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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in October. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 18·7 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 17·6* at 22nd September, 1930, and 10·3 at 21st October, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 27th October, 1930, was 19·4, and for females 16·8. At 22nd September, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 18·0* and 16·8*.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 27th October, 1930, there were approximately 9,533,200 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 113,300 less than a month before, and 732,800 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 27th October, 1930, there were 1,551,095 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 137,853 more than a month before and 647,464 more than a year before. The total on 27th October, 1930, included 1,123,309 men, 48,021 boys, 338,481 women, and 41,284 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,060,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 404,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,370 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,408,138, included 247,261 men, 6,457 boys, 50,757 women, and 3,300 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 27th October, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 396,227 men, 11,944 boys, 163,558 women, and 9,885 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 581,614 was 15,159 less than a month before, but 323,477 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 27th October, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 102,042 men, 267 boys, 2,462 women, and 21 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration: these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 104,792 was 5,149 more than a month before, and 32,172 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—There was a continuance of the seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile and cement manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in most of the mining industries, including coal mining, in iron and steel manufacture, in general,

marine, and constructional engineering, in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, artificial silk yarn, and hat and cap manufacture, and in dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the pottery and motor vehicle industries, in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries, in silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, and in the tailoring, and boot and shoe industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during October resulted in an increase of nearly £5,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 122,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £5,700 in those of 90,000 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, and men employed by civil engineering contractors; in the case of the former there was a small increase (less than 1 per cent. on current rates) under cost-of-living sliding scales, while for the latter there was an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.

Among those whose wages were reduced were iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, etc., in the Midlands, who sustained a reduction equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. in current rates; and men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales, for whom there was a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 57 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the corresponding figure was 44 per cent. These percentages are slightly higher than those for a month ago, though substantially below the figures for the corresponding date in 1929, when the increases over the pre-war level were 67 per cent. for all the items included in the statistics and 59 per cent. for food alone.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, and no allowance is made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October was 26. In addition, 12 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 5,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 41,000 working days.

* The percentages for September have been revised.

CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1923-1930.

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

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased to do so within a limited period.

The total number of insured workers, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1930, is estimated at 12,138,000 (including persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), as compared with 11,834,000 at July, 1929, and 11,629,000 at July, 1928.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the estimated number insured at July, 1930, is 12,405,700, as compared with 12,094,000 at July, 1929, and 11,881,500 at July, 1928. In the five years July, 1923, to June, 1928, there was an estimated increase in the numbers insured against unemployment of 6.5 per cent., or an average of 1.3 per cent. per annum. In the year July, 1928, to June, 1929, the increase was 1.9 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1928, and in the year July, 1929, to June, 1930, there has been a further increase equivalent to 2.8 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1929. If the numbers aged 16 to 64 insured at July, 1923, are represented by the index figure 100 the corresponding figures for the ensuing seven years are as follow:—

July, 1923 ...	100.0	July, 1927 ...	105.6
" 1924 ...	101.6	" 1928 ...	106.5
" 1925 ...	103.5	" 1929 ...	108.4
" 1926 ...	104.8	" 1930 ...	111.2

The rate of increase, therefore, has not been constant throughout the period of seven years. It has been influenced by three main factors, namely, the state of employment; the extent to which unemployed insured persons have maintained contact with the Employment Exchanges; and changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit.

Employment was better in 1924 than in any other year between 1921 and 1927, and in addition certain changes in the administration of unemployment benefit came into operation in that year which tended to induce larger numbers of unemployed insured persons to maintain contact with the Employment Exchanges. These two factors, therefore, account for the comparatively large increase in the numbers insured between July, 1923, and July, 1925. Certain restrictions on the granting of benefit were re-imposed in 1925 and remained in operation until April, 1928. This factor, together with the abnormal industrial conditions of 1926, is reflected in the slackening in the rate of increase in the numbers insured between 1925 and 1928. The recurrence of a comparatively high rate of increase between July, 1928, and July, 1929, was due in part to the removal of certain restrictions on the allowance of unemployment benefit which came into operation in April, 1928, and partly to the system under which, as from July, 1928, unemployed insured persons have been able to avoid the accumulation of arrears of Health Insurance contributions by registering at Employment Exchanges as applicants for work.

In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, came into force, and under the provisions of that Act certain other restrictions on the allowance of benefit were removed. It was estimated that these changes had led to the addition to the numbers unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges of not less than 60,000 persons, and the great majority of these were persons who would otherwise have dropped out of the statistics of the numbers insured. Apart from this, the effect of the Act was to grant benefit to a large number of persons who had remained on the registers as unemployed but who had been disqualified from benefit under the previous Acts and who would thus have tended to pass out of the Scheme. There is also good reason for believing that, whether as the result of the operation of the new Act, or as the result of the depression in trade during the present year, considerable numbers of persons are now claiming unemployment benefit, upon leaving employment, who formerly would not have done so. There is also reason to believe that the recent depression in industry has led to a reduction in the numbers who would normally have passed outside the scope of the scheme through entering business on their own account or, in the case of non-manual workers, by passing above the £250 salary limit. All these tendencies, taken together, have had the effect of retaining within the scheme of unemployment insurance a large number of persons who, in the circumstances of previous years, would have passed out.

The tendencies referred to above may be illustrated by the following Table which gives, in respect of Great Britain, for each insurance year from July, 1925, to June, 1930, the new entrants into insurance, the exitants from insurance, and the net increases in the numbers insured, expressed as percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of each year. Separate figures are given for males and females. The figures in respect of exitants have been obtained by deducting the net increases from the figures for new entrants.

Year.	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.			Exitants from Insurance. Per cent.			Net Increase. Per cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1925-26 ...	5.5	12.3	7.3	-4.0	-11.6	-6.0	+1.5	+0.7	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.1	11.5	6.8	-4.4	-10.3	-5.9	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
1927-28 ...	5.0	11.8	6.8	-4.5	-10.1	-6.0	+0.5	+1.7	+0.9
Average 1925-28 ...	5.2	11.9	7.0	-4.3	-10.7	-6.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0
1928-29 ...	4.9	11.4	6.7	-3.4	-9.0	-4.9	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8
1929-30 ...	4.9	11.3	6.7	-2.9	-7.2	-4.1	+2.0	+4.1	+2.6

It will be seen that for both males and females there has been comparatively little change in the numbers of new entrants into insurance during the five years covered by the table. Further, there was no important change in the percentages represented by exitants between 1925 and 1928; while between 1928 and 1930 the rate at which persons have passed out of the scheme has diminished very considerably. In the year 1929-30 the rate of exit for both males and females was only two-thirds of the average rate for the three years 1925 to 1928. Since this has coincided with a heavy increase in unemployment it cannot be due to the retention of insured persons in industry as the result of an improved demand for labour.

The separate figures for males and females show that in the case of females there has been a rather heavier decline in the percentage figures for new entrants than in the case of males, particularly since 1927-28. On the other hand while the rate of exit has fallen from an average of 10.7 per cent. in 1925-28 to 7.2 per cent. in 1929-30 for females, the corresponding figures for males fell by a much smaller proportion, namely from an average of 4.3 per cent. to 2.9 per cent. These changes have the result of yielding a proportionately heavier increase in the numbers insured in the case of females than in the case of males; thus, while in the three years 1925-28 the average rate of increase among females was 1.2 per cent. per annum, in 1929-30 the rate of increase had risen to 4.1 per cent. In the case of males, however, while for the three years 1925-28 the average was 0.9 per cent. per annum, it was 2.0 per cent. in 1929-30.

It may be computed that if the average rate of exit experienced during the three years 1925-28 had continued during the subsequent two years, while the numbers of new entrants remained the same, there would have passed out of the insurance scheme approximately 185,000 males and 130,000 females who are now included in the figures for July, 1930. In the case of females these figures are very largely in excess of the increases in the numbers in receipt of transitional benefit, and it would appear, therefore, that during the past year considerable numbers who have paid not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years have retained their unemployment books and lodged claims to benefit who, in the circumstances of previous years, would have surrendered their books and passed out of the scheme of unemployment insurance. It must be remembered that all persons cease to be insured against unemployment upon reaching the age of 65.

CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1929-30.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons classified as belonging to individual industries represent the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants to unemployment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences the form of wastage which is common to all industries through deaths, emigration, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65; in addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 421, which gives for the year July, 1929, to June, 1930, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1930, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the losses during the year, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1929. Corresponding statistics for the previous four years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, respectively.

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

A comparison of the figures given in the Table with those for the previous year, as published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1929, shows that in the case of individual industries equally with industry as a whole, the proportion of new entrants to unemployment insurance has varied very little; but there are important changes, in a number of industries, in the figures showing the losses during the year and the net increases or decreases. In the case of males, the figures show a reduced rate of exit in the case of coal mining; iron and steel manufacture; the metal trades; the

CHANGES BETWEEN 1923 AND 1930.

The Table given on pages 422-3 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of seven years, 1923-30, in the numbers of persons belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928-30 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1926 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis. In the first part of the Table, figures are given for the industries in which the numbers insured have increased, and in the second part for the industries in which the numbers have declined. The industries are arranged in descending order of degree of increase.

The Table includes 74 industries in which increases have occurred and 26 in which there have been decreases.

In the silk and artificial silk industry there has been an increase of 115.1 per cent. over 1923. This industry was expanding at a very rapid rate until July, 1928, but although the expansion has continued during the past two years, the rate of increase has tended to slacken. In the cotton textile industry the numbers showed a decline down to July, 1929, and at July, 1930, they were 0.8 per cent. higher than the figures for July, 1923. This latter increase, however, as pointed out above, is most probably due to the retention of considerable numbers of women within the scheme of insurance owing to the relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. In the woollen and worsted industry there has been a net decline during the seven years of 7.3 per cent., and in this case also there has been a slight increase during the past year.

The industries with the greatest rate of increase during 1929-30 were public works contracting, electrical wiring and contracting, silk and artificial silk, heating and ventilating apparatus, electrical engineering, electrical cables, wire and lamps, and the distributive trades. It will be seen that in the electrical industries the numbers of insured workers at July, 1930, were between 40 and 60 per cent. higher than at July, 1923. In the distributive trades the increase over 1923 is 43.4 per cent.

The 26 industries in which the numbers insured have decreased since 1923, included at July, 1930, 28 per cent. of the whole insured population, and it will be seen that they represent, in the main, the heavy industries in which unemployment has been most acute. Nevertheless, the figures show that in a number of these industries there has been some recovery in recent years. The more important examples of this recovery include marine engineering, general engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding, iron and steel manufacture, and certain metal industries, such as the manufacture of bolts, nuts, screws, etc., and the brass and allied metal wares industry. In shipbuilding and shiprepairing there was little change during the past year, but the numbers have increased as compared with July, 1928.

In a few industries which show a net increase over 1923, there has been some recent set-back. These include the manufacture of scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus and musical instruments, constructional engineering, cement and whitening manufacture, glass bottles, lead, tin and copper mining, grain milling, sawmilling and machined wood work, the chemicals industry, and leather tanning and dressing.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population who were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1930. These are as follows:—

Relative Proportions of the Total Insured Population which were included in certain Large Groups of Industries in 1923 and 1930.

Industry Group.	Percentages of Total Number Insured at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1930.
Fishing and Shipping	1.3	1.4
Mining and Coke Ovens	11.9	9.6
Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding)	19.2	17.5
Pottery and Glass	1.0	1.0
Chemicals	1.8	1.8
Textiles	11.4	10.8
Leather Trades	0.6	0.5
Clothing	5.0	4.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.4	4.2
Woodworking and Paper	4.7	5.0
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc.	8.1	9.2
Gas, Water and Electricity	1.5	1.3
Transport and Communication (except Shipping)	5.8	5.5
Distributive	10.9	14.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	2.0	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services	10.4	11.4
Totals	100.0	100.0

The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population, while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, food, drink and tobacco, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 14.2 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with

woollen and worsted industry; bread, biscuit and cake manufacture; drink and tobacco manufacture; and the distributive trades. On the other hand in the case of coke ovens and by-product works; pottery and earthenware manufacture; the glass trades; non-ferrous metal manufacture; marine and constructional engineering; silk and artificial silk; rubber; musical instruments; the road transport industry; and in laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning it appears that, while these industries received workers from other industries during 1928-29, this tendency has decreased substantially during the past year or has disappeared altogether. The effect of schemes of public works for the relief of unemployment is seen in the figures for public works contracting and local government, which show that male insured workers have transferred to these groups from other industries. This also appears to have occurred in the case of electrical engineering, electric wiring, the manufacture of electric cables and lamps, and the hosiery trade.

In the case of females it seems clear that the retention of women within the scheme of insurance, referred to above, has occurred mainly in the pottery, textile, clothing, food, printing, and distributive trades, since these groups show a reduction of the rate of wastage experienced in previous years. These are the industries in which women are employed to the greatest extent.

While the legislative and administrative changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit referred to above have influenced the numbers insured in the various industries in recent years and have thereby rendered the figures not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, it is possible, nevertheless, to draw deductions as to the trend of industrial changes from such figures as remain available. A more accurate index of industrial expansion or contraction can be given by a series of figures obtained by deducting the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, from the estimated numbers insured, since the movements in such a series of figures would represent the changes in the numbers of insured persons actually in employment. A series of Tables which will show the movements in industry on this basis is in preparation and will be published in a future issue of this GAZETTE.

The Table on page 421, referred to above, divides the whole insured population into 54 industry groups. In the year July, 1929-June, 1930, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 43 of these groups, as compared with increases in 47 in 1928-1929, 32 in 1927-1928, and 33 in 1926-1927.

The remaining 11 industry groups with a net decrease in numbers insured in 1929-1930 are:—

Industry.	Percentage decrease.
Coal-mining	0.5
Coke Ovens and By-product Works	1.6
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc.	0.3
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	0.3
Constructional Engineering	0.9
Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing	0.1
Leather and Leather Goods	1.5
Woodworking other than Furniture Making	1.0
Musical Instruments	7.4
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	0.8
National Government	5.8

The industries in which the rate of increase during 1929-1930 was above the average for all industries taken together include:—

Brick, Tile, etc. making.
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.
Electrical Engineering.
Electric Wiring, Cables and Lamps Manufacture.
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.
Miscellaneous Metal Industries.
Silk and Artificial Silk.
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Baking.
Furniture Making, Upholstery, etc.
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding.
Public Works Contracting.
Rubber Manufacture.
Road Transport; Communication and Storage.
Distributive Trades.
Local Government.
Hotel, Boarding House and Club Services.
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning.
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

It will be seen that electrical engineering, the manufacture of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, electrical wiring, electric cables and lamp manufacture, bread, biscuit and cake making, furniture making, printing, publishing and bookbinding, and the distributive trades, continue to attract among males a large proportion of new entrants to insurance. In the case of females, the high rate of change in personnel continues in hotel, boarding house, and club service, since this industry shows an exceptionally high percentage of new entrants and also a high percentage of exitants. In the textile trades, which have been subject to acute depression, the percentage of new entrants among both males and females is comparatively low; but whereas in the cotton industry the number of insured males shows an absolute decrease during the year, the number of females shows an increase which is most probably due to the influences dealt with above.

Among men there appear to have been transfers into other industries from the mining and chemicals groups, from general engineering, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, the cotton and wool textile industries, the manufacture of leather and leather goods, and from the clothing, woodworking, musical instruments, laundry and distributive trades.

10.9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their proportions.

COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1930. This decline first appeared in the year 1924-25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by more than 12 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 94,820 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry, but of this decline only 5,240 occurred during 1929-30.

Between the end of June, 1929, and the end of June, 1930, the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 934,181 to 913,522 or by 20,659, and this includes the decline already referred to of about 5,000 in the estimated numbers insured and an increase of about 16,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed.

The new entrants into insurance during the year 1929-30 in the coal-mining industry numbered 32,508, and 8,484 persons transferred thereto from other industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1929, and June, 1930, must therefore, have numbered not less than 46,232, as compared with 80,287 in the preceding year and with 91,005 in 1927-28.

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

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	7,939	2,261	5,678
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	1,781	490	1,291
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	1,471	826	645
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding ...	1,153	601	552
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc.	673	202	471
Brick, tile, etc., making ...	1,102	738	364
Mining (other than coal-mining) ...	878	265	613
Hotel and laundry services ...	599	142	457
Construction and repair of vehicles ...	376	162	214
Textile industries ...	356	334	22
Shipbuilding ...	275	113	162
Food, drink and tobacco ...	281	144	137
Rubber and leather trades ...	226	43	183
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ...	241	80	161
Papermaking, printing, etc.	115	43	72
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes)	62	27	35
Commerce and finance ...	46	27	19
Other industries and services ...	5,866	1,986	3,880
Totals ...	23,440	8,484	14,956

The following Table has been prepared in order to compare the movement into and out of this industry during recent years for which figures are available. The table shows on the one hand, the new entrants to insurance and the number of transfers from other industries and on the other hand, the number of transfers out of coal mining into other industries, the losses due to all other causes and the net decline in the estimated numbers insured. The Table shows that since the year 1926-27 the transfers from other industries have remained stationary at about 8,500 per annum, while the transfers from coal mining to other industries have tended slightly to decline. They numbered nearly 31,000 in 1926-27 and 1928-29, but last year this number had fallen to 23,440. It will be seen that there has also been a marked fall during the past year in the number of persons who have passed out of the industry from other causes, and this has probably been influenced by changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit referred to at the beginning of this article.

COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	1926-27 (Aged 16 and over).	1927-28 (Aged 16-64).	1928-29 (Aged 16-64).	1929-30 (Aged 16-64).
Numbers insured at beginning of year ...	1,225,220	1,164,190	1,115,750	1,074,610
ADDITIONS TO NUMBERS IN THE INDUSTRY.				
New entrants to insurance ...	42,156	34,008	30,667	32,508
Transfers from other industries ...	17,520	8,557	8,480	8,484
Total additions ...	59,676	42,565	39,147	40,992
LOSSES FROM INDUSTRY.				
Transfers to other industries ...	30,805	27,387	30,782	23,440
Other causes ...	55,291	63,618	49,505	22,792
Total losses ...	86,096	91,005	80,287	46,232
NET DECLINE ...	-26,420	-48,440	-41,140	-5,240

The degree of change in this industry during the past seven years has not been uniform throughout all districts. In the Kent coalfield the numbers have risen rapidly since July, 1926, from approximately 2,000 to 5,330. During the past year the only other areas which have shown an increase in numbers have been Lancashire and Cheshire, and Derbyshire.

The decline since 1924 has been continuous in Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, Staffs, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, and Wales and Monmouthshire. The rate of net decline has been greatest in Gloucester and Somerset and in Lancashire and Cheshire. In Yorkshire the figures have shown a steady decline since July, 1927. In Derbyshire there was a decline from July, 1926, until July, 1929, and in Notts and Leicestershire a decline set in at July, 1927, which has continued down to the present time. District figures are given in the following Table:—

COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons.								
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1929.	Aged 16 and over. (1923 = 100.)				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.				
					July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.		
Great Britain ...	1,243,450	1,198,800	1,164,190	1,074,610	1,069,370	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.4	89.1	88.7	
England and Wales ...	1,090,240	1,057,210	1,026,770	952,930	947,830	101.2	99.3	98.8	97.0	93.3	90.0	89.5	
Scotland ...	153,210	141,590	137,420	121,680	121,540	101.6	98.6	96.6	92.4	86.2	81.8	81.7	
Principal Districts in England and Wales:													
Northumberland ...	63,040	60,190	58,510	52,570	51,990	101.6	97.5	96.6	95.5	87.0	85.8	84.9	
Durham ...	178,550	165,850	161,240	153,630	153,630	101.6	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.7	88.5	88.5	
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	12,390	12,830	12,480	11,880	11,820	101.5	104.1	103.4	103.6	103.6	98.6	98.1	
Yorkshire ...	180,420	194,860	189,480	183,530	178,740	101.8	105.8	105.4	108.0	106.7	104.6	101.9	
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	117,260	104,940	102,030	89,870	90,900	101.7	95.8	94.4	89.5	84.9	78.8	79.7	
Derbyshire ...	64,960	87,830	65,950	61,050	62,960	101.8	98.4	106.0	104.4	98.4	96.6	99.6	
Notts and Leicestershire ...	69,980	73,410	71,360	67,260	66,390	101.7	104.8	100.9	104.9	100.2	98.9	97.6	
Warwickshire ...	15,160	13,770	13,370	13,570	12,210	101.8	91.4	94.6	90.8	90.0	92.2	83.0	
Staffs., Worcs. and Salop ...	86,320	81,720	79,450	70,940	70,820	101.9	97.5	94.9	94.7	89.0	84.6	84.5	
Gloucester and Somerset ...	16,460	14,270	13,870	12,700	11,870	101.8	96.1	92.7	86.7	84.7	79.4	74.2	
Kent ...	2,040	2,800	2,720	4,380	5,330	102.0	106.4	98.5	137.3	190.8	221.1	269.0	
Wales and Monmouth ...	282,740	264,150	255,770	230,700	230,100	99.8	96.7	95.9	93.4	88.6	84.2	84.0	

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in the surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE for 1927, 1928 and 1929 and in the issue for December, 1926. The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining and the heavy iron and steel industries, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country and in Wales, while the industries

in which the greatest expansion has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern Section. This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the special schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

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

Division.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Number of Insured Persons. (1923 = 100.)								
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.				
						July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.		
London ...	2,004	2,150	2,091	2,214	2,256	100.4	103.9	105.3	107.3	110.2	113.6	115.7		
South-Eastern ...	756	876	849	894	930	103.8	107.8	111.9	115.8	118.4	122.0	126.9		
South-Western ...	767	833	807	840	864	101.3	103.3	106.0	108.6	109.8	113.0	116.2		
Midlands ...	1,682	1,783	1,733	1,793	1,847	101.7	103.9	105.3	106.0	107.0	109.7	113.0		
North-Eastern ...	1,964	2,025	1,962	1,986	2,021	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.1	103.5	104.4	106.2		
North-Western ...	2,071	2,148	2,090	2,120	2,182	101.0	102.2	103.4	103.7	103.9	105.2	108.3		
Scotland ...	1,288	1,306	1,268	1,270	1,308	100.9	102.5	102.8	101.4	101.1	101.6	104.6		
Wales ...	618	629	608	583	592	101.1	100.8	101.8	101.8	99.1	97.6	99.1		
Northern Ireland ...	253	254	249	258	266	102.1	105.2	105.2	100.5	101.3	104.1	107.3		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11,403	12,004	11,657	11,958	12,266	101.2	103.2	104.5	105.3	106.1	108.0	110.8		

It will be seen from this table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures have shown an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). During the past year, however, while the increase in the Southern Section has continued, there has been in the Northern Section an accelerated rate of increase, and in Wales the decline has been arrested and converted into a slight increase. During the two years 1927-1929 the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. In the year 1929-30, however, the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 156,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 152,000. This change in the trend is attributable in the main to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment has been heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made. The figures, therefore, may not indicate a real modification in the trend of the industrial movement itself in recent years.

The London and South Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 26.0 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1930, the Southern Section of Great Britain and Northern Ireland included as a whole 48.1 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the seven years is 10.8 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 16.5 per cent. and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 6.0 per cent.

In the following Table a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1923 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, it has been necessary to divide the period between July, 1923, and July, 1930, into two parts, since figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period. It will be seen that the principal industries in which there has been an appreciable expansion in the Southern Section concurrently with a decline in the Northern Section include musical instruments manufacture; railway carriage, wagon and tramcar building; oil, glue, soap, etc. making; textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing; the manufacture of tobacco, glass (including glass bottles); hats and caps; and paper and paper board. It will be seen also that the industries in which the greatest expansion has occurred in the country as a whole in recent years have expanded more rapidly in the South than in the North. Typical instances of this trend will be found in the figures for the distributive trades, the manufacture of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, silk and artificial silk, and the electrical industries.

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Southern Section.*		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Northern Section.†	
	July, 1923 to June, 1927. (aged 16 and over).	July, 1927 to June, 1930. (aged 16-64).	July, 1923 to June, 1927. (aged 16 and over).	July, 1927 to June, 1930. (aged 16-64).
Musical Instruments ...	+ 4,930	+ 2,460	+ 90	- 110
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ...	+ 2,850	+ 4,560	+ 1,490	- 4,560
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	+ 4,370	+ 610	- 3,360	- 880
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	+ 2,190	+ 1,990	+ 1,990	- 130
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	- 240	+ 4,090	+ 1,480	+ 590
Glass Bottles ...	+ 1,840	- 80	- 50	- 370
Hats and Caps (including Straw Hats) ...	+ 1,040	+ 670	- 2,260	+ 1,540
Paper and Paper Board (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	- 350	+ 2,760	- 1,260	+ 470
Total of above Industries	+ 15,040	+ 19,900	- 5,670	- 2,650

SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRIES.

NEW INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

For the purpose of the statistics of employment and unemployment among insured persons in the silk and artificial silk industries, published in this GAZETTE, figures have hitherto been available only in respect of the two industries combined, and these have been presented under the heading "Silk and artificial silk industry." As from July 1930, however, steps have been taken to provide a separate classification in respect of—

- (a) Artificial silk yarn manufacture (including the chemical processes for the manufacture of yarn, and any other processes such as the spinning of waste etc., in departments which are not concerned with stages of manufacture subsequent to the production of yarn); and
- (b) Artificial silk weaving (including ancillary processes at weaving establishments), and all processes on natural silk, including throwing, spinning, winding, weaving, etc.

It was found to be impracticable to separate artificial silk from natural silk, in the second of these new classifications, since in a number of establishments the same workers are employed in handling both classes of fibre.

In weaving establishments where silk or artificial silk is mixed with some other fibre the existing practice will continue, that is to say, the workers at such establishments will be classified as belonging to the industry in which the business is principally engaged. No change has been made in the classification of the hosiery industry. It will be understood that the principles of industrial classification outlined on page 398 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November 1923 will continue to be applied. The figures for each of the two new classifications will therefore include all insured workers at the establishments in question and not merely those who are engaged on actual manufacturing processes.

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions.
† North-Eastern, North-Western, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Divisions.
‡ Including Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads; Artificial Stone and Concrete; Electrical Wiring and Contracting; Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits; Iron and Steel Tubes; Constructional Engineering; Heating and Ventilating Apparatus; Cement, Limekilns and Whiting; Cardboard Boxes Paper Bags and Stationery; Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper); Brushes and Brooms; Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ADVISER.

In an announcement issued on 10th November it was stated that the Prime Minister has had under renewed consideration the extent to which the efforts being made in the country to develop and reorganise industry, both for production and marketing, might be further assisted by more active co-operation on the part of the Government.

It has been decided that the work initiated by Mr. J. H. Thomas as Lord Privy Seal should be continued and intensified under the direction of the President of the Board of Trade. Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government, in order that he may devote the whole of his time to this work.

The office of which he will be in charge will work side by side with the Board of Trade, under the direction of the President, and will be closely associated with the Industries and Manufactures Department of the Board of Trade, the Department of Overseas Trade, and the Employment and Training Department of the Ministry of Labour, and also with the Board of Trade Advisory Council and the Overseas Trade Development Council.

The Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Prime Minister, has appointed Sir Francis Floud (Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise), to be Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour in succession to Sir Horace Wilson.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

In order to assist the Unemployment Grants Committee in the consideration of applications for grants from Scottish Local Authorities, the Minister of Labour has appointed Sir William E. Whyte, O.B.E., to be a member of the Committee. Sir William Whyte has been associated with local government in Scotland for many years, and has a wide and varied experience of local affairs.

In consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Transport, the Minister of Labour has appointed a small Advisory Committee, which will sit in Edinburgh for the purpose of giving assistance and advice to Scottish Local Authorities regarding any difficulties they may experience in the preparation of schemes for the relief of unemployment and submission of applications for grants in respect thereof. The Divisional Controller of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. J. M. Cramond, O.B.E. (44, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh), will act as Chairman of this Committee, which will also include the Ministry of Transport's Divisional Road Engineer for Scotland and representatives of the Departments of Health and of Agriculture for Scotland.

It should be understood that all applications for grants should be addressed, as heretofore, to the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee (Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1).

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1929, TO JUNE, 1930.

The numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year July, 1929, to June, 1930, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 304,000 in Great Britain and 311,700 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that there was an abnormal increase in March, 1930, owing to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and that the remaining increase was spread more or less uniformly over the rest of the year. In the following Table the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 139,700 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

Month.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.
1929.				
July...	11,854,300	9.6	12,114,800	9.7
August...	11,874,600	9.8	12,135,600	9.9
September...	11,894,900	9.8	12,156,400	9.9
October...	11,915,200	10.2	12,177,200	10.3
November...	11,935,500	10.8	12,198,000	10.9
December...	11,955,800	10.9	12,218,800	11.0
1930.				
January...	11,976,100	12.3	12,239,600	12.4
February...	11,996,400	12.8	12,260,400	12.9
March...	12,076,700	13.6	12,343,300	13.7
April...	12,097,000	14.1	12,364,100	14.2
May...	12,117,300	14.8	12,384,900	15.0
June...	12,138,000	15.2	12,405,700	15.4

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING TRADE IN EAST LONDON.

WORKING conditions in the boot and shoe manufacturing trade in East London were the subject of a Report prepared on behalf of the National Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives which was issued in March last. Although specific complaints were not made against particular firms it was indicated in the Report that among the Non-Federated firms sweating takes place, that boy and girl labour is exploited, and that workers of all ages are required to produce unreasonably large quantities of work. The Minister of Labour decided to cause an independent inquiry to be made into these allegations.

For the purpose of the inquiry a list of firms engaged in boot and shoe manufacturing in the East London area was obtained from the employers' organisation (the National Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers). Access was also had to a list of the firms and persons referred to in the Report. Information was sought from 80 Non-Federated firms and from 15 Federated firms, and was supplied in full in all cases except by one of the Non-Federated firms, whose records were insufficient for the purpose. There are about 150 establishments engaged in the trade in London, of which about 45 belong to the Employers' Federation. It was found that the boot and shoe manufacturing trade carried on in these establishments was almost entirely confined to the lighter types of footwear for women and children ("shoes"), and to slippers and infants' and nursery work ("slippers").

The investigation showed that while Federated firms tended to concentrate on "shoes," the bulk of the "slipper" trade and of the cheaper trade in "shoes" was in the hands of Non-Federated establishments.

The investigation showed the increasing use of machinery in production, and suggested the following broad conclusions:—

- Firms employing 100 or more workers use machinery and are at the moment fairly busy;
- firms employing from 40 to 99 workers also use machinery, but begin to feel the effect of competition from larger units;
- firms employing less than 40 workers (mainly Non-Federated) retain handicraft methods and are being driven from the market by firms using machinery; the operation of hand-lasting in particular has become unremunerative and is gradually being superseded.

The total number of workpeople in boot and shoe manufacture insured against unemployment in the London area is approximately 9,000. The number of workers employed by firms included in the inquiry was 4,860, of whom 3,567 were employed in Non-Federated establishments. Of the total number of workers covered by the inquiry 478, or approximately 10 per cent., were outworkers.

Proportion of Juveniles to Adults.—Of 1,926 male workers in Non-Federated establishments 428, or 22.2 per cent., were boys under 21. In the National Agreement which governs conditions in the Federated establishments it is laid down that "In the cliking, press, lasting and finishing departments, the proportion borne by the aggregate number of boys to the aggregate number of men employed throughout those departments, shall not exceed one boy to every four (or fractional part of four) men, but in no one of those departments shall the proportion exceed one boy to every three men or fractional part of three." In the Agreement the expression "boy" means a male operative under 19 years of age, whereas for the purposes of this Report all male workers under 21 years of age have been classified as juvenile workers.

Of the 1,641 indoor female workers in Non-Federated establishments, 377, or 22.9 per cent., were under 18 years of age. The Agreement does not limit the employment of female juveniles.

Wages of Adult Timeworkers.—Adult timeworkers were employed in 54 of the Non-Federated firms, and numbered 760 males and 874 females. The hourly rate in pence paid to these workers was as follows:—

Table I.—Adult Timeworkers: Non-Federated Establishments.

Wages per hour.	No. of Adult Males.			No. of Adult Females.		
	Shoes.	Slippers, etc.	Total.	Shoes.	Slippers, etc.	Total.
<i>Pence.</i>						
Over 24 ...	119*	6	125	3	3	6
" 22 up to 24 ...	35	4	39	1	1	2
" 20 " 22 ...	29	2	31	4	1	5
" 19 " 20 ...	67	1	68	12	144*	156
" 18 " 19 ...	51	7	58	11	5	16
" 17 " 18 ...	142	1	143	9	10	19
" 16 " 17 ...	83	3	86	8½	9	17½
" 15 " 16 ...	27	10	37	8	81	89
" 14 " 15 ...	39	14	53	7	8	15
" 12 " 14 ...	31	24	55	6	7	13
" 10 " 12 ...	9	5	14	6	10	16
10 and under ...	43	8	51	10	37	47
Totals ...	675	85	760	756	118	874

The rates under the National Agreement are 1s. 2d. per hour for adult male timeworkers and 8½d. per hour for adult female time workers. The above figures show that of the adult male timeworkers 87.7 per cent. of those employed on "shoes" and 56.5 per cent.

* The great majority of these workpeople were in the employment of one firm.

of those employed on "slippers," etc., are paid more than 1s. 2d. per hour. In the case of adult female timeworkers 62.8 per cent. of those employed on "shoes" and 22.0 per cent. of those employed on "slippers" are paid more than 8½d. per hour. The wages level for female workers in the "slippers" section of the trade is thus appreciably lower than that for workers in the "shoes" section.

Earnings of Adult Pieceworkers.—Adult pieceworkers were employed in the establishments of 42 Non-Federated firms, and numbered 529 males and 290 females. The hourly earnings in pence of the individual workers are set out in the Table below:—

Table II.—Adult Pieceworkers: Non-Federated Establishments.

Wages per hour.	No. of Adult Males.			No. of Adult Females.		
	Shoes.	Slippers, etc.	Total.	Shoes.	Slippers, etc.	Total.
<i>Pence.</i>						
Over 24 ...	199*	...	199	...	...	...
" 22 up to 24 ...	48	...	48	...	...	...
" 20 " 22 ...	17	3	20	12	71*	83
" 19 " 20 ...	28	3	31	11	12	23
" 18 " 19 ...	19	...	19	10	11	21
" 17 " 18 ...	46	1	47	9	10	19
" 16 " 17 ...	15	1	16	8½	9	17½
" 15 " 16 ...	4	...	4	8	8½	16½
" 14 " 15 ...	16	...	16	7	8	15
" 12 " 14 ...	18	7	25	6	7	13
" 10 " 12 ...	14	58	72	6	...	6
10 and under ...	22	10	32	6	...	6
Totals ...	446	83	529	128	162	290

The National Agreement provides that piecework shall yield to average workers not less than 25 per cent. above the agreed minimum time rates.

It will be seen that of the male workers 80.0 per cent. on "shoes" and 8.4 per cent. on "slippers" earn more than 1s. 5d. per hour. Of the females, 67.2 per cent. of those employed on "shoes" and 3.7 per cent. of those employed on "slippers" earn more than 10d. per hour.

Wages of Juveniles.—The investigation showed that the lowest rate for boys of 14 was 12s. per week, and for girls of the same age, 10s. per week. A number of Non-Federated employers stated that these rates were usually paid to juveniles straight from school. A majority of beginners were, however, paid considerably more than these rates. For male workers of from 16 to 18 years of age, a common rate was about 20s., and for girls of the same age from 18s. to 25s. per week.

The information obtained suggests that juvenile workers in Non-Federated firms begin at rates which compare favourably with those paid by Federated firms, but that the general level of the increases paid to such workers does not always keep pace with those paid by the Federated firms.

Hours of Work.—In 67 only of the Non-Federated firms were the hours of work definitely ascertainable. The information obtained showed that about 6 per cent. of the workers worked for more than 48 hours per week.

Alleged Over-driving of Workers.—Although employers were very closely questioned on this point during the investigation, and a number were re-visited in order to obtain further details, none of the information obtained suggested the existence of abuse. On the contrary, many reasons were adduced to show why it was not possible to enforce any system of standard minimum output. These reasons included the number of small "lines" and consequent diversity in the work passing through any one factory; the shortage of trainees, which makes it necessary for skilled workers at times to perform unskilled, or less skilled operations; and, in some cases, the need for speeding-up in order to cope with occasional rushes of work, or to slow down in order to keep the staff together during slack periods.

Outworkers.—A majority of the outworkers visited were found to be making slippers and nursery shoes, and were paid rates which yielded rather less than those paid to indoor workers for similar work. Male adults were, for example, found to be earning about 10d. per hour, and female adults between 6d. and 7d. per hour. A number of the outworkers who employ assistants are in competition with workers working alone and are paid the same piece rates.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS: RECENT PROCEEDINGS.

Flour Milling Joint Industrial Council.—At its annual meeting on 7th November the Council received reports on the work of assistance and re-settlement of men displaced by the process of rationalisation, which has entailed the closing of a number of mills. By means of an assistance and re-settlement fund the displaced workmen are being provided with weekly relief and the means for re-settling in new careers or businesses. The local administration of the scheme is by joint committees, on which the management of the mill concerned, the trade union, and the displaced workmen are represented.

Approval was given at this meeting to a group pension scheme for pensioning men in the industry on reaching the age of 65. This is a mutual scheme, the employer and the workman each contributing 1s. per week.

* The great majority of these workpeople were in the employment of one firm.

National Council of the Pottery Industry.—At a meeting held on 15th October the Council, among other matters of interest, discussed the following:—commercial training; industrial diseases in the pottery industry; unemployment; and choice of employment.

With regard to commercial training the Council concluded it to be desirable that, in conjunction with the technical course in pottery already existing, a systematic and comprehensive course in industrial administration be established at the North Staffordshire Technical College, in order that entrants for the pottery industry may be trained commercially as well as technically.

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, so far as it dealt with the industry, was discussed, and special consideration given to such matters of interest as lead poisoning, silicosis, dermatitis, first-aid treatment, and works inspection. In this connection arrangements are being made for the holding of a further conference of works inspectors at an early date; meantime, suggestions are to be invited from the Inspectors as to methods of overcoming dust problems, together with any observations on various points contained in the Report, for discussion at the conference.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds, and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1930,† prepared by the Mines Department, and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 55,850,573 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 51,581,822 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £36,269,782, equivalent to 14s. 0.76d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £35,853,630, equivalent to 13s. 10.82d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £416,152, or 1.94d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were debit balances ranging from 0.33d. per ton in Yorkshire to 10.72d. per ton in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire. In Northumberland, Durham, and South Wales and Monmouthshire there were credit balances of 4.33d., 3.24d., and 0.73d. per ton respectively.

The number of workpeople employed was 886,229, and the number of man-shifts worked was 52,380,913. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.32 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 17.31 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire to 23.89 cwt. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3.26d., ranging from 7s. 7.81d. in Northumberland to 10s. 4.16d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainment, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.76d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.45d. in Scotland to 1s. 1.73d. in Northumberland and 1s. 1.53d. in Durham.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns:—

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (−) balance per ton †.	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked. ‡
1924.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	94	67,047,657	+2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.82
30th June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 1.17
30th Sept.	92	59,163,976	+0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33	10 10.24
31st Dec.	94	62,428,185	+0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.04
1925.						
31st Mar.	94	62,458,898	+0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98	10 7.58
30th June	95	54,982,191	−0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.77
30th Sept.	98	54,976,337	−0 2.82	1,015,757	17.88	10 4.85
31st Dec.	98	62,662,455	+1 6.70	1,041,997	18.31	10 5.14
1926.						
31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927.						
31st Mar.	96	63,329,641	+1 2.41	969,943	20.66	10 7.12
30th June	96	58,880,719	−1 0.65	981,393	20.47	10 2.84
30th Sept.	96	58,585,249	−1 2.00	946,487	20.47	9 9.53
31st Dec.	96	60,350,401	−1 0.43	945,480	20.82	9 7.38
1928.						
31st Mar.	97	61,833,281	−0 9.34	921,448	21.24	9 5.02
30th June	97	55,034,291	−1 5.02	890,863	20.98	9 3.09
30th Sept.	96	53,552,053	−1 4.11	859,259	21.13	9 3.25
31st Dec.	96	59,099,369	−0 2.87	880,770	21.80	9 2.84
1929.						
31st Mar.	97	63,851,058	+0 9.15	880,941	22.13	9 2.69
30th June	96	59,422,734	−0 3.43	894,282	21.45	9 2.59
30th Sept.	97	60,497,604	−0 0.22	894,390	21.40	9 2.61
31st Dec.	97	64,872,965	+0 11.29	903,914	21.78	9 2.78
1930.						
31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25
30th June	96	55,850,573	−0 1.94	886,229	21.32	9 3.26

* Cmd. 3683. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1930.

‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

¶ After crediting subvention.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1929.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There were 1,425 industrial co-operative societies (as defined above) in Great Britain in 1929, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was 6,165,000. Their sales in the year amounted to £332,694,000,* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £29,175,000. The total share, loan, and reserve capital was £192,525,000.† As compared with 1928, membership increased by 307,000, or about 5 per cent.; while capital increased by £13,955,000, or nearly 8 per cent. The bulk of the membership is in the retail general distributive societies, and the influx of 1,266,000 new members in the four years 1926-9 has been generally ascribed by these societies to intensive recruiting campaigns, advertising, and the extension of credit facilities by schemes such as the 'mutuality' system introduced by the London Society in 1923. The disposition of membership of the retail general distributive societies throughout Great Britain, and the relative increases during this period, were as follows:—

Area.	Membership.			
	At end of year		Increase.	Per cent.
	1925.	1929.		
ENGLAND:—				
Northern	2,139,000	2,504,000	365,000	17
North Midlands	710,000	936,000	226,000	32
South Midlands	120,000	167,000	47,000	39
Eastern	169,000	208,000	39,000	23
London and Home Counties	482,000	897,000	415,000	86
South-Western	419,000	512,000	93,000	22
WALES	130,000	152,000	22,000	17
SCOTLAND	656,000	715,000	59,000	9
Total	4,825,000	6,091,000	1,266,000	26

From the above figures it will be seen that the retail co-operative societies in and around London showed by far the largest expansion in membership, and alone account for about one-third of the total increase recorded by all societies during the period.

Sales by all industrial societies in 1929 showed an aggregate increase of £13,470,000. This figure represented an increase of 4 per cent., and was nearly twice the increase of the preceding year, notwithstanding a continued fall in prices of many commodities. Of the total increase in 1929, the retail societies were responsible for £8,087,000; the English wholesale society for £1,994,000; the Scottish wholesale society for £2,638,000; the joint tea, etc., department for £502,000 (excluding goods invoiced to the two parent societies for re-sale); the productive consumers' societies for £199,000; and the workers' societies for £50,000. In connection with these increases, however, regard must be had to the fact that the accounting period of the Scottish wholesale society covered 52 weeks in 1929 as against only 45 weeks in 1928; while the joint tea, etc., undertaking of the wholesale societies covered 53 weeks in 1929 as compared with 52 weeks in 1928. The Scottish wholesale society reported that, allowing for the difference in its accounting periods, its sales in 1929 showed an actual increase of £296,000, or about 1½ per cent. on the corresponding period for 1928. The increases shown in 1929 by the retail societies, the English wholesale society, the productive consumers' societies, and the workers' societies were equivalent to about 4 per cent., 2½ per cent., 5½ per cent., and 1½ per cent. on their respective sales in 1928.

The total number of persons directly employed by societies in 1929 was about 244,000, or 11,000 more than in the preceding year. The total amount paid in salaries and wages (£31,807,000)‡ showed an increase of £1,765,000. These figures and those given below under (a) Production are exclusive of native labour employed by the joint department of the wholesale societies, and particulars relative to the department's tea plantations in India and Ceylon.§

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

(a) Production.

In 1929 there were 1,100 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production. The number of persons

* Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,576,000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale.

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

‡ In addition, bonus amounting to £192,000 was allotted to employees.

§ See note † at foot of next column.

employed in production by these societies was 93,000; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £12,122,000; and the value of productions (including materials) £84,906,000. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 1,098 societies; 91,000 employees; £11,656,000 salaries and wages; and £81,705,000 value of productions.

In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1914-1929:—

Year.	Value of Productions (including materials).				
	Associations of Consumers.		Productive Societies.	Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.			
1914 ...	£ 15,705,339	£ 12,790,390	£ 2,326,994	£ 1,778,664	£ 32,601,387
1915 ...	19,310,204	17,596,639	1,815,488	2,359,930	41,120,261
1916 ...	22,855,734	22,120,357	2,006,019	2,592,210	49,574,320
1917 ...	25,408,072	25,868,097	2,249,845	3,253,846	56,779,860
1918 ...	23,883,206	24,900,938	2,135,674	3,687,060	54,606,878
1919 ...	28,465,060	36,321,546	3,026,840	4,496,935	72,310,381
1920 ...	38,376,634	48,072,892	3,538,300	5,403,814	95,391,640
1921 ...	38,123,374	37,925,115	3,218,201	3,435,150	82,701,840
1922 ...	29,980,520	27,619,886	2,537,214	2,671,345	62,808,965
1923 ...	27,982,498	28,264,425	2,449,756	2,844,026	61,540,705
1924 ...	29,661,169	35,242,225	2,787,817	3,134,110	67,671,199
1925 ...	32,626,933	35,134,054	3,134,110	3,005,333	73,900,430
1926 ...	32,950,547	34,012,676	3,052,505	2,880,367	72,896,095
1927 ...	37,907,153	35,930,416	3,470,155	3,420,617	80,728,341
1928 ...	38,645,066	35,927,177	3,615,588	3,516,606	81,704,437
1929 ...	39,072,790	38,484,175	3,832,709	3,515,900	84,905,574

The productive work undertaken in 1929 is analysed by industry in the following Table:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	2,640	£ 277,000	£ 1,676,000	£ 1,177,000
Food and tobacco ...	26,492	3,956,000	57,437,000	45,191,000
Clothing ...	21,760	2,403,000	6,624,000	3,491,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	2,019	280,000	3,098,000	2,016,000
Textiles ...	3,882	382,000	2,120,000	1,543,000
Mining and quarrying ...	695	79,000	157,000	10,000
Building and woodworking	10,134	1,766,000	4,129,000	2,047,000
Papermaking, printing, etc.	3,329	460,000	1,290,000	696,000
Metal engineering, etc.	2,087	352,000	1,182,000	691,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport ...	10,755	1,161,000	3,677,000	2,405,000
Totals, 1929 ...	83,793	11,116,000	81,390,000	59,167,000
" 1928 ...	82,349	10,673,000	78,183,000	56,701,000

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Workers.			
	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
Farming and dairying ...	120	£ 13,000	£ 97,000	£ 69,000
Food and tobacco ...	6,124	613,000	2,319,000	1,389,000
Clothing ...	507	62,000	346,000	235,000
Soap, candles and starch ...	215	24,000	36,000	6,000
Textiles ...	254	31,000	73,000	37,000
Mining and quarrying ...	1,170	183,000	484,000	193,000
Building and woodworking	432	53,000	113,000	43,000
Papermaking, printing, etc.	223	27,000	48,000	19,000
Metal engineering, etc.	9,045	1,006,000	3,516,000	1,991,000
Miscellaneous, including productive transport ...	8,872	983,000	3,517,000	2,024,000

From the above Tables it will be seen that, of the gross total of £84,906,000† shown as the value of productions of all co-operative societies in 1929, the cost of materials as returned by societies aggregated £61,158,000. The net value created by co-operative production was thus about £23,748,000, of which the retail societies were responsible for £11,336,000, the wholesale societies for £9,054,000, the productive consumers' societies for £1,833,000, and the workers' societies for £1,525,000. In these figures, the value for retail societies is probably an overstatement, owing to the inclusion by some societies of values at retail prices.

* This figure includes produce (£1,387,000) of the English wholesale society's bacon factories, for which no comparable figures have been furnished for previous years.

† Exclusive of productions on the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the joint department of the wholesale societies, as figures for cost of materials are not available. The gross value of the productions of these plantations for 1929 was returned at £421,000.

‡ Laundering accounts for a substantial part of these figures.

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

In the retail societies the net values of the productive work in the various industrial groups showed a net increase in 1929 of £322,000, as follows:—

	Net Values, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) over 1928.
Farming and Dairying ...	£ 372,000	+ 12,000
Food and Tobacco ...	7,710,000	+ 336,000
Clothing ...	1,615,000	- 6,000
Building and Woodworking	1,072,000	- 116,000
Metal and Engineering ...	155,000	+ 24,000
Miscellaneous (includes laundering) ...	412,000	+ 72,000
Total ...	£11,336,000	+£322,000

The principal departmental increases in 1929 were recorded in baking (£310,000), and slaughtering (£72,000). The increase under "Miscellaneous" was almost wholly in respect of laundry-work undertaken by a new department opened by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited. The decrease in building and wood-working was due to reductions in building operations by several of the large societies.

In the wholesale societies comparison is vitiated owing to the inclusion of only 45 weeks trading in the accounts of the Scottish society for 1928, and the addition to the 1929 figures for the English society of its bacon factories' produce for previous years the gross value of £1,387,000, for which comparable figures for previous years are not available. The net value of this produce was £114,000. Allowing for this disparity the remaining productions of the English society showed an aggregate increase of £18,000 in net values in 1929. Owing to the fall in prices the full measure of the increase is not conveyed by the increase in values. For example, the English society reports that, although the output of its flour and provender mills showed a decrease in value of productions of £463,000, there had been an increased production of 6,972 tons. Other departmental increases reported by the English society for 1929 were: soap and allied products, 3,919 tons; margarine and lard, 3,991 tons; coal, 29,499 tons; boots and shoes, 244,000 pairs.

The productive consumers' societies returned an increase of £189,000, or 11½ per cent., in the net values of their productions, one-third of the increase being in laundry work. Another third was attributable to the National Co-operative Publishing Society, Limited, which in 1929 purchased the weekly newspaper known as *Reynolds*. Baking and brewing accounted for most of the remainder. The net values of productions of the workers' societies showed an expansion of only £32,000 in 1929, and would have recorded an actual reduction but for increases totalling £38,000 in tailoring and bootmaking.

When allowance is made for the surplus earned, and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for £216,000,000 may be estimated at about £169,000,000. Of this value at most £24,000,000, or roughly one-seventh, represents the net value created within the movement.

In the wholesale societies, productive operations in 1929 appear to have been rather less profitable than in 1928, the English wholesale society recording an aggregate profit on production of £761,000, or £91,000 less than in 1928, while the Scottish wholesale society returned a profit on production of £196,000, or, allowing for the difference in its accounting period, £11,000 less than in 1928. In both societies the decreases in 1929 were wholly attributable to the first half year's working, when price reductions were responsible for decreases in the value of productive supplies. The 150 productive societies in 1929 returned an aggregate profit of £613,000, or £69,000 more than in 1928, most groups recording increases. For retail distributive societies no figure for profit on production is available.

Farming.—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by the ordinary trading departments. Some retail societies in 1929, however, were still undertaking farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary trading as co-operative stores. These retail societies (122 in number) returned a total acreage of about 41,000 under farms, and capital invested in farm land and buildings, implements, stocks, etc., at £1,931,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £670,000, and resulted in a net loss of £74,000, as against losses aggregating £99,000 in 1928. Roughly, one society in every three showed a surplus on farming operations in 1929, but the surpluses totalled less than £8,000. The two principal wholesale societies returned about 21,000 acres as under farming, and capital invested in farm land, buildings, etc., as £813,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., amounted to £316,000, and both societies showed losses on these operations aggregating £37,000, as against losses of £29,000 in 1928.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital, and Management.—There were 84 societies classified as associations of workers in 1929. Membership totalled 31,768; sales, £3,818,000; and share and loan capital, £1,623,000. They employed 9,255 persons, whose wages amounted to £1,039,000. Fifty-six of these associations, with sales amounting to £2,875,000, made returns indicating that their employees shared both in the provision of capital and in management. The returns showed that these 56 societies had a total membership of 16,060, of whom 5,262, or 33 per cent., were employees; 7,264, or 45 per cent., other

individuals; and 3,534, or 22 per cent., other societies. Out of a total capital of £905,000, some £259,000, or 29 per cent., belonged to employees; £316,000, or 35 per cent., to other individuals; and £330,000, or 36 per cent., to other societies. Out of a total of 485 committeemen of these associations, 287, or 59 per cent., were employees; 170, or 35 per cent., other individuals; and 28, or 6 per cent., representatives of other societies. Returns made by 14 other societies, whose sales totalled £930,000, showed that their employees shared in the provision of capital though not in management; out of a total membership of 15,400 in these 14 societies, employees numbered 350, while of the capital, amounting to £694,000, about £19,600 belonged to employees.

(b) Distribution.

In 1929 there were 1,272 retail and three wholesale co-operative societies engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited (the joint tea, etc., department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which is registered as a separate society). The retail societies in 1929 had a membership of 6,114,000; share, loan, and reserve capital of £133,963,000; and a surplus (before deducting £4,503,000 for share interest) of £25,912,000. The corresponding figures for 1928 were: membership, 5,807,000; capital, £125,015,000; and surplus, £24,498,000. The wholesale societies in 1929 had a membership of 1,956; share, loan, and reserve capital of £53,415,000; and a surplus (before deducting £474,000 for share interest) of £2,650,000. The corresponding figures for 1928 were: membership, 1,979; capital, £48,732,000; and surplus, £2,473,000. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies and those engaged in distributive transport and sundry service departments) was 151,000, and their total salaries and wages bill amounted to £19,685,000. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 142,000 and £18,385,000 respectively.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1914-1929 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
1914 ...	1,385	£ 87,979,898	£ 34,910,813	£ 9,425,584
1915 ...	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916 ...	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917 ...	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275
1918 ...	1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763
1919 ...	1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381
1920 ...	1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921 ...	1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	22,041,158
1922 ...	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,009,251
1923 ...	1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566	17,261,828
1924 ...	1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194
1925 ...	1,344	182,643,583	76,585,764	17,714,967
1926 ...	1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948
1927 ...	1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055
1928 ...	1,293	207,652,086	87,294,025	15,714,510
1929 ...	1,272	215,739,361	89,288,125	18,352,766

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £7,071,683 out of a total of £8,646,562 sold by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1929.

Dividends on Sales.—For 1929 the retail societies distributed dividends amounting in the aggregate to £20,110,000, or an average of over 1s. 10d. in the £ on sales, about the same average rate as that for 1928. The dividends of 3d. and 6d. in the £ distributed by the English and Scottish wholesale societies respectively for 1928 were maintained for 1929.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Economic Advisory Council, there is included with the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, at quarterly intervals, a Supplement compiled jointly by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour containing Charts illustrating the course of trade, output, prices, wages, finance and employment since 1924, together with Tables containing the statistics upon which the Charts have been based.

The first issue of the Supplement accompanied the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, and the second issue, containing all the previous statistics and diagrams continued to a later date, is included in the present number of the GAZETTE.

* Including 590 employees in the case of the Scottish society.
† This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc., undertaking, amounting with accrued interest, to £4,332,000.
‡ The figures for these years exclude societies registered in Ireland.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

I.—FIFTIETH SESSION OF GOVERNING BODY.

The fiftieth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Brussels from 7th to 12th October, by the invitation of the Belgian Government. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

The chief question to be decided was the procedure to be adopted in preparation for the further discussion, at the International Labour Conference of 1931, of the subject of hours of work in coal mines. The Governing Body decided, by a majority, to instruct the Office to circulate a questionnaire to all governments, in order that it might draw up proposals for a draft convention on the basis of the replies received.

Consideration was also given to the agenda of the 1932 session. It was decided that, in any case, the question of the abolition or regulation of fee-charging employment agencies should be discussed at that session, and that, if a further subject was required, it should be either invalidity, etc., insurance, holidays with pay, or unemployment insurance.

It was also decided to convene in October, 1931, a preparatory technical conference for the further consideration of certain maritime questions, including hours of work on board ship.

Other decisions included one to embark on active investigation of various aspects of the unemployment problem, and the existing Unemployment Committee was enlarged for that purpose.

II.—DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT FOURTEENTH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

A White Paper has been issued* containing the texts of the undermentioned draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fourteenth session (10th to 28th June, 1930)†:—

- Draft Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour.
- Recommendation concerning indirect compulsion to labour.
- Recommendation concerning the regulation of forced or compulsory labour.
- Draft Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices.
- Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments.
- Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in theatres and other places of public amusement.
- Recommendation concerning the regulation of hours of work in establishments for the treatment or the care of the sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

HOURS LEGISLATION IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Washington Hours Convention‡ has been ratified by Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Roumania. It has also been ratified, with conditional or delayed application, by Austria, France, Italy, Latvia, and Spain.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 8th May, 1930, the Minister of Labour undertook to publish certain foreign legislative measures relative to the ratification of the Washington Convention, and a Command Paper has now been published§ giving effect to this undertaking.

