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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 1½ 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 ¼d. 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).

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.

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

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 electrotypers 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

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
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	165	- 2	+ 30
		Mills working.	Days.	Days.
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	...	482	+ 5	- 38
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	69,353	380,139	+ 2.6	+ 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.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—					
Cotton	76,051	+ 0.2	133,721	+ 1.9	- 4.2*
Woollen	59,279	- 0.5	121,016	- 1.7	- 1.5*
Worsteds	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	11.5	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.			Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1928						1928	1,421,000
22 October	13.2	7.7	8.8	2.9	11.7	29 Oct.	1,439,000
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	1,434,000
21 January	13.6	8.3	9.7	2.5	12.2	23 Jan.	1,430,000
25 February	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	25 Feb.	1,168,000
25 March	11.2	6.7	8.3	1.7	10.0	25 Mar.	1,198,000
22 April	11.0	6.7	7.8	2.0	9.8	29 Apr.	1,165,000
27 May	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	27 May	1,176,000
24 June	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July	1,188,000
22 July	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July	1,190,000
26 August	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,217,000
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,270,000
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).

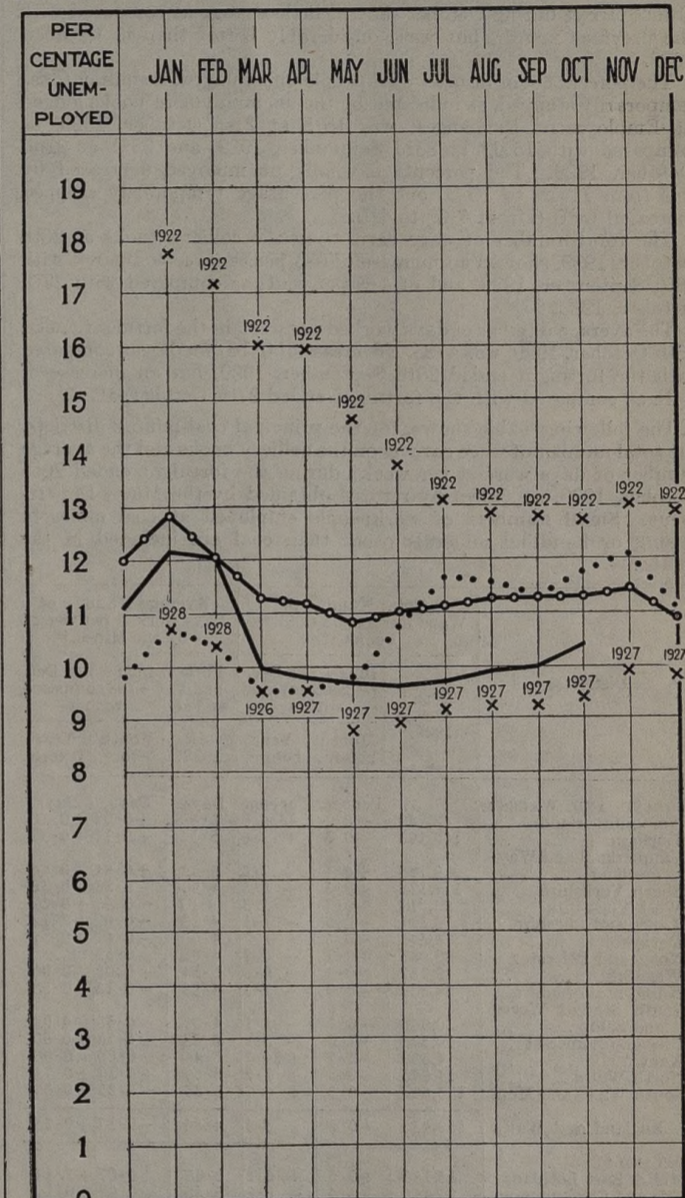
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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.	Total.				Per-centages of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	
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	1,023	2,502	1,692	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	Fortnight ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	48,789	+0.3	5.48	+0.03	+0.10
Durham ...	140,193	+0.3	5.36	+0.14	+0.38
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,726	+0.4	5.52	+0.61	+0.44
South Yorkshire ...	117,575	+0.3	5.49	-0.33	+0.38
West Yorkshire ...	52,013	+0.3	4.07	-0.43	+0.22
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	76,311	+0.5	4.13	-0.02	+0.12
Derbyshire ...	55,341	+0.5	4.05	-0.41	+0.17
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	60,053	+0.1	4.00	-0.59	...
Warwick ...	16,787	-0.2	5.14	+0.08	+0.06
North Staffordshire ...	28,530	+0.0	4.58	-0.13	+0.53
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop ...	30,995	+0.7	4.39	-0.38	-0.04
Glos and Somerset ...	10,375	+1.0	5.03	-0.13	+0.80
Kent ...	4,559	+3.7	5.44	-0.06	+0.06
North Wales ...	14,643	+0.8	5.57	+0.17	+0.14
South Wales and Mon. ...	173,533	-0.5	5.33	-0.25	+0.05
England and Wales	839,433	+0.2	4.86	-0.17	+0.23
SCOTLAND:					
Mid & East Lothians ...	13,183	+0.5	5.66	+0.07	+0.14
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,484	+0.4	5.35	-0.09	-0.15
Rest of Scotland ...	62,028	+1.6	5.64	+0.06	+0.23
Scotland ...	98,695	+1.2	5.58	+0.03	+0.13
GREAT BRITAIN ...	938,128	+0.3	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

