber; distributive trades; commerce, banking, insurance and finance; and hotel, boarding house and laundry services. Among these industries the numbers of new entrants into insurance have been particularly high in electrical engineering; electrical wiring, cables and electric lamps; miscellaneous metal trades; silk and artificial silk; hosiery; furniture making; printing and paper trades; distributive trades; and hotel, boarding house and laundry services. These are industries which largely attract juvenile labour. On the other hand it is clear that there have been transfers of persons already insured from other industries into mining and quarrying, other than coal mining; coke oven and by-product works; artificial stone and cement manufacture; pottery; glass; chemicals, paints, oils, etc.; metal manufacture other than iron, steel and tinplate; marine and constructional engineering; motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft; the electrical trades; silk and artificial silk; hosiery; tailoring; building; rubber; musical instruments; road transport; and hotel, boarding house and laundry services.

It will be seen from the Table on page 393 that these transfers have probably come mainly from coal mining; tin plate manufacture (doubtless as the result of the system for the control of output); vehicle manufacture other than motors, cycles and aircraft; watches, clocks, plate and jewellery; the woollen and worsted industry; and boot and shoe manufacture.

The figures for the distributive trades again illustrate the abnormal change in personnel which occurs in that industry. It has the highest percentage for new entrants among males, and also a high rate of wastage. Among females the change of personnel is greatest in hotel, club and boarding-house service.



TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1929, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1928, TO JUNE, 1929, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1928.

INDUSTRY.	MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.			
	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1929.	New Entrants July, 1928, to June, 1929. Per cent.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. Per cent.	Number Insured at July, 1929, as a Percentage of July, 1928, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1929.	New Entrants July, 1928, to June, 1929. Per cent.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. Per cent.	Number Insured at July, 1929, as a Percentage of July, 1928, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1929.	New Entrants July, 1928, to June, 1929. Per cent.	Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. Per cent.	Number Insured at July, 1929, as a Percentage of July, 1928, Number.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
<b>Mining :</b>												
Coal Mining ... ..	1,069,080	2.7	- 6.3	96.4	5,530	7.5	-17.0	90.5	1,074,610	2.7	- 6.4	96.3
Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	102,160	3.8	- 1.2	102.6	2,210	13.7	-13.2	100.5	104,370	4.0	- 1.4	102.6
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	11,860	1.4	+14.5	115.9	160	17.0	+43.0	160.0	12,020	1.5	+14.9	116.4
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ... ..	33,880	3.3	- 0.4	102.9	2,500	8.8	+ 0.4	109.2	36,380	3.7	- 0.3	103.4
<b>Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..</b>	73,970	4.9	- 3.7	101.2	6,890	8.6	- 9.9	98.7	80,860	5.2	- 4.2	101.0
<b>Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..</b>	34,770	4.6	+ 0.3	104.9	39,020	8.1	- 4.3	103.8	73,790	6.5	- 2.2	104.3
<b>Glass Trades ... ..</b>	36,770	4.3	+ 0.5	104.8	8,130	14.5	+ 1.3	115.8	44,900	6.0	+ 0.6	106.6
<b>Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ... ..</b>	163,770	3.2	- 1.4	101.8	53,740	9.7	- 9.3	100.4	217,510	4.9	- 3.4	101.5
<b>Metal Manufacture :</b>												
Pig Iron, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. ... ..	196,310	2.5	- 2.4	100.1	4,460	10.0	-11.1	98.9	200,770	2.6	- 2.5	100.1
Tin Plates... ..	27,620	4.7	- 6.9	97.8	3,660	12.8	-16.7	96.1	31,280	5.6	- 8.0	97.6
Other Metals ... ..	83,190	2.5	+ 1.9	104.4	8,320	8.6	- 9.0	99.6	91,510	3.1	+ 0.9	104.0
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>												
General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	532,560	4.7	- 4.2	100.5	47,240	11.0	- 6.9	104.1	579,800	5.2	- 4.4	100.8
Electrical Engineering ... ..	65,350	6.1	- 1.2	104.9	18,620	10.6	- 2.2	108.4	83,970	7.1	- 1.4	105.7
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	52,100	2.5	+ 4.2	106.7	920	3.3	-35.7	67.6	53,020	2.5	+ 3.1	105.6
Constructional Engineering ... ..	27,120	3.3	+ 0.5	103.8	1,060	5.7	-11.9	93.8	28,180	3.4	...	103.4
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	218,650	5.6	- 1.0	104.6	24,580	9.2	- 4.1	105.1	243,230	6.0	- 1.4	104.6
Other Vehicles ... ..	68,710	3.4	- 7.2	96.2	4,030	8.0	- 5.5	102.5	72,740	3.6	- 7.1	96.5
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...</b>	189,630	3.5	- 2.8	100.7	2,850	6.1	-13.3	92.8	192,480	3.5	- 2.9	100.6
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	79,940	4.5	- 4.1	100.4	8,470	8.4	- 6.1	102.3	88,410	4.9	- 4.4	100.5
Electrical Wiring, Electrical Cables and Lamps ... ..	72,460	9.1	- 2.4	106.7	37,840	16.6	- 3.4	113.2	110,300	11.6	- 2.7	108.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	21,890	4.1	-10.0	94.1	19,540	6.5	- 5.7	100.8	41,430	5.2	- 8.1	97.1
Other Metal Industries ... ..	180,650	6.0	- 3.2	102.8	105,650	11.0	- 5.9	105.1	286,300	7.8	- 4.1	103.7
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ... ..	200,610	4.2	- 2.8	101.4	353,890	4.8	- 5.4	99.4	554,500	4.6	- 4.5	100.1
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	95,410	4.1	- 6.4	97.7	142,250	5.6	- 6.7	98.9	237,660	5.0	- 6.6	98.4
Silk (including Artificial Silk) ... ..	32,320	3.5	+ 1.4	104.9	41,160	12.6	- 6.9	105.7	73,480	8.6	- 3.3	105.3
Hosiery ... ..	22,060	5.2	- 1.5	103.7	83,180	8.4	- 5.7	102.7	105,240	7.7	- 4.8	102.9
Other Textile Industries ... ..	51,750	5.2	- 6.2	99.0	102,430	9.0	- 6.9	102.1	154,180	7.7	- 6.7	101.0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.... ..	78,400	2.9	- 2.6	100.3	28,760	7.0	-10.3	96.7	107,160	4.0	- 4.6	99.4
<b>Leather and Leather Goods ... ..</b>	43,660	4.9	- 6.1	98.8	23,460	10.8	- 7.4	103.4	67,120	6.9	- 6.5	100.4
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ... ..	67,380	5.8	- 1.6	104.2	127,440	9.4	-11.4	98.0	194,820	8.2	- 8.1	100.1
Other Dress Industries ... ..	41,230	5.2	- 2.9	102.3	185,780	11.2	-10.5	100.7	227,010	10.1	- 9.1	101.0
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	82,990	4.9	- 5.1	99.8	51,140	7.4	- 5.7	101.7	134,130	5.8	- 5.3	100.5
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	85,220	5.8	- 6.9	98.9	54,220	12.2	- 9.7	102.5	139,440	8.2	- 7.9	100.3
Other Food Industries ... ..	105,130	3.4	- 2.3	101.1	105,800	11.5	-11.3	100.2	210,930	7.5	- 6.9	100.6
Drink, Tobacco, etc. ... ..	96,880	3.0	- 2.2	100.8	53,950	8.3	- 2.9	105.4	150,830	4.8	- 2.4	102.4
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ... ..	97,190	8.4	- 4.0	104.4	21,690	11.7	- 8.2	103.5	118,880	9.0	- 4.8	104.2
Other Woodworking ... ..	82,860	6.2	- 4.1	102.1	10,100	10.7	-10.7	100.0	92,960	6.7	- 4.8	101.9
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc.... ..	66,840	4.0	- 3.0	101.0	57,270	11.8	- 4.2	107.6	124,110	7.5	- 3.6	103.9
Printing, Publishing and Book-binding ... ..	166,270	6.2	- 3.0	103.2	91,170	11.2	- 8.6	102.6	257,440	8.0	- 5.0	103.0
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>												
Building ... ..	801,560	4.2	- 3.2	101.0	9,060	10.2	- 7.1	103.1	810,620	4.3	- 3.2	101.1
Public Works Contracting, etc....	157,190	6.2	- 4.4	101.8	1,240	8.2	+ 0.6	108.8	158,430	6.2	- 4.4	101.8
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ... ..	38,880	4.0	+ 1.9	105.9	26,300	9.6	- 7.6	102.0	65,180	6.3	- 2.0	104.3
Musical Instruments ... ..	21,360	5.4	+ 0.3	105.7	6,970	11.7	+ 5.9	117.6	28,330	6.9	+ 1.5	108.4
Other Manufacturing Industries ... ..	40,050	6.2	- 2.2	104.0	22,560	10.7	- 5.6	105.1	62,610	7.8	- 3.4	104.4
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Shipping Service and Fishing ... ..	158,540	4.7	- 3.3	101.4	6,980	9.0	-12.7	96.3	165,520	4.9	- 3.8	101.1
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	165,430	1.0	- 0.8	100.2	2,320	7.5	- 5.3	102.2	167,750	1.1	- 0.9	100.2
Other Transport, Communication and Storage ... ..	333,210	3.8	+ 1.9	105.7	15,790	11.5	- 4.6	106.9	349,000	4.2	+ 1.6	105.8
<b>Distributive Trades ... ..</b>	993,360	10.2	- 6.0	104.2	652,710	14.2	-10.4	103.8	1,646,070	11.8	- 7.8	104.0
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..</b>	151,740	5.2	- 1.7	103.5	73,140	6.8	- 4.6	102.2	224,880	5.7	- 2.6	103.1
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ... ..	94,750	5.5	-10.4	95.1	20,870	15.9	-21.1	94.8	115,620	7.4	-12.4	95.0
Local Government ... ..	248,360	3.5	+ 4.4	107.9	19,510	11.8	-10.3	101.5	267,870	4.2	+ 3.2	107.4
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services... ..	119,110	6.7	- 1.0	105.7	210,150	24.2	-18.1	106.1	329,260	17.9	-12.0	105.9
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ... ..	27,410	8.3	+ 1.1	109.4	105,460	12.8	- 9.8	103.0	132,870	11.9	- 7.7	104.2
Other Industries and Services ... ..	203,590	6.8	- 3.3	103.5	111,360	18.2	-13.4	104.8	314,950	10.8	- 6.9	103.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES...</b>	8,597,300	4.9	- 3.4	101.5	3,236,700	11.4	- 9.0	102.4	11,834,000	6.7	- 4.9	101.8



## RELATIVE FIGURES FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

A comparison of the percentages of new entrants into insurance, annual wastage, and the resulting net growth of the numbers in insurance, for all industries taken together for the past four years is of interest. The figures are given in the following Table :—

Year.	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.			Wastage. Per cent.			Net Increase. Per cent.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
1925-26 ...	5.5	12.3	7.3	-4.0	-11.6	-6.0	+1.5	+0.7	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.1	11.5	6.8	-4.4	-10.3	-5.9	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
1927-28 ...	5.0	11.8	6.8	-4.5	-10.1	-6.0	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8
1928-29 ...	4.9	11.4	6.7	-3.4	-9.0	-4.9	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8

It will be seen that both among males and females there has been a decline in the percentages for new entrants, but the decline is relatively greater among females. On the other hand the rate of wastage among both sexes has also fallen in the past year, but in a much greater degree among males than among females. When it is remembered that 1928-29 is the first year in which the cessation of insurability upon reaching age 65 has been fully in operation it will be seen that the increase in the number insured must be due largely to the retention within the scheme of a number of individuals who would ordinarily have passed out of it before reaching age 65. This is doubtless due, in part at least, to the legislative and administrative changes referred to on page 392 and in part to the improvement in employment. During 1929 the statistics of unemployment among insured persons have exhibited, on the whole, the normal seasonal characteristics. The numbers unemployed have, it is true, been greater than the corresponding figures for 1927, but since the end of May they have been definitely lower than those for 1928, and the increase in the numbers in employment over a year ago has been greater than the increase in the total numbers insured.

The figures in the foregoing Table again illustrate the fact that there is a much more rapid change of personnel among insured women in industry than among insured men, but there is further evidence of

the tendency observed last year for the average period during which a woman is within the scheme of unemployment insurance to increase.

The rate of increase in the total numbers of insured females is again seen to exceed the corresponding rate for males, but this tendency has not been uniform over all industries. Among the industries in which appreciable numbers of women are employed it will be seen from the Table on page 393 that in the following instances there has been an increase in the number of insured males concurrently with a decrease in the number of insured females, viz.:—brick, tile, etc., making; non-ferrous metal manufacture; cotton; textile bleaching printing, dyeing, etc.; tailoring; and shipping service and fishing.

In the following groups the rate of increase among males has been greater than the rate of increase among females, viz.:—pottery, earthenware, etc.; chemicals, paints, oils, etc.; hosiery; dress industries, other than tailoring; miscellaneous food industries; furniture making, and other woodworking trades; printing, publishing and book-binding; rubber; distributive trades; commerce, banking, insurance and finance; and laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning.

On the other hand the rate of increase in the numbers of insured females has been greater than the corresponding rate for males (or has coincided with an actual decrease in the number of males) in the following instances:—glass trades; general engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding; electrical engineering; motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft; general ironfounding; electrical wiring, cables and electric lamps; watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; miscellaneous metal industries; silk and artificial silk; miscellaneous textile industries; leather trades; boot and shoe manufacture; baking industries; drink and tobacco; paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc.; and musical instruments.

## CHANGES, 1923 TO 1929.

The following Table indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred, over the period of six years 1923 to 1929, in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the various industries. In the first part of the Table figures are given for the industries in which the numbers insured have increased and in the second part for the industries in which the numbers have decreased. The industries are arranged in descending order of degree of increase.

TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1929, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Numbers.* July 1923, = 100. (Ages 16 and over for years 1923-1927, with comparative figures for ages 16 to 64 in 1928 and 1929).					
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.
(A) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH INCREASES HAVE OCCURRED.											
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	37,300	55,070	53,580	70,270	73,860	111.2	124.8	136.2	147.6	193.6	203.4
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	10,540	17,050	16,390	16,650	17,430	111.8	129.1	155.4	161.8	164.4	172.1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	5,640	7,640	7,350	8,000	8,740	101.2	133.2	125.0	135.5	147.5	161.1
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus...	17,550	24,240	23,550	24,120	26,350	112.2	118.2	126.8	138.1	141.4	154.5
Musical Instruments ...	19,600	24,750	23,920	26,180	28,390	101.9	110.6	124.6	126.3	138.3	149.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	108,240	134,520	130,960	141,390	154,740	109.6	110.8	118.7	124.2	134.1	146.8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	11,900	14,810	14,310	15,530	16,610	107.7	106.8	117.6	124.4	135.0	144.4
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead ...	13,570	18,720	18,090	18,630	18,910	121.3	121.8	126.7	138.0	142.1	144.2
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ...	61,200	87,160	82,580	81,140	81,990	114.7	127.9	134.9	142.4	140.0	141.4
Electrical Engineering ...	60,960	79,300	77,800	79,770	84,430	117.0	124.6	125.4	130.1	133.3	141.2
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	31,930	43,060	41,230	41,250	42,690	112.5	121.6	128.8	134.8	134.8	139.6
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	7,890	11,160	10,700	10,650	10,480	130.4	134.8	137.0	141.4	140.7	138.5
Distributive Trades...	1,253,980	1,581,070	1,552,730	1,613,790	1,679,090	108.1	116.8	120.8	126.1	131.0	136.4
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ...	4,680	5,340	5,180	5,690	6,170	120.1	104.5	114.1	114.1	125.3	135.9
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,720	5,770	5,640	5,970	6,240	96.8	101.7	108.2	122.2	129.3	135.2
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	127,940	169,300	162,410	160,030	164,430	104.5	117.3	130.0	132.4	130.4	134.0
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	94,090	114,480	110,020	115,410	120,340	103.7	108.4	114.8	121.7	127.7	133.1
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps ...	72,120	84,510	83,730	86,180	93,970	103.9	112.9	121.3	117.2	120.6	131.6
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ...	258,960	312,590	306,590	314,820	333,700	108.0	115.7	115.4	120.7	124.0	131.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ...	12,610	15,370	14,730	14,860	15,860	107.3	114.6	120.5	121.9	123.0	131.2
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	191,830	232,860	230,130	234,830	245,410	106.1	111.6	116.6	121.4	123.9	129.5
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	106,780	126,650	124,250	129,570	135,030	106.0	110.2	114.8	118.6	123.6	128.9
Road Transport not separately specified...	148,900	172,460	168,080	176,360	182,570	101.6	106.7	109.5	115.8	121.5	125.8
Entertainments and Sports ...	60,050	67,810	66,560	68,410	73,960	109.0	110.6	110.4	112.9	116.0	125.4
Constructional Engineering ...	23,230	27,460	26,790	27,290	28,240	103.2	111.4	116.7	118.2	120.4	124.6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,390	19,600	18,810	19,000	19,480	97.3	110.9	115.0	119.6	120.8	123.8
Local Government ...	241,760	263,880	244,850	255,410	274,050	100.3	106.4	107.8	109.1	113.8	122.1
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	66,610	74,910	74,500	77,060	80,530	108.9	111.1	109.2	112.5	116.3	121.6
Building ...	716,020	847,860	807,210	816,560	825,980	101.4	106.0	112.4	118.4	119.8	121.2
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	24,820	28,120	27,450	27,730	29,100	109.1	111.2	113.1	113.3	114.5	120.1
Hosiery ...	89,880	101,190	99,510	102,870	105,780	104.6	108.5	108.3	112.6	116.4	119.7
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	164,760	187,020	182,890	183,400	191,370	107.0	109.2	112.5	113.5	113.8	118.8
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	12,070	14,260	13,750	13,650	13,780	117.4	113.0	121.7	118.2	117.4	118.4
Brushes and Brooms ...	8,830	10,600	10,310	10,840	10,160	111.6	116.2	121.4	120.0	126.2	118.2
Industries and Services not separately specified	107,660	123,800	122,120	123,180	125,330	103.6	108.6	115.1	115.0	116.0	118.0
Food Industries not separately specified...	96,800	111,240	108,560	108,110	111,110	111.1	117.7	118.0	114.9	114.4	117.6
Rubber ...	57,080	59,920	58,430	62,650	65,310	102.5	105.4	105.0	105.0	112.6	117.4
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	227,920	256,690	250,380	253,640	261,130	105.5	106.9	109.9	112.6	114.0	117.4
Fishing ...	24,760	28,460	27,550	27,800	27,680	106.2	110.6	113.2	115.0	116.0	115.6
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	29,990	35,090	34,220	32,500	33,540	105.2	112.6	116.8	117.0	111.1	114.7
Professional Services ...	108,590	116,710	114,560	116,930	121,730	101.5	105.1	107.5	107.5	109.8	114.2
Shipping Service ...	127,240	142,270	140,190	139,220	141,420	99.3	108.5	110.7	111.8	111.0	112.8
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,120	5,710	5,480	5,630	5,470	97.7	104.9	103.9	111.5	114.6	111.3
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ...	50,700	56,120	54,150	56,370	54,210	102.7	109.6	110.0	110.7	115.2	110.8
Drink Industries ...	100,290	111,750	109,100	107,320	108,530	108.2	112.1	110.2	111.4	109.6	110.8
Stove, Grate, Pipe etc. and General Ironfounding	84,660	89,370	84,840	88,280	88,750	96.6	100.3	105.9	105.6	109.9	110.5
Glass Bottles ...	16,290	18,340	17,680	17,400	17,320	111.6	116.2	110.2	112.6	110.8	110.3
Tin Plates ...	29,920	32,230	30,770	32,040	31,280	97.8	94.2	106.1	107.8	112.3	109.6
Tailoring ...	186,460	200,970	197,980	198,880	199,550	102.3	105.4	104.5	107.8	108.3	108.6
Grain Milling ...	28,960	31,230	29,360	28,810	29,540	108.7	107.3	108.6	107.8	105.8	108.5
Textile Industries not separately specified	42,910	44,020	43,290	44,590	45,480	102.2	105.2	103.6	102.6	105.7	107.8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	72,060	72,530	69,900	70,890	73,930	102.2	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.1	106.5
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites ...	12,120	11,750	11,460	11,710	12,560	91.8	90.8	93.7	97.0	99.1	106.3
Sawmilling and Machine Woodwork ...	57,720	59,190	56,330	57,030	58,320	100.1	98.7	100.6	102.6	103.9	106.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery...	55,070	56,380	55,980	55,640	58,010	100.7	99.4	103.1	102.4	101.8	106.1

\* See note \* on next page.



Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Numbers.* July, 1923 = 100 (Ages 16 and over for years 1923-1927, with comparative figures for ages 16 to 64 in 1928 and 1929).					
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	114,950	120,960	115,330	116,670	116,230	105.0	102.8	102.7	105.2	106.5	106.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	69,490	78,450	77,470	74,700	72,410	106.0	110.8	110.0	112.9	108.9	105.6
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	44,560	43,380	42,790	44,050	46,080	99.0	97.7	99.3	97.4	100.3	104.9
Chemicals ...	104,010	95,420	92,600	100,300	105,890	94.4	92.7	90.4	91.7	99.3	104.9
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ...	34,320	33,480	32,940	34,070	35,300	99.7	99.5	99.8	97.5	100.8	104.5
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	12,710	13,200	12,750	12,500	12,760	99.7	107.4	102.4	103.8	101.8	103.9
Paper and Paper Board ...	55,570	54,960	52,810	53,450	55,230	99.5	98.2	99.9	98.9	100.1	103.4
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	27,580	25,370	24,950	24,770	27,640	97.5	94.4	96.0	92.0	91.3	101.9
Commerce, Banking Insurance and Finance...	226,660	222,820	221,550	221,670	228,590	99.8	97.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	101.4
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc...	77,510	80,080	76,620	76,210	75,170	102.9	103.1	102.9	103.3	102.8	101.4
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	41,190	41,680	41,360	41,830	41,370	103.4	103.2	98.0	101.2	102.4	101.2
Carpets ...	25,380	24,780	24,380	24,400	25,270	107.0	102.7	102.4	97.6	97.7	101.1
Explosives ...	18,790	18,960	18,350	20,050	18,390	101.5	97.7	98.0	100.9	110.2	101.1
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	42,020	40,610	38,940	37,590	40,530	95.3	99.6	100.3	96.6	93.2	100.5
Linen ...	81,770	85,130	82,860	81,210	79,560	101.7	105.8	109.5	104.1	102.0	100.0
Jute ...	41,000	39,900	38,400	39,630	39,490	100.6	103.0	101.5	97.3	100.4	100.0
Total of above Industries ...	6,627,180	7,663,540	7,453,010	7,635,030	7,889,770	104.6	109.4	112.5	115.6	118.4	122.3

## (B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

Cotton ...	567,650	570,110	562,130	553,970	554,790	100.9	101.0	101.3	100.4	99.0	99.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	173,040	171,190	163,170	163,180	162,030	99.0	102.6	106.3	98.9	98.9	98.2
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	19,930	19,530	19,020	18,770	19,010	104.3	106.3	99.8	98.0	96.7	98.0
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	141,890	141,740	138,010	134,530	135,250	101.0	101.7	102.4	99.9	97.4	97.9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	24,160	22,900	21,770	23,110	22,300	101.4	102.2	103.1	94.8	100.6	97.1
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	190,870	180,760	170,570	170,860	171,220	102.2	99.8	98.6	94.7	94.9	95.1
Woollen and Worsted ...	269,420	249,180	239,800	242,590	239,030	97.1	95.1	94.1	92.5	93.6	92.2
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	159,890	147,060	144,750	144,450	144,770	91.4	89.0	91.3	92.0	91.8	92.0
General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	666,950	600,390	577,920	582,130	586,750	94.2	93.5	91.8	90.0	90.7	91.4
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	65,540	57,130	55,970	55,030	58,450	100.6	93.4	88.6	87.2	85.8	91.1
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods ...	29,170	26,630	26,080	25,280	25,980	96.1	91.5	91.7	91.3	88.5	91.0
Coal Mining ...	1,243,580	1,198,990	1,164,380	1,115,910	1,074,710	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.5	89.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	32,460	29,630	28,760	27,730	28,060	92.9	93.5	95.5	91.3	88.0	89.1
Dress Making and Millinery ...	117,160	105,740	104,960	105,320	103,400	92.0	90.9	91.6	90.3	90.6	88.9
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ...	210,960	194,520	187,990	178,540	178,720	98.0	93.9	91.2	92.2	87.6	87.7
Woodworking not separately specified ...	27,410	24,300	23,520	23,090	23,220	97.3	93.3	91.3	88.6	87.0	87.5
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ...	29,720	25,910	25,340	25,300	25,360	92.8	91.8	88.1	87.2	87.1	87.3
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	49,380	44,970	43,820	42,860	41,680	97.0	91.4	92.0	91.1	89.1	86.7
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	32,770	27,550	26,990	27,010	27,440	91.5	86.8	86.2	84.1	84.1	85.5
Lace ...	21,220	18,170	17,310	17,120	16,920	95.9	91.9	89.0	85.6	84.7	83.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	15,000	11,800	11,300	10,330	12,020	90.7	77.5	77.7	78.7	71.9	83.7
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	28,900	24,920	23,360	22,160	22,070	104.2	88.3	84.2	86.2	81.8	81.4
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ...	19,460	14,870	14,250	14,590	14,970	87.5	82.6	78.6	76.4	78.2	80.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	269,970	216,030	208,480	202,430	204,500	94.2	89.0	82.6	80.0	77.7	78.5
Railway Service (Non-Permanent Workers) ...	190,210	148,660	144,280	140,350	138,390	90.8	88.0	84.1	78.2	76.0	75.0
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	26,340	18,970	18,200	18,080	18,450	88.5	87.5	80.9	72.0	71.5	73.0
Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	28,100	20,870	20,270	19,550	18,880	89.1	88.3	78.0	74.2	71.6	69.1
National Government ...	181,170	136,490	130,870	125,540	118,840	88.5	87.1	83.8	75.3	72.2	68.4
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	26,300	18,450	17,720	16,660	17,020	83.8	79.2	74.1	70.1	65.9	67.3
Total of above Industries ...	4,858,620	4,467,460	4,330,990	4,246,470	4,204,230	97.4	95.6	94.3	92.0	90.2	89.3
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	11,485,800	12,131,000	11,784,000	11,881,500	12,094,000	101.6	103.5	104.8	105.6	106.5	108.4

The foregoing Table includes 71 industries in which increases have occurred and 29 in which there have been decreases. At July 1929 the 71 industries referred to included 65.2 per cent. of the total insured population.

The silk and artificial silk industry again heads the list with an increase of 103.4 per cent. over 1923, but the rate of increase in this industry slackened considerably in 1928-29. In the cotton textile industry during the same period the numbers have declined by 0.9 per cent., and in woollen and worsted by 7.8 per cent. These two industries together, however, still include 793,820 insured workpeople as compared with 73,860 in silk and artificial silk.

The industries with the greatest rate of increase in 1928-29 were:—heating and ventilating apparatus; scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus; tramway and omnibus service; musical instruments; glass manufacture (other than bottles and scientific glass); and electrical cables, lamps, etc.

Many of the industries with the highest rates of increase are mainly concerned in production or services for home consumption, while the industries with the greatest rate of decline include the heavy industries, in which there has been a high rate of unemployment for some years, together with other important export trades.

It will be seen that in some of the industries included in Section B of the Table, although there is still a net decline as compared with 1923, yet there has been some recovery during 1928-29. The more important examples are marine engineering; coke oven and by-product works; iron-ore and ironstone mining and quarrying; and general engineering. In the two last-mentioned industries the recovery has continued over the past two years. In pig-iron manufacture the decrease in the number of insured workpeople has continued over the last two years, but in steel melting, etc., the decline was arrested during 1928-29. There has also been a slight recovery in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, due no doubt to the recent improvement in employment in that industry. Among some of the industries which nevertheless show an increase as compared with 1923 there has been contraction in one or more of recent years. Examples of this tendency include the linen and jute textile industries; explosives manufacture; leather tanning and dressing; and oil, grease, glue, soap, etc., manufacture. On the other hand the expansion in the chemicals industry has continued

since 1926, when the numbers insured were only 90.4 per cent. of the figures for 1923. The corresponding percentage figure for 1929 is 104.9. Other examples of a similar recovery after a decline include toys, games and sports requisites; tobacco; hat and cap manufacture; paper and paper board; and glass manufacture (exclusive of glass bottles and scientific glass). The numbers in the last-mentioned industry increased by over 11 per cent. in 1928-29.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population who were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1929. These are as follows:—

Industry Group.	Percentages of total number insured at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.
Fishing and Shipping ...	1.3	1.4
Mining and Coke Ovens ...	11.9	9.9
Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding) ...	19.2	17.6
Pottery and Glass ...	1.0	1.0
Chemicals ...	1.8	1.8
Textiles ...	11.4	10.9
Leather Trades ...	0.6	0.6
Clothing ...	5.0	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4.4	4.2
Woodworking and Paper ...	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Stone, Cement, etc. ...	8.1	9.2
Gas, Water and Electricity ...	1.5	1.3
Transport and Communication (except Shipping) ...	5.8	5.5
Distributive ...	10.9	13.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	2.0	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services ...	10.4	11.0
Totals ...	100.0	100.0

The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is of course mainly accounted for by the coal mining industry. The metal and textile industries also include a lower proportion of the total insured population; while the building trade, public works contracting and their ancillary industries, together with the distributive trades, have had corresponding increases.

\* For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 and 1929 the figures relate only to persons aged 16 to 64. Although the figures for earlier years have been calculated in respect of persons aged 16 and over, the whole series is for practical purposes sufficiently comparable throughout.



*Coal Mining.*—In view of the importance and special situation of the coal-mining industry, a more detailed analysis may usefully be given. The decrease in numbers which first appeared in 1925 continued during 1928-29. Since July, 1924, the numbers in this industry in Great Britain have declined from 101·3 per cent. of the 1923 figure to 89·1 per cent., and in the last two years there has been a net decrease of 89,580 in the numbers of insured workpeople in the industry (48,440 in 1927-28 and 41,140 in 1928-29).

During the same period the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 1,011,906 at 25th June, 1927, to 934,181 at 24th June, 1929, that is by 77,725. The difference between this figure and the decline in the total numbers of insured workers is accounted for by the drop in the numbers unemployed between the two dates.

The new entrants into insurance during the year 1928-29 in coal mining numbered 30,667 (of whom 29,243 were juveniles aged 16 and 17) and 8,480 persons transferred thereto from other industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July 1928 and June 1929 must therefore have numbered not less than 80,287 (or 7·2 per cent. of the numbers insured at July 1928). The corresponding figure for 1927-28 was 91,005 and for 1926-27 it was 86,246.

It is worthy of note that there has been a steady decline in the number of new entrants into insurance in this industry during the past few years, both in the case of juveniles and of those over 18 years of age.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is given in the Table in the next column, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on the unemployment books exchanged in July to September:—

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	9,424	2,628	6,796
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	2,391	563	1,828
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	2,347	688	1,659
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding ...	2,045	575	1,470
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...	1,328	213	1,115
Brick, tile, etc. making ...	1,230	622	608
Mining (other than coal-mining) ...	1,077	237	840
Hotel and laundry services ...	1,051	110	941
Construction and repair of vehicles ...	815	190	625
Textile industries ...	787	380	407
Shipbuilding ...	537	91	446
Food, drink and tobacco ...	424	93	331
Rubber and leather trades ...	419	26	393
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ...	273	103	170
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	178	42	136
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) ...	115	33	82
Commerce and finance ...	41	15	26
Other industries and services ...	6,300	1,871	4,429
Totals ...	30,782	8,480	22,302

The degree of change in this industry during the past six years has not been uniform throughout all the districts. In Kent there has been a steady and rapid increase since 1926, but the numbers in that coalfield are still comparatively small, representing only 0·4 per cent. of the total in the industry. In Warwickshire the numbers increased slightly during 1928-29, but in every other district (including Yorkshire) they declined.

The decline since 1924 has been continuous in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffs, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, and Wales and Monmouth; and the rate of decline has been greatest in Lancashire and Cheshire and in Gloucester and Somerset. In Yorkshire there was a steady increase until 1927, followed by a decline in the last two years. In Derbyshire there was some fluctuation until 1926, when a decline set in; and in Notts and Leicester the highest point was reached in 1927. District figures are given below:—

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Number of Insured Persons. (1923 = 100).					
						Aged 16 and over				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.	
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.
Great Britain ...	1,243,450	1,198,800	1,164,190	1,115,750	1,074,610	101·3	99·2	98·6	96·5	92·4	89·1
England and Wales ...	1,090,240	1,057,210	1,026,770	987,580	952,930	101·2	99·3	98·8	97·0	93·3	90·0
Scotland ...	153,210	141,590	137,420	128,170	121,680	101·6	98·6	96·6	92·4	86·2	81·8
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales:</i>											
Northumberland ...	63,040	60,190	58,510	53,310	52,570	101·6	97·5	96·6	95·5	87·0	85·8
Durham ...	178,550	165,850	161,240	159,370	153,630	101·6	99·0	98·2	92·9	91·7	88·5
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	12,390	12,830	12,480	12,470	11,880	101·5	104·1	103·4	103·6	103·6	98·6
Yorkshire ...	180,420	194,860	189,480	187,070	183,530	101·8	105·8	106·4	108·0	106·7	104·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	117,260	104,940	102,030	96,800	89,870	101·7	95·8	94·4	89·5	84·9	78·8
Derbyshire ...	64,960	67,830	65,950	62,150	61,050	101·8	98·4	106·0	104·4	98·4	96·6
Notts and Leicester ...	69,980	73,410	71,360	67,990	67,260	101·7	104·8	100·9	104·9	100·2	98·9
Warwickshire ...	15,160	13,770	13,370	13,250	13,570	101·8	91·4	94·6	90·8	90·0	92·2
Staffs, Worcs. and Salop ...	86,320	81,720	79,450	74,600	70,940	101·9	97·5	94·9	94·7	89·0	84·6
Gloucester and Somerset ...	16,460	14,270	13,870	13,560	12,700	101·8	96·1	92·7	86·7	84·7	79·4
Kent ...	2,040	2,800	2,720	3,780	4,380	102·0	106·4	98·5	137·3	190·8	221·1
Wales and Monmouth ...	282,740	264,150	255,770	242,630	230,700	99·8	96·7	95·9	93·4	88·6	84·2

#### CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE for 1927 and 1928, and in the issue for December 1926. It has already been seen that the industries in which the greatest increases in the numbers of insured persons have been recorded include in the main certain trades which are mainly centred in the southern section of the country, while at the same time there has been a decline in coal mining, the heavy iron and steel

industries, and certain textile trades which are mainly carried on in the northern section and in Wales. This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change.

