

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in November. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 19·1 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 18·7 at 27th October, 1930, and 10·9 at 25th November, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 24th November, 1930, was 19·8, and for females 17·2. At 27th October, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19·4 and

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 24th November, 1930, there were approximately 9,501,200 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 32,000 less than a month before, and 718,200 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 24th November, 1930, there were 1,659,867 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 108,772 more than a month before and 712,050 more than a year before. The total on 24th November, 1930, included 1,214,464 men, 48,562 boys, 357,469 women, and 39,372 girls. It was made up approximately of 1,156,830 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contribution condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 419,670 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 83,370 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,515,950, included 256,304 men, 6,149 boys, 45,672 women, and 2,976 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 24th November, 1930, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 342,578 men, 10,688 boys, 158,015 women, and 10,024 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 521,305 was 60,309 less than a month before, but 260,430 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.—At 24th November, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 102,434 men, 271 boys, 2,556 women, and 27 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 105,288 was 496 more than a month before, and 28,522 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.—
There was a further seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone manufacture, in the clothing trades, and in shipping service. Unemployment also increased in the mining industries (other than coal mining) in the pottery, glass, iron and steel (other than pig iron), engineering,

shipbuilding and ship repairing, and boot and shoe industries, and in the silk and artificial silk, linen, lace and carpet trades. There was, however, some improvement in coal mining and in the cotton and jute 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 November resulted in a decrease of £4,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 102,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £2,250 in those of 47,000 workpeople.

Among those whose wages were reduced were workpeople employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, the reduction amounting generally to about 1 per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople affected by reductions included iron miners and blast furnace workers in Cumberland and in North Lincolnshire, certain classes of wool textile operatives in the West of England, and workpeople employed in the general waste reclamation trade. There were increases in the wages of coal miners in Warwickshire, tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and commercial road transport workers at certain towns in Lancashire.

During the eleven completed months of 1930 there have been total net increases of £56,800 per week in the wages of 740,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £115,600 per week in those of 1,100,000 workpeople.

#### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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 55 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. a month ago, and 67 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 41, 44 and 59. The fall in the percentages since a month ago was largely due to reductions in the average prices of butter, bread and flour.

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 November was 27. In addition, 14 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 8,800, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during November was about 64,000 working days.

#### ROYAL COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on 9th December the composition of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The Commission is constituted as follows:—

His Honour Judge Holman Gregory, K.C. (Chairman).
Councillor W. Asbury.
Professor Henry Clay, M.A., M.Com.
Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A., LL.D.
Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, O.B.E.

Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P., M.A. Mr. H. M. Trouncer, M.A., F.I.A.

Mr. H. C. Emmerson, of the Ministry of Labour, has been appointed as Secretary to the Commission, and Mr. H. R. Hodges, of the Ministry of Labour, as Assistant Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Commission are :-

"To inquire into the provisions and working of the Unemploy-ent Insurance Scheme, and to make recommendations with

(i) its future scope, the provisions which it should contain and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting; and

(ii) the arrangements which should be made outside the ne for the unemployed who are capable of and available

All communications relating to the work of the Commission should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W. 1.

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

INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1930,\* which received the Royal Assent on 1st August, authorised the Treasury during the "deficiency period" to advance money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Unemployment Fund up to a limit of £60,000,000. The "deficiency period" is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as the period between the passing of that Act and the date when the Treasury certify that the Unemployment Fund is solvent. Such certificate may not be given while any advances to the Fund are outstanding.

At the time when the No. 3 Act was passed, the debt of the Unemployment Fund was £44,680,000, and the live register 2,011,500. On 17th November, 1930, the debt was £55,200,000, and the live register 2,286,000. A half-yearly payment of interest was made on 30th September, 1930, amounting to about £1,070,000. Excluding interest, therefore, the debt has increased at an average weekly rate of about £630,000. The weekly expenditure at present exceeds income by about £700,000, and at this rate the present borrowing powers will be exhausted at the end of December. There will be a further half-yearly payment of interest due on 31st March, 1931, amounting to about £1,500,000.

It has therefore become necessary to increase the borrowing

It has therefore become necessary to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund, and a Bill† "to raise to £70,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be outstanding during the deficiency period" was introduced in the House of Commons on 4th December. At the date of going to press, this Bill had passed the House of Commons, without amendment, and was before the

House of Lords.

In a memorandum ‡ on the Financial Resolution (agreed to by the House of Commons on 4th December), which authorised the introduction of the Bill to raise the limit of borrowing powers, it is pointed out that no part of the increase in debt since 1st April 1930, is due to the payment of transitional benefit, i.e., benefit paid to claimants not possessing the normal contribution qualification (30 contributions in the last two years). The cost of transitional benefit is met by a grant from the Exchequer under Section 16 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

#### WORKS FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT: TRANSPORT AND ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENTS.

THE Minister of Transport stated in the House of Commons on 4th November that schemes for the development of transport and electricity supply, authorised under the present Government with a view to stimulating unemployment, represented a total expenditure of over £100 millions. This is the total estimated cost of the schemes, not the amount of Government assistance thereto, which varies

About half of this total represents schemes towards which grants are being made from the Road Fund; towards the remainder, grants are being made out of funds provided under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929,§ on the recommendation of the Development (Public Utility) Advisory Committee and the

\* 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the August, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE, page 280.
† House of Commons Bill No. 62. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† Cmd. 3727. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† 20 Geo. 5, ch. 7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net. A notice of this Act appeared in the August, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 274; see also the issues of this GAZETTE for April and for July, 1930, pages 125 and 242-3.

Unemployment Grants Committee. The total is composed approximately as follows:—improvement or reconstruction of classified roads and bridges, £50,000,000; improvement of unclassified roads, £6,000,000; docks and harbours, £10,000,000; Underground and Metropolitan Railways, over £11,000,000; man in railway companies, £10,000,000; canals, nearly £1,000,000; electricity, over

Further particulars of various works undertaken for the relief of unemployment will be found in a Report of the Unemployment Grants Committee, regarding their work to 30th August, 1930, which is about to be issued.

#### KING'S ROLL NATIONAL COUNCIL.

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the King's Roll National Council

The twenty-seventh meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held at the House of Commons on 19th November, 1930.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., having tendered his resignation of the Chairmanship of the Council on the ground that deafness rendered it very difficult for him effectively to carry out the work of Chairman, the Minister of Labour, at the desire of the Council, has appointed him to be President.

The Minister has appointed Field-Marshal The Right Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Chairman.

It was reported that the number of employers on the Roll was approximately 26,300, and they employed about 372,500 disabled ex-Service men.

Approximately 35,600 disabled ex-Service men were registered s unemployed, of whom nearly 15,000 required employment of a

The Council, after considering suggestions for stimulating the employment of very severely disabled ex-Service men at present unemployed, decided to call for further information from the Ministry of Labour, and to consider the matter again at their next meeting.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 25th November, 1930, the number of men in training was 14, and the number awaiting training 44. Since August, 1919, 100,709 men have terminated training.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR IUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND.

In consequence of the changes arising from Section 3 (1) of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, it has become necessary to make certain alterations in the constitution and organisation of the local Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment in Scotland, and a Circular,\* stating the modifications proposed, has been issued by the Scottish Education Department to the new Education Authorities.

The normal constitution of local Advisory Committees for Juvenile

Employment in future will be :-

A Chairman, appointed directly by the Minister of Labour; four representatives of the local Education Authority (or Authorities) concerned; four teachers nominated by the Educational Institute of Scotland (representative of primary, advanced division and secondary schools);

six employers' representatives; six workpeople's representatives; four other persons interested in questions relating to the employment and welfare of boys and girls.

Each Committee is to be attached to one or more Employment

Each Committee is to be attached to one or more Employment Exchanges: changes are to be made in the areas covered by certain of the Committees now superseded; while additional Committees, as need and opportunity arise, may be established in areas not already provided for, including, in appropriate cases, District Committees to operate in the smaller industrial districts.

The duties of the Committees will be: the advising of boys and girls between the school-leaving age and the age of 18 on the selection of a suitable career, the rendering of assistance to them in obtaining employment, and their supervision during the early stages of their industrial life, as may be found necessary. These activities will necessarily involve a close co-operation between the Education Authorities and the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment, and the Department confidently appeal for a continuation of the harmonious relations which have hitherto existed between the Committees on the one hand and the Education Authorities and their teachers on the other. The Education Authorities between the Committees on the one hand and the Education Authorities and their teachers on the other. The Education Authorities will furnish, for the confidential use of the Committees, particulars of the educational attainments of the school leavers, their medical history, and the head teacher's opinion of the child's aptitude for the work desired. It is suggested that the most effective way of advising children in regard to their future careers is by means of Conferences held in the schools during, or immediately after, school hours, when they may be interviewed individually with their parents in the presence of their teachers. Again, the Education Authorities are encouraged to facilitate the holding of meetings arranged by the Juvenile Advisory Committee, at which speakers of experience will address the children who are about to leave school upon the industries of which they have a special knowledge, and the importance of continued education.

\* Scottish Education Department: Circular 83. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

#### HOURS OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT BILL.

A BILL "to regulate the hours of work in industrial undertakings" was introduced in the House of Commons on 13th November.\* This Bill is based upon the Washington Hours Convention of 1919.†

The Bill is substantially identical, in its main provisions, with that introduced in the House of Commons on 16th April, 1930, a notice of which appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE (PROF. 163).

#### COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

PART IV. of the Coal Mines Act, 1930,‡ provides that the Board of Trade shall set up a National Industrial Board, with powers to investigate and report upon any dispute as to the terms of a proposed agreement for the regulation of wages or other conditions of colliery workers in any district where there has been a failure to settle the dispute in accordance with any arrangements in force in the district. in the district.

The Secretary for Mines announced, on 21st N vember, that the Coal Mines National Industrial Board, under Part IV. of the Coal Mines Act, had been constituted, with Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (president of the Industrial Court, and chairman of the Railways National Wages Board) as Chairman. The other members of the Board are as follows :-

Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bart., J.P.; Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bart.; Alderman F. Hayward, J.P.; Mr. A. B. Swales. Mr. James T. Browne; Mr. James Cadman, J.P.; Mr. C. A. Nelson, M.I.M.E.; Mr. Charles Irwin, J.P.; Mr. Samuel Hare, O.B.E., J.P., M.I.C.E.; Mr. B. Madew.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Richards; Mr. Ebenezer Edwards, M.P.; Mr. Arthur J. Cook; Mr. Peter Lee, J.P.; Mr. Joseph A. Hall; Mr. John H. Harrison.

The Joint Secretaries of the Board are Mr. W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E., and Mr. A. M. Clegg, M.B.E. (5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster,

#### COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The Home Secretary has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire and report whether, and, if so, subject to what conditions, if any, the schedule of Industrial Diseases to which section 43 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, applies can properly be extended to include (i) poisoning by turpentine; and (ii) papilloma occurring in workers liable to mule-spinner's cancer; and to advise on any other proposal for extending or modifying the schedule which may be referred to them.

The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Humphrey Rolleston. The Secretary is Mr. W. H. Coles (Home Office, London, S.W. 1).

#### COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed a Committee:—(i) to promote generally the cultivation of allotment gardens by unemployed persons or persons who are not in full-time employment, and to stimulate the formation of voluntary local committees or societies for the furtherance of that object; and (ii) to make arrangements for the provision of seeds, fertilisers, and equipment

for any such persons.

Sir William Waterlow, Bart., K.B.E., has been appointed Chairman of the Committee, and the Secretary is Mr. G. W. Giles, F.R.H.S., to whom all communications should be addressed at 40, Broadway,

#### EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR HOTEL AND RESTAURANT STAFF.

The Ministry of Labour has opened, at 1-3; Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 2, an Employment Exchange which will deal exclusively with the hotel and catering trades. Associated with the Exchange is an Advisory Committee, fully representative of employers and employees in the trade, with the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton as its Chairman. The Exchange will compile a central register of all available labour, including control and office staff, chefs, cooks, waiters, porters, valets, housekeepers, maids, etc. There are separate departments for men women and maids, etc. There are separate departments for men, women, and juveniles; and private rooms are available for the interview of those seeking situations, and for the use of employers who wish to conduct interviews on the premises. The Exchange is in constant touch with all other Exchanges both in London and in the country. No fees are charged either to employers or employees. The telephone number is Temple Bar 6622

\* House of Commons Bill No. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. † 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. See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 404. † 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for December, 1929 (page 439), and for August, 1930 (page 281).

#### CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1929.

The following particulars of agricultural and fishery co-operative societies in 1929 and previous years have been prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory Returns furnished annually to his Department. The particulars are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

The societies are dealt with in three main groups: (1) Requirement Societies, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (2) Produce Societies, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and (3) Service Societies, which supply members with some service connected with the industry of agriculture, e.g., threshing. Some societies deal both in requirements and in produce. Usually societies fall readily into one of the three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes three groups, but in exceptional cases, where a society undertakes the sale of produce and the supply of requirements to an equal extent, the decision which places it in one category or another is necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

#### I.—REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914–1929:—

Year.	Number of Societies. Member-ship. Sales		Sales.*	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.†	Wages.;
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	274 301 329 410 495 562 667 664 588 548 506 478 438 421 395 374	29,603 33,421 38,253 54,367 76,819 93,724 115,553 115,891 112,176 96,892 95,115 93,261 90,205 87,217 85,484	1,816,155 2,653,100 3,616,197 4,323,532 4,572,618 8,959,838 13,260,251 10,556,552 8,695,369 8,751,210 8,955,056 7,968,427 8,091,200 8,717,550 8,482,476	£ 26,839 55,257 71,148 75,821 51,001 64,751 2,950 21,935 65,126 23,355 56,903 117,123 133,734 111,167	£ 33,839 44,627 55,051 59,755 78,072 148,772 323,827 377,847 355,230 337,837 324,494 325,117 314,744 305,691 313,084

The number of Requirement societies and their membership were further reduced in 1929, and since the peak year 1920 have declined by 44 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively. Sales, which had shown a substantial increase in 1928, decreased by £235,000 in 1929, but about £50,000 of this decrease was due to transfer of a society to the dairy class. The remaining decrease was attributable to a number of societies both large and small, in the northern and south-western districts of England, and in Wales. Decreases in sales however were by no means universal Wales. Decreases in sales, however, were by no means universal. Increases were returned by seven of the large county farmers' associations. The 18 associations of this type together accounted for more than half the trade of all the societies in the "Requirement" for more than half the trade of all the societies in the "Requirement" group. Notwithstanding the increases in sales of the seven associations referred to above, the county farmers' associations as a whole showed a decrease in their sales. Several of the associations returned larger surpluses, with a total increase of £9,000, but as a whole, the associations showed a net decrease in surplus earned amounting to £12,000. In the whole group of farmers' "Requirement" societies the surplus earned represented a little more than 1 per cent. on sales for societies in England and Wales, and nearly 3 per cent for societies in Scotland. In Scotland however, only 3 per cent. for societies in Scotland. In Scotland, however, only 2 per cent. of the sales figure represented produce, as against 11 per cent. for societies in England and Wales. The continued difficulties experienced by agricultural societies throughout Great Britain are evidenced by the fact that about one in every four of the farmers' societies, and one in every three of the allotment workers' societies,

The following Table gives particulars for 1929 of (a) Farmers' and (b) Allotment Workers' Societies as sub-divided in the Chief Registrar's Annual Report :-

Class.	Membersh	dp.	Sales.		
	England & Wales.	Scotland.	England & Wales.	Scotland.	
Farmers' Societies	59,866	11,106	7,897,936	£ 441,397	
Allotment Work- ers' Societies	14,512		143,143		

It will be seen that the farmers' societies are responsible for the bulk of the business done. The 184 farmers' societies in England and Wales had 1,973 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £1,964,000, or £32 16s. per member. The 89 farmers' societies in Scotland had 133 employees, and capital of £78,000, or £7 per member. The 101 allotment workers' societies (all in England and Wales) had 59 employees and capital of £32,000, or £32 to per member. £2 4s. per member.

\* See Table in Section II as to sales of produce included here.
† Heavy losses sustained by the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd.,
materially affect the results shown for 1919-23 inclusive.
‡ In addition, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1929 such bonuses amounted to £2,393.

II.—PRODUCE SOCIETIES. The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these pointies in Great Britain for the years 1914–1929:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Member- ship.	Sales.*	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.†
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	129 140 159 228 300 334 338 309 296 278 286 284 284 285 293 287	10,401 11,943 13,701 25,384 41,067 46,523 45,688 42,023 40,042 39,733 36,601 37,094 39,623 36,273 38,078 39,959	\$ 935,552 1,186,001 1,641,359 2,917,867 4,575,991 7,193,150 8,202,694 6,075,542 4 317,519 3,462,295 3,775,980 3,989,136 5,677,985 5,700,110 7,142,284 7,479,510	£ 16,890 25,987 21,517 56,646 68,330 48,077 - 114,009 - 8,063 1,343 - 8,392 - 11,704 - 64,769 - 56,306 13,775 55,745	\$ 37,482 36,941 43,998 71,306 108,532 187,544 267,354 265,209 222,785 175,260 182,986 192,508 187,245 195,642 204,631

In 1929, this group comprised 87 dairy societies, 66 egg and poultry

societies, 16 fruit and market garden produce (including hops) societies, 42 farmers' and growers' societies, and 22 miscellaneous produce societies; also 58 fishermen's trading scrieties.

Most of the increase in membership in 1929 shown in the above Table was due to the formation of a number of new egg-marketing societies, whose sales for the year totalled £135,000. Other societies represent the fact of the societies are present in the sales for the year totalled £135,000. societies, whose sales for the year totalled £135,000. Other societies responsible for an increase in the sales figure were a new farmers' abattoir in Scotland, whose sales amounted to £120,000, and the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, whose increase in sales amounted to £424,000. In the aggregate sales figure these increases were diminished by a decrease of £365,000 in the sales of English Hop Growers, Limited, a co-operative central selling agency established as recently as 1925, which found it necessary to go into liquidation in August, 1929. There was also a decrease of £65,000 in the sales of societies formed in the south of England for the central grading and marketing of wool notwithstanding the addition of a fifth

and marketing of wool, notwithstanding the addition of a fifth society (in Lincolnshire) to the group. This sales decrease was attributed by the societies to the heavy fall in prices.

By far the largest individual loss recorded in 1929 was one of £19,000 by the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, whose increase in sales is mentioned above. The loss was nearly of sufficient amount to absorb the surplus earned and carried forward by the Society

on its first year's trading in 1928.

on its first year's trading in 1923.

Although a few other dairy associations sustained losses in 1929, some (both in England and Scotland) showed rather better results than in 1928. Losses were not confined to any one class of Produce society. Nearly all the new egg-marketing societies sustained losses, and accounted for most of the aggregate loss figure of £10,000 shown by this class of society. Two of the four co-operative bacon factories also sustained losses, although both societies had shown a surplus for 1928; together, their losses approximated to £10,000.

The largest aggregate surplus shown by any class of Produce society was one of £10,000, returned by the 33 Scottish sheep stock club co-operative credit societies, obtained from sales of livestock, etc., amounting to £26,000. These societies carry a substantial part of any surplus earned by them to reserve, and by the end of 1929 their aggregate reserves had increased to a figure more than double their total share capital. The wool-marketing societies (including one in Scotland), whose decreased sales are referred to above, again showed only a small surplus on sales of wool, which above, again showed only a small surplus on sales of wool, which in 1929 amounted to £326,000.

In all, 82 Produce societies returned losses for 1929, or about one in every three societies in England and Wales, and one in every five societies in Scotland

In England and Wales, the 201 societies had 1,196 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £640,000, or about £19 19s. per member. Capital per member has been affected by a complete re-organisation scheme, carried out in 1929 by the Cooperative Fishing Society, Limited, under which both secured and operative rishing Society, Limited, under which both sectired and unsecured creditors agreed to the substantial writing down of their claims. As a result the Society was enabled to eliminate from its balance sheet accumulated losses to the amount of £70,000. In Scotland the 90 societies had 510 employees and capital of £412,000, or £52 11s. per member. This high average for Scotland was due mainly to several dairy associations, and to the sheep stock club

co-operative credit societies.

The sales‡ of various kinds of produce by societies in the group

Description of Produce.	England a	and Wales.	Scotland.		
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	
State of the state	£	£	£	£	
Milk and Dairy	1,203,466	1,116,000	2,382,739	1,959,941	
Eggs and Poultry	370,630	218,763	85,040	59,895	
Fruit and Market Garden	7 000 005	0 747 070		700	
(including Hops)	1,969,025	2,341,918	707 050	50,929	
Dead Meat Livestock	545,662 35,226	607,338	167,250 44,279	31,004	
Wool		222,880	174,848	154,317	
Diele	157,593 97,572	106,651	30,314	39,441	
Sunday		9,158	266	41.	
sundry	5,484	9,158	200	41	
Totals	4,384,658	4,656,633	2,884,736	2,296,066	

<sup>\*</sup> See reference below as to sales of requirements included here.
† In addition, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1929 such onuses amounted to £765.

‡ In addition, produce societies supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £163,716 in England and Wales, and £46,400 in Scotland.

The sales of the Requirement societies (Group I.) included produce

Description of Pr	ALL IN	England a	nd Wales.	Scotla	and.
Description of Pr	oance.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Eggs and Poultry Fruit and Market Ga Dead Meat Livestock Wool Sundry*	rden	£ 116,420 136,391 43,904 50,968 253,335 23,510 274,888	£ 145,905 120,161 49,696 43,731 224,673 44,658 256,921	£ 1,100 844 27 6,629	£ 1,562 1,185 3,351 8  6,767
Totals .		899,416	885,745	8,600	12,873

addition to the societies classified as "Agricultural" and "Fishing," 143 industrial co-operative societies had farming and dairying departments.† In 1929 the societies employed 2,640 persons and expended £277,349 in salaries and wages in these departments. The value of their produce was returned at £1,676,420, and about one-fourth of the value was attributed to societies in Scotland.

III.—SERVICE SOCIETIES.

In addition to societies which supply services such as threshing, small holdings and allotments societies and credit societies, which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, this group includes certain societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, viz., cattle insurance societies, agricultural credit societies, and societies for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture. Allotments societies are responsible for the bulk of the figures tabulated (see subsequent special Table).

The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914–1929:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Surplus or Loss (-), on Year.‡	Wages.
		1	£	£
1914	347	29,954	4,294	5,991
1915	353	31,604	4,031	7,991
1916	353	33,901	5,736	8,399
1917	432	54,680	13,742	10,554
1918	596	99,215	16,712	16,576
1919	750	123,307	26,019	24,982
1920	937	153,046	9,872	30,964
1921	976	168,525	- 3.042	34,768
1922	981	176,905	10,205	34,003
1923	974	178,036	9,438	34,307
1924	949	177,112	6,587	35,029
1925	915	171,200	9,505	42,048
1926	888	167,077	3,815	49,919
1927	888	165,556	958	50,283
1928	862	164,004	5,222	48,756
1929	849	165,590	11,426	50,567

The improvement in the surplus earned by Service societies in 1929 was almost wholly attributable to better results shown generally by the small holdings and allotments societies. Many of them, however, again returned losses in 1929; about one in four returned losses, as against one in three in 1928. Two allotments associations in the Midlands were able to add to their surplus about associations in the Midlands were able to add to their surplus about £950 each from the sale of part of their land. It should be added that small holdings and allotments societies are usually restricted from any distribution of surplus as profit to their members. Their membership, which had shown a continuous decrease for several years, showed a slight increase in 1929.

The 831 Service societies in England and Wales in 1929 had share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £437,000, or about £2 14s. per member. This low figure is due to the small holdings and allotments societies, whose capital per member averaged only

and allotments societies, whose capital per member averaged only £1 18s. None of these societies is registered in Scotland, and the 18 Service societies in that part of Great Britain had capital averaging £41 per member.

Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.—Additional particulars of small holdings and allotments societies included in this group are given in the following Table:—

	Number	Acreage let a		Rent, Rapayabl		Value of Land and
Year.	Societies.	Small Holdings.	Allot- ments.	Societies.	Tenants.	Buildings owned by Societies.
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	180 178 181 254 406 551 724 763 774 771 734 704 683 691 666 666	12,597 13,029 13,129 13,161 13,514 13,576 15,723 17,473 17,635 17,336 16,055 16,055 15,461 15,362 15,362 14,957	1,651 1,682 1,780 2,778 4,510 5,916 8,063 9,712 10,013 10,572 10,197 9,880 9,585 9,259 9,034 8,756	£ 26,074 28,633 29,989 31,784 39,108 45,174 59,321 76,201 77,813 75,732 72,583 70,051 70,579 69,160 63,879	£ 30,156 33,304 34,910 38,989 50,246 57,202 74,579 96,949 104,062 104,369 99,283 95,900 90,174 91,213 87,220 86,677	£ 34,025 34,774 34,299 39,337 51,449 67,125 137,160 187,240 178,524 161,162 144,742 156,056 155,293 172,001 186,153 195,540

\* The sundry produce represents mainly grain and forage.

† For further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies, see page 402 of the November, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE.

‡ Exclusive of profit or loss on year for Cattle Insurance Societies and Societies formed for the promotion of horticulture and agriculture registered under the Friendly Societies Act, for which particulars are not available.

§ Exclusive of wages in respect of Small Holdings and Allotments Societies, Credit Societies, and Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, for which particulars are not available. In addition to wages, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1929 such bonuses amounted to £221.

In 1929 these societies had 140,085 members, of whom 90,500, or about 65 per cent., were returned as tenants or tenant purchasers. The latter numbered 2,800, and they occupied 263 acres as small holdings and 417 acres as allotments.

As will be seen from the preceding Tables, agricultural co-operation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has since declined. Since the peak year 1920 there has been a decrease of 34 per cent. in the number of trading societies (groups I. and II.), and a reduction of 22 per cent. in membership. Many agricultural societies, unable to obtain further working capital or credit, have found it necessary to wind up; in addition a number of industrial co-operative trading societies, after suffering heavy losses, have closed their auxiliary farming departments. In the Service societies (Group III.) there was up to 1923 a rapid growth of small holdings and allotments, but since that year there has been a reduction of nearly 14 per cent. in the number of societies, and of 15 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation.

The following Table shows the sales in 1929 for all Requirement and Produce Societies\*:— As will be seen from the preceding Tables, agricultural co-operation

THE PROPERTY OF					England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
THE RESIDENT	100 10 10 10	district.	100	TO ASSET	£ 7,305,379	£ 479,197	£ 7,784,576
Requirements		•••			1,303,313	713,231	1,101,010
Produce :-					1,319,886	2,382,739	3,702,625
Milk and Da			***	•••	507,021	86,140	593,161
Eggs and Po	ultry				501,021	00,140	555,101
Fruit and M	arket	Garden	n (inclu	iding		044	0 017 777
Hops)	1000000				2,012,929	844	2,013,773
Dead Meat		100000			596,630	167,250	763,880
Livestock	1000000				288,561	44,306	332,867
					181,103	174,848	355,951
Wool	***	1000000	39000	10000	97,572	30,314	127,886
Fish				***		368,677	1,963,687
Sundry*					1,595,010	300,011	1,000,001
Total Sa	ales				13,904,091	3,734,315	17,638,406

Of a total decrease of £224,000 in sales of Requirements in 1929, all but £27,000 was attributable to societies in England and Wales. Sales of Produce showed a decrease of £112,000 in England and Wales, but in Scotland an increase of £565,000. In England and Wales decreases totalling £528,000 in hops, wool, dead meat, etc., were partly counter-balanced by increases in certain classes of produce amounting to £416,000; in Scotland the sales of the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, alone accounted for £424,000 of the increase.

The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies

The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies was about 291,000, or nearly 3,000 more than at the end of 1928, and their share, loan and reserve capital increased by £72,000 to

£3.680.000.+

#### CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1929.

The statistics in the following Table, relating to the activities, in 1929 and previous years, of housing societies; in Great Britain, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the Annual Returns furnished to his office.

SEC MARY	20510	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Number of Societies		238	255	264	287	283	288
Number of Members		14,704	16,876	19,161	22,437	25,030	25,657
Capital:— Shares Loans Reserves§		£ 713,027 7,066,474 194,706	7,695,241	8,788,506	9,851,397	£ 1,051,785 10,473,682 477,492	10,766,542
Totals	£	7,974,207	8,729,713	9,975,422	11,201,761	12,002,959	12,461,654
Rents receival Surplus on y before deduc	rear	477,545	481,504	529,195	604,722	677,367	753,416
of interest shares	on £	65,586	83,075	86,500	92,590	1122,547	106,106

The particulars in the above Table relate to all societies registered The particulars in the above Table relate to all societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts whose primary concern is the provision of housing for members and others.‡ Except in the widest sense, these societies are by no means all co-operative in character. Many have been promoted and are financed (apart from State loans) and controlled, mainly by public-spirited persons interested in housing; while others are run by employers in the interests of their employees. Most of the societies provide houses for renting rather than for ownership.

A co-operative housing society established on the principles applying to a co-operative trading society would, after providing

\* Includes farm and dairy produce of industrial societies to the value of £1,314,638 in England and Wales and £361,782 in Scotland.

† Includes aggregate of profit and loss balances not now separated from reserve funds.

reserve funds.

† The housing societies referred to in this article undertake the building of houses, and must be distinguished from building societies, which help their members to buy houses, but do not erect them. Particulars of building societies will be found in Part 5 of the Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

riendly Societies.
Includes aggregate of profit and loss balances.
Includes £21,000 representing an additional profit earned by the London using Society, Ltd., on the sale of a large block of property.

for share interest and any necessary reserves, etc., use the remaining surplus either to reduce rents, or to pay a dividend on rents (the equivalent of a dividend on sales in a trading society). Only six societies, however, showed dividends on rents in 1929, and most of the total of £1,979 was attributable to Bournville Works Housing Society, Limited, and Ealing Tenants, Limited. Further, while the business of co-operative trading societies is almost wholly with their own members, barely one-third of the total membership of housing societies represented tenant shareholders. More than half of the returns furnished by housing societies which provided houses for renting showed no tenant shareholders; and in these societies the tenants could have no responsibility for the management of the societies, although they might have some voice in their affairs as members of tenant councils. Even in the 100 societies which showed tenant shareholders, non-tenants accounted for 60 per cent. of the membership. 60 per cent. of the membership.