* 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.

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.				Total.	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.			
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
South Yorkshire ...	13,855	10,978	7.5	6.0	13.5	+ 3.7	- 11.7
West Yorkshire ...	10,374	12,076	11.5	13.5	25.0	- 2.2	- 6.2
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	3,133	5,175	5.1	8.5	13.6	+ 2.4	- 1.9
Derbyshire ...	3,014	5,401	4.5	8.0	12.5	+ 4.7	- 2.3
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	810	17	6.0	0.1	6.1	- 5.3	- 5.0
Warwickshire ...							
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.†		
	Fortnight ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fortnight 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.

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 163 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 Yorkshire (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		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	67	+ 2	- 1	364	+ 13	- 22
Steel Sheet ...	13	...	- 1	118	- 8	- 16
TOTAL ...	80	+ 2	- 2	482	+ 5	- 38

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	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
				Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.
DEPARTMENTS.							
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,923	+ 7.0	46,355	+ 6.8	+ 13.9		
Rolling Mills ...	2,099	- 1.7	9,856	- 0.3	+ 7.6		
Founding ...	25,761	+ 5.4	134,143	+ 5.0	+ 6.3		
Forging & Pressing ...	2,705	+ 10.4	13,973	+ 11.6	+ 12.8		
Other Departments (Mechanics, Labourers, etc.) ...	8,124	+ 0.8	44,875	+ 0.3	- 2.6		
TOTAL ...	8,269	+ 0.1	47,252	+ 0.7	+ 4.5		
	14,472	- 1.9	83,685	- 1.9	+ 3.2		
TOTAL ...	69,353	+ 2.9	380,139	+ 2.6	+ 3.1		
DISTRICTS.							
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	15,482	+ 0.2	87,198	- 1.0	+ 9.9		
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,502	+ 1.9	99,373	+ 3.1	+ 3.0		
Leeds and District	494	- 2.2	2,425	+ 2.3	- 70.2		
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire ...	5,879	+ 21.5	30,731	+ 21.2	- 15.8		
Staffordshire ...	4,965	- 2.4	27,189	- 3.2	- 4.2		
Other Midland Counties ...	3,727	+ 5.7	21,267	+ 4.9	+ 11.0		
Wales and Monmouth ...	7,607	+ 2.6	41,998	+ 2.4	+ 4.5		
Total, England and Wales ...	56,656	+ 3.1	310,181	+ 2.9	+ 0.6		
Scotland ...	12,697	+ 1.8	69,958	+ 1.3	+ 15.7		
TOTAL ...	69,353	+ 2.9	380,139	+ 2.6	+ 3.1		

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,					

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, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Machine 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	- 2,959		
North-Western ...	20,464	1,175	96	288	2,144	24,167	+ 1,257	+ 5,255		
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		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	58,320	3,462	5,899	3,146	19,709	90,536	- 3,214	- 1,329		

Percentages Unemployed at 21st October, 1929.										
Division.	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Machine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.*	Year before.		
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	+ 0.3	+ 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	25.1	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		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	9.9	4.1	10.1	11.1	8.0	9.0	- 0.3	- 0.4		

Ditto, Sept., 1929		Ditto, Oct., 1928	
10.0	4.1	9.6	10.3
9.7	5.2	16.4	8.3
9.3	9.3	9.4	...
...