The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available:—

#### CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

Division.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Number of Insured Persons. (1923 = 100).					
						Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.	
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.						
London ...	2,004	2,150	2,091	2,147	2,214	100·4	103·9	105·3	107·3	110·2	113·6
South Eastern ...	756	876	849	868	894	103·8	107·8	111·9	115·8	118·4	122·0
South-Western ...	767	833	807	816	840	101·3	103·3	106·0	108·6	109·8	113·0
Midlands ...	1,682	1,783	1,733	1,750	1,793	101·7	103·9	105·3	106·0	107·0	109·7
North-Eastern ...	1,964	2,025	1,962	1,969	1,986	100·9	102·0	102·7	103·1	103·5	104·4
North-Western ...	2,071	2,148	2,090	2,094	2,120	101·0	102·2	103·4	103·7	103·9	105·2
Scotland ...	1,288	1,306	1,268	1,264	1,270	100·9	102·5	102·8	101·4	101·1	101·6
Wales ...	618	629	608	592	583	101·1	100·8	101·8	101·8	99·1	97·6
Northern Ireland ...	253	254	249	251	258	102·1	105·2	105·2	100·5	101·3	104·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11,403	12,004	11,657	11,751	11,958	101·2	103·2	104·5	105·3	106·1	108·0

London and the South Eastern Division, which cover roughly the area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, have again a higher rate of increase than any other Division. They now include 26·0 per cent. of the insured population, as compared

with 25·7 per cent. in 1928 and 24·2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1929, the Southern Section\* of Great Britain and Northern Ireland included as a whole 48·0 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 45·7 per cent. at July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of

\* See note \* on next page.



Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the six years is 8.0 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 13.5 per cent. and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 3.4 per cent. In the last two years the numbers in the Southern Section have increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. Thus the changes observed in the last few years continued during 1928-29. In the South-Eastern Division (exclusive of London) the number insured at July, 1929 were 22 per cent. greater than at July, 1923, while in Wales during the last two years the numbers have fallen from 101.8 per cent. of the 1923 figure to 97.6 per cent. There can be no doubt that transfers of workpeople from the depressed coal mining areas have been largely responsible for these changes.

In the following Table, a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the number insured in the Southern Section during the last two years concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North.

Industry.	Increase in Southern Section,* July, 1927, to June, 1929.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in Northern Section,† July, 1927, to June, 1929.
Building ... ..	+ 24,710	- 7,700
Electric cables, wire and electric lamps, &c.	+ 11,150	- 910
General engineering ... ..	+ 10,090	- 1,420
Musical instruments ... ..	+ 4,470	- 10
Pottery, earthenware, &c. ...	+ 4,420	- 410
Stoves, grates and general iron founding	+ 3,970	- 100
Dock, harbour, river and canal service	+ 3,200	- 2,890
Railway carriages, wagons and trams	+ 3,070	- 2,810
Food industries not separately specified	+ 3,050	- 650
Cardboard boxes, paper bags and stationery ... ..	+ 2,650	- 680
Dressmaking and millinery ...	+ 1,110	- 2,880
Iron ore and ironstone mining ...	+ 1,060	- 310
Cement, lime kilns and whiting ...	+ 840	- 210
Distributive ... ..	+ 73,020	+ 50,200
Hotel, club and boarding-house service	+ 18,210	+ 8,110
Local government ... ..	+ 17,940	+ 10,600
Silk and artificial silk ... ..	+ 13,510	+ 6,420
Motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft ...	+ 9,970	+ 5,010
Road transport not separately specified	+ 9,080	+ 5,670
Laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning ...	+ 7,390	+ 3,390
Furniture making, upholstering, etc. ...	+ 7,340	+ 2,790
Metal industries not separately specified	+ 6,330	+ 2,110

As persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from January, 1928, a similar comparison in terms of whole numbers cannot be made for a longer period than two years.

In the following Table, however, a comparison is made by indicating the relative proportion of various industries falling within the Northern and Southern Sections respectively of the country at July, 1923, and July, 1929. The list is arranged in descending order of degree of increase in the proportion in the Southern Section of the country. For the purposes of this Table, the figures for Great Britain alone have been used, Northern Ireland being omitted.

Industry.	Percentage Number of Insured Persons in—			
	Southern Section* at		Northern Section† at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	July, 1923.	July, 1929.
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead ... ..	54.5	63.4	45.5	36.6
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	69.4	78.3	30.6	21.7
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc.	35.3	42.3	64.7	57.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	23.7	30.5	76.3	69.5
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams ... ..	51.8	58.3	48.2	41.7
Artificial Stone and Concrete ... ..	49.0	54.9	51.0	45.1
Glass Bottles ... ..	26.8	32.2	73.2	67.8
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods ... ..	76.1	81.1	23.9	18.9
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ... ..	50.0	54.9	50.0	45.1
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	56.3	61.1	43.7	38.9
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	49.5	54.2	50.5	45.8
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	18.1	22.7	81.9	77.3
Constructional Engineering ... ..	36.0	40.3	64.0	59.7
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	40.1	43.7	59.9	56.3
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	70.8	74.4	29.2	25.6
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	40.7	44.2	59.3	55.8
Musical Instruments ... ..	89.2	92.4	10.8	7.6
Railway Service ... ..	48.9	51.8	51.1	48.2
Paper and Paper Board ... ..	46.0	48.9	54.0	51.1
Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	58.6	61.5	41.4	38.5
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	77.2	80.0	22.8	20.0
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	67.1	69.3	32.9	30.7
Carpets ... ..	36.8	38.8	63.2	61.2
Dress Industries not separately specified	83.3	85.3	16.7	14.7
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... ..	75.2	77.0	24.8	23.0
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	14.1	15.9	85.9	84.1
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	41.7	43.2	58.3	56.8
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	57.9	59.3	42.1	40.7
Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	65.3	66.6	34.7	33.4
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps ... ..	74.0	75.3	26.0	24.7
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	26.1	27.4	73.9	72.6
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	55.8	57.0	44.2	43.0
Drink Industries ... ..	59.7	60.9	40.3	39.1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	22.7	23.8	77.3	76.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	77.0	78.1	23.0	21.9
Building ... ..	61.6	62.6	38.4	37.4
Coal Mining ... ..	20.5	21.5	79.5	78.5
All Industries ... ..	46.7	49.1	53.3	50.9

\* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions.  
† North-Eastern, North-Western, Wales and Scotland Divisions.

## ADMINISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: DISALLOWANCE OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT ON THE GROUND "NOT GENUINELY SEEKING WORK."

SOME misunderstanding appears to have arisen from the fact that more claims to unemployment benefit have been disallowed during the last four or five months on the ground that the claimant was "not genuinely seeking work" than during the corresponding period of last year. The Minister of Labour has no power herself to allow or to disallow benefit, the decision resting, not with the Minister, but with the statutory authorities; but, to avoid misunderstanding, she desires to point out that the figures for the two periods are in no way comparable. The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 substituted new machinery for scrutinising claims as from April, 1928, for the old machinery of the rota committees. This new machinery necessarily took a considerable time to come into play, and was not fully in operation until the end of 1928. Actually the weekly average of claims disallowed on the ground of "not genuinely seeking work" has fallen steadily since the present Government took office, and is now lower than it has ever been since the present Act came into operation.

The present Act came into operation on 19th April, 1928. Before that date the work of reviewing the claims of persons who had been on benefit for extended periods fell mainly upon rota committees, who recommended for disallowance large numbers of cases in which they were not satisfied that the applicants were making every reasonable effort to obtain employment.

As from 19th April, 1928, the procedure was discontinued, and the duty of interviewing claimants in connexion with the fulfilment of the statutory condition that the claimants were genuinely seeking work was placed upon local officers of the Ministry of Labour. It was not possible for the new procedure to be brought fully into operation immediately, and it was not until the early part of 1929 that the arrears of work had been overtaken.

In the first month after the new procedure began the figures were temporarily increased by the large number of doubtful claims made when the Act of 1927 came into force. There was a continuous rise in the monthly average number of claims disallowed from the four weeks ended 11th June, 1928, until the four weeks ended 11th February, 1929. Since the latter date the number of disallowances has steadily decreased from month to month. The monthly average for the quarter ended 11th March, 1929, was 29,424. In the following quarter the average was 25,026, while in the quarter ended 9th September, the first quarter after the present Government took office, it fell to 18,720.

The new procedure, instituted by the Minister of Labour, under which such claims are referred to boards of assessors,\* came into operation on 10th September, 1929; and the weekly average number of disallowances on the ground "not genuinely seeking work" in the following five weeks fell to 2,626, as compared with 4,129 in the previous month, and 5,608 during the comparable five weeks last year.

## REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED JULY, 1928, TO JUNE, 1929.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year, July, 1928, to June, 1929, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 205,000 in Great Britain and 212,500 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that there was an abnormal rate of increase in the first three months of the year, followed by a fairly uniform rate of increase over the following nine months, and in the following Table the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 135,600 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

Month.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.
1928.				
July ... ..	11,662,000	11.3	11,915,000	11.6
August ... ..	11,694,000	11.3	11,948,000	11.5
September ... ..	11,726,000	11.1	11,980,000	11.3
October ... ..	11,738,000	11.6	11,993,000	11.7
November ... ..	11,750,000	12.0	12,006,000	12.1
December ... ..	11,762,000	11.0	12,018,000	11.1
1929.				
January ... ..	11,774,000	12.1	12,031,000	12.2
February ... ..	11,786,000	12.0	12,044,000	12.1
March ... ..	11,798,000	9.9	12,056,000	10.0
April ... ..	11,810,000	9.7	12,069,000	9.8
May ... ..	11,822,000	9.7	12,081,000	9.7
June ... ..	11,834,000	9.5	12,094,000	9.6

\* See the August, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 273.



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

As stated in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 273), a Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Minister of Labour on 25th July last, under the Chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, K.C.: "To consider and report upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of Insurance Officers and Courts of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the nature of the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of the conditions or the absence of the disqualifications for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the Acts." The Committee have now presented their Report.\*

Part I of the Report is occupied with a detailed statement of the provisions under which the claims of insured persons for unemployment benefit are established, the procedure at present in operation for determining such claims, and questions arising in connection therewith. The procedure was modified in certain respects while the Committee were holding their inquiry. As from 9th September, 1929, an Insurance Officer at an Employment Exchange may submit to a Board of Assessors, appointed to represent employers and insured persons, the questions whether a claimant is genuinely seeking work, and, in certain classes of cases, whether he is normally employed in insurable employment and has had a reasonable period of insurable employment, &c. The effect of these modifications is considered in the Report.

The following figures, given in an appendix to the Report, show the very large number of cases that are dealt with under the procedure described in the Report, and the number of claims (or appeals) that are disallowed by the Insurance Officers, by the Court of Referees, and by the Umpire, respectively. (It should be noted that the number of persons insured in Great Britain under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, excluding those insured under the special schemes for the banking and for the insurance industries, was estimated at 11,500,000 in July, 1928, and at 11,700,000 in July, 1929.)

The total number of weekly payments of benefit during the twelve months ending in May, 1929, was about 50,000,000.

The total number of separate individuals who claimed benefit at some time during the same twelve months was approximately 4,000,000.

The average number of claims to unemployment benefit current during the period was 1,144,400.

The total number of interviews of claimants (or of insured persons in receipt of benefit) during the twelve months, by officials of Employment Exchanges, was 4,665,133. As a result of these 4,665,133 interviews, nearly four million claims were passed, and 673,288 were referred to the Chief Insurance Officer. In addition, the Chief Insurance Officer considered 222,446 cases, comprising mainly matters which had arisen independently of the interviews, such as refusals of suitable employment, leaving employment without just cause, and the like. The total number of cases considered by the Chief Insurance Officer was thus 895,734; of these he allowed 274,687 (or 31 per cent.), and disallowed 621,047 (or 69 per cent.).

Of the 621,047 cases thus disallowed by the Chief Insurance Officer, 226,923 (or 36 per cent.) were taken on appeal to the Courts of Referees; of these the Courts of Referees allowed 86,458 (or 38 per cent.), and disallowed 140,465 (or 62 per cent.).

The Umpire dealt with 7,650 cases, of which he allowed 2,364 (or 31 per cent.), and disallowed 5,286 (or 69 per cent.).

These figures are exclusive of what are called "78-day reviews." These are cases where the claims of those who have drawn benefit for 78 days within a prescribed period come up for review by the Courts of Referees, although no question has been raised by the Insurance Officers, or by any officers of the Employment Exchanges, as to the claimants' right to continue to receive benefit. There were 1,301,719 such reviews during the twelve months ending 6th May, 1929, of which only 4.3 per cent. resulted in a disallowance, nearly all on the ground "not genuinely seeking work".

It should be noted that the above figures as to interviews, claims, &c., all refer to *cases*. The number of separate *individuals* represented is not exactly known, but it is, of course, much smaller than the number of *cases*.

The same appendix also gives the number of claims disallowed by Insurance Officers, by Courts of Referees, and by the Umpire during a period of twelve months. The following Table summarises the principal figures given in this appendix, omitting the 78-day cases, which, as stated above, were nearly all disallowed on the ground of "not genuinely seeking work":—

Grounds of Disallowance.	Decisions by Insurance Officers.	Recom- mendations by Courts of Referees.	Decisions by Umpire.
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	285,685	68,784	1,243
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... ..	101,509	22,879	954
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	78,270	15,638	317
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	52,501	12,441	286
Not unable to obtain suitable employ- ment ... ..	37,480	11,799	761
Other grounds ... ..	65,602	8,924	1,636
Totals ... ..	621,047	140,465	5,197

\* Report of the Committee on Procedure and Evidence for the Determination of Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit. Cmd. 3415. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

Part II of the Report deals with the statutory conditions and disqualifications for the receipt of benefit, and most of this Part of the Report deals with the "fourth statutory condition," which requires a claimant to prove that he is genuinely seeking work but is unable to obtain suitable employment. Upon this question the Committee observe:—

"We believe that, however it may be expressed, there should be a provision in the scheme that only those persons who are making an effort to obtain work should have benefit. This being granted, it becomes a matter of reaching a formula which would avoid the difficulties experienced at present and would be an adequate safeguard for the funds. At the same time it must not impose on the administration a task which it would be impracticable for it to carry.

"To find a formula to satisfy these principles has not been an easy matter. After much discussion we recommend that the present form of words should be abandoned, and, instead of having a condition to be proved by the claimant, the test should be applied by way of a provision for disqualification.

"It should be made a disqualification for benefit—

(a) if a claimant has refused an offer of suitable employment [this would be subject to the existing provisos (a), (b) and (c) as to offers of employment contained in Section 7 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended], or

(b) if there is evidence that suitable work was available and he fails to prove that he had made reasonable efforts to obtain such work.

"There should be provisos attached to the disqualification to the effect—

(i) that where evidence is tendered as to the availability of work other than in the usual occupation of the insured contributor, the Court must be satisfied that such a time has elapsed since the date when the claimant became unemployed as is reasonable in the circumstances of the case, and that the insured contributor has had written notice from the Insurance Officer that he is required as from the date of the receipt of such notice to extend his search for work as therein mentioned; and

(ii) that on receipt of such written notice the insured contributor has either not objected or has within three days required the Insurance Officer to refer to a Court of Referees for determination the question whether, in the circumstances of his case, a reasonable time has elapsed."

*Other Recommendations.*—The following is a summary of the other principal recommendations of the Committee:—

"What is suitable work, should be a matter for frank and full discussion between the officer at the Employment Exchange and a claimant, and in case of dispute should be referred to a Court of Referees.

"We recommend that the interviewing procedure should continue. A claimant should be advised at the outset what is the object of the interview, and opportunity should always be given to him to express himself adequately and fully on the whole matter. We recommend the discontinuance of the recently introduced practice that records of interviews should be signed by claimants, and also that where a written record is made a carbon copy of the document should be given to the claimant at the close of the interview.

"With regard to Courts of Referees, we recommend that the appointment of Chairmen should not be confined to barristers or solicitors, but should be open to any other persons who, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, can adequately fulfil the duties of the post. All Chairmen should have a knowledge of industrial and working-class conditions. We also recommend that the names of proposed Chairmen should be submitted by the Minister to the appropriate Local Employment Committee for their views and observations before the Minister makes a final selection and appointment.

"We recommend that when a question arises in any case other than one of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute the question shall be referred by the Local Insurance Officer to a Court of Referees.

"We recommend that in any case where the decision of a Court of Referees is not unanimous a claimant shall have the right of appeal against the decision to the Umpire. The other rights of appeal already in existence under the Acts for claimants, the Insurance Officer, and associations of employed persons should continue as heretofore.

"We recommend that when once a claim has been admitted there should be no suspension of benefit until a decision by a Court of Referees, and that where benefit is stopped by a Court of Referees it shall be from the date of the decision.

"We recommend that the decision of the Court shall be communicated to the claimant in writing."

Two members of the Committee sign a reservation, expressing the opinion that not only should the whole of the "fourth statutory condition" be abolished, but that the only additional test for refusal of benefit under the Acts should be where the Exchange can prove that the claimant has been offered suitable employment and has refused it.

Another member of the Committee makes a detailed reservation, in which he expresses his disagreement with the Report in a number of particulars. On the subject of the "fourth statutory condition", he expresses his strong preference that the onus of proof that he is genuinely seeking work should remain on the claimant.

The following note by the representative of the Ministry of Labour on the Committee appears in the Report:—"Some of the recommendations made in the Report of the Committee deal with questions of general policy which will have to be decided by the Minister of Labour. Accordingly, with the assent of the Minister, I have abstained from signing the Report."



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1929.

A BILL to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts was introduced into Parliament on the 12th November.

The main provisions of the Bill are as set out below :—

**Minimum Age of Insurance.**—The Bill proposes to lower the minimum age for entry into Unemployment Insurance from the present age of sixteen to the school-leaving age if and when legislation comes into force raising the school-leaving age to fifteen or more. Power will be given to make regulations providing that boys and girls under sixteen continuing their education may be credited in certain cases with Unemployment Insurance contributions.

**Rates of Benefit.**—The Bill proposes to increase the rates of benefit for persons aged 17, 18 and 19 as set out in the following Table, which includes, for convenience of reference, all ages under 21 :—

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.
15 ... ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
16 ... ..	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0
17 ... ..	6 0	9 0	5 0	7 6
18 ... ..	10 0	14 0	8 0	12 0
19 ... ..	12 0	14 0	10 0	12 0
20 ... ..	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0

Claimants aged 18, 19 and 20 who receive additional benefit for a dependant will continue as at present to receive the adult rates of 17s. and 15s., as well as the dependant's allowance.

**Dependant's Benefit.**—The present allowance of 7s. a week for an adult dependant is increased to 9s. The Bill brings in additional classes of persons in respect of whom dependant's benefit will be payable, namely, certain cases of non-resident housekeepers who assist in the care of the claimant's dependent children; and an incapacitated father or step-father who is residing with the claimant and is wholly or mainly maintained by him. The children's allowance of 2s. a week will become payable for invalid children between the ages of 14 and 16 who are unable to attend school, and for younger brothers and sisters who are maintained by a claimant.

**Repeal of Fourth Statutory Condition and Consequential Provisions.**—The Bill proposes to repeal the Fourth Statutory Condition, under which a claimant is required to prove that he is genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment. There are certain consequential provisions relating to the title to benefit, under which the onus of showing that suitable employment is available is placed in the first instance upon the administrative authorities.

**Determination of Claims.**—The main changes in the present method of determination of claims proposed by the Bill are :—

(i) that, in general, a claim for benefit, if not allowed by the Insurance Officer, must be referred to a Court of Referees for a decision. In trade dispute cases the Insurance Officer may disallow a claim if he thinks it ought to be disallowed, subject to the claimant's right of appeal to a Court of Referees;

(ii) that the Courts of Referees will give decisions, and not, as at present, make recommendations;

(iii) that, in addition to the existing rights of appeal to the Umpire, there will be a right of appeal when the Court of Referees is not unanimous;

(iv) that there will be a time limit of six months for appeals to the Umpire, subject to the Umpire's power to extend the limit for special reasons;

(v) that benefit will be paid forthwith when a decision favourable to a claimant is given by a Court of Referees, except that in trade dispute cases benefit will not be paid if an appeal to the Umpire is lodged within twenty-one days.

**Non-Suspension of Benefit.**—The Bill provides that, in certain cases, payment of benefit may be continued although a doubt has arisen as to the eligibility of a claimant for benefit, and the claim has been referred for decision to a Court of Referees.

**Extension of Transitional Period.**—The transitional period is extended for a further twelve months as from 18th April, 1930. The Exchequer will bear the cost of this extension, also of the extension of twelve months previously made from 18th April, 1929, and a small part of the original transitional period of twelve months.

**Repeal of Transitional Condition (c).**—Under Section 14 (2) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, a claimant who has not paid 30 contributions in the last two years has to prove that he has during the two years immediately preceding the date of his application for benefit been employed in an insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable. This condition is repealed by the Bill.

In addition there are a number of minor amendments.

The repeal of the Fourth Statutory Condition, the provisions consequent thereon, and the proposals for the determination of claims and non-suspension of benefit, are substantially in accordance with the recommendations made in the main report of the Morris Committee, a summary of which appears on page 398 of this issue.

The provisions of the Bill as to lowering the age for entry into insurance, if and when the school-leaving age is raised, and as to crediting boys and girls under 16 continuing their education with contributions, are in accordance with the Majority Report of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales), and with the Report of the National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (Scotland) : see opposite column of this page.

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT: REPORTS ON AGE OF ENTRY INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE President of the Board of Education announced, in July last the Government's intention to raise the school-leaving age to 15 in April, 1931. Shortly afterwards the Minister of Labour asked the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment (for England and Wales, and for Scotland) to let her have their considered opinion upon the question of lowering correspondingly the minimum age (which is now 16) for insurance against unemployment. The two Councils have now presented their Reports\* upon this question.

The majority Report of the Council for England and Wales, which is signed by the chairman and eighteen members, (including all those appointed to represent the Trades Union Congress General Council and the Juvenile Advisory Committees, and the majority of those appointed to represent local education authorities and the teaching profession) recommends that, when the statutory school-leaving age is raised to at least 15, the minimum age for insurance against unemployment should be lowered correspondingly, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) the age should not be lowered until the statutory school-leaving age is raised to at least 15;

(b) the age should be the age of entry into insured employment, being not less than the school-leaving age as established by statute from time to time.

(c) the clause in the Bill should be drafted so as to make any amending legislation in regard to unemployment insurance unnecessary if and when it were decided to raise the school-leaving age further;

(d) attendance at a Junior Instruction Centre or an alternative approved course of instruction should be the normal condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit by all juveniles under the age of 18;

(e) unemployment insurance contributions should be credited in respect of voluntary continued full-time education and voluntary attendance at Junior Instruction Centres and Day Continuation Schools after the statutory minimum school-leaving age.

A Minority Report, signed by the five persons appointed on the Advisory Council specifically as representatives of employers, strongly controverts the proposed lowering of the minimum age for unemployment insurance. The Majority Report recommends the lowering of the age principally on the ground that it will go a long way to "bridge the gap" between the school-leaving age and the minimum age for insurance against unemployment. The Minority contend that the so-called "gap" is, for practical purposes, imaginary. Owing to the low birth-rate during the war years, the country is, in their view, on the verge of a period when it will be faced with an acute shortage of juveniles, which will be greatly aggravated by the raising of the school-leaving age; and juvenile unemployment, already very low, will give place to a problem in most parts of the country of finding juveniles for vacant jobs.

The Report is also accompanied by a Note of Dissent, signed by four members, three of whom were appointed as representatives of local education authorities and one as representative of a branch of the teaching profession. This note objects to the proposal on the ground that it will not "bridge the gap" effectively, but will tend to put the stamp of industrialism on boys and girls at the age of 15.

The Report of the Scottish National Advisory Council, without any dissentient, recommends that the age of entry into unemployment insurance should be lowered if and when the school-leaving age is raised to 15; always assuming that any Bill giving effect to the proposal will be so drafted as to make it plain that there is no intention of stereotyping any particular age as the age of leaving school or of entering employment. They also recommend that continued education should be encouraged by crediting the boy or girl with unemployment insurance contributions in respect of the period spent at some full-time day school beyond the statutory leaving age.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference :—

To inquire into banking, finance and credit paying regard to the factors both internal and international which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour.

The members of the committee are :—The Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C. (*Chairman*); Sir Thomas Allen; Mr. Ernest Bevin; the Rt. Hon. Lord Bradbury, G.C.B.; the Hon. R. H. Brand, C.M.G.; Professor T. E. Gregory, D.Sc.; Mr. J. M. Keynes, C.B.; Mr. Lennox B. Lee; Mr. Cecil Lubbock; the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna; Mr. J. T. Walton Newbold; Sir Walter Raine; Mr. J. Frater Taylor; Mr. A. A. G. Tulloch.

The Secretary of the committee is Mr. G. Ismay, to whom all communications should be addressed at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

\* The two Reports are printed together in Cmd. 3427. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.



## WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS BILL, 1929.

THE Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill, 1929,\* received its second reading in the House of Commons on 31st October, 1929.

A Memorandum explanatory of the Bill has been issued,† in which it is stated that the main objects of the Bill are:—

(i) To extend the provision made by the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, to pre-Act widows, *i.e.*, widows of men who died before 4th January, 1926;

(ii) to provide old age pensions for the wives between the ages of 65 and 70 of men who were over 70 on 2nd January, 1928, and were entitled to old age pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, by virtue of the Act of 1925;

(iii) to allow pensioners to continue to draw their pensions, and insured persons to qualify for pensions by continuing their insurance as voluntary contributors, after emigration to the Dominions;

(iv) to relax the qualifying conditions for pensions arising from the insurance of elderly contributors with a long record of insurable employment;

(v) to repeal the provision of the Act of 1925 which provided for the withholding or reduction of children's allowances and orphans' pensions in cases where compensation had been awarded under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It is also stated in the memorandum that the opportunity has been taken to make certain minor amendments of the Act of 1925, which experience has shown to be desirable, in order to do away with certain restrictions affecting the award or payment of pensions.

The following is a summary, in somewhat greater detail, of the principal provisions of the Bill:—

*Pre-Act Widows.*—Clause 1 provides that widows between the ages of 55 and 70 of men of the insurable class who died before 4th January, 1926, shall be entitled to widows' pensions; and the same provision is made for the widows of men who, though they survived 4th January, 1926, were then over 70, and were therefore unable to be contributors and so qualify their widows for pensions under the ordinary conditions of the Act of 1925.

It is estimated that the total number of widows who may become beneficiaries under this provision is approximately 500,000, more than half of whom are now over 55 years of age. In order that the necessary time may be allowed for the investigation of the claims, provision is made for the pensions to become payable as from different dates, precedence being given to the more elderly widows. In the case of widows who reach the age of 60 before 1st January, 1931 (estimated at 210,000), pension will be payable as from 1st July, 1930, or from the 60th birthday, if later; in the case of widows who are over 55 and under 60 on 1st January, 1931 (estimated at 85,000), pension will be payable as from that date.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1925 the widow's pension will be replaced at the age of 70 by an old age pension under the Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 to 1924, without the application of the tests required by those Acts as to means, residence and nationality.

The provision made for this class of widows under the Act of 1925 was limited to those of them who had children under the age of 14, and the pensions were terminated when the youngest child became 14½. Clause 9 prolongs the widow's right to a pension in these cases until her youngest child becomes 16. Where the youngest child does not reach the age of 16 before 1st July, 1930, and the widow is then 60 (55 if the child's sixteenth birthday does not occur before 1st January, 1931), the combined effect of Clauses 1 and 9 will be to secure that there is no interruption of the widow's title to pension. Her pension of 10s. a week will continue for life. Pensions which have already terminated by reason of the youngest child reaching 14½ years of age will be revived in accordance with the foregoing provision as from 2nd January, 1930. The number to be revived is estimated at 18,000.

*Wives between 65 and 70 of men over 70.*—Under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, insured men who attained the age of 70 before old age pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 began to be paid were granted unrestricted old age pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924. The same type of old age pension was provided for their wives, so that the wives have no title to an old age pension on their husbands' insurance until they reach the age of 70. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the grant of old age pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 to the wives of these men. It is estimated that 24,000 wives will benefit under this provision, which has effect from 2nd January, 1930.

*Emigrants to the Dominions.*—Under the Act of 1925 pension was not payable while the pensioner was absent from Great Britain, and the discovery that emigration would involve the loss of the pension has in some cases deterred pensioners from emigrating to the Dominions. Clause 3 provides that pensioners shall be entitled to receive their pensions while they are in any part of the British Empire, and that insured persons who emigrate to any part of the Empire may keep up their insurance for pensions.

*Relaxation of Qualifying Conditions.*—Under the Act of 1925, one of the statutory conditions for a widow's pension or an old age pension is that the contributions for the last three contribution years should represent on the average not less than a specified number for each of the years in question. Experience has shown that, notwithstanding that weeks of incapacity and weeks of genuine unemployment count for this purpose as weeks for which contributions were paid, a certain number of elderly contributors failed to satisfy this test, although there is every indication that they had been regularly engaged in insurable employment over many years until just before the period to which the test is applied.

Clause 6 of the Bill accordingly provides for the waiving of this average test in the case of an insured person who had been continuously insured for at least 10 years on attaining 60.

Some 20,000 claims which have been rejected on this average test will become payable as from 2nd January, 1930.

*Workmen's Compensation.*—Section 25 of the Act of 1925 requires the withholding or reduction of the children's allowances in cases where compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act has been awarded in respect of the death of the father. Clause 13 of the Bill repeals this provision; and allowances which are now being withheld, or paid at a reduced rate (estimated at 10,000), will be paid at the full rate from 2nd January, 1930, provided the children concerned are then under the specified age (14, or, if still at school, 16).

In a financial memorandum prefixed to the text of the Bill, the following summary is given of the numbers of persons granted pensions and allowances under the new concessions at the outset, and of the estimated cost of the proposals in the full period to 31st March, 1936. In explanation of the smaller figures given in the second column of the Table, as compared with some of those given in the explanatory memorandum, and quoted above (notably, for example, the figure 295,000 for widows aged 55–70 given in the Table, as against the 500,000 mentioned for the same class in the memorandum), it should be noted that the figures in the second column of the Table represent only the estimated number of new pensions and allowances at the outset, while the larger numbers represent the number of beneficiaries when the Act has come into full operation.

	Estimated number of new pensions, etc. granted at outset.	Estimated cost in period to 31st March, 1936.
		£
Pensions to widows aged 55–70 of men of the insured class	295,000	37,600,000
Pensions to wives aged 65–70 of insured men over 70 on 2nd January, 1928	24,000	2,000,000
Relaxation of conditions as to contributions in certain cases	20,000	2,400,000
Extension of pensions to "pre-Act" widows with children	18,000	2,600,000
Removal of disqualification of inmates of lunatic asylums	5,500	900,000
Grant of full allowances to children in workmen's compensation cases	10,000	800,000
Additional expenses of administration	—	1,000,000
	372,500	47,300,000

## CHILDREN (EMPLOYMENT ABROAD) BILL, 1929.

THE Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913, provided that: "if any person causes or procures any child or young person, or, having the custody, charge, or care of any child or young person, allows such child or young person to go out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited for profit, that person shall, unless, in the case of a young person, such a licence as is hereinafter mentioned has been granted, be guilty of an offence against this Act." The licence referred to might be granted, under certain conditions, by the chief magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts, or one of the other magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court in Bow Street.

The term "young person" in this Act has the same meaning as in the Children Act, 1908, where it is defined as meaning a person who is 14 years of age or upwards and under the age of 16 years.

A Bill to amend the Act of 1913, entitled the Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, 1929,\* has passed the House of Lords and is now before the Commons. The Bill, which has only one operative clause, provides that, in the Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913, the expression "young person" shall mean a person who is 14 years of age or upwards and under the age of 18 years. The effect of this amendment, if passed, will be to make a licence from a police magistrate (as above) necessary in the case of a "young person" going abroad for the purpose of singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited up to the age of 18 years, and not only, as hitherto, up to the age of 16.

\* House of Commons Bill No. 18. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.  
† Cmd. 3412. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

\* House of Lords Bill No. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.



## AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

In the October issue of this GAZETTE particulars were given, for certain groups of industries, of the results of an enquiry made by the Ministry of Labour into earnings in October, 1928, in comparison with similar information relating to October, 1924. The scope and nature of the enquiry were described on page 352 of that issue. In the following Tables similar particulars are given for the metal, building and allied, and woodworking industries.

### CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1924, AND OCTOBER, 1928.

The following Table shows, for these industries, (a) the numbers of workpeople employed in October, 1928, by those employers who supplied returns both for October, 1924, and for October, 1928; (b) the percentage increase or decrease in average weekly earnings between the two dates shown by these returns; (c) the average weekly earnings in October, 1924, of all workpeople included in the returns received relating to that year; and (d) the average weekly earnings in October, 1928, arrived at by applying to the average earnings of all workpeople in October, 1924, the percentage increases or decreases shown by the returns received from those firms who supplied comparable figures for both dates.