From the above Table it will be seen that during the five years 1925-9 the membership of housing societies has been nearly doubled, and the amount of their reserves in the aggregate trebled. About one-half of the increase of £115,000 during 1929 in the aggregate reserves, however, was due to the removal from the group figures of two large amounts representing accumulated losses shown in 1928. One of these amounts (£34,000) was eliminated from the balance sheet of South Wales Co-partnership Garden Suburbs, Limited, as a result of its having been able to write back to credit in 1929 arrears of interest, most of which represented a liability waived by the promoting colliery company. The other loss (£24,000) had been shown by Kenfig Homes, Limited, when it went into liquidation at the end of 1928, the Society having been formed in 1920 to provide housing accommodation for employees of a large iron, etc., company. Apart from the removal of these losses, the continued increase in the aggregate reserves was due to some extent to donations received by those societies formed by public-spirited persons with the object of bettering the housing conditions in some of the slum districts. Two of the largest of these slum clearance societies were:— From the above Table it will be seen that during the five years

(1) The Kensington Housing Trust, Limited, which during the year opened a new building containing 36 flats, the total cost of erection having been met from a trust fund created by a generous donor. The inclusive weekly rentals for the flats ranged from 9s. 6d. for two rooms to 18s. 6d. for four rooms with addition of bathroom and scullery, but in certain circumstances the rents were subject to reduction by 1s. per dependent child. In all, expenditure on sites and erection of new buildings had amounted to £49,000, and it was reported that 257 families, comprising 1,280 persons, were housed by the Society.

(2) The St. Paperas House Improvement Society Limited

(2) The St. Paneras House Improvement Society, Limited, which reported similar progress, having completed the erection of a further block of 30 flats in Somers Town at weekly rentals averaging 4s. 6d. per room, the expenditure on land and buildings up to the end of the year amounting in all to £83,000.

Expenditure by all societies on building operations, including the purchase of land, amounted to £1,079,000 for 1929, or £105,000 less than for 1928.

Mortgage advances by societies in 1929 totalled £111,000, little more than half the amount advanced in the preceding year. A very small amount of further advances was made by the three societies connected with the London and North Eastern Railway Company, whose activities were referred to in the May 1927 issue of this GAZETTE. The bulk of the total figure for advances in of this GAZETTE. The bulk of the total figure for advances in 1929 represented short term loans made by the London Housing Society, Limited, to other estates. In addition, purchases of property by this Society during the year amounted to £52,000. Mortgage interest and rents accrued to the Society during the year were £10,000 and £36,000 respectively, and out of a surplus on the year's working amounting to £15,000 a dividend of 6 per cent. was paid on share capital. Its share capital of £130,000 was held by 1,387 members including 122 tenants embers, including 122 tenants.

One hundred and two societies at the end of 1929 showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board amounting in all, with accrued interest, to £2,830,000.

The total cost value of the land and buildings owned by housing societies was returned at nearly £11,600,000.

#### Housing by Industrial Co-operative Societies, etc.

In addition to the societies included in the foregoing table, some of the industrial co-operative trading societies have embarked upon housing schemes for their members, and examples of these have been referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE. Further sales of houses erected by the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited, amounted to £27,000, bringing the total sales of houses erected by the Society's works department up to £423,000. In all, 1,358 houses had been completed on the Bostall estate, the annual ground rents payable to the Society exceeding £5,000. Also many co-operative trading societies have mortgage schemes for assisting their members in the purchase of houses, and are developing this form of business to a greater extent than the actual provision of houses. For example, the Bolton Co-operative Society, Limited, in 1929 advanced a further £130,000 to its members, and the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, a further £102,000. Mortgage balances due by members at the end of the year exceeded £500,000 in respect of each of these two societies.

In addition, 21 mortgage societies were registered under the In addition to the societies included in the foregoing table, some

In addition, 21 mortgage societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and were responsible for advances amounting to £327,000 in 1929. These societies, like building societies, make advances to assist house purchase, but do not normally buy or build houses for resale.

#### INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

#### TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Industrial Health Research Board (formerly known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board) have issued their tenth Annual Report, for the year 1929.\*

Report, for the year 1929.\*

The Report reviews the investigations and researches that have been undertaken by the Board, or are in progress, under the headings of (i) particular problems of wide industrial importance, such as heating and ventilation, lighting and vision, noise and vibration, accident causation, absenteeism due to sickness, labour turnover, repetitive work, effects of posture, occupation analysis (with special reference to mechanisation and the human factor), etc.; (ii) specific problems submitted by Government Departments and by industrial associations, such as sickness among printers, among cardroom workers, and in the pottery industry; causes of absenteeism among coal miners, effects of pit-head baths at coal mines, and types of baths provided (with special reference to facilities for drying the miners' working clothes); and (iii) laboratory researches, i.e., experimental researches carried on under controlled conditions at Universities and elsewhere.

Reports on some of these investigations have already been published by H.M. Stationery Office. The following is a list of six recent Reports of the Board, with the issue of this GAZETTE in which the notice (if any) of each Report appeared:—

No. 52.—The Comparative Effects of Variety and Uniformity

in Work (March, 1929).
No. 53.—The Use of Performance Tests of Intelligence in

No. 54.—An Investigation into the Sickness Experience of

No. 54.—An Investigation into the Sickness Experience of Printers (May, 1929).

No. 55.—A Study of Personal Qualities in Accident Proneness and Proficiency (November, 1929).

No. 56.—The Effects of Monotony in Work (September, 1929).

No. 57.—Further Experiments on the Use of Special Spectacles in very fine processes (February, 1930).

The Report directs attention to certain definite conclusions which have been reached as the result of the Board's investigations, e.g., as to the value of scientifically designed and well adjusted lighting; the value of special spectacles to workers (including those of normal vision) engaged on fine work; the benefit of rest pauses, both to the comfort of the worker and to the increase of output; the proper

limits on temperature and on humidity in factories and mines.

In conclusion, the Board observe that "these conclusions involve no revolutionary change in factory routine, and in some cases do little more than place upon a scientific and statistical basis empirical practices adopted by individual workers or by enlightened firms, as the outcome of careful observations. Their value is demonstrated by the fact that they have already been adopted in certain branches of industry, and their utility would be greatly increased by more widespread acceptance.

For this reason the Board are anxious to arouse wider interes in their work and in its practical applications. Steps have been taken to secure closer and more continuous touch with industry by means of Joint Trade Committees and otherwise, and summaries of the Board's reports are now published in suitable trade and other journals, in the hope that they will thereby reach a wider public than the detailed reports themselves."

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

PROPOSED ACTION BY H.M. GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND A RECOMMENDATION.

The International Labour Conference adopted, at their tenth session, held in May and June, 1927, two Draft Conventions concerning sickness insurance, one applicable to workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, the other to agricultural workers. They also adopted a Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance. The texts of the two Draft Conventions and of the Recommendation were published in a Command

It is now announced that H.M. Government propose to forward It is now announced; that H.M. Government propose to forward to the Secretary General of the League of Nations a communication informing him that the provisions of the two Conventions are now in accordance with the law and practice in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and that they therefore propose to proceed with the ratification of these Conventions. It is explained in the Command Paper that ratification has not hitherto been possible owing to the system of providing medical benefit in operation in Northern Ireland. The National Health Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1930, which became operative as from 1st October, 1930, provides for the extension of medical benefit to Northern Ireland on lines corresponding to those in operation in Great Britain.

H.M. Government also propose to accept the Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † Cmd. 2961. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. † Cmd. 3732. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

#### WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

#### GERMANY

Metal and Engineering Industry.—The movement for a general reduction in wages continues. It was inaugurated by the arbitration award for the Berlin metal and engineering industry, described in the last issue of this GAZETTE, page 405, and has the approval of the Government, provided that it is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in prices. A summary of the present position in the various

In Bielefeld a lock-out, involving about 8,000 workers, resulted in an award, to be valid from 1st January to 31st May, 1931, by which piece-work-basis time rates are to be reduced by 5 per cent. and hourly rates by 3 per cent. In Brandenburg, an award, valid from 1st December, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, reduced standard wage rates (Spitzenlōhne) in the various collective agreement areas by from 6 to 7 per cent., with corresponding reductions of other time rates and adjustments of piece rates. The same reductions invetaken place in Niederlausitz, but the date of the reductions is not known. For Breslau, an award, valid from 1st December, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, reduced time rates by 5 per cent., and piece rates by known. For Breslau, an award, valid from 1st December, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, reduced time rates by 5 per cent., and piece rates by 7½ per cent. In Gera, a conciliation award reduced wages by 2 per cent. on 4th December, with provision for a further reduction of 5 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931. In Stettin, by an award operative from 14th December, 1930, wages were reduced by from 4 to 6 per cent.

In Hanover, from 8,000 to 10,000 workers ceased work at the beginning of December in protect against a wage reduction of 13.5

beginning of December in protest against a wage reduction of 13.5 per cent. In Solingen the employers have notified their intention of terminating the existing wage agreement at 31st January, 1931, and in Magdeburg, Cologne, Württemberg, Mannheim and Frankfort at 31st December, 1930. In the three last cases, a wage reduction of 15 per cent, is demanded.

With regard to hours, in Saxony, by an award declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, the normal working week of 48 hours may be extended by the employers without official authority up to 50 hours, instead of 51 as hitherto.

Iron and Steel Industry.—After protracted negotiations, the existing wages and hours agreements for this industry in Upper Silesia were prolonged until 31st December, 1930. (See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 325.)

Coal Mining Industry.—In the Ruhr area, by an award declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, the existing hours agreement, which provides for an 8-hour day including one hour's overtime, has been prolonged until 30th September, 1931. With regard to wages, the employers have given notice to terminate at 31st December the wage agreement established by the arbitration award of 22nd April, 1929, and extended to 31st December, 1930, by an award of 4th September last. (See this GAZETTE for September, 1930, page 325.) Prices of coal were reduced by an average of 8.7 per cent. on 1st December, and the employers are now demanding a compensating reduction in wages.

In the Aix-la-Chapelle area, employers and workers have concluded an agreement whereby the existing wages and hours agreements are to be prolonged until 31st March and 31st October, 1931, respectively. In Upper Silesia, the Federal Minister of Labour has declined to declare binding a conciliation award of 2nd October, 1930, providing for the existing wage agreement to remain operative until 31st

Dockworkers.—The employers have given notice to terminate the wage agreements for dockworkers in Hamburg, Bremen, and certain other ports, and in Hamburg have proposed a wage reduction of about 13 per cent.

Textile Industry.—Various disputes are in progress in the textile industry on account of wage reductions.

#### BELGIUM.

Iron and Steel Industry.—The National Joint Commission for the from and Steel Industry, at a recent meeting, agreed on a reduction in the wages of iron and steel workers in Belgium by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1st December, 1930, and a further reduction by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from 1st January, 1931. At a later meeting it was decided to postpone the second reduction till 1st February, 1931. If the industrial situation improves in the interval the question of the second reduction is to be reconsidered.

#### **EMERGENCY BENEFIT** REGULATIONS IN GERMANY.

In the summary of the revised regulations governing emergency unemployment benefit in Germany, given on page 405 of the last issue of this GAZETTE, persons, other than non-manual workers, employed in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and fishery, were stated to be excluded from emergency benefit. The Federal Minister of Labour has now declared that this exclusion applies only to manual workers employed in agriculture, and does not extend to other categories of workers comprised in the combined occupational groups designated under the heading "Agriculture, Horticulture, Cattlebreeding, Forestry and Fishery."

# December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LAROUR GAZETTE.

#### WAGES AND HOURS IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The following statistics of earnings in the socialised and non-socialised sections of agriculture and in forestry are taken from a recent publication of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.\*

Earnings on State farms (Sovkhozy), it is stated, increase according to the degree of mechanisation, and, in the period July-September, 1929, average monthly and daily earnings on 1,333 farms, employing on 1st July, 1929, permanent, seasonal and temporary manual workers in the proportion of 14.6, 16.1 and 69.3 per cent., respectively, were as follows:—

	Monthly	Earnings.	Daily Earnings.			
Class of State Farm.	Per- manent.	Seasonal.	Per- manent.	Seasonal.	Tem- porary.	
Grain Trust Agricultural Trust Sheep farms Cotton and other fibres Land Societies Sugar Trust Other State farms	Roubles.† 75·7 38·5 44·1 67·9 39·7 42·3 42·8	Roubles.† 61·3 30·7 43·0 48·2 30·6 30·1 36·5	Copecks.† 296 150 162 258 153 162 167	Copecks.† 244 125 165 211 122 117 149	Copecks.† 145 100 127 131 105 87 114	
All classes (including some not shown in the Table)	42.4	32 · 4	163	129	97	

In addition, payments in kind were made, the value of which is not stated for the period referred to. In June, 1929, the value of these payments is stated to have increased the earnings of permanent, seasonal and temporary workers by 0.3, 1.2 and 3.7 per cent.

Statistics of earnings of workers on peasant farms in September, 1929, based on the results of a special inquiry into the working and social conditions of such workers, are summarised in the following Table:—

of the accordance of the contract of the contr	Number	Average monthly earnings.		
Class of Worker.	of workers covered by the inquiry.	Including value of board.	Value of board.	
Workers on individual farms	10,383	Roubles.†	Roubles.	
(18 years of age and over) :—  Male  Female	1,333 2,304	29·9 28·9	13·3 16·0	
(under 18 years) :—  Male  Female	864 1,317	21·0 20·3	12·1 12·6	
Workers employed by rural communities and groups of employers Herdsmen (18 years of age and over)	8,344 5,345	31·4 35·1	6·3 6·4	
All workers covered by the inquiry	18,727	26 · 8	9.9	

The higher earnings of workers employed on the State farms, as compared with the earnings of workers employed on peasant farms, are attributed to the higher productivity of such labour in largescale farming.

According to the results of a special inquiry into the working and living conditions of approximately 12,000 forestry workers in various parts of the Union, the average daily earnings in February and March, 1929, amounted to 175 copecks for workers on foot and 259 copecks for mounted workers; while the average duration of the working day were 11,3 hours. working day was 11.3 hours.

For agricultural workers the available statistics of working hours relate to 1928, when the length of the working day on State farms ranged from 8.1 to 9.2 hours according to the season of the year. In the case of workers on peasant farms, according to an inquiry covering approximately 19,000 workers, the average length of the working day ranged from 8.7 hours in winter to 11.9 hours in

#### WAGES IN SWITZERLAND, 1928 AND 1929.

THE Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse for 1929, recently published by the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, gives the particulars shown in the following Table of the average daily earnings (including bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid at the time of the accident) of five categories of workpeople who were victims of industrial accidents in 1928 and 1929 (72,709 in 1928, and 98,896 in 1929).

\* Trud v SSSR: Spravochnik 1926-30. Moscow, 1930. † One rouble or 100 copecks, equals 2s. 1½d. approximately at the par of

LOYMENT		Average daily earnings, in Swiss francs.*					
Industry.	Year.	Foremen.	Skilled and semi- skilled workmen.	Un- skilled work- men.	Women of 18 years and over.	Juvenile workers under 18 years	
Metal and engineering Bullding Woodworking Brick, tile, pottery, etc Chemical Food and tobacco Textile Watchmaking	1928 1929 1928 1929 1928 1929 1928 1929 1928 1929 1928 1929 1928 1929	16·21 16·65 15·87 16·03 15·53 15·63  17·01 17·16 14·91 14·96	11-94 12-08 12-97 13-19 11-45 11-69  13-73 13-89  11-86 12-65	9·46 9·50 9·96 10·23 8·70 8·85 9·01 9·53 10·09 10·31 11·00 11·27	     5.67 5.63 6.40 6.53 7.05 7.28	4·74 4·65 7·39 7·64  5·16 5·69  4·38 4·52	
All industries, in- cluding some not shown above}	1928 1929	15·88 16·07	12·20 12·45	9·69 9·85	6·34 6·45	5·03 5·31	

No statistics of the average length of the working day are given. It is understood that these statistics for 1928 and 1929 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years published in this GAZETTE in October, 1928, page 358

#### UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE Unemployment Act, 1930, passed by the legislature of New Zealand on 11th October, 1930, provides for the establishment in the Public Account of an Unemployment Fund, the constitution of an Unemployment Relief Board, and the raising of an Unemployment

The Unemployment Fund is to consist of the net proceeds of the Unemployment Levy and of a subsidy from the Consolidated Fund equal to one-half of the expenditure out of the Unemployment Fund. All monies required to be expended for the purposes of the Act are to be paid out of the Fund by direction of the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Unemployment Relief

The membership of the Board includes the responsible Minister,† who is Chairman, two persons appointed on his recommendation, two nominated by organisations of employers in primary and secondary industries, two nominated by workers' organisations, and one nominated by the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association. Its nominated by the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association. Its main functions are to make arrangements with employers for giving work to unemployed persons, to take steps to reduce unemployment by promoting the growth of primary and secondary industries, and to make recommendations for the payment of sustenance allowances to unemployed persons. In the exercise of its functions the Board is empowered to establish labour exchanges or co-operate in the management of existing exchanges; to ensure co-operation between departments of State, local authorities, public bodies, and other persons engaged in carrying out public works; to assist workers, by means of grants and loans, to pursue courses of vocational training and to organise such courses, and to provide, by means of loans or grants, for the carrying out of development works. The Board is further empowered to carry out inquiries and to appoint local committees and define their powers.

Under the Act every male person who, on 1st December, 1930, is of the age of 20 years or upwards (except persons in receipt of pensions under the Pensions Act, 1926, or of total disablement war ensions under the War Pensions Act, 1915, or natives within the neaning of the Native Land Act, 1909, who do not become voluntary meaning of the Native Land Act, 1909, who do not become voluntary contributors) is liable to an annual levy of 30s., payable in equal quarterly instalments, the first instalment being due on 1st December, 1930. Provision is made for the payment of the levy by persons who attain the age of 20 years after 1st December, 1930, and by persons who become resident in New Zealand after that date. The Governor-General, on grounds of public policy, may exempt, wholly or in-part, any person or classes of persons from payment of the levy. Payment is made by the contributor to any Money Order Office or Postmaster, or by means of revenue stamps.

Sustenance allowance at the rate of 21s. a week in respect of the contributor, 17s. 6d. a week in respect of his wife or other person who, in the opinion of the Board, is in charge of his home and family, and 4s. a week in respect of each child, is payable for a period not exceeding 13 consecutive weeks to a contributor to the Fund who has been unemployed for at least 14 days, and has been resident in New Zealand for at least six months. On the special recommendation of the Board, the waiting period may be reduced and the period during which sustenance allowance is payable may be extended. No allowance is payable in cases where a contributor fails to accept suitable employment, whether offered by the Board or otherwise.

\* The exchange value of the Swiss franc is approximately 9½d.
† According to a press report, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Government Statistician, has been appointed Minister of Unemployment.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in November. There was a further seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed in the building industry, in public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone manufacture, in the clothing trades, and in shipping service. Unemployment also increased in the mining industries (other than coal mining), in the pottery, glass, iron and steel (other than pig iron), engineering, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and boot and shoe industries, and in the silk and artificial silk, linen, lace and carpet trades. There was however some improvement in coal mining and in the cotton and jute 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 24th November, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 19·1, as compared with 18·7 at 27th October, wholly unemployed, was 19-1, as compared with 18-7 at 27th October, 1930, and with 10-9 at 25th November, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th November, 1930, was 14-8, as compared with 13-9 at 27th October, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4-3, as compared with 4-8. For males alone the percentage at 24th November, 1930, was 19-8, and for females 17-2; at 27th October, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 19-4

At 24th November, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,659,867 wholly unemployed, 521,305 temporarily stopped, and 105,288 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,286,460. This was 48,959 more than a month before, and 1,001,002 more than a year before. The total included 1,659,476 men, 59,521 boys, 518,040 women, and

1,659,867 wholly unemployed included approximately 1,156,830 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; 419,670 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 83,370 uninsured persons. The wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,515,950, who will be a contribution of the person of the pe wholly unemployed claimants for benefit, numbering 1,313,930, included 256,304 men, 6,149 boys, 45,672 women, and 2,976 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 24th November, 1930,

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry showed an improvement but was still bad. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd November, 1930, showed wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd November, 1930, showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with 25th October, 1930, and of 6·2 per cent. as compared with 23rd November, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, was 4·98, an increase of 0·28 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, but a decrease of 0·09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd November 1929.

23rd November, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment remained bad. In the West Lothian shale mines the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received was the same as in November, 1929, but as compared with October, 1930, there was an increase of 1·0 per cent. In the limestone quarries in the Weardale area employment remained slack; in the Clitheroe area it was steady; in the Buxton area it declined and was bad. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained slack, with much short time working. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained good in the dressed stone section, but was still bad in the metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries and in the china clay industry employment continued slack. In tin mining it declined and was had

and was bad.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment remained very bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November was 92, as compared with 96 at the end of October, and with 163 at the end of November, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment continued to decline and was very bad. In the tinplate industry employment remained bad; in the week ended 29th November, 1930, 296 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 280\* in the week ended 25th October, 1930, and with 399 in the week ended 30th November, 1929. Employment also remained bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 29th November, 1930, 72 mills were in operation, as compared with 66 in the week 1930, 72 mills were in operation, as compared with 66 in the week ended 25th October, 1930, and with 107 in the week ended 30th November, 1929.

November, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering, employment remained bad and showed a general decline. In the electrical engineering section employment, though very moderate and declining, was better than in other sections; in the motor vehicle section there was a slight improvement in some districts, but employment, on the whole, remained bad; in all other sections it was

Very bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and showed a further decline in most districts.

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

and plated ware, needle and fishing tackle, chain and anchor, and

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry the slight improvement Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry the slight improvement reported last month was maintained, but employment was still very bad in all the principal centres and in all departments. There was a further 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. In the worsted section there was little change in most districts, but in the woollen section there was a slight decline. In the carpet section employment declined and was sleet.

employment declined and was slack.

employment declined and was slack.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed a slight improvement, but on the whole was still only moderate; in the lace trade employment declined and was bad. In the silk and artificial silk industries employment declined and was bad. In the jute trade employment showed a further slight improvement but remained bad; it also remained bad in the linen trade; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment remained very bad, with much short-time working. short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight decline and was slack, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fair. It was slack to moderate in the shirt and collar trade and fair in the corset trade; with glovers it was slack. In the felt hat

fair in the corset trade; with glovers it was slack. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline, partly due to seasonal slackness, and short-time working was general.

In the boot and shoe trades employment was slack on the whole; there was a decline at most centres, particularly during the latter half of the month. At Leicester it was fairly good at the beginning of the month, but declined to slack afterwards. At Northampton it declined and was bad, with very few firms able to work full

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further general decline, particularly in the painting and decorating section, and employment, on the whole, was slack. As regards individual occupations employment declined with bricklayers and masons and was very quiet or slack in most districts; it also declined and was slack with carpenters, slaters, plasterers, and plumbers; with painters it declined considerably and was bad; with tradesmen's labourers it continued slack. In brick manufacture employment

showed a further decline and was slack on the whole.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and continued moderate; with millsawyers it showed a further decline with coachbuilders it continued slack.

with coachbuilders it continued slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment continued moderate on the whole; a considerable amount of short-time working was reported in some districts and employment was generally slack in the hand-made section. With letterpress printers employment showed a further decline and was only moderate; it was slack in London and also at Birmingham and Bristol, and bad at Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow; at Derby, Watford and Colchester it was good. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was slack on the whole; it declined in London and at Manchester and Nottingham, but improved at Edinburgh and Glasgow. With lithographic printers employment, on the whole, showed a decline, with much short-time working; it was bad in London and at most of the larger centres. With lithographic artists employment showed a general decline; With lithographic artists employment showed a general decline; it was slack in London and at Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds,

but at some of the smaller centres it was fairly good. With book-binders employment remained moderate, on the whole. Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline and was slack, on the whole, with increased short-time working. Short-time working was also reported at Worcester and Derby and in the sanitary ware section at Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment declined and was

In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline, and remained bad in the bottle-making section and slack in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. Weather conditions on the whole were not favourable to agricultural operations. During the early part of the month the greater part of the country experienced mild open weather, and good progress in cultivation was made. In the latter half of the month, however, frequent was made. In the latter han of the month, however, requestions rainfall became general throughout the country and caused much hindrance to outdoor work. With fishermen employment during the first half of the month was fairly good, but it declined towards the end of the month and was then only moderate, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment, on the whole, showed a slight improvement but was still slack. With seamen employment again declined, and was very slack, on the whole. The supply of labour was largely in excess of requirements

#### SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for

December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or as compar	r Dec. (-) red with a
Industry.	in the Returns for November, 1930.	November, 1930.	Month before.	Year before
Coal Mining Iron Shale .,	884,622 6,631 2,555	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.98 5.17 5.99	Days. + 0.28 - 0.16	Days. - 0.09 - 0.55 - 0.01
Pig Iron Tinplaté and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 92 Mills working. 368 Shifts Worked (one week).	Number.  - 4 + 22 Per cent.	Number. — 71 — 138 Per cent.
Iron and Steel	51,787	262,319	- 6.2	-30.1

#### (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES

		er of Worl		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	66,537 55,113 77,129 10,037 60,507 10,186 10,198	Per cent. + 1·3 - 0·9 + 0·5 - 1·9 - 1·3 - 2·0 - 4·2	Per cent22.8 - 8.8 - 6.8 - 6.9 - 1.0 -12.2 - 4.4	£ 104,518 103,216 138,706 16,433 129,306 18,269 26,405	Per cent. + 0.9 - 3.5 - 0.2 - 4.3 - 4.3 - 4.3 - 8.5	Per cent 30·5 - 16·3* - 13·7* - 18·2 - 5·3 - 18·6 - 4·3	

#### UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th November, 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,		tage Unem at November,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	at July, 1930.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,255,620 929,770 864,400 1,847,230 2,020,760 2,181,890 1,307,810 592,520 266,000 139,700	11.7 10.9 14.2 16.3 25.4 26.3 24.5 29.9 26.4 3.5	6·4 8·4 9·9 16·7 19·1 30·1 18·0 17·1 30·9 0·8	10·0 10·3 13·3 16·4 24·0 27·6 22·7 28·6 28·1 2·7	+ 0.8 + 1.4 + 1.2 + 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.3 - 1.7 + 0.8 + 0.2	+ 4·1 + 3·7 + 4·1 + 7·6 + 10·0 + 13·4 + 10·2 + 7·8 + 12·9 + 0·9
Total	12,405,700	19.8	17.2	19-1	+ 0.4	+ 8.2

#### UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages U	nemplo	yed am		and Fema		Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.	
1929.						1929.		
25 November 16 December 1930.	12·0 12·2	7.8	8.7	2.2	10 9	25 Nov. 16 Dec. 1930.	1,323,000	
7 January 4 February	13.3	10.2	9.7	2.7	12.4	27 Jan. 24 Feb.	1,534,000	
24 March	14.2	12.4	10.4	3.3	13.7	31 Mar.	1,582,000	
8 April	14.6	13.3	10.6	3 6 4 2	14.2	28 Apr. 26 May	1,752,000	
3 June	15.6	14.8	10.8	4.6	15-4	30 June	1,947,000	
1 July 5 August	17.0	15.8	11.3	5.4	16 · 7	28 July	2,072,000	
2 September	18-0	16.8	12 7	4.9	17 6	25 Aug. 29 Sept.	2,230,000	
27 October	19-4	16.8	13.9	4 8 4.3	18.7	27 Oct. 24 Nov.	2,308,000	

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages

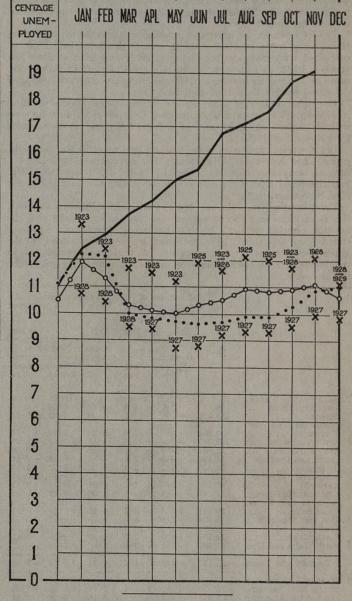
#### UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curne = 1930 Dotted Curve = 1929 = { Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29. Chain Curve 0-0-0-0-0

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



#### NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

					1	Total.	
Area.	Men.	Boys	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of Numbers* Insured at July, 1930.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Wales	 940 1,065 765 745 901 800 655 496	4,907 2,213 1,893 3,867 4,077 3,761 2,588 1,451	2,256 861 686 670 954 715 556 277	4,622 1,612 1,414 3,232 2,795 3,438 2,176 531	12,725 5,751 4,758 8,514 8,727 8,714 5,975 2,755	0.56 0.62 0.55 0.46 0.43 0.40 0.46	
GREAT BRITAIN	 6,367	24,757	6,975	19,820	57,919	0.48	

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

#### DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Note.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, but remained bad. Short-time working was reduced, and a decline of 57,905 occurred in the numbers temporarily stopped. The improvement was due in part to the increased demand for household coal.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 21·1 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 26·5 at 27th October, 1930, and 14·3 at 25th November, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed, 15·8, was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 5·4 from 10·7 to 5·3.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd November, 1930, showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with 25th October, 1930, and of 6·2 per cent. as compared with 23rd November, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, was 4.98, an increase of 0.28 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, but a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

but a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd November, 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 22nd November, 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.