A complete reproduction, in translation, of the legislation governing working hours in all the countries named would fill a bulky volume. For this reason the texts given in the Command Paper have been restricted (i) to the Acts, Orders, and Decrees in force in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Luxembourg; (ii) to the Acts and Orders in force in Austria, the Acts in force in France (together with two representative examples of the public administrative regulations), and the principal Acts and Orders in force in Spain; and (iii) to the proposed legislation in Germany and in Italy.

The text of the Washington Hours Convention has been added for convenience of reference.

Reference is also made in the Command Paper to the conference of the Ministers of Labour of this country and of Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy which was convened by H.M. Government in March, 1926, to consider certain difficulties in the application of the Washington Convention. Some account of the proceedings at this conference was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1926 (page 120); and the text of the conclusions of the conference, registering the agreement reached, is also printed in the Command Paper.

* Cmd. 3693. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

† A short account of the proceedings at the fourteenth session of the Conference was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1930, pages 244-5.

‡ Draft Convention limiting the Hours of Work in Industrial Undertakings to Eight in the Day and Forty-eight in the Week. Adopted by the International Labour Conference held at Washington in October-November, 1919.

§ Working Hours. Legislation in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, and Spain, and proposed legislation in Germany and Italy. Cmd. 3647. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF REAL WAGES.

The third of the new series of index numbers of comparative real wages in Great Britain and certain countries abroad compiled by the International Labour Office, the first two of which were described in the October, 1929, and May, 1930, issues of this GAZETTE, has been published in the *International Labour Review* for October, 1930, and brings the figures up to July, 1930.

The general method of compiling these index numbers is fully explained in the *International Labour Review* for October, 1929.

For each country an average of hourly rates of wages (or, in certain countries, of actual earnings) is calculated for about 30 categories of adult male workers in 9 industries in certain of the principal cities. The index numbers of real wages are then computed by comparing the number of times this average wage will purchase the international budget, i.e., certain quantities of food, fuel, light and soap, at the average of the retail prices ruling in the principal cities covered. The quantities used in compiling the international budget are an average of those ordinarily consumed by working-class families, so far as information is available, in all the countries covered.

The industries and the number of occupations in each industry covered by this series of index numbers are the building (7 occupations), mechanical engineering (4 occupations), furniture making (3 occupations), printing and bookbinding (5 occupations), electrical installation (1 occupation—electrical fitter), electric power distribution (2 occupations), transport (6 occupations) and food (1 occupation—baker). In addition, unskilled labourers employed by local authorities are included.

Among the occupations covered, labourers are represented as one occupation in each industry except furniture making, electrical installation and food.

The results of the calculations for July, 1930, are given below, one series of index numbers being based on food alone and the other on food, fuel, light and soap. The countries are also grouped according to the nature of the wage data used, i.e., (a) minimum or standard time rates of wages, or (b) actual earnings. The index numbers for countries for which actual earnings have been employed would be somewhat lower if comparison had been made with a figure based on actual earnings in Great Britain instead of on time rates of wages.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in Certain Large Towns of Different Countries in July, 1930.

(Great Britain = 100.)

Country.	Towns covered.	Index Nos. based on Food only.	Index Nos. based on Food, Fuel, Light and Soap.
(a) Based on Hourly Time Rates of Wages.			
Great Britain	London, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle	100	100
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz	50	48
Canada	Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg	157	155
Germany	Berlin, Breslau, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipzig, Munich	74	73
Irish Free State	Dublin, Cork, Dundalk	95	93
Italy	Rome, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Trieste	45	39
Netherlands	The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht	84	82
Poland	Warsaw, Lodz, Katowitz, Poznan	66	61
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia	43	40
United States	New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco	188	190
Yugoslavia	Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo	49	45

(b) Based on Actual Hourly Earnings.

Denmark	Copenhagen	115	113
Sweden	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö	109	109

In the previous article on this subject, which appeared in the May, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE, index numbers of real wages were given for all the above countries except Yugoslavia, which now appears for the first time, and, in addition, for Australia, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, and France. The four last-mentioned countries have been omitted from the present series owing to lack of sufficiently recent or complete information.

It is emphasised that these index numbers are subject to important reservations. The calculations are based on the wages of a few categories of workers only in some of the principal industries, and the wage data, even though now classified as rates of wages and actual earnings, are not fully comparable within each group. The purchasing power of the average wage is determined only in relation to the chief food commodities, fuel, light, and soap. In so far as the relative costs of clothing, housing accommodation and various miscellaneous items of consumption differ from the relative costs of food, fuel, light, and soap, the index numbers in the different countries would be affected. Further, the indexes are representative of the relative levels of real wages in a few only of the large towns in each country.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

I.—REVISED REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMERGENCY BENEFIT.

In Germany, emergency unemployment benefit is granted to certain insured persons who are not entitled to ordinary benefit and are in necessitous circumstances. The general conditions governing this form of benefit and the categories of insured persons admitted are specified in regulations issued from time to time by the Federal Minister of Labour, in accordance with the prevailing state of the labour market. The costs of emergency benefit are borne as to four-fifths by the Federal Exchequer and as to one-fifth by the local authorities.

In order to meet the present wide-spread and persistent unemployment, the scope of the emergency benefit scheme has been enlarged and the conditions governing the grant of emergency benefit have been made much more stringent, by an Order and Regulations dated 11th October, 1930, which came into force on 3rd November.

Scope.—With certain exceptions, insured persons in all occupations are, in principle, eligible for emergency benefit if they live in communities with over 10,000 inhabitants and satisfy the general conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. Further, the chairmen of the State Employment Exchanges are empowered to include groups of occupations in other areas under their jurisdiction, where the need for this exists. The previous regulations restricted the grant of emergency benefit to certain specified trades and occupations.

The following are excluded from emergency benefit:—(a) persons employed in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishing, with the exception of non-manual workers; (b) persons employed in domestic service; and (c) unemployed persons under 21 years of age. Persons employed in occupations subject to seasonal unemployment are not now, as previously, specifically excluded. Hitherto, persons who had exhausted their claim to ordinary benefit as well as persons who, although they had not qualified for ordinary benefit, had been employed for 13 weeks in an insurable occupation, were admitted to emergency benefit. The latter class of persons is now excluded.

Duration of Benefit.—The normal maximum duration of benefit has been reduced from 39 to 32 weeks. For persons over 40 years of age the benefit period may be extended to 45 weeks, instead of 52 weeks, the former maximum, if the employment situation justifies the extension.

Rates of Benefit.—The rates of emergency benefit have also been reduced. Formerly, the maximum rates of emergency benefit were the same as those for ordinary benefit in the first six wage classes,* but were reduced in the higher wage classes in such a way that claimants in wage class VII received the rates of wage class VI; in wage classes VIII and IX, the rates of wage class VII; and in wage classes X and XI, the rates of wage class VIII. In future, unemployed persons with at least one dependant entitled to dependants' allowance are to receive the rates of benefit of wage classes V, VI and VII, respectively, according as they belong to wage classes VI, VII-VIII, or IX-XI. For unemployed persons without dependants entitled to dependants' allowances these rates are reduced by one wage class, so that an unemployed person without dependants entitled to dependants' allowances in wage class VI is to receive the rate of wage class IV; in wage classes VII and VIII the rate of wage class V, and in wage classes IX-XI the rate of wage class VI. In addition, unemployed persons without dependants entitled to dependants' allowances are to receive, instead of the rate of wage class V, the rate of wage class IV. These rates are, however, maximum rates.

Proof of Need.—Emergency benefit is payable only to unemployed persons who are in need. The procedure for determining need has been simplified and the proof made more stringent. In assessing need, the income of the unemployed person and of his family (wife or husband, parents, grandparents and descendants of the unemployed person) living with him in the same household is added together in accordance with the following rules. The income of the unemployed person is taken into account in so far as, in a calendar week, it exceeds 20 per cent. of the maximum amount, including dependants' allowances, which the unemployed person could draw in that calendar week as emergency benefit. The income of each other member of the family household is counted as part of the family income in so far as it exceeds 20 marks in a calendar week. This amount of 20 marks is, however, increased by 10 marks in respect of each person who has a legal claim for maintenance upon the recipient of the income. The income of the unemployed person and of his family so assessed, is then deducted from the maximum amount of emergency benefit payable in the particular case, and only the balance, if any, is paid as benefit. In assessing the income of the family household, certain social allowances and benefits, as well as any unemployment benefit received by the unemployed person as the result of his or her own thrift, are left out of account. In this last respect there has been no change in the regulations.

Furthermore, if special circumstances justify the assumption that the unemployed person is not in need, the benefit may be refused, either wholly or partly. Such circumstances may be held to exist when the unemployed person lives in the household of certain relatives (e.g., brothers and sisters) or, although not living in the household of relatives, has a legal claim upon them for maintenance. The new regulations, moreover, enjoin upon the authorities responsible for the local administration of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act to keep a close watch upon local circumstances which might justify the restriction or withdrawal of emergency benefit, and to maintain close contact with the local authorities.

* In Germany unemployment benefit is assessed according to the wage-class of the worker. There are eleven wage-classes, ranging from "up to 10 RM" to "over 60 RM" a week.

administering poor relief, particularly as regards the application of the means test, concerning which, it is stated, the local authorities have information and facilities for investigation which are not at the disposal of the employment exchange authorities.

II.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OF DOCKWORKERS.

In Germany, for social insurance purposes, casual employment is distinguished according to whether it is "unstable" (*unständig*), "transient" (*vorübergehend*) or "petty" (*geringfügig*). Transient and petty employments are not insurable against unemployment. An employment is deemed to be "unstable" if it is limited to less than a week either by custom and the nature of the case or beforehand by the contract of employment. By the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Amending Act of 12th October, 1929, provision was made that, as from a date not later than 1st November, 1930, unstable employments should remain liable to unemployment insurance only in so far as the Federal Board, with the approval of the Federal Minister of Labour, might decree, and also that the unemployment benefit of persons who customarily are in unstable employment might be regulated otherwise than in accordance with the general provisions of the Act. By an Order of 23rd October, 1930, which came into force on 1st November, 1930, the Federal Board has now regulated the position under the unemployment insurance scheme of dockworkers, as persons in unstable employment.

The qualification for unemployment benefit for such workers is subject to the general provisions of the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act; but only those days may count towards the qualifying period on which work is performed for not less than eight hours or a full shift. Half shifts may, however, be added together to make up full shifts, even when they are worked on separate days of the same calendar week.

Dockworkers not in stable employment are not entitled to unemployment benefit if they are employed for at least 24 hours or 3 working-shifts in a calendar week. This period of employment may, however, be increased by the Administrative Committee of the State Employment Exchange up to 32 hours, or 4 working shifts, if, in any port, the average duration of the employment of dockworkers not in stable employment is of at least this extent. Apart from deviation in minor details, benefit is assessed in accordance with the basic principles laid down in the Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act; but no higher rate of benefit is payable than that appropriate to wage class IX.

If the unemployed dockworker derives earnings from dock-work, these are taken into account, and half the amount by which they exceed 20 per cent. of the amount which would have been payable to him as benefit, inclusive of dependants' allowances, in the event of total unemployment, is deducted from the unemployment benefit. The benefit is payable, subject to the general conditions of the Act, for the full normal benefit period. Days of unemployment in respect of which no benefit is received are counted as part of the full benefit period, if they are days in respect of which benefit would normally have been payable but for the fact that the amount of the earnings, under the rule stated above, has reduced the benefit.

DISPUTE IN METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN BERLIN.

As reported in this GAZETTE, page 365, the Berlin metal workers rejected the conciliation award of 10th October, and ceased work on 15th October, while the employers applied for the award to be declared binding. Fresh negotiations, presided over by the Federal Minister of Labour, were then instituted, and an agreement was reached on 28th October, whereby work was to be resumed forthwith on the conditions obtaining prior to the award, and questions arising out of the award were to be referred to an arbitration board consisting of three independent experts appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour in consultation with the two parties concerned. Both parties bound themselves in advance to accept the decision of the board. This agreement was endorsed by a ballot of the workers and work was, accordingly, resumed on 30th October.

The board, which was presided over by Dr. Brauns, ex-Federal Minister of Labour, issued its award on 8th November. It provides that—

- (i) the existing wage agreement is to remain operative until 16th November, 1930;
- (ii) for the period from 17th November, 1930, up to and including 18th January, 1931, the collective agreement minimum wage rates for all groups of workers are to be reduced by 3 per cent.;
- (iii) from 19th January, 1931, the collective agreement minimum rates in force up to 16th November, 1930, are to be reduced by a further 3 per cent. for workers under 18 years of age and by a further 5 per cent. for all other groups of workers;
- (iv) the award may be terminated at one month's notice, but not earlier than the end of the pay-week in which 30th June, 1931, falls.

In the reasoned statement accompanying the award, arguments were adduced similar to those by which the original award was justified. Efforts were being made officially to secure general reductions in the prices of industrial products and foodstuffs, but as this could only be a gradual process, the award had provided for the wage cut, which was inevitable in the present economic crisis, to be applied in two stages. As regards the demands of the workers for the reduction of working hours, the board declared that, since the regulation of working hours was effected under the general agreement for the industry, which was still operative, it was not competent to deal with this matter.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment continued to decline in October. There was a continuance of the seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile, and cement manufacture, the transport and distributive trades, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in most of the mining industries, including coal mining, in iron and steel manufacture, in general, marine and constructional engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, artificial silk yarn, and hat and cap manufacture, and in dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, there was an improvement in the pottery and motor vehicle industries, in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, jute, hosiery, lace and carpet industries; in silk manufacture, and artificial silk weaving, and in the tailoring, and boot and shoe industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,400,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th October, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 18.7, as compared with 17.6* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 10.3 at 21st October, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th October, 1930, was 13.9, as compared with 12.7 at 22nd September, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.8, as compared with 4.9. For males alone the percentage at 27th October, 1930, was 19.4, and for females 16.8; at 22nd September, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 18.0 and 16.8.

At 27th October, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,551,095 wholly unemployed, 581,614 temporarily stopped, and 104,792 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,237,501. This was 127,843 more than a month before, and 1,003,113 more than a year before. The total included 1,621,578 men, 60,232 boys, 504,501 women, and 51,190 girls.

The 1,551,095 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,060,700 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 404,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 86,370 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,408,138, included 247,261 men, 6,457 boys, 50,757 women, and 3,300 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th October, 1930, was 2,307,819.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry continued bad and showed a decline. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th October, 1930, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 27th September, 1930, but a decrease of 5.5 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, was 4.70, a decrease of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930, and of 0.23 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with September, 1930, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with October, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it was good; in the Buxton area it declined further and was very slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack with much short-time working. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was good in the dressed stone section, but bad in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries employment remained slack. It continued slack at china clay quarries, and at tin mines it was still very slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed a decline and was very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October was 96, as compared with 104 at the end of September and 166 at the end of October, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment declined still further and was very bad. In the tinplate industry employment showed a slight decline and was bad; in the week ended 25th October, 1930, 281 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 299 in the week ended 27th September, 1930, and with 364 in the week ended 26th October, 1929. There was also a decline in steel sheet manufacture and employment remained bad. In the week ended 25th October, 1930, 66 mills were in operation, as compared with 77 in the week ended 27th September, 1930, and with 118 in the week ended 26th October, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering, employment remained bad and declined still further in all sections, except motor vehicle manufacture, in which the seasonal improvement continued. In the electrical engineering section employment was very moderate, while in all other sections it was bad or very bad. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and in most districts showed a further decline.

In the other metal trades employment continued slack, on the whole. It was fair in the hollow-ware trade; moderate in the brasswork and cutlery trades; and slack or bad in the sheet metal, tube, wire manufacturing, nut and bolt, chain and anchor, needle

and fishing tackle, jewellery and plated ware, and the edge tool trades.

In the cotton industry employment, although still very bad, showed a further slight improvement in all sections. There was a reduction in the number of operatives temporarily stopped, but a further increase in the number wholly unemployed.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad, but was slightly better than a month earlier, especially in the worsted section. This improvement was partly seasonal and partly due to temporary pressure to complete orders in time to avoid the imminent raising of import duties in an important oversea market. In the carpet section employment was moderate and better than in September.

In the hosiery trade employment showed an improvement and was moderate; in the lace trade also there was an improvement, but employment was still slack. An improvement was experienced in employment in silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving, but in the manufacture of artificial silk yarn there was a decline. In the jute trade employment showed a slight improvement but remained bad; it also improved slightly, but still remained bad, in the linen trade; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it continued to decline and was very bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke sections of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole, with much short-time working. With ladies' tailoring in the London area it was good and there was a demand for skilled machinists. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was little change, and employment remained fairly good. It was moderate in the shirt and collar trade and fair in the corset trade; with gloves it was slack to moderate; in the felt hat trade employment showed a decline and was slack, with much short-time working.

In the boot and shoe trades some districts showed a decline, but a larger number showed an improvement; on the whole, employment was still only slack to moderate. At Leicester it was very moderate with men, and fair with women workers; in the Leicester country district there was a slight improvement and employment was moderate; there was also a slight improvement at Northampton but employment there remained very slack.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed a slight decline; in the tanning and currying sections and with fancy leather workers it was moderate; with saddlery and harness makers it was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a further seasonal decline; it was slack to moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers and masons and was moderate, on the whole; it declined and was generally slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers and plumbers. Employment declined further with painters and was very slack at most centres; and with tradesmen's labourers it continued slack. In brick manufacture employment showed a decline, but was fair on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and was moderate; with millswayers it declined slightly, but remained moderate; with coachbuilders it continued slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With papermakers employment continued moderate, on the whole. With letterpress printers it showed a decline, and, on the whole, was only moderate; it was slack in London and at Bradford, Leeds and Glasgow, and bad at Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol; at Birmingham there was an improvement and employment was good. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was generally moderate and worse than in September; in Birmingham and Edinburgh it was reported good. With lithographic printers it showed a further decline and was moderate; with lithographic artists it was slack in London and at Leeds and Manchester, but fairly good in most other districts. With bookbinders employment was not so good as in the previous month, but remained moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement; in the best china-ware section there was little unemployment, but in other sections of the industry there was still much short-time working. At Derby employment continued quiet; at Worcester and Bristol it declined and short-time working was reported. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued bad.

In the glass trades it showed a slight improvement but remained bad in the bottle-making section and slack in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements. Over practically the whole of the western half of the country the root harvest, and outdoor work generally, was hindered by heavy rain, but in the eastern half conditions were more favourable and the mild open weather enabled good progress to be made with field operations. With fishermen employment was moderate on the whole. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good, but at other ports it was reported as slack, weather conditions having continued unfavourable at South-western and Welsh ports.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment declined and continued slack. With seamen it declined and was slack on the whole. The supply of labour was more than adequate for requirements at most ports.

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

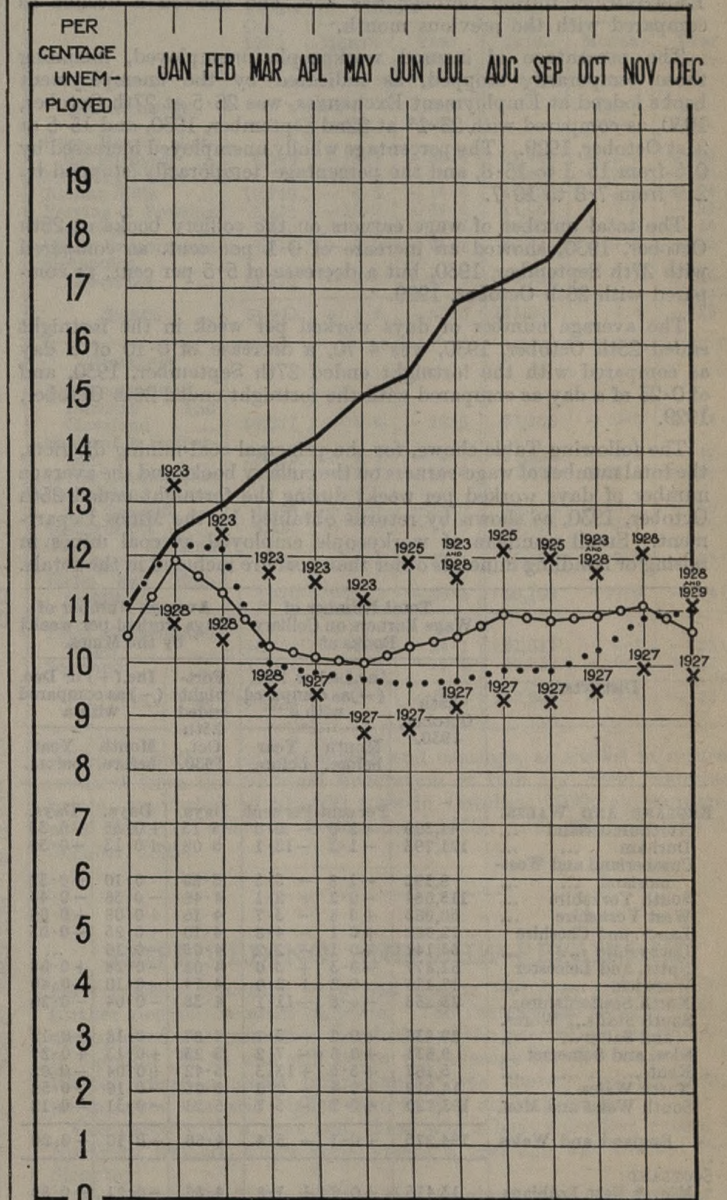
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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

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



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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1930.	October, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
			Days.	Days.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	0-10	0-23
Coal Mining	886,823	4-70	- 0-10	- 0-54
Iron " " " " " "	7,301	5-33	- 0-08	+ 0-03
Shale " " " " " "	2,533	5-99	...	...
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	96	- 8	- 70
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	Mills working. 347	- 29	- 135
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	54,913	282,003	- 4.4	- 28.2

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	63,744	+ 1.8	- 23.2	99,684	+ 4.6	- 31.7
Woollen	53,866	+ 0.1	- 7.6	103,281	+ 1.5	- 12.9*
Worsted	76,429	+ 2.2	- 7.0	138,901	+ 3.2	- 13.2*
Carpet	10,049	+ 1.1	- 4.7	16,957	+ 8.8	- 14.6
Boot and Shoe	63,832	+ 0.4	- 0.0	140,705	+ 1.5	- 2.6
Pottery	10,128	+ 2.0	- 8.6	18,795	+ 3.2	- 13.7
Brick	10,659	- 1.5	- 2.0	28,889	+ 2.2	- 0.5

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 27th October, 1930, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1930. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 27th October, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.†	Year before.
London	2,255,620	10.8	5.9	9.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.8
South-Eastern	929,770	9.4	7.4	8.9	+ 1.1	+ 3.4
South-Western	864,400	12.9	9.4	12.1	+ 1.8	+ 3.9
Midlands	1,847,230	16.3	16.2	16.2	+ 0.1	+ 7.4
North-Eastern	2,020,760	25.8	18.8	24.2	+ 1.6	+ 10.8
North-Western	2,181,890	26.0	30.2	27.4	+ 0.5	+ 13.8
Scotland	1,307,810	23.0	17.5	21.4	+ 1.2	+ 9.8
Wales	592,520	31.9	16.0	30.3	+ 3.0	+ 10.6
Northern Ireland	266,000	25.3	30.3	27.3	+ 0.4	+ 12.5
Special Schemes	139,700	3.3	0.8	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total	12,405,700	19.4	16.8	18.7	+ 1.1	+ 8.4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.‡					Date.	Number.
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1929.						1929.	
21 October	11.4	7.4	8.2	2.1	10.3	28 Oct.	1,270,000
25 November	12.0	7.8	8.7	2.2	10.9	25 Nov.	1,323,000
16 December	12.2	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	16 Dec.	1,341,000
1930.						1930.	
27 January	13.3	10.2	9.7	2.7	12.4	27 Jan.	1,534,000
24 February	13.7	11.0	9.9	3.0	12.9	24 Feb.	1,582,000
24 March	14.2	12.4	10.4	3.3	13.7	31 Mar.	1,731,000
28 April	14.6	13.3	10.6	3.6	14.2	28 Apr.	1,752,000
26 May	15.2	14.4	10.8	4.2	15.0	26 May	1,823,000
23 June	15.6	14.8	10.8	4.6	15.4	30 June	1,947,000
21 July	17.0	15.8	11.3	5.4	16.7	23 July	2,072,000
25 August	17.3	16.5	12.1	5.0	17.1	25 Aug.	2,106,000
22 September	18.0	16.8	12.7	4.9	17.6	29 Sept.	2,230,000
27 October	19.4	16.8	13.9	4.8	18.7	27 Oct.	2,308,000

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions of rates of wages in certain cases.
† The percentages for September have been revised (see page 420).
‡ The percentages for October, 1929, to September, 1930, have been revised (see pages 400 and 420).

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, 1930.

Area.	Males and Females.				Total.	Percentage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1930.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.		
London	1,557	5,652	2,737	4,944	14,890	0.66
South-Eastern	1,240	2,626	944	1,872	6,682	0.72
South-Western	935	2,228	765	1,699	5,617	0.65
Midlands	736	4,296	687	3,833	9,552	0.52
North-Eastern	921	4,820	1,013	3,211	9,965	0.49
North-Western	953	4,367	955	3,863	10,138	0.46
Scotland	791	3,194	710	2,809	7,204	0.55
Wales	517	1,743	406	594	3,260	0.55
GREAT BRITAIN	7,650	28,926	8,217	22,515	67,308	0.56

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.