Industry.	Numbers employed in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general enquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, (obtained by applying the figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>METAL INDUSTRIES.</b>		Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.
Pig-iron manufacture	17,174	— 5.2	62 4	59 1
Smelting, rolling, etc. of iron and steel ...	113,471	— 0.7	60 6	60 1
Tinplate manufacture	18,706	— 12.9	65 3	56 10
Smelting, rolling, and casting of non-ferrous metals ...	25,922	+ 1.8	57 0	58 0
Brass founding and finishing ...	18,586	+ 3.9	44 8	46 5
Bedstead manufacture	1,905	+ 1.5	48 8	49 5
Sheet metal working	37,911	+ 0.8	44 2	44 6
Tubes (wrought iron and steel) ...	13,462	+ 10.9	53 1	58 10
Light castings ...	13,836	+ 5.7	49 5	52 3
Hollowware ...	4,859	+ 2.5	40 5	41 5
Wire drawing, weaving, etc. ...	12,086	+ 4.1	50 9	52 10
Anchor and chain making ...	803	— 10.6	45 5	40 7
Screw, nail, nut, bolt, etc. manufacture	10,958	+ 4.1	35 4	36 9
Needle, pin, fish-hook, etc. manufacture	3,538	+ 2.5	33 4	34 2
Engineering, etc. ...	637,868	+ 4.9	50 8	53 2
Marine ...	37,768	+ 1.8	52 1	53 0
Agricultural ...	10,446	+ 4.1	46 8	48 7
Textile ...	36,061	+ 6.0	43 5	46 0
Aircraft ...	11,407	+ 7.9	55 7	60 0
Structural, etc. ...	28,075	+ 5.6	53 4	56 4
Electrical machinery and apparatus, scientific instruments, etc. ...	116,843	+ 1.6	45 3	46 0
Motor vehicles and cycles:				
Larger firms* ...	118,839	+ 6.7	58 2	62 1
Smaller firms ...	11,521	+ 1.4	46 4	47 0
General engineering	266,908	+ 5.0	51 1	53 8
Ship and boat building and repairing ...	105,513	— 1.1	54 5	53 10
Cutlery, tool, etc. manufacture ...	16,623	+ 1.1	43 7	44 1
Farriery and general smiths' work ...	3,393	+ 1.9	49 9	50 8
Railway carriage and wagon building and repairing ...	17,408	— 1.0	55 0	54 5
Textile machinery accessory manufacture	7,144	— 4.0	45 6	43 8
Gold, silver, jewellery, etc. ...	14,249	+ 5.2	43 8	45 11
Heating and domestic engineering ...	2,759	— 2.3	58 1	56 9
Other metal industries	29,348	...	46 7	46 7
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Building and contracting ...	155,094	— 0.1	59 10	59 9
Electrical installation	2,147	— 2.2	54 0	52 10
<b>WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.</b>				
Furniture manufacture	39,668	+ 3.2	51 5	53 1
Carriage, cart, etc. building and repairing ...	7,499	— 4.5	54 7	52 2
Packing case, box, etc. manufacture ...	6,189	+ 3.9	45 9	47 6
Mill-sawing, machine joinery, etc. ...	35,415	— 1.3	51 5	50 9
Coopering ...	1,959	— 3.2	52 8	51 0
Basket making ...	855	+ 2.4	39 11	40 10
Other woodworking	7,356	+ 2.4	50 11	52 2

The relative levels of average earnings per head in different industries shown in the Table are, of course, affected by the variations

\* Employing 25 or more workers.

in the proportions of males and females, adults and juveniles, employed in the different industries.

In the majority of these industries the average level of weekly earnings showed only slight changes between October, 1924, and October, 1928. The industries in which the increases amounted to 5 per cent. or more were general engineering (5.0 per cent.), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. (5.2 per cent.), structural engineering (5.6 per cent.), light castings manufacture (5.7 per cent.), textile engineering (6.0 per cent.), motor vehicle and cycle making—larger firms (6.7 per cent.), aircraft manufacture (7.9 per cent.), and the manufacture of tubes of wrought iron and steel (10.9 per cent.). The industries showing reductions of over 5 per cent. were pig iron manufacture (5.2 per cent.), anchor and chain making (10.6 per cent.), and tinplate manufacture (12.9 per cent.). In all the industries referred to above as showing substantial increases, except gold, silver, jewellery &c., increases in rates of wages were granted, either in the industry as a whole or to certain classes of workers, between the two dates and in those showing substantial reductions there were decreases in rates of wages. A further factor, however, affecting average earnings is the extent of short-time working, as to which figures are given below.

### EXTENT OF SHORT-TIME WORKING.

The following Table shows the proportions of workpeople, employed by those firms who supplied information both for 1924 and for 1928, on short time in the week ended 27th October, 1928, the average number of hours lost through short time by these workpeople, and the average number of hours so lost, per head of all workpeople employed, in the weeks ended 18th October, 1924, and 27th October, 1928. Workpeople "stood off" for the whole of any of the weeks specified have been regarded as unemployed and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics.

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Proportion of those workpeople on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost by those on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost through short time per head of all workers at firms who made Returns for both dates.	
				Week ended 18th Oct., 1924.	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.
<b>METAL INDUSTRIES.</b>		Per cent.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Pig-iron manufacture	16,081	6.4	22.9	1.3	1.5
Smelting, rolling, etc. of iron and steel ...	102,736	13.6	13.1	2.2	1.8
Tinplate manufacture	18,473	37.0	13.2	0.4	4.9
Smelting, rolling and casting of non-ferrous metals ...	25,183	3.7	15.9	0.3	0.6
Brass founding and finishing ...	18,349	3.3	7.8	0.3	0.3
Bedstead manufacture	1,869	6.1	14.2	0.7	0.9
Sheet metal working	36,775	5.8	8.5	0.8	0.5
Tubes (wrought iron and steel) ...	12,648	7.7	9.4	1.4	0.7
Light castings ...	13,742	16.8	7.6	0.6	1.3
Hollowware ...	4,859	6.6	16.5	0.6	1.1
Wire drawing, weaving, etc. ...	11,072	4.6	13.2	1.2	0.6
Anchor and chain making ...	456	27.2	18.1	3.6	4.9
Screw, nail, nut, bolt, etc. manufacture...	10,795	23.1	5.3	1.3	1.2
Needle, pin, fish hook, etc. manufacture...	3,422	21.3	11.8	2.6	2.5
Engineering, etc.:	618,079	4.9	12.2	0.9	0.6
Marine ...	37,768	1.1	7.9	0.3	0.1
Agricultural ...	10,400	7.7	14.3	1.6	1.1
Textile ...	34,511	37.0	16.5	7.5	6.1
Aircraft ...	11,407	†	15.0	...	†
Structural, etc. ...	27,276	5.4	9.5	0.2	0.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus, scientific instruments, etc. ...	115,754	0.7	7.2	0.2	0.1
Motor vehicles and cycles:					
Larger firms* ...	112,172	3.3	8.0	0.3	0.3
Smaller firms ...	10,837	2.7	10.8	0.2	0.3
General engineering	257,954	3.9	9.2	0.5	0.4
Ship and boat building and repairing ...	103,558	2.6	16.9	0.2	0.4
Cutlery, tool, etc. manufacture ...	13,828	15.7	12.3	1.9	1.9
Farriery and general smiths' work ...	3,290	3.2	10.3	0.2	0.3
Railway carriage and wagon building and repairing ...	17,200	15.8	13.8	1.1	2.2
Textile machinery accessory manufacture	6,911	42.2	10.9	2.3	4.6
Gold, silver, jewellery, etc. ...	13,467	5.8	9.6	0.9	0.6
Heating and domestic engineering ...	2,687	0.7	12.4	†	0.1
Other metal industries	26,757	8.8	9.7	1.0	0.9
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.</b>					
Building and contracting ...	142,736	1.5	10.0	†	0.2
Electrical installation	1,946	3.3	14.4	0.3	0.5
<b>WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.</b>					
Furniture manufacture	38,330	3.6	8.0	0.2	0.3
Carriage, cart, etc. building and repairing ...	7,003	8.8	10.0	0.4	0.9
Packing case, box, etc., manufacture	6,189	12.5	9.8	1.9	1.2
Mill-sawing, machine joinery, etc. ...	33,237	13.2	11.8	0.3	1.5
Coopering ...	1,831	11.6	9.6	0.4	1.1
Basket making ...	598	6.0	13.6	1.4	0.8
Other woodworking...	6,754	8.9	7.6	0.4	0.7

\* Employing 25 or more workers.

† Less than 0.05.



In the great majority of the industries shown, there were only slight changes between October, 1924, and October, 1928, in the average amount of short-time, per head of all workpeople, though there were considerable increases in the tinplate industry, in the manufacture of textile machinery accessories, in the anchor and chain industry, in railway carriage, wagon, etc. building, and in mill-sawing, machine joinery, etc. It will be seen from the first Table that in each of these industries the increase in short-time was accompanied by a reduction in average earnings. The greatest reductions in average short-time, between the two dates, were in textile engineering, basket making, tube manufacture, packing-case, box, etc., making, and wire drawing, weaving, etc.; in each of these industries there was an increase in average earnings.

The industries showing the greatest amount of short-time working, expressed as an average per head of all workpeople employed, in the week ended 27th October, 1928, were textile engineering (6.1 hours), tinplate manufacture (4.9 hours), anchor and chain making (4.9 hours) and the manufacture of textile machinery accessories (4.6 hours).

It may be observed that in the case of building and contracting, the returns indicate that some employers did not regard time lost by wet weather as short time.

#### AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

Employers furnishing information were asked, on the form of return, to show separately, if possible, the numbers and earnings of male and female workers, respectively. A considerable proportion of the returns received gave no information under these headings; but for those industries in which the numbers of male and female workpeople, separately distinguished in the returns, were sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for calculations as to the changes in average earnings between October, 1924, and October, 1928, particulars are given in the following Table. The particulars given relate only to workpeople employed by those firms who supplied information for both dates.

Industry.	Numbers employed in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general enquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, (obtained by applying the figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>MALES.</b>				
<b>METAL INDUSTRIES.</b>		Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.
Pig-iron manufacture	16,833	— 5.1	62 4	59 2
Smelting, rolling, etc. of iron and steel ...	108,528	— 0.8	61 0	60 6
Tinplate manufacture	12,553	— 14.6	72 2	61 8
Smelting, rolling and casting of non-ferrous metals ...	21,694	+ 1.7	59 1	60 1
Brass founding and finishing ...	11,020	+ 6.0	51 1	54 2
Sheet metal working	19,686	+ 3.6	55 9	57 9
Light castings manufacture ...	10,788	+ 5.4	52 10	55 8
Engineering ...	542,958	+ 5.8	52 11	56 0
Ship and boat building and repairing ...	102,752	— 0.9	54 6	54 0
Cutlery, tool, etc., manufacture ...	9,663	+ 2.8	49 2	50 7
Railway, carriage and wagon building and repairing ...	17,121	— 1.2	55 3	54 7
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Building and contracting ...	153,552	— 0.1	59 11	59 10
Electrical installation	2,147	— 2.2	54 0	52 10
<b>WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE.</b>				
Furniture manufacture	26,547	+ 2.7	57 6	59 1
Mill-sawing and machine joinery ...	32,473	— 1.3	52 2	51 6
Packing case and box manufacture ...	4,891	+ 3.7	49 6	51 4
<b>FEMALES.</b>				
<b>METAL INDUSTRIES.</b>				
Brass founding and finishing ...	3,214	— 0.7	26 4	26 2
Sheet metal working	14,499	+ 2.9	25 9	26 6
Engineering ...	57,072	+ 3.7	27 0	28 0
Cutlery, tool, etc., manufacture ...	2,508	+ 4.9	22 0	23 1
<b>FURNITURE.</b>				
Furniture manufacture	7,775	+ 8.2	27 1	29 4

Among the industries included in the foregoing Table, those showing the greatest percentage increase in the average earnings of male workpeople between October, 1924 and October, 1928, were light castings manufacture (5.4 per cent.), engineering (5.8 per cent.), and brass founding and finishing (6.0 per cent.); the greatest reductions in the average earnings of males were in pig-iron manufacture (5.1 per cent.), and tinplate manufacture (14.6 per cent.). Among female workers the outstanding variation was an increase of 8.2 per cent. in furniture making.

*Note.* Similar particulars for other groups of industries covered by the enquiry, viz., Public Utility Services, Government Industrial Establishments, and miscellaneous other industries and services will be published in the December issue of the GAZETTE.

## STANDARD TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

In a statistical volume\* recently compiled by the Ministry of Labour and published by H.M. Stationery Office, particulars are given of the "standard" time rates of wages and hours of labour in a large number of the principal industries and occupations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The rates of wages quoted include those embodied in collective agreements between employers' associations and trade unions or in resolutions of Joint Industrial Councils, those fixed by the award of a third party to whom a dispute has been referred for arbitration, and the Statutory minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts and the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act. For certain important occupations in which rates of wages are not regulated by one of these methods, information is included as to the rates recognised by employers, or their associations, or by trade unions.

The Report is arranged so as to show for each industry the recognised rates of wages and hours of labour for the principal occupations of workers of each sex, separate details being given for all the towns or districts for which the information is available, or for a wide selection of such towns and districts. As regards juveniles, particulars of the rates of wages agreed upon or recognised by employers' associations and trade unions in a large number of industries are brought together in one comprehensive Table, which shows the rates for workers of each year of age from 14 upwards.

The particulars given in the volume relate to 31st August, 1929; details of subsequent changes will be found in the monthly issues of this GAZETTE (*see*, for example, the Table on pages 425-6).

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### ASSOCIATION OF JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

At a meeting of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils on 17th October, Mr. J. C. Mason (Glove Industry) was elected Chairman, and Mr. T. B. Johnston (Pottery) Vice-Chairman. The Minister of Labour—the Right Hon. Margaret Bondfield, M.P.—attended and addressed the delegates. In the course of her address she said that it was very desirable there should be a more general exchange of views between industries, in order that a better realisation of industry as a whole might be obtained. She would welcome any indication on the part of Joint Industrial Councils that they are prepared to examine proposals which might help towards the betterment of national and international standards.

The Association decided to urge the Trades Union Congress General Council to arrange a further early Conference with representatives of the Association with the object of removing any misunderstandings in connection with the Industrial Councils Bill, and securing its support, in order that such Bill might, if possible, be presented to Parliament in the forthcoming session with some likelihood of its being placed upon the statute book.

It was also decided to place before the Government the Association's views regarding the penny post, the amendment of the Income Tax law and of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1928, as they affect expenditure in connection with welfare amenities, the Empire Marketing Board, and the "genuinely seeking work" condition for the receipt of Unemployment Insurance benefit.

## ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE undermentioned persons have been appointed by Royal Warrants of the 28th October and 8th November, 1929, to be a Royal Commission with the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into and report upon:—

(a) The structure and organisation of the Civil Service, including methods of recruitment:

(b) Conditions of service in the Civil Service, with particular reference to:—

(i) the general standard of remuneration of civil servants, and the existing differentiation between the rates and scales of remuneration payable respectively to men and women civil servants;

(ii) the machinery for the discussion and settlement of questions relating to conditions of service;

(iii) the position of ex-service civil servants in unestablished employment:

(c) Conditions of retirement from the Civil Service, including the retirement of women civil servants on marriage."

The members of the Royal Commission are the Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin (Chairman); Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P.; Mr. J. Bromley, M.P.; Dr. J. B. Baillie, O.B.E., LL.D.; Mr. William Cash, Junior; Mr. F. W. Goldstone; Mrs. Ayrton Gould; Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, M.P.; Sir P. R. Jackson; Mrs. E. M. Lowe; Sir C. T. Needham; Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall, O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P.; Mr. R. Richards, M.P.; Sir Henry Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Mrs. M. Winttingham, J.P.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Royal Commission are Messrs. E. E. Bridges and H. Parker, respectively, to whom all communications should be addressed at Broadway Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

\* *Standard Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st August, 1929.* Price 5s. net.



## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1928.

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

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 1,454 industrial co-operative societies (as defined above) in Great Britain in 1928, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was 5,858,000. Their sales in the year amounted to £319,223,000,\* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £27,516,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was £178,570,000.† As compared with 1927, membership increased by 289,000, or 5·2 per cent., while capital increased by £13,939,000, or 8·5 per cent.

An influx of nearly 1,000,000 new members to the retail societies in the three years 1926-1928 was generally ascribed by societies to intensive recruiting campaigns, advertising, and the extension of credit facilities by many societies which have adopted systems of credit trading, such as the "mutuality" system introduced by the London Society in 1923.

Following the recovery in trade in 1927 after the prolonged stoppage in the coal mining industry, sales in 1928 again showed an increase, which amounted to £7,700,000. In retail societies alone there was an aggregate increase of £9,500,000 in sales, which was offset by a decrease of £2,000,000 in the sales of the Scottish Wholesale Society. The decrease in the sales of this latter society was wholly attributable to a change in the date of closing the accounts, as a result of which the figures covered 45 weeks, as compared with 53 weeks previously. The average weekly trade of the English Society was reported to have increased by nearly £100,000, or 6½ per cent., and of the Scottish Society by £21,500, or 6½ per cent.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies at the end of 1928 (excluding native labour employed by the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, on its tea estates, etc., abroad) was about 233,300, nearly 13,000 more than in the preceding year. The total amount paid in salaries and wages (£30,042,000)‡ showed an increase of £1,120,000.

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

#### (a) Production.

In 1928 there were 1,098 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production. The number of persons employed in production by these societies was 91,221; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £11,656,000; and the value of productions (including materials) £81,704,000. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 1,094 societies; 86,299 employees; £11,436,000 salaries and wages; and £80,729,000 value of productions.

In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1914-1928:—

Year.	Value of Productions (including materials).				
	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.		
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.			
	£	£	£	£	£
1914 ...	15,705,339	12,790,390	2,326,994	1,778,664	32,601,387
1915 ...	19,310,204	17,596,639	1,813,488	2,399,930	41,120,261
1916 ...	22,855,734	22,120,357	2,006,019	2,592,210	49,574,320
1917 ...	25,408,072	25,868,097	2,249,845	3,253,846	56,779,860
1918 ...	23,883,206	24,900,938	2,135,674	3,687,060	54,606,878
1919 ...	28,465,060	36,321,546	3,026,840	4,496,935	72,310,381
1920 ...	38,376,634	48,072,892	3,538,300	5,403,814	95,391,640
1921§ ...	38,123,374	37,925,115	3,218,201	3,435,150	82,701,840
1922§ ...	29,980,520	27,619,886	2,537,214	2,671,345	62,808,965
1923§ ...	27,982,498	28,264,425	2,449,756	2,844,026	61,540,705
1924§ ...	29,661,169	32,242,225	2,787,817	2,979,988	67,671,199
1925§ ...	32,626,933	35,134,054	3,134,110	3,005,333	73,900,430
1926§ ...	32,950,547	34,012,676	3,052,505	2,880,367	72,896,095
1927§ ...	37,907,153	35,930,416	3,470,155	3,420,617	80,728,341
1928§ ...	38,645,066	35,927,177	3,615,588	3,516,606	81,704,437

\* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,550,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale.

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

‡ In addition, bonus amounting to £164,800 was allotted to employees.

§ Up to and including the year 1920, the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

|| Exclusive of productions on the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the registered joint department of the wholesale societies, for which satisfactory particulars are not ascertainable.

¶ Laundering and dry cleaning account for one-half of the totals included against this heading.

The productive work undertaken in 1928 is analysed by industry in the following Table:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	2,718	£ 286,985	£ 1,550,000	£ 1,023,000
Food and tobacco   ...	25,366	3,789,053	55,190,000	43,615,000
Clothing ...	22,207	2,380,748	6,725,000	3,599,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	1,942	263,816	2,853,000	1,745,000
Textiles ...	3,663	360,024	1,940,000	1,386,000
Mining and quarrying ...	590	57,706	134,000	35,000
Building and woodworking ...	10,707	1,773,763	4,193,000	2,009,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	3,095	406,693	1,115,000	503,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	2,004	311,177	1,058,000	550,000
Miscellaneous, including pro- ductive transport¶ ...	10,057	1,043,161	3,430,000	2,236,000
Totals, 1928 ...	82,349	10,673,126	78,188,000	56,701,000
„ 1927 ...	77,729	10,432,844	77,308,000	56,326,000

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Workers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	...	£ 13,796	£ 97,000	£ 70,000
Food and tobacco ...	128	581,554	2,275,000	1,383,000
Clothing ...	5,865	72,997	414,000	289,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	...	23,883	38,000	7,000
Textiles ...	587	36,720	81,000	40,000
Mining and quarrying ...	236	175,558	452,000	173,000
Building and woodworking ...	276	57,238	124,000	47,000
Papermaking, printing, etc. ...	1,159	21,424	36,000	15,000
Metal, engineering, etc. ...	467	983,170	3,517,000	2,024,000
Miscellaneous, including pro- ductive transport ...	154	1,003,455	3,421,000	1,973,000
Totals, 1928 ...	8,872	983,170	3,517,000	2,024,000
„ 1927 ...	8,570	1,003,455	3,421,000	1,973,000

From the figures it appears that in the gross total of £81,705,000 shown as the value of productions of all co-operative trading societies in 1928, £58,725,000 represented the cost of materials used. The net value created by co-operative production was thus about £22,980,000, or nearly £550,000 more than in 1927. Of this amount the retail societies were responsible for £11,000,000, and the wholesale societies for £9,000,000, the remainder being due to associations of workers and to consumers' productive societies. The net values created by the productive operations of the retail societies were thus some £2,000,000 greater than those created by the wholesale societies. The productions differ in character, however, in the two groups of societies. In the retail societies, nearly one-half of the value created results from baking, one-sixth from slaughtering, and one-tenth from building and woodworking. In the wholesale societies, soap and candle manufacture represented about one-eighth of the value created, milling one-seventh and building construction one-tenth.

It is possible for the first time to compare the net values of the productive operations in two successive years. In associations of consumers there was a net increase in all industries of £505,000, and in associations of workers £45,000. Compared with the previous year's totals in each case these increases represent 2·4 per cent. in consumers' societies and 3·1 per cent. in workers' societies. In individual industries in consumers' societies there were increases in the net values created in farming (£30,000), food and tobacco (£288,000), building (£189,000), metal and engineering (£24,000), and miscellaneous (£240,000); and decreases in clothing (£30,000), soaps (£105,000), textiles (£91,000), mining (£15,000), and paper making (£25,000). In workers' societies increases were recorded in food and tobacco production (£2,000), clothing (£84,000), textiles (£4,000), paper making (£18,000), and metal and engineering (£5,000). There were decreases in the workers' societies in building (£49,000 or over one-half) and miscellaneous (£19,000 or nearly one-half).

In retail societies the net values of production in the various industrial groups compared with 1927 were as follow:—

	1927.	1928.
	£	£
Farming ...	335,684	359,589
Food and Tobacco ...	6,900,290	7,374,429
Clothing ...	1,589,845	1,621,009
Building ...	1,056,013	1,188,159
Metal Working ...	112,497	131,326
Miscellaneous ...	316,308	339,761
	£10,310,637	£11,014,273

The comparison of figures for wholesale societies is vitiated throughout owing to the change of financial year in both the English and Scottish Societies. The figures in the English Society relate to 52 weeks for the financial year 1928, compared with 55 weeks for 1927, and in the Scottish Society to 45 weeks in 1928, compared with 53 weeks for 1927. The net value of production in the wholesale societies in 1928 was £8,830,000, which, having regard to the periods to which the figures relate, represents an increase in the

For footnotes, see previous column.



weekly average sales. The net values of production in the various industrial groups in wholesale societies in 1928 were as follow :—

	£
Farming ... ..	167,417
Food and Tobacco ... ..	3,156,326
Clothing ... ..	1,502,795
Textiles ... ..	554,156
Soap, etc. ... ..	1,107,199
Mining ... ..	99,313
Building and Woodworking ... ..	907,129
Papermaking, etc. ... ..	554,959
Metal Working, etc. ... ..	359,820
Miscellaneous ... ..	420,399
	<b>£8,829,513</b>

Despite the shorter periods represented by these figures as compared with 1927 increases were shown in building (£29,000), farming (£7,000) and metal working (£7,000).

In comparison with 1913, it would appear that, if allowance is made for the difference in prices, the value of co-operative societies' productions has nearly doubled.

When allowance is made for the surplus, earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for £207,000,000 may be estimated at about £164,000,000. Of this value some £23,000,000, or roughly one-seventh, represents the net value created by production within the co-operative movement.

On the whole, productive operations in 1928 appear to have been more profitable than in 1927. The two wholesale societies together returned a surplus on production of about £1,032,000, and the 158 productive societies £544,000, as compared with £975,000 and £502,000 respectively in the preceding year. For retail distributive societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

*Farming.*—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by ordinary trading departments. Some retail societies in 1928 were still undertaking farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary trading as co-operative stores. These retail societies (124 in number) had a total acreage of 43,000 under farms and their total capital invested in farm land, buildings, implements and stock was £2,020,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £669,000 and resulted in a net loss of £99,000. Only 20 societies showed any surplus from farming, and in all it amounted to £4,000. The farms owned by the wholesale societies covered nearly 22,655 acres and the capital invested in them was £868,000. The sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., for the year amounted to £300,000, and both societies showed losses on their operations amounting in the aggregate to £29,000 or about half that sustained in 1927.

*Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.*—There were 88 societies classified as associations of workers in 1928. Membership totalled 30,732; sales £3,768,000; and capital and reserves £2,102,000. They employed 9,094 persons, whose wages amounted to £1,020,000. Seventy-two of these associations, with sales amounting to £3,755,000, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that in 55 of these societies, whose sales totalled £2,811,000, employees shared both in the provision of capital and in management. These 55 societies in 1928 had a total membership of 15,602, of whom 4,978, or 32 per cent., were employees; 7,154, or 46 per cent., other individuals; and 3,470, or 22 per cent., other societies. Out of a total capital of £887,000, some £255,000, or 29 per cent., belonged to employees; £314,000, or 35 per cent., to other individuals; and £318,000, or 36 per cent., to other societies. Out of a total of 478 committeemen of these associations, 286, or 60 per cent., were employees; 160, or 33 per cent., other individuals; and 32, or 7 per cent., representatives of other societies. In the remaining 17 societies, whose sales totalled £944,000, employees shared in the provision of capital, though not in management. Out of a total membership of 14,779, employees numbered 348; and of the total capital of £705,000 nearly £20,000 belonged to employees.

#### (b) Distribution.

In 1928 there were 1,293 retail and three wholesale co-operative societies engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, the joint tea, etc., department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which was registered as a separate society at the beginning of 1924. The retail societies in 1928 had a membership of 5,807,000; share, loan, and reserve capital of £125,015,000; and a surplus before deducting £4,132,085 for share interest of £24,498,000. The corresponding figures for 1927 were—membership 5,520,000; capital £115,478,000; and surplus £23,181,000. The wholesale societies in 1928 had a membership of 1,979\*; share, loan and reserve capital of £48,732,000†; and a surplus (before deducting £437,000 for share interest) of £2,473,000. The corresponding figures for 1927 were—membership 2,007; capital £44,550,000; and surplus £2,644,000. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies and those engaged in distributive transport and sundry service departments) was 142,105, and

their total wages and salaries bill amounted to £18,385,000. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 134,375 and £17,486,000 respectively.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1914-1928 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies :—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
		£	£	£
1914 ... ..	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915 ... ..	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916 ... ..	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917 ... ..	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275
1918 ... ..	1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763
1919 ... ..	1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381
1920 ... ..	1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921* ... ..	1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
1922* ... ..	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
1923* ... ..	1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566	17,261,828
1924* ... ..	1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194
1925* ... ..	1,344	182,643,583	76,585,764	17,714,967
1926* ... ..	1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948
1927* ... ..	1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055
1928* ... ..	1,293	207,652,086	87,294,025	15,714,510

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for resale and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £7,736,876 out of a total of £8,809,373 sold by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1928.

*Dividends on Sales.*—For 1928 the retail societies distributed dividends amounting in the aggregate to £19,184,000, or an average of over 1s. 10d. in the pound on sales, a slight increase on the average for 1927. The dividend at 3d. in the pound distributed by the English Wholesale Society for 1927 was maintained for 1928. The Scottish Wholesale Society also maintained in 1928 the dividend of 6d. in the pound distributed for the second half-year of 1927.

## PERSONAL QUALITIES IN ACCIDENT PRONENESS AND PROFICIENCY.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board (now known as the Industrial Health Research Board) have published several Reports dealing with the subject of susceptibility to accidents from the personal rather than from the mechanical aspect. Thus it has been shown that such factors as the temperature of the working place, and ventilation, or fatigue, and speed of production, materially affect the number of accidents.

But it has also been shown that, apart from these external influences, which are common to all those working together in a given working place, there are some *individuals* who are inherently more liable to suffer accidents than others, and that the bulk of accidents occur among a comparatively limited number of workers. In the most recent investigation, for example, it was found that the worst 25 per cent. of a group of workers investigated had an accident rate about 2½ times as great as that of the remaining 75 per cent.

It manifestly follows that it is desirable to determine the factors in this special susceptibility, with a view to isolating the susceptible persons, and placing them in safe occupations; and that, if suitable tests for accident susceptibility could be devised, it might be possible to reduce materially the number of accidents.

In an earlier Report, issued by the Board in 1926,† an account was given of an investigation undertaken into the personal factors in accident causation. Selected psychological tests were applied to six groups of workers (650 individuals in all), engaged in different occupations, and the results of the tests compared with the accident records of the same individuals; and it was found that there was a difference of 48 per cent. in the accident rates between those who "passed" and those who "failed" in the combined tests.

Another investigation has recently been carried out by the Board's investigators on a much wider scale, and its results embodied in a Report.‡ In this investigation 1,800 apprentices (fitters, carpenters, copper-smiths, and turners) in the workshops of certain Naval and Royal Air Force establishments were examined; they were subjected to a large number of tests; and the inter-correlation of the results of these tests, and the correlation of the tests as a whole with the accident and sickness records of the same individuals over a series of years, were studied. As a result, the investigators express the opinion that the tests they used do actually measure *some* factor or factors in accident proneness; though they are careful to point out that accident proneness is apparently dependent on many factors, and it is impossible to say, at the present stage, whether the tests used measure the most important of these factors.

There is some evidence also that industrial proficiency is associated with low accident rate, and that the common factors in this association are to some extent measured by the tests. This suggests a possible enlargement of the connotation of "vocational psychology"; it suggests that it may be possible for vocational fitness to be measured in terms both of industrial proficiency and of accident proneness.

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

† *A Psychological Study of Individual Differences in Accident Rates: Industrial Fatigue Research Board, Report No. 38.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. A review of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1927, page 53.

‡ *A Study of Personal Qualities in Accident Proneness and Proficiency.* Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 55. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net.

\* Including 599 employees in the case of the Scottish Society.

† This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc., undertaking, amounting, with accrued interest, to £3,932,000.



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT THIRTEENTH SESSION.

THE thirteenth session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 10th October and ended on 26th October, 1929. Mr. Eduard Aunos Perez, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Spain, was elected President of the Conference. An account of the proceedings will be published in due course as a Command Paper, in the form of a report to the Minister of Labour by H.M. Government Delegates.

The agenda of this Conference dealt solely with maritime questions, and the delegates of H.M. Government in Great Britain were Mr. W. R. Smith, J.P., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Mr. Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E., Ministry of Labour. The workpeople's delegate, nominated in agreement with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, was Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P. No nominations were received on behalf of British employers, and these were not therefore represented at the Conference.

The credentials of Mr. Ben Tillett as workpeople's representative were challenged by the National Union of Seamen. The acceptance of the validity of his credentials was recommended by a majority (consisting of the Government and workers' representatives) of the Credentials Committee, and their recommendation was endorsed by the Conference by 70 votes to 22.

The subjects on the agenda of the Conference were :—

- (a) Regulation of hours of work on board ship.
- (b) Protection of seamen in case of sickness.
- (c) Promotion of seamen's welfare in port.
- (d) Minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating, and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

In accordance with the revised double discussion procedure the Conference merely decided the points upon which Governments should be consulted by the International Labour Office in regard to these questions. It further decided to place all the subjects mentioned above on the agenda of the next maritime session of the Conference for second discussion.

WAGES IN COAL MINING, 1927: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

IN 1928, the International Labour Office published a Report on the results of an inquiry into wages and hours of labour in the coal mining industry in 1925; and a summary of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1928, pages 244-5. At the request of the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations, which is engaged on an investigation into the international coal situation, the inquiry has been repeated for the year 1927, and the first results, dealing with wages, are published in the "International Labour Review" for October, 1929. Further Reports, dealing with hours of labour and giving a comparison of the results of the 1925 and 1927 inquiries, will be published later.

The 1927 inquiry was carried out on the same lines as the 1925 inquiry, the method adopted for determining the wages of the workers being based on the *total wages bill* of the coal-mining industry. As far as possible, wage earners only were considered, although in Great Britain certain categories of workers (deputies and others) covered by the wage agreements are included; but their influence on the general average of wages is said to be negligible, and the figures may be taken as comparable with those of other countries. In the following Table, a comparison is made of the average earnings of underground workers, expressed in gold and in terms of purchasing power on the home market, the average annual earnings having been taken as the basis of the comparison, in order to bring into consideration the effect of time lost for various reasons :—

*Relative Levels in 1927 of Average Earnings per Year and per Worker of Underground Workers in Coal Mines, Employers' Insurance Contributions being excluded.*

(Base : Great Britain = 100.)

Country and District.	Index Number of Average Earnings expressed in terms of Gold.	Index Number of Average Earnings expressed in terms of their Purchasing Power.
Great Britain ... ..	100	100
Netherlands ... ..	100	118
Belgium ... ..	58	85
France ... ..	64	79†
Saar* ... ..	70	77
Germany : Ruhr ... ..	88	85
Saxony ... ..	78	69
Upper Silesia ... ..	67	64
Czechoslovakia ... ..	56	67
Poland : Dombrowa ... ..	41	58
Upper Silesia ... ..	44	57

\* Earnings per man-shift.  
† Nord and Pas-de-Calais coalfields only.

The total wages bill, from which the average earnings per worker were calculated, included various items, besides net money wages, such as workmen's insurance contributions, cash allowances, free or cheap coal, payments for holidays, etc. The following Table shows the relative importance of these items according to country :—

*Net Money Wages and other Elements of Earnings of all workers (in percentages of total actual earnings) in 1927, Employers' Contributions to Social Insurance being excluded.*

Country and District.	Net Money Wages.	Earnings other than Net Money Wages.					Total.
		Workmen's Insurance Contributions	Cash Allowances.	Free or Cheap Coal.	Other Allowances in Kind.	Payments for Holidays.	
Great Britain ... ..	93·4	2·5	...	2·7	1·4	...	6·6
Belgium ... ..	92·2	1·9	1·2	4·5	0·2	...	7·8
Netherlands ... ..	85·6	5·9	4·3	0·9	1·8	1·5	14·4
Germany : Ruhr ... ..	77·5	15·1	3·2	1·3*	...	2·9	22·5
Saxony ... ..	77·3	15·5	1·4	3·1	...	2·7	22·7
Upper Silesia ... ..	78·4	14·3	2·7	2·6*	...	2·0	21·6
France ... ..	80·6	4·8	3·1	2·7	8·8†	...	19·4
Czechoslovakia ... ..	79·4	6·9	3·2	6·7	1·4	2·4	20·6
Saar ... ..	79·0	8·3	7·3	3·5	0·1	1·8	21·0
Poland : Dombrowa ... ..	72·1	4·7	10·5	4·3	5·4	3·0	27·9
Upper Silesia ... ..	76·9	8·2	4·5	4·8	3·2	2·4	23·1

The differences which exist in natural conditions and in the efficiency of labour in the different coal producing areas have considerable influence on the labour cost of production. These differences are indicated in the following Table of relative output and wages cost of production :—

*Relative Levels of Average Output per Man-Shift and Average Wages per Ton of Saleable Coal in 1927.*

(Base : Great Britain = 100.)