14.11	Wage Ea	nl Numberners on Books at	Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
Districts.	22nd Nov.,	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)as compared with a		Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Thirt	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:			Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	44,653	+0.6	- 8.8	5.07	-0.06	-0.46 $-0.28$	
Durham	119,596	-1.8	-15.2	5.09	+0.03	-0.28	
Cumberland and West-	9,061	-1.4	- 7.5	5-29	+0.09	+0.01	
South Yorkshire	115,042	-0.0	- 2.7	4 - 88	+0.42	-0.04	
West Yorkshire	50,423	+0.7	- 4.1	4 - 59	+0.43	+0.30	
Lancs, and Cheshire	73.176	+0.7	- 3.8	4-20	+0.10	-0.15	
Derbyshire	54,330	+0.3	- 2.1	4.57	+0.52	+0.15	
Notts. and Leicester	62,071	+0.3	+ 2.1	4-47	+0.39	+0.17	
Warwick	17,120	+0.0	+ 1.2	4.98	+ 0 24	-0.31	
North Staffordshire	25,247	-0.4	-12.2	4 - 50	+0.12	-0.25	
South Staffst, Worcs.	00.004	100	7 7	4 50	1000	0.01	
and Salop	29,964	+0.4	- 3·3 - 6·4	4.56	+0.29	-0.21 + 0.31	
Glos. and Somerset Kent	9,704 5,273	+2.1	+14.7	5.25	-0.17	-0.16	
Mr. all Wilson	14,254	+0.2	- 3.2	5.20	+0.15	-0.15	
South Wales and Mon.	161,201	-1.5	- 7.5	5.50	+0.29		
England and Wales	791,115	-0.4	- 6.2	4.91	+0.25	-0.09	
SCOTLAND:					and the same of	19 200	
Mid. & East Lothians	13,396	-0.1	+ 0.9	5.54	+0.68	-0.09	
Fife and Clackmannan	22,437	+1.5	- 4.4	5.39	+ 0.58	-0.18	
Rest of Scotland	57,674	+1.1	- 7.9	5.62	+0.45	-0.15	
Scotland	93,507	+1.0	- 5.9	5 · 56	+0.52	- 0 - 14	
GREAT BRITAIN	884,622	-0.2	- 6.2	4.98	+0.28	-0.09	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, was 0·81 of a day per week, of which 0·78 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 25th October, 1930, were 1·08 days per week, of which 1·06 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, were 0·72 of a day per week and 0·67 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 22nd November, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,271,400 tons, as compared with 18,771,100 tons in the four weeks ended 25th October, 1930, and 20,981,100 tons in the four weeks ended 25rd November, 1929.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th November, 1930, and the

• 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 27th October, 1930, and 25th November, 1929, are shown in the following Table:—

	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th November, 1930.  Numbers. Percentages.					Dec. ( To percer as con	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	169,126	56,645	15.8	5.3	21.1	- 5.4	+ 6.8	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts	146,187 22,939	53,826 2,819	15·4 18·9	5·7 2·3	21·1 21·2	- 5·8 - 2·2	+ 6·7 + 8·1	
in England and Wales:— Northumber- land Durham	8,438 34,717	1,520 5,880	16·2 22·6	3·0 3·8	19·2 26·4	- 2·9 + 1·7	+ 9·0 + 15·7	
Cumberland and Westmor- land Yorkshire	2,411 19,007	1,589 14,520	20.4	13·4 8·2	33·8 18·8	+ 2·3 -13·2	+ 15·3 + 6·0	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and	13,839 4,275	9,546 3,435	15·2 6·8	10.5	25·7 12·2	- 4·7 - 5·2	+ 6.7	
Notts. and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs., Wor-	3,646 671	2,758 327	5·5 5·5	4.1	9·6 8·2	- 8·3 + 0·6	+ 1.0 + 2.2	
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,526	3,675	12.0	5.2	17.2	- 4.8	+ 4.0	
Kent Wales and	1,853 232	123	15.6	1.0	16.6	- 0.4	+ 1.0	
Monmouth	46,980	10,426	20.4	4.6	25.0	- 7.2	+ 4.4	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,664,500 tons in November, 1930, as compared with 6,573,300 tons in October, 1930, and with 7,176,500 tons in November, 1929.

#### IRON AND SHALE MINING

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a decline, and remained bad, on the whole.

bad, on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 32·8 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 27·2 at 27th October, 1930, and 5·9 at 25th November, 1929.

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

Districts.	peor Mir	mber of Wole employed nes include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week* by the Mines.			
	night Dec. (-)		(+) or ) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	3,044	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 4.63	Days 0.06	Days - 0 89	
Lancashire Other Districts	2,108 1,479	- 19·6 - 5·0	- 33·5 - 4·8	5·97 5·11	- 0·03 - 0·38	- 0.03 - 0.62	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,631	- 9.2	- 27.4	5.17	- 0.16	- 0.55	

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd November, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,555, showing an increase of 1·0 per cent. as compared with October, 1930, and no change as compared with November, 1929. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5·99 in November, 1930, as compared with 5·99 in October, 1930, and 6·00 in November, 1929.

\* See footnote \* in previous column

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during November. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 33·9 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 34·6 at 27th October, 1930, and with 11·2 at 25th November, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 92 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, compared with 96 at the end of October, and 163 at the end of November, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms, employing 13,215 workpeople, at the end of November showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with October, and of 34.9 per cent. compared with November, 1929.

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts,	of Furnaces.	Nov., 1930.	Oct., 1930.	Nov., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales.	COLUMN TO STATE				dy such	and states	
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	25	24	43	+ 1	-18	
Lancs, Parts of Lancs, and Yorks. (including Sheffield)	43	9	9	12	ra. 0	- 3	
and North Wales Derby, Leicester, Notts.	26	8	8	11	ridla	- 3	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs., Shropshire, Worcester and War-	53 25	22 8	24 10	30 17	- 2 - 2	- 8 - 9	
wick South Wales and Mon-	44	8	9	13	- 1	- 5	
mouth	21	2	2	8	March 1	- 6	
Total, England and Wales	305	82	86	134	- 4	-52	
SCOTLAND	89	10	10	29		-19	
Total	394	92	96	163	- 4	-71	

The production of pig iron in November amounted to 384,100 tons, compared with 415,000 tons in October, and 631,400 tons in Novem-

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment remained bad. In the week ended 29th November, 1930, 296 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 280\* in the week ended 25th October, 1930, and with 399 in the week ended

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44.5 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 40.4 at 27th October, 1930, and with 27.4 at 25th November, 1929.

Employment also remained bad in steel sheet manufacture. In the week ended 29th November, 1930, 72 mills were in operation, as compared with 66 in the week ended 25th October, 1930, and with 107 in the week ended 30th November, 1929.

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

	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
Works.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ns no do	29th Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	29th Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	53	- 1* + 1	- 18 - 5	296 72	+ 16* + 6	-103 - 35	
TOTAL	59	*	- 23	368	+ 22*	-138	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1930, amounted to 61,295 tons, or 12,700 tons less than in October, 1930, and 40,848 tons less than in November, 1929.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued to decline, and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 44·7 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 41·4 at 27th October, 1930, and 22·9 at 25th November, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 51,787 workpeople in the week ended 22nd November, 1930, the volume

\* Revised figures.

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 6.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1930, and by 30.1 per cent. as compared with November, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in November, 1930, as compared with 5.1 in October, 1930, and 5.5 in November, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

ha Registativest (Gamespark 1980)	emple	of Workpe oyed by F king retur	irms	Aggre	gate num! Shifts.	ber of
Legal, con	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended 22nd	Inc. ( Dec. ( comp wit	-) as
Attanged to	Nov., 1930.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	1254	Per cent.	Per cent.	State of the last	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Milis Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	4,617 1,302 19,064 1,688 6,918 6,957	- 6·7 -24·9 - 4·4 - 9·0 - 2·7 - 0·6	- 41·8 - 24·9 - 22·3 - 38·2 - 16·8 - 21·8	26,081 5,292 83,796 8,336 38,185 38,877	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.5 \\ -29.1 \\ -6.7 \\ -14.0 \\ -1.9 \\ -2.8 \end{array} $	- 43·1 - 30·6 - 33·1 - 41·6 - 18·1 - 23·4
Labourers	11,241	$\frac{-5\cdot 2}{-4\cdot 9}$	- 24·0 - 24·9	61,752	$\frac{-5.9}{-6.2}$	- 27·3 - 30·1
DISTRICTS.	03.5		309,600		C James Sen	Angel and
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	10,863 15,737 223 3,301 4,471	- 1·0 - 3·5 - 7·5 - 9·4 + 8·5	- 26·1 - 14·5 - 42·1 - 36·8 - 12·2	56,726 81,089 1,129 16,208 22,560	- 0.8 - 4.9 - 2.1 -11.0 + 4.9	- 30·9 - £18·0 - 38·0 - 39·5 - 19·6
Counties Wales and Monmouth	2,877 5,763	- 3·4 - 3·3	- 20·1 - 40·0	15,024 29.007	- 5·4 - 2·7	- 26·4 - 44·6
Total, England and Wales Scotland	43,235 8,552	- 2·2 - 16·3	-24·1 -28·4	221,743 40,576	- 3·2 - 20·0	- 28·6 - 37·5
TOTAL	51,787	- 4.9	-24.9	262,319	- 6.2	- 30 · 1

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 433,700 tons in November, 1930, as compared with 512,500 tons in October, 1930, and 815,000 tons in November, 1929.

#### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during November, and showed a further decline in most districts. In the North-Eastern Division the percentage unemployed rose to 51.0, while in Wales it rose to 60.9. In the North-Western Division a slight improvement was

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 the 24th November, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 27th October, 1930, and 25th November, 1929.

	Nud Wed	Decrea Numbers	se (+) or se (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Inemployed at 4th November, 1930.	Perce Unemple comp	loyed as
	Total Insure Unem Nove	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner 24th	Month before	Year before.
London South Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,342 1,085 4,512 107 31,120 12,261 25,730 4,496 3,444	+ 192 + 78 - 61 - 36 + 2,476 - 612 + 1,378 + 355 + 146	+ 1,135 + 432 + 2,073 + 15 + 14,241 + 4,688 + 12,672 + 1,995 - 114	34·8 14·5 21·2 32·4 51·0 42·6 45·6 60·9 27·8	+ 2·0 + 1·1 - 0·3 -10·9 + 4·1 - 2·1 + 2·4 + 4·8 + 1·2	+14·3 + 5·5 + 9·8 + 1·7 +23·0 +16·4 +22·2 +28·8 - 1·8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	86,097	+ 3,916	+ 37,137	42.1	+ 2 0	+18.2

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

#### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad during November, and showed a general decline. In the electrical engineering section employment, though very moderate and declining, was better than in other sections; in the motor vehicle section there was a slight improvement in some districts, but employment, on the whole, remained bad. In all other sections it was 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 24th November, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	1000000	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th November, 1930.								
Division.	General Engineering; Engineering; Engineers Iron and Steel	Electrical Engineering.	llectrical igheering. Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Oycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a			
	Genera Ing; I Iron	Eng	Marine Engineering,	Const	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	7,331 5,857 3,245 14,037 34,429 42,646 21,172 1,761 1,450	960 1,048 187 2,889 1,238 3,301 522 67 20	119 326 597 195 7,779 255 6,255 40 1,175	386 128 123 1,392 1,920 719 1,580 217 16	2,323	12,824 9,803 6,630 39,636 47,689 51,061 31,431 2,556 3,001	+1,324 +667 +413 +360 +1,430 +215 +2,799 +124 +145	+ 7,186 + 6,076 + 3,151 + 23,735 + 24,958 + 27,496 + 19,182 + 1,057 + 1,196		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	131,928		1.00			204,631	+7,477	+114,037		
	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 2	24th Nov	ember, 1	.930.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	8·5 12·2 9·0 15·6 29·7 33·3 28·0 31·7 20·9	6·7 12·7 5·2 10·0 14·2 15·0 17·0 16·8 5·0	14·9 13·2 9·3 12·7 35·3 37·5 31·8 28·6 18·6	11·0 21·3 21·2 20·3 27·0 24·2 28·3 31·0 40·0	9·9 8·6 8·8 21·4 16·7 19·1 17·3 21·8 15·7	8·8 11·2 8·9 17·5 28·4 29·1 27·3 28·5 18·9	+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.8 + 0.1 + 2.4 + 1.4 + 1.4	+ 4.8 + 6.8 + 4.1 +10.4 +14.8 +15.6 +16.6 +12.0 + 6.9		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH- ERN IRELAND	22.3	11.4	27.9	23.2	15.9	20.1	+ 0.7	+11.1		
Ditto, Oct., 1930 Ditto, Nov., 1929	21·5 10·2	10.1	26·2 9·8	21.0	15·7 7·3	19.4	1 - 12 1 - 12 1 - 12	=		

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad, with further decline in the general and marine sections. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it continued to decline, and was very bad in the general and textile machinery sections. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was little change, on the whole, though a considerable decline occurred in the electrical section; in the textile machinery section employment continued very bad.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the electrical section, though declining slightly, remained moderate; in the motor vehicle section the slight improvement reported in October was maintained, but employment, on the whole, remained bad; in general engineering it declined and remained very slack. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained slack, and showed a decline.

In London and the Southern Counties there was a slight decline in the general and motor vehicle sections; and employment, on the whole, was only moderate.

In Scotland and in Wales employment again declined, and was very bad; and in Northern Ireland it continued bad, with further

#### COTTON INDUSTRY.

The slight improvement reported last month was maintained, but employment was still very bad in all the principal centres, and in all departments, and much worse than a year ago. 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 recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 40·3 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 41·3 at 27th October, 1930, and with 13·3 at 25th November, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was bad, and showed no general improvement; several firms re-started for short periods, but the employment was only intermittent. At Stockport employment continued bad; at Hyde the improvement recorded last month was maintained; while at Glossop there was little improvement, and all mills that were not closed were working much short time. At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad; there was some improvement at the beginning of November, but employment fell off again towards the end; in the manufacturing section employment was very sleak and was reported to be very start for ment was very slack, and was reported to be worse than for some time past. At Shaw there was a decline in the fustian weaving

section, but a marked improvement with ring spinners; irregular short-time working continued at most firms. The position of the Egyptian spinning section at Middleton was reported to be good but short-time working continued in the American section. At Bolton there was a slight improvement with spinners; about 37 per cent. of the operatives were working less than half-time in the middle of November, as compared with about 47 per cent. towards the end of October; employment with weavers showed little change, and was very bad. At Leigh short time still prevailed at the majority of the mills; the improvement reported last month was not maintained. At Bury short time and other forms of under-employment continued. At Rochdale employment was bad, but there was some improvement as compared with a month earlier.

At Preston there was a decrease in the number of whole mill suspensions, but there were still rather large sectional stoppages, and many workpeople were seriously under-employed. At Chorley there was a slight improvement, though short time was still largely worked. was a slight improvement, though short time was still largely worked. At Blackburn a further decrease in unemployment was reported, but the improvement was very slight. At Accrington there was no appreciable improvement. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement. At Darwen 50 per cent. of the operatives normally employed were still idle, and employment remained very bad. At Burnley also employment remained very bad, and was much worse than a year ago. At Padiham no change was reported. At Nelson there was a slight improvement, though a large number of weavers were still under-employed. In the Rossendale Valley there was a very slight improvement, but employment was still very bad; about 40 per cent. of the workpeople were either unemployed or under-employed. under-employed.

In Yorkshire there was little change; a large proportion of the machinery was either closed down or working short time; the depression continued unrelieved at Hebden Bridge, Keighley, Huddersfield, and Sowerby Bridge; but a few firms at Todmorden

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total all	Wages pa Workpeo	aid to ple.	
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.  Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	10,186 18,834 25,076 7,080 5,361	Per cent 0·3 + 0·5 + 2·8 + 0·2 + 2·1	Per cent. -21.6 -21.8 -25.4 -15.3 -24.5	£ 15,278 26,840 38,244 15,302 8,854	Per cent. + 0·4 + 1·6 + 1·2 - 1·8 + 3·2	Per cent 26 - 31 - 33 - 21 - 6 - 34 - 6	
TOTAL	66,537	+ 1.3	- 22.8	104,518	+ 0.9	- 30 ·	
DISTRICTS.  Ashton	2,724 7,703 8,525 12,989 6,693 3,592 5,528 4,710 3,476 3,405 1,642 2,665 2,884	$\begin{array}{c} -14.8 \\ + 2.6 \\ - 0.3 \\ + 4.0 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} -5.7 \\ -6.0 \\ +11.9 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} +11.0 \\ +6.7 \\ -14.7 \\ +14.7 \\ -14.7 \\ \end{array}$	-47·5 -17·9 -24·6 -16·3 -15·2 -26·1 -7·2 -41·0 -27·4 -30·0 -23·1 -11·3 -12·3	3,773 12,168 13,967 18,203 10,639 5,491 9,025 7,485 6,531 7,087 2,066 3,910 4,173	-20·7 +6·0 +5·2 +0·7 -4·8 -4·7 +9·8 +2·1 +7·5 -5·8 +22·9 -5·8 +1 8	- 55·0 - 22·1 - 33· 27·1 - 24· 31· 12· - 48 33· 33· 24· 11·1	
TOTAL	66,537	+ 1.3	-22.8	104,518	+ 0.9	- 30 ·	

Returns from firms employing 63,400 operatives in the week ended 22nd November showed that 28 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 16 hours each, on an

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 24th November, 1930:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th November, 1930.											
De artment.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	(P (S))							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	2,088 13,334	13,133 10,845	15,221 24,179	2,244 11,350	9,831 8,197	12,075 19,547	27,296 43,726					
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,862 13,609 1,953	12,572 44,833 582	15,434 58,442 2,535	2,507 4,559 504	12,228 15,480 490	14,735 20,039 994	30,169 78,481 3,529					
Total	33,846	81,965	115,811	21,164	46,226	67,390	183,201					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th October, 1930:-

#### Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Total. Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. Total. + 166 - 81 + 85 - 545 -+ 1,051 + 25 + 1,076 - 2,423 -709 - 1,254 - 1,169 703 - 3,126 - 2,050Beaming, Winding and Warping ... Weaving ... Other Pro- $\begin{vmatrix} + & 431 \end{vmatrix} + 1,273 \end{vmatrix} + 1,704 \end{vmatrix} - 724 \end{vmatrix} - 2,878 \end{vmatrix} - 3,602 \end{vmatrix} - 1,898 \end{vmatrix} + 2,513 \end{vmatrix} + 6,299 \end{vmatrix} + 8,812 \end{vmatrix} - 3,793 \end{vmatrix} - 8,679 \end{vmatrix} - 12,472 \end{vmatrix} - 3,660$

December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

625 -

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 133,661,200 lbs. in November, 1930, compared with 100,475,100 lbs. in October, 1930, and with 187,327,400 lbs. in

Total ... +4,494 + 7,602 + 12,096 - 7,934 - 13,145 - 21,079 - 8,983

+ 333 + 86 + 419 - 449 - 176 -

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,964,200 lbs. in November, 1930, compared with 11,685,300 lbs. in October, 1930, and with 12,469,200 lbs. in November, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods in November, 1930, were 130,313,200 square yards, compared with 150,340,000 square yards in the previous month, and 283,983,500 square yards in November,

#### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, and was much below the level of a year ago. The worsted section showed little change in most districts compared with the previous month, but there was a slight decline in the woollen section. In the carpet section employment was slack, worse than in October, and much worse than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 25·1 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 24·9 at 27th October, 1930, and with 15·0 at 25th November, 1929. The corresponding figures for the carpet industry were 21·4, 18·2, and 5·6.

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and showed little

Worsted Section.—Employment continued bad, and showed little change in most districts compared with the previous month; it was

change in most districts compared with the previous month; it was much worse than a year ago.

At Bradford there was a further slight improvement, due to seasonal causes; but employment generally was poor. At Huddersfield there was a considerable decline; while at Keighley, and with some firms at Shipley, a slight improvement was reported. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 22nd November showed that about 24 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,\* losing about 13 hours each on an average; about 12 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of five hours each

With wool sorters employment was bad, and worse than a year ago; many workers were unemployed, and a quarter of those who remained in work were on short time. In the wool combing department there was some improvement in the merino section, which was fairly well employed; but the position in the carding crossbred and preparing sections remained bad, with much short time. About 33 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments lost, on an average, about 16 hours each in short time in the week conded 22nd Nevember.

ended 22nd November.

In the worsted spinning department employment showed little change. Spinners of fine yarns in Yorkshire were fairly well employed; in other districts and departments employment was only moderate. About 22 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time in the week ended 22nd November, losing, on an average, about 14 hours each; while 17 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of five hours each.

In the worsted weaving department employment was about the same as in October. Some firms engaged in the manufacture of fancy worsteds were well employed, but, speaking generally, employment was quiet. About 23 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 11 hours each in the week ended 22nd November;\* there was little

Woollen Section .- Employment showed a decline both in the Woollen Section.—Employment showed a decline both in the spinning and in the weaving sections, and was much worse than a year ago. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd November showed that about 45 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 43 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,\* losing, on an average, about 12 and 14 hours each, respectively. In the woollen section, as a whole, about 41 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 12½ hours each in short time,\* in the week ended 22nd November; ut 5 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of six hours each

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was about the same as a month earlier. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued poor, and was worse than in October; at Dewsbury employment fell off considerably with makers of heavy cloths, velours, etc.; employment with

\* 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.

blanket and rug makers was slack; only the manufacturers of lighter dress goods were working more than about four days a week. Employment in the rag and shoddy trade remained very slack.

In the Stockport district the improvement reported last month was not maintained, but employment was still described as fair. At Rochdale employment with flannel workers was moderate. At Saddleworth employment continued had and showed a decline. Saddleworth employment continued bad, and showed a decline; 80 per cent. of the operatives were on short time. In the West of England employment showed little change; with few exceptions it

In Wales employment was slack, except in Cardiganshire, where

most of the factories were working full time.

In Scotland there was little change; few firms were well employed, and short time or other forms of under-employment were prevalent at most of the principal centres.

Carpet Section.—Employment was very slack, and worse than a month earlier. At Kidderminster employment was slack for the time of year and worse than a year ago; most firms were on short time. In Yorkshire employment was reported as quiet. In Scotland employment generally was slack; under-employment increased at

In the industry as a whole about 39 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd November, losing about 11 hours each on the average;

no overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from em-

ALL BEAL PRINCIPLE		Number of Vorkpeople		all	Wages pa Workpeop	lė.
gottorioch abge	Week ended 22nd Nov., 1930.	or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Nov., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,470 35,340 18,240 10,321 1,758	+ 0.9 + 0.1 + 1.2 + 0.2 - 1.7	88·9 85·4 90·1 97·4 96·3	25,042 52,728 34,555 23,179 3,202	+ 2.5 + 0.9 - 1.8 - 3.2 + 0.5	76 · 8 80 · 9 83 · 8 84 · 8 75 · 0
Total-Worsted	77,129	+ 0.5	88 · 4	138,706	- 0.2	81.
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	963 12,303 22,593 16,712 2,542	+ 0·2 - 0·8 - 1·7 + 0·1 - 0·5	76·8 83·2 92·3 91·8 83·9	2,064 23,307 37,900 34,861 5,084	+ 0.9 - 4.5 - 4.5 - 2.6 + 1.5	78 · 81 · 88 · 88 · 85 ·
Total—Woollen	55,113	- 0.9	89-4	103,216	- 3.5	86 ·
CARPET SECTION	10,037	- 1.9	101.9	16,433	- 4.3	90 ·
Total—Wool Textile Industry	142,279	- 0.2	89.4	258,355	- 1.8	83.
Districts†:  WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Hallfax Leeds Kelghley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	32,743 9,441 8,822 8,159 7,662 3,493	+ 1·0 - 1·0 + 1·6 + 2·2 + 0·7 + 1·2	82.6 108.7 84.7 93.9 87.2	61,163 18,972 14,183 14,166 12,881	+ 2·4 - 7·2 + 0·2 - 0·3 + 1·9 + 1·8	73. 100. 75. 91. 84.
Total, West Riding	70,320	+ 0.9	88 · 2	126,600	+ 0.2	80
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	4,744 321 1,744	- 4·8 - 4·2 - 2·0	88·1 110·1 92·3	8,771 596 2,739	- 4·0 - 4·3 - 7·2	84 104 115
Total-Worsted	77,129	+ 0.5	88-4	138,706	- 0.2	81
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	11,871	+ 1.0	84-2	24,619	- 1.1	76
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	10,223 7,820	- 2·3 - 2·3	86·7 92·8	18,603 14,965		87 90
Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford	2,112 1,325	- 2·9 - 0·7	79·3 102·7	3,952 2,666	- 7·9 - 5·5	62 89
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands	33,351 4,797	- 1:1 - 0:2	88·0 92·0	64,805 9,160	- 3·7 - 2·7	84 93
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,051 12,798 116	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 30.1 \end{bmatrix}$	92·6 91·2 90·7	7,011 22,079 161		97 86 90
Total—Woollen	55,113	- 0.9	89.4	103,216	- 3.5	86
CARPET SECTION	10,037	- 1.9	101.9	16,433	- 4.3	90
Total—Wool Textile Industry	142,279	- 0.2	89.4	258,355	- 1.8	83

percentage increases and decreases in the number employed in the week ended 22nd November, 1930, by those firms who supplied

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

returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th October, 1930:—

	emplo	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in nu employed as compared with previous m ( signifies "no change":—without a f signifies "no workpeople returned."								
in party of a most find in party of a many and allow.	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	+ 2.6 + 1.2 - 0.2 - 4.1 + 1.9	- 1.6 - 0.5 + 1.1 + 7.2 + 0.8 + 1.2 + 0.6	+ 4·4 - 2·1 + 4·5 - 2·5 + 1·2 - 1·4	+ 0·1 - 0·4 + 0·9 + 1·0 + 2·3 + 2·2 + 0·6	+ 1.0 - 1.0 + 1.6 + 2.2 + 0.7 + 1.2 + 0.9					
Midlands Lancashire Scotland	- 22·2 + 0·4	- 4·9 - 5·3 - 4·3	- 1·2 	$-2.3 \\ -1.9$	- 4·8 - 4·2 - 2·0					
TOTAL	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5					

Principal Control of Sciences				-) in numbers evious month.
est edge ready and in the control of	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.9 \\ - \ 0.8 \\ - \ 1.5 \\ - \ 3.7 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 1.0 \\ - \ 1.0 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ - \ 26.5 \end{array}$	+ 1·1 - 5·7 - 3·7 - 3·2 - 1·3 - 2·6 + 0·2 + 0·9 - 0.5 - 32·8	+ 0·9 - 0·0 - 0·3 - 1·4 - 1·1 + 0·1 - 0·5 - 1·1 + 0·9	+ 1·0 - 2·3 - 2·3 - 2·9 - 0·7 - 1·1 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·2 - 30·1
TOTAL	- 0.8	- 1.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9

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 24th November, 1930:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th November, 1930.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	The State of the S					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	418	4	422	622	5	627	1,049			
Wool Washing and Preparing	688	945	1,633	784	585	1,369	3,002			
Wool Combing	470 756	666	1,136	1,010	624 172	1,634	2,770 2,133			
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	618	350	968	534	695	1,229	2,197			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	928	5,010	5,938	385	2,784	3,169	9,107			
Wool Winding and Warping	156	83	239	296	94	390	629			
Worsted Winding and Warping	203	859	1,062	211	893	1,104	2,166			
Woollen Weaving	308	2,051	2,359	345	3,031	3,376	5,735			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	351 1,376	1,920 257	2,271	1,212	2,280 254	2,401	4,675 3,099			
Total	6,272	12,426	18,698	6,447	11,417	17,864	36,562			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

	W	Wholly Unemployed.				7	Temporarily Stopped.						Total		
Department.	M	en.	W	men.	Tot	tal.	M	en.	w	omen.	T	otal.	1	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	89	-	5	+	84	-	66	000	2	-	68	+	16	
and Preparing Wool Combing		11 86		9 46	++1			93	+	161	+	68	+	21	
Wool Carding Woollen spinning	+	119 96	+	6 7	+1+1			45	++	34 352	+	11 389	+	10:	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning		15	+	105	+1	20	-	67	+	29	-	38	+	8:	
Wool Winding and Warping.	+	7	+	12	+	19	+	28	-	44	-	16	+		
Worsted Winding and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	-++	15 46 10	+	188 231	- +2 -2	34	+	11 47 6	-+-	2 131 176	-+-	13 178 182	-+-	2: 41: 40:	
Other Processes	-	127		14	+1			29	_	7	+	22	+	16.	
Total	+	591	+	144	+7	35	-	307	+	293	-	14	+	72	

The *imports* of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 40,277,000 lbs., but *re-exports* amounted to 11,078,100 lbs. in November, 1930; compared with 29,203,900 lbs. and 30,436,700 lbs. respectively in the previous month, and 48,724,500 lbs. and 13,363,700 lbs. in November, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in November, 1930, were 3,791,900 lbs., compared with 3,570,700 lbs. in October, 1930, and with 4,123,500 lbs. in November, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in November, 1930, were 8,270,600 square yards, compared with 8,711,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 10,815,000 square yards in November,

The exports of blankets were 45,310 pairs, 51,494 pairs and 62,955 pairs in November, 1930, October, 1930, and November, 1929, respectively.

#### BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November was slack, on the whole; there was a decline at most centres, particularly during the latter half of the month. Employment was also worse than in November of last year in the majority of districts. The ladies' fashion shoe section was the best employed.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 18·2 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 16·1 at 27th October, 1930, and with 11·0 at 25th November, 1929.

25th November, 1929.

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

		Number of Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
100	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
The short and Wale	DE SA	Per	Per		Per	Per	
England and Wales:	7 005	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
London	1,885	- 1·6 - 3.1	- 8.6	3,977	- 6·2 - 7·1	-13.0	
Leicester	9,871	- 3.1	- 1.0	22,709	1	- 4.8	
Leicester Country Dis-	3,420	+ 2.1	+ 9.1	7,897	- 0.6	+ 1.9	
Northampton	7.344	- 2.0	~ 4.5	14,371	-11.6	- 20 . 9	
Higham, Rushden and	,,,,,,,		No. of Contract of	-,011		20 3	
District	6,036	- 0.1	- 0.5	13,837	- 3.8	- 1.0	
Kettering and District	5,356	- 0.1	- 0.9	12,776	- 1.5	- 0.5	
Rest of Northants	1,598	- 6.3	-11.6	2,749	-21.7	-22.5	
Stafford and District	2,483	- 0.2	+ 0.4	4,637	+ 4.6	+ 4.9	
Norwich and District	5,690	+ 1.8	- 6-5	10,951	+ 2.9	-10.4	
Bristol, Kingswood and	15 600 63		Account to	The state of the s			
District	2,032	- 4.3	+ 1.5	3,853	- 6.2	- 1.4	
Leeds and District	1,769	- 0.2	+ 2.0	4,042	- 2.4	- 1.8	
Lancashire (mainly	100 m	1000	S A ROBERTO	四元 陈 成品	31 53 (D)		
Rossendale Valley)	5,876	- 1.3	+ 9.2	11,670	- 3.4	+ 7.6	
Birmingham and Dis-		-		0.240			
trict	1,115	- 7.0	-10.4	2,148	+ 2.3	- 8.0	
Other parts of England	7 017	0.0	2500000	0.015		The country of	
and Wales	3,917	- 0.8		8,917	+ 0.5	- 2.0	
England and Wales	58,392	- 1.2	- 1.1	124,534	- 4.3	- 5.4	
TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND A THREE		- San -		Water Comment	1000000		
Scotland	2,115	- 2.4	+ 0.4	4,772	- 3.0	- 2.8	
Great Britain	60,507	- 1.3	- 1.0	129,306	- 4.3	- 5.3	

Returns received from firms employing about 59,400 workpeople in the week ended 22nd November indicated that about 49 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing about 11 hours each, on the average, while less than 6 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 4½ hours each, on the average.