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

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 was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.5 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 23.1* at 22nd September, 1930, and 15.5 at 21st October, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.5 from 15.3 to 15.8, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2.9 from 7.8 to 10.7.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th October, 1930, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 27th September, 1930, but a decrease of 5.5 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, was 4.70, a decrease of 0.10 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930, and of 0.23 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week during the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.		
	25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	44,399	+2.0 -9.0	5.13	+0.35	-0.35
Durham ...	121,793	-1.3 -13.1	5.06	+0.13	-0.30
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,192	-1.8 -5.5	5.20	+0.10	-0.32
South Yorkshire ...	115,084	-0.2 -2.1	4.46	-0.36	-0.44
West Yorkshire ...	50,065	+0.8 -3.7	4.16	+0.06	+0.09
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	72,682	+0.1 -4.8	4.10	+0.25	-0.03
Derbyshire ...	54,141	+0.1 -2.2	4.05	-0.16	...
Notts. and Leicester ...	61,877	-0.3 +3.0	4.08	-0.28	+0.08
Warwick ...	17,116	-0.2 +2.0	4.74	-0.10	-0.40
North Staffordshire ...	25,353	-0.8 -11.1	4.38	-0.04	-0.20
South Staffs., † Worcs. and Salop ...	29,836	+0.2 -3.7	4.27	-0.18	-0.12
Glos. and Somerset ...	9,633	+0.6 -7.2	5.23	+0.13	+0.20
Kent ...	5,167	+3.5 +13.3	5.42	+0.04	-0.02
North Wales ...	14,219	+0.4 -2.9	5.05	-0.16	-0.52
South Wales and Mon. ...	163,720	+0.7 -5.7	5.21	-0.31	-0.12
England and Wales	794,275	+0.1 -5.4	4.66	-0.10	-0.20
SCOTLAND:					
Mid. & East Lothians	13,415	+0.8 +1.8	4.86	-0.21	-0.80
Fife and Clackmannan	22,112	-1.1 -5.9	4.81	-0.10	-0.54
Rest of Scotland ...	57,021	+0.8 -8.1	5.17	-0.05	-0.47
Scotland ...	92,548	+0.3 -6.2	5.04	-0.08	-0.54
GREAT BRITAIN	886,823	+0.1 -5.5	4.70	-0.10	-0.23

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.06 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th September, 1930, were 0.99 of a day per week, of which 0.96 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, were 0.85 of a day per week and 0.80 of a day per week respectively. 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 25th October, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,771,100 tons, as compared with 18,221,700 tons in the four weeks ended 27th September, 1930, and 20,612,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th October, 1929.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 27th October, 1930, and the

* 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.

increases or decreases as compared with 22nd September, 1930, and 21st October, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 27th October, 1930.				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 ...	168,991	114,550	15.8	10.7	26.5	+ 3.4 + 11.0
England and Wales ...	146,483	108,660	15.5	11.4	26.9	+ 3.7 + 11.2
Scotland ...	22,508	5,890	18.6	4.9	23.4	+ 1.0 + 10.2
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—						
Northumberland ...	8,726	2,787	16.8	5.3	22.1	- 6.8 + 11.6
Durham ...	34,941	3,069	22.7	2.0	24.7	+ 0.6 + 13.3
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,327	1,400	19.7	11.8	31.5	+ 8.0 + 12.0
Yorkshire ...	18,797	38,356	10.5	21.5	32.0	+13.3 + 18.5
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	14,085	13,554	15.5	14.9	30.4	- 3.3 + 5.4
Derbyshire ...	4,333	6,620	6.9	10.5	17.4	+ 2.1 + 3.8
Notts. and Leicestershire	3,646	8,250	5.5	12.4	17.9	+ 6.1 + 5.4
Warwickshire	666	266	5.5	2.1	7.6	-13.0 + 1.5
Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	8,494	7,058	12.0	10.0	22.0	+ 2.5 + 8.9
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,804	215	15.2	1.8	17.0	+ 1.0 + 2.7
Kent ...	206	30	3.9	0.5	4.4	- 1.7 + 1.9
Wales and Monmouth ...	47,053	27,054	20.5	11.7	32.2	+ 4.3 + 11.6

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 6,573,300 tons in October, 1930, as compared with 6,579,300 tons in September, 1930, and with 7,714,500 tons in October, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained bad, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.2 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 22.7* at 22nd September, 1930, and 4.8 at 21st October, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week† by the Mines.		
	Fortnight ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	3,121	- 7.1	- 31.2	4.69	- 0.21	- 1.12
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,623	+ 0.8	- 17.9	6.00	...	...
Other Districts ...	1,557	+ 0.1	- 2.4	5.49	- 0.02	- 0.32
ALL DISTRICTS	7,301	- 2.8	- 21.7	5.33	- 0.08	- 0.54

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,533, showing a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with September, 1930, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with October, 1929. The average number of days worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.99 in October, 1930, as compared with 5.99 in September, 1930, and 5.96 in October, 1929.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 34.6 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 30.1* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 10.3 at 21st October, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 96 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 104 at the end of September, and 166 at the end of October, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms, employing 13,212 workpeople, at the end of October, 1930, showed a decrease of 9.5 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with September, 1930, and of 35.2 per cent. compared with October, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1930, September, 1930, and October, 1929:—

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1930.	Sept., 1930.	Oct., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	93	24	25	45	- 1	- 21
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	43	9	10	12	- 1	- 3
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks. (including Sheffield) and North Wales ...	26	8	8	11	...	- 3
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	53	24	24	30	...	- 6
Lincolnshire ...	25	10	11	18	- 1	- 8
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	44	9	9	13	...	- 4
South Wales and Monmouth ...	21	2	4	8	- 2	- 6
Total, England and Wales	305	86	91	137	- 5	- 51
SCOTLAND ...	89	10	13	29	- 3	- 19
Total ...	394	96	104	166	- 8	- 70

The production of pig iron in October, 1930, amounted to 415,000 tons, compared with 425,000 tons in September, 1930, and 688,700 tons in October, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline and was bad. In the week ended 25th October, 1930, 281 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 299 in the week ended 27th September, 1930, and with 364 in the week ended 26th October, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 40.4 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 40.1* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 27.3 at 21st October, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a decline and was bad. In the week ended 25th October, 1930, 66 mills were in operation, as compared with 77 in the week ended 27th September, 1930, and with 118 in the week ended 26th October, 1929.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open.			Number of Mills in Operation.		
	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	55	+ 3	- 12	281	- 18	- 83
Steel Sheet	5	- 1	- 8	66	- 11	- 52
TOTAL ...	60	+ 2	- 20	347	- 29	- 135

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1930, amounted to 73,995 tons, or 15,506 tons more than in September, 1930, but 40,749 tons less than in October, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued to decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 41.4 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 38.1* at 22nd September, 1930, and 20.0 at 21st October, 1929.

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

According to returns received from firms employing 54,913 workpeople in the week ended 25th October, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 4.4 per cent. as compared with September, 1930, and by 28.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in October, 1930, as compared with 5.1 in September, 1930, and 5.5 in October, 1929.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.			
	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,996	-12.1	-38.4	28,481	-11.6	-39.3
Puddling Forges ...	1,753	+16.5	-16.0	7,472	+19.5	-22.8
Rolling Mills ...	19,849	-4.5	-24.2	89,897	-1.4	-34.4
Forging & Pressing	2,231	-16.9	-24.2	11,451	-7.6	-24.8
Founding ...	7,110	-1.1	-13.7	38,914	-1.6	-14.5
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,016	-9.0	-22.1	40,037	-7.6	-22.4
TOTAL ...	54,913	-5.5	-23.3	282,003	-4.4	-28.2
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	10,977	-8.6	-29.6	57,156	-9.8	-34.9
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	16,715	+1.5	-9.7	87,228	+3.2	-12.2
Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	241	+7.1	-25.4	1,153	+12.9	-26.8
Staffordshire ...	3,644	+18.1	-38.0	18,216	+19.6	-40.7
Staffordshire ...	4,122	-5.0	-17.0	21,514	-2.4	-20.9
Other Midland Counties ...	2,979	-9.1	-20.1	15,886	-9.0	-25.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,020	-21.3	-39.3	30,158	-19.9	-44.7
Total, England and Wales ...	44,698	-5.0	-24.1	231,311	-4.1	-28.3
Scotland ...	10,215	-7.8	-19.5	50,692	-5.7	-27.5
TOTAL ...	54,913	-5.5	-23.3	282,003	-4.4	-28.2

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 512,500 tons in October, 1930, as compared with 580,600 tons in September, 1930, and 889,800 tons in October, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during October, and showed a further decline in most districts. The increase in the percentage unemployed was greatest in London; but the percentage unemployed in London (32.8) was still below the average for the country. In Wales, where a slight improvement was shown, the percentage unemployed was still higher than in any other Division.

Compared with a year ago, there was a heavy decline, except in Northern Ireland, where employment a year ago was affected by a dispute.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th October, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd September, 1930, and 21st October, 1929:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th Oct., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 27th Oct., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.†	Year before.
South-Eastern ...	1,007	+ 249	+ 344	13.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.3
South-Western ...	4,573	+ 352	+ 1,390	21.5	+ 1.6	+ 6.6
Midlands ...	143	- 9	+ 64	43.3	- 2.8	+ 17.0
North-Eastern ...	28,644	+ 1,199	+ 10,923	46.9	+ 1.9	+ 17.5
North-Western ...	12,873	+ 512	+ 4,988	44.7	+ 1.8	+ 17.4
Scotland ...	24,352	+ 2,310	+ 11,557	43.2	+ 4.1	+ 20.3
Wales ...	4,141	- 35	+ 873	56.1	- 0.5	+ 14.2
Northern Ireland	3,298	+ 362	- 419	26.6	+ 2.9	- 4.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	82,181	+ 5,				

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during October, and declined still further in all sections except motor vehicle manufacture, in which the seasonal improvement continued. In the electrical engineering section employment was very moderate, while in all other sections it was bad or very bad.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped at 27th October, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th October, 1930.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.*	Year before.
London ...	6,560	1,018	138	281	3,503	11,500	+ 703	+ 6,223
South-Eastern ...	5,406	953	297	118	2,362	9,136	+ 890	+ 5,683
South-Western ...	3,040	180	630	75	2,292	6,217	+ 688	+ 2,535
Midlands ...	15,600	2,650	181	1,231	21,614	39,276	- 2,570	+ 21,630
North-Eastern ...	33,390	1,079	7,533	1,912	2,345	46,259	+ 1,822	+ 24,794
North-Western ...	43,959	2,690	212	615	4,270	50,846	+ 5,494	+ 26,679
Scotland ...	19,234	421	5,846	1,402	1,729	28,632	+ 4,195	+ 16,900
Wales ...	1,646	72	23	229	462	2,432	+ 220	+ 1,215
Northern Ireland ...	1,663	35	855	21	272	2,856	+ 568	+ 959
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	127,598	9,098	15,725	5,884	38,849	197,154	+12,010	+106,618
Percentages Unemployed at 27th October, 1930.								
London ...	7.6	7.1	17.3	8.0	8.6	7.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
South-Eastern ...	11.3	11.5	12.0	19.7	8.3	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 6.4
South-Western ...	8.5	5.0	9.8	12.9	8.1	8.3	+ 0.9	+ 3.3
Midlands ...	15.1	9.1	11.8	17.9	21.9	17.4	- 1.1	+ 9.5
North-Eastern ...	28.3	12.4	34.2	26.9	16.9	27.6	+ 1.1	+ 14.8
North-Western ...	33.6	12.2	31.2	20.7	13.7	29.0	+ 3.2	+ 15.2
Scotland ...	25.4	13.7	29.7	25.1	15.7	24.9	+ 3.6	+ 14.7
Wales ...	29.6	18.0	16.4	32.7	21.4	27.1	+ 2.4	+ 13.7
Northern Ireland ...	23.9	8.8	13.7	52.5	12.6	18.0	+ 3.6	+ 5.4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	21.5	10.1	26.2	21.0	15.7	19.4	+ 1.2	+ 10.4
<i>Ditto, Sept., 1930*</i>	19.8	9.3	22.4	19.2	16.4	18.2	—	—
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1929</i>	9.9	4.1	10.1	11.1	8.0	9.0	—	—

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad in the general and marine sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it declined further, and was very bad, particularly in general engineering and the textile machinery section. In Lancashire and Cheshire it declined in all sections, and was very bad, especially in the textile machinery section.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a further slight improvement in the motor vehicle section, but employment was still bad. In electrical engineering it showed a slight decline, but remained moderate; in general engineering it continued very slack. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district it remained slack.

In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight general decline, and employment was only moderate, though much better than in other areas.

In Scotland employment showed a further decline in general and marine engineering, and remained very bad. It also declined and remained very bad in Wales; while in Northern Ireland it continued bad, and showed a decline in all sections.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October, although still very bad, showed a further slight improvement in all sections. There was a further reduction in the number of operatives temporarily stopped, but a further increase in the number wholly unemployed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 41.3 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 43.7* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 12.2 at 21st October, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was still bad, but five mills which had been stopped were restarted, and some mills were working better time than for a considerable period. At Stockport and Hyde there was also some improvement, but employment remained bad at Stalybridge and at Glossop. At Oldham employment was still very bad in the spinning department, and a large amount of machinery was stopped indefinitely; some machinery, however, which had been stopped for some time was restarted during the month. In the manufacturing section at Oldham the position remained very bad. At Shaw the position was much better than in September. At Middleton short time was worked

in the American section, but employment in the Egyptian section remained good. At Bolton employment in the spinning section remained very bad, and again over 40 per cent. of the operatives were still working less than half time in October; employment was described as bad with weavers and winders, and as poor with cardroom workers. At Leigh short time continued, but there was a definite improvement with cardroom workers and spinners. At Bury there was little change, and employment remained poor. At Rochdale employment remained bad.

At Preston less under-employment was reported, and there was a decided improvement at several mills. At Chorley short time working continued at the majority of mills. At Blackburn there was a slight improvement; less short time was worked, and looms which had been idle for many months were restarted. Nevertheless an average of 71 mills (out of a total of about 120) were closed each week. At Accrington the hard waste weaving was the only section that was fully employed, and an unprecedented number of women were on the "wholly unemployed" register. Only 14 mills in the whole Accrington area were running at the end of the month, and most of these contained empty looms. At Great Harwood the depression was still acute. At Darwen employment remained very poor, with over 50 per cent. of the persons normally engaged in the trade unemployed; most of these have been idle for many months, some for over a year. At Burnley no material change took place during the month. At Padiham employment was bad and showed a further decline. At Colne a slight improvement was shown during the month, principally in the grey section of the trade; but employment remained very bad. At Nelson there was a marked improvement, two firms having restarted after a stoppage of 15 weeks. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad; some mills were wholly and others partially stopped, and there was much waiting for warps.

In Yorkshire the depression continued at all centres; at Todmorden and Hebden Bridge there was a slight improvement, but in the Sipton and Silsden districts there was a further decline.

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 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Preparing ...	9,801	+ 4.1	- 20.0	14,598	+ 6.6	- 25.5
Spinning ...	18,153	+ 3.4	- 21.1	25,229	+ 4.1	- 32.3
Weaving ...	24,100	+ 0.1	- 27.0	37,108	+ 3.5	- 35.9
Other ...	6,805	+ 2.5	- 14.2	14,657	+ 3.0	- 19.5
Not specified ...	4,795	- 0.5	- 28.0	8,092	+ 10.6	- 38.1
TOTAL ...	63,744	+ 1.8	- 23.2	99,684	+ 4.6	- 31.7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,397	+ 15.9	- 40.9	5,163	+ 21.9	- 47.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	6,393	+ 0.2	- 20.1	9,799	+ 6.2	- 26.9
Oldham ...	8,449	+ 0.3	- 21.6	12,775	- 5.1	- 36.0
Bolton and Leigh ...	12,020	+ 1.4	- 20.7	17,162	- 1.1	- 31.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	7,208	+ 6.5	- 4.8	11,375	+ 13.7	- 16.2
Manchester ...	3,818	- 12.3	- 14.9	5,752	- 8.4	- 21.2
Preston and Chorley ...	4,974	+ 6.9	- 22.7	8,307	+ 6.6	- 27.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	4,507	- 3.3	- 43.5	7,700	- 0.1	- 46.8
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,250	+ 1.6	- 29.3	6,087	+ 17.1	- 36.1
Colne and Nelson ...	2,741	+ 6.0	- 29.9	5,610	+ 16.4	- 38.0
Other Lancashire Towns ...	1,256	- 3.2	- 31.9	1,422	- 7.6	- 37.5
Yorkshire Towns ...	2,860	+ 2.8	- 10.4	4,432	+ 16.0	- 20.1
Other Districts ...	2,871	+ 6.3	- 13.1	4,100	+ 5.6	- 14.0
TOTAL ...	63,744	+ 1.8	- 23.2	99,684	+ 4.6	- 31.7

Returns from firms employing 59,500 operatives in the week ended 25th October showed that 27 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 16 hours each, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 27th October, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th October, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	1,922	13,214	15,136	2,789	10,540	13,329	28,465
Spinning ...	12,283	10,820	23,103	13,773	8,900	22,673	45,776
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	2,431	11,299	13,730	3,231	15,106	18,337	32,067
Weaving ...	11,096	38,534	49,630	8,352	24,159	32,511	82,141
Other Processes ...	1,620	496	2,116	953	666	1,619	3,735
Total ...	29,352	74,363	103,715	29,098	59,371	88,469	192,184

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd September, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 116	+ 445	+ 561	- 796	- 2,206	- 3,002	- 2,441
Spinning ...	+ 1,262	+ 637	+ 1,899	- 3,399	- 2,573	- 5,972	- 4,073
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 404	+ 899	+ 1,303	- 906	- 2,086	- 2,992	- 1,689
Weaving ...	+ 3,014	+ 7,256	+ 10,270	- 4,066	- 6,915	- 10,981	- 711
Other Processes ...	+ 505	+ 35	+ 540	- 197	+ 149	- 48	+ 492
Total ...	+ 5,301	+ 9,272	+ 14,573	- 9,364	- 13,631	- 22,995	- 8,422

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 100,475,100 lbs. in October, 1930, compared with 53,621,900 lbs. in September, 1930, and with 126,704,000 lbs. in October, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,685,300 lbs. in October, 1930, compared with 9,107,700 lbs. in September, 1930, and with 13,541,000 lbs. in October, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods in October, 1930, were 150,340,000 square yards, compared with 142,716,700 square yards in the previous month, and 265,793,400 square yards in October, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, though it was slightly better than a month earlier, especially in the worsted section. The improvement was partly seasonal, and partly due to temporary pressure to complete orders in time to avoid the imminent raising of import duties in an important overseas market. Employment was considerably below the level of a year ago. In the carpet section employment was moderate, but better than in September.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 24.9 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 26.4* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 15.6 at 21st October, 1929.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further improvement, but was still bad, and much worse than a year ago.

At Bradford there was a slight seasonal improvement, but employment was still poor. It was quiet at Huddersfield, with nearly all firms. At Keighley employment was described as very depressed, and short time was general. An improvement was reported at Halifax. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 25th October showed that about 26 per cent. of the operatives worked short time, losing nearly 13 hours each on an average; about 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each.

With wool sorters employment was bad, worse than in September, and worse also than a year ago. In the wool combing department there was a decline in all sections, with much short time. About 34 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 15 hours each in short time in the week ended 25th October.

In the worsted spinning department there was some further improvement. About 26 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing, on an average, about 12½ hours each in the week ended 25th October.

There was also an improvement in the worsted weaving department. About 21½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 11 hours each in the week ended 25th October.†

Woollen Section.—Employment continued very slack; it was slightly better than in September, but much below the level of October last year. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th October showed that about 42 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 36 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, about 11 and 12 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section as a whole, about 35 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 11½ hours each in short time, in the week ended 25th October; about 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each on the average.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment continued very quiet generally, though a few firms were running overtime. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was moderate or poor; it declined at Dewsbury with makers of heavy cloths, velours, blankets and rugs, and it was reported to be increasingly difficult to keep works running more than three days a week. In general, employment in the Heavy Woollen District was stated to be worse than at any time since the slump of 1921. The depression in the rag and shoddy trade remained acute.

In the Stockport district there was some improvement. At Rochdale employment with flannel workers was moderate and showed no improvement; some firms had part of their machinery idle. At Saddleworth employment was bad, with short time general;

* 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 departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

it was worse than in September, and worse also than a year ago. In the West of England employment remained poor or moderate generally, though some firms were well employed. In Wales employment was very slack, except in Cardiganshire, where it remained good.

In Scotland employment showed on the whole little change as compared with September, though the improvement over August was maintained. A few firms were busy, and working overtime; but in the majority of firms short time working continued, and there was much machinery not fully employed.

Carpet Section.—Employment was slack, but better than in September. At Kidderminster an improvement was reported, less short time being worked; but employment was worse than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment was reported as fair. In Scotland also a slight improvement was reported; the position remained fairly good at Johnstone, and full time was still in operation at Edinburgh.

In the industry as a whole about 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th October, losing about 14 hours each on the average; practically no overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,531	- 2.3	88.1	24,629	- 3.3	74.7
Spinning ...	34,072	+ 2.5	85.3	50,409	+ 4.5	80.2
Weaving ...	18,655	+ 5.1	89.0	36,683	+ 6.3	85.3
Other Depts. ...	10,292	+ 0.8	97.2	23,866	+ 3.6	87.3
Not specified ...	1,879	+ 4.2	97.9	3,314	- 0.6	74.6
Total—Worsted	76,429	+ 2.2	88.0	138,901	+ 3.2	81.6
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	947	- 0.9	76.6	2,013	+ 2.8	77.8
Spinning ...	12,017	- 0.4	83.8	23,547	+ 0.9	85.0
Weaving ...	22,073	+ 0.8	93.9	38,167	+ 3.0	92.9
Other Depts. ...	16,273	+ 0.0	91.8	34,545	+ 1.3	90.3
Not specified ...	2,556	- 3.3	84.3	5,009	- 4.8	84.3
Total—Woollen	53,866	+ 0.1	90.2	103,281	+ 1.5	89.3
CARPET SECTION ...	10,049	+ 1.1	103.9	16,957	+ 8.8	94.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	140,344	+ 1.3	89.6	259,139	+ 2.9	85.4
DISTRICTS † :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	32,798	+ 1.9	81.8	60,721	+ 1.5	71.7
Huddersfield ...	9,778	+ 1.7	109.8	20,956	+ 4.5	108.5
Halifax ...	8,674	+ 2.8	83.4	14,119	+ 3.4	75.7
Leeds ...	7,981	+ 3.2	91.8	14,206	+ 4.4	91.5
Keighley ...	6,652	+ 1.2	86.6	11,047	- 0.1	82.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,450	+ 2.9	99.6	5,140	+ 11.9	98.5
Total—Wool Textile Industry	69,333	+ 2.1</				

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	+ 4.2	+ 2.7	+ 8.3	- 0.9	+ 1.9
Huddersfield ...	+ 1.5	+ 3.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
Leeds ...	+ 2.8	+ 3.1	+ 4.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Keighley ...	+ 3.0	+ 1.3	+ 5.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 2.8	+ 1.7	- 5.5	+ 2.8	+ 2.9
Total, West Riding					
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 8.5	+ 8.7	- 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 4.0
Lancashire ...	+ 0.3	- 0.2	-	- 1.1	+ 1.2
Scotland ...	+ 4.6	+ 0.2	-	- 1.1	+ 0.4
TOTAL ...	- 2.3	+ 2.5	+ 5.1	+ 0.8	+ 2.2

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLLEN SECTION:					
Bradford ...	- 0.3	+ 2.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 2.9	+ 2.8	- 2.2	- 1.3	
Leeds ...	- 0.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 5.7	- 0.7	- 2.5	+ 0.9	
Bradford ...	- 0.9	+ 2.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.8	
Total, West Riding ...	- 0.5	+ 2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6	
West of England and Midlands ...	- 0.1	- 1.8	+ 1.2	- 0.8	
Scotland ...	+ 0.5	- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	
Wales ...	- 0.6	- 1.8	- 0.0	- 0.9	
TOTAL ...	- 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1	

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 27th October, 1930:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th October, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	329	9	338	688	7	695
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	677	936	1,613	877	424	1,301
Wool Combing ...	384	620	1,004	1,170	807	1,977
Wool Carding ...	637	287	924	969	138	1,107
Woolen Spinning ...	522	343	865	497	343	840
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	913	4,905	5,818	452	2,755	3,207
Wool Winding and Warming ...	149	71	220	268	138	406
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	218	854	1,072	222	895	1,117
Woolen Weaving ...	262	1,863	2,125	298	2,900	3,198
Worsted Weaving ...	341	2,151	2,492	130	2,456	2,586
Other Processes ...	1,249	243	1,492	1,183	261	1,444
Total ...	5,681	12,282	17,963	6,754	11,124	17,878

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd September, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 34	+ 2	+ 36	+ 261	+ 4	+ 265	+ 301
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 8	+ 64	+ 72	+ 150	- 37	+ 113	+ 185
Wool Combing ...	+ 77	+ 86	+ 163	+ 202	+ 265	+ 467	+ 630
Wool Carding ...	+ 27	+ 5	+ 32	+ 118	+ 34	+ 152	+ 206
Woolen Spinning ...	- 12	+ 15	+ 3	- 37	+ 42	+ 5	+ 8
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 49	- 118	- 167	- 155	- 681	- 836	- 1,003
Wool Winding and Warming ...	- 5	+ 9	+ 4	+ 2	+ 28	+ 30	+ 34
Worsted Winding and Warming ...	- 3	- 41	- 44	- 65	- 161	- 226	- 270
Woolen Weaving ...	- 53	+ 323	+ 270	- 33	- 263	- 296	- 26
Worsted Weaving ...	- 35	+ 84	+ 49	- 105	- 1,052	- 1,157	- 1,108
Other Processes ...	+ 100	- 1	+ 99	+ 117	+ 8	+ 125	+ 224
Total ...	+ 35	+ 428	+ 463	+ 455	- 1,881	- 1,426	- 963

The imports of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 29,203,900 lbs., but re-exports amounted to 30,436,700 lbs., in October, 1930, compared with 25,564,300 lbs. and 7,359,700 lbs. respectively in the previous month, and 21,997,400 lbs. and 25,199,600 lbs. in October, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1930, were 3,570,700 lbs., compared with 3,139,100 lbs. in September, 1930, and with 4,548,800 lbs. in October, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1930, were 8,711,400 square yards, compared with 9,593,600 square yards in September, 1930, and with 11,104,800 square yards in October, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 51,494 pairs, 47,312 pairs and 86,285 pairs in October, 1930, September, 1930, and October, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October was still only slack to moderate; some districts showed a decline, but a larger number showed an improvement. As compared with October, 1929, employment was worse in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.1 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 17.0* at 22nd September, 1930, and with 11.2 at 21st October, 1929.

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 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	1,924	- 1.5	- 9.1	4,247	- 0.6	+ 0.9
Leicester ...	10,623	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	25,554	+ 2.3	- 0.2
Leicester Country District ...	3,755	+ 2.1	+ 6.2	8,822	+ 5.9	+ 2.7
Northampton ...	8,996	+ 1.1	- 3.6	19,582	+ 3.8	- 11.4
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,950	+ 1.0	- 0.5	14,203	+ 9.7	+ 1.5
Kettering and District ...	5,393	- 0.2	- 0.7	13,078	- 0.6	+ 0.9
Rest of Northants ...	1,741	- 2.0	- 5.8	3,547	- 8.0	- 12.3
Stafford and District ...	2,489	- 0.8	- 0.3	4,432	- 11.4	- 3.1
Norwich and District ...	5,592	- 0.2	- 5.3	10,646	+ 0.2	- 7.4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	2,149	- 2.0	+ 4.3	4,174	+ 4.4	+ 1.0
Leeds and District ...	1,783	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	4,162	+ 10.0	- 0.1
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	5,955	+ 2.0	+ 7.8	12,086	+ 0.6	+ 6.0
Birmingham and District ...	1,159	- 1.4	- 4.8	2,024	- 12.2	- 10.8
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,958	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	8,887	+ 0.1	- 3.0
England and Wales ...	61,467	+ 0.4	- 0.1	135,444	+ 1.6	- 2.7
Scotland ...	2,365	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	5,261	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Great Britain ...	63,832	+ 0.4	- 0.0	140,705	+ 1.5	- 2.6

Returns from firms employing about 62,900 workpeople in the week ended 25th October indicated that about 45 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; little overtime was reported.

Employment in London continued slack, and showed little change as compared with September, the improvement usually felt at this season being scarcely perceptible this year; employment was considerably worse than in October, 1929. At Leicester employment was moderate or slack with men and fair with women workers; in the week ended 25th October, about 54 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 11½ hours each, on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate. At Northampton employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack, and considerably worse than in October of last year; over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th October were on short time, losing about 9½ hours each, on the average. There was a marked improvement in the Higham and Rushden district, and employment was fair, with a number of the larger firms working full time, and some a little overtime. At Kettering and at Wellingborough employment varied greatly from firm to firm, but on the whole remained moderate to fair, and there was some reduction in short time working. Employment was reported as good at Raunds, with some establishments working overtime. At Stafford employment was slack with nearly all firms; of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 25th October over 80 per cent. were on short time, losing 14 hours each, on the average. At Norwich employment continued very slack generally, though some firms were fairly busy.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was some decline in the light section of the trade, but employment continued fair in the heavy boot trade. Some firms at Kingswood were very busy and working overtime. There was some improvement at Leeds, and employment was fair with some firms, and moderate generally. In the slipper trade there was a decline at Rawtenstall, with a number of firms on short time; employment, however, continued good at Bury and Preston, and good with most firms at Bacup.