Country and District.	Average Output per Man Shift (all workers).	Wages per Ton of Saleable Coal (all workers).	
		Excluding	Including
		Employers' Contributions to Social Insurance.	
Great Britain ... ..	100	100	100
Belgium ... ..	47†	100	100
Netherlands ... ..	91†	89	93
Germany : Ruhr ... ..	108	73	...
Saxony ... ..	61	117	129
Upper Silesia ... ..	128	46	...
France ... ..	58	97	98
Saar ... ..	67	93	97
Czechoslovakia ... ..	90	60	63
Poland : Dombrowa ... ..	95	36	37
Upper Silesia ... ..	122	31	34

It will be seen that the highest output per worker is in Upper Silesia (both German and Polish) and the lowest in Belgium, France, Saxony and the Saar. It is stated that, since 1925, the wages cost per ton has substantially declined in Belgium, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Czechoslovakia (from 10 to 20 per cent.), has slightly declined in France, the Ruhr, and German Upper Silesia (½ to 4 per cent.), but has increased in Saxony and the Saar (2 to 7 per cent.).

The International Labour Office states that the above comparisons are subject to a number of reservations, and that the figures should, therefore, be regarded as rough approximations only.

EIGHT-HOUR-DAY ACT IN SAN SALVADOR.

AN Act providing for a normal maximum working day of eight hours' effective work was passed by the National Assembly of San Salvador on 13th June, 1928, and promulgated on 25th June, 1929. The workers covered are manual workers in factories and workshops, and manual and non-manual workers in port, coastal and river undertakings; also porters, clerks and other employees (paid or unpaid) in industrial and commercial firms; engine-drivers, brakesmen, guards, ticket collectors and other employees in railway, tramway and other transport undertakings; and, in general, all persons who perform work similar to that performed by the workers specified above. The law is also to be applied, by regulation, to wage-earning and salaried employees in the service of the State, or employed on State contracts.

No undertaking may employ a worker who has already served the maximum number of hours in another establishment; but, if a worker is employed in one establishment less than the maximum number of hours, he may work in other undertakings until the maximum number of hours is complete. In special cases, the maximum number of daily hours may be increased for male workers over 16 years of age, provided that the approval of the Conciliation Board and the Governor is obtained. Factories, workshops, etc., employing workers a greater number of hours than the eight permitted by the law are liable to a fine, unless there is agreement between employer and workers to exceed the limit, in which case an agreed hourly rate for overtime is payable.

\* Including other allowances in kind.  
† Largely housing facilities.  
‡ Per day.



## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a decline in employment during October, the industries chiefly concerned being those which are most subject to seasonal variations. These included building, public works contracting, brick, pipe and tile making, artificial stone and cement, hat and cap manufacture, road transport, shipping service, entertainments and sports, and hotel and boarding-house service. There was also some increase in unemployment in the rubber industry, in iron and steel manufacture, and in the wool textile and jute industries. In coal-mining there was a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was, however, an improvement in the pottery, glass, tinplate, motor vehicle, and tailoring industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in dock, harbour, and river service.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st October, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 10·4, as compared with 10·0\* at 23rd September, 1929, and with 11·7 at 22nd October, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 21st October, 1929, was 11·5, and for females, 7·5; at 23rd September, 1929, the percentages were 11·0\* and 7·3\*. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st October, 1929, was 8·2, as compared with 7·8\* at 23rd September. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th October, 1929, was approximately 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 30th September, 1929, it was 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women; and at 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal-mining industry employment during October showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1929, was 938,128, an increase of 0·3 per cent. as compared with September; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, was 4·93, as compared with 5·09 in September.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued good. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with September, 1929, and an increase of 0·4 per cent. as compared with October, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was fairly good; in the Weardale district it continued fair; in the Buxton area it showed a slight decline, but was good on the whole. At slate quarries in North Wales employment remained fair. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries and at chalk quarries employment was slack. At tin mines employment showed little change, and was good; at china clay quarries it showed a decline, but was reported as fair.

*Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.*—In the pig-iron industry employment continued moderate, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October, 1929, was 166, as compared with 168 at the end of September, 1929, and with 136 at the end of October, 1928.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad on the whole. In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, and in the week ended 26th October, 364 tinplate mills were in operation at works covered by the returns, as compared with 351 in the week ended 28th September, 1929, and with 386 at the end of October, 1928. In sheet steel manufacture employment showed some decline; 118 mills were in operation in the week ended 26th October, 1929, as compared with 126 in the week ended 28th September, 1929, and with 134 at the end of October, 1928.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.*—In engineering employment was still slack, but showed a slight improvement on the whole, chiefly due to a seasonal improvement in the motor vehicle section. In the textile machinery section, employment remained bad, with much short time. An improvement was reported at some of the railway engineering works. In marine and in constructional engineering a slight decline was shown. In electrical engineering employment remained fairly good.

In shipbuilding employment remained very bad and showed a further slight decline, on the whole.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware, brasswork, and nut and bolt trades; fair in the sheet metal, tube, stove and grate, file and cutlery trades; moderate in the wire manufacturing, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack in the jewellery and plated ware and chain and anchor trades.

*Textile Industries.*—Employment in the spinning department of the cotton trade was slack and short time was in operation both in the American and in the Egyptian sections. In the weaving section employment on the whole was better than a month earlier, although employment continued bad with manufacturers of the coarser types of cloth.

In the wool textile industry employment continued slack both in the worsted and woollen sections of the industry. A slight seasonal improvement was reported in some departments in some districts, but the improvement was less than is usually expected at this time of the year. On the other hand, in one or two districts there was a decline. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery trade employment showed an improvement, and was good; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a decline, and was moderate; in the lace trade it showed an improvement; in the linen trade it also showed an improvement, but was still slack; in the jute trade a decline was reported, and employment was slack, with much short time working. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed an improvement, but was still bad.

*Clothing Industries.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade remained moderate on the whole, short time still being reported from a number of centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades, employment was fair, with a demand for skilled machinists in the London area. Employment was fair, on the whole, in the shirt and collar trade, and continued fairly good in the corset trade; in felt hat manufacture employment showed a seasonal decline, and was moderate. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed little general change; it was fair in most of the principal centres. There was considerable variation, however, as between different establishments.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section it was moderate; with fancy leather workers and with saddlery and harness makers it was fairly good.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—In the building trades there was a further general seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed during October, and employment was moderate to fair on the whole with skilled operatives, and moderate to slack in most districts with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plumbers: it varied somewhat as between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair in most districts; with plasterers it declined sharply and was generally moderate. Employment remained slack with slaters and painters; with tradesmen's labourers it was moderate to slack on the whole. In brick manufacture employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment showed a further slight improvement, and was good; in coachbuilding and in sawmilling it declined slightly and was moderate.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.*—With paper makers employment continued fairly good. With letterpress printers employment showed a decline in London, and was reported to be moderate; in the provinces it was fair on the whole, but was reported as bad or slack at Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow. With electrotypes and stereotypers employment was fairly good, but showed a further decline in London and at Manchester. With lithographic printers employment continued good; at Manchester and Sheffield, however, it was slack; in the bookbinding industry employment continued generally fairly good.

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire employment showed a further seasonal improvement; in the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections it continued good; in the decorated earthenware section it was fair. In the glass trades employment showed an improvement, especially in the bottle-making section, where, however, it was still slack.

*Agriculture and Fishing.*—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was sufficient for all requirements. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on Monday, 11th November, the Minister of Agriculture stated that "No statistics are available as to the extent of rural unemployment, but I receive periodical reports from the Ministry's local officers in regard to the position amongst agricultural workers. The latest information received indicates that there is a certain amount of unemployment amongst casual workers and also, to a lesser extent, amongst regular workers in certain districts." With fishermen employment at the East Coast ports was good; it was fair at the Devon and Cornwall ports, and moderate at the Welsh ports.

*Dock Labour and Seamen.*—With dock labourers employment was still slack on the whole; with seamen it was moderate to fair; the supply of seamen was, for the most part, adequate for requirements.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during October 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

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).



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

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1929.	October, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	938,128	4.93	– 0.16	+ 0.21
Iron „ ... ..	9,402	5.87	– 0.05	+ 0.55
Shale „ ... ..	2,547	5.96	+ 0.02	– 0.04
Pig Iron ... ..	...	Furnaces in Blast. 166	Number. – 2	Number. + 30
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	Mills working. 482	+ 5	– 38
Iron and Steel ... ..	69,353	Shifts Worked (one week). 380,139	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent. + 3.1

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a
		Month before.		Month before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	76,051	+ 0.2	133,721	+ 1.9
Woollen ... ..	59,279	– 0.5	121,016	– 1.7
Worsted ... ..	83,106	+ 0.5	158,886	+ 1.4
Carpet ... ..	10,495	+ 0.9	19,590	+ 3.8
Boot and Shoe ... ..	63,003	+ 0.4	142,772	+ 0.6
Pottery ... ..	11,214	+ 0.4	22,028	+ 1.3
Brick ... ..	10,695	+ 0.9	28,543	– 0.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 21st October, 1929, 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, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.†	Year before.
London ... ..	2,214,430	6.7	2.7	5.4	+ 0.5	– 0.3
South-Eastern ... ..	894,200	5.9	4.5	5.5	+ 0.8	...
South-Western ... ..	839,530	9.0	5.4	8.2	+ 0.9	– 0.6
Midlands ... ..	1,793,090	9.5	7.1	8.8	...	– 1.7
North-Eastern ... ..	1,985,670	14.3	10.3	13.4	+ 0.8	– 3.6
North-Western ... ..	2,119,500	14.7	11.6	13.6	+ 0.1	– 0.1
Scotland... ..	1,270,390	13.1	7.8	11.6	+ 0.4	– 0.6
Wales ... ..	583,190	20.7	10.4	19.7	– 0.2	– 6.1
Northern Ireland	258,400	16.9	11.4	14.8	+ 0.3	– 4.3
Special Schemes	135,600	2.3	0.5	1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
TOTAL ... ..	12,094,000	11.5	7.5	10.4	+ 0.4	– 1.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

## Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople

Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Total.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.		
1928						
22 October ... ..	13.2	7.7	8.8	2.9	11.0	0.00
26 November ... ..	13.7	8.0	9.2	2.9	12.0	0.00
17 December ... ..	12.5	7.4	9.0	2.1	11.0	0.00
1929						
21 January ... ..	13.6	8.3	9.7	2.5	12.0	34,000
25 February ... ..	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.0	430,000
25 March ... ..	11.2	6.7	8.3	1.7	10.0	1,168,000
22 April ... ..	11.0	6.7	7.8	2.0	9.0	1,198,000
27 May ... ..	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.0	1,165,000
24 June ... ..	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.0	1,176,000
22 July ... ..	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.0	1,188,000
26 August ... ..	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.0	1,190,000
23 September ... ..	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	1,217,000
21 October ... ..	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	1,270,000

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.  
† Some of these percentages have been revised (see page 420).

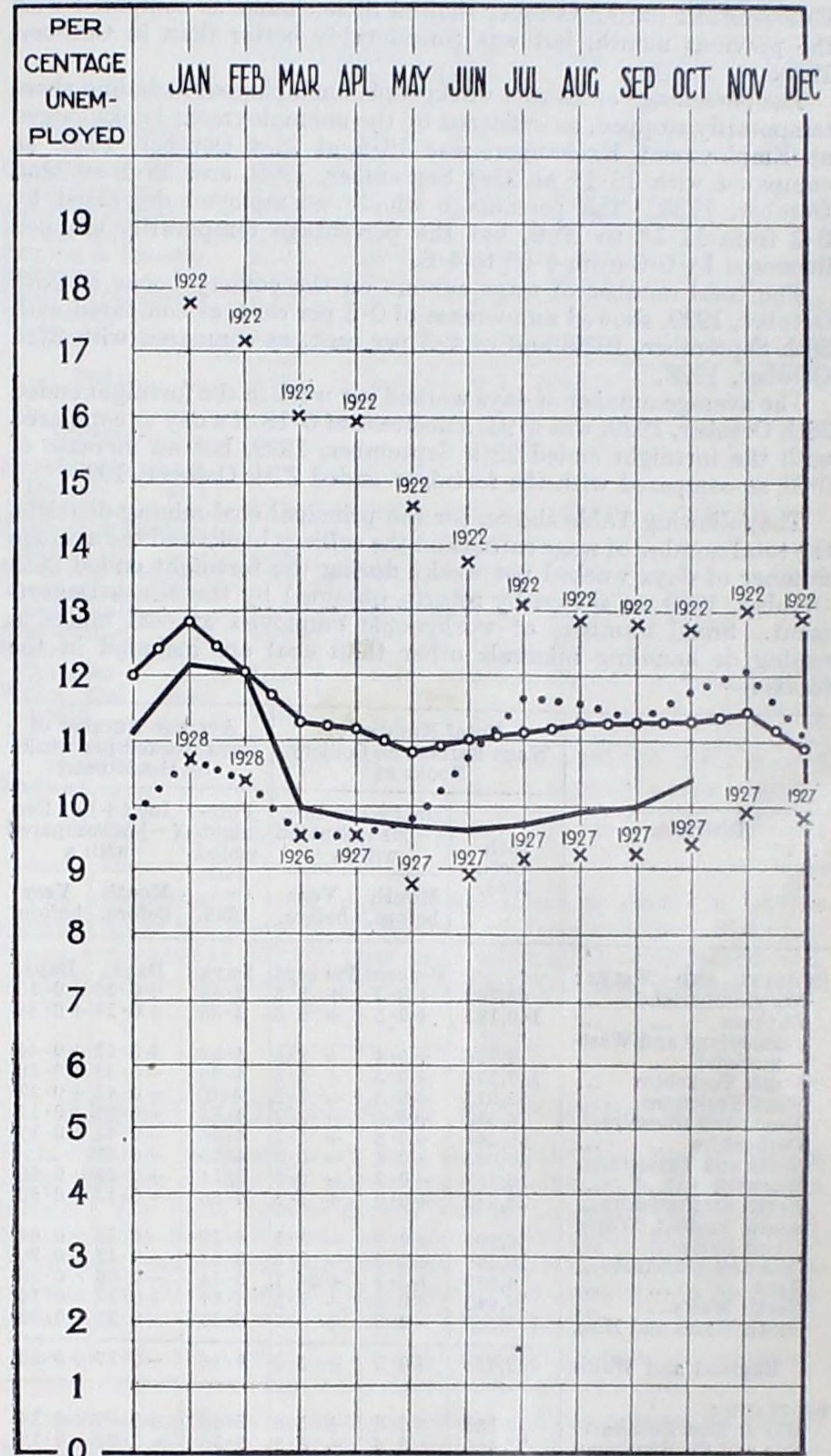
## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1929.  
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1928.  
Chain Curve - - - - - { = Mean for 1922–25 and 1927–28.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1922–25 and 1927–28.



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING OCTOBER, 1929.

Division.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Number.	Percentage of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.
London ... ..	1,733	5,722	3,638	5,544	16,637	0.75
South-Eastern ... ..	1,424	2,663	1,275	2,075	7,437	0.83
South-Western ... ..	1,029	2,502	692	1,829	6,052	0.72
Midlands ... ..	964	4,618	1,209	3,936	10,727	0.60
North-Eastern ... ..	1,068	5,196	1,134	3,273	10,671	0.54
North-Western ... ..	976	4,466	1,080	3,981	10,503	0.50
Scotland ... ..	895	3,087	819	2,512	7,313	0.58
Wales... ..	523	1,920	325	577	3,345	0.57
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	8,612	30,174	10,172	23,727	72,685	0.62

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).



## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a decline in employment during October, the industries chiefly concerned being those which are most subject to seasonal variations. These included building, public works contracting, brick, pipe and tile making, artificial stone and cement, hat and cap manufacture, road transport, shipping service, entertainments and sports, and hotel and boarding-house service. There was also some increase in unemployment in the rubber industry, in iron and steel manufacture, and in the wool textile and jute industries. In coal-mining there was a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

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

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1929.	October, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	938,128	4.93	— 0.16	+ 0.21
Iron „ ... ..	9,402	5.87	— 0.05	+ 0.55
Shale „ ... ..	2,547	5.96	+ 0.02	— 0.04
Pig Iron ... ..	...	Furnaces in Blast. 166	Number. — 2	Number. + 30
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	Mills working. 482	+ 5	— 38
Iron and Steel ... ..	69,353	Shifts Worked (one week). 380,139	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent. + 3.1

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	76,051	+ 0.2	133,721	+ 1.9	— 4.2*
Woollen ... ..	59,279	— 0.5	121,016	— 1.7	— 1.5*
Worsted ... ..	83,106	+ 0.5	158,886	+ 1.4	— 0.7*
Carpet ... ..	10,495	+ 0.9	19,590	+ 3.8	+ 2.2
Boot and Shoe ... ..	63,003	+ 0.4	142,772	+ 0.6	+ 9.7
Pottery ... ..	11,214	+ 0.4	22,028	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Brick ... ..	10,695	+ 0.9	28,543	— 0.3	+ 9.2

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 21st October, 1929, 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, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.†	Year before.
London ... ..	2,214,430	6.7	2.7	5.4	+ 0.5	— 0.3
South-Eastern ... ..	894,200	5.9	4.5	5.5	+ 0.8	...
South-Western ... ..	839,530	9.0	5.4	8.2	+ 0.9	— 0.6
Midlands ... ..	1,793,090	9.5	7.1	8.8	...	— 1.7
North-Eastern ... ..	1,985,670	14.3	10.3	13.4	+ 0.8	— 3.6
North-Western ... ..	2,119,500	14.7	11.6	13.6	+ 0.1	— 0.1
Scotland... ..	1,270,390	13.1	7.8	11.6	+ 0.4	— 0.6
Wales ... ..	583,190	20.7	10.4	19.7	— 0.2	— 6.1
Northern Ireland ... ..	258,400	16.9	11.4	14.8	+ 0.3	— 4.3
Special Schemes	135,600	2.3	0.5	1.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
TOTAL ... ..	12,094,000	11.5	7.5	10.4	+ 0.4	— 1.3

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from October, 1928, 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.			
1928						1928	
22 October...	13.2	7.7	8.8	2.9	11.7	29 Oct.	1,421,000
26 November...	13.7	8.0	9.2	2.9	12.1	26 Nov.	1,439,000
17 December...	12.5	7.4	9.0	2.1	11.1	17 Dec.	1,312,000
1929						1929	
21 January...	13.6	8.3	9.7	2.5	12.2	28 Jan.	1,434,000
25 February...	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	25 Feb.	1,430,000
25 March ... ..	11.2	6.7	8.3	1.7	10.0	25 Mar.	1,168,000
22 April ... ..	11.0	6.7	7.8	2.0	9.8	29 Apr.	1,198,000
27 May ... ..	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	27 May	1,165,000
24 June ... ..	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July	1,176,000
22 July ... ..	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July	1,188,000
26 August ... ..	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,190,000
23 September...	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,000
21 October...	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,270,000

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.  
† Some of these percentages have been revised (see page 420).

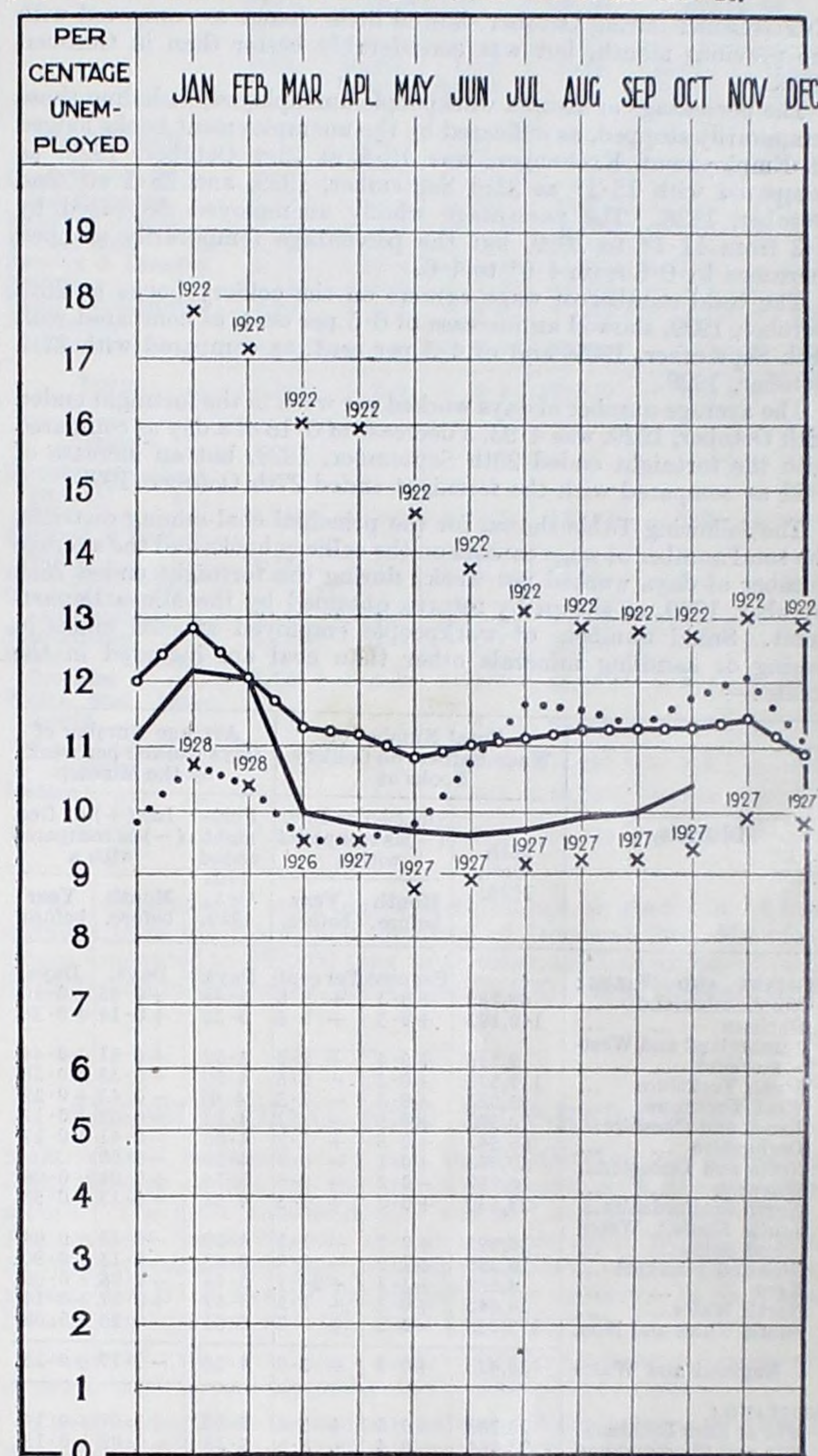
## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1929.  
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1928.  
Chain Curve - - - - - { = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927-28.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1922-25 and 1927-28.



## NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING OCTOBER, 1929.

Division.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Number.	Percentage of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.
London ... ..	1,733	5,722	3,638	5,544	16,637	0.75
South-Eastern .. ..	1,424	2,663	1,275	2,075	7,437	0.83
South-Western ... ..	1,029	2,502	692	1,829	6,052	0.72
Midlands ... ..	964	4,618	1,209	3,936	10,727	0.60
North-Eastern ... ..	1,068	5,196	1,134	3,273	10,671	0.54
North-Western ... ..	976	4,466	1,080	3,981	10,503	0.50
Scotland ... ..	895	3,087	819	2,512	7,313	0.58
Wales... ..	523	1,920	325	577	3,345	0.57
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	8,612	30,174	10,172	23,727	72,685	0.62

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 October showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in October, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.5 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 15.1\* at 23rd September, 1929, and 25.1 at 22nd October, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 from 11.1\* to 10.9, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0.6 from 4.0\* to 4.6.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th October, 1929, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with 28th September, 1929, and of 4.3 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, was 4.93, a decrease of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, but an increase of 0.21 as compared with the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week† during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, 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.†			
	26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	48,789	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	5.48	+ 0.03	+ 0.10
Durham ...	140,193	+ 0.3	+ 9.6	5.36	+ 0.14	+ 0.38
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,726	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	5.52	+ 0.61	+ 0.44
South Yorkshire ...	117,575	+ 0.3	+ 5.5	4.90	— 0.33	+ 0.38
West Yorkshire ...	52,013	+ 0.3	— 1.3	4.07	— 0.43	+ 0.22
Lancs and Cheshire...	76,311	+ 0.5	— 1.1	4.13	— 0.02	+ 0.12
Derbyshire ...	55,341	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	4.05	— 0.41	+ 0.17
Notts and Leicester...	60,063	+ 0.1	— 0.7	4.00	— 0.59	...
Warwick ...	16,787	— 0.2	— 0.6	5.14	+ 0.08	+ 0.06
North Staffordshire...	28,530	+ 0.0	+ 1.3	4.58	— 0.13	+ 0.53
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop ...	30,995	+ 0.7	— 1.1	4.39	— 0.38	— 0.04
Glos and Somerset ...	10,375	+ 1.0	— 3.8	5.03	— 0.13	+ 0.90
Kent ...	4,559	+ 3.7	+ 24.7	5.44	— 0.06	— 0.06
North Wales...	14,643	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	5.57	+ 0.17	+ 0.14
South Wales and Mon.	173,533	— 0.5	+ 6.7	5.33	— 0.25	+ 0.05
England and Wales	839,433	+ 0.2	+ 3.9	4.86	— 0.17	+ 0.23
SCOTLAND :						
Mid & East Lothians	13,183	+ 0.5	+ 5.5	5.66	+ 0.07	+ 0.14
Fife and Clackmannan	23,484	+ 0.4	+ 8.5	5.35	— 0.09	— 0.15
Rest of Scotland ...	62,028	+ 1.6	+ 7.8	5.64	+ 0.06	+ 0.23
Scotland ...	98,695	+ 1.2	+ 7.7	5.58	+ 0.03	+ 0.13
GREAT BRITAIN ...	938,128	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	4.93	— 0.16	+ 0.21

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, was 0.85 of a day per week, of which 0.80 of a day was due to want of trade and to transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, were 0.69 of a day per week, of which 0.64 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, were 1.08 days per week and 1.04 days per week. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th October, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 20,612,700 tons, as compared with 20,380,000 tons in the four weeks ended 28th September, 1929, and 19,019,300 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1928.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 21st October, 1929, and the increases

or decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1929, and 22nd October, 1928, are shown in the following Table :—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.*	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	117,434	48,652	10.9	4.6	15.5	+ 0.4	— 9.6
England and Wales...	102,043	47,989	10.7	5.0	15.7	+ 0.4	— 10.0
Scotland...	15,391	663	12.6	0.6	13.2	— 0.8	— 7.0
Principal Districts in England and Wales :—							
Northumberland...	5,370	171	10.2	0.3	10.5	— 0.2	— 9.9
Durham ...	17,051	532	11.1	0.3	11.4	— 0.2	— 9.9
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,900	412	16.0	3.5	19.5	— 0.8	— 5.4
Yorkshire ...	13,855	10,978	7.5	6.0	13.5	+ 3.7	— 11.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10,374	12,076	11.5	13.5	25.0	— 2.2	— 6.2
Derbyshire ...	3,133	5,175	5.1	8.5	13.6	+ 2.4	— 1.9
Notts and Leicestershire	3,014	5,401	4.5	8.0	12.5	+ 4.7	— 2.3
Warwickshire	810	17	6.0	0.1	6.1	— 5.3	— 5.0
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	5,413	3,894	7.6	5.5	13.1	— 0.3	— 8.7
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,540	271	12.1	2.2	14.3	— 2.2	— 15.2
Kent ...	111	...	2.5	...	2.5	+ 0.1	— 1.5
Wales and Monmouth ...	38,454	9,048	16.7	3.9	20.6	— 1.6	— 15.1

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 7,714,500 tons in October, 1929, as compared with 7,192,500 tons in September, 1929, and with 6,658,800 tons in October, 1928.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little change compared with the previous month, and remained good on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.8 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 4.9\* at 23rd September, 1929, and 14.3 at 22nd October, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received for the three periods under review :—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†		
	Fort-night ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a		Fort-night ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	4,635	+ 2.2	+ 30.0	5.80	— 0.08	+ 1.25
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,172	+ 1.1	+ 6.6	6.00	...	...
Other Districts ...	1,595	— 1.2	— 0.8	5.81	— 0.05	+ 0.07
ALL DISTRICTS	9,402	+ 1.2	+ 15.4	5.87	— 0.05	+ 0.55

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,547, showing an increase of 1.8 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with October, 1928. The average number of days† worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.96 in October, 1929, as compared with 5.94 in September, 1929, and 6.00 in October, 1928.

\* The percentages for September have been revised. (See page 420.)  
† See footnote † in previous column.

\* The percentages for September have been revised. (See page 420.)  
† 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.



### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October was moderate, and showed a slight decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10·3 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 9·9\* at 23rd September, 1929, and with 16·4 at 22nd October, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 166 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 168 at the end of September, and with 136 at the end of October, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,410 workpeople at the end of October, showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number unemployed compared with September, but an increase of 10·8 per cent. compared with October, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1929, September, 1929, and October, 1928 :—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Oct., 1929, on a	
		Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	95	45	46	29	— 1	+ 16
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	12	12	11	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	31	11	11	9	...	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	56	30	31	28	— 1	+ 2
Lincolnshire ...	25	18	18	15	...	+ 3
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	13	11	12	+ 2	+ 1
South Wales and Monmouth ...	23	8	10	8	— 2	...
Total, England and Wales	321	137	139	112	— 2	+ 25
SCOTLAND ...	89	29	29	24	...	+ 5
Total ...	410	166	168	136	— 2	+ 30

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 688,700 tons, as compared with 664,600 tons in September, and 543,600 tons in October, 1928.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, and in the week ended 26th October, 1929, 364 tin-plate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 351 in the week ended 28th September, 1929, and with 386 at the end of October, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st October, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27·3, as compared with 31·5\* at 23rd September, 1929, and with 21·8 at 22nd October, 1928.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight decline. In the week ended 26th October, 118 mills were in operation, as compared with 126 in the week ended 28th September, 1929, and with 134 at the end of October, 1928.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open		Number of Mills in Operation	
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before. Year before.
Tinplate ...	67	+ 2	364	+ 13
Steel Sheet	13	— 1	118	— 8
TOTAL ...	80	+ 2	482	+ 5

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1929, amounted to 114,744 tons, or 25,120 tons more than in September, 1929, but 10,497 tons less than in October, 1928.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in October remained bad on the whole; it showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20·0 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 19·0\* at 23rd September, 1929, and 22·5 at 22nd October, 1928.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

According to returns received from firms employing 69,353 workpeople in the week ended 26th October, 1929, 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 2·6 per cent. as compared with September, 1929, and 3·1 per cent. as compared with October, 1928. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5·5 in October, 1929, as compared with 5·5 in September, 1929, and 5·3 in October, 1928.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a Month before. Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,923	+ 7·0	46,355	+ 6·8
Puddling Forges ...	2,099	— 1·7	9,856	— 0·3
Rolling Mills ...	25,761	+ 5·4	134,143	+ 5·0
Forging & Pressing	2,705	+ 10·4	13,973	+ 11·6
Founding ...	8,124	+ 0·8	44,875	+ 0·3
Other Departments	8,269	+ 0·1	47,252	+ 0·7
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	14,472	— 1·9	83,685	— 1·9
TOTAL ...	69,353	+ 2·9	380,139	+ 2·6
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	15,482	+ 0·2	87,198	— 1·0
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,502	+ 1·9	99,373	+ 3·1
Leeds and District	494	— 2·2	2,425	+ 2·3
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire ...	5,879	+ 21·5	30,731	+ 21·2
Staffordshire ...	4,965	— 2·4	27,189	— 3·2
Other Midland Counties ...	3,727	+ 5·7	21,267	+ 4·9
Wales and Monmouth ...	7,607	+ 2·6	41,998	+ 2·4
Total, England and Wales ...	56,656	+ 3·1	310,181	+ 2·9
Scotland ...	12,697	+ 1·8	69,958	+ 1·3
TOTAL ...	69,353	+ 2·9	380,139	+ 2·6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 889,800 tons in October, 1929, as compared with 847,900 tons in September, 1929, and 756,000 tons in October, 1928.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during October, and showed a slight further decline on the whole compared with the previous month. The most notable decline was in London. In the South-Eastern and South-Western divisions employment remained fair. In Wales a considerable improvement was shown, but the percentage unemployed (41·9) was still the highest in the country. In Northern Ireland employment was still affected by a dispute.

Compared with a year ago a considerable improvement was shown in most districts, and especially on the North-East Coast.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st October, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd September, 1929, and with 22nd October, 1928 :—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.†	Year before.
London ...	2,246	+ 786	— 308	20·8	+ 7·3	— 4·8
South-Eastern ...	663	—	96	9·1	—	— 1·3
South-Western ...	3,183	— 383	+ 758	14·9	— 1·8	+ 3·6
Midlands ...	79	+ 23	+ 44	26·3	+ 7·6	+ 17·3
North-Eastern ...	17,721	+ 892	— 9,973	29·4	+ 1·5	— 17·3
North-Western ...	7,885	— 122	— 1,724	27·3	— 0·4	— 7·3
Scotland ...	12,795	+ 265	— 3,377	22·9	+ 0·4	— 5·5
Wales ...	3,268	— 509	— 1,195	41·9	— 6·5	— 12·1
Northern Ireland	3,717	— 198	+ 397	30·9	— 1·7	+ 0·9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	51,557	+ 754	— 15,474	25·2	+ 0·4	— 7·9

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

† The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).



## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in October was still slack, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, chiefly due to a seasonal improvement in the motor vehicle section. There was some improvement in the textile machinery section, where, however, employment remained bad, with much short time. An improvement was also reported at some of the railway engineering works. In marine and constructional engineering a slight decline was shown. In electrical engineering conditions remained fairly good.