Employment in London remained slack, and showed a decline. At Leicester employment remained fairly good at the beginning of the month, but declined to slack afterwards; in the week ended 22nd November, over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 12 hours each, on the average. There was little change in the Leicester country district. At Northampton also there was a decline, and employment was bad, with very few firms able to work full time; it was considerably worse than in November, 1929. Over 80 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd November were on short time, losing about 14½ hours each, on the average. At Higham and Rushden, Kettering and Wellingborough there was considerable variation as between different firms, but, speaking generally, employment continued moderate to fair; there was some decline towards the end of the month at Wellingborough and, to a less extent, in the Rushden area. Employment remained fairly satisfactory at Raunds, Wollaston and Irthlingborough. At Stafford employment with most firms continued very slack, and there was still much short-time working; here also over 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd November. At Norwich there was still much unemployment; those who were in employment were working slightly better time, and several firms were comparatively busy, but in general employment remained slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a seasonal decline

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a seasonal decline in the heavy boot trade, and employment was only moderate in the latter half of the month; it remained moderate in the light shoe trade. At Leeds employment remained quiet, with most firms. In the slipper trade in Lancashire there was a slight decline, but employment was still fairly good generally, and better than in November, 1929; it was reported as good at Preston; there was a good deal of short time at Rawtenstall, but some firms there were still on full time.

still on full time.

In Scotland there was a decline, but employment was reported as fair at Edinburgh and at Maybole, and as moderate or good at

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 24th November, 1930:—

the state of the state of the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th November, 1930.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	m-4-1					
Lorenza a State	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-	4.45 (c) 690 (c)	E 1988 T	100.75	FA FIRE	713394		1000			
facture:		100 000 000	3172			3000				
Preparing Depart-	105	07	0.70	157	43	194	400			
ment	165	67	232	151	43	194	426			
Rough Stuff De-	431	53	484	338	20	358	842			
ClickingDepartment		19	903	1,635	7	1.642	2,545			
Closing Department		1,585	1,615	11	2,049	2,060	3,675			
Making Department		71	2,286	2,172	83	2,255	4,541			
Finishing Depart-	-,		1				10000			
ment	1,576	783	2,359	1,324	277	1,601	3,960			
Slipper Making	349	160	509	644	612	1,256	1,765			
log Making	9	1	10	1	3	4	14			
Repairing and Hand-	west of		A Committee	9016	130000000	PACTOR	A COLOR			
sewn Work	668	5	673	54	1	55	728			
TOTAL	6,327	2,744	9,071	6,330	3,095	9,425	18,496			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th October, 1930:

ENDER PART	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	(Total)		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:	100	THE TOTAL	OR ST		95T 3	Today	MIT AND
Preparing Depart-	- 3	+ 1	- 2	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8	+ 6
Rough Stuff De-	38 1500	OUNCE SO	L'espain		THE PARTY OF	21.300	10 E
partment	- 23	+ 11	- 12	+ 16	7 1	+ 15	+ 3
Clicking Department Closing Department		+ 2 + 5	+ 61 + 5	+432	+ 1 + 297	+ 433 + 300	+ 494
Making Department		+ 3	- 6	+405	+ 61	+ 466	+ 460
Finishing Depart-	The state of the s				1000	Version in Contract of the Con	159km
ment	+ 13	- 81	- 68	+286	- 72	+214	+ 146
Slipper Making	+ 68	+ 12	+ 80 + 2	+ 33 + 1	+ 249 + 1	+282	+ 362
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-		1	T 4	+ 1	T 1	+ 2	+ 4
sewn Work	+ 23	- 14	+ 9	+ 17	+ 1	+ 18	+ 27
TOTAL	+131	- 62	+ 69	+ 1,200	+ 538	+1,738	+ 1,80

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1930, amounted to 96,046 dozen pairs, or 18,819 dozen pairs less than in October, 1930, and 43,399 dozen pairs less than in November, 1929.

#### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further decline, and was

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further decline, and was slack, on the whole. In the Peterborough district it was fairly good. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17·3 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 15·6 at 27th October, 1930, and 11·7 at 25th November, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review.

leview .—							
nt frequency conservation of		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month Year before.		22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Bolice A. A.	(C-1) (III	I Section		2830	E BIGIOLI	1	
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,756	+ 3.2	- 3.3	4,099	- 2.2	- 3.5	
Midlands and Eastern Counties South and South-West	6,335	- 6.7	- 6.5	17,201	-11.3	- 7.4	
Counties and Wales	1,911	- 1·9 - 3·0		4,643	- 2·2 - 8·0	+ 9.7	
0-FOLT HOLDER FLE L	10,198	-	- 4.4	26,405	-	- 4.3	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,151 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, 8½ per cent. were working on an average 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd November, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

#### BUILDING.

There was a further general decline during November, which was particularly pronounced in the painting and decorating section, and employment, on the whole, was slack. It was reported as fair, however, at a few centres, including Coventry, Southend-on-Sea and Paisley. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. As compared with November, 1929, employment was considerably worse in each administrative division. each administrative division

As regards individual occupations employment declined with bricklayers and masons, and was very quiet or slack in most districts; it was again worse with carpenters, slaters, plasterers and plumbers, and was generally slack with these classes. Employment declined considerably with painters, and was bad. It continued slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with November, 1929, employment showed little change with plasterers, but was considerably worse 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 24th November, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with November, 1929:—

line Jopla saw of Luciencialish course Lucien	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a		
eterning (Lagran	people at July, 1930.	at 24th Nov., 1930.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.	
OCCUPATIONS.	26back		a beddinger	MAN TO I	.outest		
Carpenters	125,700	20,628	808	16.4	+ 2.9	+ 5 9	
Bricklayers	73,790	11,177	779	15.1	+ 4.3	+ 2.9	
Masons	21,180	2,922	320	13.8	+ 3.7	+ 3.3	
Slaters	6,020	1,120	126	18.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.1	
Plasterers	24,260	4,290	290	17.7	+ 4.3	+ 0 6	
Painters	105,660	34,728	1,465	32.9	+ 7.7	+ 8-4	
Plumbers	32,850	5,480	327	16.7	+ 1.9	+ 8.3	
Labourers to				13/2/2012			
above	240,660	49,337	2,080	20.5	+ 2 6	+ 40	
All other occu-	ren , sto day	THE REAL PROPERTY.	PARTIES SERVICE TO	1241310	- STENDING	BOUNES.	
pations	202,150	44,978	1,938	22.3	+ 1.5	+ 4 5	
Total	832,270	174,660	8,133	21.0	+ 3.3	+ 5 0	
Divisions.	Pale Bar	100 mg (200)		14 7 7	4.200	14000	
London	177,960	32,862	53	18.5	+ 28	+ 5 6	
South-Eastern	134,170	17,384	71	13.0	+ 2.7	+ 36	
South-Western	102,830	16,444	259	16 0	+ 3.0	+ 4 (	
Midlands	101,130	18,241	1,496	18 0	+ 34	+ 3!	
North-Eastern	95,710	27,640	2,726	28.9	+ 40	+ 6.	
North-Western	103,210	29,708	1,981	28.8	+ 3 4	+ 6	
Scotland	75,250	18,691	996	24.8	+ 40	+ 7	
Wales	25,640	9,515	523	37.1	+ 5.0	+ 41	
Northern Ireland	16,370	4,175	28	25.5	+ 1.3	+ 4.1	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	832,270	174,660	8,133	21.0	+ 3.3	+ 5.0	

#### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 145 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,307,000, show that in November, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,990,900, as compared with £8,214,700 in October, 1930, and £6,227,900 in November, 1929. Of the total for November, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,274,600; factories and workshops for £193,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £293,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,229,100.

#### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline, following the completion of Christmas orders, and was slack on the whole, with increased short-time working. Short-time working was also reported at Worcester and Derby, and in the sanitary ware section at Bristol. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment declined and was

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.0 at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 22.5 at 27th October, 1930, and 13.1 at 25th November. 1929.

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

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
July 1 To the state of the stat	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd Nov., 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,236 7,166	- 0·7 - 2·7	- 8·4 - 14·6	2,208 12,699	- 3·8 - 6·0	- 16·3 - 21·9	
unspecified)	1,784	- 0.1	- 4.0	3,362	+ 2.3	- 5.3	
TOTAL	10,186	- 2.0	- 12.2	18,269	- 4.3	-18.6	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	7,715 2,471		-13·4 - 8·0	12,720 5,549	- 4·9 - 2·9	-20·3 -14:5	
TOTAL	10,186	- 2.0	- 12.2	18,269	- 4.3	-18.6	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,280 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,190, or over 45 per cent., were working on an average 15 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd November, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

#### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, on the whole, in the paper-making industry during November, and showed a decline as compared with a year ago. A considerable amount of short-time working was reported in some districts, and employment was generally slack in the hand-made section.

Employment was only moderate with letterpress printers, and again showed a decline, as compared with the previous month. It was reported as slack in London and also at Birmingham and Bristol, and as bad at Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. There was a slight improvement at Manchester, Bradford, Leicester and Plymouth, and employment was said to be good at Derby, Watford and

With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was slack, and worse than in October in London, Manchester and Nottingham. It was generally fair at other centres, and showed an improvement at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

A good deal of short time was worked by lithographic printers in some districts, and employment, generally speaking, showed a further decline. It was reported as bad in London, and at most of the larger centres, including Manchester, where, however, there was a slight improvement on the previous month. It was fair or moderate at some smaller centres, including Bradford, Hull, Nottingham, and Mansfield. There was a general decline as compared with the previous month with lithographic artists, with whom employment was slack in London and at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, while fairly good at some of the smaller centres.

Employment continued moderate, on the whole, with bookbinders, but showed a decline as compared with November, 1929.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industries was 10.4 at 24th November, compared with 10.2 at 27th October, and 4.8 at 25th November, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 8·2 at 24th November, compared with 7·9 at 27th October, and 4·6 at 25th November, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 8·5 at 24th November compared with 8·1 at 27th October, and 3·7 at 25th November,

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

	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
rima laptorificati	at end of November, 1930.	Nov., 1930.	Oct., 1930.	Nov., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties,	39,006	4.2	3.9	3.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,112	4.7	50	2.9	- 0-3	+ 1.8	
Midlands and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,803 6,416 11,029	3·2 4·9 3·8	3·4 4·4 3·5	2·0 2·4 2·3	- 0·2 + 0·5 + 0·3	+ 1·2 + 2·8 + 1·8	
Total	84,366	4.2	4.0	3.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,321 19,178	5·7 5·4	5·4 5·4	2.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.2 + 2.8	

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November was slack, but a little better on the whole than in October.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 37.4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 24th November, 1930, as compared with 37.3 per cent. at 27th October, 1930, and with 30.4 per cent. at 25th November, 1929.

London.—Employment remained slack. The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks

	Average Docks as	ally Numb	ber of La cipal Wi	bourers em	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.	4			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total, Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— lst November, 1930 8th "" 15th "" 22nd "" 29th ""	4,366 4,265 4,363 4,673 5,273	1,611 1,886 1,543 1,508 1,760	5,977 6,151 5,906 6,181 7,033	7,940 7,973 7,867 7,851 8,310	13,917 14,124 13,773 14,032 15,343	
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Nov., 1930	} 4,588	1,662	6,250	7,988	14,238	
Average for Oct., 1930	4,510	1,716	6,226	7,847	14,073	
Average for Nov., 1929	4,761	2,185	6,946	8,185	15,131	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed

during November was 827, compared with 820 in October, 1930, and with 1,032 in November, 1929.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coasts ports showed little change, and remained generally moderate. At Hull a falling-off in timber imports was counterbalanced by activity in the grain trade. Slackness continued at Goole and Grimsby. Employment remained good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and fair at Lynn. At Ipswich it improved, and was described as good.

Liverpool.—Employment was slack, but slightly better than in October. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th November, 1930, was 13,287, compared with 12,724 in October, 1930, and with 15,271 in November, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £30,901 in the four weeks ended 28th November, 1930, compared with £29,721 in October, 1930, and with £40,948 in November, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was mostly slack at the South Wales ports, but there was considerable activity on general cargoes at Cardiff. Unemployment increased at Swansea, but at Newport there was an improvement in the general cargo trade. At Bristol work was plentiful during the first half of November, but subsequently decreased. There was a marked improve-ment at Avonmouth, the numbers unemployed being the lowest since November, 1929. Employment declined at Southampton, and

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Glasgow remained moderate. At Dundee it was slack until the end of the month, when an improvement was noted. There was also a small increase in the amount of work at Leith. At Belfast employment remained

#### SEAMEN.

DURING November employment again declined, and was very slack, on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was considerably less than in October, 1930, and November, 1929, and the supply

of seamen was largely in excess of requirements at most ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 24th November, 1930, was 32·1, compared with 29·0 at 27th October, 1930, and 20·6 at 25th November,

The demand for men on the Thames varied from moderate to slack, and in the last week was exceptionally dull. On the Tyne it was slack generally, though a slight upward movement was shown towards the end of the month; on the Tees it was very slack, except for some briskness about the middle of November; on the Wear it improved somewhat in the first half of the month, but declined thereafter, and at the end of November was dull. At Hull it was very slack throughout the month. The demand at Southampton showed an upward movement in the first two weeks, but thereafter steadily declined, and was very poor at the end of November. At Bristol it was fair during the first week, but slack thereafter; at Avonmouth it was quiet early in the month, but improved subsequently; at Cardiff it was slack, with a downward tendency in the later stages; at Newport it fluctuated considerably, and was dull at the close of the month; at Swansea it was fair until the last week, when it declined somewhat. On the Mersey the demand was fair in the first half of the month, but became much quieter thereafter, though some recovery took place in the last week; at Manchester it was very slack generally. The demand on the Clyde improved somewhat, and was moderate at the end of November; at Leith it was rather quiet. At Belfast the demand was slack, but showed a slight improvement in the last

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 November:—

	Number of Seamen* shipped in						
Principal Ports.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				Months		
The second second second	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1930.	Nov., 1929.		
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	8,599 609 7,392 -7,141 1,428 176 296 823 505 554 1,626 722	- 2,948 - 109 - 2,448 - 2,263 - 320 + 53 + 75 - 248 - 436 + 236 - 50 - 277	- 2,467 - 305 - 1,110 - 1,837 - 833 - 137 - 108 - 129 - 189 - 89 - 1,115 + 45	130,155 7,247 106,751 105,106 23,968 2,643 3,622 11,190 10,133 6,096 23,176 8,187	139,312 8,488 108,905 110,790 29,775 2,909 5,112 13,564 11,039 8,671 30,359 8,624		
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	232 224 2,415	- 4 - 151 - 985	- 35 - 1 - 295	2,939 4,588 37,294	3,153 3,916 39,315		
NORTHERN IRELAND:	229	+ 108	+ 2	2,579	2,077		
TOTAL for above Ports	32,972	- 9,767	- 8,603	485,674	526,009		

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

T including Birkenhead and Garston.

Including Avonmouth and Portishead;

Including Barry and Penarth.

December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

On page 456 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 24th November, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 this way the property of the composition of these statistics. 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

Minister & makes with	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special				The special	to more
Schemes	3,325	16	362	5	3,708
2. Claims admitted or	A THE RESERVE		Company of the Compan	412000	
under consideration	1,600,238	28.134	483,400	18,406	2,130,178
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis-	TO COME !		estitanto		Control State
qualified, but main-			100000000		
taining registration	42,178	8,342	15,989	6,402	72,91
Uninsured persons on			10.057	04.075	07 70
Register	17,060	23,045	18,651	24,615	83.37
5. Two months' file	42,573	3,859	36,684	4,013	87.12
Persons on Register	1 050 450	50 503	F10.040	40 407	2,285,460
(lines 2—4)	1,659,476	59,521	518,040	49,423	2,200,40
Books Lodged (lines	1 000 714	40,351	536,435	28,826	2,293,92
1—3 and 5)	1,688,314	40,551	550,435	20,020	4,450,54

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

Numbers on Registers, 27th October, to 24th November.

	porposite	Great Britain				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.
27th October, 1930	1.621.578	60,232	504,501	51,190	2,237,501	2,307,819
3rd November, 1930 10th " " 17th " " 24th ", "	1,642,534 1,640,405 1,658,811 1,659,476	62,347 61,339 60,514 59,521	506,425 508,628 515,642 518,040	51,820 51,405 51,020 49,423	2,263,127 2,261,777 2,285,987 2,286,460	2,334,476 2,334,339 2,355,953 2,358,897
Average (4 weeks)	1,650,307	60,930	512,184	50,917	2,274,338	2,345,916

Analysis	of figures	for 24th	November,	1930
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	F 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	27th Oct., 1930.			
	Persons no Regular En	ormally in apployment.	Persons	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.		

· Great Britain.									
Men Boys Women Girls		1,214,464 48,562 357,469 39,372	342,578 10,688 158,015 10,024	102,434 271 2,556 27	1,659, 476 59,521 518,040 49,423	1,621,578 60,232 504,501 51,190			
Total		1,659,867	521,305	105,288	2,285,460	2,237,501			

Great Britain and Northern Ireland,									
Men Boys Women Girls		1,248,285 49,602 379,200 40,284	345,909 10,859 165,684 10,556	105,654 271 2,566 27	1,699,848 60,732 547,450 50,867	1,660,174 61,425 533,623 52,597			
Total		1,717,371	533,008	108,518	2,358,897	2,307,819			

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

		Week en	ded		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.
27th	October,	1930		 	38,817	35,315
3rd 10th 17th 24th	Novembe	r, 1930		 	39,872 38,411 37,161 36,049	36,741 35,035 34,440 32,345
100	Average (	4 weeks	)	 	37,873	34,640

Of the 138,561 vacancies filled, 84,086 were for men, 30,366 for women, and 24,109 for juveniles.

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 3rd November, 1930, the average number of such placings of men and women was 6,001 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th November, 1930, was 600 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 24th November, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	State L			sons on Revember, 1		Inc. (+) of Dec. (-) a compared
Alta.	ATTEN MATERIAL MATERI	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 27th Oct. 1930.
London Division		169,112	41,548	7,131	217,791	+ 16,056
South-Eastern Divis	ion -	73,351	16,227 845	5,354 233	94,932	+ 12,851 + 401
Brighton Chatham		3,092 3,733 2,780	553	460	4,170 4,746	+ 225
Ipswich		2,780 4,910	353 1,559	244 195	3,377 6,664	+ 159 + 216
Rest of Division		58,836	12,917	4,222	75,975	+ 11,850
South-Western Divis Bristol	ion	91,989 15,638	17,503 5,151	6,023 1,385	115,515 22,174	+ 10,484 + 510
Plymouth		6,722	1,432	293	8,447	+ 534
Portsmouth Reading		6,718 2,023	943	710 158	8,371 2,554	+ 578 + 189
Southampton Swindon		9,268	852 202	734	10,854	+ 1,018 + 134
Rest of Division		50,623	8,550	2,651	61,824	+ 7,521
Midlands Division Birmingham	:::	204,212 33,485	82,100 16,955	10,978	297,290 51,557	+ 3,053 - 633
Coventry		7,372	1,827	160	9,359	- 524
Cradley Heath Derby		5,914 7,615	1,706 1,558	205 538	7,825 9,711	+ 334 + 2,145
Leicester Northampton		8,110 4,335	3,961 2,235	96 284	12,167 6,854	+ 201 + 442
Nottingham		10,152	4,881 1,742	651 145	15,684 5,262	+ 325
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent		15,710	10,314	964	26,988	+ 634
Walsall West Bromwich		6,055 3,236	2,065 1,018	412 182	8,532 4,436	+ 532 - 6
Wolverhampton Rest of Division		8,950 89,903	2,115	375 5,849	11,440 127,475	- 527 + 77
North-Eastern Division	ion	384,632	31,723 80,177	24,358	489,167	- 2,974
Barnsley		6,811 18,605	900	410	8,121 30,122	- 4,097
Bradford Darlington		3,820	10,415	1,102	4,659	+ 303
Dewsbury Doncaster		2,622 6,384	2,120 639	377 666	5,119 7,689	+ 27 - 5,869
Gateshead		6,384 9,266 3,788	1,864	898 291	12,028 4,511	+ 194 + 3,381
Halifax		4,933	3,042	142	8,117	+ 251
Hartlepools Huddersfield		9,571 5,929	654 3,318	712 461	10,937 9,708	+ 412 + 900
Hull Leeds		14,385 23,357	2,001 10,622	823 1,189	17,209 35,168	-134 + 1,529
Lincoln Middlesbrough		3,742	1,002	303 971	4,469 19,832	+ 463 + 668
Newcastle-on-Tyn	e	17,859	3,582	1,372	23.198	+ 747
Rotherham Sheffield		6,746 36,268	683	2,013	7,934 45,220	-596 + 1,883
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	:::	10,863	579 539	642 555	12,084 10,046	+ 751 + 385
Sunderland		17,045 3,457	1,815 1,094	929 311	19,789 4,862	+ 1,254 - 2,062
York		3,617	603	351	4,571 183,774	+ 326
Rest of Division  North-Western Divis	ion.	148,368 362,532	26,505	8,901 30,751	602,637	-3,569 + 2,328
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyn		7,217 6,289	6,173 5,245	647 763	14,037 12,297	- 460 + 569
Barrow		4,340	696	403	5,439	+ 102
Birkenhead Blackburn		8,594 11,060	1,301 15,864	852 1,264	10,747 28,188	+ 641 - 477
Blackpool Bolton		4,514	2,597 9,526	376 1,022	7,487 24,215	+ 666 - 1,725
Burnley		7,492 3,794	9,102 3,631	431 243	17,025 7,668	- 800 + 60
Chorley		4,283	3,591	396	8 270	- 293
Liverpool Manchester		66,965 38,612	13,806 20,078	5,413 2,903	86,184 61,593	+ 1,357 + 4,149
Nelson		3,373 19,409	3,614 12,651	317 1,397	7,304 33,457	- 228 - 1,633
Preston	***	6,881	7,201	568	14,650	- 263
Rochdale St. Helens	:::	7,320 6,152	5,154 1,072	578 315	13,052 7,539	-1,031 $-1,396$
Salford Stockport		16,122 5,421	7,439 5,391	1,191	24,752	+ 1,057 + 353
Warrington		4,806 9,374	2,006	660	7,472 14,126	+ 512 - 100
Wigan Rest of Division		106,847	4,121 69,095	9,885	185,827	+ 1,368
Scotland Division		219,541	61,697	15,756	296,994	+ 17,385
Aberdeen Clydebank	***	5,206 4,968	1,353	267 317	6,826 6,147	+ 377 + 395
Dundee Edinburgh	***	10,392	11,438 3,935	1,235	23,065	+ 346 + 606
Glasgow		15,672 77,279	18,820	5,577	20,521 101,676 10,758	+ 5,496 + 880
Motherwell		8,322 6,179	1,749	414	7,051	+ 461
Paisley Rest of Division		4,297 87,226	1,477 21,605	329 6,016	6,103	+ 387 + 8,437
Wales Division		154,107	9.434	8,593	172,134	- 10,224
Cardiff Llanelly		13,303	2,024	984 290	16,311	+ 637 + 819
Newport		8,744 9,147	445	420	9,609	+ 257
Rest of Division		117,300	757 5,864	6,010	129,174	$+ 528 \\ - 12,465$
Northern Ireland		40,372	29,410	2,655	72,437	+ 2,119
Belfast Loudonderry		22,253 2,517 1,142	18,396	1,747	42,396 3,751 2,972	+ 428 + 77
Lurgan Lisburn		1,142 1,069	1,750	80 77	2,053	+ 325 + 136
Newry		1,385	400	34	1,819	- 74
Rest of North	ern	12,006	6,808	632	19,446	+ 1,226
Ireland			The state of the later of the l			

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 667 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemploymen' Index."]

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were

Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 24th November, 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 the persons employed in agriculture and private domestic per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic. 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,

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 455 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 455.

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.

and the percentages unemployed.

#### Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age 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 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 24th NOVEMBER, 1930.

排 和 制 利 制	100		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOB	THERN I	RELAND.	i produce	13.22	GREAT	r Britain	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.	CD restre	TOTAL.	100 Eq. (4)	TEMPO	LY UNEMPI BRARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,659	30	3,689	55	2	57	3,714	32	3,746	3,679	32	3,711
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	168,100 3,435 2,890 5,282 1,169	1,088 2 22 22 24	169,188 3,437 2,912 5,306 1,169	56,412 1,408 304 2,257 1,138	233 - 1	56,645 1,408 304 2,258 1,138	224,512 4,843 3,194 7,539 2,307	1,321 2 22 22 25 —	225,833 4,845 3,216 7,564 2,307	224,450 4,795 3,193 7,029 2,302	1,321 1 22 22 22	225,771 4,796 3,215 7,051 2,302
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,768 1,697	248 34	2,016 1,731	622 883	27 4	649	2,390 2,580	275 38	2,665 2,618	2,266 2,513	274 38	2,540 2,551
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,815 2,996 1,988	35 147 169	2,850 3,143 2,157	463 921 576	1 37 46	464 958 622	3,278 3,917 2,564	36 184 215	3,314 4,101 2,779	3,277 3,884 2,528	36 184 215	3,313 4,068 2,743
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	9,742	1,598	11,340	2,987	336	3,323	12,729	1,934	14,663	12,572	1,934	14,506
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,845	5,296	9,141	4,128	6,370	10,498	7,973	11,666	19,639	7,946	11,655	19,601
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,578 2,721	771 251	3,349 2,972	962 1,140	331 43	1,293 1,183	3,540 3,861	1,102 294	4,642 4,155	3,530 3,860	1,102 294	4,632 4,154
Chemicals Explosives	13,213 1,247	1,647 694	14,860 1,941	1,449 334	154 182	1,603 516	14,662 1,581	1,801 876	16,463 2,457	14,543 1,581	1,786 876	16,329 2,457
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	1,130	383	1,513	120	32	152	1,250	415	1,665	1,247	415	1,662
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	4,892	1,773	6,665	823	333	1,156	5,715	2,106	7,821	5,678	2,086	7,764
Metal Manufacture:  Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)  Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	6,198	45	6,243	1,163	15	1,178	7,361	60	7,421	7,355	60	7,415
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	35,837 5,635 4,492 3,636 2,285	430 468 365 211 550	36,267 6,103 4,857 3,847 2,835	44,320 2,118 8,281 6,716 3,127	161 55 947 37 179	44,481 2,173 9,228 6,753 3,306	80,157 7,753 12,773 10,352 5,412	591 523 1,312 248 729	80,748 8,276 14,085 10,600 6,141	80,137 7,611 12,773 10,351 5,411	591 523 1,312 248 729	80,728 8,134 14,085 10,599 6,140
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	83,346 6,013 13,664 4,852	4,132 1,587 91 113	87,478 7,600 13,755 4,965	43,232 2,178 2,973 1,508	1,218 454 13 8	44,450 2,632 2,986 1,516	126,578 8,191 16,637 6,360	5,350 2,041 104 121	131,928 10,232 16,741 6,481	125,138 8,171 15,462 6,344	5,340 2,041 104 121	130,478 10,212 15,566 6,465
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	27,532 2,385	2,400 191	29,932 2,576	8,964 401	353 69	9,317 470	36,496 2,786	2,753 260	39,249 3,046	36,161 2,695	2,748 259	38,909 2,954
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	6,932	86	7,018	2,900	78	2,978	9,832	164	9,996	9,807	164	9,971