In Scotland employment was reported as fair at Glasgow and at Edinburgh, and as very good at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 27th October, 1930:—

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th October, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	168	66	234	144	42	186
Rough Stuff Department ...	454	42	496	322	21	343
Clicking Department ...	825	17	842	1,203	6	1,209
Closing Department ...	30	1,580	1,610	8	1,752	1,760
Making Department ...	2,224	68	2,292	1,767	22	1,789
Finishing Department ...	1,563	864	2,427	1,038	349	1,387
Slipper Making ...	281	148	429	611	363	974
Clog Making ...	6	2	8	...	2	10
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	645	19	664	37	...	37
TOTAL ...	6,196	2,806	9,002	5,130	2,557	7,687

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd September, 1930:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	- 56	+ 5	- 51	- 18	+ 15	- 3	- 54
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 45	+ 7	- 38	- 60	- 5	- 65	- 103
Clicking Department ...	- 84	+ 3	- 81	- 89	+ 2	- 87	- 168
Closing Department ...	- 2	- 202	- 204	...	- 58	- 58	- 262
Making Department ...	- 19	- 14	- 33	- 86	- 16	- 102	- 135
Finishing Department ...	- 27	+ 50	+ 23	- 195	- 15	- 210	- 187
Slipper Making ...	- 9	- 13	- 18	+ 395	+ 10	+ 405	+ 387
Clog Making ...	- 5	...	- 9	3	...	3	- 12
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 49	+ 14	+ 63	+ 3	...	+ 3	+ 66
TOTAL ...	- 198	- 150	- 348	- 53	- 67	- 120	- 468

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1930, amounted to 114,865 dozen pairs, or 17,649 dozen pairs less than in September, 1930, and 41,657 dozen pairs less than in October, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a decline, but remained fair on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 15.6 at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 14.1* at 22nd September, 1930, and 10.2 at 21st October, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,714	- 3.6	- 12.1	4,230	+ 5.4	- 8.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,792	- 1.0	- 0.5	19,402	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,948	- 1.5	+ 3.8	4,748	+ 3.9	+ 2.2
Scotland ...	205	+ 2.0	- 6.0	509	+ 10.2	- 7.6
TOTAL ...	10,659	- 1.5	- 2.0	28,889	+ 2.2	- 0.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,972 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 6 per cent. were working on an average nearly 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th October, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a further seasonal increase in the number of workers unemployed during October. Employment was slack to moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. It was, however, reported as very good in the West Middlesex and North West Surrey area, as fairly good at Coventry, and as fair at a few other centres. As compared with October, 1929, employment was worse in each administrative division.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers and masons, and was moderate, on the whole. It declined also with carpenters, slaters, plasterers and plumbers, and was

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

generally slack with these classes. Employment was again worse with painters, and was very slack at most centres. It continued slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with October, 1929, employment was considerably worse with painters, plumbers and carpenters, and showed some decline with each of the other classes.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 27th October, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with October, 1929:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1930.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 27th Oct., 1930.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	125,700	16,963	657	13.5	+ 1.8	+ 5.7	
Bricklayers ...	73,790	7,962	419	10.8	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	
Masons ...	21,180	2,143	188	10.1	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	
Slaters ...	6,020	799	75	13.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.8	
Plasterers ...	24,260	3,245	156	13.4	+ 2.2	+ 2.7	
Plumbers ...	105,650	26,590	949	25.2	+ 5.3	+ 6.6	

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October continued moderate on the whole. Short time continued to be worked in some districts, and a few mills were reported as having temporarily suspended operations owing to a lack of orders. A slight improvement on the previous month was reported in a minority of districts.

In the letterpress printing trade employment, on the whole, was moderate, and showed a decline compared with the previous month. It was reported as slack in London and at Bradford, Leeds and Glasgow, while at Liverpool, Manchester and Bristol it was bad; it was reported as good at Birmingham, and better than in the previous month.

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally moderate, and worse than in September, the principal exceptions being Birmingham and Edinburgh, where employment was good.

In the lithographic printing trade employment, on the whole, was moderate, and showed a further decline. It was described as bad in London and at Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Employment with lithographic artists was reported as slack in London and at Leeds and Manchester, while in most other districts from which returns were received it was fairly good.

Employment with bookbinders remained moderate generally, and was not so good as during September.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper board trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.2 at 27th October, compared with 9.9* at 22nd September, and 4.8 at 21st October, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding trades the percentage was 7.9 at 27th October, compared with 7.1* at 22nd September, and 4.5 at 21st October, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 8.1 at 27th October, compared with 8.5* at 22nd September, and 3.7 at 21st October, 1929.

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

Trade	No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Oct., 1930.	Sept., 1930.	Oct., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	38,993	3.9	3.1	4.3	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	17,064	5.0	4.2	3.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	10,823	3.4	2.6	2.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.3
Scotland ...	6,483	4.4	3.2	3.0	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Other Districts ...	11,073	3.5	2.9	2.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Total ...	84,436	4.0	3.3	3.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.6
Lithographic Printing ...	11,329	5.4	4.9	2.3	+ 0.5	+ 3.1
Bookbinding ...	19,178	5.4	4.7	3.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a decline and continued slack. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river, and canal service 37.3 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 36.0* per cent. at 22nd September, 1930, and with 27.6 per cent. at 21st October, 1929.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
4th October, 1930 ...	4,692	1,735	6,427	7,640	14,067
11th " " ...	4,783	1,616	6,399	7,983	14,382
18th " " ...	4,257	1,876	6,133	8,017	14,150
25th " " ...	4,309	1,638	5,947	7,747	13,694
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Oct., 1930 ...	4,510	1,716	6,226	7,847	14,073
Average for Sept., 1930 ...	4,280	1,680	5,960	7,488	13,448
Average for Oct., 1929 ...	4,600	1,808	6,408	7,943	14,351

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 820, compared with 798 in September, 1930, and with 988 in October, 1929.

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

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports remained moderate generally, but showed a decline at Sunderland and Hartlepool. At Grimsby and Hull conditions showed little change. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment continued good, at Lynn fair, and at Ipswich slack.

Liverpool.—Employment was still mainly slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st October, 1930, was 12,724, compared with 11,780 in September, 1930, and with 15,037 in October, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £29,721 in the five weeks ended 31st October, 1930, compared with £26,939 in September, 1930, and with £40,650 in October, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Conditions generally at the South Wales ports remained slack. The improvement noted at Barry last month was not maintained, there being a pronounced decline in imports towards the end of October. There were, however, small improvements at Swansea and at Penarth, while at Cardiff wheat and sugar cargoes provided considerable employment. Coal exports at Cardiff, however, showed a decrease. At Avonmouth employment was slack at first, but later improved. At Bristol also there was an improvement, and at the end of the month considerable activity prevailed. Employment was fair at Southampton and Falmouth, but was slack at Plymouth, and most of the other South-Western ports. At Manchester it was moderate, and a little better than in September.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment remained moderate. It was slack at Dundee in the first part of the period, but improved at the end of the month. At Leith it declined towards the end of October. At Belfast employment remained fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during October declined, and was slack, on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was substantially less than in September, 1930, and October, 1929. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 27th October, 1930, was 29.0, compared with 24.2* at 22nd September, 1930, and 18.8 at 21st October, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated somewhat, and towards the end of October showed a substantial decline. On the Tyne it declined throughout the month, and was very dull at the close; on the Tees it was very quiet generally; on the Wear it was moderate up to the middle of the month, and very quiet thereafter. At Hull it varied from poor to good, and at the end of October was very quiet. The demand at Southampton was slack generally, with a downward movement at the end of the month. At Falmouth temporary shortages of seamen occurred. At Bristol the demand fluctuated, and was slack at the end of the month; but at Avonmouth it improved considerably in the last week, and was good. At Newport it was quiet, except for some briskness about the middle of October; at Cardiff it was fair in the first half of the month, but dull thereafter; at Swansea, however, a fairly good demand was maintained during the month. The demand on the Mersey fluctuated from good to moderate, and was fair in the later stages of the month; at Manchester it was fair in the first half of October, but showed less activity thereafter. On the Clyde the demand was moderate up to the middle of the month, and very dull subsequently; at Leith it was slack until the last week, when there was some improvement. At Belfast it was moderate in the early part of the month, but very quiet subsequently.

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				
	Oct., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1930.	Oct., 1929.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool ...	11,547	- 774	- 2,037	121,556	128,246
Manchester ...	718	+ 59	- 122	6,638	7,574
London ...	9,840	- 792	+ 32	99,359	100,403
Southampton ...	9,404	- 1,641	- 1,038	97,965	101,812
Tyne Ports ...	1,748	+ 717	+ 287	22,540	27,514
Sunderland ...	123	- 151	- 69	2,467	2,596
Middlesbrough ...	221	+ 99	- 198	3,326	4,708
Hull ...	1,071	+ 102	- 518	10,367	12,612
Bristol ...	942	- 79	- 51	9,627	10,344
Newport, Mon. ...	318	- 383	- 465	5,542	8,028
Cardiff ...	1,676	- 1,007	- 942	21,550	27,618
Swansea ...	999	+ 183	- 119	7,465	7,947
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	236	- 89	+ 14	2,707	2,886
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	375	- 33	- 57	4,364	3,691
Glasgow ...	3,400	- 399	- 1,457	34,879	36,605
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	121	- 187	- 59	2,350	1,850
TOTAL for above Ports	42,739	- 5,809	- 7,373	452,702	484,434

* See note * in previous column.
 † 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 27th October, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	3,186	14	341	3	3,544
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	1,565,571	28,083	470,844	18,033	2,082,531
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	39,472	7,867	14,851	6,407	68,597
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	16,535	24,282	18,806	26,750	86,373
5. Two months' file ...	45,993	4,207	37,264	4,268	91,732
Persons on Register (lines 2-4) ...	1,621,578	60,232	504,501	51,190	2,237,501
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	1,654,222	40,171	523,300	28,711	2,246,404

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

Numbers on Registers, 29th September to 27th October, 1930.

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
29th September 1930	1,535,410	60,087	512,561	53,631	2,161,689	2,230,138
6th October, 1930 ...	1,555,242	59,712	508,058	53,179	2,176,191	2,246,634
13th " " ...	1,571,565	59,539	505,824	51,744	2,188,672	2,258,781
20th " " ...	1,582,342	58,741	507,056	51,149	2,199,288	2,270,575
27th " " ...	1,621,578	60,232	504,501	51,190	2,237,501	2,307,819
Average (4 weeks) ...	1,582,682	59,556	506,360	51,815	2,200,413	2,270,823

Analysis of figures for 27th October, 1930.

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
27th October, 1930.	1,621,578	60,232	504,501	51,190	2,237,501	2,307,819
29th Sept., 1930.	1,535,410	60,087	512,561	53,631	2,161,689	2,230,138
Persons normally in Regular Employment.	1,000,000	40,000	400,000	40,000	1,480,000	1,500,000
Persons normally in Casual Employment.	200,000	20,000	200,000	20,000	440,000	450,000
Wholly Unemployed.	400,000	40,000	400,000	40,000	880,000	900,000
Temporarily Stopped.	200,000	20,000	200,000	20,000	440,000	450,000
Total.	1,621,578	60,232	504,501	51,190	2,237,501	2,307,819

Men ...	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Men ...	1,123,309	396,227	102,042	1,621,578	1,535,410
Boys ...	48,021	11,944	267	60,232	60,087
Women ...	338,481	163,558	2,462	504,501	512,561
Girls ...	41,284	9,885	21	51,190	53,631
Total ...	1,551,095	581,614	104,792	2,237,501	2,161,689

Vacancies notified and filled. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Week ended	Applications from Employers during Week.		Vacancies Filled.†
	Men.	Women.	
29th September, 1930 ...	37,621	32,949	
6th October, 1930 ...	40,278	36,448	
13th " " ...	41,594	36,116	
20th " " ...	40,105	37,649	
27th " " ...	38,817	35,315	
Average (4 weeks) ...	40,199	36,382	

Of the 145,528 vacancies filled, 87,476 were for men, 32,271 for women, and 25,781 for juveniles.

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

† Vacancies filled include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 6th October, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 5,371 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 27th October, 1930, was 575 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 27th October, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 27th October, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Sept., 1930.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	155,265	38,063	8,407	201,735	+ 13,267
South-Eastern Division	62,567	13,974	6,540	82,081	+ 6,068
Brighton ...	2,742	736	291	3,769	+ 541
Chatham ...	3,408	578	835	4,821	+ 102
Ipswich ...	2,534	376	308	3,218	+ 143
Norwich ...	4,710	1,483	255	6,448	+ 5
Rest of Division ...	49,173	10,801	4,151	64,125	+ 5,277
South-Western Division	82,772	16,475	5,784	105,031	+ 11,862
Bristol ...	15,669	4,801	1,194	21,664	+ 1,418
Plymouth ...	6,153	1,416	344	7,913	+ 259
Portsmouth ...	6,088	928	777	7,793	+ 808
Reading ...	1,939	289	137	2,365	+ 68
Southampton ...	8,370	1,731	735	10,836	+ 1,941
Swindon ...	849	203	105	1,157	+ 54
Rest of Division ...	43,704	8,107	2,492	54,303	+ 7,422
Midlands Division	203,363	79,011	11,863	294,237	+ 2,776
Birmingham ...	33,426	17,321	1,443	52,190	+ 566
C Coventry ...	7,782	1,895	206	9,883	+ 804
Cradley Heath ...	5,624	1,642	225	7,491	+ 625
Derby ...	5,661	1,253	652	7,566	+ 712
Leicester ...	7,507	4,283	176	11,966	+ 1,623
Northampton ...	4,021	2,125	266	6,412	+ 695
Nottingham ...	10,024	4,784	551	15,359	+ 180
Smethwick ...	3,323	1,745	136	5,209	+ 38
Stoke-on-Trent ...	16,352	9,008	994	26,354	+ 41
Walsall ...	5,540	1,984	476	8,000	+ 409
West Bromwich ...	3,147	1,081	214	4,442	+ 30
Wolverhampton ...	9,298	2,217	452	11,967	+ 50
Rest of Division ...	91,653	29,673	6,072	127,398	+ 3,135
North-Eastern Division	389,184	78,434	24,523	492,141	+ 19,095
Barnsley ...	11,045	807	366	12,218	+ 1,133
Bradford ...	18,161	10,674	984	29,819</	

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 27th October, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 415 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 415.

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 27th OCTOBER, 1930.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,324	23	3,347	28	2	30	3,352	25	3,377	3,318	25	3,343
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	167,942	1,105	169,047	114,165	385	114,550	282,107	1,490	283,597	282,051	1,490	283,541
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	3,020	6	3,026	1,001	2	1,003	4,021	8	4,029	3,984	8	3,992
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,709	18	2,727	305	...	305	3,014	18	3,032	3,011	18	3,029
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,795	21	4,816	2,110	6	2,116	6,905	27	6,932	6,475	27	6,502
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	933	2	935	1,245	...	1,245	2,178	2	2,180	2,178	2	2,180
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,642	233	1,875	458	7	465	2,340	240	2,580	2,006	239	2,245
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,495	26	1,521	764	2	766	2,259	28	2,287	2,204	28	2,232
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2,786	36	2,822	568	13	581	3,354	49	3,403	3,354	49	3,403
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	2,724	155	2,879	721	38	759	3,445	193	3,638	3,415	193	3,608
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	1,780	171	1,951	559	4	563	2,339	175	2,514	2,302	175	2,477
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	8,655	1,516	10,171	2,652	363	3,015	11,307	1,879	13,186	11,134	1,879	13,013
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	3,642	5,258	8,900	3,693	5,085	8,778	7,335	10,343	17,678	7,291	10,337	17,628
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	2,373	822	3,195	836	89	925	3,209	911	4,120	3,198	911	4,109
Glass Bottles	2,627	264	2,891	1,220	22	1,242	3,847	286	4,133	3,846	286	4,132
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals	12,205	1,593	13,798	1,549	144	1,693	13,754	1,737	15,491	13,627	1,717	15,344
Explosives	1,078	673	1,751	308	124	432	1,386	797	2,183	1,386	797	2,183
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,190	347	1,537	173	38	211	1,363	385	1,748	1,361	385	1,746
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	4,869	1,633	6,502	889	207	1,096	5,758	1,840	7,598	5,726	1,820	7,546
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	6,231	47	6,278	1,281	10	1,291	7,512	57	7,569	7,505	57	7,562
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	33,346	440	33,786	40,872	207	41,079	74,218	647	74,865	74,198	647	74,845
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	5,356	440	5,796	2,522	91	2,613	7,918	531	8,449	7,817	531	8,348
Tin Plates	3,617	326	3,943	8,006	821	8,827	11,623	1,147	12,770	11,621	1,147	12,768
Iron and Steel Tubes	3,425	201	3,626	6,048	43	6,091	9,473	244	9,717	9,472	244	9,716
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,200	572	2,772	3,142	182	3,324	5,342	754	6,096	5,338	754	6,092
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	77,824	3,967	81,791	44,279	1,528	45,807	122,103	5,495	127,598	120,459	5,476	125,935
Electrical Engineering	5,373	1,586	6,959	1,716	423	2,139	7,098	2,009	9,098	7,055	2,008	9,063
Marine Engineering, etc.	12,394	59	12,453	3,256	16	3,272	15,650	75	15,725	14,786	74	14,860
Constructional Engineering	4,549	91	4,640	1,239	5	1,244	5,788	96	5,884	5,767	96	5,863
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	25,824	2,324	28,148	10,345	356	10,701	36,169	2,680	38,849	35,904	2,673	38,577
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trains	2,224	218	2,442	562	69	631	2,786	287	3,073	2,699	287	2,986
Tramcars	6,075	72	6,147	2,523	69	2,592	8,598	141	8,739	8,570	141	8,711

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	77,387	367	77,754	4,353	74	4,427	81,740	441	82,181	78,463	420	78,883
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	11,729	1,269	12,998	4,326	367	4,693	16,655	1,636	17,691	15,942	1,636	17,578
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,658	42	1,700	129	3	132	1,787	45	1,832	1,734	43	1,777
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	5,031	3,555	8,586	914	493	1,407	5,945	4,048	9,993	5,909	4,045	9,954
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	3,944	1,850	5,794	3,893	671	4,564	7,857	2,521	10,378	7,834	2,521	10,355
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,722	2,527	4,249	1,764	749	2,513	3,486	3,276	6,762	3,485	3,276	6,761
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	2,156	1,933	4,089	898	315	1,213	3,054	2,248	5,302	3,052	2,248	5,300
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	753	26	779	169	1	170	922	27	949	920	27	947
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,054	2,103	4,157	810	521	1,331	2,864	2,624	5,488	2,834	2,622	5,456
Metal Industries not separately specified	14,101	11,616	25,717	6,847	2,794	9,641	20,948	14,410	35,358	20,794	14,406	35,200
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton	37,601	89,982	127,583	35,519	70,018	105,537	73,120	160,000	233,120	73,112	159,961	233,073
Woolen and Worsted	10,426	18,912	29,338	12,266	18,212	30,478	22,692	37,124	59,816	22,537	37,015	59,552
Silk Manufacturing and Artificial Silk Weaving*	1,901	3,522	5,423	1,520	4,296	5,816	3,421	7,818	11,239	3,415	7,818	11,233
Artificial Silk Yarn*	2,430	2,309	4,739	1,622	1,584	3,206	4,052	3,893	7,945	3,973	3,872	7,845
Linen	6,020	14,796	20,816	2,875	7,767	10,642	8,895	22,563	31,458	1,007	3,754	4,761
Jute	3,256	8,281	11,537	1,750	4,739	6,489	5,006	13,026	18,026	5,005	13,020	18,025
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	995	2,222	3,217	347	1,088	1,435	1,342	3,510	4,852	1,173	2,803	3,976
Hosiery	1,084	6,245	7,329	1,418	6,213	7,631	2,503	12,458	14,960	2,484	12,362	14,846
Lace	447	916	1,363	705	1,051	1,756	1,152	1,967	3,119	1,152	1,966	3,118
Carpets	476	1,263	1,739	1,215	1,800	3,015	1,691	3,063	4,754	1,691	3,063	4,754
Textiles not separately specified	1,305	4,412	5,717	736	2,021	2,757	2,041	6,433	8,474	1,789	5,349	7,138
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	10,861	5,196	16,057	20,720	6,737	27,457	31,581	11,933	43,514	30,205	10,465	40,670
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,007	944	3,951	1,280	367	1,647	4,287	1,311	5,598	4,281	1,310	5,591
Leather Goods	1,404	1,216	2,620	452	257	709	1,856	1,473	3,329	1,829	1,466	3,295
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring	7,826	9,261	17,087	2,087	11,440	13,527	9,913	20,701	30,614	9,139	19,961	29,100
Dress Making and Millinery	881	3,520	4,401	63	1,652	1,715	944	5,172	6,116	920	4,801	5,721
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,008	1,698	2,706	1,193	1,856	3,049	2,201	3,755	5,956	2,198	3,546	5,744
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	633	6,924	7,557	124	4,116	4,240	757	11,040	11,797	565	6,237	6,802
Dress Industries not separately specified	813	860	1,673	382	471	853	1,195	1,331	2,526	1,187	1,324	2,511
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	8,462	3,909	12,371	6,383	3,184	9,567	14,845	7,093	21,938	14,641	7,083	21,724
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	10,267	5,535	15,802	515	418	933	10,782	5,953	16,735	10,106	5,819	15,925
Grain Milling	2,281											

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1930. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH OCTOBER, 1930. (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 22ND SEPT., 1930, 21ST OCT., 1929, 22ND OCT., 1928. (Total), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 27TH OCT., 1930.

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

† See special article on page 399.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1930. (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH OCTOBER, 1930. (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 22ND SEPT., 1930, 21ST OCT., 1929, 22ND OCT., 1928. (Total), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 27TH OCT., 1930.

* See note on previous page.

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 27th October, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:-

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

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING OCTOBER IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 27th October, 1930, differed from the figures for 22nd September, 1930, to the extent of 1,500 or more:-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 27th October, 1930, as compared with 22nd September, 1930. (Males, Females, Total).

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1930.

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, 1930. 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, 1930, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1929. 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 columns for Industry, Total Percentage Unemployed (Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and Total Percentage Unemployed (Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, etc., Pottery, Glass Trades, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Building and Public Works Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, Miscellaneous Trades and Services, and a TOTAL row.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1930, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1929, TO JUNE, 1930, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1929.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 399.]

Table with columns for Industry, Males (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers, Number Insured at July, 1930), Females (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers, Number Insured at July, 1930), and Total (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers, Number Insured at July, 1930). Rows include Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Tile, etc., Pottery, Glass Trades, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork, Printing and Paper Trades, Building and Public Works Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, Miscellaneous Trades and Services, and a TOTAL row.

TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1930, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

[See Special Article on pages 396 to 399.]

Industry.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.			Index Numbers. July 1923 = 100. (See note at foot of page).						
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.
	Silk and Artificial Silk ...	37,300	55,070	53,580	73,860	78,100	111.2	124.8	135.2	147.6	193.6	203.4	215.1
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	10,540	17,050	16,390	17,430	17,700	111.8	129.1	155.4	161.8	164.4	172.1	174.8
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ...	5,640	7,640	7,350	8,740	9,240	101.2	133.2	125.0	135.5	147.5	161.1	170.3
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	11,900	14,810	14,310	16,610	18,510	107.7	106.8	117.6	124.4	135.0	144.4	160.9
Tramway and Omnibus Services ...	108,240	134,520	130,960	154,740	163,080	109.6	110.8	118.7	124.2	134.1	146.8	154.7
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus ...	17,550	24,240	23,550	26,350	25,900	112.2	118.2	126.8	138.1	141.4	154.5	151.9
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	127,940	169,300	162,410	164,430	186,330	104.5	117.3	130.0	132.4	134.0	134.0	151.8
Electrical Engineering ...	60,960	79,300	77,800	84,430	89,860	117.0	124.6	125.4	130.1	133.3	141.2	150.3
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Lead ...	13,570	18,720	18,090	18,910	19,150	121.3	121.8	126.7	138.0	142.1	144.2	146.0
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ...	61,200	87,160	82,580	81,990	84,680	114.7	127.9	134.9	142.4	140.0	141.4	146.0
Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps ...	72,120	84,510	83,730	93,970	102,620	103.9	112.9	121.3	117.2	120.6	131.6	143.7
Electrical Trades ...	1,253,980	1,581,070	1,552,730	1,679,090	1,764,390	108.1	116.8	120.8	126.1	131.0	136.4	143.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	31,930	43,060	41,230	42,690	43,460	112.5	121.6	128.8	134.8	139.6	142.1	142.1
Musical Instruments ...	19,600	24,750	23,920	28,390	26,280	101.9	116.2	124.6	125.3	138.3	149.9	138.8
Wall Paper Making ...	4,680	5,340	5,180	6,170	6,300	120.1	104.5	114.1	114.1	125.3	135.9	138.8
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	7,890	11,160	10,700	10,480	10,490	130.4	134.8	137.0	141.4	140.7	138.5	138.6
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. ...	94,090	114,480	110,020	120,340	125,100	103.7	108.4	114.8	121.7	127.7	133.1	138.4
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ...	258,960	312,590	306,590	333,700	350,870	108.0	115.7	115.4	120.7	124.0	131.4	138.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits ...	12,610	15,370	14,730	15,860	16,690	107.3	114.6	120.5	121.9	123.0	131.2	138.1
Local Government ...	241,760	263,880	244,850	274,050	308,390	100.3	106.4	107.8	109.1	113.8	122.1	137.4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	4,720	5,770	5,640	6,240	6,230	96.8	101.7	108.2	122.2	129.3	135.2	135.0
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	106,780	126,650	124,250	135,030	140,490	106.0	110.2	114.8	118.6	123.6	128.9	134.1
Entertainments and Sports ...	60,050	67,810	66,560	73,960	78,050	109.0	110.6	110.4	112.9	116.0	125.4	132.4
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	191,830	232,860	230,130	245,410	247,140	101.6	111.6	116.6	121.4	123.9	129.5	130.4
Road Transport not separately specified	148,900	172,460	168,080	182,570	188,810	101.6	106.7	109.5	115.8	115.8	125.8	130.1
Brushes and Brooms ...	8,830	10,600	10,310	10,160	11,090	111.6	116.2	120.0	126.2	118.2	123.0	123.0
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. ...	66,610	74,910	74,500	80,530	84,990	108.9	111.1	109.2	112.5	116.3	121.6	128.4
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	107,660	123,800	122,120	125,330	133,740	103.6	108.6	115.1	115.0	116.0	118.0	125.9
Metal Industries not separately specified	164,760	187,020	182,890	191,370	202,070	107.0	109.2	112.5	113.5	113.8	118.8	125.5
Constructional Engineering ...	23,230	27,460	26,790	28,240	27,970	103.2	111.4	116.7	118.2	120.4	124.6	123.4
Iron and Steel Tubes ...	24,820	28,120	27,450	29,100	29,680	109.1	111.2	113.1	113.3	114.5	120.1	122.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	227,920	256,690	250,380	261,130	272,390	105.6	106.9	109.9	112.6	114.0	117.4	122.4
Building ...	716,020	847,860	807,210	825,980	832,270	101.4	106.0	112.4	118.4	119.8	121.2	122.2
Hosiery ...	89,880	101,190	99,510	105,780	107,950	104.6	108.5	108.3	112.6	116.4	119.7	122.2
Food Industries not separately specified	96,800	111,240	108,560	111,110	114,960	111.1	117.7	118.0	114.9	114.7	117.6	121.7
Rubber ...	57,080	59,920	58,430	65,310	67,470	102.5	105.4	105.0	105.0	112.6	117.4	121.3
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,390	19,600	18,810	19,480	19,090	97.3	105.9	115.0	119.6	120.8	123.8	121.3
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	29,990	35,090	34,220	33,540	35,190	105.2	112.6	116.8	117.0	111.1	114.7	120.3
Professional Services ...	108,590	116,710	114,560	117,730	127,000	101.5	105.1	107.5	109.8	114.2	119.2	119.2
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ...	12,070	14,250	13,750	13,780	13,830	117.4	113.0	121.7	118.2	117.4	114.8	118.8
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites ...	12,120	11,750	11,460	12,560	13,890	91.8	90.8	93.7	97.0	99.1	106.3	117.6
Fishing ...	24,760	28,460	27,550	27,680	27,990	106.2	110.6	113.2	115.0	116.0	115.6	116.9
Shipping Service ...	127,240	142,270	140,190	141,420	144,240	99.3	108.5	110.7	111.8	114.0	112.8	115.0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	72,060	72,530	69,900	73,930	78,580	102.2	100.9	101.7	100.7	102.1	106.5	113.2
Stoves, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Ironfounding ...	84,660	99,370	84,840	88,750	90,440	96.6	100.3	105.9	105.6	109.9	111.0	112.6
Drink Industries ...	100,290	111,750	109,100	108,530	109,530	108.2	112.1	110.2	111.4	109.6	110.8	111.8
Tin Plates ...	29,920	32,230	30,770	31,280	31,620	97.8	94.2	106.1	107.8	112.3	109.6	110.8
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	50,700	56,120	54,150	54,210	54,090	102.7	109.6	110.0	110.7	115.2	110.8	110.6
Tailoring ...	186,460	200,970	197,980	199,350	201,830	102.3	105.4	104.5	107.8	108.3	110.6	110.0
Glass Bottles ...	16,290	18,340	17,680	17,320	17,230	111.6	116.2	110.2	112.6	110.8	110.3	109.7
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,120	5,710	5,480	5,350	5,350	97.7	104.9	103.9	111.5	114.6	111.3	108.9
Textile Industries not separately specified	42,910	44,020	43,290	45,480	45,660	102.2	105.2	103.6	102.6	105.7	107.8	108.2
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ...	44,560	43,380	42,790	46,080	47,460	99.0	97.7	99.3	97.4	100.3	104.9	108.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	69,490	78,450	77,470	72,410	73,510	106.0	110.8	110.0	112.9	108.9	105.6	107.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	55,070	56,380	55,980	58,010	58,340	100.7	99.4	103.1	102.4	101.8	106.1	106.7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	114,950	120,960	115,330	116,230	116,930	105.0	102.8	102.7	105.2	106.5	106.0	106.6
Grain Milling ...	28,960	31,230	29,360	29,540	28,940	108.7	107.3	108.6	107.8	105.8	108.5	106.3
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	27,580	25,370	24,950	27,640	28,610	97.5	94.4	96.0	92.0	91.3	101.9	105.5
Paper and Paper Board ...	55,570	54,960	52,810	55,230	56,060	99.5	98.2	99.9	98.9	100.1	103.4	105.0
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases ...	12,710	13,200	12,750	12,760	12,870	99.7	107.4	102.4	103.8	101.6	103.9	104.8
Jute ...	41,000	39,900	38,400	39,490	41,290	100.6	103.0	101.5	97.3	100.4	100.0	104.6
Carpets ...	25,380	24,780	24,380	25,270	26,090	107.0	102.7	102.4	97.6	97.7	101.1	104.4
Sawmilling and Machine Woodwork	57,720	59,190	56,330	58,320	57,050	101.1	98.7	100.6	102.6	103.9	106.2	103.9
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) ...	34,320	33,480	32,940	35,300	35,100	99.7	99.5	99.8	97.5	100.8	104.5	103.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	226,660	222,820	221,550	228,590	232,910	99.8	97.5	97.3	98.3	98.4	101.4	103.3
Explosives ...	18,790	18,960	18,350	18,390	18,760	101.5	97.7	98.0	100.9	110.2	101.1	103.2
Oil, Ghee, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ...	77,510	80,080	76,620	75,170	76,390	102.9	103.1	102.9	102.8	101.4	103.0	103.0
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	19,930	19,530	19,020	19,010	19,920	104.3	106.3	99.8	96.7	98.0	102.7	102.6
Chemicals ...	104,010	95,420	92,600	105,890	103,510	101.7	105.8	109.5	104.1	102.0	100.0	102.4
Linens ...	81,770	85,130	82,860	79,560	81,430	101.7	105.8	109.5	104.1	102.0	100.0	102.4
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	41,190	41,580	41,360	41,370	41,330	105.4	103.2	98.0	101.2	102.4	101.2	101.1
Cotton ...	567,650	570,110	562,130	554,790	564,090	100.9	101.0	101.3	100.4	99.0	99.1	100.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...	173,040	171,190	163,170	162,030	165,850	99.0	102.6	106.3	98.9	98.9	98.2	100.5
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	24,160	22,900	21,770	22,300	23,030	101.4	102.2	103.1	94.8	100.6	97.1	100.3
Total of above Industries ...	7,369,940	8,406,660	8,180,160	8,607,370	8,917,540	104.2	108.6	111.5	114.0	116.5	120.0	124.3