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

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

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		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	10,488	- 0.3	- 0.1	16,996	- 1.9	- 2.9
Spinning ...	20,114	- 0.5	- 2.0	32,827	- 1.0	- 6.1
Weaving ...	32,285	+ 0.9	- 2.6	55,750	+ 6.3	- 1.1
Other ...	7,733	+ 1.8	- 1.8	17,869	+ 1.1	- 5.6
Not Specified ...	5,431	- 1.8	- 4.4	10,279	- 3.0	- 13.3
TOTAL ...	76,051	+ 0.2	- 2.2	133,721	+ 1.9	- 4.2

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.*
Ashton ...	2,772	+ 4.4	+ 1.7	4,691	+ 10.1	+ 4.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	8,218	- 1.7	- 2.2	13,661	+ 0.1	- 7.4
Oldham ...	9,602	- 1.3	0.1	17,949	- 2.3	- 3.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	15,039	- 0.7	- 0.2	25,028	- 1.3	- 6.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,011	+ 1.7	+ 2.6	10,700	+ 9.9	+ 1.7
Manchester ...	4,674	+ 2.7	- 1.6	7,591	+ 3.2	- 2.8
Preston and Chorley ...	5,841	- 1.7	- 3.1	10,265	+ 3.5	- 7.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	6,435	+ 4.8	- 4.1	11,641	+ 11.5	- 8.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,992	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	7,897	+ 12.2	+ 4.5
Colne and Nelson ...	4,995	- 0.7	- 16.6	11,424	- 1.9	- 3.1
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,815	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	4,063	- 3.5	- 1.8
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,249	- 0.2	- 4.2	5,294	- 3.0	- 9.5
Other Districts ...	2,408	+ 0.5	- 3.6	3,517	- 6.0	- 7.5
TOTAL ...	76,051	+ 0.2	- 2.2	133,721	+ 1.9	- 4.2

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 Blowing 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, Winding and Warping ...	705	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

* 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 Warping ...	- 13	- 56	- 69	- 107	+ 402	+ 295	+ 226
Weaving ...	+ 154	- 87	+ 67	- 730	- 855	- 1,585	- 1,518
Other Processes ...	- 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

* 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.

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:—

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.	
		Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	£		Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Per Cent.
WORSTED SECTION :						
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
Total—Worsted	83,106	+ 0.5	94.6	158,886	+ 1.4	94.0
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
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
Total—Woollen	59,279	- 0.5	97.6	121,016	- 1.7	102.5
CARPET SECTION ...	10,495	+ 0.9	109.0	19,590	+ 3.8	110.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	152,880	+ 				

	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).
	Men.	Women.				
WOOLLEN SECTION:						
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	
TOTAL ...	+ 1.0	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.5	

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")				
	Spinning.		Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
	Men.	Women.			
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
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	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	- 3.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.7	...	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Bradford ...	...	+ 1.1	- 2.5	+ 0.6	- 1.2
Total, West Riding	- 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	
TOTAL ...	- 0.7	- 1.5	+ 1.0	- 0.5	

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

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

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
Woolen Spinning ...	+ 69	+ 37	+ 106	- 6	+ 11	+ 5	+ 111
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 60	+ 86	+ 146	+ 58	+ 263	+ 321	+ 467
Wool Winding and Warming ...	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8	+ 60	- 11	+ 49	+ 57
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	- 8	- 10	- 18	- 38	+ 67	+ 29	+ 11
Woolen 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
Total ...	+ 294	+ 193	+ 487	- 31	+ 448	+ 417	+ 904