		A LEFLER		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	RTHERN I	RELAND.		MUM	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMP	LY UNEMEDIARY STO	PPAGES,	
Sino L	at (-) assessed	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total,	
hipbuildl	ng and Ship Repairing	80,513	378	80,891	5,132	74	5,206	85,645	452	86,097	82,224	429	82,653	
Electric Electric Hand T Bolts, N Brass a:	Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding	1,848 5,211 3,964 1,932 2,152	1,347 40 3,589 1,877 2,418 1,806 58	13,683 1,888 8,800 5,841 4,350 3,958 860	4,598 135 965 3,844 1,722 888 154	290 2 460 762 641 321 14	4,888 137 1,425 4,606 2,363 1,209 168	16,934 1,983 6,176 7,808 3,654 3,040 956	1,637 42 4,049 2,639 3,059 2,127 72	18,571 2,025 10,225 10,447 6,713 5,167 1,028	16,806 1,961 6,138 7,804 3,654 3,039 955	1,635 41 4,049 2,639 3,059 2,127 72	18,441 2,002 10,187 10,443 6,713 5,166 1,027	
Watche Metal specif	industries not separately	2,076	2,070	4,146	995	582 2,736	1,577 9,299	3,071 21,264	2,652 14,482	5,723 35,746	3,050	2,650 14,477	5,700 35,583	
extile Tr		1 1 1 1				7,100	0,200	21,201	14,402	33,740	21,100	27,711	33,38.	
Silk Ma	n and Worsted	42,867 10,821	97,888 19,009	140,755 29,830	29,654 12,405	57,042 18,085	86,696 30,490	72,521 23,226	154,930 37,094	227,451 60,320	72,509 23,037	154,886 36,988	227,398 60,028	
Wear	ving al Silk Yarn	2,282 2,805 6,492	3,553 2,394 15,283	5,835 5,199 21,775	1,868 1,498 2,810	4,585 1,616 7,606	6,453 3,114	4,150 4,303	8,138 4,010	12,288 8,313	4,143 4,219	8,135 3,986	12,278 8,20	
Jute Hemp,	Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	3,354 975	8,851 2,201	12,205 3,176	1,495	3,351 1,042	10,416 4,846 1,479	9,302 4,849 1,412	22,889 12,202 3,243 11,934	32,191 17,051 4,655	1,176 4,849 1,251	3,777 12,197 2,707	4,95 17,046 3,958	
Hosiery Lace Carpets		1,126 559 427	6,030 1,035 1,283	7,156 1,594 1,715	1,371 655 1,556	5,904 1,164 2,315	7,275 1,819 3,871	2,497 1,214 1,983	11,934 2,199 3,603	14,431 3,413 5,586	2,479 1,214	11,846 2,199 3,603	14,325 3,413 5,586	
Textiles	s not separately specified Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,388 11,233	4,553 5,844	5,941 17,077	586 19,535	2,218 6,821	2,804 26,356	1,974 30,768	6,771 12,665	8,745 43,433	1,983 1,782 29,416	5,720 10,885	7,502 40,303	
	and Leather Goods:— g, Currying and Dressing r Goods	3,337 1,438	1,012 1,230	4,349 2,668	1,442	349 379	1,791 779	4,779 1,838	1,361 1,609	6,140	4,771	1,360 1,598	6,131	
othing 1	Trades :-				100	313	O CAZA	1,000	1,033	3,447	1,809	1,090	3,40	
Tailorin Dress M	ng Making and Millinery and Caps (including Straw Plait)	9,567 1,081 1,427	10,160 4,602 2,831	19,727 5,683 4,258	2,177 105 1,454	12,701 2,735	14,878 2,840	11,744	22,861 7,337 5,318	34,605 8,523 8,199	10,872 1,157	22,248 7,010	33,120 8,167	
Shirts, Dress	Collars, Underclothing, etc. Industries not separately	648	7,272	7,920	89	2,487 4,673	3,941 4,762	2,881	11,945	12,682	2,878 518	5,313 7,081	8,19 7,59	
Boots, S	Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	1,043 8,677	934 3,975	1,977 12,652	524 7,830	653 4,184	1,177 12,014	1,567 16,597	1,587 8,159	3,154 24,666	1,561 16,325	1,576 8,138	3,13 24,46	
Bread.	nk and Tobacco :— Biscuits, Cakes, etc	10,654	5,816	16,470	612	446	1,058	11,266	6,262	17,528	10,508	6,135	16,64	
Grain M Cocoa, fection	Chocolate and Sugar Con-	2,251	300 4,912	2,551	269 774	36	305	2,520	. 336	2,856	2,425	328	2,75	
Food specifi	Industries not separately	6,056	8,757	14,813	442	2,141	2,915	3,637 6,493	7,053 9,883	10,690	3,618 6,333	7,039 9,744	10,65	
Tobacco	ndustries o, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	7,372 888	4,052 2,312	11,424 3,200	359 24	493 368	852 392	7,731 912	4,545 2,680	12,276 3,592	7,249 859	4,499 2,516	3,37	
Sawmilli	g, Furniture and Woodwork :— ing and Machined Woodwork	8,085	233	8,318	910	43	953	8,995	276	9.271	8,784	276	9,03	
Furnitu Woodwo	soxes and Packing Cases re Making, Upholstering, etc. orking not separately	1,665 12,165	216 1,851	1,881	1,230	339	713 1,569	2,352 13,395	242 2,190	9,271 2,594 15,585	2,292 13,163	242 2,156	2,53 15,31	
specifi	led	2,331	718	3,049	751	226	977	3,082	944	4,026	2,973	921	3,83	
Paper ar	nd Paper Trades:— nd Paper Board rd Boxes, Paper Bags and	2,439	1,026	3,465	1,613	760	2,373	4,052	1,786	5,838	4,011	1,778	5,789	
Wall Pa	per Making	1,339 330	2,781 134	4,120 464	185 18	673 27	858 45	1,524 348	3,451 161	4,978 500	1,488 341	3,339 161	4,82	
(not p	ry and Typewriting Requisites aper)	221	229 7,579	450 20,587	31 649	48 1,120	79 1,769	252 13,657	277 8,699	529	252	277	529	
ilding a	and Public Works Contract-		1,010	20,007	013	1,120	1,103	13,037	8,033	22,356	13,412	8,469	21,88	
ing :- Building	Vorka Contracting	166,192 55,340	335 47	166,527	8,109 1,911	24	8,133	174,301	359	174,660	170,134	351	170,48	
	nufacturing Industries :—		41	55,387	1,911	1	1,912	57,251	48	57,299	54,860	47	54,90	
	Linoleum, etc	5,175 1,227 1,140	3,825 211	9,000 1,438	1,666 2,282	1,186	2,852 2,423	6,841 3,509	5,011 352	11,852 3,861	6,825 3,509	5,010 345	11,835	
Scientific ments	c and Photographic Instru-	936	597	1,737	377	189	563 169	1,517	786 553	2,303	1,482	785 555	2,26	
Insical Coys, G	Instruments ames and Sports Requisites	2,376 653	461 708	2,837 1,361	225 183	40 213	265 393	2,601 836	501 921	3,102 1,757	2,598	501 921	3,03	
, Wat	ter and Electricity Supply	13,452	230	13,682	538	29	567	13,990	259	14,249	13,680	256	13,938	
	and Communication :— Service	15,203	655	15.050	1.000	70	1.170	10.00	600	ofp, gut re	Linaizarii	State and a		
Cramwa;	y and Omnibus Service Transport not separately	7,388	693	15,858 8,081	1,092 323	38 20	1,130	16,295 7,711	693 713	16,988 8,424	16,099 7,447	689 706	16,788 8,153	
	g Service Harbour, River and Canal	33,019 44,852	577 923	33,596 45,775	1,758 409	16 83	1,774 492	34,777 45,261	593 1,006	35,370 46,267	33,846 44,397	589 999	34,435 45,396	
Service	e and	62,147	251	62,398	1,062	48	1,110	63,209	299	63,508	61,937	298	62,285	
	e Trades	2,6£1 121,818	179 53,784	2,810 175,602	98 5,520	4,824	103	2,759 127,338	184 58,608	2,943 185,946	2,733 122,205	182 57,276	2,915	
nmerce, Financ	Banking, Insurance and	8,479	1,637	10,116						41000	has elect			
cellaneo	ous Trades and Services :-	- 110	1,001	10,116	152	17	169	8,631	1,654	10,285	8,473	1,630	10,103	
Local Go	Government	9,788 39,755 4,560	1,210	10,998 40,950	311 1,323	53 60	359 1,383	10,099 41,079	1,268 1,254	11,367 42,333	9,742 39,354	1,229 1,239	10,97 40,59	
Entertain	onal Services nments and Sports oarding House, Club Services	4,560 11,359 22,746	1,691 4,988 43,638	6,251 16,347 66,384	202 284 277	54 158 1,065	256 442 1,342	4,762 11,643 23,023	1,745 5,146 44,703	6,507 16,789 67,726	4,655 11,279 22,397	1,710 5,084 43,918	6,36	
Laundrie	es, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning es and Services not separately	2,760	9,086	11,846	190	1,768	1,958	2,950	10,854	13,804	2,871	10,501	66,313	
specific	ed	35,302	2,732	38,034	1,425	908	2,333	36,727	3,640	40,367	35,523	3,596	39,119	

<sup>\*</sup> Including 108,383 Casuals (Maler, 105,787; Females 2,596).

## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

在10 · 所以例如:其外的 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10 · 10				1-	and the same of th	IN TI-	WPT OF		24	4TH NOVEMBER, 1930.			INOREASE (+) U			BB
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	TED NUMBER OF THE PERSON INCLUSIVE ULY, 1930	8 AGED E, AT	Uı	WHOLE WEMPLO (includi Casual	LY YED ng	T	EMPORA TOPPAG	RY		COTAL.	930.	Ton	REASE ( REASE ( RAL PER TAGES A PARED	-) IN RCEN-	O TO F
Market TEST	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total	27TH OCT., 1930.	25TH Nov., 1929.	26TH Nov., 1928.	N 19
Ishing	27,110	880	27,990	13.5	3.4	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.7	3.6	13-4	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	- 0.8	1
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,063,350 14,770 5,310 42,980 10,480	6,130 20 40 480 10	1,069,480 14,790 5,350 43,460 10,490	15·8 23·3 54·4 12·3 11·2	17·8 10·0 55·0 5·0	15·8 23·2 54·4 12·2 11·1	5·3 9·5 5·8 5·2 10·8	3·7 — 0·2	5·3 9·6 5·7 5·2 10·9	21·1 32·8 60·2 17·5 22·0	21·5 10·0 55·0 5·2	17-4		+ 6.0	+18.0	2 3 6 1 2
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	15,350 16,490	1,600	16,950 16,690	11·5 10·3	15·5 17·0	11.9	4·1 5·3	1·7 2·0	3·8 5·3	15·6 15·6	17·2 19·0	15·7 15·7	+ 1·9 + 2·0	+ 5·0 + 8·8	+ 4·5 + 8·3	1
on-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	11,720 16,280 18,230	100 1,420 860	11,820 17,700 19,090	24·0 18·4 10·9	35·0 10·4 19·7	24·1 17·8 11·3	4-0 5-7 3-2	1·0 2·6 5·3	3·9 5·4 3·3	23·0 24·1 14·1	36·0 13·0 25·0	28·0 23·2 14·6	- 0·8 + 2·6 + 1·4	+18·4 + 8·4 + 4·8	+12·1 + 5·3 + 6·2	2 2 1
rick, Tile, etc., Making	77,250 35,750	7,430	84,680 78,580	12·6 10·8	21.5	13.4	3.9	4.5	3.9	16.5	26·0 27·2		(C) (C) (C)	+ 5.6	+ 3.7	2
Glass Ottles	22,390 14,990	6,220 2,240	28,610 17,230	11·5 18·2	12·4 11·2	11·7 17·2	4.3	5.3	4.5	15·8 25·8	17·7 13·1	15·2 21·1	+ 1.8	+ 8·0 +10·0		16 24
hemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	79,610 13,060 14,340		103,610 18,760 19,150 76,390	16·6 9·5 7·9 8·8	6·9 12·2 8·0 8·4	14·3 10·3 7·9 8·7	1·8 2·6 0·8	0·6 3·2 0·6 1·6	1.6 2.8 0.8 1.5	18·4 12·1 8·7 10·3	7·5 15·4 8·6 10·0	13.1	+ 1·0 + 1·5 - 0·4 + 0·3	+ 9·1 + 7·4 + 4·0 + 3·7	+ 9·4 + 7·6 + 4·1 + 4·1	15 13 10
Oll, Glue, Scap, Ink, Matches, etc    etal Manufacture:—   Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	55,290	21,100	21,900	28.5	25.0	28.5	1.5	8.3	5.4	33.9	33.3		- 0.7	+22.7	+16.2	3.
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges  Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	176,420 36,170 27,900 28,160 18,870	4,380 3,440 3,720 1,520 4,160	180,800 39,610 31,620 29,680 23,030	20·3 15·6 16·1 12·9 12·1	9·8 13·6 9·8 13·9 13·2	20·1 15·4 15·4 13·0 12·3	25·1 5·8 29·7 23·9 16·6	3·7 1·6 25·5 2·4 4·3	24·6 5 5 29·1 22·7 14·4	45·4 21·4 45·8 36·8 28·7	13·5 15·2 35·3 16·3 17·5	20·9 44·5 35·7	+ 3·3 - 0·4 + 4·1 + 3·0 + 0·2	+17.1	+22·1 + 9·7 +14·8 +23·6 +14·5	4: 20 44 3! 26
agineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc.	542,540 69,680 59,050	49,710 20,180 1,020	592,250 89,860 60,070	15.4	8·3 7·9 8·9		7·9 3·2 5·1	2·5 2·2 1·3	7·5 2·9 5·0 5·5	23.3	10·8 10·1 10·2 10·9	27.9	+ 0·8 + 1·3 + 1·7 + 2·2	+12.1 + 7.2 + 18.1 + 11.2	$+6.2 \\ +11.4$	22 11 29 23
onstruction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	26,860 221,620 16,630	1,110 25,520 2,460	27,970 247,140 19,090	12·4 14·3	9·4 7·8	12·1 13·5	5·6 4·1 2·5	0·7 1·4 2·8	3.8 2.5	16·5 16·8	10·8 10·6	15·9 16·0	+ 0·2 - 0·1	+ 8·6 + 5·9	+ 8·7 + 5·0	15
Tramcars hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,520 201,530		54,090 204,720	13.2	5.5	13·0 39·5	5.5	4.9	5.5	18.7	10.4	18·5 42·1	+ 2.3 + 2.0	+ 8·7 +18·2	+ 8·3 + 9·5	18
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Boits, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	81,730 17,150 62,090 24,180 14,080 17,550	8,710 1,360 40,530 11,010 12,210 10,910 660 20,370	90,440 18,510 102,620 35,190 26,290 28,460 9,240 42,820 202,070	15·1 10·8 8·4 16·4 13·7 12·3 9·3 9·2	15·5 2·9 8·9 17·0 19·8 16·6 8·8 10·2	15·1 10·2 8·6 16·6 16·5 13·9 9·7	5.6 0.8 1.5 15.9 12.3 5.0 1.8 4.5	3·3 0·2 1·1 7·0 5·3 2·9 2·1 2·8	5·4 0·7 1·4 13·1 9·0 4·3 1·8 3·7	20·7 11·6 9·9 32·3 26·0 17·3 11·1 13·7	18·8 3·1 10·0 24·0 25·1 19·5 10·9 13·0	20·5 10·9 10·0 29·7 25·5 18·2 11·1 13·4	+ 0·9 + 1·0 + 0·3 + 0·3 - 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·8	+11·2 + 3·5 + 5·5 +14·7 +15·8 +10·1 + 5·6 + 8·0	+ 9·5 + 4·5 + 4·8 + 15·8 + 13·1 + 9·2 + 5·9 + 7·7	20 11 9 29 28 18 11 13
extile Trades :-	196,710		564,090	21.8	26.6	25.0	15.1	15.6	15.3	36.9	42·2 25·6	40.3	- 1·0 + 0·2	+27·0 +10·1		40
Woollen and Worsted  Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving Artificial Silk Yarn Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. Hoslery Lace Carpets Textiles not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	95,760 17,750 15,340 25,450 12,820 6,750 23,520 6,230 10,000 13,780 82,670	31,710 13,300 55,980 28,470 13,170 84,430 10,530 16,090 31,880	240,460 49,460 28,640 81,430 41,290 19,920 107,950 16,760 26,090 45,660 116,900	11·3 12·9 18·3 25·5 26·2 14·4 4·8 9·0 4·3 10·1 13·6	13·1 11·2 18·0 27·3 31·1 16·7 7·1 9·8 8·0 14·3 17·1	12·4 11·8 18·2 26·7 29·6 15·9 6·6 9·5 6·6 13·0 14·6	13.0 10.5 9.8 11.0 11.6 6.5 5.8 10.5 15.5 4.2 23.6	12·5 14·5 12·2 13·6 11·7 7·9 7·0 11·1 14·4 6·9 19·9	12·7 13·0 10·8 12·8 11·7 7·5 6·8 10·9 14·8 6·2 22·6	24·3 23·4 28·1 36·5 37·8 20·9 10·6 19·5 19·8 14·3 37·2	25·7 30·2 40·9 42·8 24·6 14·1 20·9 22·4 21·2 37·0	24·8 29·0 39·5 41·3 23·4 13·4 20·4 21·4	$+2 \cdot 1$ $+1 \cdot 3$ $+0 \cdot 9$ $-2 \cdot 4$ $-0 \cdot 5$ $+1 \cdot 8$ $+3 \cdot 2$ $+0 \cdot 6$	+14·4* +27·3 +25·6 +12·0 + 8·1	+14·3* +17·7 +31·2 +11·1 + 7·7 +12·5 +14·1 +10·7	22 33 41 22 11 20 2 11 3
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	31,410 11,290		41,330 24,980	10·6 12·7	10·2 9·0	10.5	4·6 3·6	3·5 2·8	4·4 3·1	15·2 16·3	13·7 11·8	14·9 13·8	+ 1·4 + 0·5	+ 4·5 + 7·3	+ 5·3 + 6·4	1,
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underciothing, etc.	68,460 10,970 13,270 8,310	90,920 21,830	201,830 101,890 35,100 84,990	14·0 9·9 10·8 7·8	7·6 5·1 13·0 9·5	9·8 5·6 12·1 9·3	3·2 0·9 10·9 1·1	9·5 3·0 11·4 6·1	7·3 2·8 11·3 5·6	17·2 10·8 21·7 8·9	17·1 8·1 24·4 15·6	8.4	1 2.4	+ 6·3 + 1·8 + 8·9 + 8·4	+ 1·2 + 9·6 + 6·3	2.
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	8,690 83,270		27,550 135,840	12·0 10·4	5·0 7·6	7·2 9·3	6·0 9·4	3·4 7·9	4·2 8·9	13·0 19·8	8·4 15·5	11·4 18·2	+ 2·2 + 2·1	+ 6.6 + 7.2	+ 5.5 + 2.1	1
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	92,010 24,960		151,030 28,940	11·6 9·0	9·9 7·5	10-9	0·6 1·1	0·7 0·9	0·7 1·1	12·2 10·1	10·6 8·4	11:6	- 0.3	+ 3.6 + 1.7	+ 3.1	1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery  Food Industries not separately specified  Drink Industries  Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuif	24,660 58,170 84,060 16,060	56,790 25,470	73,510 114,960 109,530 47,460	11·6 10·4 8·8 5·5	10·1 15·4 15·9 7·4	10·6 12·9 10·4 6·7	3·1 0·8 0·4 0·2	4·3 2·0 1·9 1·1	3·9 1·3 0·8 0·9	14·7 11·2 9·2 5·7	14·4 17·4 17·3 8·5	14.2	+ 0.8	1+ 4.0	+ 5·8 + 4·3 + 4·4 + 4·0	1 1 1
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:  Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases		2,810	133	200			1.7			1 500	9.8		+ 1·3 - 0·2	+ 6.7	+ 6.5	1 2

<sup>\*</sup> For 25th November, 1929, and 26th November, 1928, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available.

Authorities and a second	ESTIMA	TED NUM	RER OF	PERC	DENTAG	E UNE	MPLOY	ED AT	24TH ]	NOVEM	BER, 19	30.	INCR	EASE (-	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1930	S AGED	UN	WHOLL EMPLO (includi Casuals	YED		MPORAL		1CS	TOTAL	TA	Tor	REASE (- AL PER FAGES A PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH OCT. 1930.	25TH Nov., 1929.	26TH Nov., 1928.	24TH NOV., 1930.
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	102,360 18,090	22,740 5,510	125,100 23,600	11·9 12·9	8·1 13·0	11·2 12·9	1·2 4·1	1.5	1.3	13·1 17·0	9·6 17·1	12·5 17·1	+ 0·5 + 0·5	+ 7·5 + 7·6	+ 7·8 + 8·3	12·4 16·8
Printing and Paper Trades :- Paper and Paper Board	40,630	15,430	56,060	6.0	6.6	6.2	4.0	5.0	4.2	10.0	11.6	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 5.6	+ 6.0	10.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making	19,660 4,450	38,680 1,850	58,340 6,300	6·8 7·4	7·2 7·2	7·1 7·4	1·0 0·4	1.7	1.4	7·8 7·8	8·9 8·7	8·5 8·1		+ 4.8 + 4.3	+ 4.7 + 1.1	8·4 8·0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,680 175,130	3,550 97,260	6,230 272,390	8·2 7·4	6·5 7·8	7·2 7·6	1.2	1.3	1.3	9·4 7·8	7·8 8·9	8·5 8·2	+ 0·9 + 0·3	+ 5·2 + 3·6	+ 4.5 + 4.0	8·5 8·1
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	822,770 185,090	9,500 1,240	832,270 186,330	20-2 29-9	3·5 3·8	20.0	1.0	0·3 0·1	1.0	21·2 30·9	3.8	21·0 30·7	+ 3·3 + 2·5	+ 5·0 + 6·4	+ 6·2 + 6·8	20·9 30·5
Other Manufacturing Industries:  Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	39,850 11,780 6,320	27,620 2,050 4,770	67,470 13,830 11,090	13·0 10·4 18·0	13·8 10·3 12·5	13·3 10·4 15·7	4·2 19·4 6·0	4·3 6·9 4·0	4·3 17·5 5·1	17·2 29·8 24·0	18·1 17·2 16·5	17·6 27·9 20·8	+ 0·7 + 2·4 + 0·3	+ 6·9 +21·5 + 7·3	+ 9·1 +22·3 +10·3	17·6 27·9 20·7
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,960 19,990 7,130	8,940 6,290 6,760	25,900 26,280 13,890	5·5 11·9 9·2	5·6 7·3 10·5	5·6 10·8 9·8	0·7 1·1 2·5	0·6 0·7 · 3·1	0·6 1·0 2·8	6·2 13·0 11·7·	6·2 8·0 13·6	6·2 11·8 12·6	+ 0.1	+ 3·7 + 7·8 + 6·7	+ 3·7 + 8·9 + 6·0	6·2 11·8 12·7
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	159,800	6,050	165,850	8.4	3.8	8.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	8.8	4.3	8.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	8.5
Transport and Communication:  Railway Service  Transport not separately	130,710 156,370	7,120 6,710	137,830 163,080	11·6 4·7	9·2 10·3	11.5	0.9	0·5 0·3	0·8 0·2	12·5 4·9	9·7 10·6	12·3 5·2	+ 0·7 + 0·3	+ 6·1 + 1·5	+ 4·0 + 1·6	12·2 5·1
Shipping Service	180,610 137,470	8,200 6,770	188,810 144,240	18·3 32·6	7·0 13·6	17·8 31·7	1.0	0·2 1·3	0.9	19·3 32·9	7·2 14·9	18·7 32·1	+ 0.7 + 3.1	+ 5.7 + 11.5	+ 5.8 + 13.6	18·6 32·2
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport, Communication and	167,450	2,340	169,790	37.1	10.7	36.8	0.7	2.1	0.6	37.8	12.8	37.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.0	+ 4.9	37.5
Storage not separately specified	14,870	2,410	17,280	17.9	7.4	16.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	18 6	7.6	1800 E	1 1106	+ 7.2	anno de	17.1
Distributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	1,063,620	ale study	1,764,390	legadin.	7.7	10 0	0.5	0.7	0.5	12.0	8-4		O DOM	+ 3.8	412	10.4
Finance	158,070	74,840	232,910	5.4	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.5	2.2	4.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.6		4.4
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertsinments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	91,620 287,590 72,650 51,130 126,520 28,570	20,480 20,800 54,350 26,920 224,350 111,920	112,100 308,390 127,000 78,050 350,870 140,490	10·7 13·8 6·3 22·2 18·0 9·7	5·9 5·7 3·1 18·5 19·5 8·1	9·8 13·3 4·9 20·9 18·9 8·4	0·3 0·5 0·3 0·6 0·2 0·6	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·6 0·4 1·6	0 4 0·2 0·6 0·4	11·0 14·3 6·6 22·8 18·2 10·3	6·2 6·0 3·2 19·1 19·9 9·7	5.1	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 0.2 \\     + 1.1 \\     + 0.1 \\     + 1.4 \\     + 1.3 \\     + 1.1   \end{array} $	+ 2·9 + 1·9 + 7·9	+ 3·5 + 3·3 + 2·1 +10·1 + 7·8 + 4·9	10·1 13·4 5·1 21·4 19·2 9·7
Industries and Services not separately specified	98,320	35,420	133,740	35.9	7.7	28.4	1.5	2.6		37.4	10.3		+ 1.8		37000	29.8
TOTAL		3,474,170		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	12.1	14.8	4.0	5.1	4.3	19.8	17.2	19.1	+ 0.4	+ 8.2	+ 7.0	18.0

# 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 24th November, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		Mal	es.		Females.					
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of rotal.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total		
Fishing	3,659	0.3	55	0.0	30	0.0	2	0.0		
Mining	184,341	13.0	63,024	17.7	1,418	0.3	265	0.2		
Non-Metalliferous	AL CONTRACTOR	1000000				N. William	PERSONAL TRANSPORT	AND THE		
Mining Products	7,799	0.5	1,960	0.6	351	0.1	84	0.0		
Brick, Tile, etc	9,742	0.7	2,987	0.8		0.4	336	0.2		
Pottery	3,845	0.3	4,128	1.2	5,296	1.3	6,370	3.6		
Glass Trades	5,299	0.4	2,102	0.6	1,028	0.2	374	0.2		
Chemicals, etc	20,482	1.4	2,726	0.8		1.1	701	0.4		
Metal Manufacture	58,083	4.1	65,725	18.5	2,069	0.5	1,394	0.8		
Engineering, etc.	107,875	7.6	49,891	14-0	5,923	1.4	1,693	1.0		
Vehicles	36,849	2.6	12,265	3-4	2,677	0.6	500	0.3		
Shipbuilding and			1000000							
Ship Repairing	80,513	5.7	5,132	1.4	378	0-1	74	0.0		
Metal Trades	45,022	3.2	19,864	5.6		5.9	5,808	3.3		
Textile Trades	84,329	6.0	73,870	20 - 7		39.9	111,749	63.4		
Leather	4,775	0.3	1,842	0.5			728	0.4		
Boots, Shoes, Slip-					,	S. W. Co.	.20			
pers and Clogs	8,677	0.6	7,830	2.2	3,975	0.9	4,184	2.4		
Clothing Trades	13,766	1.0	4,349	1.2	25,799		23,249	13 2		
Food, Drink and		F222-55		22 1103	,		20,210	10 4		
Tobacco	30,084	2.1	2,480	0.7	26,149	6.2	4,610	2.6		
Sawmilling, Furni-		THE REAL PROPERTY.	-,	10000	20,210	0 4	7,010	20		
ture and Wood-	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30000	10000			60 Sec. 100				
work	24,246	1.7	3,578	1.0	3,018	0.7	634	0.4		
Printing and Paper	17,337	1.2	2,496					1.5		
Building and Pub-	11,001		2,100		11,173	40	2,020	1.3		
lic Works Con-	N. W. S. C. S.	6 36 32	N. C. C.	ON NEWS	19 3 3 10 F	mudd S		100		
tracting	221,532	15.6	10,020	2.8	382	0.1	25	0.0		
Other Manufactur-	221,002	-00	10,020	2 0	302	0.1	23	0.0		
ing Industries	11,507	0.8	4,851	1.4	6,307	1.5	1,820	1.0		
Gas, Water and	11,001		1,001	The last	0,501	1	1,020	1.0		
Electricity Sup-		8872.30								
ply Industries	13,452	1.0	538	0.2	230	0.1	29	0.0		
	15,452	10	550	0 2	230	0.1	29	0.0		
Transport and Communication	165,270	11-7	4,742	1.3	3,278	0.8	210	0.1		
DistributiveTrades										
	121,818	0.0	5,520	1.0	00,104	12.0	4,024	4.1		
Commerce, Bank-	9 470	0-6	152	0.0	1,637	0.4	377	0.0		
ing, etc	8,479							0.0		
Miscellaneous	126,271	3.0	4,012	1.1	64,539	15.3	4,071	2.3		
Total	1,415,052	100.0	356,139	100.0	421,228	100.0	176,379	100.0		

# PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING NOVEMBER 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 24th November, 1930, differed from the figures for 27th October, 1930, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	at	Increase Numbers 24th Nov with	recor	ded as I	Inem as co	ployed mpared
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF T	183	Males		males.		Total.
Coal Mining Cotton	-	57,595 599	=	169 5,070	1-1	57,764 5,669
Marine Engineering, etc Railway Service Silk Manufacture and Artificial	++	987 987	++	29 32	++	1,016 1,019
Silk Weaving Entertainments and Sports Electrical Engineering	+++	729 850 1,102	+++	320 245 32	+++	1,049 1,095 1,134
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Railway Carriages, Wagons and	+	493	+	718	+	1,211
Road Transport not separately	+	1,234	+	23	+	1,257
specified  Tin Plates  Brick, Tile, etc. Making  Laundries, Dyeing and Dry	+++	1,285 1,150 1,422	+++	16 165 55	+++	1,301 1,315 1,477
Cleaning Pottery, Earthenware, etc Dress Making and Millinery	+++	438 638 242	++++	1,078 1,323 2,165	+++	1,516 1,961 2,407
Hats and Ca's (including Straw Plait) Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Local Government	+++	680 1,662 3,386	++	1,764 1,066	+++	2,444 2,728 3,386
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Tailoring General Engineering; Engineers'	++	3,905 1,831	++	2,160	++	3,916 3,991
Iron and Steel Founding Shipping Service Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser-	++	4,475 4,278	+	145 142	++	4,330 4,420
vices Public Works Contracting, etc Distributive Trades Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	+++	1,799 4,743 4,763	+-+	2,842 10 584	+++	4,641 4,733 5,347
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Building	++	5,939 26,942	-+	56 19	++	5,883 26,961
Net Variation for above Industries	+	17,766	+	9,339	+	27,105
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+	35,953	+	13,891	+	49,844

# JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 24TH NOVEMBER, 1930.

	1000	Boys.		PAGE 18	Girls.	
Division.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18,	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total
London South-Eastern South-Western Millands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2,548 1,618 1,626 3,871 8,617 9,326 5,652 3,218	1,802 962 1,308 1 651 5,217 6,601 3,208 2,296	4,350 2,580 2,934 5,522 13,834 15,927 8,860 5,514	1,125 1,313 1,285 3,521 4,330 8,594 3,805 835	1,656 1,461 1,804 1,935 6,194 6,230 3,091 2,244	2,781 2,774 3,089 5,456 10,524 14,824 6,896 3,079
Great Britain	36,476	23,045	59,521	24,808	24,615	49,423

Percentage Rates of Unemployment\* among Insured Juveniles aged 16 and 17.

		mated	Percentage Unemployed at 24th November, 1930.								
Division.		insured y, 1930.	1	Boys.	8/0-1	Girls.					
Division.	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes Great Britain	116,770 47,710 44,940 91,380 102,190 90,280 64,260 32,470 5,000	105,050 32,560 29,960 76,550 60,770 80,510 51,450 9,150 3,000	2·9 3·7 3·9 2·5 6·4 7·4 8·1 6·4 0·3	0·0 0·3 0·3 2·0 2·7 3·7 1·7 4·2	2.9 4.0 4.2 4.5 9.1 11.1 9.8 10.6 0.3	1.6 4.3 4.2 2.2 5.4 6.6 6.5 9.0 0.2	0·0 0·8 1·1 2·9 3·0 5·0 2·1 2·6	1.6 5.1 5.3 5.1 8.4 11.6 8.6 11.6			

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 3RD NOVEMBER, 1930.