	Percentage who had been on the Register						Total.
	Not more than 1 week.	1 week and not more than 2 weeks.	2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.	3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.	Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	
Men: 21-64 ...	7.2	5.7	5.1	4.7	22.7	77.3	100.0
Young men: 18-20 ...	8.0	6.7	5.9	5.3	25.9	74.1	100.0
Boys: 16-17 ...	13.9	9.9	8.4	7.8	40.0	60.0	100.0
Women: 21-64 ...	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.7	15.2	84.8	100.0
Young women: 18-20 ...	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.6	24.3	75.7	100.0
Girls: 16-17 ...	13.3	10.4	7.9	8.3	39.9	60.1	100.0
Total ...	6.7	5.6	4.9	4.6	21.8	78.2	100.0

INSURED PERSONS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 27th October, 1930, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 88,579 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the proportion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the same as among those in which the position had been determined, it may be estimated that of this number 72,880 will have satisfied the condition and 15,699 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

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

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Numbers.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	758,505	14,633	234,481	7,463	1,015,082
Not satisfied ...	273,460	...	59,069	...	332,529
Total ...	1,031,965	14,633	293,550	7,463	1,347,611
Temporarily stopped claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	358,969	10,758	151,731	9,190	530,648
Not satisfied ...	8,603	...	4,696	...	13,299
Total ...	367,572	10,758	156,427	9,190	543,947
Casual claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	92,852	246	2,101	20	95,219
Not satisfied ...	7,414	...	267	...	7,681
Total ...	100,266	246	2,368	20	102,900
Insured non-claimants:					
Condition satisfied...	32,370	7,655	11,221	6,267	57,513
Not satisfied ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32,370	7,655	11,221	6,267	57,513
Total:					
Condition satisfied ...	1,210,326	25,637	388,313	16,673	1,640,949
Not satisfied ...	321,847	7,655	75,253	6,267	411,022
Total ...	1,532,173	33,292	463,566	22,940	2,051,971

	Percentages.					
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Wholly unemployed claimants:						
Condition satisfied...	73.5	100.0	79.9	100.0	75.3	
Not satisfied ...	26.5	...	20.1	...	24.7	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Temporarily stopped claimants:						
Condition satisfied...	97.7	100.0	97.0	100.0	97.6	
Not satisfied ...	2.3	...	3.0	...	2.4	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Casual claimants:						
Condition satisfied...	92.6	100.0	88.7	100.0	92.5	
Not satisfied ...	7.4	...	11.3	...	7.5	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Insured non-claimants:						
Condition satisfied...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Not satisfied ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total:						
Condition satisfied ...	79.0	77.0	83.8	72.7	80.0	
Not satisfied ...	21.0	23.0	16.2	27.3	20.0	
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1930, TO 13TH OCTOBER, 1930.

The following Table gives for the period from 9th September, 1930, to 13th October, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire; the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Number of Claims.

	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made ...	912,024	279,228	52,318	1,243,570
Average number of claims current ...	1,484,088	478,673	46,912	2,009,673

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	21	1,224	1,245
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...	59	450	509
Men ...	33	193	226
Women ...	26	257	283
Total ...	92	643	735
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	4,925	9,137	14,062
Men ...	3,613	7,957	11,570
Women ...	1,312	1,180	2,492
Total ...	8,538	17,094	25,632
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	3,216	4,773	7,989
Men ...	2,086	3,536	5,622
Women ...	331	920	1,251
Total ...	5,633	9,229	14,862
Employment lost through misconduct ...	2,586	3,476	6,062
Men ...	994	1,107	2,101
Women ...	321	778	1,099
Total ...	3,901	5,361	9,262
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	572	1,300	1,872
Men ...	851	2,882	3,733
Women ...	49	359	408
Total ...	1,472	4,541	6,013
Not unemployed ...	829	2,725	3,554
Men ...	128	632	760
Women ...	14	128	142
Total ...	971	3,485	4,456
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	320	562	882
Men ...	494	1,224	1,718
Women ...	14	38	52
Total ...	828	1,824	2,652
Other grounds ...	627	1,979	2,606
Men ...	130	467	597
Women ...	19	159	178
Total ...	776	2,605	3,381
Total ...	13,134	24,402	37,536
Men ...	8,323	17,998	26,321
Women ...	769	3,806	4,575
Total ...	22,232	46,006	68,238

C.—Trade Dispute* Cases.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	4	968	972
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees—			
Men ...	25	91	116
Women ...	5	24	29
Juveniles ...	...	6	6
Total Appeals ...	30	121	151

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

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer ...	155	439	594
Men ...	83	237	320
Women ...	3	7	10
Total ...	241	683	924
Appeals by Associations ...	81	199	280
Men ...	20	60	80
Women ...	...	...	...
Total ...	101	259	360
Appeals by Claimants ...	171	523	694
Men ...	63	235	298
Women ...	2	7	9
Total ...	236	765	1,001
Total ...	407	1,161	1,568
Men ...	166	532	698
Women ...	5	14	19
Grand Total ...	578	1,707	2,285

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH TO 13TH OCTOBER, 1930.

	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis-allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) ...	64	3,364	3,428
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...	791	8,716	9,507
Men ...	...	...	...
Women ...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,195	127,505	177,700
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	30,611	50,170	80,781
Men ...	20,470	28,975	49,445
Women ...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,656	25,789	34,445
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,113	17,212	22,325
Men ...	8,257	7,918	12,175
Women ...	4,507	12,520	17,027
Total ...	124,664	282,169	406,833
Trade Dispute* Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	1,429	15,608	17,037
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	769	2,144	2,913
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officer ...	1,355	3,135	4,490
Men ...	551	1,148	1,699
Women ...	844	3,097	3,941
Total ...	2,750	7,380	10,130

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 25th October, 1930.	Four weeks ended 27th September, 1930.	Four weeks ended 26th October, 1929.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	£ 1,210,000	£ 1,185,000	£ 1,320,000
Employed Persons ...	1,040,000	1,025,000	1,135,000
Exchequer (including Additional Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)) ...	3,070,000	2,505,000	1,225,000
Total ...	5,320,000	4,715,000	3,680,000
Unemployment Benefit ...	7,120,000	6,820,000	3,290,000
Cost of Administration ...	570,000	490,000	405,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	190,000	185,000	135,000
Other Items ...	5,000	15,000	10,000
Total ...	7,885,000	7,510,000	3,840,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	53,220,000	49,870,000	36,520,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits ...	350,000	1,135,000	285,000

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

* The decisions of Courts of Referees, and of the Umpire, on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.
 † Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th October, 1930, and Reichs-Arbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 10th November, 1930, Berlin.
 ‡ Bulletin du Marché du Travail, Paris, 7th November, 1930.
 § Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th October, 1930, Copenhagen.
 ¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 †† Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 406-407 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.†

The industrial depression continued in September and employment became worse; the rate of decline, however, was somewhat less in the latter than in the former half of the month.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of September was 3,067,185, as compared with 2,338,274 at the end of August, and with 1,403,251 at the end of September, 1929. On 31st October the total was 3,323,233 (provisional figure).

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,004,275 at the end of September, 2,882,531, at the end of August and 1,323,603 at the end of September, 1929. On 31st October the provisional total was 3,253,000.

On the last day of September 1,492,766 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 472,582 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,965,348, as compared with 1,947,811 at the end of August, and with 910,245 at the end of September, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 31st October was 2,071,730 (provisional figure).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,500,529 organised workpeople. Of these 1,011,820, or 22.5 per cent., were unemployed on the 27th September, 1930, as against 21.7 per cent. on 30th August and 9.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1929. In addition 677,627 members, or 15.1 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 14.8 per cent. at the end of August and 6.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1929.

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

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of September, 1930.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Sept., 1930.	Aug., 1930.	Sept., 1930.	Aug., 1930.
Mining ...	158,800	7.2	6.9	22.2	21.4
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	240,000	31.9	29.7	12.6	13.5
Engineering and metal ...	1,024,100	21.6	20.3	23.2	21.2
Chemical ...	116,100	16.5	16.2	17.1	18.6
Textile ...	360,400	17.4	16.8	40.1	39.3
Paper ...	122,000	17.0	17.1	25.1	22.9
Leather ...	67,500	28.1	28.2	23.7	20.9
Wood ...	307,400	34.8	34.3	13.9	15.1
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	297,4				

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased in August. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 167 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 628,582, show that 17,747 (2.8 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 2.4, and in August, 1929, 0.5. In addition, 51,649 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in August numbered 781,215, or 5.17 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 4.23 and in August, 1929, 1.00.

ITALY.†

Unemployment increased in September. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 394,630 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 375,548 at the end of August, and 228,831 at the end of September, 1929. The total for September, 1930, includes 89,303 engaged in agriculture, fishing, etc., 67,807 in the textile industry, and 94,988 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition, 22,734 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 24,056 at the end of August, and 16,835 at the end of September, 1929.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment increased during September, to some extent owing to seasonal causes. At the end of the month, 11,613 applications for employment (8.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 10,351 at the end of August, and 5,197 at the end of September, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,652, 2,610 and 5,025 respectively.

Returns from 127 unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 246,942 members, 5,703, or 2.3 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 19,441, or 7.9 per cent., partially so, at the end of August. At the end of July the corresponding percentages were 1.9 and 6.2 respectively.

UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 40,775 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,835,873 workpeople in September, an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with the total for August. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. Seasonal increases were recorded in September in canning and preserving, anthracite and bituminous mining and retail trade; other industries included showed decreased employment.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September is 79.7, as compared with 79.9 in August, and 99.3 in September, 1929.‡

According to the November issue of the *American Federationist* (the journal of the American Federation of Labour), unemployment among the members of the Federation covered by the returns showed no change at the beginning of October, being 21 per cent. as in September. In the building trades, 38 per cent. were unemployed, in the metal trades 21 per cent. and in the printing trades 7 per cent.

AUSTRALIA.¶

Unemployment increased during the third quarter of 1930. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 20.5 per cent., as compared with 18.5 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 12.1 per cent. in the third quarter of 1929. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they include a small percentage of persons out of work owing to sickness.

CANADA.

There was a further, but smaller, decline in employment at the beginning of October. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 firms with an aggregate of 1,020,676 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st October, as compared with 1,024,795 on 1st September, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October is 116.2, as compared with 116.6 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 125.6 on 1st October, 1929.¶

At the end of September 9.4 per cent. of the members of trade unions making returns were unemployed.**

* *Revue du Travail*, 30th September, 1930. Brussels.
 † *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*. Rome, October, 1930.
 ‡ *La Vie Economique*, October, 1930. Berne.
 § *Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover*, September, 1930. Washington.
 ¶ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.
 ** *The October Employment Situation*, 1930. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 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 26, as compared with 18 in the previous month, and 55 in October, 1929. In these new disputes about 5,100 workpeople were involved (1,300 indirectly, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 800 workpeople were involved in 12 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 38, involving about 5,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October, of about 41,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of these disputes by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved, and the approximate time lost during the month:—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	10	13	3,800	21,000
Textile ...	2	4	6	1,100	14,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1	5	6	300	1,000
Other ...	6	7	13	700	5,000
Total, Oct., 1930 ...	12	26	38	5,900	41,000
Total, Sept., 1930 ...	20	18	38	6,300	41,000
Total, Oct., 1929 ...	15	55	70	21,700	190,000

Causes.—Of the 26 disputes beginning in October, 7, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 13, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 6 on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 19 new disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 6, directly involving 700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1929 AND 1930.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1929 and 1930:—

Industry Group.	January to October, 1929.			January to October, 1930.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	131	73,900	541,000	120	50,000	171,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	8	1,200	89,000	7	500	7,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	10	500	3,000	7	800	6,000
Chemical ...	3	100	†	3	400	3,000
Engineering ...	15	19,700	62,000	10	800	7,000
Shipbuilding ...	22	7,300	432,000	20	3,800	13,000
Other Metal ...	30	9,300	164,000	29	3,200	20,000
Textile ...	41	394,800	6,708,000	37	126,600	3,339,000
Clothing ...	14	1,100	10,000	18	1,300	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	4	100	4,000	1	500	2,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	13	1,200	13,000	21	3,300	87,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1	400	20,000	5	600	7,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	31	2,600	22,000	42	3,500	42,000
Transport ...	17	4,100	9,000	19	5,000	25,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	200	3,000	5	3,500	51,000
Other ...	7	400	1,000	8	700	6,000
Total ...	351	516,900	8,081,000	352	204,500	3,793,000

Principal Disputes.—The only dispute of considerable magnitude occurring in October was one involving about 620 silk knitters and makers-up at Macclesfield, which arose on 16th October out of a proposed reduction in wages. No settlement has yet been reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.
 † In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
 ‡ Less than 500 working days.

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 nearly £5,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 122,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £5,700 in those of 90,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal ...	3,500	46,500	300	2,700
Textile ...	80,500	150	775	25
Food ...	—	12,000	—	1,200
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	35,500	15,000	3,650	725
Other ...	2,500	16,350	225	1,050
Total ...	122,000	90,000	4,950	5,700

The changes in the metal group of industries affected principally workpeople in the iron and steel industries. There were reductions in the wages of blast furnace workers in Cleveland, Northamptonshire, and North Staffordshire, varying in the different districts from about 1 to 3 per cent. on current rates. A reduction also occurred in the wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, amounting to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates. In the case of steel sheet millmen in various districts in England and Wales, there was an increase in wages for the higher-paid men, amounting to 2 per cent. on current rates, the wages of the lower-paid men remaining unchanged. Among other industries in this group the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were changed included metallic bedstead makers, whose wages were increased by 2s. and 1s. per week for men and women respectively, and female pieceworkers in the hollow-ware trade, for whom the minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased.

The increases in the textile group mainly affected workpeople in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. trades in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, who received small advances owing to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales.

In the food group the principal changes were reductions for workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, amounting to 2s. per week for men and 1s. per week for women.

In the building, etc., group there was an increase of ½d. per hour in the wages of men employed by civil engineering contractors; and an increase of similar amount applied to men employed by public works contractors in most districts in the London area.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Lincolnshire—Holland District.	26 Oct.	Male agricultural workers ...	Decreases in minimum rates of 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 and over, 1s. per week for those 19 and under 20, and 6d. per week for those 17 and under 19, the rates for those under 17 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates for a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter as follows—9s. 6d. at under 14, increasing each year to 2s. at 18 and to 3s. 6d. at 21 and over; cattlemen and shepherds 21 and over to receive 6s. per week extra, and horsemen amounts varying from 3s. 4d. at 14 and under 15 to 10s. at 21 and over.‡
Iron Mining	Cleveland ...	27 Oct.	Ironstone miners ...	Decrease of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard, with special additions for lower paid men (see below). Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus, in each case, 5s. per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rate from 5d. to 1d. per shift.
	Northamptonshire ...	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
Banbury ...	29 Oct.			
Limestone Quarrying	South and West Durham.	27 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 55 per cent. above the standard, plus 5d. to 1d. per shift (according to base rate) for lower-paid men.
	Northamptonshire ...	1st pay day in Nov.‡		Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.
Pig-Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham.	5 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 8½ 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 8½ per cent.
	Tees-side ...		Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Oct.	Tonnagemen employed at blast-furnaces.	Decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.
	Northamptonshire ...	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease of 1½ per cent. on standard rates of 1929, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard.

* 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 rates 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 82,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
 ‡ The increases in the engineering group applied principally to those employed in railway engineering shops.
 § The new 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.*
 ¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.
 † Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

There was a reduction of ½d. per hour in the wages of men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

In other industries, the principal changes recorded included reductions for ironstone miners in Cleveland and Northamptonshire, and for commercial road transport workers in various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Of the total increase of £4,950 per week, about £3,900 took effect under arrangements made by Conciliation Boards or other joint bodies of employers and workpeople; about £950 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales (including £100 in the above total for joint bodies); and the remaining sum was chiefly due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices.

Of the total decrease of £5,700 per week, about £2,200 was due to the operation of sliding scales based on selling prices; nearly £2,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £400 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remaining changes were effected by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or by independent action on the part of employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY—OCTOBER, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ...	15,500	800	£ 480	£ 150
Quarrying ...	7,350	9,500	100	635
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	600	2,500	75	375
Iron and Steel ...	78,000	21,250	4,600	2,300
Engineering ...	107,000†	750	9,300‡	75
Shipbuilding ...	66,000	1,800	5,800	750
Other Metal ...	27,250	40,000	3,225	4,100
Textile ...	4,750	401,000	250	51,900
Clothing ...	2,200	6,000	275	1,020
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	850	18,750	140	1,900
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	1,750	9,550	195	1,350
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	1,100	16,750	135	2,575
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,050	445,000	180	39,500
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	1,050	3,250	180	230
Transport ...	421,000	25,500	29,100	2,550
Public Administration Services ...	10,500	8,900	1,635	740
Other ...	100	25,000	10	2,250
Total ...	745,000	1,036,000	55,500	112,400

In the corresponding ten months of 1929, there were net increases of £8,650 in the weekly wages of 112,000 workpeople, and net decreases of nearly £90,000 in those of 920,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainment of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts. Details of the changes in wages consequent on these ascertainment are given after the Table:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1930.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ...	July-Sept.	62 3½	- 3 6½	- 3 2½
Cumberland ... (Hematite mixed numbers.)	July-Aug.	71 8	- 3 9½	- 0 0½
Nottinghamshire ...	July-Sept.	63 8	- 2 5½	+ 3 5½
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	66 1½	- 2 6½	- 4 11½
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	57 9½	- 2 6½	+ 0 3
West of Scotland ...	July-Sept.	77 2	- 0 1	+ 1 10
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England (Bars.)	July-Aug.	183 0	+ 0 7	+ 7 8
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	July-Aug.	210 5½	- 0 4	- 0 5½
Steel:				
South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	June-Aug.	159 6½	+ 1 0½	+ 30 4½

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in a decrease in October of 3½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the July-August ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces sustained a reduction in September of 4½ per cent. on tonnage rates, base rates and output bonus earnings. The same ascertainment also resulted in a decrease in September of 3d. per shift for men and 1½d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age employed at Cumberland iron ore mines and limestone quarries. In Nottinghamshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in October of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen in that area, and for ironstone miners in Leicestershire, and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, but this was not enforced. The ascertainment for North Staffordshire resulted in a reduction in October of 3½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this was not applied to datal workers (already in receipt of more than the scale percentage). In Northamptonshire the ascertainment resulted in a decrease at the end of October of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area. The West of Scotland ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

As regards manufactured iron the ascertainment for North of England resulted in an increase in September of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast Area, whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment did not warrant a change in wages.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase in October of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting-shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainment, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on standard rates, as against 59½ due under the scale. Further details of such of the above changes as took effect in October will be found on pages 427-9.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in Oct., 1930.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in Oct., 1930.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1929.	Jan. to Oct., 1930.		1922 to 1929.	Jan. to Oct., 1930.
Australia ...	61	171,074	1,454	97	169,959	1,879
Canada ...	152	122,745	8,470	312	118,268	8,771
New Zealand ...	121	44,002	1,029	123	42,886	1,081
Africa and other parts of Empire	8	1,082	68	9	904	61
Total ...	342	338,903	11,021	541	332,017	11,792

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

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, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act was 48. Eight deaths* were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning and four due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, one case (fatal) of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of such cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Aniline Poisoning ... 3	Wool ... 1	Pitch ... 2	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 2
Smelting of Metals ... 3	Handling of Horsehair ... 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1	Tar ... 2	Dyeing and Finishing ... 2
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	Tinning of Metals ... 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 2	Paraffin ... 5	Chrome Tanning ... 1
Shipbreaking ... 1	Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 3	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 9	Oil ... 5	Other Industries ... 1
Printing ... 1	White and Red Lead Works ... 1		Paint and Colour Works ... 1	Other Industries ... 2
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 3	Pottery ... 1		Indiarubber Works ... 1	Painting of Buildings ... 14
White and Red Lead Works ... 1	Vitreous Enamelling ... 1		Coach and Car Painting ... 1	Other Industries ... 2
Pottery ... 1	Electric Accumulator Works ... 4		Shipbuilding ... 1	Painting of Buildings ... 14
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1	Paint and Colour Works ... 1		Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 31
Electric Accumulator Works ... 4	Indiarubber Works ... 1		Other Industries ... 2	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 3
Paint and Colour Works ... 1	Coach and Car Painting ... 1		Painting of Buildings ... 14	
Indiarubber Works ... 1	Shipbuilding ... 1		Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	Paint used in Other Industries ... 1		Other Industries ... 2	
Shipbuilding ... 1	Other Industries ... 2		Painting of Buildings ... 14	
Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	Painting of Buildings ... 14			
Other Industries ... 2				
Painting of Buildings ... 14				
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 31				

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 178, as compared with 191 in the previous month and with 239 in October, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1930, numbered 30, as compared with 27 in the previous month and with 57 in October, 1929.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakemen and Goods Guards ... 89	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 2
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ... 4	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 2
Firemen ... 5	Other Metal Trades ... 2
Guards (Passenger) ... 1	Shipbuilding ... 4
Permanent Way Men ... 1	Wood ... 3
Porters ... 2	Gas ... 2
Shunters ... 2	Electric Generating Stations ... 2
Mechanics ... 4	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 4
Labourers ... 3	Chemicals, etc. ... 3
Miscellaneous ... 9	Food and Drink ... 3
Contractors' Servants ... 15	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 1
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 15	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 1
	Rubber Trades ... 1
	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 2
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 5
	Buildings ... 12
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 1
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 64
	Total (excluding Seamen) 178
	SEAMEN.
	Trading Vessels, Steam ... 28
	Fishing Vessels, Steam ... 2
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 30
	Total (including Seamen) 208

* 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.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	57%
Food only ...	44%

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, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 105 and 110 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st November averaged between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November, 1930, is approximately 57 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st October, 1930, and 67 per cent. at 1st November, 1929.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1930 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1930:—

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

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

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.

FOOD.

Among the principal articles of food bacon, flour, bread and butter were cheaper on 1st November than a month earlier, but the reductions in the prices of these articles were counterbalanced by a marked rise in the prices of eggs, with the result that the average level of retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was slightly higher on 1st November than on 1st October, though it was substantially lower than on 1st November, 1929. The average percentage increases, as compared with July, 1914, on each of these dates were 44, 43 and 59 respectively.

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, 1930:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1930, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1930.	1st Nov., 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1930.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9	0 9	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6	1 5½	+ 0 7½	- 0 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	1 3	1 2½	+ 0 3	- 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 2½	1 2	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8	+ 0 2½	- 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	1 11½	1 11½	+ 0 5½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 7½	1 7	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 6	1 5½	+ 0 3½	- 0 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 0½	1 0½	+ 0 3½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 6	+ 0 1½	- 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st November, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1930.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	65	65	65	66
Thin Flank ...	32	37	35	36
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	44	45	45	44
Thin Flank ...	13	20	16	17
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	69	72	71	72
Breast ...	50	48	49	50
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	65	60	62	63
Breast ...	20	25	22	22
Bacon (streaky)* ...	25	28	27	34
Flour ...	118	96	107	110
Flour ...	30	32	31	37
Bread ...	36	37	36	41
Tea ...	22	25	25	28
Sugar (granulated) ...	24	16	20	22
Milk ...	80	85	83	79
Butter—				
Fresh ...	26	34	30	34
Salt ...	21	25	23	27
Cheese† ...	41	44	42	43
Margarine ...	6	1	3	5
Eggs (fresh) ...	134	134	134	86
Potatoes ...	41	16	29	32
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	44	44	44	43

* 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.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 41	Per cent. 44	1930. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia... ..	...	...	...	30	23	Sept. Oct.
Denmark	53	53	49	37	32	June
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	47	44	40	...	35	Sept.
Finland	965	1,016	979	837	844	Sept.
France (Paris)† ...	457	447	506	501	537	Oct.
" (other towns)† ...	453†	436†	482†	524†	524	Aug. Oct.
Germany	57	54	56	46	40	Oct.
Italy	440	416	458	407	413	Oct.
Norway	75	73	57	51	50	Oct.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	84	73	77	80	95	Sept.
" (Barcelona)† ...	64	65	73	72	75	Sept.
Sweden†	51	57	51	40	39	Sept.
Switzerland	57	57	55	52	52	Sept.
United States	50	50	55	41	43	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia	52	52	60	47	41	Sept. Oct.
Canada	49	47	50	49	41	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families	54	43	45	36	34	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	66	66	66	56	56	July
New Zealand	44	46	46	43	40	Sept.
South Africa	19	16	16	9	8	Aug.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Country.	Items on which computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,O,D,E	66	65	61	55	57	1930. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium	A,O,D,E	690	711	771	769	774	Sept.
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	A,B,O,D,E	...	...	...	9	5	Sept. Oct.
Denmark	A,B,O,D,E	76	76	73	65	62	Oct.
Finland	A,B,O,D,E	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,008	1,011	Sept.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407†	419†	455†	492†	492	3rd Qr. Oct.
Germany	A,B,O,D,E	50	53	54	49	45	Oct.
Holland (Amsterdam)	A,B,O,D,E	67§	70§	69§	62§	62	Sept. Aug.
Italy (Milan)	A,B,O,D,E	448	426	442	431	427	Sept.
" (Rome)	A,B,O,D,E	403	387	407	400	398	Sept.
Luxemburg	A,O,D	684	713	773	778	788	Sept.
Norway	A,B,O,D,E	103	93	80	75	74	Oct.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,O,D,E	15	23	23	19	17	Sept.
Sweden	A,B,O,D,E	69	73	69	64	64	Sept.
Switzerland	A,B,O,D	60	61	61	59	59	Sept.
United States	A,B,O,D,E	73§	70§	70§	67§	67	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia	A,B,O,D,E	45†	46†	49†	...	49	4th Qr. '29.
Canada	A,B,O,D,E	55	55	56	56	52	Oct.
India (Bombay): Native families	A,B,O,D	56	47	48	40	37	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,O,D,E	71	73	74	68	68	July
New Zealand	A,B,O,D,E	61	62	60	58	57	Sept.
South Africa	A,B,O,D,E	32	31	31	28	28	Aug.