Compared with a year ago there was a substantial improvement in marine engineering, and conditions were better on electrical work; but in general and in constructional engineering, and on motor vehicle work there was little change.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 21st October, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	3,187	297	65	134	1,594	5,277	+ 429	— 502
South-Eastern ...	1,776	118	99	69	1,391	3,453	+ 220	+ 9
South-Western ...	1,470	119	569	81	1,443	3,682	— 8	— 275
Midlands ...	5,517	939	52	641	10,497	17,646	— 3,433	— 2,085
North-Eastern ...	16,435	537	2,555	857	1,081	21,465	+ 1,002	— 2,969
North-Western ...	20,464	1,175	96	288	2,144	24,167	— 1,257	+ 5,265
Scotland ...	7,750	233	1,752	893	1,104	11,732	— 296	— 644
Wales ...	750	23	9	180	255	1,217	— 31	— 127
Northern Ireland ...	971	21	702	3	200	1,897	+ 160	— 1
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>58,320</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>90,536</b>	<b>— 3,214</b>	<b>— 1,329</b>
Percentages Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.								
London ...	3.8	2.2	9.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	+ 0.3	— 0.6
South-Eastern ...	3.8	1.5	4.2	11.0	5.0	4.0	+ 0.2	— 0.1
South-Western ...	4.2	3.7	8.9	12.9	5.3	5.0	— 0.1	— 0.6
Midlands ...	6.3	3.4	3.5	9.7	10.5	7.9	— 1.6	— 1.2
North-Eastern ...	14.1	6.8	12.2	10.9	7.7	12.8	+ 0.6	— 1.9
North-Western ...	15.9	5.7	9.7	9.8	10.9	13.8	— 0.8	+ 2.8
Scotland ...	10.3	8.7	8.7	16.7	10.2	10.2	— 0.3	— 0.8
Wales ...	13.4	5.8	6.0	26.1	11.4	13.4	— 0.3	— 1.8
Northern Ireland ...	14.0	4.6	12.9	5.0	9.2	12.6	+ 1.1	— 0.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>— 0.3</b>	<b>— 0.4</b>
<i>Ditto, Sept., 1929</i> *	<i>10.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1928</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, particularly on the Tyne. In Yorkshire it was still moderate, but showed a decline, while in the textile machinery section conditions remained bad. In Lincolnshire employment remained moderate.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad, especially on textile machinery work, although an improvement in that section was shown at some centres. There was also some improvement on motor vehicle and locomotive work, while in electrical engineering conditions remained fair.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry district an improvement was reported in the motor vehicle section. Employment continued fair in general engineering and good in electrical engineering. In the Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester district employment remained fair, on the whole.

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment remained good, though some falling-off was experienced; in electrical engineering it continued very good. In the South-Western Counties employment was still fairly good.

In Scotland employment was slack, but showed some improvement. In Wales it remained bad, but a slight improvement was shown. In Northern Ireland it was bad, showing a falling-off, chiefly on marine engineering work.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning department was slack and short time was in operation during October both in the American and in the Egyptian sections. In the weaving section employment on the whole was better than a month earlier, although employment continued bad with manufacturers of the coarser types of cloth.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.2 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 12.6\* at 23rd September, 1929, and with 13.1 at 22nd October, 1928.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, there was an improvement in employment, both in the spinning and in the weaving departments; it was specially marked in fancy weaving, and a demand for certain classes of weavers was reported. At Hyde, the improvement in the spinning department continued; at Stockport and Stalybridge there was

still considerable short time. In the Oldham district some improvement took place in the spinning department, where stoppages were fewer and of shorter duration; employment, however, was still bad; many firms were stopped indefinitely, and a large number of workers continued to work very irregularly. In the weaving section, employment on the whole, was slack; it was described as bad with velvet and fustian weavers, but as fair with sheeting and calico workers, and fairly good in the manufacture of heavy goods. Employment in the Egyptian spinning section at Royton, Shaw and Failsworth was good. At Bolton, employment was reported as bad or slack in all the principal departments, and considerably worse than a year ago; in the spinning section, over 12 per cent. of the operatives were recorded as unemployed, and there was an increase in the number of temporarily suspended workers. Irregular short time was still worked at Leigh. At Rochdale an improvement was reported.

At Preston considerable under-employment was reported, especially with manufacturers of plain goods for China and India; firms engaged in the manufacture of artificial silk goods maintained more steady employment; a large surplus of weavers was reported in this district. At Chorley the position showed an improvement, the number of suspensions having decreased. At Blackburn employment remained slack. At Accrington there was some improvement in the employment of weavers during October, and short time was not so prevalent with winders. At Darwen conditions were described as bad; approximately 1,500 operatives in the weaving departments were idle, and under-employment was fairly common. At Great Harwood there was considerable improvement, all the mills were reported to be working in this district, and also in Rishton. At Burnley and Padiham employment was very slack; a large surplus of weavers was reported at Burnley, where three mills closed down during the month. At Nelson and Colne many weavers were not running their full complement of looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad, with a large number of operatives under-employed.

In Yorkshire employment generally was slack, though not quite so bad in the Egyptian as in the American spinning section. In the Todmorden area, however, it was described as fairly good, with most of the firms working full time.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	10,488	— 0.3	16,996	— 1.9	— 2.9
Spinning ...	20,114	— 0.5	32,827	— 1.0	— 6.1
Weaving ...	32,285	+ 0.9	55,750	+ 6.3	— 1.1
Other ...	7,733	+ 1.8	17,869	+ 1.1	— 5.6
Not Specified ...	5,431	— 1.8	10,279	— 3.0	— 13.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>76,051</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>133,721</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>— 4.2</b>
DISTRICTS.					
Ashton ...	2,772	+ 4.4	4,691	+ 10.1	+ 4.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	8,218	— 1.7	13,661	+ 0.1	— 7.4
Oldham ...	9,602	— 1.3	17,949	— 2.3	— 3.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	15,039	— 0.7	25,028	— 1.3	— 6.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,011	+ 1.7	10,700	+ 9.9	+ 1.7
Manchester ...	4,674	+ 2.7	7,591	+ 3.2	— 2.8
Preston and Chorley ...	5,841	— 1.7	10,265	+ 3.5	— 7.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	6,435	+ 4.8	11,641	+ 11.5	— 8.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,992	+ 1.0	7,897	+ 12.2	+ 4.5
Colne and Nelson ...	4,995	— 0.7	11,424	— 1.9	— 3.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,815	+ 0.3	4,063	— 3.5	— 1.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,249	— 0.2	5,294	— 3.0	— 9.5
Other Districts ...	2,408	+ 0.5	3,517	— 6.0	— 7.5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>76,051</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>133,721</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>— 4.2</b>

Returns from firms employing about 73,300 operatives in the week ended 26th October, showed that 11 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 13½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 21st October, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	855	4,583	5,438	560	3,243	3,803	9,241
Spinning ...	4,529	3,754	8,283	3,938	3,574	7,512	15,795
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	706	3,597	4,303	918	6,576	7,494	11,797
Weaving ...	2,560	7,511	10,071	1,153	5,063	6,216	16,287
Other Processes	509	194	703	241	479	720	1,423
Total ...	9,159	19,639	28,798	6,810	18,935	25,745	54,543

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

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



The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 35	+ 148	+ 113	+ 61	+ 416	+ 477	+ 590
Spinning ...	- 174	- 45	- 219	+ 825	- 161	+ 664	+ 445
Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing ...	- 13	- 56	- 69	- 107	+ 402	+ 295	+ 226
Weaving ...	+ 154	- 87	+ 67	- 730	- 855	- 1,585	- 1,518
Other Pro- cesses ...	- 33	- 23	- 56	- 115	+ 153	+ 38	- 18
Total ...	- 101	- 63	- 164	- 66	- 45	- 111	- 275

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 126,704,000 lbs. in October, 1929, compared with 57,498,700 lbs. in September, 1929, and with 102,868,500 lbs. in October, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 13,541,000 lbs. in October, 1929, compared with 10,169,000 lbs. in September, 1929, and with 15,148,200 lbs. in October, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 265,793,400 square yards, as compared with 237,536,400 square yards in the previous month and with 334,003,900 square yards in October, 1928.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued slack both in the worsted and woollen sections of the industry. A slight seasonal improvement was reported in some departments in some districts, but the improvement was less than is usually expected at this time of the year. On the other hand, in one or two districts there was a decline. Employment was about the same as a year ago. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15·6 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 14·7\* at 23rd September, 1929, and with 15·8 at 22nd October, 1928.

**Worsted Section.**—Employment in this section continued slack in most districts, though at Huddersfield it was reported as fair, with one or two firms working a little overtime. At Bradford employment continued quiet. At Keighley employment was affected by a local dispute; several firms in that area were working full time, but under-employment continued at other firms on a considerable scale. At Halifax and at Leeds the depression continued. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th October showed that about 31 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,† losing about 12 hours each on the average; the amount of overtime recorded in all the departments was small.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments there was a slight improvement. In the week ended 26th October about 38 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, 17 hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning section there was little general change. With spinners of coloured yarns in Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford employment was good; but with the general body of worsted spinners it was only moderate. According to the employers' returns, about 31 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average nearly 12 hours each during the week ended 26th October.

In worsted weaving employment was bad in all districts, except in Huddersfield, where fine cloth manufacturers reported it as good: according to the employers' returns about 30 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, nearly 10 hours each in short time† during the week ended 26th October.

**Woollen Section.**—In this section employment showed little change on the whole. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th October indicated that about 30 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 31 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing on the average 9 hours each in both departments.† About 14 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 9 hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department.

In the woollen section, as a whole, 28 per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, 9 hours each in short time†; and about 7 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of about 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was about the same as a month earlier; there were still one or two firms on night work, and a few working overtime, but with most firms short time was still prevalent. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was poor, and showed a further seasonal decline with firms making heavy goods, owing to the end of the overcoating season; an increasing amount of short time was worked. In the Calder Vale district the recent improvement was maintained. In the Morley district restrictions on the use of water were still in force; employment, however, was

described as moderate to good. In the Leeds and Armley district considerable under-employment continued.

With blanket manufacturers employment was moderate to good; at Dewsbury blanket manufacturers were less busy than in the previous month, but at Hebden Bridge employment was good, and full time was reported. With flannel manufacturers employment was fair to moderate at Rochdale; it was moderate at Apperley Bridge, Yeadon, and Guiseley; in the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued good.

In Wales employment was somewhat below normal; it declined in Cardiganshire, and in Montgomeryshire there were still a number of operatives irregularly employed.

In Scotland employment, on the whole, showed little change. The tweed mills at Hawick and Galashiels were fairly busy, with a fair amount of overtime being worked; but employment was not quite so good at Peebles and Innerleithen. At Dumfries the tweed mills were on full time, and activity continued in nearly all branches at Alloa.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment continued fair or good in all the principal centres. About 11 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in this section were on short time, losing 9 hours each on the average in the week ended 26th October: there was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
<b>Departments :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,643	+ 1·0	92·1	26,838	+ 3·3	84·5
Spinning... ..	38,195	- 0·1	93·6	59,484	+ 0·4	93·0
Weaving... ..	20,358	+ 1·3	95·0	42,157	+ 1·9	99·8
Other Depts. ...	10,981	+ 1·1	101·0	26,572	+ 2·0	96·0
Not specified ...	1,929	+ 0·7	95·6	3,835	- 4·3	99·1
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>83,106</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>	<b>94·6</b>	<b>158,886</b>	<b>+ 1·4</b>	<b>94·0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,100	- 1·0	88·1	2,563	- 2·0	98·4
Spinning... ..	13,240	- 0·7	93·8	28,281	- 1·3	100·3
Weaving... ..	24,692	- 1·5	101·3	44,938	- 3·0	106·5
Other Depts. ...	17,514	+ 1·0	96·0	39,145	- 1·3	99·0
Not specified ...	2,733	+ 1·1	96·5	6,089	+ 3·5	112·4
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>59,279</b>	<b>- 0·5</b>	<b>97·6</b>	<b>121,016</b>	<b>- 1·7</b>	<b>102·5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>+ 0·9</b>	<b>109·0</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>+ 3·8</b>	<b>110·6</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>152,880</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>96·4</b>	<b>299,492</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>98·3</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	36,398	- 0·2	90·0	70,567	+ 1·0	83·2
Huddersfield ...	10,109	+ 1·3	109·8	23,394	+ 2·0	126·9
Halifax ...	9,536	- 0·2	91·6	16,517	- 0·8	89·7
Leeds ...	8,238	+ 2·7	95·9	15,058	+ 1·7	99·5
Keighley... ..	7,829	+ 1·0	94·8	13,878	+ 3·1	97·1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,559	+ 1·6	101·9	5,832	+ 1·6	110·6
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>75,669</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>	<b>94·2</b>	<b>145,246</b>	<b>+ 1·2</b>	<b>93·1</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	5,203	+ 0·7	99·6	9,636	+ 2·6	95·7
Lancashire ...	336	+ 1·5	115·2	646	+ 17·5	112·9
Scotland... ..	1,898	+ 0·9	98·9	3,358	+ 2·2	139·4
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>83,106</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>	<b>94·6</b>	<b>158,886</b>	<b>+ 1·4</b>	<b>94·0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,386	+ 1·4	89·2	29,000	+ 1·9	91·0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,778	- 3·1	95·3	21,565	- 6·0	105·8
Leeds ...	8,333	- 3·3	107·1	17,023	- 6·7	115·3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,396	+ 0·6	89·8	4,726	+ 4·1	73·6
Bradford ...	1,251	+ 0·9	97·6	2,884	+ 1·4	98·1
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>- 1·2</b>	<b>95·7</b>	<b>75,198</b>	<b>- 2·4</b>	<b>100·5</b>
Lancashire ...	5,357	+ 0·3	97·9	11,046	+ 0·1	107·0
West of England and Midlands ...	4,550	- 0·2	99·9	8,199	- 3·5	109·8
Scotland... ..	14,019	+ 0·9	101·6	26,298	- 0·2	106·4
Wales ...	209	+ 16·8	145·6	275	+ 19·0	127·1
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>59,279</b>	<b>- 0·5</b>	<b>97·6</b>	<b>121,016</b>	<b>- 1·7</b>	<b>102·5</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>+ 0·9</b>	<b>109·0</b>	<b>19,590</b>	<b>+ 3·8</b>	<b>110·6</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>152,880</b>	<b>+ 0·2</b>	<b>96·4</b>	<b>299,492</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>98·3</b>

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th October, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 21st September, 1929:—

\* 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 percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

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



	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ...	+ 0.3	- 1.3	+ 1.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Huddersfield ...	...	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.3
Halifax ...	+ 8.7	- 1.4	+ 3.5	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Leeds ...	...	+ 4.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
Keighley ...	+ 11.0	- 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	+ 1.0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	+ 0.5	...	+ 4.3	+ 1.6
Total, West Riding	+ 1.0	- 0.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Lancashire ...	...	+ 0.3	...	...	+ 1.5
Scotland ...	- 1.2	+ 1.6	...	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>				
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.9	+ 1.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 2.2	- 5.1	- 1.2	- 3.1
Leeds ...	- 3.2	- 5.0	- 0.9	- 3.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.7	...	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Bradford ...	...	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Total, West Riding ...	- 1.1	- 2.5	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Lancashire ...	- 1.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 0.3
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 2.2	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 0.2
Scotland ...	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.9
Wales ...	+ 16.2	+ 22.4	+ 11.8	+ 16.8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st October, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	282	7	289	512	1	513	802
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	379	243	622	590	383	973	1,595
Wool Combing ...	175	305	480	853	792	1,645	2,125
Wool Carding ...	464	102	566	727	136	863	1,429
Woollen Spinning ...	350	114	464	312	153	465	929
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	408	2,153	2,561	388	2,319	2,707	5,268
Wool Winding and Warping ...	82	17	99	185	86	271	370
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	46	284	330	164	670	834	1,164
Woollen Weaving ...	99	440	539	143	2,171	2,314	2,853
Worsted Weaving ...	148	693	841	104	1,508	1,612	2,453
Other Processes ...	790	107	897	710	210	920	1,817
Total ...	3,223	4,465	7,688	4,688	8,429	13,117	20,805

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	- 10	...	- 10	+ 10	- 1	+ 9	- 1
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 13	+ 29	+ 42	- 2	+ 100	+ 98	+ 140
Wool Combing ...	- 27	+ 19	- 8	+ 40	- 35	+ 5	- 3
Wool Carding ...	+ 66	+ 8	+ 74	- 58	+ 2	- 56	+ 18
Woollen Spinning ...	+ 69	+ 37	+ 106	- 6	+ 11	+ 5	+ 111
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 60	+ 86	+ 146	+ 58	+ 263	+ 321	+ 467
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8	+ 60	- 11	+ 49	+ 57
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 8	- 10	- 18	- 38	+ 67	+ 29	+ 11
Woollen Weaving ...	- 9	+ 64	+ 55	- 34	+ 324	+ 290	+ 345
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 43	- 61	- 18	- 31	- 324	- 355	- 373
Other Processes ...	+ 90	+ 20	+ 110	- 30	+ 52	+ 22	+ 132
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 294</b>	<b>+ 193</b>	<b>+ 487</b>	<b>- 31</b>	<b>+ 448</b>	<b>+ 417</b>	<b>+ 904</b>

The imports of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 21,997,400 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 25,199,600 lbs. in October, 1929, compared with 18,125,100 lbs. and 3,758,000 lbs. respectively in September, 1929, and 20,661,300 lbs. and 17,813,100 lbs. in October, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,548,800 lbs., compared with 3,688,100 lbs. in September, 1929, and with 4,517,400 lbs. in October, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,104,800 square yards, compared with 11,286,600 square yards in September, 1929, and 12,712,400 square yards in October, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 86,285 pairs, 66,913 pairs and 133,592 pairs in October, 1929, September, 1929, and October, 1928.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little general change; it was fair in most of the principal centres, and considerably better than in October, 1928. There was considerable variation, however, as between different establishments, some firms working full time or overtime, while others were on short time.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.2 at 21st October, the same percentage as at 23rd September, as compared with 16.4 at 22nd October, 1928.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ... ..	2,486	+ 0.7	+ 3.8	5,689	- 0.5	+ 2.3
Leicester ... ..	9,879	- 0.6	+ 3.4	24,180	- 0.5	+ 10.4
Leicester Country District ... ..	3,495	+ 1.0	+ 2.3	8,589	+ 5.2	+ 7.8
Northampton... ..	8,455	- 0.5	- 0.0	20,314	- 2.6	+ 10.6
Higham, Rushden and District ... ..	5,614	+ 0.7	+ 4.9	13,214	- 0.6	+ 11.8
Kettering and District ... ..	5,687	- 0.1	+ 2.2	13,563	+ 1.3	+ 7.8
Rest of Northants ... ..	2,081	+ 0.7	+ 2.9	4,565	- 0.4	+ 13.9
Stafford and District ... ..	2,496	- 0.3	- 2.2	4,576	+ 1.5	- 1.6
Norwich and District ... ..	5,903	+ 0.8	+ 11.7	11,492	+ 2.8	+ 14.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	2,064	- 0.5	...	4,141	- 2.0	+ 17.5
Leeds and District ... ..	1,919	+ 1.1	+ 0.3	4,502	+ 4.3	+ 10.9
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	5,522	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	11,403	+ 4.2	+ 11.3
Birmingham and District ... ..	1,259	- 0.8	+ 0.2	2,342	- 7	- 1.3
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	3,943	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	9,259	- 0.8	+ 16.4
England and Wales	60,803	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	137,829	+ 0.4	+ 10.2
Scotland ... ..	2,200	+ 3.7	- 6.5	4,943	+ 6.5	- 1.8
Great Britain ... ..	63,003	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	142,772	+ 0.6	+ 9.7

Returns from firms employing about 61,900 workpeople in the week ended 26th October indicated that just under one-third of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 10 hours each on the average; overtime was worked only to a comparatively small extent.

Employment in London showed little change, and was fair, on the whole, with some demand for female workers. At Leicester employment showed little change, and was moderate; nearly half the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th October, losing, on the average, about 10½ hours. In the Leicestershire country district there was a slight improvement, overtime being worked in certain establishments. At Northampton there was a slight decline from the favourable position of the last few months, but employment remained fair, with a number of firms on full time; about one-third of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th October, losing about 8½ hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district was very variable as between different factories, a few being busy, while others were working short time. At Kettering there was little general change, and employment was reported as fair; there continued, however, to be a considerable surplus in this centre of male operatives totally unemployed. There was a further improvement at Wellingborough, and employment was fair, with many firms on full time and some on overtime. The improvement previously reported at Wollaston, Raunds, and Irthlingborough was maintained. At Stafford employment continued bad at Norwich, with a large number of operatives unemployed and many others on short time; employment was, however, slightly better than in September, and considerably better than a year ago.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment continued fairly good in the heavy boot trade, with many firms working full time; in other sections of the trade a considerable amount of short time was worked. Taking the trade as a whole, employment was much better than in October of last year. There was a further seasonal improvement in the heavy boot trade at Leeds. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley there was a general improvement, and employment was fairly good, with some firms on full time and a few on overtime.

In Scotland employment improved at Kilmarnock and Maybole, where it was reported as good; at Glasgow and Edinburgh there was a slight decline, and employment was quiet.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st October, 1929:—



Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st October, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ... ..	92	36	128	75	6	81	209
Rough Stuff De- partment ... ..	340	16	356	211	16	227	583
Clicking Department	693	14	707	770	5	775	1,482
Closing Department	14	805	819	7	1,007	1,014	1,833
Making Department	1,720	22	1,742	1,228	24	1,252	2,994
Finishing Depart- ment ... ..	1,136	478	1,614	647	204	851	2,465
Slipper Making ...	292	119	411	372	265	637	1,048
Clog Making...	16	...	16	...	1	1	17
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ... ..	443	1	444	13	...	13	457
TOTAL ...	4,746	1,491	6,237	3,323	1,528	4,851	11,088

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd September, 1929 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	- 94	- 3	- 97	- 16	- 4	- 20	- 117
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 60	- 7	- 67	+ 10	+ 6	+ 16	- 51
Clicking Department ...	- 22	+ 5	- 17	- 8	+ 4	- 4	- 21
Closing Department ...	- 4	- 140	- 144	- 2	+ 170	+ 168	+ 24
Making Department ...	+ 36	+ 3	+ 39	+ 130	...	+ 130	+ 169
Finishing Department ...	- 68	+ 6	- 62	- 55	- 25	- 80	- 142
Slipper Making ...	+ 45	- 4	+ 41	- 109	+ 37	- 72	- 31
Clog Making ...	- 1	- 1	- 2	...	...	...	- 2
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 20	...	+ 20	- 10	...	- 10	+ 10
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>- 148</b>	<b>- 141</b>	<b>- 289</b>	<b>- 60</b>	<b>+ 188</b>	<b>+ 128</b>	<b>- 161</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1929, amounted to 156,522 dozen pairs, or 26,860 dozen pairs more than in September, 1929, and 24,233 dozen pairs more than in October, 1928.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a decline as compared with the previous month, and was fairly good, generally. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 10·2 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 8·8 at 23rd September, 1929, and 12·5 at 22nd October, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,936	+ 1·0	+ 6·4	4,588	- 2·5	+ 1·7
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,829	+ 1·4	+ 9·3	19,212	+ 0·8	+ 11·5
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,755	- 0·7	+ 7·7	4,301	- 2·3	+ 9·8
Scotland ...	175	- 0·6	- 4·4	442	- 5·2	- 7·1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>10,695</b>	<b>+ 0·9</b>	<b>+ 8·3</b>	<b>28,543</b>	<b>- 0·3</b>	<b>+ 9·2</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,993 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5½ per cent. were working on an average nearly 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th October, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

## BUILDING.

THERE was a further seasonal increase in the numbers of workers unemployed during October. Employment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and moderate to slack, in most districts, with unskilled workers. It was reported as slack or poor in a number of districts, including Blackburn, Cardiff, Keighley and Rochdale; on the other hand, it was reported as good at a few centres, including Coventry, Harrogate, Ipswich, West Middlesex and North West Surrey. As compared with October, 1928, employment showed little change, on the whole.

As regards individual occupations employment declined with

bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plumbers; it varied somewhat as between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair in most districts. It declined considerably with plasterers, and was generally moderate. Employment remained slack with slaters, and there was a further decline with painters. It was moderate to slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with October, 1928, increased employment was shown with masons and with painters, and decreased employment with bricklayers and slaters; there was little change with the remaining classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 21st October, 1929, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with October, 1928 :—

OCCUPATIONS.	*Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 21st Oct., 1929.	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 ...	126,710	9,929	376	7·8	+ 2·9	+ 0·5
Bricklayers ...	75,620	7,287	381	9·6	+ 2·6	+ 1·7
Masons ...	22,510	1,504	107	6·7	+ 0·8	- 2·2
Slaters ...	6,410	735	55	11·5	+ 0·7	+ 1·3
Plasterers ...	24,400	2,606	187	10·7	+ 6·6	+ 0·6
Painters ...	108,140	16,838	298	15·6	+ 4·8	- 1·5
Plumbers ...	33,400	2,578	98	7·7	+ 0·9	- 0·5
Labourers to above ...	249,360	36,378	1,209	14·6	+ 1·6	- 0·8
All other occupations ...	179,430	29,248	945	16·3	+ 1·6	+ 1·1
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>825,980</b>	<b>107,103</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>13·0</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	175,380	18,210	6	10·4	+ 2·4	- 0·7
South-Eastern ...	131,570	9,007	63	6·8	+ 1·8	...
South-Western ...	101,820	9,587	91	9·4	+ 1·3	- 1·4
Midlands ...	98,300	10,890	852	11·1	+ 2·4	- 0·3
North-Eastern ...	96,850	18,754	1,147	19·4	+ 3·9	...
North-Western ...	105,090	19,585	880	18·6	+ 3·0	+ 1·8
Scotland ...	74,950	10,861	362	14·5	+ 1·7	+ 2·7
Wales ...	26,660	7,282	248	27·3	+ 3·8	- 0·8
Northern Ireland ...	15,360	2,927	7	19·1	+ 0·6	- 0·5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	<b>825,980</b>	<b>107,103</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>13·0</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>...</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 143 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,352,000, show that in October, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,740,000, as compared with £6,507,100 in September, 1929, and £6,106,500 in October, 1928. Of the total for October, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,329,400; factories and workshops for £336,700; shops, offices, warehouses, and other business premises for £554,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,519,600.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement; in the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections it continued good; in the decorated earthenware section it was fair. At Worcester and at Bristol employment was good. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11·0 at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 12·3† at 23rd September, 1929, and 12·9 at 22nd October, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
China Manufacture ...	1,302	+ 0·5	+ 4·5	2,668	+ 4·4	+ 5·1
Earthenware Manufacture ...	8,067	+ 1·0	+ 2·4	15,792	+ 2·0	+ 3·7
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,845	- 2·1	+ 0·9	3,568	- 3·6	- 2·0
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>11,214</b>	<b>+ 0·4</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>22,028</b>	<b>+ 1·3</b>	<b>+ 2·9</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	8,519	+ 0·2	+ 1·2	15,500	+ 1·0	+ 2·3
Other Districts ...	2,695	+ 1·2	+ 6·2	6,528	+ 2·2	+ 4·4
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>11,214</b>	<b>+ 0·4</b>	<b>+ 2·4</b>	<b>22,028</b>	<b>+ 1·3</b>	<b>+ 2·9</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,694 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,435, or 32 per cent., were working on an average nearly 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th October, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

† The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good in the paper-making industry, and full time was worked in most districts.

With letterpress printers employment showed a decline in London and was reported as moderate; in the provinces employment, while fair on the whole, was reported as bad or slack in several important centres, including Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Glasgow, in all of which, except Leeds, there was a decline from the previous month. At Bolton, York, Derby, and Watford it was reported as good, and better than in the previous month. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good, but showed a further decline in London and at Manchester, while there was also a slight falling-off at Liverpool.

Employment generally continued good with lithographic printers, with the exception of Manchester and Sheffield, where it was slack; an improvement was reported at Hull and Leeds. Employment also continued good with lithographic artists, except in London, where it was fair but not so good as in September, and at Manchester, where it was slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment was generally fairly good, and about the same as in the previous month. It was generally good with cardboard box makers.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4·8 at 21st October, compared with 4·7\* at 23rd September, and 3·9 at 22nd October, 1928. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 4·5 at 21st October, compared with 4·4\* at 23rd September, and 4·5 at 22nd October, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 3·7 at 21st October, compared with 4·1\* at 23rd September, and 4·0 at 22nd October, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1929.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on a	
		Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ... ..	38,298	4·3	3·4	3·6	+ 0·9	+ 0·7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	16,701	3·1	3·3	3·9	— 0·2	— 0·8
Midland and Eastern Counties ... ..	10,639	2·1	2·1	2·8	...	— 0·7
Scotland ... ..	6,677	3·0	2·9	4·3	+ 0·1	— 1·3
Other Districts ...	10,568	2·3	2·0	3·7	+ 0·3	— 1·4
Total ... ..	82,883	3·4	3·1	3·6	+ 0·3	— 0·2
Lithographic Printing	11,048	2·3	2·3	3·8	...	— 1·5
Bookbinding ... ..	19,389	3·2	3·3	3·4	— 0·1	— 0·2

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October was still slack on the whole.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 27·6 per cent. were unemployed at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 28·7\* per cent. at 23rd September, 1929, and with 31·5 per cent. at 22nd October, 1928.

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—					
5th Oct., 1929 ...	4,877	2,180	7,057	7,944	15,001
12th " " ... ..	4,637	1,629	6,266	7,713	13,979
19th " " ... ..	4,431	2,094	6,525	8,454	14,979
26th " " ... ..	4,454	1,331	5,785	7,660	13,445
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Oct., 1929 ... ..	4,600	1,808	6,408	7,943	14,351
Average for Sept., 1929	4,668	2,008	6,676	7,529	14,205
Average for Oct., 1928	4,257	2,329	6,586	7,698	14,284

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 988, compared with 1,112 in September, 1929, and with 858 in October, 1928.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

East Coast.—On account of the approaching close of the timber importing season, there was a general deterioration in employment on the North-East Coast, which was most apparent at Middlesbrough, North Shields and the Hartlepoons. At South Shields, Sunderland and Blyth, however, there was considerable activity. At Hull employment was good, especially on timber cargoes. At Grimsby there was a decline among timber workers, but with coal workers employment was good. It continued good also at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but was slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was moderate, and better on the whole than in the previous month. The average number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Dock Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th October, 1929, was 15,037, compared with 14,454 in September, 1929, and with 14,929 in October, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £40,650 in the four weeks ended 25th October, 1929, compared with £37,841 in September, 1929, and with £39,908 in October, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was fair on the whole, and well up to the level of the previous month. At Bristol there was exceptional activity, due to the prolonging of the timber season and the commencement of the Christmas fruit trade. At Southampton employment continued to decline and was described as moderate. At Plymouth and most other South-western ports it was slack, but at Poole it was good.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow continued fair. With the beginning of the jute season the volume of employment increased considerably at Dundee. It was also good at Leith. At Belfast it remained fair.

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during October was moderate to fair on the whole. Apart from the exceptions noted below, the supply of seamen was adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st October, 1929, was 18·8, compared with 15·8\* at 23rd September, 1929, and 19·0 at 22nd October, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was variable and had become quiet at the end of October. On the Tyne it was moderate to fair; on the Tees it was moderate but showed a tendency to improve; occasional shortages of deck hands were experienced at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepoons; on the Wear the demand was quiet on the whole. At Hull the demand fluctuated between very good and moderate; at Grimsby occasional scarcity of deck hands was reported. At Southampton the demand was moderate in the first half of the month, but showed a steady decline during the second half. It was fairly active at Bristol except for some slackness in the first week; and at Avonmouth it was fair until the fourth week, when it became dull. The demand at Newport was fair generally, engine-room ratings at one period being in short supply; at Cardiff it was generally fair, and at Swansea it was good throughout the month. On the Mersey the demand was mainly fair; at Manchester also it was fair except for a quiet period in the middle of October. The demand on the Clyde was fairly active, and at Leith it was moderate, except during the third week, when some slackness was reported. At Belfast it was generally 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 October:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in October, 1929.				
	Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1929.	Oct., 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool† ... ..	13,584	— 1,493	— 1,050	128,246	126,083
Manchester ... ..	840	+ 227	+ 175	7,574	7,268
London ... ..	9,808	— 2,319	— 2,650	100,403	105,234
Southampton... ..	10,442	— 795	— 48	101,812	104,397
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,035	— 690	— 1,227	27,514	28,344
Sunderland ... ..	192	— 127	— 199	2,596	3,604
Middlesbrough ...	419	— 40	— 89	4,708	4,539
Hull ... ..	1,589	+ 181	+ 100	12,612	13,293
Bristol‡ ... ..	993	+ 28	— 267	10,344	10,047
Newport, Mon. ...	783	+ 125	— 48	8,028	7,300
Cardiff   ... ..	2,618	— 145	+ 256	27,618	26,207
Swansea ... ..	1,118	+ 407	+ 171	7,947	7,474
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ... ..	222	+ 4	— 98	2,886	3,731
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	432	+ 193	+ 8	3,691	4,275
Glasgow ... ..	4,857	+ 567	+ 1,045	36,605	33,044
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ... ..	180	+ 20	— 74	1,850	1,773
TOTAL for above Ports	50,112	— 3,857	— 3,995	484,434	486,613

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.

§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

|| Including Barry and Penarth.