Division.	Num	ber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 5,321 924 1,038 1,490 1,910 1,835 868 372	4,449 807 837 1,277 1,980 1,879 1,047 364	9,770 1,731 1,875 2,767 3,890 3,714 1,915 736	1,571 227 228 455 556 634 189 136	1,473 206 235 423 644 634 332 158	3,044 433 463 878 1,200 1,268 521 294			
Great Britain	 13,758	12,640	26,398	3,996	4,105	8,101			

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION DURING WEEK ENDED 26TH-NOVEMBER, 1930.

Division.	London	South- Eastern	South- Western	Midland	North- Easterr	North Western	Scotlan	Wales.	Great Britain
1 A	-Juni	OR INS	STRUCT	cion C	ENTRES	AND (	CLASSES		er letter l
No. of Centres open:						37020			
For Boys	1	-	-	2	16	13	11 6	16	59 20
For Girls Mixed	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	17
No. of Classes		7	Barbar .	March 1				200510	470
open:					ris Land	100	271152		BRUE .
For Boys	1	-	2	1	2	1	3 2	B	9 5 1
Mixed		-			1	2			1
Average daily at-					SEC.		2000		BOK 1
tendance:				100					
As a condition for receipt of						200			
benefit:					2000	200			
Boys	297	174	224	655	2,848	2,817	1,446	1,214	9,675
Girls Others:	31	59	172	269	482	1,426	595	75	3,109
Boys	3	2	30	45	704	362	25	1,028	2,199
Girls	-	12	26	11	91	208	12	244	604
Total:	700	300	054	700	7				
Boys Girls	300	176	254 198	700	3,552 573	3,179	1,471	2,242	11,874
GIIIB	01	198	100	200	013	1,004	001	313	0,113
Separate individ- uals who have attended since									
1st April, 1930	4.742	1.221	2.290	5.691	15.751	17,208	10 331	9.380	66,614

<sup>\*</sup> Based on the numbers of juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Registers.

							EDUCAS	TIONAL
	EL CALL	at .			TRT.	e unite		
0-00	-	-	14	-	_	3	- 4	17
-	- 2		12	- 5		1 2	-	14 75
	-		01			-		
	-	07	204	40	Control of	10	22000	383
	1	55			1000	16	61-15	302
-	6	78	461	105	-	35	-	685
					12100	1000	5010 20	101
	25	175	1,147	131	-	45	- Vision	1,523
(90.3 160.3		C	-Total	s.	( baja je	AL SE	10.24	22.53
			-1100	2000	1000	200		ALCON DE
300	181 72	277 253	994	3,594	3,179	1,490 623	2,242	
	300	2 - 5 - 1 - 6 - 25	1 - 2 5 - 5 23 - 1 55 - 6 78 - 25 175 - 25 175	14 1 12 - 2 5 61 - 5 23 294 - 1 55 167 - 6 78 461 - 25 175 1,147 - 25 175 1,147	14 1 12 1 12 2 5 61 5 167 63 - 6 78 461 105 - 25 175 1,147 131  C.—Totals.	14 1 12 1 12 1 12	2   1   12   -   -   1   2   -   -   2   1   12   -   -   2   1   12   1   12   1   12   1   12   1   1	14 3 - 1 - 2 5 61 5 - 2 - 1 - 2 5 61 5 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 1 55 167 63 - 16 - 6 78 461 105 - 35 2 2 5 175 1,147 131 - 45 25 175 1,147 131 - 45

# WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

attended since 1st April, 1930 4,742 1,246 2,465 6,838 15,882 17,208 10,376 9,380 68,137

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

THE following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the Register of Employment Exchanges at 24th November, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the number classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Number who had been on the Register								
0-00 (00,800,800)	Not more than 1 week.		2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.	Total.	
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women:	71,797 6,524 1,954 10,049	60,091 5,688 1,512 9,318	52,906 5,220 1,374 8,908	49,089 4,989 1,309 8,318	233,883 22,421 6,149 36,593	70,004		
18-20 Girls: 16-17	2,543 984	2,274 762	2,174 639	2,088 591	9,079 2,976	33,742 5,536	42,821 8,512	
Total	93,851	79,645	71,221	66,384	311,101	1,204,849	1,515,950	

Percentage who had been on the Register							
root ordinant out o	Not more than 1 week.		2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks.		Total, 4 weeks or less.	More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64	6.7	5 6	4-9	4.6	21.8	78-2	100 - 0
Young men: 18-20	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	24 3	75.7	100.0
Boys: 16-17	11.2	8.6	7.9	7.5	35.2	64.8	100.0
Women: 21-64 Young women:	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	12.9	87.1	100.0
18-20 women.	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	21.2	78-8	100-0
Girls: 16-17	11.6	9.0	7.5	6.9	35.0	65.0	100-0
Total	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.4	20.5	79.5	100-0

#### INSURED PERSONS ON EMPLOY-MENT 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 24th November, 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 82,397 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 67,750 will have satisfied the condition and 14,647 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

December, 1930.

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

Numbers.

Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Wholly unemployed claimants:	The state of	up whomas	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		1000
Condition satisfied Not satisfied	837,204 282,566	16,150	251,338 62,811	7,837	1,112,529
Total	1,119,770	16,150	314,149	7,837	1,457,906
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied	314,826	9,725	146,861	9,038	480,450
Not satisfied	8,222	3,123	4,000	5,000	12,222
Total	323,048	9,725	150,861	9,038	492,672
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	93,523 7,484	262	2,199 280	26	96,010 7,764
Total	101,007	262	2,479	26	103,774
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	34,347	8,148	11,714	6,279	60,488
Total	34,347	8,148	11,714	6,279	60,488
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	1,245,553 332,619	26,137 8,148	400,398 78,805	16,901 6,279	1,688,989 425,851
Total	1,578,172	34,285	479,203	23,180	2,114,840

200	Pe	ercentages.			
Wholly unemployed claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	74·8 25·2	100.0	80·0 20·0	100.0	76· 23·
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Temporarily stopped claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	97·5 2·5	100.0	97·4 2·6	100.0	97.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-
Casual claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	92·6 7·4	100.0	88·7 11·3	100.0	92.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100 -
Insured non-claimants: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-
Total: Condition satisfied Not satisfied	78·9 21·1	76·2 23·8	83·6 16·4	72·9 27·1	79· 20·
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-

# DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

14тн Остовек, 1930, то 10тн November, 1930.

The following Table gives for the period from 14th October, 1930, to 10th November 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.

sunder abeniand dame, and	Men	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	734,896	204,418	39,856	979,170
	1,573,092	476,630	46,649	2,096,371

#### B .- Decisions of Courts of Referees.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Ground on which referred.		Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total
First Statutory Condition (applies to only)	juveniles	15	792	807
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	Men Women	48 40	325 144	373 184
1921)	Total	88	469	557
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men Women Juveniles	3,496 3,177	6,446 6,830	9,942 10,007
	Total	6,673	13,276	19,949
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	Men Women Juveniles	2,403 1,664 274	3,642 3,183 787	6,045 4,847 1,061
	Total	4,341	7,612	11,953
${\bf Employment\ lost\ through\ misconduct} \bigg\{$	Men Women Juveniles	2,023 834 246	2,768 1,032 610	4,791 1,866 856
AND STATE OF THE S	Total	3,103	4,410	7,513
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions	Men Women Juveniles	447 734 69	1,121 2,755 326	1,568 3,489 395
	Total	1,250	4,202	5,452
Not unemployed {	Men Women Juveniles	733 100 14	2,462 678 122	3,195 778 136
	Total	847	3,262	4,109
Not capable of work, or not available for work	Men Women Juveniles	253 465 13	397 1,156 39	650 1,621 52
	Total	731	1,592	2,323
Other grounds	Men Women Juveniles	460 129 23	1,806 395 175	2,266 524 198
	Total	612	2,376	2,988
Total{	Men Women Juveniles	9,863 7,143 654	18,967 16,173 2,851	28,830 23,316 3,505
Grand Total		17,660	37,991	55,651

#### C .- Trade Dispute\* Cases.

250 ASS 100 AS	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	51	188	239
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 3	88 21 3	101 24 3
Total Appeals	16	112	128

#### D.—Decisions by Umpire.\*

note with expensive federal	or of Sor	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Tota
Appeals by Insurance Officer	\{ Men \ Women \ Juveniles	175 122 4	406 225 3	581 347 7
	Total	301	634	935
Appeals by Associations	\{ Men \ Women \ Juveniles	78 39 2	195 85 2	273 124
	Total	119	282	401
Appeals by Claimants	\{ Men \ Women \ Juveniles	155 61 1	535 283 5	690 344
	Total	217	823	1,040
Total	{ Men Women Juveniles	408 222 7	1,136 593 10	1,544 815 17
Grand Total		637	1,739	2,376

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

<sup>\*</sup> Claimants only.

† Excluding unemployed boys and girls without claims in voluntary attendance at evening classes.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH TO 10TH NOVEMBER, 1930.

DEAT STATE COLUMN	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.	198 4	N. Sections	and bearing
First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only)	79	4,156	4,235
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	bleg sents	edistrico s	and land
or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	879	9,185	10,064
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of			
insurable employment	56,868	140,781	197,649
Employment left voluntarily without just	34,952	57,782	92,734
Employment lost through misconduct	23,573	33,385	56,958
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry			70.00
out written directions	9,906 5,960	29,991 20,474	39,897 26,434
Not capable of work, or not available for work	4,988	9,510	14,498
Other grounds	5,119	14,896	20,015
Total	142,324	320,160	462,484
Trade Dispute* Cases.			
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers Appeals against disallowances by Insurance	1,480	15,796	17,276
Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees	785	2,256	3,041
Decisions by Umpire.*			
Appeals by Insurance Officer	1,656	3,769	5,425
Appeals by Associations	1,061	1,430 3,920	2,100 4,981
Total	3,387	9,119	12,506
The state of the s	35 JUNE 100 NO		

#### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

250.7 (10.2 to)	Five weeks ended 29th November, 1930.	Four weeks ended 25th October, 1930.	Five weeks ended 30th November, 1929.
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including Additional Exchequer contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit	£ 1,660,000 1,395,000	1,210,000 1,040,000	£ 1,465,000 1,240,000
(U.I. Act, 1930))	3,640,000	3,070,000	1,305,000
Total	6,695,000	5,320,000	4,010,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Ad-	9,385,000 595,000	7,120,000 570,000	4,410,000 580,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	255,000 15,000	190,000 5,000	175,000 10,000
Total	10,250,000	7,885,000	5,175,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	56,600,000	53,220,000	37,570,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	525,000	350,000	400,000

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

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

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

	Applica-	Total Applications Approved.		Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Destination.	Approved in Nov., 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan Nov., 1930.	in Nov., 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan Nov., 1930.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other	66 127 137	171,074 122,745 44,002	1,520 8,588 1,166	63 125 140	169,959 118,281 42,886	1,943 9,524 1,221
parts of Empire  Total	332	338,903	11,344	336	332,030	12,757

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

#### POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER, 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

The number of persons\* relieved on one day† in November, 1930, in the forty-seven selected areas named below was 543,317, or 3·6 per cent. more than in the previous month. The numbers relieved at these two dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 327 and 316 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, 1930, was 457,498, an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1930. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 85,819 an increase of 2.7 per cent. as compared with October, 1930.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November numbered 118,287, or 2.0 per cent. more than in the previous month. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 425,030, or 4.0 per cent. more than in the previous month.

975, KOL 244	Num	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Population as compared with Oct., 1930.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	AREA OF THE	12. A.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	S made	Annie lang fra
County of London	51,017	87,827	138,844	313	+ 6
Birkenhead Birmingham Blackburn	901 5,694 843	3,546 12,755 2,331	4,447 18,449 3,174	282 190 253	+ 3 + 8 + 6
Bolton	898 1,241	2,428 6,043	3,326 7,284	183 252	+ 2 + 9
Bradford	1,081	1,924	3 005	204 214	+ 2 7
Bristol Burnley	2,231 567	6,140	8,371 2,269	226	+ 8
Cardiff	1,573	6,903 1,342	8,476 1,786	378 110	+ 1 2
Croydon	1,083	1,638	2,721 6,188	122 440	+ 4 + 35
Derby East Ham	800 612	5,388 2,334	2,946	200	+ 8
Gateshead Huddersfield	746 531	5,892 1,266	6,638 1,797	541 159	- 1 + 3
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,814	14,548	16,362 13,684	546 286	+ 35 + 9
Leeds	2,893	4,163	4,963	202	+ 2 + 13
Liverpool	7,647 4,045	33,557 24,372	41,204 28,417	474 381	+ 27
Middlesbrough	598	3,464 12,302	4,062 13,396	306 472	+ 11 + 10
Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich	1,094	4.827	5,725	456	+ 74
Nottingham	1,841	8,110 928	9,951	373 131	+ 29 + 4
Oldham Plymouth	535	5,216	5,751 3,679	269 141	+ 6 5
Portsmouth Preston	1,366	2,313	1,297	103	+ 7
St. Helens	504 1,799	3,915	4,419 6.366	405	+ 7
Salford Sheffield	2,290	4,567 23,459	6,366 25,749	497 222	+ 47 + 11
Southampton Southend-on-Sea	1,381	2,451 1,213	3,832 1,522	133	+ 9
South Shields	750 639	3,045	3,795 1,726	317 135	- 5 + 9
Stockport Stoke-on-Trent	1,851	4,415	6,266	225 485	+ 4
Sunderland Swansea	1,198	4,994	6,266 8,922 5,737	353	+ 11
Wallasey	244	994 3,137	1,238 3,793	122 379	+ 10 + 6
Walsall West Ham	656 2,247	9,670	11,917	387	+ 25 + 3
Wolverhampton	642	1,499	2,141	159	T 3
Total of the above-		Standard A	S	75735	77.073
named County Boroughs	59,639	259,015	318,654	308	+ 13
Total, County of London and		124	TAN	EÐ	
Selected County Boroughs	110,656	346,842	457,498	309	+ 11
Dolougho	,,,,,				
SCOTLAND.	2	E0 500	C4 C90	602	+ 19
Glasgow Edinburgh	4,983 1,489	59,706 13,592	64,689	602 353	
Dundee	703	2,735 2,155	3,438 2,611	206	+ 16
Aberdeen	456	2,155	-,011	B 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the s
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	7,631	78,188	85,819	470	+ 13
TOTAL for above	-				100
November, 1930	118,287	425,030	543,317	327	+ 11

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

#### EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. 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. 446-447 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).

THE industrial depression continued in October, and employment became considerably worse.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of October was 3,320,413, as compared with 3,067,185 at the end of September, and with 1,627,439 at the end of October, 1929. On 30th November,

the provisional total was 3,762,395.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 3,252,082 at the end of October, 3,004,275 at the end of September and 1,557,146 at the end of October, 1929. On 30th November the provisional total was

3,683,000.

On the last day of October 1,561,961 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 510,511 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 2,072,472, as compared with 1,965,348 at the end of September, and with 1,061,134 at the end of October, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 30th November was 2,354,382 (provisional figure).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,489,066 organised workpeoople. Of these 1,061,570, or 23·6 per cent., were unemployed on 25th October, as against 22·5 per cent. on 27th September and 10·9 per cent. at the end of October, 1929. In addition 693,379 members, or 15·4 per cent., were working short time, as compared with 15·1 per cent. at the end of September and 7·0 per cent. at the end of October, 1929.

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

Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month. Membership reported on at end of October, 1930. Wholly Unemployed. Groups of Trade Oct. Sept. Oct. Sept. 1930. 1930. 1930. 8.0 7.2 24.3 22.2 146,800 Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ... Engineering and metal ... ood, tobacco, etc. ... lothing, boots and shoes uilding ... 23.6 22.5 15.4 15.1 4,489,100 All Unions making Returns

#### FRANCE.+

Unemployment at the end of November showed an increase as compared with October, but was still inconsiderable in volume. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 29th November was 18,498 (12,609 men and 5,889 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 14,963. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 6,647 (3,256 for men and 3,391 for women), as compared with 8,826 at the end of October. During the last week of November the Exchanges succeeded in placing 24,306 persons in situations, including 10,357 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,224 foreign immigrants.

#### ITALY.t

Unemployment increased during October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund 446,496 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month as compared with 394,630 at the end of September and 297,382 at the end of October, 1929. The total for October, 1930, includes 103,879 engaged in agriculture, fishing, etc., 71,695 in the textile industry, and 110,305 in the building, road construction, etc. industries. In addition 19,081 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 22,734 at the end of September and 17,793 at the end of October, 1929.

#### SWITZERLAND \*

Unemployment increased during October, partly owing to seasonal

At the end of October, 15,268 applications for employment (11·6 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 11,613 at the end of September, and 6,799 at the end of October, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,754, 2,652 and 3,015 respectively.

Returns from 126 unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 245,323 members, 2·4 per cent. were totally unemployed, and 8·7 per cent. partially so, at the end of September. At the end of August the corresponding percentages were 2·3 and 7·9 respectively.

HOLLAND.+

Unemployment increased in September. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 388,431 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 27th September, 1930, 25,296 (6·5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 9,528 (2·5 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th August) the percentages were 5·5 and 2·4 respectively.

#### POLAND.

Unemployment decreased during the first half of October and then increased slightly. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 1st November was 167,349, as compared with 173,163 on 27th September. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 69,189 and 64,662 respectively.

#### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during October in Denmark and

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 288,433 workpeople, 11·4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, as against 9·4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 10·1 per cent. at the end of October, 1929.

Sweden.||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st October was 12·2, as compared with 9·4 on 30th September and 8·2 on 31st October, 1929.

#### UNITED STATES.

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 41,399 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 4,840,914 workpeople in October, a decrease of 1·4 per cent. as compared wth the total for September. During the same period, the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. Seasonal increases in employment were shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, and in retail trade; employment increased also in crude petroleum production. In the remaining groups covered by the returns employment showed a decline in October.

If the monthly average index number of employment in manu-

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corrresponding figure for October is 78.6, as compared with 79.7 for September and 98.3 for October, 1929.¶

#### NEW ZEALAND.\*\*

Unemployment at mid-August showed an increase when compared with the corresponding week of the preceding quarter. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 16th August, 1930, amounted to 13.5 per cent., as compared with 10.9 per cent. in the week ended 17th May, 1930, and 9.4 per cent. in the week ended 17th August, 1929. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

#### CANADA.††

Employment showed the usual seasonal decline at the beginning of November. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number for 1st November is 112·9 as compared with 116·2 for the beginning of the preceding month, and 124·6 for 1st November, 1929. At the end of October 10·8 per cent. of the members of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 9·4 per cent. at the end of September and 6·0 per cent. at the end of October, 1929.

\* La Vie Economique, November, 1930. Berne.
† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1930.
The Hague.
‡ Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th November, 1930. Warsaw.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st November, 1930. Copenhagen.

| Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
| Trend of Employment and Labour Turnover, October, 1930. Washington.
\*\* Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1930. Wellington.
†† Information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

<sup>† 29</sup>th November in England and Wales and 15th November in Scotland.

<sup>\*</sup> Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th November, 1930, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 9th December, 1930. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th December, 1930. Paris.
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, November, 1930. Rome.

#### 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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £4,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 102,000 workpeople and in an increase of £2,250 in those of

about 47,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of affects	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
Mining and Quarrying Metal Other	12,750 26,000 8,250	4,500 79,500 18,000	£ 200 1,150 900	£ 100 3,100 1,300	
Total	47,000	102,000	2,250	4,500	

The principal body of workpeople affected by increases during November in the mining group were coal miners in Warwickshire for whom there was an increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates. There were reductions in this group for iron miners in Cumberland and in North Lincolnshire, amounting to 1d. per shift for adult workers in Cumberland and 11 per cent. on basis rates for the Lincolnshire

The reductions in the metal group affected chiefly workpeople employed in the iron and steel industries. Men employed in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland had their wages reduced by 14 per cent. on the standard basis rates (generally equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates). Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, with the exception of some of the lower-paid men, sustained reductions of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on basis rates. Other reductions affected blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and in North Lincolnshire. The principal increase in this group concerned tinplate makers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whose wages were increased by 13 per cent. on basis rates (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on current rates).

In the other industrial groups those affected by reductions included certain classes of workpeople employed in the wool textile industry in the West of England; and workpeople in the general waste reclamation trade, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced. Among those affected by increases were commercial road transport workers at various towns in Lancashire, and furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe.

Of the total decrease of £4,500 per week, nearly £2,700 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; about £1,100 took effect under arrangements made by Trade Boards or other joint bodies of employers and workpeople, including £300 under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers.

Of the total increase of £2,250 per week, about £1,350 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £400 was the result of arbitration; £250 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder as a result of Trade Board Orders or direct negotiation.

as a result of Trade Board Orders or direct negotiation.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected	te Number rpeoplet by Net	of Change	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
restored to have sets to	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
The state of the s	1000		£	£	
Coal Mining	15,500	800	680	150	
Other Mining and	6,500	10,250	100	730	
Quarrying. Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	700	2,650	80	400	
Iron and Steel	69,000	68,000	3,700	3,950	
Engineering	107,000t	750	9,3001	75	
Shipbuilding	66,000	1,500	5,600	750	
Other Metal	27,500	40,000	4,550	4,625	
Textile	4,750	406 000	250	52,400	
Clothing	2,650	6.550	420	1,075	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,600	19,500	240	1,935	
Woodworking, Furniture,	1,750	9,500	195	1,100	
etc.		daystonia to	Sers add a	924	
Paper, Printing, etc	***	16,750		2,575	
Building, Public Works	1,100	445,000	135	39,500	
Contracting, etc.	THE PERSON OF CO	705	10-0	070	
Gas, Water and Electri-	1,050	3,250	185	230	
city Supply.	407 000	97 000	29.100	2,250	
Transport	421,000	23,000	2,200	780	
Public Administration	13,500	9,500	4,200	100	
Services. Other	400	37,000	65	3,075	
Total	740,000	1,100,000	56,800	115,600	

In the corresponding eleven months of 1929, there were net increases of £10,900 in the weekly wages of 131,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £90,550 in those of 922,000 workpeople.

#### Hours of Labour.

The principal changes in November affected workpeople employed by the Herefordshire and the Ayrshire County Councils. whose hours were reduced in both cases.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1930.

Industry.	Industry.  Locality.  Date from which Change took effect.  Classes of Workpeople,		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
nada man ila	East Riding of York- shire.	24 Nov.	Male workers 21 and over (other than those who are boarded and	Decrease of 1s. per week in minimum rate (36s. to 35s.).§
Agriculture	North Riding of Yorkshire.	24 Nov.	lodged by their employer).  Male workers (other than casual workers).	Decrease in minimum rates of 1s. per week for those 21 and ove and of 6d. per week for those 17 and under 21, the rates for those under 17 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates for week of 52½ hours in summer and 48 hours in winter as follows 12s. 6d. at 14 increasing each year to 33s. at 21 and over.§
Fishing	Hull	1 Nov.	Firemen employed on trawlers engaged in the Iceland, Bear Island and White Sea fisheries.	Increase of 3s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 42s. per week plus 1d. in the £ on nett earnings.
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wage 48 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, an 42 and 44 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surfactively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surfactively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surfactively.
	Cumberland	1st bargain day after 7 Nov.	Workpeople employed in or about iron-ore mines.	Decrease of 1d. per shift for adult workers, and of 1d. per shiftor youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change include miners' bargain price, 8s. 3d. per shift; shiftmen (1st class leading), 8s. 6d.; underground leading labourers, 7s. 4d.
	Furness District	10 Nov.	Underground workers	winding enginemen, 8s. 3d.; pumping enginemen, 1s. 9d.** Decrease of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 2d. to 7s. 1d and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 5d. to 6s. 4d.).
ining <	North Lincolnshire	2 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease 1 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard, subject to the previous addition of 1s. 1 per shift for all classes, with bonuses varying from 11d. to 1 per shift for day-wage men on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10½ per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourer 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 22½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
Limestone Quarrying.	West Cumberland	10 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Decrease of 1d. per shift for men and youths 18 to 20 years age, and of ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rat after change include: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 ton 8s 11d. per shift; knobblers (by hand) equal to 10 tons, 8s. 5d leading labourers, 7s. 7d.; ruddmen, 7s. 4d.; day borers, 8s.

<sup>\*</sup> The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 85,000 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.

|| The subsistence wages for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

\*\* The minimum wage for miners remained unchanged at 7s. per shift.

## December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
dr ortho legal	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding skilled	Decrease* of 1 per cent. on basis rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 23½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to the previous additions, varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men on hase rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. Id. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers,
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	2 Nov.	craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	4s. 10d. per shift, plus 23½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 22½ per cent. above standard, subject to the additions noted on previous page for ironstone miners. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 22½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
(	CARREL TOR A THE TOTAL TO	[	Men employed in steel-melting shops:—	The sale of the particle of the sale of th
court decomposite.	England† and West of Scotland.	2 Nov.	Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladle- men, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers. Semi-skilled workers and	Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on the standard, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard (basic process) and at the standard (acid process).  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per
the tenths on the one of the one	North-East Coast Area.	2 Nov.	labourers. Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s. per	cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of \( \frac{1}{12} \) of the total advance in wages given between August 1914, and 30th April, 1921, making a total net decrease since 1st May, 1921, of \( \frac{1}{12} \) of such advance.
mort delicer and congress of the	North-East Coast Area (except certain men employed at Gateshead),	2 Nov.	shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of age. Men employed on direct production in steel-rolling mills.	Decrease* of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
A CONTRACTOR	Workington	2 Nov.	Steel millmen and labourers (datal workers).  Workpeople employed at steel works:—	Decrease* of 14 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	Barrow-in-Furness	2 Nov. }	Rail millmen  Merchant millmen, enginemen, cranemen, etc.	Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 16½ per cent. above the standard.  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
1000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Scunthorpe	2 Nov.	Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, etc.  Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, excluding	Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	to consider the restrict of the control of the cont	edal gost edator edator egalica egalica egalica	those on maintenance work:— Adult workers on basis rates from 43s. or over per week.	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wage 8½ per cent. above standard for men on basis rates of 52s. an over, and at amounts varying according to basis rates from 10.51 to 13.48 per cent. above standard for men on basis rates of
A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S	South-West Wales	2 Nov. }	Adult workers on basis rates under 43s. per week.  Youths and boys	51s. down to 43s.†  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard basis rates for men on basi rates of 31s. to 42s. per week (no change for those on basis rate of 30s. and under), leaving wages at amounts varying according to basis rates from 15·42 per cent. on a basis rate of 42s. to 44·9 per cent. on a basis rate of 31s., and 50 per cent. for those on basis rate of 30s. or under.‡
	West of Scotland	2 Nov.	Millmen, gas producermen, enginemen, cranemen, firemen and mill labourers, semi-skilled workers and general labourers employed in steel-rolling mills.	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard basis rates, leaving wage 13½ per cent. above the standard, plus 3d. per shift.  Decrease* of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard.
Railway Wagon Building and Repairing.	Various firms in Great Britain.§	Oct, and Nov.§	Pieceworkers	Decrease of 10 per cent. off piecework earnings in respect of hom work.§
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Oct.	Certain classes of workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing).	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, making minimum percentage addition to such rates 27½, this increase to be merge into current wages where a higher percentage than 27½ in the contract of the contrac
Tinplate Manufacture.	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	2 Nov.	Workpeople employed in tinplate manufacture (excluding maintenance craftsmen).	already payable.    Increase* of 1½ per cent. on standard basis rates, making wag 16½ per cent. ¶ above standard in the case of workpeople i receipt of a base rate of 6s. 10½d. or less per shift, and 8½ per cent. above standard in the case of other workpeople.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Pay day in week ending 22 Nov.	Mechanics employed in woollen spinning and combing mills.	Decrease of 3s. 8d. per week. Rates after change: Bradfor Shipley, Guiseley, Yeadon, Queensbury, Bingley, Stanningles and Farsley, 62s.; other towns, 61s.
The spirite of	West of England**	1st full pay in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted industry.	Decreases in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week for men and 6d. or 1s. per week for wome in Classes A and B††, with corresponding decreases for piece
Woollen and Worsted.	to the state of th	Area Sea Trailine	temperated and a proper and a property of the	workers, the rates for men in Classes C and D, for women it Class C, and for juvenile workers remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows:—male workers, 21 and overwoolsorters with not less than 5 years' experience, 50s.; Class C lass A with not less than 4 years' experience, 50s.; Class C with not less than 3 years' experience, 47s. 6d.; Class C with not less than 1 year's experience, 43s. 6d.; Class C with not less than 1 year's experience, 43s. 6d.; female workers and over—woolsorters with not less than 5 years' experience and others in Class A with not less than 4 years' experience 26s. 6d.; Class B with not less than 3 years' experience, 25s. Class C, 24s.
Silk Manufacture	Leek	29 Nov.	Mechanics	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rate after change: 64s. per week.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 14 Nov.	Male workers 21 years and over Female workers 18 years and over	Increasett of 4d. per week (48s. 11d. to 49s. 3d.). Increasett of 2d. per week (28s. 1d. to 28s. 3d.).

\* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and the Midlands.
‡ The percentages for men on basis rates of 31s. up to 51s. per week are inclusive of ex-gratia bonuses given in addition to the sliding-scale percentage

The percentages for men on basis rates of 31s. up to 51s. per week are inclusive of ex-gratia bonuses given in addition to the sliding-scale percentage of 8\frac{3}{2}.

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\frac{3}{2}\]
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This reduction was made as the result of an arrangement between the Railway Wagon Builders' and Repairers' Association and the Trade Unions concerned. A reduction of 5 per cent. was effected from the first full pay in October, and the remaining 5 per cent. from the first full pay after 10 November. It is understood that the reduction did not apply to the employees of firms whose conditions of employment are regulated by arrangements made by other Associations.

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The above change affected firms who are members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board. Percentages varying according to basis rates from 30 to 45 were already paid to workpeople on basis rates of 60s. per week and under, and a minimum total wage of 45s. per week is in operation.

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\frac{3}{2}\]
This percentage includes the ex-gratia bonus of 7\frac{1}{2}\]
per cent. previously given.

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\frac{1}{2}\]
This percentage includes the ex-gratia bonus of 7\frac{1}{2}\]
per cent. previously given.