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

† 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.

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER, 1930.

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

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

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in October, 1930, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 524,591, or 2.1 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 316 and 309 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in October, 1930, was 441,002, an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with September, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 83,589, an increase of 3.8 per cent. as compared with September, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October, numbered 115,945, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 408,646, or 2.6 per cent. more than in the previous month.

Country.	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 1930.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with Sept., 1930.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
County of London	50,120	85,762	135,882	307	+ 5
Birkenhead	861	3,539	4,400	279	+ 5
Birmingham	5,591	12,011	17,602	182	+ 2
Blackburn	837	2,256	3,093	247	+ 3
Bolton	868	2,415	3,283	181	- 3
Bradford	1,249	5,766	7,015	243	+ 6
Brighton	1,055	1,921	2,974	202	+ 10
Bristol	2,229	5,881	8,110	297	+ 7
Burnley	562	1,619	2,181	218	+ 6
Coventry	1,551	6,900	8,451	377	+ 7
Croydon	426	1,326	1,752	108	+ 1
Derby	1,055	1,568	2,623	118	+ 1
East Ham	769	4,931	5,700	405	+ 10
Gateshead	627	2,214	2,841	192	+ 5
Huddersfield	748	5,839	6,587	297	+ 2
Kingston-upon-Hull	826	1,243	2,069	156	+ 6
Leeds	1,748	13,566	15,314	511	- 6
Leicester	2,731	10,537	13,268	277	+ 9
Liverpool	764	4,129	4,893	200	+ 5
Manchester	7,476	32,585	40,061	461	+ 11
Middlesbrough	3,951	22,474	26,425	354	+ 13
Newcastle-on-Tyne	598	3,319	3,917	295	+ 2
Norwich	1,079	12,947	14,026	462	+ 20
Oldham	883	3,915	4,798	382	+ 32
Plymouth	1,798	7,392	9,190	344	- 2
Portsmouth	911	894	1,805	127	- 1
Preston	527	5,083	5,610	263	- 17
St. Helens	1,369	2,190	3,559	136	+ 5
Salford	653	560	1,213	96	+ 20
Sheffield	510	3,833	4,343	398	+ 1
Southampton	1,817	4,530	6,347	269	+ 2
Southend-on-Sea ...	2,236	21,082	23,318	450	+ 12
South Shields	1,328	2,301	3,629	211	+ 7
Stockport	309	1,111	1,420	124	+ 10
Stoke-on-Trent	769	3,098	3,867	322	+ 4
Sunderland	613	994	1,607	126	- 2
Swansea	1,800	4,379	6,179	221	- 2
Walsley	1,201	7,926	9,127	496	+ 12
Walsall	751	4,813	5,564	342	+ 8
West Ham	227	909	1,136	112	+ 4
Wolverhampton	625	3,109	3,734	373	+ 12
	2,249	8,894	11,143	362	+ 10
	617	1,479	2,096	156	+ 2
Total of the above-named County Boroughs ...	58,482	246,638	305,120	295	+ 6
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs ...	108,602	332,400	441,002	298	+ 5
SCOTLAND.					
Glasgow	4,806	57,866	62,672	583	+ 23
Edinburgh	1,416	13,726	15,142	354	+ 19
Dundee	663	2,507	3,170	190	+ 10
Aberdeen	458	2,147	2,605	165	- 4
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,343	76,246	83,589	457	+ 16
TOTAL for above 47 areas in October, 1930	115,945	408,646	524,591	316	+ 7

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

† 25th October in England and Wales and 15th October in Scotland.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

IGNORANCE OF ACT—FAILURE TO MAKE CLAIM WITHIN SIX MONTHS—“REASONABLE CAUSE.”

A CLAIM under the Workmen's Compensation Act was made in the Hamilton Sheriff Court by a rigger against his employers, a steel company.

The pursuer, who had been employed by the defenders for about twenty-six years, tripped on one of the rails of a level crossing, fell to the ground, and sustained injuries to his face and head, with the result that he was confined to bed for about two months. The accident occurred in May, 1929.

The Sheriff found that at the time of the accident the pursuer was illiterate, unable to read or write, and had never heard of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The workman was first informed of the existence of the Act by a neighbour six months after the accident. On 14th December, 1929, he made a claim to compensation, and the sole reason that the claim was not made earlier was that he was ignorant of the provisions of the Act.

Section 14 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides, *inter alia*:—“(1) Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury (b) the failure to make the claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.”

The question at issue was whether ignorance of the Act could amount to “mistake . . . or other reasonable cause” within the meaning of proviso (b) quoted above.

The Sheriff held that the pursuer had failed to prove that the failure to make the claim within six months from the occurrence of the accident was occasioned by mistake, and that the claim was therefore barred. He refused to award compensation to the pursuer, and found the defenders entitled to expenses.—*J. Harkins* (pursuer) v. *The Lanarkshire Steel Company, Ltd.* (defenders). *Hamilton Sheriff Court.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following recent decisions are of general interest:—

Case No. 11513/30. (13.9.30.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—FORM OF APPLICATION—SOUGHT ANTE-DATING FOR A HOLIDAY PERIOD DURING WHICH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE WAS CLOSED, BUT DELAYED MAKING CLAIM UNTIL NEXT HOLIDAY PERIOD—HELD NOT “GOOD CAUSE.”

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

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person had made a direct claim for unemployment benefit, antedating of the claim would not be allowed.

“The claimant made his claim in the prescribed manner on the 7th June, 1930, and he asks to be allowed to antedate it by a period of 7 weeks (during which he was employed) so as to include certain days of holiday, namely, the 18th, 19th and 21st April.

“Every insured contributor who desires to claim benefit is required to apply for it in the prescribed manner (Section 7 (1) (ii) of the principal Act), and the antedating of claims is a concession which can only be granted subject to conditions laid down in Regulations. It is a concession to those who for some ‘good cause’ have been prevented from duly discharging the obligation of claiming in the prescribed manner, and it is not intended to set a premium on negligence, thoughtlessness or indifference.

“In the present instance the claimant had ‘good cause’ for not signing the Register on the 18th, 19th and 21st April if, as I understand was the case, the Employment Exchange was closed on those days; but if he had really desired to prove unemployment in respect

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

of those days he would have signed as soon as the office was open or within some reasonable period. According to the finding of the Court of Referees the claimant ‘made no effort to sign until the next holiday period.’ The excuse the claimant offers is that he could not conveniently get to the Employment Exchange before. The Court of Referees thought that the plea of mere personal inconvenience could not be accepted as constituting good cause, and I agree with them.”

Case No. 12730/30. (3.10.30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1930—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT—APPLICANT REFUSED OFFER OF PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT IN USUAL OCCUPATION—ONLY WILLING TO ACCEPT TEMPORARY WORK BECAUSE SHE EXPECTED AT SOME INDEFINITE DATE TO RETURN TO FORMER EMPLOYER—HELD NOT “GOOD CAUSE.”

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

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

“It is not suggested that the employment offered to the claimant was unsuitable, but the suggestion which is made is that there was good cause for the claimant refusing the offer of permanent employment by the prospective employer, which was the only kind of employment which he was prepared to offer to her.

“Many cases have been decided in which a claimant who desired to return to his former employer, has refused to accept any offer of permanent employment, but was prepared to accept temporary employment, which the employer was not prepared to give and had not offered.

“When a claimant has adopted this attitude, because he has a definite prospect of re-engagement by his former employer in the near future, it has been held that good cause has been shown for refusing to accept the permanent employment offered (Decisions 1219/20, * 5053/20, † 20/25, ‡ 1518/25 and 1117/27, the last named not being printed).

“Where, however, there has been no definite prospect of return to a former employer in the near future it has been held that no good cause has been shown for the refusal of the employment offered (Decisions 1769/20, || 4510/20, ¶ 4509/20 and 1305/30, the last named not being printed).

“In Decision 9531/29 (not printed) the claimant had been unemployed for eight months when she was offered employment as wardmaid in a sanatorium. Her usual employment was in a printworks where her wages were considerably higher than those which she would have received in the sanatorium. But for the long period of her unemployment the employment offered would have been unsuitable (see Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927). She expected shortly to be re-engaged by her former employer, and in these circumstances it was reasonable that she should refuse to accept as a permanency employment which would have yielded a lower wage than that which she could shortly, but at an indefinite date, earn in her former employment.

“In the present case the claimant was offered permanent employment in her usual occupation, and there is no suggestion that her wages in the employment offered would be any less than those which she would earn if she returned to her former employer.

MOTOR DRIVERS, H.M. DOCKYARDS AND OTHER ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—That the existing basic rates for Motor Drivers in the Admiralty Motor Transport Service be increased by 2s. per week, and proceed by annual increments of 1s. per week to a maximum of 46s., plus 14s. war bonus. **Decision.**—The Court decided against a general advance in wages and against the claim for annual increments, but awarded that men employed in driving vehicles with a tonnage capacity of two tons or over should, when so engaged, be paid an allowance of ½d. per hour. Award to take effect from 22nd October, 1930. Award issued 22nd October, 1930. (1478.)

CARETAKER-OPERATORS, POST OFFICE.—Union of Post Office Workers v. Post Office. Difference.—Claim for twelve days' annual leave. **Decision.**—The Court ruled that, subject to the exigencies of the service, twelve days' annual leave with pay should be granted to such caretaker-operators as are required to give not less than three hours a day or 18 hours a week continuous attendance at the switchboard, provided that arrangements satisfactory to the Post Office are made by the caretaker-operator concerned for the efficient performance of the duties during the absence on leave, and provided that a certificate is furnished that the leave is actually taken. Award to take effect as from the beginning of the next leave year. Award issued 27th October, 1930. (1479.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN (BLACKSMITHS AND STRIKER, CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY).—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway. Difference.—To determine the claim of Blacksmiths Hole and Close and Striker Hitchcock, Civil Engineer's Department, Pyle Hill depot, Bristol, for payment of 1s. meal allowance under Clause 9, Schedule F, Decision No. 728, when working away from the depot. **Decision.**—The Court found that the men are district men attached to the Bristol engineering division. Award issued 28th October, 1930. (1480.)

EXECUTIVE, CLERICAL AND OTHER CLASSES, CIVIL SERVICE.—Civil Service Clerical Association and Society of Civil Servants v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—That increases of pay should be granted to members of the following classes on promotion, as follows:—

Writing Assistants, members of the Typing Classes, and members of the Minor and Manipulative Classes promoted to the Clerical Class, and members of the Minor and Manipulative Classes appointed to the Clerical Class through the Minor and Manipulative Grades Limited Competition. } £30 per annum basic.

Clerical Officers promoted to the Executive Class } £40 per annum basic.

Clerical, Executive and Higher Clerical Officers promoted to the Administrative Class. } £50 per annum basic.

Officers already promoted to be given the appropriate increase above as from a current date; subject to the maximum of the scale not being exceeded.

The Court awarded increases of pay as follows:—

(a) Writing Assistants, members of the Typing Classes, and members of the Minor and Manipulative Classes promoted to the Clerical Class, and members of the Minor and Manipulative Classes appointed to the Clerical Class through the Minor and Manipulative Grades Limited Competition. } £10 per annum basic.

Clerical Officers promoted to the Executive Class. } £15 per annum basic.

Clerical, Executive and Higher Clerical Officers promoted to the Administrative Class. } £20 per annum basic.

(b) Officers already promoted shall be given the appropriate increase as from the 1st November, 1930, subject to the maximum of the scale not being exceeded.

(c) In no case shall any officer receive a higher salary than he or she would have attained had he or she entered the class by the normal channel.

(d) An officer who has been at the maximum of the lower scale and is entitled to an immediate increment on promotion under the present practice shall not receive any increase as awarded above in addition to such increment, but may take whichever is the more favourable.

(e) An accrued proportion of increment shall not be merged in the increases awarded.

Award to take effect from 1st November, 1930. Award issued 29th October, 1930. (1481.)

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

TRANSPORT: LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.—The two sides of the Lancashire and Cheshire Joint Road Transport Council. **Difference.**—As to the adjustment under an agreement of the rates of wages in relation to the cost-of-living figure. **Board of Arbitration** consisting of Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (Chairman); Mr. J. Crombleholme (Employers' Representative); and Mr. John Jagger (Workpeople's Representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. **Award.**—The members of the

Board being unable to come to a unanimous conclusion, by consent of the parties the matter was left to the Chairman, Sir Harold Morris, who decided, in an Award dated 4th October, that, having regard to the cost-of-living figure of 54 for June, a reduction of 2s. per week from the rates scheduled in the Agreement should operate as from the first pay day after the Award; and that, having regard to the cost-of-living figure of 57 for September, the scheduled rates should apply as from the first pay day in November.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

[There were no cases under this heading this month.]

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M. (46) and (47), dated 29th October, 1930, confirming general minimum piece-rates as fixed for male and female workers, and general minimum time-rates, piecework basis time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 3rd November, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Order R.B.S. (7), dated 24th October, 1930, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and cancelling general minimum time-rates for certain classes of male and female indentured apprentices, and specifying 3rd November, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D.B. (16), dated 29th October, 1930, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 10th November, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R.M. (27), dated 31st October, 1930, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates as varied for certain classes of male workers, and specifying 10th November, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO HOLD A PUBLIC INQUIRY.

Catering Trade.

THE Minister of Labour has appointed Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C., as Commissioner to hold a public inquiry into the objections that have been raised to the draft Special Order recently published by the Minister, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade.*

The Commissioner proposes to open the inquiry at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 24th November, 1930, at Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Proposed New Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations.

THE Departmental Committee on Workmen's Compensation for Silicosis in the Pottery Industry made, in their Report (issued in 1928),† various proposals for the prevention of silicosis in the pottery industry; and the Home Secretary has now embodied these recommendations, in so far as they relate to dust prevention, with slight modifications, in draft Regulations, which would supersede in part the Regulations for the Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery, made on 2nd January, 1913.‡

The proposed new Regulations include extensions of the requirement as to exhaust ventilation; more effective measures for cleaning potters' shops, including the provision of impervious floors, and shelves or other accommodation for moulds; and extension of the requirements as to overalls and head coverings, cloakroom and messroom accommodation and lavatories.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, S.W.1. Any objections against the draft Regulations by or on behalf of any person affected must be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, within 30 days from the date of the notice (4th November, 1930). Every such objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for.

* See the August, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE, page 314.
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net. A review of this Report appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 320.
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 2.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1929, Vol. XVIII. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

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

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.—Twentieth Report of the Development Commissioners, being for the year ended the 31st March, 1930. (H.C. 157; price 3s. 6d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference at its Fourteenth Session, 10th June—28th June, 1930. (Cmd. 3693; price 1s.) (See page 404.)

MINING.—(i) Report of the British Coal Delegation to Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 13th to 25th September, 1930. Mines Department. (Cmd. 3702; price 9d.) (ii) List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1929. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 5s. 6d.) (iii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., in the quarter ended June 30th, 1930. Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (iv) Coal Mines Act, 1930. The Central (Coal Mines) Scheme, 1930. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) Also the district schemes for the undermentioned districts (S.O. publications; price 3d. each, except where another price is stated):—Bristol (2d.), Cannock Chase, Cumberland, Durham, Forest of Dean, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland (Amalgamated) district (4d.), Northumberland, Shropshire, Somerset, South Wales (4d.), North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire (exclusive of Cannock Chase) and Worcestershire, North Wales, and Warwickshire.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit. (U.I. Code 8B, formerly U.I. 440.) Pamphlet 9/1930. September, 1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1928. (New Annual Series, No. 8.) Text. (S.O. publication; price 5s.)

WORKING HOURS.—Working Hours. Legislation in Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Luxembourg, and Spain, and proposed legislation in Germany and Italy. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3647; price 3s.) (See page 404.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Railway Material: The British (Guest, Keen & Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Devonport: New Offices, Dockyard:** Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth.—**Police Quarters, Ernesettle:** J. W. Spencer, Plymouth.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Apparatus, W/T: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., Croydon.—**Barrels, Steel:** The Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—**Beans, Haricot:** Wheatshaf Mills, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bedplates and Steel Castings, Main-Engine:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Boots, Half and Shoes, Black Leather:** Owen Smith, Raunds.—**Bottles, Air, H.P.:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Cable, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cables Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Calico:** The Eccles Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Caps, Blue Cloth, with Peaks:** Zeffert & Son, Portsmouth.—**Cases, Explosive:** Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Castings, Stern:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Cloth, Blue:** W. E. Yates, Ltd., Leeds; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe.—**Clothing, Oilskin:** M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Column, Liquefaction, for Oxygen Plant:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London.—**Columns, Main-Engine:** Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Coolers, Motor:** Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich; Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Copper, Brass and Bronze—Sheets, Bars, etc.:** Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Oakamoor and Widnes; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London and Birmingham; Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Wm. Roberts & Co., "Garston", (1928), Ltd., Liverpool; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.

Crane, Electric Travelling: Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend.—**Crankshafts:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cutters, Motor, Machinery for:** Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—**Doors, Condenser, Cast-Steel:** Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Drawers, Cellular:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drill, Satin:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Todmorden; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Fenders, Hazel-Rod:** T. Black & Sons (Greenock), Ltd., Greenock.—**Flannel:** John Jones, Pentre-court; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; Robt. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Flour:** Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., W. Vernon & Sons, Branch, Liverpool.—**Generating Sets, Electric:** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Glass, Table:** Robinson, Son & Co., Warrington; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Stuart & Sons, Ltd., Wordsley; John Walsh Walsh, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Webb & Corbet, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Hoists, Ammunition:** Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lathe, 42-in. Break:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—**Lathe, 24-in. Break:** Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Lathes, Motor-driven:** T. S. Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Heckmondwike.—**Lathes, Capstan:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lockers, Kit, Steel:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machine, Testing:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—**Motors, A.C. and D.C.:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—**Oil, Compound:** Shell-Mex. Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil, Mineral, Heavy Filtered:** James Amott & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.—**Oil, Mineral Lubricating:** Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., London, S.W.; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—**Peas, Marrowfat:** Willer & Riley (1910), Ltd., Boston; C. Sharpe & Co., Ltd., Sleaford.—**Plant, Purifying:** Alfa Laval Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Plant, Tipping and Hoisting:** Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Plate, Electro:** Barker Bros., Silversmiths, Ltd., Birmingham; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—**Plates, Steel:** Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Plates, Chequered Steel:** The British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Consett Iron Co., Consett; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—**Propellers:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Rees Roturto Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Reservoirs, Firing:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Rolls, Bending and Straightening:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, Renfrewshire.—**Screws:** Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws and Nuts:** Plessey & Co., Ltd., Ilford; Meek & Pond, Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. V. Ehrhardt & Hereward, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Serge, Blue:** The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe; Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—**Shirts, Soft, White:** John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Slabs, and Sheets, Zinc:** London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Shorts, Cotton Fabric:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Soap, Hard:** Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., London, S.E.; John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—**Soap, Soft:** Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Socks, Blue Cashmere:** Herbert L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Socks, Thin:** J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe.—**Stockings, Thin:** R. N. Anderson & Co., Londonderry.—**Suet:** Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Suits, Blue Overall:** J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Tanks, etc.:** John Thompson (Dudley), Ltd., Dudley.—**Ties, Black Silk:** Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tins, Metal-Polish:** Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—**Tools for Gun Mountings:** Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.; T. Smith & Sons of Saltley, Ltd., Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Westminister, S.W.; H. Williams & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Towels:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton; W. T. Taylor & Co., Ltd., Horwich.—**Tubes, Brass and Copper:** Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Oakamoor and Widnes; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tubes, Condenser:** Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester; Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Valves, W/T:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith.—**Vests, Cellular:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Vests, Summer and Winter:** I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Webbing, Silk:** Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cheadle.—**Windlasses:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Bearings: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—**Blankets, Saddle:** T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Bodies for Motor Vehicles:** C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Vulcan Motor & Eng. Co., Ltd., Southport; Gloster Coach & Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Port Dundas.—**Bread-making Plant:** Baker, Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Brooms, Soft, Heads:** C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Cabs for Motor Vehicles:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Cases, Mattress:** R. B. Sadler & Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch.—**Cloth, Blue:** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. D. Johnstone, Ltd., Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Cloth, D.M., W.P.:** J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; A. W. Hainsworth &

Sons, Ltd., Farsley; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—**Cloth, Lasting**: W. H. Foster, Ltd., Bradford.—**Cloth, Scarlet**: J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud.—**Cloth, Tweed**: J. J. & C. Peate, Ltd., Guiseley; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; Wilcock & J. Rhodes, Ltd., Birstall.—**Clothing, Made-up (Jackets, Trousers, Pantaloon, Coats, etc.)**: L. Silberston, London, E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Wallis & Linnell, Ltd., Kettering; J. Hunter & Sons (Liverpool) Ltd., Liverpool; J. Peck & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Conductors, Copper**: W. T. Henley's Tel. Wks. Co., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Cord, Bedford**: Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Covering Steam Pipes**: Bell's Asbestos & Eng. Supplies, Ltd., Slough.—**Dowlas, Tan**: Boase Spinning Co. (1920) Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Electric Light Fittings, etc.**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, Transmission**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Gabardine, Drab, W.P.**: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—**Gun Billets**: John Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Iron, Pig**: United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington Iron & Steel Branch), Workington.—**Lockers, Metal**: Waddells (Stratford Steel Equipment) Ltd., London, E.—**Manhole Covers**: Carron Co., Falkirk.—**Milling Machines**: W. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.—**Mortising Machines**: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Barge**: Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., Selby.—**Motor Cars, 6-wheeled**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Netting, Mosquito**: Flersheim & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Pipes, Hose, Canvas**: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Sashes, Silk and Worsted**: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Serge, Blue**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Serge, Hospital**: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Serge, S.D.**: J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; P. Womersley & Son, Pudsey; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Son, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—**Serge, White Lining**: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—**Sheets, Barrack and M.S.**: Ashton Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hyde; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Shirting, Angola**: W. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; J. Smith (Milnrow) Ltd., Milnrow; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Shirts, Angola, Blue**: McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Silk Cloth**: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Steel, Medium Tensile**: United Strip & Barmills, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel, Mild Sheets**: Smith & McLean, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Roof and Sliding Doors**: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Round**: English Steel Corp. Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tartan, Highland**: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles.—**Tents, Marquee and Store**: T. Briggs (London) Ltd., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin & Co., London, E.; Adam & Lane & Neve, Ltd., London, E.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tin Ingot**: Lewis Lazarus & Sons, London, E.C.—**Tubes and Fittings**: Mucklow Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves, W.T.**: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Vehicles, Petrol-driven**: W. & G. du Cros, London, W.; Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Wagons, Railway, Goods**: Rolling Stock Co., Ltd., Darlington; Capt. R. G. Davison, Ellesmere Port.—**Wallplug Sets**: Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Windows, Steel**: Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., Braintree.—**Wire, Electric**: W. T. Henley's Tel. Wks. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Zinc, Ingot**: British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services**: Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, Extensions to Radiological Laboratory, Hilsa, R.A.O. Depot re-roofing Sheds: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Colchester, Harwich and Landguard, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Woolwich Area, Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. York, Infantry Barracks, Erection of Cookhouse and Dining-Room Block: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Aldershot, Blenheim Barracks, Erection of 2 Barrack Blocks: W. Laughton, Bedford. Blackdown, Deepcut, Pirbright and Woking, Periodical Services: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Woolwich, Alterations, etc., to Military Families' Hospital: G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone. Caterham, Erection of Gymnasium. Blackdown, Married Soldiers' Quarters and Vehicle Shed: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe) Ltd., London, W. Portsmouth, Artificers' Work: Curtis & Hankins, Ltd., Drayton, Hants. Dover, Periodical Painting Services. Shorncliffe, Central Messing Store for N.A.A.F.I.: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover) Ltd., Dover. Northampton, Term Contract: A. & L. Chowns Ltd., Northampton. Weedon and Northampton, Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott & Sons, Ltd., Bradford. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks Construction of Roadway: L. Terry & Co., Ltd., West Malling. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Repairs to Single Officers' Quarters: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., Woolwich. Feltham, R.A.S.C. M.T. Depot, External and Internal Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Edinburgh, Piershill Barracks, Miniature Artillery Range: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Devonport, Erection of Pavilion at The Brickfields: Pearn Bros., Ltd., Plymouth. Bovington Camp, Alterations and Additions to Bath House Block: G. Riches, Fareham. Tidworth, Lucknow Barracks, Enlargement of Recreation Establishment: A. E. Lailey, Ltd., Salisbury. Tidworth, Waterproofing of Damp Walls: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Bulford, Cambrai Lines, Alterations and Additions to Married Soldiers' Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Didcot, Rendering External Walls: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Bristol, Horfield Barracks, Alterations and additions to Barrack Rooms, Cookhouses, etc.: Hayward &

Wooster, Bath. Larkhill, Reconditioning Barrack Huts: James & Crockerell, Durrington. Catterick Camp, Marne, Somme and Arras Lines, etc., Periodical Services: T. Metcalfe & Sons, Darlington. Catterick Camp, Aisne and Ypres Lines, Periodical Services: W. T. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees. Leicester, Glen Parva Barracks, Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Fort George, Inverness-shire, Erection of Drill Shed: Speirs, Ltd., Glasgow.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Conversion**: Vickers (Aviation), Limited, Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning**: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Aircraft, Repairs**: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Repairs and Spares, etc.**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Airscrews**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Airscrews and Airscrew Blades**: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Bomb Boxes**: D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Aeroplane Shed, Removal: London & Water Steel Construction Co., London, E.C. Air Compressors (Various Stations): Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich. Officers' Married Quarters (Aldergrove): H. Laverty & Sons (Belfast), Ltd., Belfast.—**Cable, Electric**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cabs and Bodies for Morris 6-Wheelers**: Bonalack & Sons, London, E.—**Engines, Aircraft, Crankcases**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Details for**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Hubs**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs and Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Test**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Tools**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Ethylene Glycol**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fabric, Linen**: Doagh Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dunganon.—**Fire Extinguishers**: Essex Fire Extinguisher Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gas Starter Spares**: Gillett, Stephen & Co., Bookham.—**Generating Sets**: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Gun-Control Handles**: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Hose, Canvas**: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Indicator, Turn**: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Lamps, Identification**: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Masks, Microphone**: Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Morris Saloon Cars**: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—**Radiators and Cases**: Serek Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rags, Old Cotton**: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Receivers**: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Salvage Crane**: Ransomes & Rapiers, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Serge, Blue-Grey**: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Sounders, Relaying**: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—**Sparkplug Plugs**: K.L.G. Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Suits, Combination, Blue Drill**: J. E. Hoyle & Co., Hebdon Bridge.—**Syntonsers**: Muirhead & Co., Ltd., Beckenham.—**Tyres and Tubes, M.T.**: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham.—**Voltmeters**: E. Turner, High Wycombe.—**Wheels and Covers, Aero**: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Cement Tiles: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Automatic Telephone Exchanges**: International Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Axlebox Boring Machine**: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bayer "205"**: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Beams**: R. A. Skelton & Co., London, E.C.—**Bicycle Discs**: Burnham & Co., London, S.E.—**Blankets**: Wormalds & Walker, Dewsbury.—**Boilers**: R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Bolts and Nuts**: T. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cables**: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Smith & Co., Manchester.—**Cement**: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper**: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Crans**: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Door and Window Fittings**: N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Dredger**: Priestman Bros., Ltd., Hull.—**Drill**: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drop Hammers**: Brett's Patent Lifter Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Drugs**: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Capstans**: S. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Reddish.—**Extracts for Tinctures**: Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin.—**Fire box Tubeplates**: R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Fuselage**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Galvanised Sheets**: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Wirral, Cheshire.—**Ink**: H. C. Stephens, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron Fencing**: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Iron Preservative**: Robert Bowran & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Meters**: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester; Tylors (Water & Sanitary), Ltd., London, N.—**Oil**:

Anglo American Oil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Anglo Persian Oil Co. (Kenya), Ltd., London, E.C.; The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paint**: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paper**: The North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ballyclare, county Antrim; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.—**Patent Fuel**: British Briquettes, Ltd., Cardiff; Wm. Smith & Co., London, E.C.—**Petroleum Asphalt Plant**: A. F. Craig & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—**Pipes**: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Poles**: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Rail Joints**: British Power Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Refrigerating Plant**: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Rice Bags**: G. C. Taylor & Son, Dundee.—**Road Roller**: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rods**: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Spares for Chassis**: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Spares for Dredger**: Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—**Spraxem**: The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stationery**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Car**: Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Pile Hammer**: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork**: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Surgical Instruments**: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switchboard Materials**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Switchgear**: Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan Vickers E.E. Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tee Boxes**: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Telephone Instruments**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Tents**: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tiles**: Henry Richards Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—**Timber**: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tin**: Capper, Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.—**Tools**: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Train-lighting Spares**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tyres**: Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Varnish**: R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.—**Web Equipment**: Barrow Heppburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Weighbridge**: H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire**: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wireless Equipment**: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: The Crusader Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Cloth, Bookbinding**: Ritchie and Eason, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cloth, Tracing**: Morley Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Eccles, Lancs; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cord**: Forth and Clyde Roperie Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Envelopes**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton; Pirie Appleton & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Ferro-Prussiate Paper**: E. N. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Colchester.—**Paper (of various descriptions)**: Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix; Elliott & Sons, Ltd., Barnet; Thos. Illingworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Wm. Joynton & Son, St. Mary Cray; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Keighley and Ightham, Kent.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Calendars for H.M. Prison, Leeds: Fredk. Duffield & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. 250,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. 500,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Letchworth. 250,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead. 250,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": Harrison & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. 250,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs. 1,500,000 Covers, "Driver's Licence": Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Rotaprint Accessories**: Kayes Rotaprint Agency, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Rotary Press Equipment**: Meech Electric Drives, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Manufacturing Co. (1929) Ltd., London, S.E. and Croydon; H. White & Co., Great Yarmouth.—**Apparatus, Wireless**: English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Arms, Wood**: Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Neil Small & Sons, Ayr.—**Boxes, Coin-collecting**: Hall Telephone Accessories (1928) Ltd., London, N.W.—**Cable, Various**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middx.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Canvas, Flax**: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920) Ltd., Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Leven; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Caps, Lamp**: B. W. Johnson, Nailsworth, Glos.—**Cells, Secondary and Parts**: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; Pilkington Bros. Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—**Charging Panels**: Power Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Charging Sets**: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Clocks**: Prescott Clock & Mechanism Co.,

Prescot, Lancs.—**Cloth, etc., for Uniform Clothing**: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; John Halliday & Co., Ecclehill and Leeds; James Harper & Sons, Leeds, Bradford and Halifax; Joseph Hoyle & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield and Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; Joseph Smith & Co., Halifax; J. Watkinson & Son, Ltd., Huddersfield; Peter Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—**Coils, Loading**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Cords for Telephones**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Jameson & Son, Ltd., Corbridge-on-Tyne; George Jennings, Parkstone, Dorset; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal) Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—**Fire Extinguishers**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Galvanometers**: Walter's Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Insulators**: Bullers, Ltd., Hanley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., Hanley; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; T. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Hanley.—**Labels**: Associated Ivoryine & Metal Products, Ltd., Twickenham.—**Labour Services in connection with Poles and Timber**: Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; A. Bruce & Co., Grays and Leven; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon., and Southampton; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., Grangemouth and London, S.E.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port and Staddlethorpe.—**Ladders, Various**: Alfred Beer & Son, Bristol.—**Lead Pipes**: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.—**Lead Sheet**: Locke Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne and London.—**Meters, Ampere-Hour**: Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles and Parts**: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham; Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Motor Vehicles and Parts**: Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford; Powell & Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paint**: Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen.—**Repair of Joiners' Tents**: John Smith & Co. (London, E.) Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—**Solder**: Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Staples, Insulated**: Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Tarpaulins**: Adam & Lane & Neeve, Ltd., London, E.—**Thread**: Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922) Ltd., Dundee and Leeds; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Victualing**: Andrew Lusk & Co., London, E.C.—**Wire, Copper**: Frederick Smith & Co., Salford.—**Wire, G.I.**: William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop.

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Green: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Sub-Contractors for Hither Green: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Liverpool—Extension No. 2; Liverpool—Extension No. 3; Leeds; Aberdeen: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Bristol; Birmingham: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry.

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STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Wholesale Prices.							
Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices	1st Qr. 99.9	101.4	88.6	85.7	84.6	83.6	76.9
Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	2nd " 98.6	95.8	87.3	84.9	86.1	82.2	73.4
	3rd " 99.3	93.9	90.2	85.3	85.8	82.1	70.7
	4th " 102.4	92.0	90.4	84.9	83.1	80.7	...
Cost of Living.							
Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living	1st Qr. 177.3	178.5	172.2	171.0	165.3	165.2	162.2
Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	2nd " 170.5	173.0	168.0	164.2	164.5	160.8	155.0
	3rd " 172.0	173.8	171.3	165.2	165.2	163.3	156.5
	4th " 179.7	176.2	177.5	168.5	167.2	166.5	...
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr. 101.4	102.1	98.5	97.8	94.5	94.5	92.7
	2nd " 97.5	98.9	96.1	93.9	94.1	91.9	88.6
	3rd " 98.3	99.4	97.9	94.5	94.5	93.4	89.5
	4th " 102.7	100.7	101.5	96.3	95.6	95.2	...
Export Values of British Manufactures.							
Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 148.2	165.7	152.7	134.3	147.2	145.1	128.4
	2nd " 153.2	147.0	122.8	136.7	139.4	138.9	110.3
	3rd " 159.2	149.9	135.2	141.3	144.6	142.2	104.8
	4th " 158.4	154.0	128.7	151.6	147.7	143.5	...
Value at 1924 Prices, Million £	1st Qr. 149.6	168.4	166.4	155.7	169.2	170.6	155.7
	2nd " 154.5	144.5	130.3	155.5	161.5	165.4	135.3
	3rd " 156.9	152.3	146.5	161.1	165.4	170.5	128.6
	4th " 157.8	162.9	139.8	173.8	171.6	169.9	...
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr. 99.1	98.4	91.7	86.3	87.0	85.1	82.4
	2nd " 99.1	101.7	94.2	87.9	86.3	84.0	81.5
	3rd " 101.4	98.4	92.3	87.7	87.4	85.7	81.5
	4th " 100.3	94.5	92.1	87.2	86.1	84.5	...
Shipping Freight Rates.							
Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr. 105.3	95.5	78.6	103.6	94.2	93.6	63.6
	2nd " 101.6	82.4	77.8	95.1	82.4	85.1	61.7
	3rd " 94.0	77.6	97.7	86.9	85.6	83.4	66.2
	4th " 98.6	87.3	138.0	92.5	96.2	75.0	...
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 110.0	112.0	113.7	114.9	115.9	117.9	120.0
	2nd " 110.5	112.5	114.1	115.2	116.1	118.2	121.2
	3rd " 110.9	113.0	114.4	115.4	116.9	118.7	121.7
	4th " 111.5	113.4	114.7	115.7	117.5	119.2	...
Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (excluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 93.6	95.6	98.0	98.4	100.1	100.3	100.2
	2nd " 96.2	96.1	88.9	100.8	100.5	102.7	98.7
	3rd " 95.3	95.1	84.6	100.6	98.7	103.0	96.9
	4th " 95.5	97.1	90.5	100.3	100.9	102.3	...
Persons on Live Register in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands.	1st Qr. 11.8	12.4	11.4	12.6	11.5	13.5	15.4
	2nd " 10.3	12.2	13.9	10.3	11.2	11.3	17.6
	3rd " 11.1	12.9	15.8	10.5	12.9	11.5	20.4
	4th " 12.0	12.0	14.9	11.1	13.6	12.8	...
Males	1st Qr. 9.1	9.8	9.3	10.3	9.6	11.0	11.7
	2nd " 8.0	9.9	10.8	8.6	9.3	9.2	13.0
	3rd " 8.8	10.5	12.3	8.7	10.5	9.2	15.0
	4th " 9.5	10.0	12.0	9.2	11.0	10.2	...
Females	1st Qr. 2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	3.7
	2nd " 2.3	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	4.6
	3rd " 2.4	2.5	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.3	5.4
	4th " 2.5	2.0	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	...
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females)	1st Qr. Figures not available.		9.0	7.5	8.4	8.8	11.8
	2nd " 9.6		7.4	9.2	8.7	14.1	...
	3rd " 10.1		8.3	10.3	10.1	...	...
	4th " 2.2		2.9	2.7	2.7	3.6	...
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females)	1st Qr. Figures not available.		4.9	2.8	2.5	5.0	...
	2nd " 6.3		3.1	3.7	2.8	6.3	...
	3rd " 4.8		2.8	3.2	2.7	...	...
	4th " 101		101	100	100	99	...
Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100)	1st Qr. 99	101	101	102	100	100	99
	2nd " 100	102	101	101	100	100	99
	3rd " 101	101	101	101	100	99	99
	4th " 101	101	101	100	100	99	...
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number	1st Qr. 100		Figures not available.	106.8	109.3	110.6	110.9
	2nd " 100		106.8	109.3	110.6	112.0	103.4
	3rd " 100		106.8	109.3	110.6	110.7	...
	4th " 100		106.8	109.3	110.6	114.0	...
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	1,999
	2nd " 1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,563	1,805
	3rd " 1,962	1,892	1,222	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,745
	4th " 2,055	2,016	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,023	...
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 101.4	100.5	102.3	105.8	101.1	100.3	99.4
	2nd " 98.9	93.7	72.4	102.3	92.8	97.6	89.8
	3rd " 97.6	94.1	60.8	108.4	93.4	97.2	86.8
	4th " 102.2	100.2	86.4	102.0	97.2	100.6	...
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr. 1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,200
	2nd " 1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,499
	3rd " 2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,863	1,838
	4th " 1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,347	...
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 74.9	77.7	78.5	74.2	73.3	73.3	69.9
	2nd " 102.3	100.0	80.5	92.9	90.5	87.7	87.4
	3rd " 134.4	131.1	115.6	128.4	117.0	114.3	107.1
	4th " 88.4	86.6	80.6	81.2	79.0	78.5	...
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr. 112.4	115.4	108.2	122.0	124.9	128.6	130.8
	2nd " 113.0	116.1	114.2	121.7	125.4	127.8	129.0
	3rd " 126.2	131.1	133.7	139.0	146.3	149.3	...
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr. 93.3	98.6	103.3	104.2	109.7	108.4	112.5
	2nd " 98.1	100.7	94.4	106.5	108.9	112.2	114.2
	3rd " 98.6	101.3	99.7	106.1	109.4	111.5	112.5
	4th " 110.1	114.3	116.6	121.3	127.7	130.3	...
British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr. 194.7	208.7	189.6	170.5	181.9	181.2	164.1
	2nd " 196.5	184.0	148.6	171.9	173.3	177.6	140.7
	3rd " 201.9	186.6	157.7	176.2	179.7	184.7	136.3
	4th " 207.8	194.1	157.1	190.6	188.6	186.1	...
Value at 1924 prices, Million £	1st Qr. 195.7	211.2	20				

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	3½
	2nd "	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	3½
	3rd "	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	3½
	4th "	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	3½
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	15.4	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.0
	2nd "	15.6	15.6	14.0	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.3
	3rd "	15.0	14.6	13.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.2
	4th "	16.1	15.6	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	99.2	103.4	98.1	98.3	100.6	100.9	96.7
	2nd "	100.3	100.5	90.1	98.8	100.5	98.0	92.4
	3rd "	96.8	94.3	86.6	94.6	94.3	94.4	85.2
	4th "	103.7	100.2	95.1	101.4	100.1	99.4	...
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	23.8	21.9	22.3	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6
	2nd "	21.9	19.3	7.3	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3
	3rd "	21.3	18.7	1.2	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8
	4th "	22.0	21.2	11.1	20.9	20.4	22.2	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	106.7	98.6	100.0	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7
	2nd "	98.5	86.5	32.7	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8
	3rd "	95.7	84.0	5.4	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4
	4th "	98.9	95.0	49.9	93.7	91.8	99.8	...
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0
	2nd "	5.1	4.2	1.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5
	3rd "	5.2	3.9	...	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4
	4th "	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.9	85.0	85.6	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4
	2nd "	100.1	82.7	37.5	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8
	3rd "	101.6	75.4	0.1	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8
	4th "	96.4	86.6	10.5	78.9	84.6	104.7	...
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	3.1	10.1	9.7	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5
	2nd "	3.3	17.5	8.9	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8
	3rd "	7.5	20.4	8.8	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9
	4th "	9.1	15.6	...	18.2	23.2	14.8	...
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	759.6	647.4	709.4	835.7	728.0	799.8	791.2
	2nd "	724.2	611.5	247.1	827.3	701.9	827.8	662.7
	3rd "	621.9	569.2	60.0	702.4	677.9	802.0	551.1
	4th "	634.6	637.7	170.3	667.5	733.9	788.7	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	111.2	94.7	103.8	122.3	106.5	117.0	115.8
	2nd "	106.0	89.5	36.2	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.0
	3rd "	91.0	83.3	8.8	102.8	99.2	117.4	80.6
	4th "	92.9	93.3	24.9	97.7	107.4	115.4	...
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	639.3	574.8	534.7	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.9
	2nd "	625.7	551.6	223.2	683.8	572.8	641.3	599.1
	3rd "	591.2	462.0	14.7	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.6
	4th "	583.4	490.4	41.3	577.1	542.8	654.4	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.0	94.4	87.8	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.3
	2nd "	102.8	90.6	36.7	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.4
	3rd "	97.1	75.9	2.4	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.7
	4th "	95.8	80.5	6.8	94.8	89.1	107.5	...
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.2	22.8	20.8	17.5	19.5	18.8	22.9
	2nd "	17.7	24.3	45.3	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1
	3rd "	22.3	26.5	57.3	17.6	23.2	18.6	35.5
	4th "	23.9	24.0	47.0	20.7	21.2	20.5	...
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.6	13.3	12.1	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7
	2nd "	14.9	12.4	15.5	9.9	9.5	9.1	15.1
	3rd "	14.8	12.4	17.7	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4
	4th "	14.5	11.8	17.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	...
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	103.4	85.2	88.0	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4
	2nd "	110.4	68.7	92.5	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0
	3rd "	96.0	78.9	86.6	131.1	84.1	107.6	109.4
	4th "	90.1	86.9	101.3	109.0	98.1	111.1	...
Electrical Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7
	2nd "	5.4	5.6	9.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2
	3rd "	5.0	5.5	8.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1
	4th "	5.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	...
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.47	1.17	0.84	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61
	2nd "	1.52	1.09	0.84	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39
	3rd "	1.47	1.01	0.77	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12
	4th "	1.30	0.89	0.76	1.58	1.24	1.56	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	102.4	81.0	58.6	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2
	2nd "	105.4	76.0	58.5	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7
	3rd "	102.0	70.1	53.8	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6
	4th "	90.1	61.5	52.8	109.8	86.4	108.4	...
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels commenced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	227.8	202.4	193.1	579.8	341.8	362.4	425.6
	2nd "	375.2	189.8	168.5	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5
	3rd "	252.7	260.6	68.3	370.1	244.6	350.1	160.7
	4th "	194.6	161.0	152.4	377.5	431.8	499.0	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	86.7	77.1	73.5	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5
	2nd "	142.9	72.3	64.2	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8
	3rd "	96.3	99.2	26.0	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2
	4th "	74.1	61.3	58.0	143.8	164.4	190.0	...
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering —Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28.1	29.3	34.3	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4
	2nd "	25.1	29.2	35.3	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1
	3rd "	25.9	33.1	40.4	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9
	4th "	28.3	35.3	41.9	19.0	28.8	21.0	...
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, million lbs.	1st Qr.	122.7	155.8	147.8	160.2	137.7	134.6	118.7
	2nd "	106.4	134.7	106.2	134.5	124.6	129.7	90.8
	3rd "	95.7	113.0	94.1	121.8	105.6	98.3	65.8
	4th "	146.7	152.9	179.1	124.9	133.4	135.5	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	104	132	125	135	117	114	101
	2nd "	90	114	90	114	105	110	77
	3rd "	82	96	80	103	89	83	56
	4th "	124	129	109	106	113	113	...
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15.8	6.6	9.1	8.6	9.2	11.6	23.8
	2nd "	15.4	7.7	20.6	6.9	10.9	13.8	37.3
	3rd "	15.1	11.6	25.4	9.6	15.4	14.0	45.5
	4th "	8.9	6.8	17.4	11.1	12.3	13.3	...
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	100	Figures not available.	92.0	91.6	96.2	93.0	83.9
	2nd "	...	...	86.8	95.6	95.6	93.3	73.8
	3rd "	...	...	84.9	94.9	88.0	88.5	75.7
	4th "	...	...	89.2	96.7	91.6	90.6	...
Wool Textile Industry—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	7.1	13.1	10.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	21.2
	2nd "	5.1	17.9	18.6	9.2	9.3	12.0	22.8
	3rd "	7.5	17.7	20.7	9.0	15.6	15.2	26.5
	4th "	8.5	9.7	13.9	7.1	14.3	15.1	...
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, million £.	1st Qr.	15.9	16.0	20.1	16.6	15.9	15.7	18.8
	2nd "	15.1	17.9	16.9	17.2	17.2	22.1	20.2
	3rd "	13.6	16.0	15.9	14.7	17.1	16.4	17.2
	4th "	13.7	16.6	14.8	15.8	17.2	18.9	...
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	108.9	109.6	137.7	113.7	108.9	107.5	128.8
	2nd "	103.4	122.6	115.8	117.8	117.8	151.4	138.4
	3rd "	93.2	109.6	108.9	100.7	117.1	112.3	117.8
	4th "	93.8	113.7	101.4	108.2	117.8	129.5	...
Building—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	12.5	11.1	11.3	12.1	14.5	19.1	17.5
	2nd "	8.3	7.4	8.4	6.8	9.7	9.0	12.9
	3rd "	9.8	7.7	9.3	7.6	10.6	9.3	14.5
	4th "	10.9	11.0	12.4	13.4	14.2	15.2	...
Public Works Contracting—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.4	18.9	18.8	20.1	21.1	26.9	26.9
	2nd "	16.2	16.1	18.1	15.1	17.8	19.5	26.0
	3rd "	16.5	15.0	18.8	15.1	19.2	18.8	28.5
	4th "	18.6	17.9	21.7	19.0	23.2	23.8	...

* Coal shipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included.

† Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association.

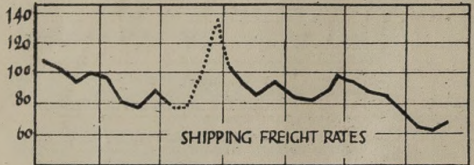
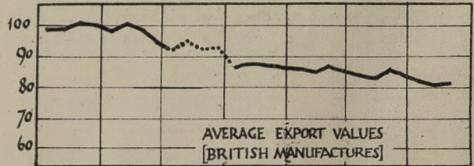
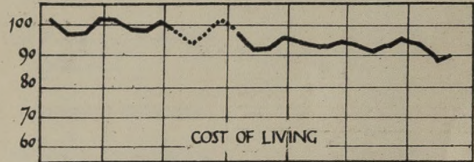
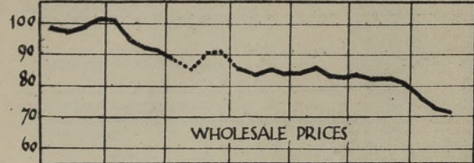
SUPPLEMENT TO THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE FOR NOVEMBER, 1930.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF THE ECONOMY, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

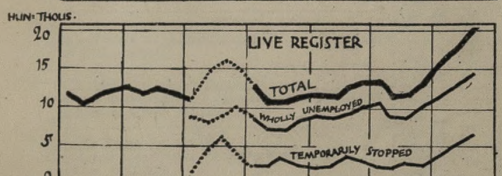
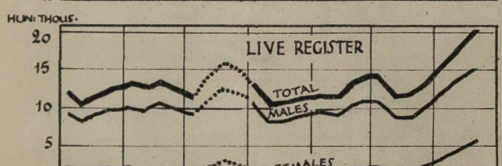
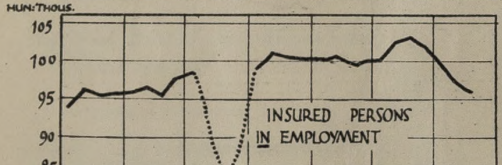
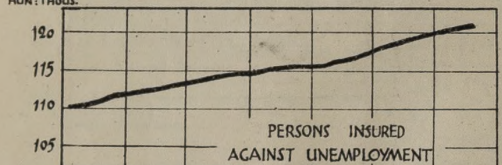
[EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100]

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

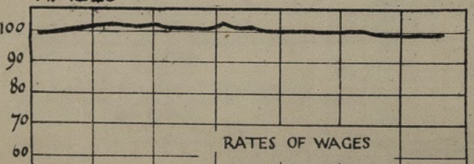
PRICES



EMPLOYMENT



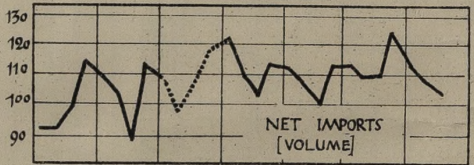
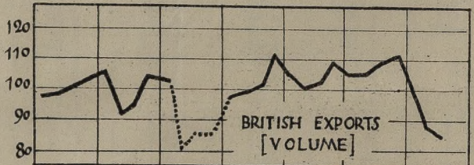
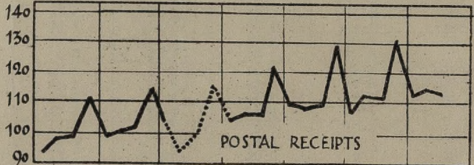
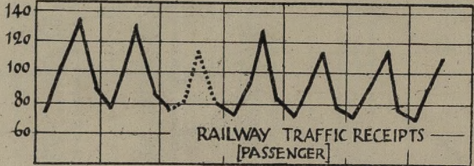
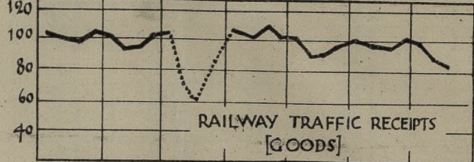
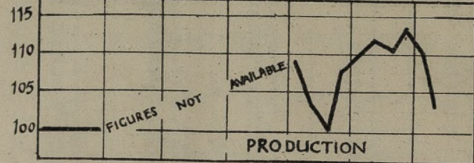
WAGES



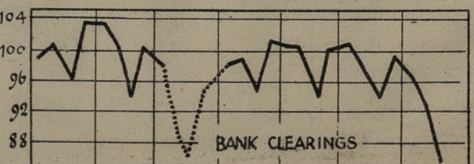
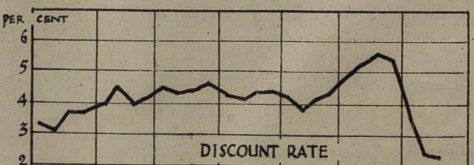
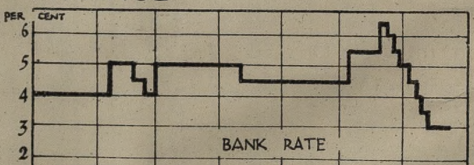
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1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



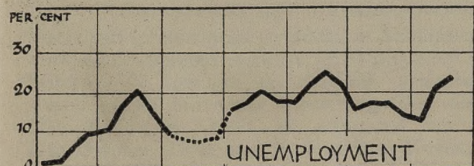
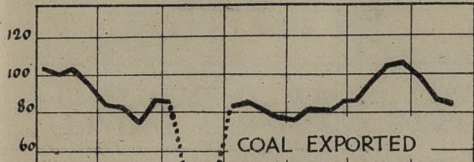
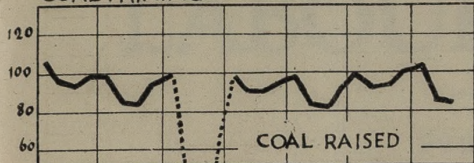
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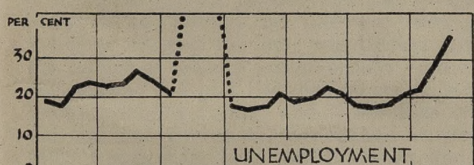
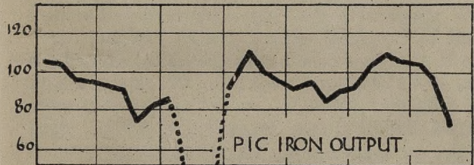
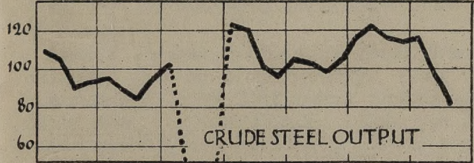
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

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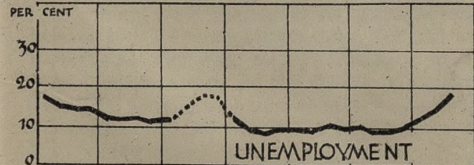
COAL MINING



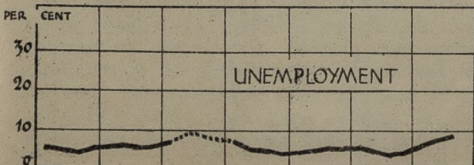
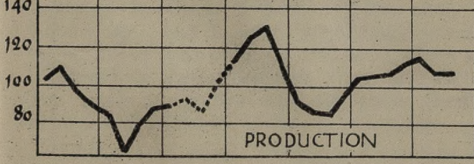
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



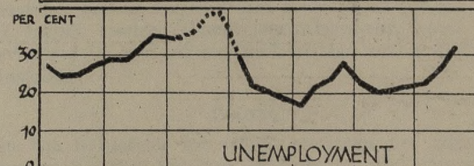
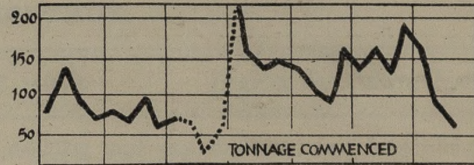
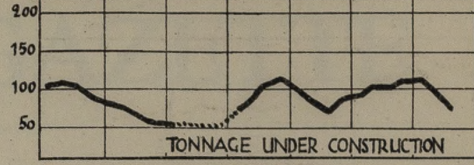
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



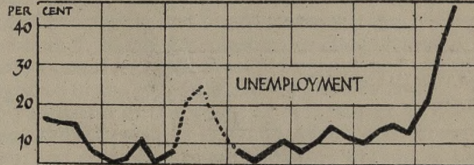
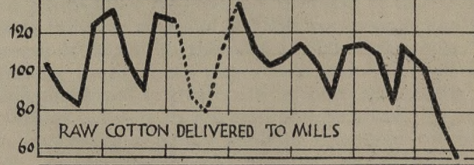
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

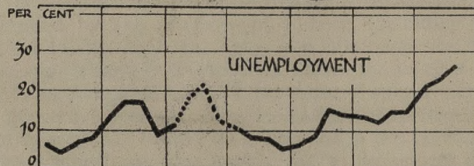
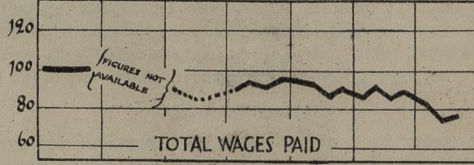
SHIPBUILDING



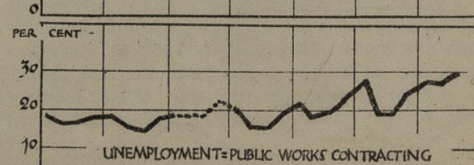
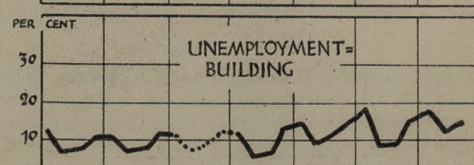
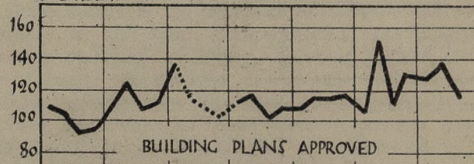
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930