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 416 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st October, 1929, 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 ...	2,150	9	218	2	2,379
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	829,503	10,576	183,834	6,735	1,030,648
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	84,767	5,022	12,399	4,157	106,345
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	21,651	17,783	18,211	19,856	77,501
5. Two months' file ...	43,299	3,510	27,051	3,117	76,977
Persons on Register (lines 2-4) ...	935,921	33,381	214,444	30,748	1,214,494
Books lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	959,719	19,117	223,502	14,011	1,216,349

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

The numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the last Monday in September, 1929, and on each Monday in October, are given in the following Table:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
30th September, 1929	905,252	35,161	209,246	32,203	1,181,862	1,217,191
7th October, 1929	927,112	35,267	213,096	31,761	1,207,236	1,242,635
14th " "	935,969	35,009	212,886	31,185	1,215,049	1,249,690
21st " "	935,921	33,381	214,444	30,748	1,214,494	1,249,894
28th " "	953,431	34,270	215,814	30,873	1,234,388	1,269,655
Average (4 weeks)...	938,108	34,482	214,060	31,142	1,217,792	1,252,969

The figures for 28th October, 1929, are analysed below:—

—	28th October, 1929.				30th Sept., 1929.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
	Great Britain.				
Men ...	704,973	177,144	71,314	953,431	905,252
Boys ...	30,087	4,055	128	34,270	35,161
Women ...	141,254	73,393	1,167	215,814	209,246
Girls ...	27,317	3,545	11	30,873	32,203
Total ...	903,631	258,137	72,620	1,234,388	1,181,862

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 28th October, 1929. Of the 121,520 vacancies filled, 68,407 were for men, 27,101 for women and 26,012 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.	
30th September, 1929 ...	33,947	26,173	28,999
7th October, 1929 ...	34,970	26,196	30,293
14th " " ...	35,300	26,580	30,058
21st " " ...	36,116	25,804	31,799
28th " " ...	33,818	25,980	29,370
Average (4 weeks)...	35,051	26,140	30,380

\* 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 23rd September, 1929, the average number of such placings was 3,742 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 28th October, 1929, was 550 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 28th October, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 28th October, 1929.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 30th Sept., 1929.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	96,201	16,556	5,206	117,963	+ 10,340
South-Eastern Division	38,833	7,878	3,744	50,455	+ 6,327
Brighton ...	1,746	510	245	2,501	+ 488
Chatham ...	2,664	363	607	3,634	+ 422
Ipswich ...	1,473	186	180	1,839	+ 47
Norwich ...	3,032	883	117	4,032	+ 41
Rest of Division ...	29,918	5,936	2,595	38,449	+ 5,423
South-Western Division	58,294	9,415	4,394	72,103	+ 6,349
Bristol ...	10,213	2,367	789	13,369	+ 615
Plymouth ...	5,488	739	322	6,549	+ 118
Portsmouth ...	4,498	623	615	5,736	+ 698
Reading ...	1,526	85	162	1,773	+ 83
Southampton ...	5,511	421	584	6,516	+ 1,162
Swindon ...	754	120	89	963	+ 153
Rest of Division ...	30,304	5,060	1,833	37,197	+ 4,750
Midlands Division	120,407	32,901	5,810	159,118	+ 3,494
Birmingham ...	16,275	6,916	706	23,897	+ 1,616
Coventry ...	2,749	584	40	3,373	+ 1,204
Cradley Heath ...	2,769	614	56	3,439	+ 727
Derby ...	1,895	328	289	2,512	+ 77
Leicester ...	4,261	2,062	82	6,405	+ 253
Northampton ...	2,154	844	104	3,102	+ 250
Nottingham ...	7,429	1,963	283	9,675	+ 224
Smethwick ...	1,747	727	38	2,512	+ 154
Stoke-on-Trent ...	10,823	3,833	520	15,176	+ 151
Walsall ...	3,398	731	197	4,326	+ 69
West Bromwich ...	1,664	416	89	2,169	+ 91
Wolverhampton ...	5,924	1,084	284	7,292	+ 420
Rest of Division ...	59,319	12,799	3,122	75,240	+ 4,712
North-Eastern Division	219,630	40,675	15,046	275,351	+ 8,074
Barnsley ...	3,720	386	170	4,276	+ 5
Bradford ...	12,052	6,506	735	19,293	+ 1,811
Darlington ...	2,214	252	228	2,694	+ 108
Dewsbury ...	2,039	1,193	254	3,486	+ 215
Doncaster ...	2,354	388	442	3,184	+ 2,147
Gateshead ...	6,046	1,041	555	7,642	+ 157
Grimsby ...	1,889	237	179	2,305	+ 366
Halifax ...	2,348	1,175	39	3,562	+ 103
Hartlepool ...	4,586	221	313	5,120	+ 138
Huddersfield ...	2,580	1,098	241	3,919	+ 28
Hull ...	8,738	1,052	951	10,741	+ 36
Leeds ...	13,914	5,505	673	20,092	+ 1,369
Lincoln ...	1,781	269	244	2,294	+ 204
Middlesbrough ...	5,991	510	464	6,965	+ 780
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	13,565	1,905	936	16,406	+ 385
Rotherham ...	9,601	351	323	10,275	+ 4,759
Sheffield ...	20,532	2,908	1,227	24,667	+ 197
South Shields ...	6,296	403	396	7,095	+ 167
Stockton-on-Tees ...	3,415	287	311	4,013	+ 49
Sunderland ...	8,984	936	448	10,368	+ 1,351
Wakefield ...	3,083	563	266	3,912	+ 19
York ...	1,742	256	227	2,225	+ 93
Rest of Division ...	82,160	13,233	5,424	100,817	+ 5,251
North-Western Division	199,513	76,981	15,798	292,292	+ 8,112
Accrington ...	4,290	2,218	240	6,748	+ 538
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	2,847	2,195	246	5,288	+ 585
Barrow ...	2,703	360	300	3,363	+ 430
Birkenhead ...	4,952	662	535	6,149	+ 341
Blackburn ...	4,306	3,609	282	8,197	+ 199
Blackpool ...	2,912	1,201	268	4,381	+ 1,952
Bolton ...	6,837	3,544	424	10,805	+ 473
Burnley ...	3,230	2,400	147	5,777	+ 261
Bury ...	1,717	994	89	2,800	+ 112
Chorley ...	1,979	976	108	3,063	+ 114
Liverpool ...	45,760	6,794	4,193	56,747	+ 762
Manchester ...	19,992	9,119	1,119	30,230	+ 362
Nelson ...	950	636	63	1,649	+ 214
Oldham ...	8,366	3,906	371	12,643	+ 948
Preston ...	4,899	4,067	348	9,314	+ 1,636
Rochdale ...	2,393	828	50	3,271	+ 243
St. Helens ...	3,842	564	177	4,583	+ 202
Salford ...	8,160	3,411	558	12,129	+ 1,532
Stockport ...	3,302	3,031	320	6,653	+ 123
Warrington ...	2,212	510	272	2,994	+ 440
Wigan ...	6,380	2,455	398	9,233	+ 881
Rest of Division ...	57,484	23,501	5,290	86,275	+ 3,660
Scotland Division	116,183	25,734	8,893	150,810	+ 6,836
Aberdeen ...	3,675	631	156	4,462	+ 337
Clydebank ...	1,867	319	149	2,335	+ 25
Dundee ...	4,743	3,636	250	8,629	+ 339
Edinburgh ...	10,842	2,275	754	13,871	+ 783
Glasgow ...	41,670	8,976	3,503	54,149	+ 2,771
Greenock ...	3,738	787	267	4,792	+ 81
Motherwell ...	2,976	222	272	3,470	+ 391
Paisley ...	2,433	471	265	3,169	+ 56
Rest of Division ...	44,239	8,417	3,277	55,933	+ 2,165
Wales Division	104,370	5,674	6,252	116,296	+ 2,994
Cardiff ...	8,986	1,309	667	10,962	+ 328
Llanelli ...	3,267	155	161	3,583	+ 614
Newport ...	6,738	344	310	7,392	+ 802
Swansea ...	6,476	508	621	7,605	+ 375
Rest of Division ...	78,903	3,358	4,493	86,754	+ 2,759
Northern Ireland	24,602	9,599	1,066	35,267	+ 62
Belfast ...	16,219	5,847	737	22,803	+ 25
Londonderry ...	1,875	472	57	2,404	+ 174
Lurgan ...	426	672	25	1,123	+ 70
Lisburn ...	649	325	26	1,000	+ 56
Newry ...	746	166	8	920	+ 7
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	4,687	2,117	213	7,017	+ 218
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	978,033	225,413	66,209	1,269,655	+ 52,464

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 652 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st October, 1929, 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.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 415 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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 21st OCTOBER, 1929.

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 ... ..	2,542	15	2,557	17	2	19	2,559	17	2,576	2,551	17	2,568
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	116,908	563	117,471	48,383	269	48,652	165,291	832	166,123	165,254	832	166,086
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	669	2	671	46	...	46	715	2	717	702	2	704
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	994	7	1,001	13	...	13	1,007	7	1,014	1,007	6	1,013
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	3,345	8	3,353	663	2	665	4,008	10	4,018	3,831	10	3,841
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	621	...	621	947	...	947	1,568	...	1,568	1,568	...	1,568
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	1,211	67	1,278	260	6	266	1,471	73	1,544	1,428	72	1,500
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	805	6	811	214	6	220	1,019	12	1,031	1,010	12	1,022
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	1,108	16	1,124	96	3	99	1,204	19	1,223	1,204	19	1,223
Artificial Stone and Concrete ... ..	1,997	88	2,085	348	26	374	2,345	114	2,459	2,327	114	2,441
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... ..	1,168	38	1,206	341	3	344	1,509	41	1,550	1,480	41	1,521
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	6,178	630	6,808	1,345	208	1,553	7,523	838	8,361	7,426	838	8,264
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	2,283	1,997	4,280	1,667	2,205	3,872	3,950	4,202	8,152	3,943	4,202	8,145
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	1,530	340	1,870	255	39	294	1,785	379	2,164	1,779	379	2,158
Glass Bottles ... ..	2,106	116	2,222	582	23	605	2,688	139	2,827	2,688	139	2,827
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals ... ..	5,735	652	6,387	531	75	606	6,266	727	6,993	6,178	717	6,895
Explosives ... ..	677	253	930	65	31	96	742	284	1,026	742	284	1,026
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads ... ..	640	143	783	43	26	69	683	169	852	683	169	852
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	2,837	751	3,588	870	105	975	3,707	856	4,563	3,691	854	4,545
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	1,904	12	1,916	354	2	356	2,258	14	2,272	2,258	14	2,272
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	16,974	178	17,152	18,593	82	18,675	35,567	260	35,827	35,560	260	35,820
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	2,498	190	2,688	767	23	790	3,265	213	3,478	3,241	213	3,454
Tin Plates ... ..	1,393	125	1,518	6,307	707	7,014	7,700	832	8,532	7,699	832	8,531
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	1,697	97	1,794	1,613	8	1,621	3,310	105	3,415	3,306	105	3,411
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... ..	1,187	225	1,412	1,080	34	1,114	2,267	259	2,526	2,261	259	2,520
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	38,450	1,411	39,861	17,814	645	18,459	56,264	2,056	58,320	55,296	2,053	57,349
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,488	610	3,098	277	87	364	2,765	697	3,462	2,744	697	3,441
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	5,462	12	5,474	425	...	425	5,887	12	5,899	5,185	12	5,197
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,500	29	2,529	613	4	617	3,113	33	3,146	3,110	33	3,143
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	14,004	1,181	15,185	4,215	309	4,524	18,219	1,490	19,709	18,025	1,484	19,509
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	1,351	83	1,434	200	37	237	1,551	120	1,671	1,489	120	1,609
	4,050	33	4,083	1,700	1	1,701	5,750	34	5,784	5,742	34	5,776



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	48,409	142	48,551	2,990	16	3,006	51,399	158	51,557	47,687	153	47,840
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	5,448	577	6,025	1,756	107	1,863	7,204	684	7,888	7,158	684	7,842
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	969	33	1,002	45	...	45	1,014	33	1,047	1,000	32	1,032
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric												
Lamps ...	2,469	1,032	3,501	214	76	290	2,683	1,108	3,791	2,679	1,108	3,787
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,173	684	2,857	2,213	277	2,490	4,386	961	5,347	4,380	961	5,341
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	995	868	1,863	510	134	644	1,505	1,002	2,507	1,505	1,002	2,507
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	1,209	713	1,922	258	154	412	1,467	867	2,334	1,461	867	2,328
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	343	8	351	35	...	35	378	8	386	377	8	385
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,013	734	1,747	279	202	481	1,292	936	2,228	1,277	935	2,212
Metal Industries not separately												
specified ...	7,349	4,636	11,985	2,348	1,066	3,414	9,697	5,702	15,399	9,601	5,697	15,298
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	13,003	23,536	36,539	9,249	21,841	31,090	22,252	45,377	67,629	22,252	45,374	67,626
Woolen and Worsted ...	5,963	8,510	14,473	8,158	14,729	22,887	14,121	23,239	37,360	14,040	23,146	37,186
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	2,015	2,225	4,240	719	2,049	2,768	2,734	4,274	7,008	2,644	4,255	6,899
Linen ...	2,603	4,878	7,481	836	1,860	2,696	3,439	6,738	10,177	2,644	4,255	6,899
Jute ...	1,523	3,034	4,557	260	984	1,244	1,783	4,018	5,801	485	1,177	1,662
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc. ...	519	989	1,508	155	715	870	674	1,704	2,378	560	1,415	1,975
Hosiery ...	553	2,137	2,690	537	2,298	2,835	1,090	4,435	5,525	1,081	4,394	5,475
Lace ...	348	407	755	280	459	739	628	866	1,494	628	866	1,494
Carpets ...	272	410	682	246	440	686	518	850	1,368	518	850	1,368
Textile Industries not separately												
specified ...	759	2,019	2,778	228	824	1,052	987	2,843	3,830	925	2,407	3,332
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,478	1,748	6,226	13,481	4,055	17,536	17,959	5,803	23,762	17,451	5,189	22,640
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,123	393	2,516	1,230	332	1,562	3,353	725	4,078	3,352	725	4,077
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods ...	900	465	1,365	155	133	288	1,055	598	1,653	1,031	596	1,627
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	5,522	4,427	9,949	1,285	8,114	9,399	6,807	12,541	19,348	6,191	12,258	18,449
Dress Making and Millinery ...	564	2,221	2,785	67	1,700	1,767	631	3,921	4,552	603	3,574	4,177
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	552	1,181	1,733	702	922	1,624	1,254	2,103	3,357	1,251	2,103	3,354
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc. ...	386	2,383	2,769	49	2,312	2,361	435	4,695	5,130	339	2,911	3,250
Dress Industries not separately												
specified ...	508	362	870	83	265	348	591	627	1,218	590	627	1,217
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,608	2,229	8,837	4,249	2,040	6,289	10,857	4,269	15,126	10,701	4,254	14,955
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ...	7,837	2,817	10,654	291	253	544	8,128	3,070	11,198	7,513	2,993	10,506
Grain Milling ...	1,625	136	1,761	339	18	357	1,964	154	2,118	1,891	151	2,042
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	2,078	2,213	4,291	327	615	942	2,405	2,828	5,233	2,392	2,827	5,219
Food Industries not separately												
specified ...	3,876	4,264	8,140	236	727	963	4,112	4,991	9,103	4,019	4,931	8,950
Drink Industries ...	5,038	1,865	6,903	177	252	429	5,215	2,117	7,332	4,858	2,087	6,945
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	478	972	1,450	9	107	116	487	1,079	1,566	437	962	1,399
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,545	97	4,642	376	33	409	4,921	130	5,051	4,776	130	4,906
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	894	95	989	287	56	343	1,181	151	1,332	1,143	151	1,294
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	4,839	713	5,552	343	139	482	5,182	852	6,034	5,015	832	5,847
Woodworking not separately												
specified ...	1,166	335	1,501	368	162	530	1,534	497	2,031	1,458	484	1,942
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board ...	1,250	324	1,574	591	497	1,088	1,841	821	2,662	1,829	821	2,650
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	790	1,101	1,891	61	203	264	851	1,304	2,155	825	1,260	2,085
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	124	53	177	7	11	18	131	64	195	131	64	195
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	112	85	197	15	6	21	127	91	218	127	91	218
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	7,265	3,811	11,076	245	410	655	7,510	4,221	11,731	7,311	4,129	11,440
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>												
Building ...	103,268	179	103,447	3,644	12	3,656	106,912	191	107,103	103,986	190	104,176
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	35,308	25	35,333	850	...	850	36,158	25	36,183	34,894	25	34,919
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber ...	2,639	1,674	4,313	361	1,120	1,481	3,000	2,794	5,794	2,991	2,792	5,783
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	489	54	543	61	5	66	550	59	609	550	59	609
Brushes and Brooms ...	597	240	837	192	148	340	789	388	1,177	761	385	1,146
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ments and Apparatus ...	446	208	654	26	15	41	472	223	695	472	223	695
Musical Instruments ...	808	123	931	52	4	56	860	127	987	859	127	986
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	304	246	550	34	40	74	338	286	624	338	286	624
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>												
<b>Industries ...</b>	8,950	122	9,072	312	7	319	9,262	129	9,391	9,017	126	9,143
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	7,092	249	7,341	312	5	317	7,404	254	7,658	7,257	252	7,509
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	4,553	286	4,839	145	7	152	4,698	293	4,991	4,537	291	4,828
Road Transport not separately												
specified ...	21,180	289	21,469	901	6	907	22,081	295	22,376	21,429	291	21,720
Shipping Service ...	26,004	423	26,427	144	30	174	26,148	453	26,601	25,618	449	26,067
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal												
Service ...	46,333	164	46,497	686	22	708	47,019	186	47,205	45,893	186	46,079
Transport, Communication and												
Storage not separately specified	1,845	61	1,906	84	2	86	1,929	63	1,992	1,908	63	1,971
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	73,312	28,673	101,985	2,897	2,422	3,19	76,209	31,095	107,304	73,102	30,242	103,344
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and</b>												
<b>Finance ...</b>	5,153	853	6,006	61	7	68	5,214	860	6,074	5,060	837	5,897
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	7,862	748	8,610	155	20	175	8,017	768	8,785	7,693	706	8,399
Local Government ...	25,357	680	26,037	849	27	876	26,206	707	26,913	24,916	700	25,616
Professional Services ...	2,919	961	3,880	126	33	159	3,045	994	4,039	2,975	976	3,951
Entertainments and Sports ...	6,192	2,531	8,723	134	75	209	6,326	2,606	8,932	6,127	2,572	8,699
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	13,042	21,462	34,504	104	458	562	13,146	21,920	35,066	12,798	21,530	34,328
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,427	3,768	5,195	29	694	723	1,456	4,462	5,918	1,416	4,321	5,737
Industries and Services not separately												
specified ...	21,841	1,284	23,125	587	312	899	22,428	1,596	24,024	21,556	1,562	23,118
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	825,726	167,043	992,769	179,679	82,032	261,711	1,005,405	249,075	1,254,480*	978,836	237,513	1,216,349

\* Including 75,593 Casuals (Males 74,456, Females 1,137).



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1929.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1929.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD SEPT., 1929.*	22ND OCT., 1928.	24TH OCT., 1927.		
Fishing ... ..	26,700	980	27,680	9.5	1.5	9.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	9.6	1.7	9.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5	9.3
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	10.9	10.2	10.9	4.6	4.8	4.6	15.5	15.0	15.5	+ 0.4	- 9.6	- 3.2	15.5
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	14,960	10	14,970	4.5	20.0	4.5	0.3	...	0.3	4.8	20.0	4.8	- 0.1	- 9.5	- 7.2	4.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	5,430	40	5,470	18.3	17.5	18.3	0.2	...	0.2	18.5	17.5	18.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+ 10.3	18.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	42,270	420	42,690	7.9	1.9	7.9	1.6	0.5	1.5	9.5	2.4	9.4	+ 0.9	- 2.1	+ 1.3	9.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	10,470	10	10,480	5.9	...	5.9	9.1	...	9.1	15.0	...	15.0	+ 5.5	+ 10.8	+ 12.7	15.0
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	15,440	1,580	17,020	7.8	4.2	7.5	1.7	0.4	1.6	9.5	4.6	9.1	+ 0.6	- 1.0	+ 0.1	9.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	15,690	170	15,860	5.1	3.5	5.1	1.4	3.6	1.4	6.5	7.1	6.5	+ 1.1	...	+ 2.3	6.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Ooke Ovens and By-Product Works ... ..	11,860	160	12,020	9.3	10.0	9.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	10.2	11.9	10.2	+ 0.3	- 7.1	- 1.0	10.2
Artificial Stone and Concrete ... ..	16,040	1,390	17,430	12.4	6.3	12.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	14.6	8.2	14.1	+ 0.2	- 3.1	- 0.1	14.1
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ... ..	18,360	1,120	19,480	6.4	3.4	6.2	1.8	0.3	1.8	8.2	3.7	8.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	8.0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	75,090	6,900	81,990	8.2	9.1	8.3	1.8	3.0	1.9	10.0	12.1	10.2	+ 1.4	- 2.3	+ 1.4	10.0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	34,890	39,040	73,930	6.5	5.1	5.8	4.8	5.7	5.2	11.3	10.8	11.0	- 1.3	- 1.9	- 0.8	11.0
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) ... ..	21,470	6,170	27,640	7.1	5.5	6.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	8.3	6.1	7.8	- 1.2	- 1.4	- 1.8	7.8
Glass Bottles ... ..	15,360	1,960	17,320	13.7	5.9	12.8	3.8	1.2	3.5	17.5	7.1	16.3	- 2.6	- 5.4	- 2.8	16.3
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals ... ..	81,910	23,980	105,890	7.0	2.7	6.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	7.6	3.0	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	6.5
Explosives ... ..	12,840	5,550	18,390	5.3	4.6	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.8	5.1	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 1.1	5.6
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads ... ..	14,410	4,500	18,910	4.4	3.2	4.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	4.7	3.8	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	4.5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	55,290	19,880	75,170	5.1	3.8	4.8	1.6	0.5	1.3	6.7	4.3	6.1	- 0.7	...	- 0.4	6.1
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	21,810	260	22,070	8.7	4.6	8.7	1.7	0.8	1.6	10.4	5.4	10.3	+ 0.4	- 6.1	- 3.0	10.3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	174,520	4,200	178,720	9.7	4.2	9.6	10.7	2.0	10.4	20.4	6.2	20.0	+ 1.0	- 2.5	- 0.3	20.0
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	37,280	3,250	40,530	6.7	5.8	6.6	2.1	0.8	2.0	8.8	6.6	8.6	- 0.6	- 2.3	- 0.9	8.6
Tin Plates ... ..	27,620	3,660	31,280	5.0	3.4	4.9	22.9	19.3	22.4	27.9	22.7	27.3	- 4.2	+ 5.5	+ 1.6	27.3
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	27,710	1,390	29,100	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.8	0.6	5.5	11.9	7.6	11.7	+ 1.9	- 0.2	- 1.3	11.7
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ... ..	18,610	3,690	22,300	6.4	6.1	6.3	5.8	0.9	5.0	12.2	7.0	11.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	- 4.6	11.3
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	539,330	47,420	586,750	7.1	3.0	6.8	3.3	1.3	3.1	10.4	4.3	9.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2	...	9.9
Electrical Engineering ... ..	65,760	18,670	84,430	3.8	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.2	3.7	4.1	...	- 1.1	- 0.5	4.1
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	57,520	930	58,450	9.5	1.3	9.4	0.7	...	0.7	10.2	1.3	10.1	+ 0.5	- 6.3	- 2.4	9.8
Constructional Engineering ... ..	27,180	1,060	28,240	9.2	2.7	9.0	2.3	0.4	2.1	11.5	3.1	11.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	11.2
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	220,630	24,780	245,410	6.3	4.8	6.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	8.3	6.0	8.0	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	8.0
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	16,370	2,510	18,880	8.3	3.3	7.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	9.5	4.8	8.8	- 0.5	- 1.5	- 0.3	8.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	52,680	1,530	54,210	7.7	2.2	7.5	3.2	...	3.2	10.9	2.2	10.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 4.9	10.7
	201,430	3,070	204,500	24.0	4.6	23.7	1.5	0.5	1.5	25.5	5.1	25.2	+ 0.4	- 7.9	+ 4.2	24.9
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	80,270	8,480	88,750	6.8	6.8	6.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	9.0	8.1	8.9	+ 0.5	- 2.5	+ 0.3	8.9
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ... ..	15,270	1,340	16,610	6.3	2.5	6.0	0.3	...	0.3	6.6	2.5	6.3	+ 0.2	- 0.4	+ 1.1	6.3
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps ... ..	57,440	36,530	93,970	4.3	2.8	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	4.7	3.0	4.0	...	- 1.3	- 1.1	4.0
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ... ..	23,050	10,490	33,540	9.4	6.5	8.5	9.6	5.7	7.4	19.0	9.2	15.9	- 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	15.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... ..	13,900	11,460	25,360	7.2	7.6	7.3	3.6	1.1	2.6	10.8	8.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 1.9	+ 0.6	9.9
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	17,440	10,620	28,060	6.9	6.7	6.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 1.1	8.3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... ..	8,150	590	8,740	4.2	1.4	4.0	0.4	...	0.4	4.6	1.4	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	4.4
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	22,110	19,570	41,680	4.6	3.8	4.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	5.8	4.8	5.3	- 0.8	- 0.5	...	5.3
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	118,830	72,540	191,370	6.2	6.4	6.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	8.2	7.9	8.0	- 0.4	- 1.3	- 0.5	8.0
Textile																



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INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1929.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1929.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	23RD SEPT., 1929.*	22ND OCT., 1928.	24TH OCT., 1927.	
<b>Sawmilling, etc. (cont.)</b>																
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	98,410	21,930	120,340	4.9	3.3	4.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	5.3	3.9	5.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	4.9
Woodworking not separately specified	17,840	5,380	23,220	6.5	6.2	6.5	2.1	3.0	2.2	8.6	9.2	8.7	- 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	8.5
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :-</b>																
Paper and Paper Board	40,090	15,140	55,230	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	4.6	5.4	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 1.2	4.8
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	20,400	37,610	58,010	3.9	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	4.2	3.5	3.7	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 0.3	3.7
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	4,320	1,850	6,170	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	+ 0.3	- 7.4	- 0.3	3.2
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,680	3,560	6,240	4.2	2.4	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.7	2.6	3.5	- 0.5	-	+ 0.2	3.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	168,590	92,540	261,130	4.3	4.1	4.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	4.4
<b>Building and Construction of Works :-</b>																
Building	816,780	9,200	825,980	12.6	1.9	12.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	13.1	2.1	13.0	+ 2.4	-	+ 1.7	12.9
Public Works Contracting, etc.	163,170	1,260	164,430	21.6	2.0	21.5	0.6	-	0.5	22.2	2.0	22.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	22.0
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :-</b>																
Rubber	38,980	26,330	65,310	6.8	6.4	6.6	0.9	4.2	2.3	7.7	10.6	8.9	+ 1.3	- 0.9	+ 0.9	8.9
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc.	11,590	2,190	13,780	4.2	2.5	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.7	2.7	4.4	- 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	4.4
Brushes and Brooms	5,620	4,540	10,160	10.6	5.3	8.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	14.0	8.5	11.6	- 0.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	11.4
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus	16,700	9,650	26,350	2.7	2.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.3	2.6	-	- 0.2	+ 0.3	2.6
Musical Instruments	21,420	6,970	28,390	3.8	1.8	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	4.0	1.8	3.5	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	3.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6,330	6,230	12,560	4.8	3.9	4.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	5.3	4.6	5.0	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 0.2	5.0
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries</b>	155,930	6,100	162,030	5.7	2.0	5.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.9	2.1	5.8	+ 0.2	- 0.3	+ 0.6	5.7
<b>Transport and Communication :-</b>																
Railway Service	131,260	7,130	138,390	5.4	3.5	5.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.6	3.6	5.5	+ 0.7	- 2.3	+ 0.3	5.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service	148,050	6,690	154,740	3.1	4.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2	4.4	3.2	+ 0.5	- 0.1	-	3.2
Road Transport not separately specified	175,540	7,030	182,570	12.1	4.1	11.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	12.6	4.2	12.3	+ 0.9	- 0.1	+ 1.2	12.1
Shipping Service	135,320	6,100	141,420	19.2	6.9	18.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	19.3	7.4	18.8	+ 3.0	- 0.2	+ 3.4	18.9
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	27.4	6.9	27.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	27.8	7.9	27.6	- 1.1	- 3.9	+ 5.2	27.5
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,220	2,230	18,450	11.4	2.7	10.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	11.9	2.8	10.8	- 0.7	+ 0.6	- 2.3	10.8
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,015,430	663,660	1,679,090	7.2	4.3	6.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	7.5	4.7	6.4	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	6.3
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance</b>	154,630	73,960	228,590	3.3	1.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.2	2.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	2.6
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-</b>																
National Government	97,390	21,450	118,840	8.1	3.5	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	8.2	3.6	7.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	7.3
Local Government	254,380	19,670	274,050	10.0	3.5	9.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	10.3	3.6	9.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	9.6
Professional Services	69,870	51,860	121,730	4.2	1.9	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.4	1.9	3.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	3.3
Entertainments and Sports	47,780	26,180	73,960	13.0	9.7	11.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	13.2	10.0	12.1	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.4	12.0
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	121,010	212,690	333,700	10.8	10.1	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	10.9	10.3	10.5	+ 2.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	10.4
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	27,860	107,170	135,030	5.1	3.5	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.6	5.2	4.2	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	4.3
Industries and Services not separately specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	24.1	3.7	18.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	24.8	4.6	19.2	+ 1.1	- 0.6	+ 2.7	18.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	9.4	5.0	8.2	2.1	2.5	2.2	11.5	7.5	10.4	+ 0.4	- 1.3	+ 0.9	10.3

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

### PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st October, 1929, 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 ...	2,542	0.3	17	0.0	15	0.0	2	0.0
Mining ...	124,553	15.1	50,526	28.1	653	0.4	283	0.3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4,273	0.5	785	0.4	142	0.1	32	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc. ...	6,178	0.7	1,345	0.7	630	0.4	208	0.3
Pottery, etc. ...	2,283	0.3	1,667	0.9	1,997	1.2	2,205	2.7
Glass Trades ...	3,636	0.4	837	0.5	456	0.3	62	0.1
Chemicals, etc. ...	9,889	1.2	1,509	0.8	1,799	1.1	237	0.3
Metal Manufacture	25,653	3.1	28,714	16.0	827	0.5	856	1.0
Engineering, etc.	48,900	5.9	19,129	10.7	2,062	1.2	736	0.9
Vehicles ...	19,405	2.3	6,115	3.4	1,297	0.8	347	0.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	48,409	5.9	2,990	1.7	142	0.1	16	0.0
Metal Trades ...	21,968	2.7	7,658	4.3	9,285	5.6	2,016	2.5
Textile Trades ...	32,036	3.9	34,149	19.0	49,893	29.9	50,254	61.3
Leather ...	3,023	0.4	1,385	0.8	858	0.5	465	0.6
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	6,608	0.8	4,249	2.4	2,229	1.3	2,040	2.5
Clothing Trades ...	7,532	0.9	2,186	1.2	10,574	6.3	13,313	16.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,932	2.5	1,379	0.8	12,267	7.3	1,972	2.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	11,444	1.4	1,374	0.8	1,240	0.7	390	0.5
Printing and Paper	9,541	1.2	919	0.5	5,374	3.2	1,127	1.4
Building and Construction of Works	138,576	16.8	4,494	2.5	204	0.1	12	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	5,283	0.6	726	0.4	2,545	1.5	1,332	1.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	8,950	1.1	312	0.2	122	0.1	7	0.0
Transport and Communication	107,007	13.0	2,272	1.2	1,472	0.9	72	0.1
Distributive Trades	73,312	8.9	2,897	1.6	28,673	17.2	2,422	2.9
Commerce, Banking, etc.	5,153	0.6	61	0.0	853	0.5	7	0.0
Miscellaneous	78,640	9.5	1,984	1.1	31,434	18.8	1,619	2.0
TOTAL	825,726	100.0	179,679	100.0	167,043	100.0	82,032	100.0

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING OCTOBER IN NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st October, 1929, differed from the figures for 23rd September, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 23rd September, 1929.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 2,947	- 224	- 3,171
Cotton	+ 314	- 2,846	- 2,532
Tailoring	- 530	- 1,580	- 2,110
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	- 2,037	+ 22	- 2,015
Tin Plates	- 1,357	+ 28	- 1,329
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	- 928	- 356	- 1,284
Railway Service	+ 1,003	+ 60	+ 1,063
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	+ 833	+ 236	+ 1,069
Brick, Tile, etc., making	+ 1,153	+ 29	+ 1,182
Entertainments and Sports	+ 1,016	+ 553	+ 1,569
Road Transport not separately specified	+ 1,509	+ 75	+ 1,584
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	+ 1,850	+ 18	+ 1,868
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling	+ 194	+ 2,004	+ 2,198
Mills and Forges	+ 1,959	+ 266	+ 2,225
Woollen and Worsted	+ 2,449	+ 1	+ 2,450
Local Government	+ 3,447	- 81	+ 3,366
Public Works Contracting, etc.	+ 4,140	+ 121	+ 4,261
Coal Mining	+ 4,685	+ 1,878	+ 6,563
Shipping Service	+ 2,689	+ 6,608	+ 9,297
Distributive Trades	+ 19,656	+ 23	+ 19,679
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services			
Building			
Net Variation for above industries	+ 39,098	+ 6,835	+ 45,933
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 44,684	+ 6,374	+ 51,058



# REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1929.

The Table on pages 418 and 419 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1929. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1929, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1928. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :—

INDUSTRY.	TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.								INDUSTRY.	TOTAL PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.							
	GREAT BRITAIN.				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.					GREAT BRITAIN.				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.			
	24th June, 1929.	22nd July, 1929.	26th Aug., 1929.	23rd Sept., 1929.	24th June, 1929.	22nd July, 1929.	26th Aug., 1929.	23rd Sept., 1929.		24th June, 1929.	22nd July, 1929.	26th Aug., 1929.	23rd Sept., 1929.	24th June, 1929.	22nd July, 1929.	26th Aug., 1929.	23rd Sept., 1929.
Fishing ... ..	8.2	8.3	8.1	9.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	9.2	Leather and Leather Goods :—								
Mining :—									Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	9.7	9.7	10.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	11.0	9.9
Coal Mining ... ..	19.0	18.9	16.2	15.1	19.0	18.9	16.2	15.1	Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods ... ..	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	6.9
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.9	Clothing Trades :—								
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	18.0	18.4	16.9	16.6	17.9	18.4	16.9	16.5	Tailoring ... ..	4.4	6.4	9.5	10.6	4.4	6.4	9.6	10.8
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	7.9	7.5	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	Dress Making and Millinery... ..	2.8	3.3	4.6	4.9	2.8	3.4	4.7	5.0
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10.9	10.0	9.6	9.5	10.9	10.1	9.6	9.5	Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	4.5	5.5	6.0	6.8	4.5	5.5	6.1	6.8
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	9.4	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.5	Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ... ..	2.4	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.8	5.8	6.0
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.0	5.4	Dress Industries not separately specified ... ..	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—									Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	13.5	13.9	12.5	11.2	13.5	14.0	12.5	11.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ...	11.0	10.4	9.6	9.9	11.0	10.4	9.6	9.9	Food, Drink and Tobacco :—								
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	13.1	11.8	12.4	13.9	13.1	11.8	12.3	13.9	Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.... ..	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.1	7.0
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	5.5	5.0	5.4	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	6.3	Grain Milling ... ..	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.8	Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ... ..	9.3	9.2	6.7	6.4	9.4	9.2	6.7	6.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	13.8	15.0	15.3	12.4	13.8	14.9	15.3	12.3	Food Industries not separately specified ... ..	7.4	7.1	7.7	8.3	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.3
Glass Trades :—									Drink Industries ... ..	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.7	6.4
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	8.7	8.2	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.3	9.5	9.0	Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.5
Glass Bottles ... ..	14.9	14.6	18.4	18.9	14.9	14.6	18.4	18.9	Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—								
Chemicals, etc. :—									Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.3
Chemicals ... ..	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	10.3	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.7	9.8	10.2	10.1
Explosives ... ..	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.5	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.5	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.2
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead ... ..	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	Woodworking not separately specified	8.9	8.9	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.3	10.7	10.4
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc. ... ..	7.7	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.6	6.3	6.8	Printing and Paper Trades :—								
Metal Manufacture :—									Paper and Paper Board ... ..	4.0	3.7	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.7
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.9	Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.1
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.0	19.3	19.9	20.0	19.0	Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ... ..	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.9
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.2	Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.0
Tin Plates ... ..	23.1	17.9	24.4	31.5	23.1	17.9	24.4	31.5	Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.4
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	8.9	10.6	9.5	9.8	8.9	10.6	9.5	9.8	Building and Construction of Works :—								
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	9.1	10.1	10.8	10.7	9.1	10.1	10.8	10.7	Building—								
Engineering, etc. :—									Carpenters ... ..	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.9
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	8.7	8.9	9.6	10.0	8.8	8.9	9.7	10.0	Bricklayers ... ..	2.2	2.5	3.9	7.1	2.2	2.5	3.9	7.0
Electrical Engineering ... ..	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	Masons ... ..	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	5.9
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.7	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.6	Slaters ... ..	9.3	8.6	8.3	10.8	9.5	8.7	8.4	10.8
Constructional Engineering ... ..	10.1	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.7	10.3	Plasterers ... ..	5.6	4.0	3.3	4.2	5.6	4.0	3.3	4.1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—									Painters ... ..	5.6	7.6	7.9	10.5	5.7	7.8	8.1	10.8
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	6.1	7.2	9.0	9.3	6.1	7.2	9.0	9.3	Plumbers ... ..	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.1	6.8
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	9.0	9.0	9.9	10.6	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.6	Labourers to above ... ..	10.6	10.6	11.5	12.9	10.8	10.9	11.7	13.0
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	22.2	22.7	23.5	24.4	22.5	23.0	24.0	24.8	All Other Occupations ... ..	13.4	13.3	14.0	14.5	13.5	13.4	14.2	14.7
Metal Trades :—									Total, Building ... ..	8.4	8.5	9.0	10.4	8.5	8.7	9.2	10.6
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.4	Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	18.2	19.0	19.8	20.6	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.1	Other Manufacturing Industries :—								
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps ... ..	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.0	Rubber ... ..	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.6
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	13.6	14.7	15.0	16.3	13.0	14.7	15.0	16.3	Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... ..	4.9	3.7	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.7	4.4	4.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ... ..	9.3	9.0	10.1	10.0	9.3	9.0	10.1	10.0	Brushes and Brooms... ..	11.6	11.0	12.6	10.9	11.8	11.4	13.0	11.9
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	7.8	8.3	9.1	9.0	7.7	8.3	9.1	9.0	Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ... ..	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.3	Musical Instruments ... ..	7.4	6.5	5.3	4.1	7.4	6.5	5.2	4.1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ... ..	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.3
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.4	7.5	8.0	8.2	8.4	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6
Textile Trades :—									Transport and Communication :—								
Cotton ... ..	13.7	14.4	14.8	12.7	13.7	14.4	14.8	12.6	Railway Service ... ..	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
Woollen and Worsted... ..	14.1	15.9	15.0	14.7	14.1	15.8	15.0	14.7	Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	8.0	7.5	11.4	8.8	8.3	7.7	11.5	8.9	Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	10.7	10.3	10.7	11.2	10.9	10.5	10.9	11.4
Linen ... ..	14.2	15.5	16.3	15.4	14.1	14.7	14.3	13.4	Shipping Service ... ..	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.8
Jute ... ..	13.3	12.2	11.3	12.3	13.3	12.2	11.4	12.3	Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ... ..	31.6	30.2	29.8	28.6	31.8	30.2	29.8	28.7
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ... ..	11.5	12.4	12.6	11.9	11.7	12.8	13.1	12.5	Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	11.0	10.9	12.2	11.5	11.0	11.0	12.3	11.5
Hosiery ... ..	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.0	Distributive Trades ... ..	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0
Lace ... ..	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.2	9.3	9.5	Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Carpets ... ..	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.1	Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—								
Textile Industries not separately specified ... ..	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.9	8.8	National Government ... ..	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.9
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	13.8	15.8	21.8	22.2	13.7	15.8	21.1	21.5	Local Government ... ..	7.3	7.6	8.3	8.8	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.0
									Professional Services ... ..	2.9	3.0	3.3					



# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

## DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

10TH SEPTEMBER TO 14TH OCTOBER, 1929.