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:—

England and Wales:—	Number of Workpeople.						Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Per cent.		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Per cent.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	£	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 Kettering ...	5,614	...	+ 0.7	...	+ 4.9	...	13,214	- 0.6	...	+ 11.8	...	...
Rest of Northants ...	5,687	...	- 0.1	...	+ 2.2	...	13,563	+ 1.3	...	+ 7.8	...	...
Stafford and District ...	2,081	...	+ 0.7	...	+ 2.9	...	4,565	- 0.4	...	+ 13.9	...	...
Norwich and District ...	2,496	...	- 0.3	...	- 2.2	...	4,576	+ 1.5	...	- 1.6	...	...
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	5,903	...	+ 0.8	...	+ 11.7	...	11,492	+ 2.8	...	+ 14.0	...	...
Leeds and District ...	2,064	...	- 0.5	...	...	...	4,141	- 2.0	...	+ 17.5	...	...
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	1,919	...	+ 1.1	...	+ 0.3	...	4,502	+ 4.3	...	+ 10.9	...	...
Birmingham and District ...	1,259	...	- 0.8	...	+ 0.2	...	2,342	- 4.7	...	- 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.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:—						
Preparing Department ...	92	36	128	75	6	81
Rough Stuff Department ...	340	16	356	211	16	227
Clicking Department ...	693	14	707	770	5	775
Closing Department ...	14	805	819	7	1,007	1,014
Making Department ...	1,720	22	1,742	1,228	24	1,252
Finishing Department ...	1,136	478	1,614	647	204	851
Slipper Making ...	292	119	411	372	265	637
Clog Making ...	16	...	16	...	1	17
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	443	1	444	13	...	13
TOTAL ...	4,746	1,491	6,237	3,323	1,528	4,851

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	
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 22	+ 5	- 17	+ 6	+ 16	+ 21	
Clicking Department ...	- 4	- 140	- 144	- 2	+ 170	+ 168	
Closing Department ...	+ 36	+ 3	+ 39	+ 130	...	+ 130	
Making Department ...	- 68	+ 6	- 62	- 55	- 25	- 80	
Finishing Department ...	+ 45	+ 4	+ 49	+ 37	- 72	- 31	
Slipper Making ...	- 1	- 1	- 2	...	...	- 2
Clog Making ...	+ 20	...	+ 20	- 10	...	- 10	
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	- 148	- 141	- 289	- 60	+ 188	+ 128	

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 Month before.		Week ended 26th Oct., 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	
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
TOTAL ...	10,695	...	+ 0.9	...	+ 8.3	...	28,543	- 0.3	+ 9.2

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.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Carpenters ...	126,710	9,929	376	7.8	+ 2.9
Bricklayers ...	75,620	7,287	381	9.6	+ 2.6
Masons ...	22,510	1,504	107	6.7	+ 0.8
Slaters ...	6,410	735	55	11.5	+ 0.7
Plasterers ...	24,400	2,605	187	10.7	+ 6.6
Painters ...	108,140	16,838	298	15.6	+ 4.8
Plumbers ...	33,400	2,578	98	7.7	+ 0.9

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.		
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended—						
5th Oct., 1929 ...	4,877	2,180	7,057	7,944	15,001	
12th " " ...	4,637	1,689	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	13,285
Bristol§ ...	993	+ 28	- 267	10,544	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					183,334					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.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
	Great Britain.		Great Britain.		Total.	
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	
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	725,801	178,257	73,975	978,033	929,420	
Boys ...	30,673	4,112	129	34,914	35,801	
Women ...	148,886	75,357	1,170	225,413	219,195	
Girls ...	27,586	3,698	11	31,295	32,775	
Total ...	932,946	261,424	75,285	1,269,655	1,217,191	

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.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	
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	+ 388
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	6,216	706	23,897	+ 1,616
Coventry ...	2,749	584	40	3,373	+ 1,204
Cradley Heath ...	2,769	614	56	3,439	+ 707
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

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.

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and Great Britain Only (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Brick, Tile, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, and Construction and Repair of Vehicles.

Table with columns for Industry, Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and Great Britain Only (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork, Printing and Paper Trades, Building and Construction of Works, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

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

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1929 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (23RD SEPT., 1929, 22ND OCT., 1928, 24TH OCT., 1927), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1929.

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

INDUSTRY.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 21ST OCTOBER, 1929 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (23RD SEPT., 1929, 22ND OCT., 1928, 24TH OCT., 1927), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY, TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21ST OCT., 1929.

* 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:-

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

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:-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 21st October, 1929, as compared with 23rd September, 1929 (Males, Females, Total).