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\frac{1}{2}\]
The workpeople comprised in Classes A and B are as follows:—Men.—Class A: woolsorters, blacksmiths, carding engineers, carpenters, dyers, electricians, engineers, engine drivers (first class), masons, mechanics, painters, spinners, tuners, worsted spinning overlookers; Class B: cuttermen, engine drivers (second class), menders, menders, woolsorters (with less than five years' experience), wool washers, yarn spinners; \( Women.—Class A: woolsorters, menders, puttee knitters, warpers, weavers, woolsorters (with less than five years' experience), worsted winders, doublers and spinners, yarn women.

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This reduction was made as the result of an arrangement between the Railway Wagon Builders' and the remaining 5 per cent. from the first full pay after 10 November 10 N

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in statics.)
	Great Britain	10 Nov.	Male workers under 22 years of age employed in the ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade.	Increase in the general minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1½d. per hour for those 20 and under 22 years of age (the time rates for other workers and the piecework basis time rates for all workers remaining unchanged), leaving minimum time rates as follows:—2½d. at under 15, increasing each year to 5½d. at 18 and to 10½d. at 21.* (See Notice of Order on page 434 of November GAZETTE.)
Tailoring	or assemble to have a second of the second o	TOTAL	Juveniles and apprentices employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade:—  Male workers (other than indentured apprentices) during the 4th and 5th years of employment after 14 years of	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively† (See Notice of Order on page 434 of November GAZETTE):—  Decreases varying from 6d. to 4s. per week. Minimum rates vary from 9s. 6d. during 1st year to rates ranging from 30s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. (according to area) during 5th year.
	Scotland	3 Nov.	age. Female workers (other than indentured apprentices) during the 4th year of employment after 14 years of age. Male and female indentured apprentices (other than those	Decreases varying from 1s. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates vary from 7s. 6d. during 1st year to rates ranging from 19s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. (according to area) during 4th year.  Decreases varying from 6d. to 4s. per week during the 4th and 5th years of apprenticeship, the rates during the 1st three years
-		}	who are supplied with board and lodging or with dinner and tea). Workpeople employed by co-opera- tive societies:— Dayworkers (except foremen)	remaining unchanged.  New scale of rates adopted resulting in decreases varying from
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	"Airedale, Calderdale, Dewsbury and Huddersfield Dis- tricts.;	1st pay day after 3 Nov.	Foremen Pieceworkers	1s. to 4s. 8d. per week. Rates after change, 10s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 18, and to 64s. at 21 and over. Rates adopted which are 7s. per week above current rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts. Percentage addition paid for groundwork above rates fixed under
Baking, etc. Brewing	Scarborough Llanelly	October. 3 Nov.	Bakers and confectioners Brewery workers	the Trade Boards Acts reduced from 15 to 12½, the payment for extras (at Trade Board rates nett) remaining unchanged.  Decrease § of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 56s.  Decrease of 5s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. per week for women.
Furniture	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	Journeymen	Increases of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: men engaged on skilled processes, 1s. 5d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out, and benders, 1s. 4½d.
Manufacture.	London	29 Nov.	Apprentices Bedding and mattress makers	Increases of from 3d. to 10d. per week. Rates after change: 10s. during 1st six months increasing to 30s. 4d. during 8th six months.  Decrease s of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 56 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Commercial Road Transport.	Various towns in Lancashire and Cheshire.	1st pay day in Nov.	Road transport workers	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: one horse drivers, 51s.; two-horse drivers, 56s.; stable or garage hands, 51s.; mechanical vehicle drivers:—up to 1 ton (youths), 41s.; up to 1 ton (adults), 51s.; 1 ton and under 2 tons, 55s.; 2 tons and over, 61s.; wagon assistants and loaders, 51s.; steam wagon drivers, 64s.; steam wagon secondmen, 55s.
	Chester-le-Street	1st pay in Nov.	Manual workers employed by Rural District Council.	Cost of living bonus decreased from 57 per cent. to 56 per cent., making, with previous increase of 5 per cent. on basic rates, total of 61 per cent. above basic rates. Rates after change: roadmen—1st class, 60s., 2nd class, 53s. 7d.; scavengers, 59s. 1d.
Local	Tipton	5 Nov.	Manual workers	Increases of varying amounts, ranging in most cases from about 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week to 3s. 5d. following the adoption of Zone BI rates of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council. Rates after change include: general labourers and refuse collectors, 48s. 5d.; road sweepers, 46s. 6d.
Government (Non-Trading Services).	Ayrshire	31 Oct.	Road workers employed by County Council.	Increases of varying amounts, ranging in most cases from about ½d. to ¼d. per hour. Rates after change for labourers and scavengers, 11d. or 11½d.  Schedule of rates adopted on a County basis (in lieu of local Schedules operated by the former District Committees),
Through the getting and the second se	end total profes	TO STORY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	The second of the second	resulting in increases of amounts varying for roadmen from 4s. to 12s. per week. New rates include—roadmen, 52s. to 55s. per week; roller and tractor drivers, 57s. to 66s.; motor drivers, 52s. to 61s.
N-H	Rothesay	29 Sept. 15 Nov.	Motor drivers in the Admiralty	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour (1s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 1s. 1d.).  Increase\(\frac{5}{5}\) of 1s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, scavengers, and refuse collectors, 1s. 1d.; road labourers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.  Allowance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour granted to men when employed in
National Government. Basket Making	H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments.  Lancashire and	22 Oct. 3 Nov.	Motor Transport Service.  Skip and basket makers	driving vehicles with a tonnage capacity of 2 tons or over. **  Decreases of 1 per cent. on Lancashire price list, leaving wages 83½ per cent. and 73½ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and
	Cheshire.		Workpeople employed in the general waste materials reclamation trade:  Male workers 21 and over employed in the scrap metal section.	pieceworkers respectively.  Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (See Notice of Order on page 434 of November GAZETTE):— Decrease in time rate of ½d. per hour (11½d. to 10½d.).
General	Great Britain	10 Nov.	Male workers employed in other sections.  Female workers employed in	\$\frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those 19 and over. Minimum rates after change: \$\frac{1}{3}d. at under 14\frac{1}{2}, increasing each half-year to 7d. at 18, and to \$10\frac{1}{2}d. at 21 and over.  Decrease in time rates of \$\frac{1}{2}d. per hour for those 15 and over (the
Waste Materials Reclamation.	Code Willer Short	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	the woollen rag and/or woollen and worsted waste materials section.	rates for those under 15 remaining unchanged) and in the piecework basis time rate of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for all workers, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) increasing to 6\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. at 18 and over.  Decrease in time rates of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) and over (the
	Cot of SII all fore	TO AN IN	All other female workers	rate for those under 14½ remaining unchanged) and in the piecework basis time rate of ½d. per hour for all workers, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 3d. at under 15 increasing each half-year to 6d. at 18 and over.

\* The Trade Board Order in which the above rates were embodied also made revisions in the definitions of measure cutters, cutters (other than measure cutters, knife cutters, or knifemen) and warehousemen to whom the Trade Board rates apply.

† The Trade Board Order embodying the above changes also provided for the cancellation of the rates previously fixed for indentured apprentices who are supplied by the employer with full board and lodging or with dinner and tea. The basis on which overtime rates for pieceworkers is to be calculated has been altered so that, in general, overtime rates do not become payable to pieceworkers until 48 hours have been worked in the week.

† The change took effect under an agreement made between the North-Eastern Sectional Council of Hours and Wages Boards, the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

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

and Shoe Operatives and the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.

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

¶ The increase took effect under an Award, dated 4th October, 1930, issued by a Board of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Award provided for a decrease of a similar amount, which operated from the first pay day after 4th October, 1930, and for the increase recorded above. The parties to the Award were the various employers' associations in the Lancashire and Cheshire area, together with The Transport and General Workers' Union on the workpeople's side. It has been reported that the terms of the Award were carried out in the following towns:—Accrington, Atherton, Blackburn, Bolton, Brierfield, Burnley, Bury, Chorley, Clayton-le-Moors, Clitheroe, Darwen, Egerton, Farmworth, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Heywood, Horwich, Kearsley, Leigh, Little Hulton, Nelson, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Radcliffe, Rishton, Rochdale, Swinton, Tyldesley, Walkden, Westhoughton and Whalley.

¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

\*\* The change took effect under Decision No. 1478 of the Industrial Court (see page 434 of November GAZETTE).

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

		Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)		
	Great Britain	3 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.	General minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Pearls Act revised for male workers employed on pan work in the following operations: (a) boring, setting, and trimming (b) setting only; on machine pan work; and on painting-brust making; and for male and female drawing hands on machine brushes; scale of general minimum piece rates also fixed for first time for male workers employed on pan work in the following operations: (a) setting and trimming only (b) boring and setting only.* (See Notice of Order on page 43% of November GAZETTE.)		
Cinematograph Exhibiting.	Manchester and District.†	1 Nov.	Cinematograph operators	Minimum rates adopted for operators of 80s. per week for Grade A halls, 70s. for Grade B and 60s. for Grade C: assistant operators to receive 66% per cent. of the rate for chief operators and third assistants not less than 20s. per week.		

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1930.

Local Govern-	Herefordshire	1 Nov.‡	Road workers employed by County Council.	Winter hours reduced from 50 to 48 per week.
ment (Non-Trading Services).	Ayrshire	15 Nov.	Road workers employed by County Council.	Average working week of 48 hours adopted for all districts (viz., 44 winter and 50 summer) in lieu of previous averages, varying, in different districts, from 48 to 50 per week.§

\* The Trade Board Order in which the above changes were embodied also made alterations in the rules regarding the proportion of apprentices to journeymen and of pan-setting learners to female pan-hands respectively, and in the definition of female pan-hands to whom the Trade Board rates apply.

† Including Atherton, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Dukinfield, Hollinwood, Hyde, Leigh, Oldham, Rawtenstall, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Stretford, Trafford and Walkden.

† The change took effect from the date shown under an arrangement made in August, when the rate of wages was increased from 30s. per week to 31s. 6d. (See page 347 of September GAZETTE.)

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

#### CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN DECEMBER, 1930.

Changes in rates of wages or hours of labour which have been reported as taking effect in December include the following: -Rates of Wages.—Increases affecting men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales; silk dyers at Macclesfield. Hours of Labour.—Varying changes affecting coal miners, in consequence of the operation of the Coal Mines Act, 1930. Particulars of these and other changes will be published in the January issue of the GAZETTE.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during November, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 168, as compared with 178 in the previous month and with 221 in November, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1930, numbered 43, as compared with 30 in the previous month and with 57 in November, 1929.

Brakesmen and Goods   Guards       1   Engine Drivers and Motormen     1   Firemen     1   Guards (Passenger)       1   Guards (Passenger)       2   Shunters     2   Shunters     2   Shunters       2   Shunters       3   Porters       2   Shunters       4   Gas       3   Porters       2   Shunters         4   Gas       3   Porters       2   Shunters         4   Gas       3   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.     5   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.     2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.     2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.     2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   Food and Drink       3   Paper, Printing, etc.       2   PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,   FACTORY ACT, 1901.   Docks, Wharves, etc.   2   Buildings       6   Warehouses and Railway   Sidings       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING     1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     5   PLACES UNDER SAILING       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS       1   TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS     1   TOTAL	with 00 in the previous month	and with of in Provenious, 1929.
Brakesmen   and   Goods   Guards	RAILWAY SERVICE.	
Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft	TOTAL PURLIE SHE SHE	
Tramway Carriages,   Motors, Aircraft   Motors, Aircraft	Brakesmen and Goods	Locomotives, Railway and
Tiremen       1	Guards	1 Tramway Carriages.
Tiremen       1	Engine Drivers and Motor-	Motors, Aircraft
Shipbuilding	men	1 Other Metal Trades 2
Guards (Passenger)	TA:	1 Shiphuilding 6
Permanent Way Men     3   Porters       2   Shunters       2   Shunters       1   Mechanics         1   Mechanics           1   Miscellaneous       8   Contractors' Servants     1   TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE   18		Wood 4
Porters	Permanent Way Men	3 Coo 7
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5	Portors	
Mechanics	Chapters	Electric Generating Stations 1
Labourers		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 5
Miscellaneous 8 Contractors' Servants 1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18  MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 8 TOTAL, MINES 83  TOTAL, MINES 83  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making and Constructor  Boiler Making and Constructor  MINES.  Paper, Printing, etc 2 Tanning, Currying, etc 2 Totales 2 Totales 3 Textile Industries 2  PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 2 Buildings 59  Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 3 Fishing Vessels, Sailing	Mechanics	· Chemicals, etc 3
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18  MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 8  TOTAL, MINZS 83  TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining	Labourers	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18  MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 83  TOTAL, MINES 83  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining	Miscellaneous	1 apol, I lillolling, coc.
MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 8  TOTAL, MINES 83  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Boiler Making and Constructor  MINES.  PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.  Docks, Wharves, etc 2 Buildings 1 TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 59  Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2 , , Steam 35 Fishing Vessels, Sailing , , Steam 6  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	Contractors' Servants	Tanning, Currying, etc
MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 8  TOTAL, MINES 83  TOTAL, MINES 83  QUARRIES OVER 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 3 Fishing Vessels, Sailing	-	- Rubber Trades
MINES.  Underground 75 Surface 8 TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Total, SEAMEN 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 6  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 18	Other Non-Textile Industries 2
Underground 75 Surface 8  TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Total, SEAMEN 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing		- Constitution Linearity
Underground 75 Surface 8  TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Total, SEAMEN 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106.
Underground 75 Surface 8 TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Total, SEAMEN 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	MINES.	
TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	Underground 7	
TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 2 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3 TOTAL, SEAMEN 43 TOTAL, SEAMEN 43 Total (including Seamen) 211		Doors, what ice, coc 2
TOTAL, MINZS 83  QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6  FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	Surface	buildings 0
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining		Warehouses and Railway
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 2 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	TOTAL, MINES 8	5   Sidings 1
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construction or Repair of Railway* 1 Use or Working of Tramway 1 Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 2 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 6 TOTAL, SEAMEN 43 Total (including Seamen) 211		Authorities the second property in the
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.  Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 59
Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining	-	
Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining		Construction or Repair of
Cotton 2 Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining 1 Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Constructure   Cose or Working of Tramway 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	Railway*
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 3 Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Constructure way 1  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 6  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211		- I lee or Working of Trom
Other Textiles 3 Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Refining Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Constructure  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  ", ", Steam 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 6  ", ", Steam 6  Total (excluding Seamen) 168  SEAMEN.  Trading Vessels, Sailing 2  ", ", Steam 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 43  Total (including Seamen) 121		
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1  Metal Extracting and Refining Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6  Metal Founding 6  Metal Founding 2  Engineering and Machine Making 2  Boiler Making and Construction 15 SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing 1  Metal Extracting and Refining Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6  Metal Founding 6  Metal Founding 2  Engineering and Machine Making 2  Boiler Making and Construction 15 SEAMEN. Trading Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 35  Fishing Vessels, Sailing 43  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43	Other Textiles	3
Dyeing 1  Metal Extracting and Refining  Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6  Metal Founding 6  Metal Founding 2  Engineering and Machine Making 2  Boiler Making and Construct	Textile Bleaching and	total (excluding Seamen) 168
fining	Dyeing	_
fining	Metal Extracting and Re-	
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construct  Metal Conversion, including , , , Steam 35 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 6  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211	fining	
Rolling Mills and Tube Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construct  Fishing Vessels, Sailing  TOTAL, SEAMEN 43  Total (including Seamen) 211		Steam 75
Making 6 Metal Founding 2 Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construct  Making 2 Total (including Seamen) 211		Fishing Vegada Sailing
Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construct  Total (including Seamen) 211	Moling Mills and Tube	rishing vessels, Saining
Engineering and Machine Making 2 Boiler Making and Construct  Total (including Seamen) 211	Making	,, Steam 6
Making 2 Boiler Making and Constructure Total (including Seamen) 211	Metal Founding	
Boiler Making and Constructure   Total (including Seamen) 211	Engineering and Machine	
Boiler Making and Constructure   Total (including Seamen) 211	Making 2	
tional Engineering	Boiler Making and Construc-	Total (including Seamen) 211
	tional Engineering	· ·

Accidents occurring in the use or working of railways are included under

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 43. Six deaths\* were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning and three due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, two cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification

of such cases is not obligatory.	
(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning. Among Operatives engaged in—	POTRONING
Plumbing and Soldering Shipbreaking Printing	1 (c) Cases of Anthrax. Wool 2 Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1
Molten Lead White and Red Lead	1 TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3 (d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Vitreous Enamelling  Electric Accumulator Works  Paint and Colour Works  Indiarubber Works  Coach and Car Painting	ULCERATION.  4 Pitch 4 Paraffin 4 Paraffin 14 TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS 22 (e) CASES OF CHROME
Paint used in Other Industries	ULGERATION.  Manufacture of Bichromates 1  Dyeing and Finishing  Chrome Tanning  Chromium Plating  other Industries 2
TOTAL OF ABOVE 1	5 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 3

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

† Of the four persons affected in the pottery industry, two were females.

#### TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27, as compared with 26 in the previous month, and 33 in November, 1929. In these new disputes about 6,800 workpeople were directly involved and 400 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 1,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 41, involving about 8,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, of about 64,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, showing the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress:—

		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	1	8	9	3,900	13,000	
Shipbuilding Textile Other	1 5 7	5 3 11	6 8 18	1,700 2,300 900	19,000 27,000 5,000	
Total, Nov., 1930	14	27	41	8,800	64,000	
Total, Oct., 1930	12	26	38	5,900	41,000	
Total, Nov., 1929	18	33	51	15,000	139,000	

Causes.—Of the 27 disputes beginning in November, 8, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, on questions of working hours; 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, and 6 old disputes directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 2,000 workpeople were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Eleven Months of 1929 and 1930.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eleven months of 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929:—

	January	to Noven	nber, 1929.	January to November, 1930			
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	140	75,300	561,000	128	53,600	182,000	
Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	9	1,200	89,000	7	500	7,000	
Glass, etc	10	500	6,000	7	600	6,000	
Chemical	3	100	Í	3	400	3,000	
Engineering	17	19,800	62,000	10	800	7,000	
Shipbuilding	23	7,800	530,000	22	4.100	15,000	
Other Metal	33	9,400	165,000	32	4,600	37,000	
Textile	52	397,900	6,740,000	41 20	1,500	3,367,000	
Clothing Food, Drink and	14	1,100	10,000	20	1,500	10,000	
Tobacco Woodworking.	4	100	4,000	2	600	2,000	
Furniture, etc.	15	1,300	14,000	21	3,300	87,000	
Paper, Printing,		400	00.000		000	7,000	
etc Building, Public	2	400	20,000	6	800	7,000	
Works Con-					7.000	47 000	
tracting, etc	33	2,600	23,000	47	3,800	43,000 25,000	
Transport Commerce, Dis-	20	7,000	12,000	21	5,100	25,000	
tribution and	-	700	7 000	5	3,500	51,000	
Finance Other	5 9	300 400	3,000	10	700	6,000	
Other	3	400	2,000	10	100	0,000	
Total	389	525,200	8,241,000	382	212,000	3,855,000	

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

Occupations§ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§	
	Directly.	In- directly.§	Began.	Ended.	engarena germal o	Anarol amining)	
COAL MINING:		To bridge	1930.	1930.	COUNTY OF STREET		
Colliery workpeople — Barnsley (near).	1,2	15	26 Nov.	29 Nov.	Dissatisfaction with proposed new price-list, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	Temporary settlement effected pending negotiations.	
STEEL TUBE INDUSTRY :-	1	100 4			Tables of the second		
Steel tube workers, fitters, turners, etc.—Swansea.	1,150	300	17 Nov.	3 38	Arrangements for shift working.	good doed the nove mensured	
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :-	100				- he at a post of the control of		
Silk knitters and makers-up— Macclesfield.	620	diper, ra	16 Oct.		Against proposed reduction in wages.	Typhere but beneath Justin	
Hosiery workers—Leicester	1,000		24 Nov.	29 Nov.	Against introduction of Bedaux system of work measurement.	Work resumed on employers' terms pending investigation of system by Trade Union.	

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

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

#### Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	(100 - 100 ) T	•••	55%
Food only		* L		41%

#### FOOD.

AT 1st December the general level of the retail prices of food showed a decline as compared with a month earlier. This was principally due to widespread reductions in the prices of butter, bread and flour.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 41 per cent. at 1st December, 1930, as compared with 44 per cent. at 1st November, 1930, and 59 per cent. at 30th November, 1929.

at 1st November, 1930, and 59 per cent. at 30th November, 1929. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st November, and 1st December, 1930:—

Article.	other	Price (per rwise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1930, as compared with			
William School College of	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1930.	1st Dec., 1930.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1930.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 4½ 0 9	s. d. 1 41 0 9	s. d. + 0 6¼ + 0 2¾	- 8. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10½ 0 5½	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 31 + 0 02	9/3	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 101 0 61	1 53 0 93	1 53 0 93	+ 0 71 + 0 31	Edicare un	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 68 0 4 0 111	0 11½ 0 5 1 2½	0 11½ 0 5 1 1¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	- 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Frea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0½	
Fresh Salt Cheese† Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8½ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 7 1 5½ 1 0½ 0 7½ 0 2¾ 0 6	1 6 1 4 1 0‡ 0 7‡ 0 2³ 0 6	+ 0 3½ + 0 1½ + 0 3½ + 0 0½ + 0 1½ + 0 1½	- 0 1 - 0 11 - 0 01	

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

			Average last Decemination wi	Corre- sponding		
Article		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for lst Nov., 1930.	
Beef, British-		log i	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		•••	64	64	64	65
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fre	•••	•••	33	37	35	35
Ribs		033	43	44	44	45
Thin Flank			13	19	16	16
Mutton, British-		3000		-	10	10
Legs			68	72	70	71
Breast	200		50	48	49	49
Mutton, Frozen-	Towns of the	333		to same as		437
Legs			65	59	62	62
Breast			20	25	22	22
Bacon (streaky)*			22	24	23	27
Fish	***		121	98	110	107
Flour			00	00		Service and
Design	***	•••	22 30	26 30	24	31
Too		•••	22	34	30 28	36
Sugar (granulated)		•••	26	17	28	28
Man-		***	82	86	84	20 83
Butter—	•••	•••	02	00	04	03
Fresh			18	29	23	30
Salt			ii	16	13	23
Cheese†	Service Service		40	43	41	42
Margarine	A		6		3	3
Eggs (fresh)			133	125	129	134
Potatoes			41	15	28	29
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Foo		41	41	41	44

<sup>•</sup> If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

#### RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 54 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

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

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st December 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 December, as compared with July, 1914, was about 75 per cent.

#### ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar 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 December, 1930, is approximately 55 per cent.\* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st November, 1930, and 67 per cent. at 30th November, 1929.

and 67 per cent. at 30th 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 Feb Mar April May June	125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	77 79 78 73 71 69	80 79 79 75 73 72	75 73 72 68 67 68	75 72 71 65 64 63	68 66 64 64 64	67 65 66 62 61 60	66 64 61 57 55 54
July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 75	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76	10 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65 67 69 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57 57 56 57 55

#### NOTE

A brief statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

<sup>†</sup> In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.

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

<sup>\*</sup> If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

#### I.-FOOD.

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

	Pe	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July.	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 1 Dec.		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† France (Paris)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 416 73 73 65 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 77 73 51 55	30 37 837 501 524‡ 46 407 51 80 72 40 52 41	21 32 32 814 547 524 38 413 92 78 36 52 42	Oct. Oct. July Oct. Nov. Aug. Nov. Oct. Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct.		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	52 49	52 47	60 50	47 49	38 40	Oct. Nov.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 43 9	23 56 39 8	Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct.		

#### 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 REQUIRE-

Country.	Items on	1	Percenta	ige Incr	ease as y, 1914.	compar	ed	
	which Computa- tion is	July,	ulv. July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 66	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 1 Dec.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Belgium	A,O,D,E	690	711	771	769	775	Oct.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) Denmark Egypt (Cairo)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,E	76 51	76 51	73 50 1,101	9 65 48 1,008	4 62 48 991	Oct. Oct. July Oct.	
Finland France (Paris) Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,081 407¶ 50	1,113 419¶ 53	455¶ 54	492¶ 49	492	3rd Qr. Nov.	
sterdam) Italy (Milan) , (Rome) Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	67§ 448 403 103	70§ 426 387 93	69§ 442 407 80	62§ 431 400 75	62 422 398 73	Sept. Sept. Nov.	
Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,O,D,E	15 69 60 73§	23 73 61 70§	23 69 61 70§	19 64 59 67§	19 63 58 67	Nov. Oct. Oct. June	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						40	14 04-	
Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	46¶ 55	47¶ 55	50¶ 56	56	46 52	1st. Qtr Nov.	
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	56 71 61 32	47 73 62 31	48 74 60 31	40 68 58 28	28 68 56 26	Nov. Oct. Oct. Oct.	

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January 1913 to July 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913: Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June,

|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Truck Act, 1831.

WAGES IN THE LANCASHIRE WEAVING TRADE-DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES FOR SPOILT WORK.

The Court of Appeal allowed this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Farwell, given in May last, who held that in the weaving trade there was no justification in law for making a deduction from the plaintiff's wages for bad work.

The action raised the important question of weavers' wages, and the right of employers to make deductions under the Truck Act,

the right of employers to make deductions under the Truck Act, 1831, and the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The plaintiff, Thomas Sagar, was a weaver in the employ of the defendants, H. Ridehalgh and Son, Limited, manufacturers of cotton cloth, of Nelson, Lancashire. The wages of weavers were calculated according to the amount of cloth woven by them in each week. By agreement between the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, of which the defendants were members, and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, of which the plaintiff was a member a uniform list of prices was agreed on for different and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, of which the plaintiff was a member, a uniform list of prices was agreed on for different cloths. That was contained in a book which was supplied to the employee, and the rate of wages depended on the inspection by a "cloth-looker" of each piece of cloth as it was completed, to decide whether it contained any defect. According to the list of prices the plaintiff was, in the week ending August 1, 1928, entitled to a wage of £2 5s. 0½d. The defendants, however, only paid him £2 4s. 0½d., alleging that they were entitled to deduct 1s. in respect of certain yards of cloth in which a fault had been found. The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said that, by Section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, the entire amount of the wages earned by, or pavable to, any artificer in any of the trades

Section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, the entire amount of the wages earned by, or payable to, any artificer in any of the trades enumerated—which included weaving—in respect of any work done by him, should be actually paid to him in the current coin of the realm. But Section 3 in terms dealt with "the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to" the artificer. It did not deal with any system by which those wages were to be estimated, but only with their payment after estimation. Further, Section 23 excepted a charge or deduction made at the true value for the supply of materials, tools, or other specified services by the employer, when there was a contract in writing signed by the artificer. (Chawner v. Cummings, and Archer v. James.)

In the latter case, the principle on which Chawner v. Cummings was decided—namely, that what had been done was a detail of the manner in which the wages were to be calculated and before they were ascertained—did not appear to have been discountenanced. Lord Justice Bowen, in another case (Hewlett v. Allen), recognised the above cases as establishing that a mode of calculating the wages to be paid in which deductions were made might take the case

to be paid in which deductions were made might take the case outside the Truck Act altogether.

The last case to be referred to was Riversdale Mill Co. v. Hart. The facts there were similar to those in the present case. There was a difference of opinion in the Court below, the majority holding was a difference of opinion in the Court below, the majority holding that the deduction made from the wages of the weaver was not in contravention of Section 3 of the Truck Act. The facts found by the justices in that case included a finding that, by the terms of the contract, "it is the duty of the workman to weave a good merchantable cloth, by performing her work without negligence and in a careful manner; and that it was an implied condition of the payment to be made to her according to the 'standard list' that the prices in the list should apply to good merchantable cloth produced by the observance by the workman of her duty as a

In the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Scrutton called attention to the findings of the justices that by the contract the wages depended on the quality of the work; and that, if work which was not standard work was tendered, it was a matter of contract that the wages would be less than they would have been if the standard work had been performed properly. The Court held that the deduction that had been made was not a separate and independent deduction from the rightly ascertained wages; but was a loss which accrued to the workman in the true calculation of what sum ought to have been paid as wages.

That case could not be distinguished from the present if there was a term in the contract of employment to the same effect as

Mr Justice Farwell found as a fact that the three vards of cloth in question were not merchantable, owing to the plaintiff's carelessness, and that the loss suffered exceeded the sum of 1s. deducted. ness, and that the loss suffered exceeded the sum of 1s. deducted. The plaintiff in his evidence admitted that his duty was to see that the cloth was being woven as perfectly as possible. There was abundant evidence to justify Mr. Justice Farwell's finding that the plaintiff was guilty of carelessness and failed to comply with the proper standard of skill. Further, the plaintiff agreed that the proper standard of skill. Further, the plantin agreed that the prices in the list and on the card issued to him were prices for work carefully done. There was cogent evidence that the system of deductions in the estimation of the work to be paid for had been in operation at the defendants' mill for a long stretch of time.

Holding that the contract between the parties was of the terms that he (the Master of the Rolls) had indicated, it was unnecessary to consider the practice at other mills or in any larger area. The to consider the practice at other mills or in any larger area. contract was, in his opinion, one to which, following Chawner v. Cummings (see above), the prohibition of the Truck Act did not apply. The appeal must be allowed with costs, and judgment entered in the action for the defendants with costs.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Romer gave judgment, agreeing that the appeal should be allowed.—Sagar v. H. Ridehalgh & Son, Limited. Court of Appeal. 9th December, 1930.

#### Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COMPENSATION ENDED-WORKMAN "ACTUALLY RETURNED TO WORK." On 30th October, 1929, a machine moulder was totally incapacitated by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. His employers, a manufacturing company, paid him compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as for total incapacity until 11th January, 1930. On 13th January, he returned to work again with the company, but not to perform the same class of work as before. On 20th February, 1930, he raised proceedings for an award of compensation as for partial incapacity as from 11th January, 1930, and a motion was made for an interim exact.

incapacity as from 11th January, 1900, and incapacity as from 11th January, 1900, and incapacity as from 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides as follows:—"An employer shall not be entitled, otherwise than in pursuance of an agreement or arbitration, to end or diminish a weekly payment except in the following cases:—

(1) where a workman in receipt of a weekly payment in respect of total incapacity has actually returned to work; . . ."