THE following Table gives, for the period 10th September to 14th October, 1929, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>A.—Number of Claims.</b>			
Fresh and Renewal claims made ... ..	723,241	199,971	923,212
Average number of claims current ... ..	831,628	192,166	1,023,794

### B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

<b>Permanent provisions:</b>			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ... ..	319	254	573
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ... ..	1,282	1,857	3,139
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	8,268	4,861	13,129
Trade disputes... ..	2,820	273	3,093
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	4,698	1,231	5,929
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	7,392	3,846	11,238
Other grounds ... ..	2,286	938	3,224
<b>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</b>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ... ..	315	79	394
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	8,445	2,844	11,289
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... ..			
<b>Total claims disallowed ... ..</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>16,183</b>	<b>52,008</b>

### C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

<b>(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.</b>			
Total cases considered ... ..	12,867	7,346	20,213
Recommended for allowance ... ..	5,080	3,054	8,134
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<b>Permanent provisions:</b>			
First statutory condition* ... ..	...	2	2
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ... ..	407	511	918
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	1,967	1,725	3,692
Trade disputes† ... ..	309	589	898
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	911	231	1,142
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	1,238	591	1,829
Other grounds ... ..	533	115	648
<b>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</b>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ... ..	30	3	33
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	195	96	291
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... ..	2,197	429	2,626
<b>Total recommended for disallowance ... ..</b>	<b>7,787</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>12,079</b>
<b>(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†</b>			
Total cases considered ... ..	92,309	15,583	107,892
Recommended for allowance ... ..	88,382	14,274	102,656
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	3,923	1,304	5,227
Other grounds ... ..	4	5	9
<b>Total recommended for disallowance ... ..</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>5,236</b>

### D.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Cases referred by Insurance Officer	Allowed...	169	29	198
	Disallowed	129	38	167
Appeals by Associations ... ..	Allowed...	157	16	173
	Disallowed	248	54	302
Appeals by Claimants ... ..	Allowed...	16	5	21
	Disallowed	66	11	77
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>Allowed...</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>392</b>
	<b>Disallowed</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>546</b>

The decisions given above are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

\* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.

† Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, provides that when an insured contributor has during a prescribed period (now fixed at four months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

‡ The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by 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, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 14TH OCTOBER, 1929.

The following Table gives statistics for the period since the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 came into operation. The figures relate to claims for benefit and not to separate individuals:—

	19th April, 1928, to 14th Jan., 1929.		15th Jan., 1929, to 14th October, 1929.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	5,701,035	1,738,125	5,506,293	1,533,365
Average number of claims current ... ..	957,212	191,812	860,092	185,327
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers ... ..	328,135	146,551	324,106*	192,054*
Courts of Referees:—				
Ordinary benefit appeals:—				
Cases considered ... ..	105,389	51,464	111,590	57,218
Recommended for disallowance ... ..	62,721	34,827	66,335	37,282
78-Day Review:—				
Cases considered ... ..	694,544	81,011	850,573	121,082
Recommended for disallowance ... ..	24,738	6,480	37,310	11,548
Umpire:—				
Cases considered ... ..	3,909	789	5,960	967
Cases disallowed ... ..	2,582	592	4,068	700

## CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT BY LOCAL BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

As from 9th September, 1929, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929, claims to benefit are referred to a Local Board of Assessors if a question arises regarding the fulfilment of the statutory condition that the applicant is genuinely seeking work, or of the transitional conditions (b) and (c) of Sec. 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, viz., that he is normally employed in insurable employment and that he had during the past two years been employed in insurable employment to such an extent as was reasonable.

The following Table gives particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors during the four weeks ended 7th October, 1929. It should be noted that the disallowances of claims to benefit arising on their recommendations are included in the figures in Section B of the foregoing Table regarding disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Period 9th September to 7th October, 1929.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors...</b>	<b>18,099</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>26,360</b>
Condition "Not Genuinely Seeking Work":			
Disallowance recommended ... ..	4,505	3,132	7,637
Allowance recommended ... ..	6,118	2,651	8,769
Assessors disagree ... ..	90	32	122
<b>Transitional Conditions (b) and (c):</b>			
Disallowance recommended ... ..	2,341	1,323	3,664
Allowance recommended ... ..	4,995	1,101	6,096
Assessors disagree ... ..	50	22	72

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the fund during the four weeks ended 26th October, 1929, together with comparative figures for the four weeks ended 28th September, 1929, and for the four weeks ended 27th October, 1928:—

	Four weeks ended 26th October, 1929.	Four weeks ended 28th September, 1929.	Four weeks ended 27th October, 1928.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ... ..	£ 1,320,000	£ 1,265,000	£ 1,185,000
Employed Persons ... ..	1,135,000	1,090,000	1,020,000
Exchequer ... ..	1,225,000	1,180,000	875,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,680,000</b>	<b>3,535,000</b>	<b>3,080,000</b>
Unemployment Benefit ... ..	3,290,000	3,100,000	3,725,000
Cost of Administration ... ..	405,000	405,000	380,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ... ..	135,000	140,000	105,000
Other Items ... ..	10,000	30,000	5,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,840,000</b>	<b>3,675,000</b>	<b>4,215,000</b>
Treasury Advances outstanding ... ..	36,520,000	35,670,000	27,650,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits ... ..	285,000	975,000	1,630,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 28 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1928).

\* Since publication in the issue of this Gazette for September 1929, it has been found necessary to make a correction in the figures for the period 9th July to 12th August. The total numbers of claims disallowed by Insurance Officers in that period were:—Males 48,133, and females 40,455.



## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1929.

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 ...	1,212	1,112	2,324	550	1,333	1,883
South-Eastern ...	750	932	1,682	715	1,403	2,118
South-Western ...	870	1,183	2,053	781	1,518	2,299
Midlands ...	1,695	1,362	3,057	1,117	1,674	2,791
North-Eastern ...	3,272	4,234	7,506	2,472	5,005	7,477
North-Western ...	3,919	4,467	8,386	3,186	4,494	7,680
Scotland ...	2,057	2,268	4,325	1,577	2,579	4,156
Wales ...	1,823	2,225	4,048	494	1,850	2,344
Great Britain ...	15,598	17,783	33,381	10,892	19,856	30,748

The fluctuations in the number of juveniles on the Register during the past four months illustrate the influence of the school leaving periods on the figures.

At 24th June, 1929, there was a total of 51,384 boys and girls on the Register in Great Britain (including 22,692 insured and 28,692 uninsured). By 26th August, the figures had risen to a total of 72,586—an increase of 21,202 over the figure for 24th June. This total included 25,780 insured boys and girls and 46,806 uninsured, and the increase of 21,202 was made up of 3,088 insured and 18,114 uninsured. From that point the numbers of juveniles on the Registers decreased, and at 21st October they had fallen to a total of 64,129 (26,490 insured and 37,639 uninsured). It will be seen, therefore, that while the number of insured boys and girls on the Register has tended to increase throughout the period of four months, the numbers of those uninsured increased by 18,114 in the first half, due to the addition of children who left school at the end of the summer term, and decreased by 9,167 in the second half through the absorption of these juveniles into industry.

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	116,600	103,340	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.9
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	1.9	0.1	2.0	2.5	0.4	2.9
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	2.4	0.1	2.5	3.4	0.3	3.7
Midlands ...	86,830	73,350	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.8
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	3.0	0.8	3.8	3.6	1.7	5.3
North-Western ...	90,880	80,040	3.7	1.4	5.1	2.9	1.8	4.7
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	4.1	0.3	4.4	3.7	0.6	4.3
Wales ...	33,030	8,870	3.7	2.5	6.2	5.8	1.9	7.7
Special Schemes...	4,600	2,800	0.2	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1
Great Britain ...	587,600	437,800	2.6	0.7	3.3	2.3	0.9	3.2

### JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 25TH OCTOBER, 1929.

Division.	No. of Centres open.		Average daily attendance.						Separate individuals attending, 1st April to 25th Oct., 1929.
			As a condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Totals.		
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
South-Eastern	1	1	48	21	3	21	51	42	1,050
South-Western	4	3	91	71	40	44	131	115	1,775
Midlands ...	4	1	134	25	42	17	176	42	1,550
North-Eastern	14	5	663	153	746	53	1,409	206	8,701
North-Western	5	4	403	145	233	239	636	384	5,098
Scotland ...	15	10	539	227	304	46	843	273	6,283
Wales ...	17	2	461	35	1,365	184	1,826	219	7,178
Great Britain	60	26†	2,339	677	2,733	604	5,072	1,281	31,635

### JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST OCTOBER, 1929.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	4,822	3,898	8,720	698	803	1,501
South-Eastern ...	999	846	1,845	270	269	539
South-Western ...	1,084	809	1,893	276	293	569
Midlands ...	1,807	1,492	3,299	614	542	1,156
North-Eastern ...	1,768	1,705	3,473	618	538	1,156
North-Western ...	2,087	1,983	4,070	798	802	1,600
Scotland ...	1,096	986	2,082	275	312	587
Wales ...	344	277	621	136	110	246
Great Britain ...	14,007	11,996	26,003	3,685	3,669	7,354

\* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Registers.  
† Girls over 16 years of age are also admitted to the Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

## POOR-LAW RELIEF.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in October, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 632,705, or 0.9 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 5.2 per cent. less than in October, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 356, 353, and 373 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Selected Urban Areas.‡	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in October, 1929.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a		
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.			
					Month ago.	Year ago.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>							
<i>Metropolis.</i>							
West District ...	8,764	5,562	14,326	177	+ 6	– 9	
North District ...	9,995	13,076	23,071	233	+ 3	– 18	
Central District ...	2,154	2,487	4,641	377	+ 5	+ 25	
East District ...	9,181	38,837	48,018	774	+ 19	– 96	
South District ...	18,462	47,765	66,227	344	+ 5	– 44	
TOTAL, Metropolis ...	48,798§	107,727	156,525§	350	+ 7	– 38	
West Ham ...	4,178	15,702	19,880	267	+ 8	– 34	
<i>Other Districts.</i>							
Newcastle District	2,748	23,247	25,995	519	– 2	– 29	
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,323	8,345	9,668	351	– 5	– 97	
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,035	7,105	11,140	141	+ 1	– 4	
Wigan District ...	1,771	13,811	15,582	345	+ 1	+ 2	
Manchester District	9,375	25,053	34,428	329	+ 6	– 25	
Liverpool District	9,646	60,727	70,373	549	+ 4	+ 16	
Bradford District ...	1,787	5,874	7,661	206	– 2	+ 4	
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,449	2,926	4,375	116	+ 2	– 2	
Leeds ...	2,756	12,678	15,434	324	+ 3	+ 31	
Barnsley District ...	1,003	13,504	14,507	430	– 1	+ 88	
Sheffield ...	2,353	21,985	24,338	480	+ 5	+ 19	
Hull District ...	1,796	13,419	15,215	467	– 5	– 25	
North Staffordshire	2,370	8,316	10,686	252	– 2	– 7	
Nottingham District	2,144	10,763	12,907	271	– 2	– 20	
Leicester ...	1,147	3,995	5,142	209	+ 2	– 9	
Wolverhampton District ...	3,431	13,133	16,564	216	+ 4	– 13	
Birmingham ...	7,409	13,392	20,801	216	+ 3	– 27	
Bristol District ...	2,529	8,256	10,785	255	– 1	– 48	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,600	14,962	17,562	364	+ 12	+ 2	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	61,672	281,491	343,163	326	+ 2	– 8	
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	114,648	404,920	519,568	330	+ 4	– 18	
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>							
Glasgow District ...	5,370	68,225	73,595	775	+ 1	– 13	
Paisley and Greenock District ...	785	7,317	8,102	420	– 16	– 106	
Edinburgh ...	1,536	16,737	18,273	426	+ 1	– 8	
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	795	3,723	4,518	208	– 11	+ 4	
Aberdeen ...	485	2,828	3,313	208	...	– 29	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	346	4,990	5,336	520	+ 7	+ 40	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,317	103,820	113,137	552	– 1	– 18	
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Oct., 1929	123,965	508,740	632,705	356	+ 3	– 17	

## 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.

Destination.	Applications Approved in Oct., 1929.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in Oct., 1929.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1928.	Jan.-Oct., 1929.		1922 to 1928.	Jan.-Oct., 1929.
Australia ...	1,210	160,209	9,868	1,405	158,432	10,227
Canada ...	898	98,781	23,214	1,050	96,997	22,765
New Zealand ...	70	42,302	1,349	134	41,037	1,477
Africa and other parts of Empire	10	1,013	63	11	798	51
Total ...	2,188	302,305	34,494	2,600	297,264	34,520

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

\* The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only.

† 26th October in England and Wales and 15th October in Scotland.

‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

§ Includes 242 not included in district figures.



## 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. 406–407 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.\*

There was a slow decline in employment during September, the situation during the latter part of the month being slightly worse than in the early weeks.

The total number of persons reported as available and seeking work at the end of September, according to returns from employment exchanges, was 1,527,202, as compared with 1,476,307 at the end of August, 1929, and 1,157,496 at the end of September, 1928.

On the last day of the month 748,610 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 161,635 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 910,245, as against 883,002 at the end of August. As compared with September, 1928, the total in receipt of standard benefit showed an increase of 29·7 per cent. and that of persons in receipt of emergency benefit an increase of 86·5 per cent.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,621,668 organised workers. Of these, 442,312, or 9·6 per cent., were totally unemployed on 28th September, as compared with 8·9 per cent. on 31st August, and 6·6 per cent. on 29th September, 1928. In addition, 315,150, or 6·8 per cent., were working short time, as against 7·0 per cent. at 31st August, and 6·9 per cent. at the end of September, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of September, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Sept., 1929.	Aug., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Aug., 1929.
Mining ... ..	161,300	1·4	1·3	2·4	2·8
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	255,800	10·8	8·7	4·6	4·9
Engineering and metal ...	1,038,200	8·5	7·8	8·9	8·5
Chemical ... ..	126,500	6·7	6·2	6·4	5·7
Textile ... ..	381,300	10·5	9·9	26·6	27·3
Paper ... ..	124,500	8·2	9·1	8·2	10·2
Leather ... ..	72,400	17·5	17·4	10·9	13·2
Wood ... ..	317,900	14·8	14·7	7·1	7·0
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	303,800	8·5	9·1	5·9	7·3
Clothing, boots and shoes	165,400	17·0	18·2	16·2	16·7
Building ... ..	734,100	13·3	11·1	0·1	0·1
Printing ... ..	150,400	10·6	9·9	1·5	1·2
Transport ... ..	380,400	4·8	4·5	0·5	0·5
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,700	19·3	18·3	0·0	...
Hairdressing ... ..	4,400	3·7	3·5	...	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	394,600	4·5	4·0	1·9	1·8
All Unions making Returns	4,621,700	9·6	8·9	6·8	7·0

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased slightly during October, but still remained at a low level. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 26th October, 1929, was 11,155 (6,637 men and 4,518 women). At the end of September, the corresponding total was 9,577. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 15,509 (9,461 for men and 6,048 for women), as compared with 17,006 at the end of September. During the last week of October the Exchanges succeeded in placing 27,600 persons in situations, including 10,065 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,865 foreign immigrants.

## AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment increased in Austria during September. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 104,947 (including 51,494 in Vienna) as compared with 101,845 (52,796 in Vienna) at the end of August.

## POLAND.§

The number of unemployed increased during the first three weeks of October. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 19th October was 88,038, as compared with 86,133 on 21st September. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 34,013 and 38,348 respectively.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th October, 1929. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 2nd November, 1929. Paris.

‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 25th October, 1929. Vienna.

§ Wiadomości Statystyczne, 5th November, 1929. Warsaw.

## ITALY.\*

Unemployment increased during September. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 228,831 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 216,666 at the end of August, and 268,883 at the end of September, 1928. The total for September, 1929, includes 59,877 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 50,394 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 30,046 in the textile industry. In addition, 16,835 persons were partially unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 19,650 in August, 1929, and 28,746 in September, 1928.

## BELGIUM.†

Unemployment decreased during August. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 163 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 627,347, show that 3,178 (0·5 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed on 31st August, 1929. In the preceding month the corresponding percentage was 0·6, and in August, 1928, 0·5. In addition, 15,190 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in August numbered 151,047, or 1·00 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1·14 and in August, 1928, 1·57.

## SWITZERLAND.‡

Employment in September showed little change as compared with the preceding month. At the end of the month 5,197 applications for employment (4·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 4,611 at the end of August, and 6,125 at the end of September, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 5,025, 4,285 and 3,209 respectively.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment in September decreased in Denmark but increased in Norway and in Sweden.

*Denmark.*§—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions or by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 275,219 workpeople, 8·8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, as against 9·3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 12·2 per cent. at the end of September, 1928.

*Norway.*||—Out of 19,904 members of trade unions making returns, 9·9 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of September, as compared with 8·9 per cent. at the end of August and 14·5 per cent. at the end of September, 1928.

*Sweden.*¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th September, 1929, was 7·2, as compared with 6·3 on 31st August and 7·8 on 30th September, 1928.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

Employment improved in September. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,320 establishments in manufacturing, coal and metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and canning and preserving, these establishments employed 5,237,555 workpeople in September, 1929, an increase of 0·8 per cent., as compared with the total for August. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 1·2 per cent. Increases in employment in September as compared with August were shown in manufacturing (0·7 per cent.), anthracite mining (11·9 per cent.), bituminous coal mining (1·6 per cent.), wholesale trade (0·6 per cent.), retail trade (4·3 per cent.), the hotel industry (0·2 per cent.), and the canning and preserving industries (13·7 per cent.). Decreases were shown in metalliferous mining (1·1 per cent.), quarrying and non-metallic mining (0·1 per cent.) and public utilities (0·5 per cent.).

*Index Number of Employment.*—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1929, is 99·3 as compared with 98·6 per cent. in August and 95·0 per cent. in September, 1928.

## CANADA.

There was a further decline in employment at the beginning of October. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 firms with an aggregate of 1,089,583 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st October as compared with 1,098,653 on 1st September.

If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for October is 125·6 as compared with 126·8 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 118·8 on 1st October, 1928.††

On 30th September, 1929, 3·7 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 3·5 per cent. at the end of August and 2·2 per cent. at the end of September, 1928.‡‡

\* Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 21st October, 1929. Rome.

† Revue du Travail, 30th September, 1929. Brussels.

‡ Rapports économiques et Statistiques sociales, October, 1929. Berne.

§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 14th October, 1929. Copenhagen.

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

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

\*\* Trend of Employment, September, 1929. Washington.

†† The October Employment Situation, 1929. Ottawa.

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



## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

† *Number, Magnitude, and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 55, as compared with 43 in the previous month and 27 in October, 1928. The total number involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was 17,600. In addition, about 4,100 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 70, involving about 21,700 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during October, of about 190,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :—

Groups of Industries.	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 ...	4	17	21	12,200	62,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	4	14	18	6,600	107,000
Textile ...	3	9	12	1,600	14,000
Transport ...	...	2	2	600	2,000
Other ...	4	13	17	700	5,000
Total, Oct., 1929 ...	15	55	70	21,700	190,000
Total, Sept., 1929 ...	10	43	53	21,100	137,000
Total, Oct., 1928 ...	9	27	36	7,000	59,000

*Causes.*—Of the 55 disputes beginning in October, 8, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 20, directly involving 3,900 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 10, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and 8, directly involving 5,500 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 40 new disputes, directly involving 10,900 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 11, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 16, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1928 AND 1929.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1929, as compared with the corresponding period of 1928 :—

Groups of Industries.	January to October, 1928.			January to October, 1929.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	85	77,700	418,000	131	73,900	541,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	300	9,000	8	1,200	89,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	10	700	21,000	10	500	3,000
Engineering ...	9	600	4,000	15	19,700	62,000
Shipbuilding ...	20	3,600	14,000	22	7,300	432,000
Other Metal ...	14	2,800	37,000	30	9,300	164,000
Textile ...	26	23,600	682,000	41	394,800	6,708,000
Clothing ...	7	700	11,000	14	1,100	10,000
Woodworking and Furniture ...	25	1,100	13,000	13	1,200	13,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	37	3,000	81,000	31	2,600	22,000
Transport and Communication ...	15	1,800	10,000	17	4,100	9,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	5	300	8,000	4	200	3,000
Other ...	7	200	6,000	14	600	5,000
Total ...	265	116,700	1,316,000	351	516,900	8,081,000

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING INDUSTRY :—						
Colliery workpeople :— Bridgend, Glam. (near) ...	2,500		15 Oct.	2 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Men decided to resume work, most of the non-members having joined the Federation. (The collieries continued idle, however, owing to economic reasons.)
Ogmore Vale, Glam. ...	1,300		21 Oct.	21 Oct.	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Non-unionists joined the Federation. (The collieries continued idle until 26th October owing to economic reasons.)
South Shields ...	1,483		25 Oct.	26 Oct.	Against alleged deductions made from the wages of certain men on account of a breakdown of machinery.	Amicable settlement effected.
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES :—						
Shipyard joiners, painters, riveters, shipwrights, holders-up, scrapers, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Belfast.	936	2,000§	23 April	...	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	No settlement reported.
Steel tube workers (various occupations), fitters, turners, etc.—Swansea.	1,166	156	1 Oct.	11 Oct.	Against proposed reductions in wages.	Agreement effected, earnings over 45s. per normal working week being subjected to a greater reduction and earnings up to 45s. per week not being reduced.
Heaters, rollers, shearers, etc. (steel sheet industry)—Glasgow.	410	200	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	Misunderstanding as to working conditions to be observed under a changed agreement.	Questions in dispute referred to Conciliation Board.
WORSTED INDUSTRY :—						
Overlookers, worsted spinners, weavers, etc.—Bradford.	41	650	19 Oct.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages	No settlement reported.
TRANSPORT INDUSTRY :—						
Motor omnibus drivers and conductors—Barking, Essex.	535	...	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	Dispute arising out of suspension of two employees who had refused to make use of a time-recording clock alleged to be dangerously situated.	Employees in question reinstated subject to their observing the Company's regulations.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.  
‡ 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.  
§ Estimated number.



## 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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of £7,100 in the weekly full-time wages of about 161,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £1,400 in those of 18,400 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal ... ..	60,500	1,050	£ 3,300	£ 450
Textile ... ..	80,500	...	3,075	...
Food ... ..	12,500	...	575	...
Building and Allied Industries ... ..	...	15,000	...	750
Other ... ..	7,250	2,350	150	200
Total ... ..	160,750	18,400	7,100	1,400

Among the principal changes in the metal group there was an increase of about 2 per cent. on current rates in the wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands. There was also a small increase (less than 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district. Time-workers employed in the electrical cable making industry obtained increases, amounting to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week in the case of adult male workers and to 1s. per week in that of adult female workers. There was an increase of 5 per cent. on the basis rates, including those fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, of workpeople employed in the chain making industry.

The changes in the textile group affected principally workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., industries. In Yorkshire the wages of such workpeople were increased by about 2 and 1½ per cent. on current rates in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, while in Lancashire and Scotland similar classes of workpeople obtained increases, amounting in the case of men and women respectively to 1s. and 7d. per week.

The principal changes in the food group affected workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, whose wages were increased by 1s. per week for men and 6d. per week for women and youths.

In the building and allied industries group the reduction in wages affected mainly workpeople employed in the electrical contracting

industry in England and Wales, whose wages were reduced by ¼d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups there was an increase of nearly 1 per cent. on current rates in the wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland, and also in those of limestone quarrymen in South and West Durham. The minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for adult female workers 16 and over employed in cerement making were increased by ¼d. per hour.

Of the total increase of £7,100 per week, about £3,700 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £1,850 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; nearly £1,400 took effect under arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils; nearly £400 took effect under the provisions of Orders issued by Trade Boards, (the greater part of which was under a cost-of-living sliding scale and is included in the above total for such scales); and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £1,400 per week, about £850 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder was almost entirely the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, following disputes causing stoppage of work.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1929.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	20,000	72,500	£ 1,600	£ 4,175
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,250	100	700	5
Iron and Steel ...	30,500	3,000	1,750	220
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal ...	11,350	19,500	1,100	2,175
Textile... ..	3,400	588,000	270	64,350
Clothing ... ..	...	3,550	...	570
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	12,350	2,600	615	200
Woodworking, etc. ...	100	12,250	15	1,760
Building and Allied Industries	12,000	56,000	1,175	7,250
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	5,500	2,000	760	200
Transport ... ..	350	128,000	55	6,900
Public Administration ...	7,000	4,500	570	370
Other ... ..	200	27,500	40	1,725
Total ... ..	112,000	919,500	8,650	89,900

In the corresponding ten months of 1928, there were net increases of £20,650 in the weekly full-time wages of 208,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £169,450 in those of 1,701,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1929.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.	1 Oct.	Male workers ... ..	<i>Decreases of 1s. or 2s. per week in minimum rates for those under 19 years of age, the rates for those 19 and over remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates for a week of 52 hours in winter and 54 hours in summer, 16s. at 14, increasing each year to 24s. at 18 and to 31s. at 21 and over.†</i>
Iron Mining	Cleveland ... ..	28 Oct.	Ironstone miners ... ..	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 58 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; plus 58 per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rates from 5d. to 1d. per shift.
Limestone Quarrying.	South and West Durham.	28 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ... ..	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 58 per cent. above the standard.§
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	6 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ... ..	Increase   of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 11½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 11½ per cent.
	Tees-side ... ..		Cokemen and by-product workers	
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Tonnagemen... ..	Increase   of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48½ per cent. above the standard.
	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.		Workpeople employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	
Chain, etc. Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including ½ inch diameter.	Percentage payable on basis rates increased   from 32½ to 35 for workpeople on base rates up to and including 5s. 10d. per shift, and from 27½ to 30 for workpeople on base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.¶
			Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¾ inch up to and including ½ inch diameter.	

\* 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.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 268,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ The rates referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

§ A flat-rate increase of 1d. to 5d. per shift, varying according to base rates, is paid in addition to the percentage quoted in the case of the lower-paid men.

|| Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ In addition to the above percentages on base rates, bonuses are paid to production men on basis rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 6s. 3d. per shift. The bonuses, which vary inversely in amount with the basis rates, range from ¼d. to 1d. per shift in the case of the higher-paid men to 1s. 5d. per shift for production men on a base rate of 3s. 10d. and 1s. 0½d. or 1s. 1½d. per shift for other men on the same rates.

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



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1929 (*continued*).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain, etc. Manufacture ( <i>cont.</i> )	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Pontypridd.	1st full pay day in Oct.	Commercial endwelded, dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers. Admiralty endwelded chain makers Sidewelded chain makers ... Anchor and grapnel makers ...	Increase* of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Increase* of 5 per cent. on list prices, making prices those set out in the lists of 1922. Increase* of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 4½d. per cwt. Increase* of 3d. per cwt.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. Great Britain, other than the above counties. Greater London Area	3rd pay day in Oct.† 2nd pay day in Oct.†	Timeworkers employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.) Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.†	Increase of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for boys 15 years, of 5½d. per week for boys 14, 16, and 17 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls 14 to 17 years. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 54s. 10d. to 60s. 8½d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses). Increase of 2s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls. Rates after change: men 21 years and over, 49s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; women 18 years and over, 28s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses). Decrease of 0.25d. per hour for plumber-jointers, and of 0.2d. per hour for plumber-jointers' mates. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10.25d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 5.8d. per hour.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.† Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire; also Scotland. West Riding of Yorkshire. Middleton ... Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Nov.† 1st pay day in Nov.† 1st pay day in Nov.† 1st pay day in Nov.† 1st pay day in Nov.†	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant). Mechanics employed in dyeworks... Timeworkers ... Reelers ... Engravers, etc. employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 67½ per cent. to 70½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 53½ per cent. to 56½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 40½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 70½ per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 70½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 70½ per cent. MALE WORKERS:—Cost-of-living wage increased* from 20s. 4d. to 21s. 4d. per week for those 21 and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21. FEMALE WORKERS:—Cost-of-living wage increased* from 12s. 1d. to 12s. 8d. per week for those 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and those 21 and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 21s. 4d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 8d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 21s. 4d.; women 21 and over, 15s., plus 12s. 8d. Increase* of 1s. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 63s. 7d.; other towns, 62s. 7d. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 20s. 5d. to 21s. 5d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 7d. to 13s. 3d. for women 18 and over, and by smaller amounts for juveniles.§ Cost-of-living wage increased* from 55 per cent. to 60 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 28s. 4d. to 29s. 6d. per week for engravers and from 20s. 4d. to 21s. 4d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 28s. 4d. to 29s. 6d. per week for men, from 17s. 2d. to 17s. 9d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths.
Baking and Confectionery.	Bristol ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 59s. 9d.
Seed Crushing and Oil Milling.	Great Britain¶	1st full pay week in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry (except those whose wages are regulated by movements in the engineering and other industries).	Increase of 1s. per week for men 21 and over and of 6d. per week for women and youths. Minimum rates after change for labourers include: Liverpool, 48s. 6d.; Hull, 48s.; Bristol, 48s.; Glasgow, 46s.; Dundee, 44s.; Aberdeen, 50s.; Leith, 46s. to 48s.
Electrical Installation.	England and Wales and Northern Ireland.** London district (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	2nd pay day in Oct.† 2nd pay day in Oct.†	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors. Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease* of ¼d. per hour. Net hourly rates after change: Grade A districts, 1s. 10½d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 5½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.** Decrease* of ¼d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5½d.).
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area ...	2nd pay day in Oct.†	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber-jointers, armature winders and their assistants.	Decrease* of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 9½d.; assistants, 1s. 5½d.
Road Transport, etc.	Isle of Man: Eastern Area ... Other Areas ...	5 Oct. } 1 Oct. }	Carters and general labourers ...	Decrease* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Eastern area, 42s.; other areas, 40s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Cumberland... Ayr (Northern District).	1 Oct. 1 Oct.	Workpeople, excluding tradesmen, employed in Highways and Bridge Departments of County Council. Labourers employed by County Council.	Increase* of 1d. per day or 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 43s. 6d. per week. Increase* of 1s. per week (50s. to 51s.).
Cerement Making	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Female workers ...	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of ¼d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates: 2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6d. to 7½d. (according to experience) at 21 and over.

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

† In respect of the period for which payment is made on that pay day.