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 :-

Table with multiple columns: Industry, Total Percentage Unemployed (Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and dates from June 1929 to September 1929. Rows include Fishing, Mining, Brick, Tile, etc., Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Metal, Engineering, Construction, Metal Trades, Textile, and Miscellaneous.

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 :-

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Fresh and Renewal claims made and Average number of claims current.

A.—Number of Claims.

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Fresh and Renewal claims made and Average number of claims current.

B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Permanent provisions, Transitional provisions, and Total claims disallowed.

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Ordinary Benefit Appeals, 78-Day Review Cases, and Total recommended for disallowance.

D.—Decisions by Umpire.

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Cases referred by Insurance Officer and Appeals by Claimants.

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.

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 :-

Table showing Males and Females for Fresh and renewal claims made, Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers, Ordinary benefit appeals, 78-Day Review, Umpire, and Cases disallowed.

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.

Table showing Males, Females, and Total for Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors, Assessor's disagree, and Assessor's disagree.

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 :-

Table showing contributions received from Employers, Employed Persons, and Exchequer, and Unemployment Benefit, Cost of Administration, Interest accrued on Treasury Advances, and Other Items.

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.

Table with columns for Division, Boys (Insured, Uninsured, Total), and Girls (Insured, Uninsured, Total). Rows include London, South-Eastern, Midlands, etc., and a total for Great Britain.

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.

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

Table showing percentage rates of unemployment for insured juveniles aged 16 and 17, broken down by Division and gender.

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

Table showing attendance at Junior Instruction Centres, with columns for Division, No. of Centres open, and Average daily attendance.

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

Table showing juveniles placed in employment, with columns for Division, Number of Vacancies Filled, and Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.

* Based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Registers.

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.

Table showing Poor-Law Relief statistics for Selected Urban Areas, including England and Wales, and Scotland. Columns include Indoor, Outdoor, Total, and Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.

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.

Table showing assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, with columns for Destination, Applications Approved, and Departures.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Table showing employment overseas by Groups of Trades, with columns for Membership reported on at end of September, 1929, and Percentage Wholly Unemployed and On Short Time.

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).

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.

* 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.

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.

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.

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.

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	4	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.

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. 11d. 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 cement 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 ...	588,000	3,400	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 Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	12,000	56,000	1,175	7,250
Transport ...	5,500	2,000	760	200
Public Administration ...	350	128,000	55	6,900
Other ...	7,000	4,500	570	370
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 ...	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.†
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. Cleveland and Durham.	28 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 58 per cent. above the standard.‡
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Tees-side ... North Staffordshire	6 Oct. 1st making-up day in Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers Tonnagemen...	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. Increase|| of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 48½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire.	7 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron-puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	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.¶
Chain, etc. Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in making drolled and tommed chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including ½ inch diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron ¼ inch up to and including ½ inch diameter.	Increase** of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on piecework rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts at 26th February, 1925. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers: 6¼d. per hour. Increase** of 5 per cent. on general minimum time and piece work rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 3¼d. per hour.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† 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 5s. 10d. per shift and to other men on basis rates up to 5s. 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).

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Chain, etc. Manufacture, Electrical Cable Manufacture, Textile Bleaching, Baking and Confectionery, etc.

* 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 Worst 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). ...

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Increase, Percentage. All Items included ... 67%, Food only ... 59%.

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. ...

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.

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 1d. 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:—

Table with columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest 1/4d.), Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1929, as compared with July, 1914. Includes items like Beef, Bread, Tea, Sugar, etc.

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

Table with columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase at 1st November, 1929, as compared with July, 1914. Includes items like Beef, Bread, Tea, Sugar, etc.

* 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.

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.)

Table with columns: Month (beginning of), 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929. Includes rows for Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.