It was contended on behalf of the workman that this exception only applied where the workman had actually returned to the same class of work as that done by him before the accident. On behalf of the employers, it was submitted that the workman had "actually returned to work" within the meaning of Section 12 (1) of the Act, and that consequently the company was justified in ceasing to

and that consequently the company was justified in casing to pay compensation.

The Sheriff-substitute accepted the employer's view that the workman had "actually returned to work," and held that the company were entitled to cease making a weekly payment, and that their liability to pay partial compensation, for which the workman sought to obtain an award, could only be determined in that investigation. He accordingly refused the motion for an interim

Against this decision the workman appealed. The First Division of the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the Sheriff-substitute, and found the employers entitled to expenses.—D. L. McDougall (appellant) v. The Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (respondent). Court of Session, First Division. 6th November, 1930.

REFUSAL OF WORKMAN TO HAVE OPERATION-COMPENSATION STOPPED.

An employer who had been paying compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act to a labourer, aged 20, suffering from a paralysed left arm, made an application to end the compensation, on the ground that the workman refused to take reasonable steps to be cured of his disability.

A nerve specialist stated in evidence that the workman's condition was due to hystoria.

was due to hysteria. He said that it was advisable that the lad should have a minor operation for the removal of adenoids and tonsils. This would enable him to sleep, and rid himself of his nervous condition, so that his arm could be cured.

The learned judge asked the youth to agree to the operation being performed, but both he and his mother refused to consent. The learned judge then said that he had decided that it was his duty to do what he had never done before—to stop the compensation in order to bring the youth to his senses.—The Shelton Coal and Iron Company, Ltd. v. J. Bourne. Hanley County Court. 8th October, 1930.

#### Lord Campbell's Act, 1846.

NEGLIGENCE—FATAL ACCIDENT—NO WITNESS OF ACCIDENT—

This was an appeal to the House of Lords from the decision of

This was an appeal to the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Appeal, dated 12th December, 1929, reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt at the Glamorgan Assizes.

Mr. Jones, the deceased man, the husband of the plaintiff, was employed by the Briton Ferry Steel Company, Ltd., as an electrician at their works, and met his death on 18th January, 1929. In front of the company's works are two parallel lines of railway, known as the V siding and the G siding. The V siding is the nearer to the works and is used merely as a siding; the G siding is used partly for shunting purposes and partly as a running road towards the docks. Beyond the two lines of rails is a public road, and beyond the road there are a number of lines of railway. Motor-cars and lorries coming to the company's works use this road, and stores are habitually brought across the two lines of rails to the company's works. Persons employed at the works obtain access by crossing

are habitually brought across the two lines of rails to the company's works. Persons employed at the works obtain access by crossing the two lines of rails from the road.

On 18th January, 1929, one Q had come in his motor-car with certain electrical supplies, had left his car in the road opposite the works, and had crossed the two lines of rails to the stores. He left the stores shortly after 2 p.m., and just after he had left, Jones, the deceased workman, arrived at the stores and asked where Q was. He was informed that Q had gone to the power house, which would have involved his turning to the right as he left the stores, and not crossing the sidings. Jones left the stores and turned to the right and was never again soon alies.

right, and was never again seen alive.

At the time of the accident the V siding was clear. On the

At the time of the accident the V siding was clear. On the G siding there were seventeen stationary wagons, ten of them being coupled together, the remainder distributed on the rails so as to leave four openings or gaps along the whole row of wagons.

A few minutes after he left the stores Jones was found between the buffers of the last of the ten wagons and those of the first of the remaining seven; he was erect and no bones were broken, but apparently he had been squeezed between the buffers sufficiently to break a blood vessel, which caused his death.

There was no evidence as to the direction in which the deceased was crossing at the time when he met his death, nor as to which

of the two sets of buffers it was between which he was caught. The railway company stated in answer to interrogations that the employee whom they had employed to accompany the last of the seventeen wagons never saw the deceased man, and never gave any

At the trial the appellants proved the above facts, but the railway company called no evidence, and submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. Mr. Justice Rowlatt having held that there was a scintilla of evidence, the jury found in favour of the appellants for £1,450 damages. That judgment was set aside by the Court

of Appeal.

It was held by a majority (Lord MacMillan dissenting) that there were data from which an inference could be reasonably drawn that as a matter of fact the accident was caused by the negligence of the railway company, and that the verdict of the jury must stand.—

Jones and Others v. Great Western Railway Company. House of Lords. 16th and 17th October and 11th November, 1930.

#### Factory and Workshop Act. 1901.

YOUNG PERSONS-SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT.

A motor firm was summoned for employing young persons on Sunday, contrary to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop

It was stated that the defendant firm were holding an agents' show in accordance with their usual custom. They were held up through lack of material, and, as it was essential that the cars should be on exhibition, they asked for volunteers to work on a Sunday. These were forthcoming, and it was in respect of the employment of them that the company was summoned.

The Bench imposed a nominal fine on the defendants.—Coventry Police Court. 23rd October, 1930.

#### FATAL SHAFTING ACCIDENT.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland instituted proceedings against an occupier for failing to fence a line of shafting, in consequence of which neglect an employee was killed.

Having reviewed the evidence the Chairman of the Bench said that there were two questions of fact for him to decide: firstly, whether the shaft was securely fenced; and, secondly, whether it was in such a position or of such construction as to be equally safe as if it were fenced. He had no hesitation in finding that this particular shaft fulfilled neither of these conditions.

As regards the law on the subject the extent of the responsibilities of factory owners in this matter had been decided by the High Court many years ago, and it was no answer to the charge to say that there was contributory negligence on the part of the employee. There was an absolute obligation on factory owners to fence all mill gearing which was in such a position that it might be approached by workmen

Counsel for the defence addressed the Court on the question of penalty, and said that the occupier was very much concerned about the accident, and that if the danger involved had been realised immediate steps would have been taken to provide all necessary

The Inspector of Factories said there had been a very large number of these accidents during recent years. The law was that, unless the Ministry could prove that dangerous shafts were approached by workmen, it could not insist on fencing. Unfortunately it was frequently only possible to prove this when an accident occurred accident occurred.

The Ministry had considered it desirable to circularise all factory owners explaining the law and making certain recommendations as to fencing. This was done in November, 1929, and, on the whole, there had been a very good response, but in a few cases, such as that before the Court, no steps had been taken to comply with the

The Chairman of the Bench said that the Ministry had been active in the matter, and the obligations of employers were now well known to everyone. In view of this, and of the fact that there had been a previous conviction, he would impose a penalty of £25 and costs.—Rex v. William Robb, trading as Robb Bros. Belfast Petty Sessions Court. 3rd November, 1930.

#### Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

A firm and its agent, charged with the underpayment of a female A firm and its agent, charged with the underpayment of a female worker, failure to keep adequate records of wages, and failure to post Trade Board notices, were each fined £5 on the first charge and £1 on each of the second and third charges, making a total of £14. Arrears of £82 9s. were paid prior to the hearing, and the defending solicitor in Court undertook that a further £8 3s. 5d. considered to be due would be paid within a few days.—Rex v. Armitage & Co. and Evelyn Hutchins. Wokingham Police Court. 4th November, 1930

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

#### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the province of the Count of Petersea, by the claimant himself

permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not

The following recent decisions are of general interest:-

#### Case No. 17340/30. (22.11.30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— SINGLE WOMEN WEAVERS, AGED 21 TO 23 YEARS, LIVING AT TO FIVE MONTHS, REFUSED RESIDENTIAL DOMESTIC SERVICE AS GENERALS" AT BLACKPOOL FOR VARIOUS DOMESTIC REASONS

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

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

"The claimants are single women whose ages vary from 21 to 23 years, and they had previously been employed as weavers. After being unemployed for periods varying from four to five months they were offered seasonal employment at Blackpool as 'generals' in boarding houses. This employment they refused to consider in the circumstances hereinafter detailed. Their claims were thereupon referred to a Court of Referees, to determine whether they were disqualified for receiving benefit under the provisions of Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930. The Court, without stating any reason for its decisions, decided that the claims should be allowed. Against those decisions the Insurance Officer has appealed to the Umpire.

"In order that the Umpire might be acquainted with the grounds on which the Court of Referees issued its decisions, an enquiry was made of the Chairman of the Court of Referees, who has reported as follows:—'The Court asked each claimant if she would be willing to accept resident domestic service provided the name and address of the prospective employer were given, and each of them replied that she would. The Court finds that each claimant had no objection to taking residential domestic employment away from home, but considered that the claimants had reasonable grounds for refusing to take such employment without an opportunity of enquiring into the character, class, and neighbourhood of the house where they were to be employed. The Court did not consider the claimant's other grounds for refusal as reasonable.'

"It is singularly unfortunate that the admissions said to have been made by the claimants when before the Court of Referees are not recorded on Form U.I. 624B. In the case of one of these claimants a statement is recorded that 'Mother requires claimant to assist her with housework; she would take non-resident domestic service in district of Great Harwood.'

'In one case the name and address of the prospective employer was given to the claimant when she was notified of the vacant situation, so the reason advanced by the Court can have no reference to her claim. In each case, the claimant, on being notified of the vacant situations, gave as a reason for not applying therefor that she did not desire to leave home, or that her mother objected to her

'In order to determine whether the claimants are disqualified for receiving benefit under the provisions of Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, it is necessary to consider the phraseology of that Section, and the information which was conveyed to the claimants by the Employment Exchange.

"According to the evidence the claimants, on being interviewed by the Employment Exchange, were informed that there were several vacancies at Blackpool in company houses and boarding houses for 'generals.' The duties which these 'generals' would be required to undertake were specified, as were the wages which would be paid, and some other particulars. They were informed that if they were willing to submit themselves for these vacancies their lack of experience would be stated to the prospective employer, and in the event of their being accepted for any vacancy further particulars of the specific vacancy, including the name and address of the prospective employer, would be given to them for consideration.

"It was after this information had been conveyed that the claimants refused to apply for any of the vacancies, by refusing to allow their names to be submitted, giving as the reason their, or their mothers', objection to their leaving home

\* 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 October, 1930.

"Section 4 (1) of the 1930 Act disqualifies for benefit a claimant who, after a situation in any employment which is suitable in his case has been notified by an Employment Exchange as vacant, has without good cause refused or failed to apply for such situation, or refused to accept such situation when offered to him.

"By Section 1 (1) (b) of the Interpretation Act, 1889, words in the singular include the plural, so 'a situation vacant' includes 'situations vacant.'

'situations vacant.'

"What the claimants were invited to do was to apply for the vacant situations which were notified to them. Had they done so, by allowing the Employment Exchange to submit their names, they would have been informed whether an employer was prepared to employ them, and they would then, having been given full particulars of the prospective employment, have been required to determine whether or not they would accept the situation which was afformed.

I can only consider the reasons given by the claimants to the Employment Exchange for refusing to apply for the vacant situations which were notified to them, viz., an objection to leaving

home; and this does not afford good cause for the refusal to apply.

"It was urged by the claimants' association at the hearing before
me that the wages offered rendered the employment at Blackpool
unsuitable, or afforded good cause for the claimants' refusals to apply for the vacant situations. In view of this contention, I have delayed giving this decision until full investigation has been made into the wages which are paid by good employers in Blackpool to 'generals' who have had no previous experience of domestic employment. From the exhaustive enquiry which has been made, and the full details which have been furnished as the result thereof, and the full details which have been furnished as the result thereof, it appears that the wages which would have been paid to these claimants were those which are paid by good employers in Blackpool to women who have not previously been employed in domestic employment. I am unable, therefore, to say that the wages offered rendered the employment unsuitable, or afforded good cause for refusal to apply for the vacant situations.

"Having regard to the length of time during which the claimants

had been unemployed when the notification of the vacancies was made, and to the remoteness of any prospect of employment in their usual occupation in the near future, the claimants must be held to be disqualified under the provisions of Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, for receiving benefit for a

In the case of one of these claimants it was urged that the fact that she was studying the pianoforte with a view of becoming a teacher of music afforded good cause for her refusal to apply for a situation at Blackpool. I cannot accept this suggestion, as, apart from other considerations, the employment offered being seasona only, the claimant might have interrupted her studies and resumed them when the employment terminated.

#### Case No. 17342/30. (22.11.30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— WEAVER AT GREAT HARWOOD REFUSED RESIDENTIAL DOMESTIC SERVICE AT BLACKPOOL, BUT HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR ONLY TWO AND A HALF MONTHS.

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 allowed.

"As the claimant had been unemployed for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  months only when she was notified of vacancies for 'generals' at Blackpool, I am not prepared to hold that resident domestic employment at Blackpool had become suitable employment under the provisions of Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927."

#### Case No. 17348/30. (22.11.30.)

SECTION 4 (1) OF 1930 ACT—OFFERS OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT— GREAT HARWOOD WEAVER, WHO WAS AN ORPHAN, AND WHO WAS RESIDING WITH AN INFIRM BROTHER, REFUSED RESIDENTIAL DOMESTIC SERVICE AT BLACKPOOL.

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 allowed.
"This claimant, so I am informed, is an orphan, residing with a physically infirm brother who is dependent upon her. In these circumstances she had good cause for refusal to apply for resident domestic employment in Blackpool."

#### REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT.

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

Employment by an undertaking not carried on for the purposes of gain (school stores) :-

as (1) foreman baker,

(2) bread roundsman and bakery assistant,
(3) ironer in a laundry,
(4) carman engaged in laundry delivery.

#### December, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Employment by an undertaking not carried on for the purposes of gain (institution):—
as (5) foreman baker,
(6) ironer in a laundry.

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

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

in the near future.

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

#### BANKING INDUSTRY SPECIAL SCHEME (AMENDMENT) SPECIAL ORDER, 1930.

A Special Order entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Banking Industry Special Scheme) (Amendment) Special Order, 1930, dated 15th September, 1930, has been made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, ch. 30). The new Order sets forth the Banking Industry Special Scheme, with the revisions that have been made in consequence of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

The new Order has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 936 of 1930 (price 7d. net).

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

#### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

EMPLOYEES, NON-TRADING SERVICES, GATESHEAD CORPORATION. National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. County Borough of Gateshead. Difference.—That one penny per hour should be added to rates paid to Corporation employees in the Sanitary, Highways and Parks Departments, and three halfpence per hour added to the rates paid to cartmen in the Transport Department. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 10th November 1930. (1492) 10th November, 1930. (1482.)

SECOND-CLASS DRAUGHTSMEN, HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.—The Association of ex-Service Civil Servants v. Admiralty. Difference.—That the Second-Class Draughtsmen who entered the Hydrographic Department from the November, 1925, limited examination, should be granted two additional increments as from the date of Civil Service certificate in each case. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 20th November, 1930 (1483)

LABOURERS, ROYAL NAVAL ARMAMENT SUPPLY DEPOT, WOOLWICH. —Allowance for loading and unloading vessels. National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Transport and General Workers' Union v. Admiralty. Interpretation of Clause 7 of Award No. 1465. The issues were (a) whether efficiency pay is payable to men loading or unloading vessels, in addition to allowance for such work; and (b) whether, as regards allowances other than efficiency pay the Award involved a decentive from existing efficiency pay the Award involved. such work; and (b) whether, as regards anowances other than efficiency pay, the Award involved a departure from existing practice. In the view of the Court, "efficiency pay" is proper to be regarded as part of the rate of wages of the man concerned and should therefore be payable in addition to the allowance awarded. As regards allowances other than "efficiency pay," it was not the intention of the Court to disturb the existing practice in record to the morning or otherwise of such allowances. The

it was not the intention of the Court to disturb the existing practice in regard to the merging or otherwise of such allowances. The Court's Award No. 1465 should be read accordingly, and the Court so ruled. Award issued 25th November, 1930. (1484.)

CABLE-ROOM TELEGRAPHISTS, GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Government Overseas Cable and Wireless Operators' Association v. Post Office. Difference.—Application for an improved scale of pay, a weekly attendance of 42 hours, for any scale awarded to operate as from 4th October, 1929, and that the existing staff should be placed on the scale at a point approximate to age. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 26th November, 1930. (1485.)

1930. (1485.)
Supervising Officers, Cable Room, General Post Office.

—Overseas Telegraph Superintending Officers' Association v. Post Office. Difference.—Application for improved scales of pay for supervising officers of the cable room, that each member of the staff should be placed on the scale awarded at a point appropriate to the number of years of service in his class, that the weekly hours of duty for overseers in the cable room should be 42, and that the addition of one-seventh of the period of duty between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. should be granted to assistant superintendents and superintendents. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 26th November, 1930. (1486.)

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

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

#### (C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

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

#### TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order N. (16), dated 20th November, 1930, confirming general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, overtime rates and piece-work basis time-rates as fixed and varied, and the cancellation of general minimum piece-rates, for certain classes of male and female apprentices in the cigar section of the trade, and specifying 1st December, 1930, as the date from which the same should become

Order J. (51), dated 1st December, 1930, confirming general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers employed on hessian weaving, and specifying 8th December, 1930, as the date from which such rates should

#### II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal H.L. (11), dated 11th November, 1930, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers and the piece-work basis time-rate for female workers. Objection period expires 7th January, 1931.

#### Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal V. (20), dated 28th November, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates for certain classes of female homeworkers and to vary the piece-work basis time-rate for female homeworkers and the general minimum time-rates for certain classes of male workers. Objection period expires 28th January, 1931.

## Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (27), dated 2nd December, 1930, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade, and to cancel minimum rates for male and female workers in the coffin furniture section of the trade in their application to casters, platers and engravers. Objection period expires 2nd February 1931

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

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 39), dated 18th November, 1930, to rtain general minimum piece-rates for female workers.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FIRST AID.—First Aid. Treatment of minor injuries. Form 923. September, 1930. Home Office, Factory Department. (S.O. publication; price 1d.)

publication; price 1d.)
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1929. Part 3. Industrial and provident societies. Section II. Directory and summary tables. Part 5. Building societies. Section II. Directory and summaries. (S.O. publications; price 7s. and 3s. 6d., respectively.)
INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.—Industrial assurance, statistical summaries, 1924-1929. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)
INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—See below under MINING and under Signments amongst Couton Operatives.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.—See below under MINING and under SICKNESS AMONGST COTTON OPERATIVES.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—Proposed action by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the Draft Conventions and the Recommendation relating to sickness insurance adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Tenth Session, 25th May to 16th June, 1927.

Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3732; price 1d.) (See page 444.)
JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—Annual Report of the Edinburgh Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment for the year 1929.

Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)
MINING.—(i) How some firedamp explosions are prevented. What every mining man should know. No. 3. Safety in Mines Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (ii) The atmospheric condition in pithead baths. November, 1930. Report No. 60. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—National health insurance (prolongation of insurance). Memorandum by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland explaining financial resolution. (Cmd. 3739; price 1d.)

OCCUPATIONAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY.—Statistical methods for measuring occupational morbidity and mortality. Studies and Reports, Series N (Statistics), No. 16. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.)

SHOP ASSISTANTS.—Special Report from the Select Committee on Shop Assistants, together with the proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence and index. (H.C. 176; price 7s.)

SIGKNESS AMONGST COTTON OPERATIVES.—Sickness amongst operatives in Lancashire cotton spinning mills (with special reference to the cardroom). Report No. 59. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Memorandum on the financial resolution to be proposed relative to unemployment insurance. (Cmd. 3727; price 1d.) (See page 440.) (ii) Unemployment insurance. (Cmd. 3727; price 1d.) (See page 44 and under Sickness amongst Cotton Operatives.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1930.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

Rosyth: Wood Blocks: Park, Dobson & Co., Ltd., Leith.— eterhead: Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., ondon, S.W.—Chatham: Railway Material: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

#### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bags, Calico: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Batteries, Torch: Siemens Bags, Calico: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Batteries, Torch: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boats, Motor: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor.—Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Naval Brass: Thos. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Cartridge: Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Buoys, Navigation Light: The Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom) Ltd., Brentford. —Calcium Carbide: Charles Bingham & Co., London, S.W.—Chains, Rigging and Pitched: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill, Calcium Carbide: Charles Bingham & Co., London, S.W.—
Chains, Rigging and Pitched: J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill, Staffs.; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Henry Reece, Cradley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath; Joseph Woodhouse, Cradley Heath; Job Wheway & Son, Ltd., Walsall.—Chemicals: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth, Leather: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—Coats, Waterproof: Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Couplings, Hose: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. S. Madan & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Crane, Jib, Travelling: Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley.—Crooks, Boat, Oak: Dartington Hall, Ltd., Totnes; G. F. Griffiths, Totnes; R. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Hants.; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgewater, Somerset.—Engines, Motor Boat: The Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—Equipment, Time-Recording: Gledhill-Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., Halifax.—Furnace, Annealing, Chain Cable: Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Furnace, Tilting: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gear, Bow-Cap: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Installation, Motor Booster, Switchboard, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Jerseys, Navy Blue: I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—Lathe: Graham & Normanton, Halifax, Yorks.—Lathe, Combination Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathe, Relieving: Ward, Haggas & Smith, London, S.W.—Leather: W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Machines, Drilling: Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax, Yorks.—Machine, Universal Suifacing, etc.: George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Mackintoshes, Blue: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Booster Set: Laurence Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Paint, White Weatherproof: & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Mackintoshes, Blue:
D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Booster Set: Laurence
Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Motors, Main: Laurence
Scott & Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.—Paint, White Weatherproof:
Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pinnace, Motor: Sittingbourne, Shipbuilding Co., Sittingbourne; Harland & Wolff,
Bootle; Groves & Guttridge, East Cowes.—Plates, Steel Ship:
The British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Cardiff;
D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; The Consett Iron Co., Consett;
Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; James Dunlop & Co.,
Ltd., Glasgow; The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Press,
Extruding: Davy Bros., Ltd., Sheffield.—Press, Flanging, Hydraulic:
Leeds Engineering & Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Rodley.—Red Lead,
non-setting: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rope,
Steel Wire: The British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Sausages,
Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd., Calne.—Shades, Artificial
Silk: Best & Lloyd, Ltd., Birmingham; Louis Dernier & Hamlyn,
Ltd., London, W.; F. Parks, Ltd., London, W.—Slabs, Zinc and
Sheets: London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke Lancaster
& W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tiles,
White Vitrified: Campbell Tile Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Gibbons
Hinton & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.; Maw & Co., Ltd.,
Jackfield, Shropshire.—Trailer: The Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Jackfield, Shropshire.—Trailer: The Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Chesterfield.—Winch and Capstan, combined: Napier Bros., Ltd.,
Glasgow.—Windlass, Stern Captsan: Clarke Chapman & Co.,
Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Wire: Telegraph Construction &
Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

WAR OFFICE.

#### WAR OFFICE.

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Acetone: Barter Trading Corporation, Ltd., Hull.—Bearings: Auto Machinery Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Blankets, Brown: Wormalds & Walkers, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Bodies, Searchlight: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Boots and Shoes: Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds.—Brass-Aluminium Sheets: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Calico and Twill: Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Patricroft; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Canvas, Flax: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Cases, Mattress: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis, Motor: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Cloth, Lasting: J. Murgatroyd & Sons, Ltd., Luddenden.—Cotton, Mercerised: Hugh Sleigh & Co., Leek.—Dowlas: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy.—Drill (Brown, Drab and Khaki): J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Duck, Cotton: J. Broadhurst & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden; J. Hoyle & Sons, Itd., Ramsbottom.—Duck, Linen: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy.—Flannelette: G. Howarth & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Gun Billets: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Laces,

Leather: Clipstone & Whitwell, Kettering.—Lathe: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Leggings, Waterproof: North British Rubber Co., Edinburgh.—Linen, Brown: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Lincleum, Brown: Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—Lorry, Six-wheeled: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Mattresses: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Mop Heads: T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley, Staffs.—Oak Spoke Pieces: A. Turner & Sons, Ltd., Lewes.—Pieric Acid: A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Shaw (Glasgow) Ltd., Glasgow.—Sanitary Appliances: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson Fireclay Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Shaw (Glasgow) Ltd., Glasgow.—Sanitary Appliances: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson Fireclay Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Sash Pulleys and Chains: Royde & Tucker, London, N.—Sheets, Ground: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley) Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow) Ltd., Rochdale. Shoes, Canvas: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds.—Silk, Parachute: J. Lewis & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Slips, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—Soda (Grystals, Caustic and Ash): Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel, Mild: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tredegar, Mon.; Lancashire Steel Corporation, Ltd., Warrington.—Steel, Nickel Chrome, Sheets: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Thread, Machine: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—Trucks: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—Vests, Cotton, Gymnasia: R. H. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Congleton.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Gosport, Artificers' Work: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Feltham, Re-roofing, etc., of "K" Hangar, etc.: Anglo-Scottish Construction, Ltd., London, S.W. Portsmouth, Fort Widley, Married Soldiers' Quarters: Cortis & Hankins, Cosham Hants. Glasgow, Dining Hall & Cookhouse, etc.: J. Dunbar & Co., Glasgow. Colchester, Provision of Married Officers' Quarters: R. Baron, Ltd., Preston. Netley, Artificers' Work: Wm. Saunders & Sons, Southampt Church. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Renewal of Roofs to Officers' Mess, Ramillies Barracks: J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. Woking, Inkerman Barracks, Sanitary Conveniences: W. Tanner & Sons, Aldershot. Aldershot, Waterloo Barrack (West), Conversion of R.A. Office into Single Officers' Quarters: Lee Bros. (Aldershot) Ltd., Aldershot. Shorneliffe, Ross Barracks, Repairs to Stables: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover) Ltd., Dover. Woolwich, Military Families' Hospital & Military College of Science, Central Heating: Heywood & Bryett, London, S.E. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Renewal of Balcony: Thomas & Edge, Ltd., Woolwich. Woolwich, Royal Artillery Barracks, Renewal of Roofs of Drill Sheds: A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, Improvements to Mess Employees' Quarters. Sheerness, Term Contract: G. E. Wallis & Son, Ltd., Maidstone. Shornmead and Tilbury, Periodical Services: N. S. Long, Blackpool. Bovington and Lulworth Camps, Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. Portsmouth, Clarence Barracks, Improvements to Cookhouse, etc.: G. Riches, Fareham. Tidworth, Jellalabad Barracks, Erection of Meat Store: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Didcot, R.A.O. Depot, Extension of Boiler House, and Asbestos lining to Corrugated Iron Roofs: A. Cox & Sons, Ltd., Abingdon. Catterick Camp, Military Hospital Menin Lines, Officers' Quarters, etc., Colouring, Painting, etc.: W. T. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees. Catterick Camp, Vimy Lines, Alterations and additions to Regimental Institute: G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Catterick Camp, Somme Lines, Provision of Battery Stores: G. R. Wade & Son, Richmond, Yorks. Catterick Camp, Hooge, Menin, Aisne and Ypres Lines, Provision of Educational Rooms: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, Co. Durham. Lichfield, Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. South Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junc., near Manchester.—Air Bottles: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Aircraft: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Avisition Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Atl Slots: North Son April & General Transport Ltd. Brough F. Vorks. Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Auto Slots: North Sea Aerial & General Transport, Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.—Aircraft, Conversion Sets, etc.: Viekers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Engine Fitting: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston.—Aircraft, Mono Spar Wing: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—Aircraft, Modification: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—Aircraft, Repairs: Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge. Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester, Kent; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Work on: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote, Glos.—Airscrews: D. M. Davies (Woodwork) Ltd., Slough.—Ammeters: E. Turner, High Wycombe.—Batteries: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bodies for Crossley Chassis: Gloster Coach & Sheet Metal Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Bombing Targets, Raising of: John Deheer, Ltd., Hull.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds; Tebbett & Hall, Ltd., Raunds.—Boots, Flying: Clark Son & Morland, Ltd., Glastonbury.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Work (Calshot): H. G. Ross, Netley Abbey, Hants. (Catfoss and Skipsea): J. Taylor & Son, Hull. (North Coates and Donna Nook): F. G. Rooney, North Somercotes, Dining Room and Institute (Castle Bromwich): J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Heating A.R.S. Shed (Sealand): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Institute (Sealand): John Mayers Sons & Co., Ltd., Chester. Main Stores (Hawkinge): E. W. Martin, Ramsgate. Married Quarters (Farnborough): Geo. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Petrol Pumps (Various Stations): Zwicky, Ltd., Slough. Reservoir and Tank (Thornaby): J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Steelwork for Sheds (Northolt and Gosport): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Condensers, W/T: Dubilier Condenser Co. (1925) Ltd., London, W.—Crossley Motor Spares: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Detonators: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London S.W.—Detonators, Cylinders and Boxes: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aircraft Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, and Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—Engines, Aircraft, Gonversion, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Repairs, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Derby.—En & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Leyland Spares: Leyland Motor Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—Morris Spares: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Oil, Castor: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; Premier Oil & Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—Oil, Lubricating: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Plugs and Sockets: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Radium Compound: Raluco, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Tanks: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Storage Rack Parts: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Transmitters: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Trolleys, Handling: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.—Trousers: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Crewe.—Voltmeters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Wheels, Tyres, Aircraft: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aeroplane: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boiler: J. Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Cables: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; 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.—Carbon Paper: Kolok Manufacturing Co. (Overseas), Ltd., London, N.—Carriages: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Carriage Shed: F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Coal Tar: The Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Cooper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Copper Ingots: Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Coal Tar: The Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Copper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Copper Ingots: Glyco Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Copper Tube Plates: Broughton Copper Works Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Cotton Waste: John Walsh, Accrington.—Cupola: Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dredger: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Drilling Machine: Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., London, S.E.—Engine and Pump: J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Extension to Saw Mill: A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Filter Equipment: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Gas Producer Plant: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Gas Tubing: Scottish Tube Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Generating Plant: Spensers (London), Ltd., London, W.—

Launches: Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Locks: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Locomotive Engine: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Marine Engine: Norris, Henty & Gardners, Ltd., London, E.C.—Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Nails: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Paint: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; The Red Hand Compositions, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Phosphor Bronze: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pile-driving Plant: J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Leeds; British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Refrigerating Plant: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Road Roller: Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough,—Signalling Material: General Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Spares for Dredger: Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Ltd., Port Glasgow.—Spindles: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath.—Steam Derrick: J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Leeds.—Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Sleepers: United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Steelwork: F. Braby Derrick: J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Leeds.—Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Culverts: Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—Steel Sleepers: United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Steelwork: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay.—Stone Crusher: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Tents: Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, E.C.—Train Lighting Spares: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Tyres: Taylor Bros. & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Waterworks Material: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—Water-cooling Plant: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Weighing Machines: H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birming-

ham.—Wireless Apparatus: Radio Communication Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—X-Ray Material: Kodak, Ltd., London, W.C.

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