‡ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers, Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

§ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged in productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above). For pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was increased from 58 per cent. to 60 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 52 per cent. to 55 per cent. for hand cutters, from 44 per cent. to 46 per cent. for menders, and from 49 per cent. to 52 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

\*\* The change took effect under an arrangement made by the Joint Industrial Council for the Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacturing Industry.  
\*\*\* The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The reduction was equivalent to 1 per cent. on the rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 29 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. A list of the districts comprised in the various grades was given on page 106 of the March GAZETTE.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	67%
Food only	...	...	59%

## FOOD.

At 1st November there was a further rise in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food as compared with the previous month. This was mainly due to a seasonal rise of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each in the average price of eggs. The remaining articles showed upward and downward movements of little relative importance.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 59 per cent. at 1st November, 1929, as compared with 56 per cent. a month ago and 59 per cent. a year ago.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st October and 1st November, 1929:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Nov., 1929, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1929.	1st Nov., 1929.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1929.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 1	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Breast ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breast ...	0 4	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9	+ 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea ...	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 6	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt ...	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	+ 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese† ...	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 5	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 2	+ 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 0 1	— 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st November, 1929, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1929.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	67	67	67	68
Thin Flank ...	37	39	38	38
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	46	46	46	47
Thin Flank ...	16	20	18	17
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	71	74	73	73
Breast ...	54	51	52	52
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	72	65	68	70
Breast ...	26	29	27	27
Bacon (streaky)*	58	55	57	58
Fish ...	133	105	119	115
Flour ...	51	56	53	55
Bread ...	58	58	58	60
Tea ...	27	37	32	32
Sugar (granulated) ...	46	37	42	42
Milk ...	85	90	87	84
Butter—				
Fresh ...	63	70	67	65
Salt ...	61	62	61	60
Cheese† ...	60	61	61	58
Margarine ...	7	2	5	5
Eggs (fresh) ...	158	156	157	103
Potatoes ...	30	11	21	24
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	60	59	59	56

\* 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 November, 1929, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 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 November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st November averaged over 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was nearly 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 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November is, approximately, **67 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. at 1st October, 1929, and 67 per cent. at 1st November, 1928.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1929 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: 1919 TO 1929.

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, 1919 to 1929:—

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

Month (beginning of)	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan. ...	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67
Feb. ...	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65
Mar. ...	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66
April ...	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	68	64	62
May ...	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61
June ...	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60
July ...	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61
Aug. ...	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63
Sept. ...	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64
Oct. ...	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65
Nov. ...	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	67
Dec. ...	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	...

## 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, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	61	59	57	49	59		1929. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia...	776	862	843	825	786		Sept.
Denmark ...	59	53	53	49	46		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	47	44	40	39		Aug.
Finland ...	967	965	1,016	979	992		Sept.
France (Paris)† ...	474	457	447	506	512		Oct.
" (other towns)† ...	510†	453†	436†	482†	482		Aug.
Germany ...	45	57	54	56	54		Oct.
Italy ...	...	440	416	458	447		Sept.
Norway ...	98	75	73	57	60		Oct.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	86	84	73	77	78		Aug.
" (Barcelona)† ...	63	64	65	73	71		Aug.†
Sweden† ...	56	51	57	51	51		Sept.
Switzerland ...	59	57	57	55	58		Sept.
United States ...	54	50	50	55	58		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	59	52	52	60	62		Sept.
Canada ...	51§	49	47	50	59		Oct.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	55	54	43	45	47		Oct.
Irish Free State ...	74	66	66	66	66		July
New Zealand ...	49	44	46	46	47		Sept.
South Africa ...	16	19	16	16	14		Sept.

## 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, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	70	66	65	61	67		1929. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	789		Sept.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	618	647	646	643	617		Sept.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	72		Oct.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,109		Sept.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	439¶	407¶	419¶	455¶	455		3rd Qr
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	54		Oct.
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	48	...	48		Apr.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	71§	67§	70§	69§	69		June
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	437		Aug.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	462	403	387	417	401		Aug.
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	798		Sept.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	80		Oct.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	15	23	23	23		Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	70		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	63		Sept.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	75§	73§	70§	70§	70		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47¶	45¶	46¶	...	49		1st Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	57§	55	55	56	59		Oct.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	49		Oct.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	74		July
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	61		Sept.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	30		Sept.

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

† 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.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 73. Ten deaths\* were reported during the month, seven due to lead poisoning and three due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, four cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	1
Printing ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	2
White and Red Lead Works ...	1
Pottery† ...	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ...	6
Paint and Colour Works...	1
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting	3
Shipbuilding ...	2
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1
Other Industries ...	3
Painting of Buildings ...	12

TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 38

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Aniline Poisoning ... 3

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	...
Handling of Horsehair ...	...
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1

TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 1

## (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ...	13
Tar ...	...
Paraffin ...	...
Oil ...	7

TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 20

## (e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	4
Chrome Tanning ...	...
Other Industries ...	7

TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 11

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 239, as compared with 187 in the previous month and with 187 in October, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1929, numbered 57, as compared with 39 in the previous month and with 49 in October, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	1	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	4
Engine Drivers and Motormen ...	1	Other Metal Trades ...	1
Firemen ...	2	Shipbuilding ...	17
Guards (Passenger)...	...	Wood ...	2
Permanent Way Men ...	6	Gas ...	3
Porters ...	2	Electric Generating Stations	1
Shunters ...	1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	2
Mechanics ...	...	Chemicals, etc. ...	6
Labourers ...	...	Food and Drink ...	3
Miscellaneous ...	7	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	3
Contractors' Servants ...	...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20	Rubber Trades ...	...
		Other Non-Textile Industries ...	...
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground ...	101	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	9
Surface ...	11	Buildings ...	6
TOTAL, MINES	112	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	...
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	10	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	96
Factories and Workshops.		SEAMEN.	
Cotton ...	2	Construction or Repair of Tramway...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	3	Total (excluding Seamen)	239
Other Textiles ...	1		
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2		
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	7	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	...
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	10	"  "  Steam ...	44
Metal Founding ...	3	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
Engineering and Machine Making ...	8	"  "  Steam ...	13
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	57
		Total (including Seamen)	296

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

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



## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

**Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.****FALSE ENTRY IN FARMER'S WAGES BOOK—UNDERPAYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.**

A farmer was summoned for producing a wages record, which was false in a material particular, to an officer appointed under the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, knowing the same to be false. He was further summoned for failing to pay wages at not less than the prescribed minimum rate to two workers, viz., a milkman and a cowman.

It was stated by the prosecution that the milkman was paid 10s. a week instead of 18s. A wages book had been produced, from entries in which it appeared that the worker had been correctly paid. These entries had been signed by the worker. The man had been working on an average 22 hours a week overtime, and had been underpaid 16s. 11d. a week. Part of the arrears of wages had been paid, but a sum of £3 6s. 8d. was still due.

The cowman had been employed by the defendant for 96 weeks. He had worked on an average 14 hours per week overtime in the summer and 23 hours per week in the winter. The arrears of wages for two years amounted to £27 7s. 2d.

The defendant's solicitor said that the milkman had agreed to accept 10s. a week and to sign for 18s. in the wages book. The cowman preferred, on account of his age—he was 65—to start early and finish late in order to avoid hurrying.

The defendant was fined £5 for producing a false wages record, and was ordered to pay the costs on the other two summonses. An order was also made for the arrears of wages claimed to be paid.

The Chairman, in giving the decision of the Bench, said that they did not think that there was any intention to defraud.—*Rex v. Nesom. South Bank Petty Sessions. 10th October, 1929.*

**Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.****PROTECTION OF WORKMAN ON CRANE GANTRY.**

A firm was prosecuted for an infringement of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution, by the factory inspector concerned, in outlining the facts, that two workmen were on the 10th August engaged in working on the gantry of a travelling crane, along the side of which was a set of naked electric wires, carrying a power of 250 volts, when one of the workmen, who was marking the positions for rivets on a vertical girder, slipped and touched one of the wires. He received a shock which proved fatal. The other workman, who seized him in order to prevent him falling, also received a shock.

The inspector submitted that sufficient provision had not been made for the safety of men working on the gantry.

On behalf of the defendants it was pointed out that no such accident had ever occurred before, although the wires had been in position for sixteen years.

The stipendiary magistrate, in convicting the defendants, said that he was convinced that the offence was merely a technical error.

A fine of £5 was imposed, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs.—*Rex v. Dorman, Long and Company, Limited. Middlesbrough Police Court. 23rd October, 1929.*

**INSECURELY FENCED MACHINERY.**

A tin-plate decorating company was prosecuted under the Factory and Workshop Act for failing to keep their factory in conformity with the Act. They pleaded guilty.

It was stated by the factory inspector concerned that a die and tool power press was insecurely fenced. On the 1st August a female employee, who was engaged in embossing pieces of tin-plate, had her left hand caught between the tool and the die, with the result that her middle finger was crushed, and the top joint had to be amputated.

The worker concerned said that there was a guard on the machine which was not down at the time. If it had been down she could not have done her work properly. The injury was an accident.

On behalf of the defendant company it was urged in mitigation of penalties that safety machines had been introduced in the factory which minimised accidents. The company undertook to provide automatic guards to protect operators.

The Court imposed a fine of £2, and ordered the defendant company to pay the costs.—*Rex v. Neath Tin-Plate Decorating Company. Neath Petty Sessions. 7th October, 1929.*

**Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891.****INSURANCE STAMP FRAUD.**

A local secretary of a lodge of the Independent Order of Rechabites Approved Society was prosecuted on three charges under the Stamp Duties Management Act.

It was stated by the prosecution that it was the duty of the defendant, in his capacity of local secretary of an approved society, to receive the insurance cards of members and forward them to the society. He received from his own employers National Health Insurance contributions, which he should have used to affix stamps to his own cards. Instead of doing this he took three cards belonging to members of his society, and erased therefrom the names and particulars and substituted his own name. In order to provide for the three members whose cards he had taken he obtained three other cards, and, erasing the names and particulars on these, affixed to them stamps which had been previously used. He had also affixed previously used stamps to his own cards.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

In mitigation the defendant's solicitor said that the defendant had hitherto borne an irreproachable character. He had been severely injured in an accident in 1924, and had never been quite the same man since. In 1928 he had suffered serious injuries in a railway accident, and on 4th September of this year he had sustained further injuries, having five or six ribs broken. He was now a physical wreck.

The bench imposed a fine of £1 on each charge.—*Rex v. Telford. Durham Petty Sessions. 9th October, 1929.*

**Contract.****ACTION AGAINST A TRADE UNION—AGREEMENT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.**

This case arose out of a strike against a firm of coal merchants. The plaintiff claimed from a trade union the sum of £10 8s. alleged by him to be the difference between 8s. a day which the union agreed to pay him in connection with the strike, and unemployment benefit which he had received. The case was described as a test action.

For the plaintiff it was contended that the claim was not for strike benefit but for money due under a definite contract in connection with the strike, under the terms of which the plaintiff was to be paid 8s. a day. When the strike was called off the plaintiff was told to go to the Employment Exchange and draw unemployment benefit.

For the defendants it was urged that the agreement was in restraint of trade and that the Court had no jurisdiction.

The learned Judge held that he had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the case.—*Williams v. Liverpool and District Carters and Motor Men's Union. Liverpool County Court. 22nd October, 1929.*

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

A company engaged in the aerated waters trade was charged with failure to post the relevant Trade Board notice, and underpayment of six workers. A director, as responsible agent, was also prosecuted in respect of the underpayment.

A plea of "guilty" was entered by the company, and of "not guilty" by the agent. Both were convicted, the company being fined £2 for failing to post the notice, and £1 on each of the six charges of underpayment, whilst the agent was fined 10s. on each of the charges of underpayment. Costs of £10 10s. were allowed. Arrears of wages amounting to £153 14s. 8d. were paid prior to the hearing.—*Rex v. Arnold and Hancock, Ltd. Petty Sessional Court, Wiveliscombe. 22nd October, 1929.*

**BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.**

A boot repairer was charged with the underpayment of a worker, and failure to keep wages records. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 60s. in respect of the underpayment, and 20s. for not keeping records. Special costs of 47s. were awarded.—*Rex v. Bowman. Cockermouth Police Court. 14th October, 1929.*

**MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.**

A dairyman was charged with failure to keep wages records. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 40s., with £1 ls. costs.—*Rex v. David Edward Jones. West London Police Court. 7th October, 1929.*

**TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING TRADES.**

Four employers engaged in the tailoring and dressmaking trades were charged with failure to keep wages records. One of them was also charged with failure to post the relevant Trade Board notices. The defendants pleaded guilty, and in three cases a fine of 20s., or eleven days' imprisonment, with 26s. costs was imposed; whilst in the remaining case the fine was 20s., or eleven days' imprisonment in respect of each charge, with £2 7s. costs.—*Rex v. Sneader; Abrahams; Zakheim; and Stone. Birmingham Police Court. 4th October, 1929.*

**MILK DISTRIBUTIVE AND DRESSMAKING TRADES.**

Two employers in the dressmaking trade were charged with failure to keep wages records. One of them was also charged with failure to post the Trade Board notice. Both defendants pleaded "guilty," and a fine of 10s. was imposed in respect of each charge.

A dairyman was also charged with failure to post the Trade Board notice, the defendant, who pleaded guilty, being fined 20s.—*Rex v. Smart and Dainty, A.B. Green, and H. C. Greenwood. Nottingham Police Court. 1st October, 1929.*

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-29.****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.

\* 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 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, and remaining of interest at that date, has also been issued (price 15s. 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 monthly pamphlet issued is that for Sept., 1929. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.



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 following are recent decisions of general interest :—

**Case No. 6998/1929. (1.10.29.) Section 1 (4) 1924 (No. 2) Act—Not Unemployed.**

TYPE FOUNDER WORKED 49-HOURS WEEK, BUT PAID ONLY FOR 48—PAY FOR REMAINING HOUR DEFERRED AND, TOGETHER WITH ONE HOUR'S PAY CONTRIBUTED BY EMPLOYER, PAID AT HOLIDAYS—EMPLOYMENT TERMINATED AND PAYMENT MADE FROM HOLIDAY FUND IN LIEU OF ONE WEEK'S HOLIDAY—HELD "CONTINUED TO RECEIVE WAGES."

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 the claim would have been disallowed.

"The applicant is a typefounder, and there is an agreement between employers and employees in the industry that the hours worked 'shall be 49 hours per week, but only 48 shall be paid for; the extra hour per week, together with another hour per week, shall be credited to the employee and paid at all Statutory Holidays and one full week's holiday.'

"The applicant received pay in accordance with this agreement, for the week 8th June to 14th June, 1929, following the termination of his employment. It is contended that he did not 'continue to receive wages' within the meaning of Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, but received deferred pay in respect of the hour per week which he had worked and for which he had not been currently paid.

"If the payment had consisted only of the amount which, but for the agreement quoted above, would have been paid for this hour currently, there would have been a stronger case for arguing that the applicant received only deferred pay. In the present case, however, the employer pays an amount equal to a further hour per week. That is to say, in accordance with the agreement he supplements the deferred pay, and to this extent the applicant 'continues to receive wages' for the holiday week.

"The expression 'continues to receive wages' does not necessarily mean full wages (*vide* decisions 4240/21,\* 1108/27† and 198/28‡). As part of what the applicant received was paid by the employer as wages for the holiday week, the applicant must be deemed to be not unemployed for that week."

**Case No. 7799/29. (29.10.29.) Section 1 (4) of 1924 (No. 2) Act—Not unemployed.**

ENTITLED BY AGREEMENT TO HOLIDAY MONEY PAYABLE IN JUNE—EMPLOYMENT LOST PRIOR TO DATE WHEN HOLIDAY PAY BECAME DUE—HELD NOT CONTINUED TO RECEIVE WAGES FOR FIRST WEEK OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

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 the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of the 26th April to the 2nd May, both dates inclusive.

"The applicant terminated his employment on the 25th April, and benefit was disallowed on and from the 26th April to the 2nd May, because it was alleged that he had continued to receive wages in respect of those days and was, therefore, not to be deemed to be unemployed during that period (Section 1 (4) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924).

"The wages he is alleged to have received consisted of holiday pay. The payment was not made until some weeks later; I am not told the actual date, but it was apparently during the first week of June.

"The payment in lieu of holidays was payable under an agreement existing in the gas industry, and for the purpose of applying the terms of the agreement the year is calculated from the 1st June. As the applicant had not completed his year he was entitled under the agreement to three days' holiday in respect of his first consecutive six months of service, and a day for each additional two months of service. He had thus qualified for only five days of holiday or five days' pay in lieu thereof, and if he received pay for six days the payment in respect of the last two months of the year expiring 31st May must be regarded as a gratuity and not a payment which he could have enforced.

"The agreement does not provide for the time when the payment is to be made in the case of employment terminating before the end of the year calculated from the 1st June, and it would appear that the payment is not due until after the completion of the year indicated, and this is why no payment was made until June. Further, the agreement does not indicate when the holidays are to be taken, nor was any arrangement made about the applicant's holidays.

"In my opinion the present case is governed by the principles of Decision 4886/28,§ and I must hold that the applicant did not continue to receive wages during the period between and including the 26th April and 2nd May or any part thereof."

\* Not published.

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 66 (Pamphlet No. 3/1927).

‡ See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 15 (Pamphlet No. 2/1928).

§ See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 263 (Pamphlet No. 12/1928).

**COMMENCEMENT OF PERIODS REGULATIONS, 1929.**

**The Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods) Regulations, 1929,\* dated October 11, 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 30).**

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred by paragraph 5 of Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, and by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf hereby makes the following regulations :—

1. If in any case an insured contributor claiming benefit in respect of a period of unemployment proves—

(a) that he was on a date earlier than that upon which he made application for benefit in the prescribed manner in all respects qualified to make the claim, or that he was on that date unemployed but incapacitated for work by reason of some specific disease or bodily or mental disablement; and

(b) that there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date,

that date shall for the purpose of determining the commencement of that period of unemployment be substituted for the date on which the insured contributor made application for benefit in the prescribed manner.

2. The Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods) Regulations, 1924, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under those Regulations.

3. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Commencement of Periods) Regulations, 1929, and shall have effect from the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour, this 11th day of October, 1929.

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

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

**Recent Proceedings.**

**(A.) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.**

PHARMACISTS, ADMIRALTY.—The Society of Civil Servants *v.* the Admiralty. *Difference.*—Salary scales—Claim for increase—Credit for age on recruitment. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that the pay of the officers concerned shall be calculated and adjusted as from and including the 1st January, 1928, as if the increments had been as follows :—

	Per Annum.
Superintending Pharmacist ... ..	£15
Senior Pharmacist ... ..	£10
Pharmacist ... ..	£7 10s.

The Court further awarded that, as from 1st September, 1929, the basic salary scales shall be as follows :—

Superintending Pharmacist ... ..	£275—£15—£350
Senior Pharmacist ... ..	£190—£10—£260
Pharmacist ... ..	£120—£7 10s.—£180

The claim for credit for age on recruitment was not granted. Award issued 9th October, 1929. (1435.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—Amalgamated Engineering Union *v.* the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. *Difference.*—Crank axle and straight axle turning—Locomotive Department, Crewe—Claim for special rates. Interpretation of Award No. 817. *Decision.*—The Court ruled that the claim was not one which could be treated as a matter of interpretation of Award No. 817. Award issued 15th October, 1929. (1436.)

CLYDE VALLEY ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, OUTSIDE STAFF.—Employees' Side *v.* Employers' Side of the National Joint Board of Employers and Members of Staff (Electricity Supply Industry). *Difference.*—Claim for reclassification under Schedule of Salaries and Conditions of Employment. *Decision.*—The Court expressed the opinion that the meaning of the words "normal rated output of the electrical generators" in relation to the capacity of the stations at Yoker and Clydesmill should be the subject of further consideration by the National Joint Board and that, following thereon, should the parties fail to arrive at an agreement as to the capacity of the two stations, the matter should be again referred to the Court for decision. Award issued 26th October, 1929. (1437.)

YARD CRAFT SERVICE, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Trade Union Side *v.* Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. *Difference.*—Allowance for detention on board—Claim for increase. *Decision.*—Claim not granted. Award issued 28th October, 1929. (1438.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen *v.* the Southern Railway. *Difference.*—Labourer, Civil Engineer's Department, Twickenham—Claim for special allowance for work of "an exceptionally dirty character", under Award No. 728. *Decision.*—Claim not granted. Award issued 28th October, 1929. (1439.)

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929. No. 900. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1d. net.



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

There were no cases under this heading during October.

**TRADE BOARDS ACTS.****Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.****NOTICES OF PROPOSALS.****Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).**

Proposal I (18), dated 11th October, 1929, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 11th December, 1929.

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

Proposal C.W. (16), dated 11th October, 1929, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 11th December, 1929.

**Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain).**

Proposal P. (16), dated 5th November, 1929, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, the proposed rates not being dependent upon the cost of living index figure.

Objection period expires 5th January, 1930.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—*Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1928, Vol. XVII. Part I.* Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

Contains a Table of numbers of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in each county.

**INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.**—*Descriptive account and catalogue of the Home Office Industrial Museum and exhibits, with explanatory notes.* Second edition, 1929. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

**JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.**—*National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales, and Scotland). Second Reports. Age of Entry into unemployment insurance.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3427; price 6d.) (See page 399.)

**MINING.**—*List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1928.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 18s. 6d.)

**SEA FISHERIES.**—*Report on sea fisheries for the year 1928.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

Contains particulars of the number of men and boys employed in fishing.

**SEAMEN.**—*Hours of work on board ship. Collection of laws, regulations and collective agreements. Studies and Reports. Series P. (Seamen) No. 3.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 6s.)

**STANDARD TIME RATES.**—*Standard time rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 31st August, 1929.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 5s.) (See page 402.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—(i) *Report of the Committee on Procedure and Evidence for the Determination of Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3415; price 1s.) (See page 398.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims to benefit for the month of September, 1929.* U.I. 440/9. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

**VISION.**—*Further experiments on the use of special spectacles in very fine processes, August, 1929.* Report No. 57. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

**WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.**—*Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill, 1929. Memorandum explanatory of the Bill.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3412; price 2d.) (See page 400.)

**GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.****LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1929.****ADMIRALTY.****(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)**

*Peterhead:* **Portland Cement:** Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., Bellingham, Stockton-on-Tees.—*Chatham:* **Slates:** South Wales Slate Co., Portmadoc; **Timber:** W. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—*Yard Abroad:* **Portland Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

**(Contract and Purchase Department.)**

**Alternators, Motor:** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Anchors:** S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill) Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Batteries:** Ever-Ready Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Battery Gear:** Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blankets:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland.—**Blocks, Pulley:** Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath.—**Blowers, Rotary:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Boards, Distributing, etc.:** L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Veritys, Ltd., Birming-

ham; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Boats, Motor:** A. M. Dickie & Sons, Ltd., Bangor, N. Wales; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—**Boiler, Water Tube:** Yarrow & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Cartridge:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Watt, Torrence & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Brushes, Tooth:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cable, Electric:** Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon.—**Cases, Cartridge:** Geo. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Clips, Cable:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; R. & F. Keates, Willenhall.—**Cloth, Woollen:** J. Harper & Sons, Calverley.—**Coils, W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Condensers, W/T:** Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925), Ltd., London, W.—**Cotton Wool, Absorbent:** Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cranes, Jib:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Cranes, Electrical Equipment for:** Wharton Crane & Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—**Cupboards, Hot (Electric):** Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cylinders, Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Engine, Fire:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), Liverpool; Joseph Bank, Ltd., London; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Avonmouth.—**Gear, Capstan:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—**Generators, Motor, and Boosters, Reversing:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby; Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Glycerine, Dynamite:** United Kingdom Glycerine Producers Assn., London, E.C.—**Gunmetal, etc., Articles:** Burt Bros., Birmingham; Carron Co., Falkirk; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; John Roby, Ltd., Liverpool; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.—**Heaters, Feed Water:** J. Kirkaldy, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hoists:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Indicators, Electric:** Dobbie, McInnes & Clyde, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Installation, Electric Light:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lanterns, Masthead:** Wm. Harvie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathe, Combination Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Locomotive:** Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Screw, Automatic:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Machines, Cutting, Paper Shavings:** Machinery Manufacturing Co., Edinburgh.—**Machines, Milling:** Cunliffe & Croom, Ltd., Manchester.—**Oil, Mineral, Heavy Filtered:** James Arnott & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.—**Panels, W/T:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Peas, Marrowfat:** Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston.—**Pipes, Steam:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Plywood:** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Saunders, Roe, Ltd., Cowes.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rope, Steel Wire:** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; The Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.—**Shafts, Propeller:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Sheets, Aluminium:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sheets, Bars, etc. (Copper, Brass and Bronze):** Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Oakamoor and Frog-hall; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bulls Metal & Melloid Co., Ltd., Yoker; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; McKechnie Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; Wm. Roberts & Co., "Garston" (1928), Ltd., Liverpool.—**Shirts, White, Soft:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gorleston; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shorts, Cellular and Cotton Fabric:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth.—**Soap, Hard:** John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Starters and Resistances:** Watford Electric & Manfg. Co., Ltd., Watford; Rheostatic Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Suits, Blue Overall:** J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge and/or Halifax.—**Testing Equipment, Fatigue:** Bruntons, Musselburgh, Scotland.—**Ties, Black Silk:** Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tools, various:** J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Willenhall; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Williams & Son, London, E.—**Transmitters, W/T:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tubes, Condenser, Brass:** Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; Muntz Metal Co., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tuners, Amplifiers, Receivers, etc.:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.; The Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves, Wireless:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Vests:** J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Winches:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Wire, Enamelled Copper:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Warrington; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.

**WAR OFFICE.**

**Belts, Waist, Buff:** R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Godalming.—**Bodies for Six-wheeled Vehicles:** C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Bulbs, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Caps, Bearskin:** L. Silberston, London, E.—**Caps, S.D. O.R.:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Chairs, Leather-seat:** T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Chassis, Forward Control:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Chassis, Motor:** Albion Motor Car Co.,



Ltd., Glasgow; Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloths (Blue, Scarlet, etc.)**: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud; Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Ravensthorpe; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—**Cloth, Drab Mixture, W.P.**: J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Cloth, Lasting**: W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.—**Copper, Ingot**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; E. J. Smith & Co. (Metals) Ltd., Walsall.—**Cord, Bedford**: Whiteley & Green, Ltd., Holmbridge; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Cresoli**: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Duck, Linen**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Engines, 120 H.P., and Gear Boxes**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Flags, Signal**: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Flannelette**: J. Wilkinson (Manchester and Nelson), Ltd., Nelson; Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Nelson; J. C. Hamer, Ltd., Radcliffe.—**Furnace, Oil-fired**: Stein & Atkinson, Ltd., Rotherham.—**Generating Sets**: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—**Glazing Bars**: W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Grates and Mantels**: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge; Bratt, Colbran & Co., London, W.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Gutters & Piping, C.I.**: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Lamps, Electric**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Lathes**: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead, Pig**: Cookson Lead and Antimony Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Metal Rod (Copper Alloy)**: The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., East Greenwich and Birmingham.—**Motor Cars**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Vessel**: H. Robb, Ltd., Leith.—**Netting, Mosquito**: A. Topham, Nottingham.—**Oil, Lubricating**: Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pipes and Fittings**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen and Glasgow; Mucklow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Plates, Bullet Proof**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Pontoons**: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Power Press**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sanitary Appliances, etc.**: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Serge, Blue**: H. Booth & Sons, Leeds; P. Womersley, Pudsey.—**Serge, S.D.**: J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge; P. Womersley, Pudsey; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—**Serge, White Lining**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—**Shaping Machine and Vice**: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Shirting, Angola, Drab and Blue**: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham; Rycroft Bros., Ltd., Bradford.—**Soap, Yellow**: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Socks, Worsted**: Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; H. Bates & Co., Ltd., S. Wigston.—**Sulfarsenol**: Modern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Surface Grinding Machine**: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tents, Marquee (Roofs, Outer and Tents, Store)**: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.; T. Dobbin, Ltd., London, E.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—**Truck, Petrol-Driven**: Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co. (1906), Ltd., Southport.—**Tweed, Blue**: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; Wilcock and J. Rhodes, Ltd., Birstall.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W. T.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Zinc**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services**: *Building Works and Services*: Catterick Camp, Drainage, etc., for Shopping Area: A. E. Hobbs, Stockton-on-Tees. *Petrol Pumping Installations, Supply, Delivery and Erection*: Oil Installations (1928), Ltd., London, W.C. *Aldershot, Relief Sewer*: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. *Arborfield Cross, Stabling, etc.*: W. Laughton, Bedford. *Aldershot, Painting Services*: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. *Tidworth, Periodical Services*: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. *Pinehurst, Barrack Blocks*: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. *Blackdown and Deepcut, Artificers' Work*: North Aldershot, Artificers' Work: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. *Holywood, Electric Lighting Installation*: W. Coates & Sons, Ltd., Belfast. *Catterick Camp, Married Officers' Quarters*: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. *North London, Artificers' Work*: W. E. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W. *Pontefract, Cook-house and Dining Room Block*: Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York. *Dover, Group III Married Officers' Quarters*: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, etc., Artificers' Works*: F. & T. Thorne, London, E. *Catterick Camp, Barrack Block, etc.*: G. W. Lazenby & Co., Ltd., Ferryhill, Co. Durham. *Lydd, "B" type Married Soldiers' Quarters*: G. H. Bates & Sons, Lydd. *Colchester, R.A.O.D. Workshops*: W. Chambers & Sons (Colchester), Ltd., Colchester. *Shorncliffe, Married Officers' Quarters*: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. *Larkhill, Sanitary Annexes*: Wise & Lansdell, Ltd., Winchester. *Fort George, Inverness-shire, Steam Boiler and Forced Draught Furnace in Power Station*: Inglis Boiler Syndicate, Ltd., Glasgow. *Redford Barracks, Coal Bunkers, Pipe Conduit and Coal Hoppers*: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. *Dunbar Barracks, Electric Lighting Installation*: Grindlay, Ross & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. *Didcot, Corrugated Iron and Ridging, etc., to roofs of Store Sheds at R.A.O. Depot*: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. *Devonport, Granby Barracks, Conversion of buildings into Reception Station and Dental Centre*: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. *Fort Southwick, Hants., Reappropriation for Ordnance Survey Co.*: G. Riches, Fareham, Hants. *Isle of Wight, Various Forts and Barracks, External and*

*Internal Painting*: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. *Gosport, External and Internal Painting*: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. *Lichfield, Bath House Block*: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. *Leicester, Artificers' Work*: A. R. Barker, Leicester.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Modifications**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Repairs**: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircrews**: Aircrew Co., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Battery Changing Panels**: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bodies and Cabs for Morris Cars**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—**Bombs, Bodies**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Bombs, Practice**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Artificers Works (Worthy Down): Wise & Lansdell, Winchester.—**Artificers Works (Cranwell)**: F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington, near Sleaford.—**Diesel Generating Set (Calafra)**: Mirlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, near Stockport.—**Heating Offices, etc. (Cranwell)**: Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sewage Ejector (Aden)**: Hughes & Lancaster, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Calibrators**: Budenberg Gauge Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Combined Torpedo and Bomb Gear**: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Distilling Plant**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Cathcart, Glasgow.—**Engine Speed Indicators, Repairs**: North & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft and Tools, etc.**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Conversion**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Test**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Ignition Starting**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Modification**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhauling**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., The Vale, Acton, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—**Engines, Aircraft, Superchargers**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Type Test**: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Work on**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Extractors**: B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—**Fabric, Linen**: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon, Ireland; Woods Sons & Co., London, E.C.—**Floor Polish**: Fortune & Nephew, Ltd., London, E.—**Goldbeater Skins**: Fredk. Puckeridge & Nephew, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps, Kite Balloons**: P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mobile Crane**: Cockpit: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Petrol Pump Spares**: Zwicky, Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Pipes, Cast Iron**: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—**Pipes, Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield**: Middlesbrough; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rolls Royce Receivers**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Roofing Materials**: Spares (M.T.): Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Roofing Materials**: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Works, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Tin Soap, Coarse**: Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tetrachloride**: Wm. Blythe & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Transmitters and Spares**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tyres and Tubes**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Fort Dunlop, Birmingham.—**Van Bodies**: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Orwell Works, Ipswich.—**Wavemeters**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wheel Shields**: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Carbons**: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cord**: Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Envelopes**: McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.—**Paper (of various descriptions)**: Basted Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.—**Paper Mills, Ltd., Ightham, near Sevenoaks**: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanark; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Watsons Ltd., Bullionfield, Ltd., Dundee.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: 10,329 Pads—Receivable Order Cheques: H.M. Stationery Office, Harrow.—**Stencils**: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.—**Typewriters**: Harrow.—**Stencils**: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.—**Typewriters**: Bar-Lock (1925) Company, Basford, Nottingham; Imperial Type-writer Co., Ltd., Leicester; Oliver Typewriter (Sales) Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Waterproof Packing Paper**: Packing Materials Association, Ltd., Manchester.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; B.W. Johnson, Nailsworth, Glos.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Protective**: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd.,



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Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—**Castings, Joint Box**: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; Grahamston Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; The United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thomas Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—**Cells, Secondary**: The D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire.—**Chains, Driving**: The Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Chains, Non-skid**: R. Cadisch & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Clips**: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, etc., for Uniform Clothing**: James Casson, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.; Colbeck Bros. Ltd., Wakefield, Yorks.; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; John Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; James Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. 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(1921), Ltd., Northampton.—**Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Laying and Jointing**: Anglo-Belgian 1930 (Land and Submarine): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Bradford-Huddersfield: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Conduits-Laying**: Bristol (Central & South) and Bristol-Trowbridge; Birmingham (Midland Tele. Exch.-Edgbaston Tele. Exch. Junction); Consett (Durham); Burnham-on-Sea; Brotton, Linthorpe & Redcar: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Richmond, etc.; Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: O. C. Summers, London, N. Tiverton (Devon): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport (Mon.) Finsbury, etc.; Whitehall Tele. Exch.-Sloane & Flaxman Tele. Exchanges Junction; Electra House-Radio House (Moorgate, E.C.): J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Westminster and Chelsea; Westbury-on-Trym (Bristol): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Summertown (Oxford): A. Watson, Ltd., London, S.W. Knaresborough (Yorks.): Bedale: E. J. Treasure, York. Maldon (Essex); Brighton (Section I); (II) & (III): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Perivale Automatic Exch. Area (Madeley Road and Hanger Hill) W.; Ealing-Warwick Road, W.: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bridge of Allan (Stirlingshire)-Dunblane (Perthshire); Glasgow (Outer Area); Glasgow (City): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Cheddington (Bucks.) & Heath & Reach (Beds.): A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Manchester (Town Hall): J. E. Turner, Bury. Dartford; Skipton (Yorkshire): Hodge Bros. (Contractors) Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Galmpton (Devon): S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Rothwell (Yorkshire): A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Irlam, Lancs. Budleigh Salterton (Devon); Ross (Herefordshire): W. Dobson (Edinburgh) Ltd., Edinburgh. Liverpool (Royal-Paddington) Bromborough-Pool Bridge, etc.; Bangor (North): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Tandem-Wembley Junction; Brixton, Herne Hill: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Ware (Herts.): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Electrical Equipment**: Acorn Telephone Exch. (London, W.) Substation: A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment**: Greenwich; Gerrard; Harrow; Wanstead; Kingston-on-Thames; Regent: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Merrylee (Glasgow): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Morecambe (Lancs.): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries.

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