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.	Per cent.	Date.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1929.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	61	59	57	49	59	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	Aug.	
" (other towns)† ...	510†	453†	436†	482†	482†	Oct.	
Germany ...	45	57	54	56	54	Oct.	
Norway ...	98	76	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 DOMINIOMS, &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.	Per cent.	Date.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1929.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	70	66	65	61	67	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 DOMINIOMS, &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.		(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	
Among Operatives engaged in—			
Smelting of Metals ...	2	Aniline Poisoning ...	3
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	
Shipbreaking ...	1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.	
Printing ...	1	Wool ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	1	Handling of Horsehair ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	2	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...	1
Pottery† ...	1	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	Pitch ...	13
Electric Accumulator Works ...	6	Tar ...	...
Paint and Colour Works...	1	Paraffin ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...	Oil ...	7
Coach and Car Painting ...	3	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ...	20
Shipbuilding ...	2	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1	Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Other Industries ...	3	Dyeing and Finishing ...	4
Painting of Buildings ...	12	Chrome Tanning ...	...
		Other Industries ...	7
TOTAL OF ABOVE ...	38	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 ...	4
Engine Drivers and Motormen ...	1	Motors, Aircraft ...	1
Firemen ...	2	Other Metal Trades ...	17
Guards (Passenger) ...	6	Shipbuilding ...	2
Permanent Way Men ...	2	Wood ...	3
Porters ...	1	Gas ...	2
Shunters ...	1	Electric Generating Stations ...	1
Mechanics ...	7	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	2
Labourers ...	7	Chemicals, etc. ...	3
Miscellaneous ...	...	Food and Drink ...	3
Contractors' Servants ...	20	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1
		Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...	101	Rubber Trades ...	...
		Other Non-Textile Industries ...	...
		TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ...	96
		MINES.	
Underground ...	11	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Surface ...	112	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	9
TOTAL, MINES ...	112	Buildings ...	6
		Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	...
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	96
		QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep ...	10
		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
Cotton ...	2	Cotton ...	2
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	3	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	3
Other Textiles ...	1	Other Textiles ...	1
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2	Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	2
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	7	Metal Extracting and Refining ...	7
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	10	Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	10
Metal Founding ...	3	Metal Founding ...	3
Engineering and Machine Making ...	8	Engineering and Machine Making ...	8
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	2	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	2

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
† The person affected in the pottery industry was a 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 Act, 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 Sessions 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. Cokermouth 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 1s. 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. Sneider; 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:** Birt 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, Worthington; 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:** Hadfield, 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., Holmfirth; J. Bower & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Cresoli**: Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Duck, Linen**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy.—**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., Bonnybride; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Gutters & Piping, C.I.**: Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybride.—**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 (Milrow), Ltd., Milrow; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milrow; 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 Pharmacs, 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., Southampton.—**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. Douglis & 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 Solders' 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 & Lansell, 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.—**Aircraws**: Aircraw 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 & Lansell, 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, Acon, 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 & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Goldbeater Skins**: Fredk. Puckeridge & Nephew, Ltd., London, E.—**Kite Balloons**: P. B. Cow & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Lamps, Cockpit**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Mobile Crane**: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Petrol Pump Spares**: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—**Pipes, Cast Iron**: Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Receivers**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rolls Royce Spares (M.T.)**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Roofing Materials**: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Works, Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Soap, Coarse**: Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tin Tetrachloride**: Wm. Blythe & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**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 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, Birtton, near Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Watsons of 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**: Bar-Lock (1925) Company, Basford, Nottingham; Imperial Typewriter 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.,

London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Arms, Wood**: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.; Neil Small & Sons, Kilmiving, N.B.—**Badges for Uniform Clothing**: H. Punford & Co., St. Albans.—**Belts, Safety**: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Blocks, Wood**: A. Bailey (Exors.), Stone, Staffs.—**Bolts, Various**: Wilkes, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Brackets**: J. H. Allen, Halesowen, Birmingham; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—**Cable, Various**: B. I. Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; The Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. 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. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Smith & Co., Halifax; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.—**Coils, Loading**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester.—**Condensers, M.C.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Dynamotors**: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Earpieces**: The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Electric Light Fittings**: Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Lamps, Hand, Electric**: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead Seals**: R. P. Bannerman & Son, Ltd., London, N.—**Lead Sheet and Strip**: T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, E.; Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Motor Vehicles**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Petroleum Jelly**: Alexander Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Solder**: The Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Troughing, Wood**: Armstrong Addison & Co., Sunderland.—**Trucks, Electric**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Victualing**: John Henderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Wire, Bronze**: The British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.—**Wire, Flameproof**: The Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; The Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.—**Air Compressors**: Grimby Head Post Office: Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Batteries**: Messrs. The Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates Automatic Private Branch Telephone Exchange (Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees): The Premier Accumulator Co. (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.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aluminium Sulphate: P. Spence & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Banians**: I. & R. Morley, London, E.C.—**Bedsteads**: Whitfields

Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bitumastic Solution**: Wailes Dove Bitumastic, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bitumen Solution**: J. Dampney & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Brake Vans**: Cravens Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Sheffield; Hurst Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Cables**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.**, London, E.C.—**Caps**: Robert Sim, Nether Robertland, Stewarton, Ayrshire.—**Cement**: The Allied Cement Mfrs., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chemicals**: Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cisterns**: Frank Love, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cloth**: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.—**Clothing**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; T. Morley & Son, Ltd., Leicester; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hincley.—**Coal**: Mann, George & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Colas**: Asphalt Cold Mix, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cooling Plant**: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Copper**: F. Smith & Co., Salford, Manchester.—**Cotton Waste**: Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton Wool**: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Cranes**: Anderson Grice Co., Ltd., Carnoustie.—**Crane Spares**: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Distribution Line Materials**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drill**: T. Barnes & Co., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Manchester.—**Electric Lighting Plant**: The General Electric Co., London, W.C.—**Expanded Metal**: The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Extracts for Tinctures**: Wm. Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin.—**Flannel**: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—**Hospital Lint**: Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.—**Lead Tubing**: Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Lighting Guards**: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham, Kent.—**Lintotype Machine**: Lintotype & Machinery Co., London, W.C.—**Locomotives**: W. G. Bagnell, Ltd., Stafford; Beyer, Peacock & Co., Manchester; Hunslet Engine Co., Leeds; Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Manchester; Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Lorry Spares**: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Marine Buoy**: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Metal Casements**: Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Meter**: G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Oil-Expressing Plant**: Manlove Alliott & Co., Nottingham.—**Oils**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; J. Etherington, London, S.E.; The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.; Youngusband & Co., London, S.E.—**Paper**: Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Owen & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Phosphor Bronze**: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes**: Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Power Station Alterations**: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Quinine Tablets**: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rails**: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Refrigerating Plant**: Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., London, E.C.—**Refuse Disposal Plant**: Mortimore, Ltd., Manchester.—**Rollers**: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rope**: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.—**Serge**: E. Edleston Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Spares for Dredger**: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.—**Spares for Lux Cells**: Chloride Elect. Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Stabilizing Unit**: Schall & Son, London, W.—**Static Transformers**: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Loughborough.—**Steel**: Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Wirral, Cheshire.—**Steel Bars**: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles**: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Tubes**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Chesterfield.—**Steel Tyres**: H. Bessemer & Co., Sheffield.—**Steelwork**: Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, N.B.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd.**, Darlington; A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Wm. Harrow (1928), Ltd., London, S.E.; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Motherwell.—**Switchboard Modifications**: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Switchgear**: Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton.—**Switches and Crossings**: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; White & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.—**Tar**: Crow Catchpole & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. Metcalf Chemical Co., Ltd., Altham.—**Telephone Apparatus**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Telephones**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tickets**: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tin**: Capper, Pass & Son, London, E.C.—**Timber**: C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tools**: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Trypsamide**: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wagons**: Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham; C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield; G. R. Turner, Ltd., Langley Mills, Notts.—**Wire**: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, N.B.; Whitcross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wireless Apparatus**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wood-working Machine**: A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Baldock, Herts., Wireless Station—W.I. Fencing, etc.: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Belfast, Law Courts—Superstructure: Stewart & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Bethnal Green, E., P.O.—Joiner: Central Joinery Co., (1927), Ltd., London, N.W.; Steelwork: Fleming Bros., Glasgow. Braintree P.O.—Erection: F. Hutton & Son, Colchester. Burton-on-Trent Employment Exchange—Alterations: Henry Edwards, Ltd., Burton. Camberwell, S.E., Employment Exchange—Erection: Gregson & Co., Ltd., London, E. Chester Telephone Exchange—Slater, etc.: W. G. Crotch, Ltd., Birkdale; Steelwork: McIntyre & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Consett, Co. Durham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: R. Southren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Edgware, Middx.,

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